
THE 2010 MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

IN BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA
OCTOBER 21 - 24, 2010



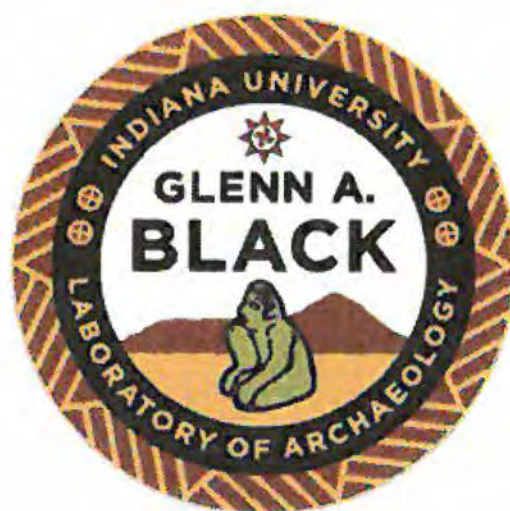
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OF ARCHAEOLOGY, INDIANA UNIVERSITY**

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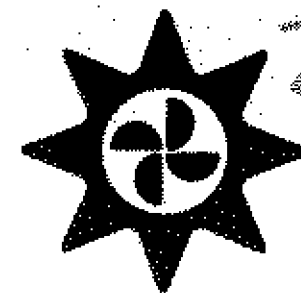
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Program & Abstracts
56th Annual Meeting of the
Midwest Archaeological Conference
in Bloomington, Indiana
October 21 - 24, 2010



REF
MAC
2010

MAC Executive Committee

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Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology,
Indiana University

Program Chair: Timothy E. Baumann, *Glenn A. Black Laboratory of*
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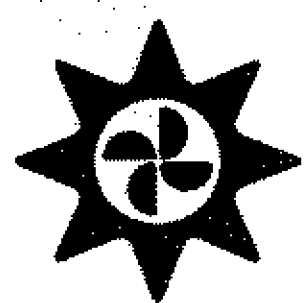
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Vendor Coordinators: Teena Freeman and Anthony Krus, *Glenn A. Black*
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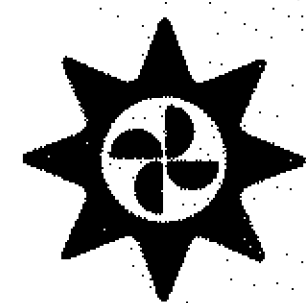
Volunteer Coordinators: Erica Ausel and Charla Marshall, *Glenn A. Black*
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Lithic Exchange Organizers: Timothy E. Baumann, Edward Herrmann, and
Robert Mahaney, *Glenn A. Black Laboratory of*
Archaeology, Indiana University

Workshop Organizers: Natalie Drew and Christopher Pulliam,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District;
Timothy E. Baumann, *Glenn A. Black Laboratory of*
Archaeology, Indiana University



Welcome to MAC 2010



Welcome to the 56th annual Midwest Archaeological Conference held at the Indiana Memorial Union on the campus of Indiana University (IU) in Bloomington! MAC 2010 is hosted by the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (GBL) with help from many, many generous sponsors and supporters, including the IU Office of the Vice Provost for Research through the New Frontiers program, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites, Beta Analytic, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., Gray and Pape, Inc., and the anthropology departments/archaeology programs at Ball State University, IU-Bloomington, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis and at Fort Wayne, and the University of Notre Dame, just to name a few. Please thank the many sponsors listed on the inside front cover as you enjoy the scientific and social programs that we have organized for you.

The last time the MAC meeting was held in Bloomington was in 1978! It has been long overdue and we thought it particularly appropriate for the MAC to return to Bloomington in 2010 to help the GBL celebrate its 45th anniversary since its founding in 1965, primarily through Mr. Eli Lilly's generosity and steadfast devotion to Indiana archaeology. Our research center was named in honor of Glenn A. Black, who was the first professional archaeologist in Indiana and a founding member and past-president of the Society for American Archaeology. He is best known for his decades of tireless and innovative research at Angel Mounds, beginning with a WPA crew in 1939, until his untimely death in 1964. Over his career, he also conducted pioneering studies on other renowned sites (e.g., Mann, Yankeetown) and worked with hundreds of students, developing the next generation of scholars. In the late 1940s, Black became a founding member of the Department of Anthropology at IU and was appointed to the faculty despite the fact that his only college degree was an honorary doctorate from Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana. This fact underscores both his capability as a scientist and the respect he was given by his peers. Dr. Black passed away in August of 1964 shortly after starting new excavations of Mound F at the Angel site, but his legacy lives on through the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology.

The GBL owes its existence to Mr. Eli Lilly and is a testament to Mr. Lilly's passion for and support of Midwestern archaeology. The creation of the GBL occurred on December 20, 1965, a little over a year after the death

of Dr. Black. Ostensibly it was an agreement between IU and the State of Indiana, but in reality it was negotiated between IU's Chancellor Herman Wells and Mr. Lilly, who provided the vast majority of funding for its construction and endowments. The building that houses the GBL was completed and dedicated on April 21, 1971, with a gala opening that included a keynote address by Dr. James Griffin, who himself was directly or indirectly supported by Mr. Lilly throughout much of his illustrious career. Although Dr. Griffin will be absent, we will host another "gala" at the GBL facility on Thursday evening.

The majority of operating funds for the GBL come from the Glenn and Ida Black Endowment, which was ultimately a gift from Mr. Lilly. His generosity also created an endowment that supports several graduate Prehistory Fellows each year. Many of the GBL Alumni and Fellows have been (or are now) leaders in MAC, SAA, SEAC and other professional organizations. They continue to provide instructional and intellectual leadership for Midwestern archaeology. The GBL and our discipline owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Lilly for his vision and generosity in Indiana archaeology.

The program planned for MAC 2010 includes diverse topics, time periods, and theoretical sessions for which MAC is noted. In keeping with our location in the Hoosier state and to continue Mr. Lilly's legacy, we have put together several sessions and events devoted to Indiana archaeology, most notably a multi-day symposia (*Indiana Archaeology: The Crossroads of American Archaeology*) that surveys Indiana archaeology across all time periods. In addition, there is a symposium devoted to recent research at Angel Mounds (*The Legacy of Eli Lilly*) with an associated field trip to this site. We have also included in the program a concurrent, but separate, symposium on Claude Lévi-Strauss (*After 100: the Legacy of Claude Lévi-Strauss' Work in 21st Century Arts and Humanities*), which is hosted by the IU Department of Anthropology and is free to all MAC participants.

We extend a warm welcome to you and hope that you have an enjoyable and productive MAC in Bloomington.

Conference Organizing Committee

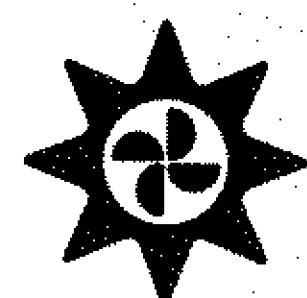
G. William Monaghan

Timothy E. Baumann





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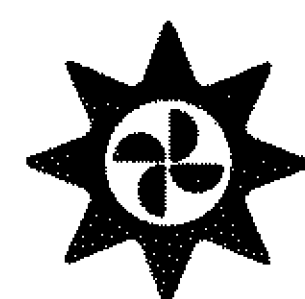


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Cover Design: The program cover and the 2010 meeting logo were designed by the Delicious Design League, Inc. and combines Southeastern Ceremonial Complex motifs with maps/images from the Angel Mounds site (12Vg1) near Evansville and a central rattlesnake design from a shell gorget (GBL 7/79) found in Greene County, Indiana.



MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS



REGISTRATION

Conference Lounge, Indiana Memorial Union

Wednesday, 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

Thursday, 7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Friday, 7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Saturday, 7:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

EXHIBIT/BOOK ROOM

Frangipani Room, Indiana Memorial Union

Thursday, 1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Saturday, 8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Indiana Historical Society Traveling Exhibit: *Faces of the Civil War*

List of Vendors/Exhibitors

Ancient Society Books

Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIU - Carbondale

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)

Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology

Gustav's Library

Hoosier National Forest

Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois

Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

Indiana University Press

Left Coast Press

Missouri Archaeological Society

Ohio Archaeological Council

PaleoResearch Institute Inc.

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Society for American Archaeology

University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist

University of Iowa Press

University of Rochester Press

University of Utah Press

University of Wisconsin Press

Wisconsin Archaeological Society

AFTERNOON BREAK & LOUNGE

University (Faculty) Club, Indiana Memorial Union

Thursday, 2:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Friday, 2:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Saturday, 2:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Cash Bar; Free appetizers and snacks

WELCOME RECEPTION & OPEN HOUSE

Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (423 N. Fess Ave.)

Thursday, 6:00 - 10:00 p.m.

Complimentary appetizers and drinks (Upland Brewery, Oliver Winery)

Tours of the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology and the Mathers Museum of World Cultures

CLAUDE LEVI-STRAUSS SYMPOSIUM - "After 100: the Legacy of Claude Lévi-Strauss' Work in 21st Century Arts and Humanities"

Indiana University Law School, 211 S. Indiana Avenue, Room 122

Friday, 10:00 a.m. - 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

A cross-disciplinary and concurrent conference

Hosted by the Department of Anthropology, Indiana University

Free to all MAC attendees

MAC BOARD MEETING

Tudor Room, Indiana Memorial Union

Friday, 11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

MIDWEST LITHIC EXCHANGE

Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (423 N. Fess Ave.)

Friday, 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Free, but reservations required

FRIDAY RECEPTION

Tudor Room, Indiana Memorial Union

Friday, 6:00 - 9:00 p.m.

Cash Bar; Free appetizers

Indiana Historical Society Traveling Exhibit: *Indiana through the Mapmaker's Eye*

MAC BUSINESS MEETING

Dogwood Room, Indiana Memorial Union

Saturday, 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

CURATION WORKSHOP

Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (423 N. Fess Ave.)

Saturday, 1:30 - 4:00 p.m.

\$20, Reservations required, limited to 40 participants

MAC BANQUET

Frangipani, Indiana Memorial Union

Saturday, 5:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Cash Bar, 5:30 - 6:30 p.m.

Dinner, 6:30 - 8:00 p.m.

Keynote Speaker, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m., Dr. Dean Snow, The Pennsylvania

State University - *Making Sense of the Evidence: Eastern Woodlands*

Archaeology in the 21st Century

CULTURAL TOURS

Tour 1: Angel Mounds State Historic Site, Evansville, Indiana

Sunday, 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

\$20, Reservations Required

Box lunch provided, but transportation is the responsibility of each participant

Tour 2: Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis

Sunday, Oct. 24, 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.

\$5.50, Reservation required, 40 person maximum

Transportation and Food are the responsibility of each participant

COMPUTER ACCESS

Free internet access is available in the Indiana Memorial Union's Biddle Hotel & Conference Center. Please ask at the meeting registration desk for instructions.

PARKING

The Indiana Memorial Union has two pay lots. Lot 1 is located immediately to the east of the building. Lot 2 is located to the north, just across Seventh Street. Overnight guests of the Indiana Memorial Union's Biddle Hotel & Conference Center enjoy complimentary parking. Parking for conference attendees that are not staying in the Biddle Hotel will be charged a maximum fee of \$10 per day in these lots. Additional visitor parking is available on campus (see enclosed map), but *do not park in "permit required" IU parking lots or on the street in the adjacent neighborhoods. You will be given a parking ticket.*

SMOKING POLICY

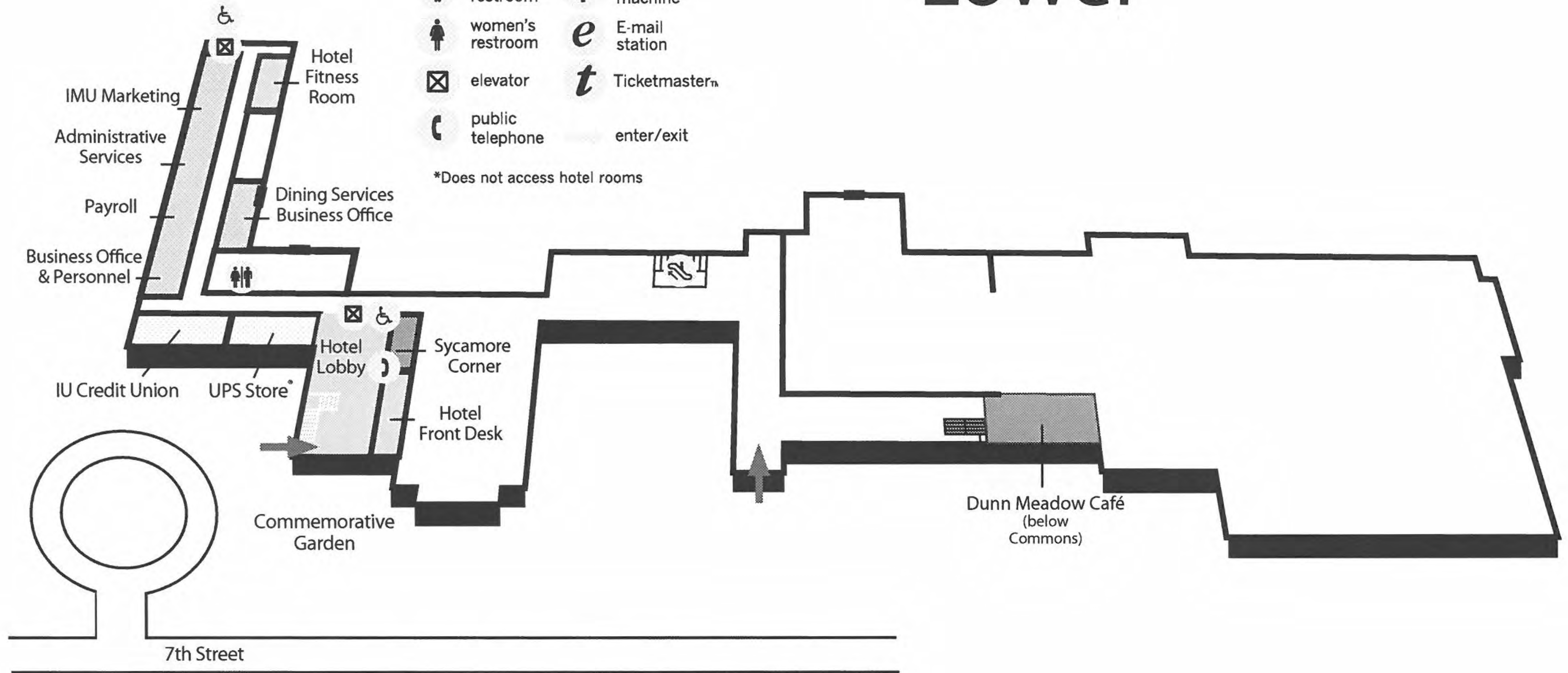
The Indiana Memorial Union's Biddle Hotel & Conference Center is a smoke free facility and Indiana University is a smoke free campus.

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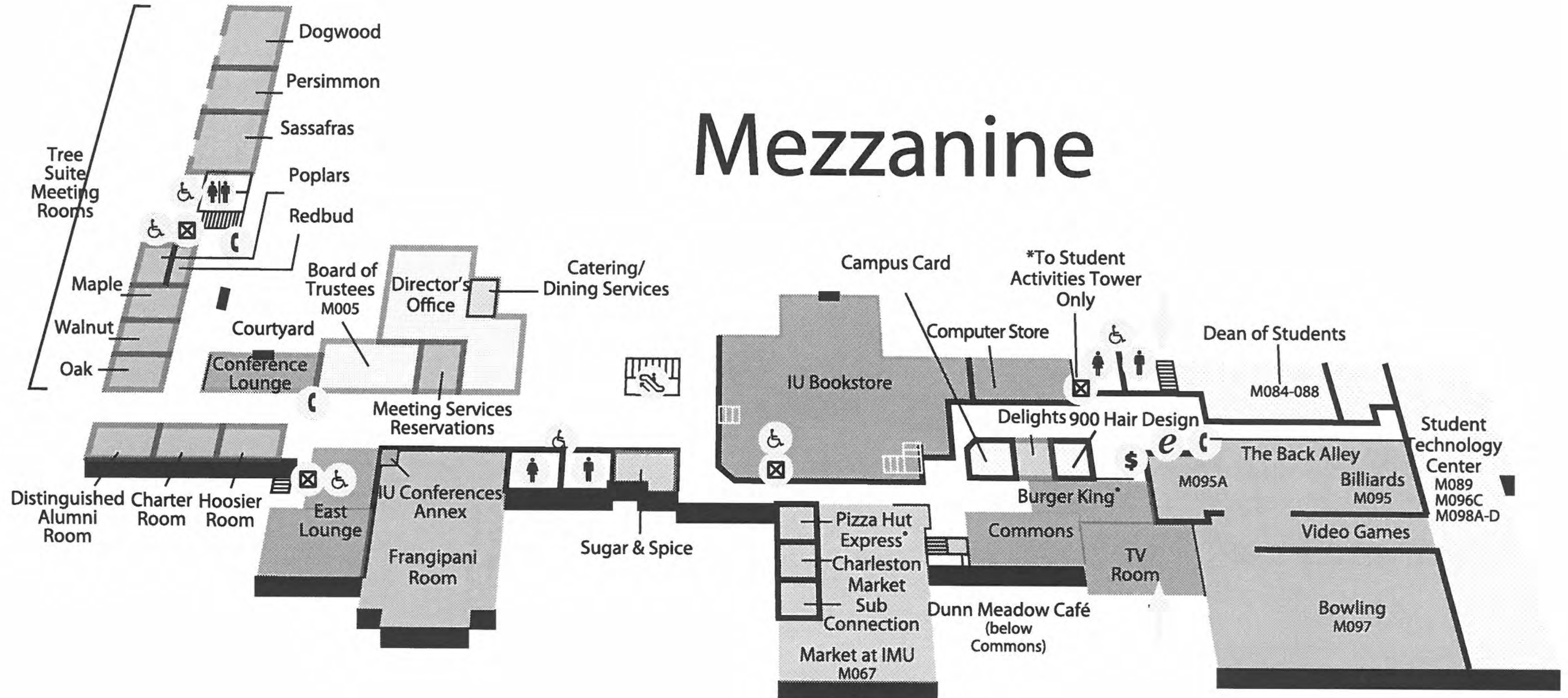
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*Does not access hotel rooms

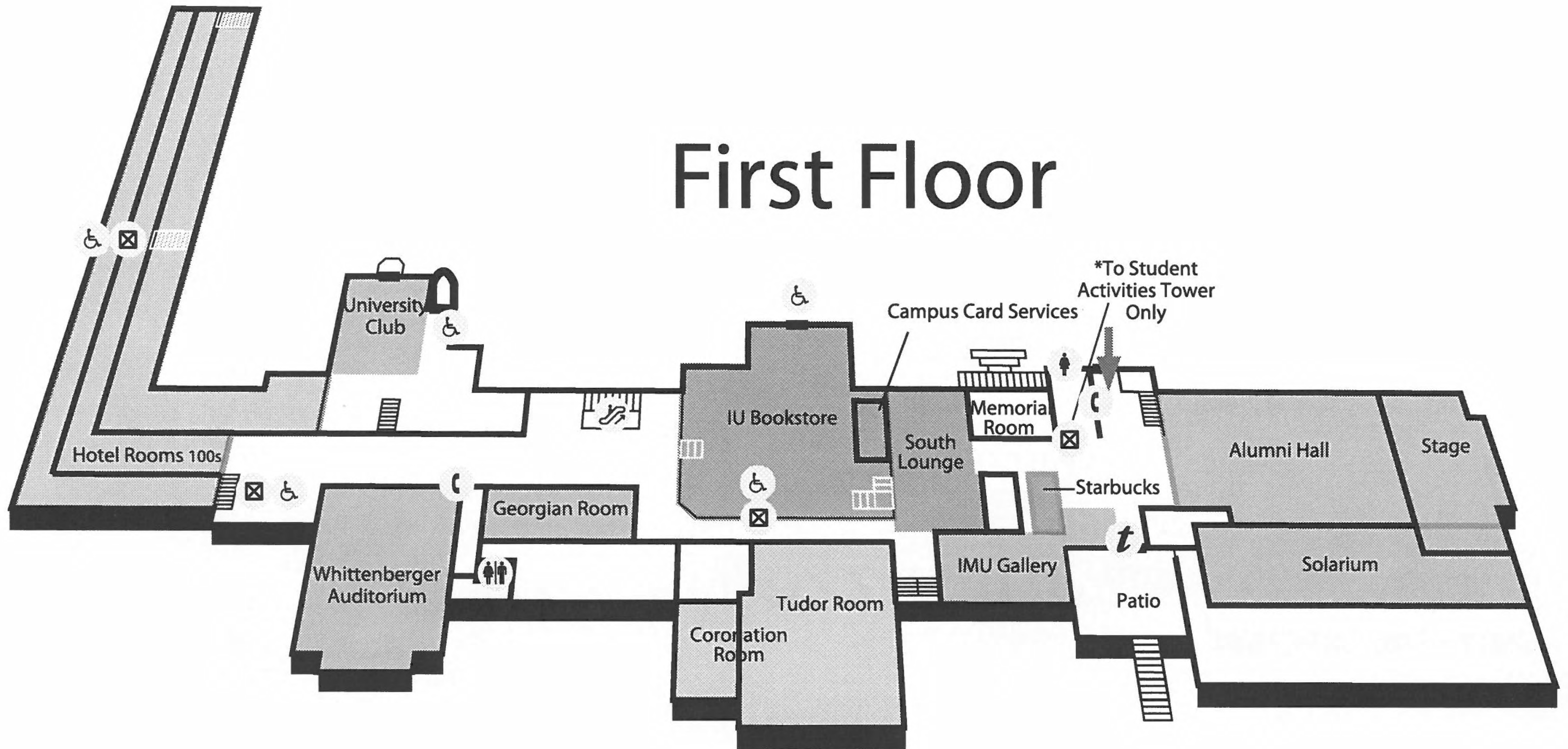
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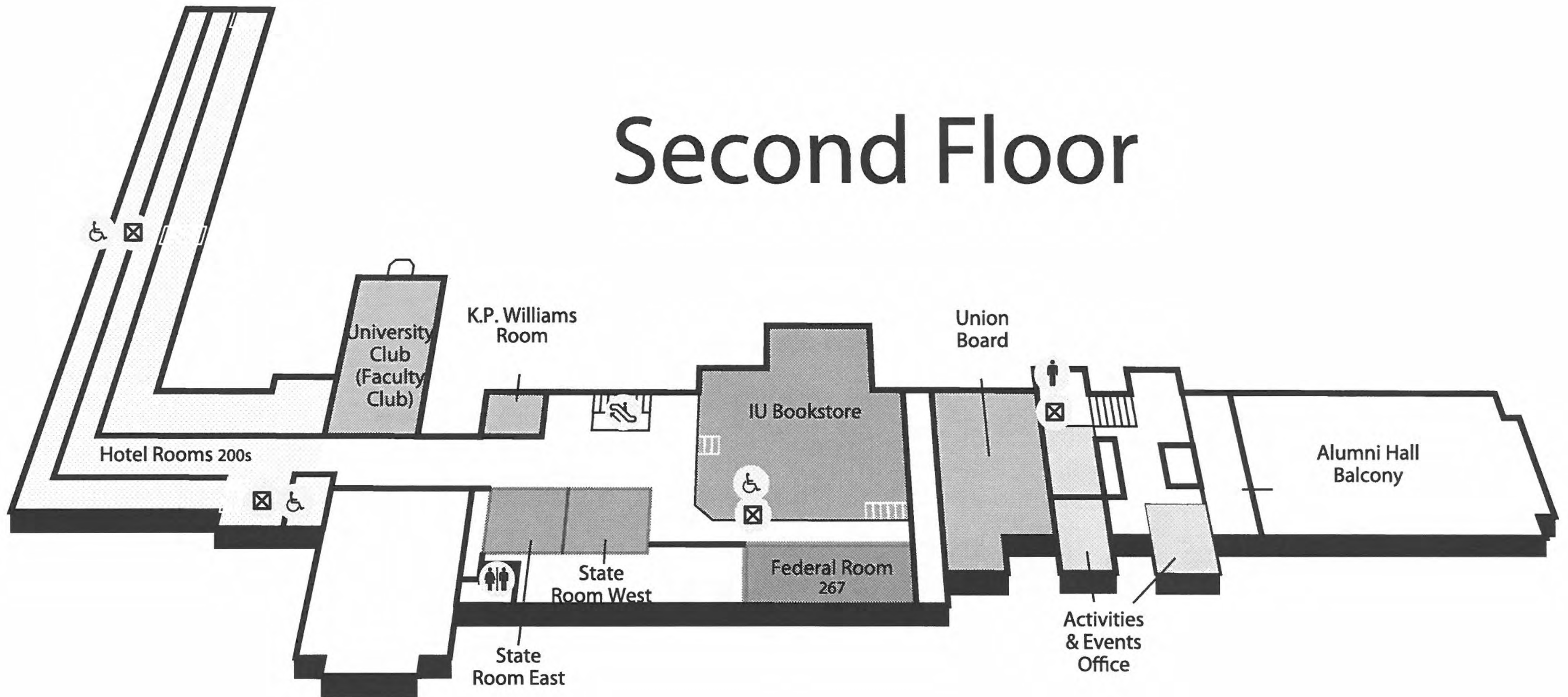
Mezzanine



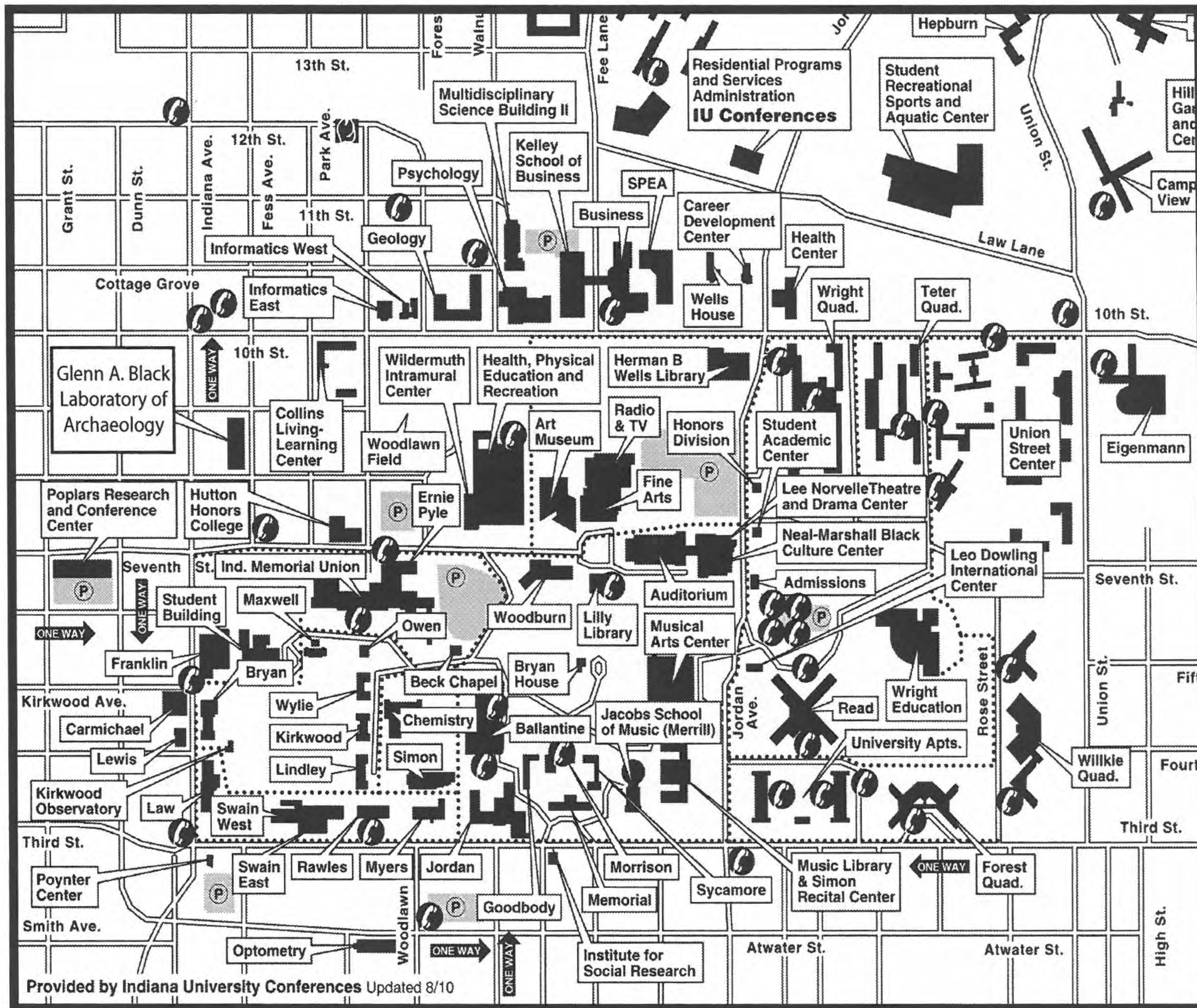
First Floor

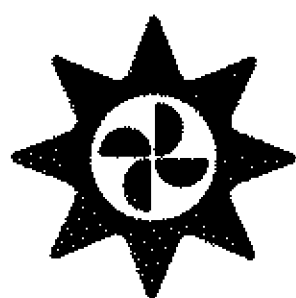


Second Floor

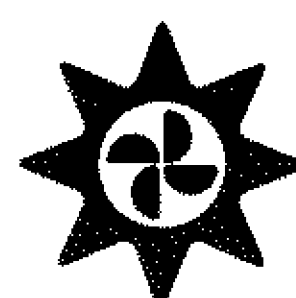


Indiana University Campus Map





PROGRAM



Thursday Afternoon, October 21

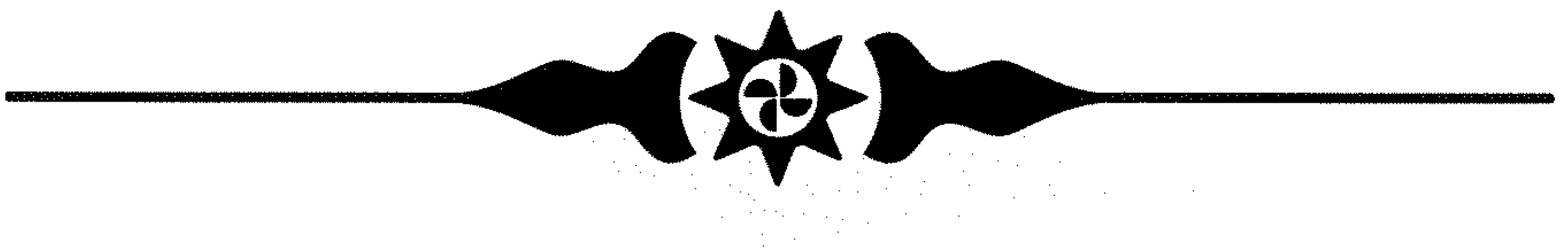
Symposium 1: Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Center

Organizer(s): Jeffery Kruchten and Joseph Galloy (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois)

Thursday: 1:15 - 4:15 p.m. Room: Dogwood Level: Mezzanine

- 1:15** **Joseph Galloy (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *East St. Louis: A Once and Future City***
- 1:30** **Andrew Fortier (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *The Sacred Precinct of the East St. Louis Mound Center: Summary of the Northside (1999, 2000) and Southside (1991, 1992) Investigations***
- 1:45** **Jeffery Kruchten and Joseph Galloy (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Exploration of the Early Cahokian Residential Zone at East St. Louis***
- 2:00** **Matthew Terry (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) and Kevin Garstki (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *New Insights into East St. Louis Storage Structures***
- 2:15** **Erin Benson and Steve Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Feature 181: A Burnt Stirling Phase Structure at East St. Louis***
- 2:30** **BREAK**
- 2:45** **Jacob Skousen (University of Illinois) - *Posts as Ancestors: New Insights into Monumental Posts from the East St. Louis Site***

- 3:00** **Eve Hargrave and Julie Bukowski (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Marker Posts, Sacred Space and Mortuary Ritual at the East St. Louis Site***
- 3:15** **Steve Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois; Southern Illinois University at Carbondale), Robert Rohe, and Victoria Rohe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Lithics: Material Culture from the East St. Louis Site***
- 3:30** **Elizabeth Watts (Indiana University; Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) and Jeffery Kruchten (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Ceramics from Recent Excavations at East St. Louis***
- 3:45** **Thomas Emerson, Steve Boles, Sarah U. Wisseman, (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), and Randall E. Hughes (Illinois State Geological Survey) - *Contextualizing Figurines and Earspools from the East St. Louis Mound Center***
- 4:00** **Timothy Pauketat (University of Illinois) - *Discussant***



Symposium 2: *Indiana Archaeology: The Crossroads of American Archaeology - Part I*

Organizer(s): Timothy E. Baumann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

Thursday: 1:15 - 4:45 p.m. Room: Oak Level: Mezzanine

- 1:15** **James R. Jones III and Amy Johnson (Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology) - *The State of Archaeology in Indiana: History, Prehistory, Historical Archaeology, and Current Research***
- 1:30** **Christopher Peebles (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The Prehistory of Mr. Eli Lilly***

- 1:45** **Jeremy J. Wilson (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) and Susan D. Spencer (Indiana University)** - *From the "Mouth of the Wabash" to the Great Lakes Region: An Assessment of Bioarchaeological Research in Indiana*
- 2:00** **Kenneth B. Tankersley (University of Cincinnati)** - *Archaeological Evidence for Climate Change and Its Implications for Interpreting Indiana's Prehistory*
- 2:15** **Duane B. Simpson (AMEC Earth & Environmental)** - *Prospection of Prehistoric Sites: Defining Magnetic Signature Ranges or Classes for Features*
- 2:30** **BREAK**
- 2:45** **Michele Greenan and Gaby Kienitz (Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites)** - *Mend the Gap: Pot Mending in the Brave New World*
- 3:00** **Sonya L. Atalay (Indiana University) and Regonel L. Petoskey, Sr. (Sullivan County American Indian Council/Grand Traverse Band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians of Michigan)** - *Waapaahsiki Siippiwi Interpretive Trail Project: Community Based Participatory Research in Southern Indiana*
- 3:15** **Christopher Schmidt and Christopher Moore (University of Indianapolis)** - *Flora Mastodon Site*
- 3:30** **Edward Herrmann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)** - *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in South-central Indiana*
- 3:45** **Andrew A. White (University of Michigan)** - *Large-Scale Patterns of Variability and Change in Paleoindian and Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces in Indiana*
- 4:00** **Christopher R. Moore (University of Indianapolis)** - *Terminal Archaic Technological Styles: An Examination of Bone and Antler Implement Manufacturing Strategies at the Firehouse Site, Dearborn County, Indiana*
- 4:15** **Charles Faulkner (University of Tennessee), Valerie Altizer (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology), and Angie Krieger (Hoosier National Forest)** - *Rockhouse Hollow Shelter: Defining Prehistoric Lifeways in the Hoosier National Forest*
- 4:30** **Discussion**



General Session 1: Archaeology of Late Prehistory

Chair: Robert Jeske (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Thursday: 1:30 - 4:00 p.m.

Room: Maple

Level: Mezzanine

- 1:30** Chad Ryan Thomas (University of Southern Indiana) - *The Cross-in-Circle Motif at Angel*
- 1:45** Marcus Schulenburg (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *X-Ray Analysis of Fort Ancient Ceramics and Raw Materials at the Wildcat Site (33MY499)*
- 2:00** Douglas Jackson (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Faces on the Fringe: Notes on the Three Marine Shell Maskette Gorgets and One Mask Gorget Fragment from the Anker Site (11CK21) in Northeastern Illinois.*
- 2:15** Michelle Birnbaum (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *Fire Cracked Rock (FCR) Can be More Than Just a Box of Rocks: Mineralogical and Use Analysis of FCR from the Late Prehistoric/Contact Period New Lenox Site (11WI213), New Lenox, Illinois*
- 2:30** BREAK
- 2:45** Kimberly Pater, Richard W. Edwards IV, and Elizabeth K. Spott (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *An Updated Interpretation of the Koshkonong Creek Village Site*
- 3:00** Robert Jeske (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *Structures and Function at an Oneota Village*
- 3:15** Mark Hill (Ball State University) - *Taylor Village: Investigations at a 14th Century Oneota Community in Central Indiana*
- 3:30** Emily Murray (Ball State University) - *Taylor Village: A Look at a Recently Discovered Oneota Fortification Feature in Strawtown, Indiana*
- 3:45** Discussion

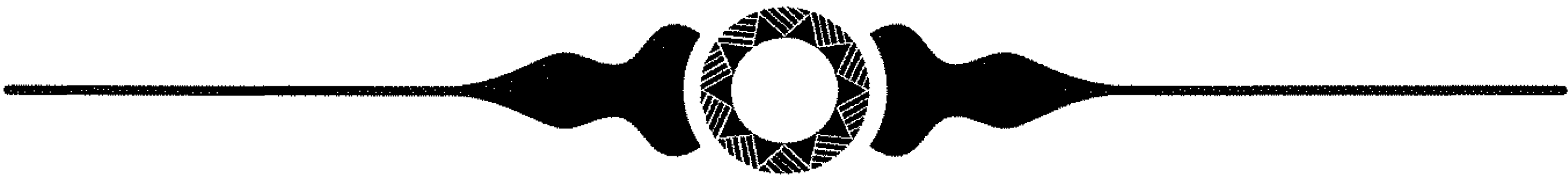


General Session 2: *Historical Archaeology in the Midwest*

Chair: Mark Branstner (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois)

Thursday: 1:45 - 3:45 p.m. **Room:** Persimmon **Level:** Mezzanine

- 1:45** **Lawrence Conrad (Western Illinois University) - *A Protohistoric Iroquoian Gorget from Near Alton, Illinois***
- 2:00** **Philip Millhouse (University of Illinois) - *Cosmologies in Lead and the Ho-Chunk Mining Tradition in Wisconsin***
- 2:15** **Robin Machiran (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc.) - *The Squire Homestead: A Frontier Period Site in the American Bottom***
- 2:30** **BREAK**
- 2:45** **Mark Branstner (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Hog Capital of the Nation: The Rise and Fall of the East St. Louis Stockyards***
- 3:00** **Patrick Durst and Miranda Yancey (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *East St. Louis Forgotten: Archaeological Investigations of Three Turn of the Century Sites in East St. Louis, Illinois***
- 3:15** **Catherine R. Jones, Ashley D. Dunford, Eric E. Burant, and Patricia B. Richards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *Current Curatorial Processes of the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery Collection***
- 3:30** **Discussion**



Poster Session 1: Deciphering Woodland Mounds, aDNA, and Bioarchaeological Studies

Thursday: 1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

Room: Frangipani

Level: Mezzanine

Ashley Busch, Jane E. Buikstra (Arizona State University), Jason L. King (University of New Mexico), and Douglas K. Charles (Wesleyan University) - *Engineering Properties of Soils Used in Mound Construction*

Paula Grubb, Emily Culver, and Kenneth B. Tankersley (University of Cincinnati) - *Twin Mounds Village (33HA24) Revisited*

Jessica Harrison, Frederika Kaestle, Georgia Millward, and Charla Marshall (Indiana University) - *The Effect of Common Bone Preservatives upon PCR Amplification*

Mark Lynott (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), Rolfe Mandel (Kansas Geological Survey), and James A. Brown (Northwestern University) - *Earthen Monument Construction at Mound City, Ohio: 2009-2010 Investigations*

Andrew Thompson (Indiana University) - *Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Artificial Cranial Deformation at the Schild Site*



Thursday Evening, October 21

Social Event: Welcome Reception & Open House

Description: Tours of the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology and the Mathers Museum of World Cultures

Thursday: 6:00 - 10 p.m.

Location: Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (423 N. Fess Ave.)

Food/Drink: Complimentary appetizers and drinks (Upland Brewery, Oliver Winery)

Specific Sponsors: Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group, Inc., Gray and Pape, Inc., and the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University



Friday Morning, October 22

Symposium 2: Indiana Archaeology: The Crossroads of American Archaeology - Part II

Organizer(s): Timothy E. Baumann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

Friday: 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. **Room:** State Room East **Level:** Second Floor

- 8:00** Donald Cochran and Beth McCord (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Redefining the New Castle Phase: Middle Woodland Landscapes in East Central Indiana*
- 8:15** Scot Keith (New South Associates) - *The Mann Site and the Leake Site: Linking the Midwest and the Southeast during the Middle Woodland Period*
- 8:30** J. Ryan Duddleson, Veronica Harper (JFNew, Inc.), Jarrod Burks, and Karen Leone (Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.) - *The Weber Village Site (12GI13)*
- 8:45** Patrick Trader (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Site 12DA1007: Prehistoric Occupations in the Prairie Creek Basin*
- 9:00** William L. Mangold (Retired/Independent Scholar) - *From the Hands of the Potter: A Ceramicist Looks at Middle Woodland Pottery*
- 9:15** Mark Schurr (University of Notre Dame) - *The Prehistoric Pottery of Northern Indiana: Regional Developments and Interactions*
- 9:30** Sarah Surface-Evans (Lansing Community College) - *Micro-Landscape Features and Human Settlement in the Kankakee Marsh Region of Northwestern Indiana*
- 9:45** C. Russell Stafford (Indiana State University) - *Community Patterning at the Northwood Site: An Allison-LaMotte Village in the Lower Wabash Valley*

- 10:00 BREAK**
- 10:15 Brian Redmond (The Cleveland Museum of Natural History) - *Return to Yankeetown: A Review of Terminal Late Woodland Material Culture, Settlement Patterns, and Environmental Relationships in Southwestern Indiana***
- 10:30 Susan Alt (Indiana University) - *Connecting the Dots: Yankeetown, Cahokia, and Angel***
- 10:45 Michael Striker and Timothy King (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *A Phenomenological Approach to Archaeoastronomy at the Southwind Site, an Angel Phase Village in Posey County, Indiana***
- 11:00 Joshua Wells (Indiana University - South Bend) - *A SHAARD of Evidence on Middle Mississippian Settlement Patterns in Indiana: Analyzing the Capacity for a State Archaeological Database to Test Hypotheses about Prehistory***
- 11:15 Robert G. McCullough (Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne) - *The Castor Phase: Late Prehistoric Farmers in Central Indiana***
- 11:30 Cheryl Ann Munson (Indiana University) - *Homeland Security: Fortifications of the Late Mississippian Caborn-Welborn Phase***
- 11:45 Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis) and Jocelyn C. Turner (Indiana University) - *A Tale of Two Rivers: Contrasting Plant Use Strategies in the Middle Ohio and White River Valleys during Late Prehistory***



General Session 3: Current Mississippian Research: Cahokia, the American Bottom, and Eastern Missouri

Chair: Timothy Schilling (Washington University-St. Louis)

Friday: 9:00 - 11:30 a.m. **Room:** Dogwood **Level:** Mezzanine

- 9:00** Alleen Betzenhauser (University of Illinois) - *Accessing the Mississippian Transition in the Southern American Bottom through the Interpretation of a Geophysical Survey*
- 9:15** Timothy Schilling (Washington University-St. Louis) - *Geoarchaeology at Mound 31, Cahokia*
- 9:30** Steven Kuehn (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Analysis of Faunal Remains from the 1960 Excavations at Tract 15B at Cahokia*
- 9:45** Robert Watson (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) - *Ceramics and Chronology of Mound 72 and Mound 96, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site*
- 10:00** BREAK
- 10:15** Rebecca Barzilai (Indiana University) - *Investigating Cahokian Identity and Beliefs Using Compositional Analyses of Ramey Incised Pottery*
- 10:30** Joe Harl (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc.) - *Newest Information on the Dampier Site: A Mississippian Center in East-Central Missouri*
- 10:45** James Powers (Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville; Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Here We Are: An Exploration into Function and Symbolism of Stirling Phase Posts*
- 11:00** Meghan Buchanan (Indiana University) - *Excavations at a Burned Mississippian Village: Preliminary Results from the Common Field Site in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri*
- 11:15** Discussion



General Session 4: Revisiting Legacy Collections and Early Archaeological Research

Chair: William Green (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College)

Friday: 8:45 - 10:00 a.m.

Room: Maple

Level: Mezzanine

- 8:45** William Green (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) and Roland Rodell (University of Wisconsin-Rock County) - *Frederic W. Putnam, George H. Squier, and the Peabody-Harvard Influence on Early Wisconsin Archaeology*
- 9:00** Paula Bryant (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Pre-industrialized Chicago - The Scharf Collection*
- 9:15** Edward Jakaitis (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *The George Johnson Collection: Insights into the Little Known Prehistory of the Pecatonica River of Northern Illinois.*
- 9:30** Travis Hager (Minnesota State University-Mankato) and Edward Fleming (Science Museum of Minnesota) - *Returning to Spring Lake: The Ranelius Site, 1955 and 2010*
- 9:45** Discussion



General Session 5: Late Archaic Studies

Chair: Christine Keller (Ball State University)

Friday: 10:30 - 11:45 a.m.

Room: Maple

Level: Mezzanine

- 10:30** Thomas Collins (Illinois State University) - *Archaic Tool Technology and Organization in the Upper Great Lakes*
- 10:45** Scott Drapalik (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), James Skibo (Illinois State University), and Eric Drake (Hiawatha National Forest) - *Understanding the Late-Archaic Upper Great Lakes; An Experimental Study on the Formation of Fire-Cracked Rock*

- 11:00** Christine Keller (Ball State University) - *Glacial Kame Sandal Sole Shell Gorgets*
- 11:15** Geoffrey Jones (Archaeo-Physics, LLC) and John Tomasic (Kansas Historical Society) - *Geophysical and Archaeological Investigations of Burned Rock Features in Southeast Kansas*
- 11:30** Discussion



Poster Session 2: *Late Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology*

Friday: 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.

Room: Frangipani

Level: Mezzanine

Amanda Bailey (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) - *Resource Procurement at the Pammel Creek Site*

John Doershuk, Joe Alan Artz, William E. Whittaker, and Cynthia L. Peterson (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) - *Investigating the Archaeological Context of the Original Fort Madison (13LE10) Battlefield and Black Hawk's Ravine*

David Maki, Geoffrey Jones (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), Neal Lopinot (Center for Archaeological Research, Missouri State University), Robert Hoard, and Tricia Waggoner (Kansas State Historical Society) - *Large-area Geophysical Reconnaissance of the Cambria Site (14CW352): An Historic 19th Century Coal Mining Company Town Located in Southeast Kansas*

Amy Ragoschke and Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin Parkside) - *The 2009 Excavations at the Meyer Wooded Parcel of the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site, Franksville, Racine County, Wisconsin*

Larissa Stenzel and Jodie O'Gorman, (Michigan State University) - *Gender and Household in a Mississippian and Oneotan Village of the Central Illinois River Valley*



Lévi-Strauss Symposium: *After 100: the Legacy of Claude Lévi Strauss' Work in 21st Century Arts and Humanities*

Session 1: *Beyond Structure*

Organizer(s): Joëlle Bahloul and Raymond J. DeMallie (Indiana University)

Friday: 10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Location: IU Law School, 211 S. Indiana Avenue, Room 122

James A. Boon (Princeton University) - *Lévi-Strauss' Last Laugh: Encore, Encore*

Emmanuel Désveaux (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) - *Farewell to Primitivism: How Lévi-Strauss Read Ethnography*

Raymond J. DeMallie (Indiana University) - *Pensée Sauvage in the Great Plains*



Friday Afternoon, October 22

Symposium 3: *The Archaeology of an Enigma: The Moorehead Circle at Fort Ancient*

Organizer(s): Robert Riordan (Wright State University)

Friday: 1:30 - 4:15 p.m.

Room: Dogwood

Level: Mezzanine

- 1:30** **Bradley Lepper (Ohio Historical Society) - *The Fort Ancient Earthworks: From the World's Columbian Exposition to the World Heritage List***
- 1:45** **Frank Cowan (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.) and Robert Genheimer (Cincinnati Museum Center) - *The Great Post Circle at the Stubbs Earthworks***
- 2:00** **Jarrold Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.) - *Discovering the Moorehead Circle: Continuing Geophysical Survey of a Provocative Hopewell Enclosure at the Fort Ancient Site***
- 2:15** **Jeremiah Stager and Katherine Rippl Dukes (Wright State University) - *The Post Rings of the Moorehead Circle***
- 2:30** **BREAK**
- 2:45** **Joseph Shaffer (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) and Kyle Kallmeyer (Kent State University) - *The Central Feature of the Moorehead Circle and Its Ceramics***
- 3:00** **G. Logan Miller (The Ohio State University) - *Toolstone Sources and Bladelet Use at the Moorehead Circle***
- 3:15** **Karen Leone (Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.) - *Paleoethnobotany of the Moorehead Circle***
- 3:30** **Robert Riordan (Wright State University) - *Where We Stand: The Moorehead Circle in 2010***

- 3:45 Robert Connolly (University of Memphis) - *Discussant***
- 4:00 Mark Lynott (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) - *Discussant***



Symposium 4: *The Legacy of Eli Lilly: New Research at the Angel Site*

Organizer(s): Anthony Krus and Dru McGill (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

Friday: 1:00 - 4:30 p.m. Room: State Room East Level: Second Floor

- 1:00 Christopher Peebles (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *A Precious Bequest: Version 2.1***
- 1:15 Staffan Peterson (Indiana Department of Transportation) - *Peopling Angel: A New Residence Model and Implications for Understanding Mississippian Towns***
- 1:30 Dru McGill (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) and Eric Stockdell (Indiana University) - *Craft Production (and Specialization?) at the 14th Century "Potter's House" at Angel Mounds***
- 1:45 Dru McGill and Erica Ausel (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The 2007-2009 GBL Field Schools: Discoveries from a Burnt Mississippian Structure, c. A.D. 1200***
- 2:00 Rebecca Nathan and Anthony Krus (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Angel Mounds GIS: Visualizing Old Data in New Ways***
- 2:15 Anthony Krus (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *2010 Excavations on the Angel Site's Palisades***
- 2:30 BREAK**

- 2:45** **Joel Marshall (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) and Anthony Krus (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *New Finds in an Old Trench in the East Village at the Angel Site (12VG1)***
- 3:00** **Charla Marshall (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Angel Ancient DNA***
- 3:15** **Erica Ausel (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Current Osteological Work and Preliminary Analysis of the Angel Mounds Site***
- 3:30** **Tammie L. Gerke (University of Cincinnati; Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Synchrotron-based Physiochemical Characterization of the Red and Buff Pigments and Pastes of the Negative Painted Pottery from the Angel Mounds Site***
- 3:45** **G. William Monaghan, Anthony Krus, and Christopher Peebles (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The Development of the Middle Mississippian Angel Site (12VG1) through Its Earthworks, Palisades, and Structures***
- 4:00** **Mike Linderman (Angel Mounds State Historic Site) - *Mound Stabilization at the Angel Site***
- 4:15** **James Brown (Northwestern University) - *Discussant***



General Session 6: Late Woodland and Associated Research

Chair: Jody Clauter (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Friday: 1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

Room: Maple

Level: Mezzanine

1:30 William Lovis and Gerald Urquhart (Michigan State University) - The Affects of Alkali Processing on Maize Detectability in Carbonized Food Residues

ALL VISUAL

1:45 Brian Butler (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) - Cypress Citadel and Its Place in the Late Woodland of Southern Illinois

USE LANDSCAPE TO TELL STORY
NIGHT TIME RELEGION - PATHWAYS

2:00 Sandy Stevens (John Milner Associates, Inc.) - Ceramic and Seed Crop Diversity at 11ST544

Binary - ON VERTICAL

2:15 Peter Geraci, Paula J. Porubcan, and Melissa Baltus (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - The Bottlemy Site (11MH495): An Emerging and Mature Late Woodland Occupation in Northeastern Illinois.

Pointed - bottle land area
Sect from Illinois site
w/ canal
head/trail

2:30 BREAK

* Bird / nest holes
never w/ assumed
* snakes - first men? defense
* But? only site watching
* pointed - but
* pointed water
* Bears -
* Village

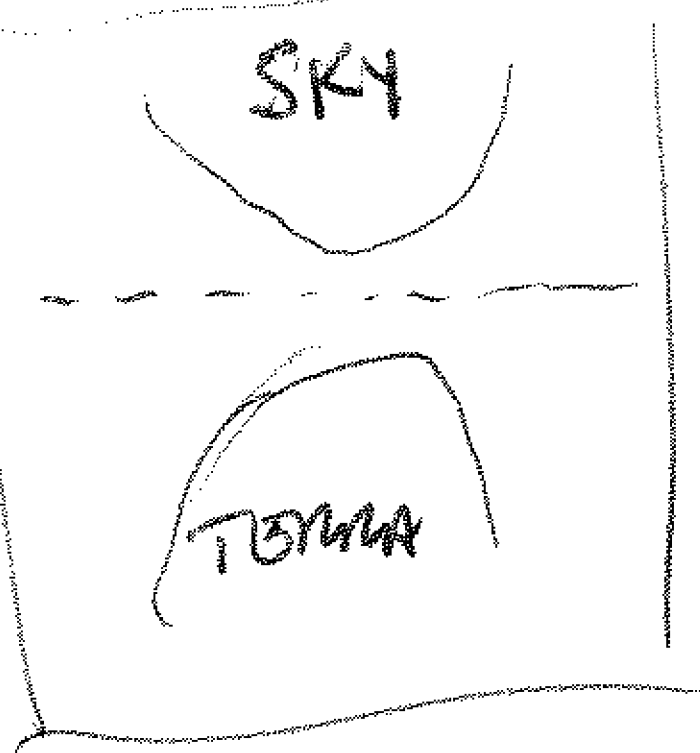
2:45 Jody Clauter (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - Discussing a Late Radiocarbon Date from the Nitschke Mound Group (47DO27), Dodge County, Wisconsin

THIS ORDER
"CLAUDE"
Dev. - from to
pattern to
go up
Village
but defense?

3:00 Jay Toth (Ho-Chunk Nation) - Cultural Landscape of Wisconsin Mound Sites

3:15 Discussion

River bend - kind of arc - overlaid with - Also ARCS.
Vegetation - OAKS - prairie
used to understand
concepts to appreciate
story - hard
grass field
stair



Horiz social order 85% found lot in (L.S.),

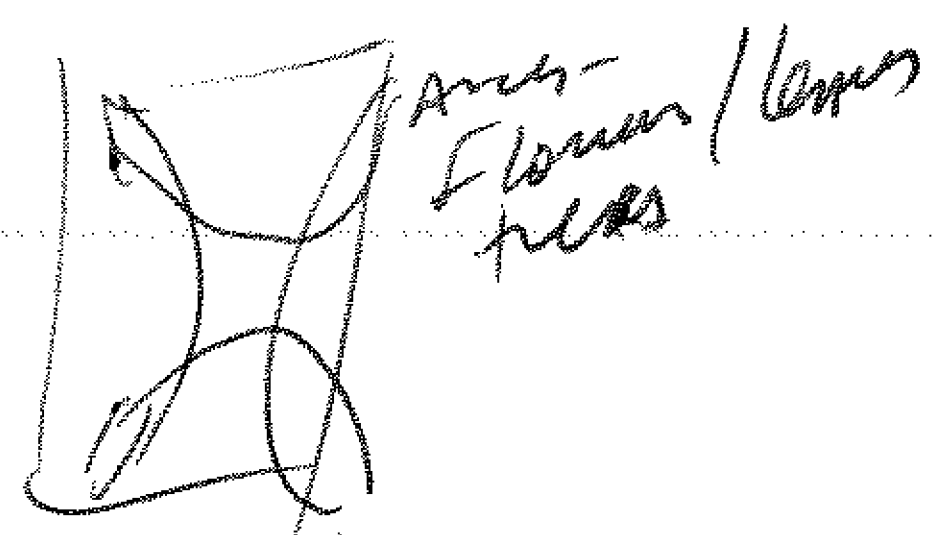
very cosmic
order

Barbed both dimensions
Plains, multi-generational

Acronostich
as
carnet - metenates
long fold paper

Universe square
- arch/circles geometry in universe

ArCS - sky / earth - arc pattern
mirror image sky - ground
nature
to everyday life



Poster Session 3: Diet, Dunes, and Blue Earth

Friday: 1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

Room: Frangipani

Level: Mezzanine

Andrew Brown (Minnesota State University-Mankato) - *Where Were We Again?: Resuming Archeological Investigations in the Blue Earth River Valley*

Jubin Cheruvilil (Michigan State University) - *Diet Selection in Heterogeneous Environments: Determining the Influence of Environmental Periodicity*

Janet Niessner and Linda Scott Cummings (PaleoResearch Institute, Inc.) - *Ancient Recipes Revealed!: FTIR Analysis as an Analytic Tool*

Maria Raviele (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *New Evidence for Maize in the Great Lakes*

James Robertson (Michigan Department of Transportation), William A. Lovis, Alan F. Arbogast (Michigan State University), and G. William Monaghan (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Archaeological Sites and the Coastal Sand Dunes of Lake Michigan*



Special Activity: Midwest Lithic Exchange (reservation required)

Organizer(s): Timothy E. Baumann, Edward Herrmann, and Robert Mahaney (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

Friday: 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Location: Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (423 N. Fess Ave.)

Specific Sponsors: The University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist, Indiana Geological Survey, and the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University



Lévi-Strauss Symposium: *After 100: the Legacy of Claude Lévi
Strauss' Work in 21st Century Arts
and Humanities*

Session 2: *Lévi-Strauss in the Arts and Humanities*

Organizer(s): Joëlle Bahloul and Ray DeMallie (Indiana University)

Friday: 2:30 - 5:00 p.m.

Location: IU Law School, 211 S. Indiana Avenue, Room 122

**Marie Mauzé (Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale and École
des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) - *Lévi-Strauss
and Northwest Coast Ethno-Aesthetics***

**Joëlle Bahloul (Indiana University) - *Anthropology at the Académie
Française***

**Galit Hasan-Rokem (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) -
*Transformation: Lévi-Strauss in the Rabbis' Academy***



Friday Evening, October 22

Social Event: Friday Evening Reception & Exhibit

Exhibit: *Indiana through the Mapmaker's Eye*

Friday: 6:00 - 10 p.m.

Room: Tudor

Level: First Floor

Food/Drink: Free Appetizers and Cash Bar

Specific Sponsors:

**The Archaeological Research Center of St Louis, Inc.
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.,
Gray and Pape, Inc., and the Glenn A. Black
Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University**



**Lévi-Strauss Symposium: *After 100: the Legacy of Claude Lévi
Strauss' Work in 21st Century Arts
and Humanities***

Film: *À Propos de Tristes Tropiques* by Patrick Menget

Friday: 6:00 - 7:30 p.m.

Location: IU Law School, 211 S. Indiana Avenue, Room 122



Saturday Morning, October 23

Symposium 5: Rediscovering Illinois Yet Again: Early 21st Century Research in the Central Illinois Valley

Organizer(s): Michael Conner (Dickson Mounds Museum)

Saturday: 8:15 - 11:45 a.m.

Room: Dogwood

Level: Mezzanine

- 8:15** Alan Harn (Dickson Mounds Museum), Edwin Hajic (Pathfinder CRM, LLC), and Sally McClure (The Nature Conservancy) - *Changes in the Land and Human Settlement Evolution at the Illinois/Spoon River Confluence, Fulton County, Illinois*
- 8:30** Michael D. Conner (Dickson Mounds Museum) - *The Myer-Dickson Phase and Late Woodland in West-Central Illinois*
- 8:45** Amanda Butler and Alexey Zelin (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *The Rocks and Pots of Orendorf: A Look at the Material Culture of Settlement D*
- 9:00** Irene Jaramillo (University of Illinois) - *Orendorf, the Site that Emerged from the Ashes: A Comparative Examination of Activity Spaces Within Structures of Settlement D*
- 9:15** Michael E. Essex, Paula C. Olin, and Jeremy J. Wilson (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) - *A View from the South: The Lawrenz Gun Club Site and Mississippian Settlements in the Central Illinois River Valley*
- 9:30** Kristi C. Jarrett, Stephanie Montalban, and Jeremy J. Wilson (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) - *Of Pots and Time: The Lawrenz Gun Club Ceramic Assemblage and Mississippian Chronology in the Central Illinois River Valley*

- 9:45** **Michael D. Conner (Dickson Mounds Museum), Jodie A. O’Gorman (Michigan State University), and Timothy Horsley (Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan) - *Perspectives on Late Prehistoric Cooperation, Conflict, and Migration at the Morton Village Site in the Central Illinois Valley***
- 10:00** **BREAK**
- 10:15** **Jodie A. O’Gorman (Michigan State University) and Michael D. Conner (Dickson Mounds Museum) - *An Oneota Public Structure?***
- 10:30** **Gregory D. Wilson (University of California-Santa Barbara) - *Household Organizational Trends in the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley***
- 10:45** **Frank Raslich (Michigan State University) - *To the Point: A Comparative Analysis on the Changes between Mississippian and Oneota Projectile Points***
- 11:00** **Jeremy J. Wilson (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) and Jennifer M. Bauder (State University of New York at Binghamton) - *Sinking, Swimming, or Floating On?: Paleodemographic Insights on the Mississippian Period in the Central Illinois River Valley***
- 11:15** **Dale Henning (Retired/Independent Scholar) - *Discussant***
- 11:30** **Duane Esarey (University of North Carolina) - *Discussant***



Symposium 6: *A Walk in the Forest: Papers in Honor of Mark E. Bruhy*

Organizer(s): Sean Dunham (Michigan State University ; Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) and Eric Drake (Hiawatha National Forest)

Saturday: 8:45 - 11:45 a.m. **Room:** Oak **Level:** Mezzanine

- 8:45** **Eric Drake (Hiawatha National Forest), Sean Dunham (Michigan State University; Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.), and Becky Dinsmore (Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest) - *Introduction to “A Walk in the Forest: Papers in Honor of Mark E. Bruhy”* □**
- 9:00** **Janet Brashler (Grand Valley State University) - *The Spoonville Mound (200T1) Artifacts***
- 9:15** **David Overstreet (College of Menominee Nation) - *The Elusive Menomini-Protohistoric Potential at Peshtigo Point***
- 9:30** **Terrance Martin (Illinois State Museum) - *Prehistoric Animal Exploitation Strategies in the Green Bay Area of Wisconsin: A Perspective from the Citgo Site***
- 9:45** **Sean Dunham (Michigan State University; Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) - *The Forest for the Trees: Multi-disciplinary Approaches to Late Woodland Landscapes and Settlement Systems in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan***
- 10:00** **BREAK**
- 10:15** **John Franzen and Eric Drake (Hiawatha National Forest) - *The Archaeology of Early Industrial Logging in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan***
- 10:30** **Mary McCorvie (Shawnee National Forest) - *Helping People Learn About Archaeology: Mississippians and Volunteers in the Hinterlands***
- 10:45** **Angie Krieger (Hoosier National Forest) - *A Walk in the Hoosier National Forest: The Heritage Resource Program***
- 11:00** **Lynne Goldstein (Michigan State University) - *Public Archaeology in the 21st Century: What’s Changed, What Hasn’t, and What’s Coming?***

- 11:15 Kathryn Egan-Bruhy (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) - *La Crème de la Crème: NRHP Properties in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest***
- 11:30 Mark E. Bruhy (Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest) - *Discussant***



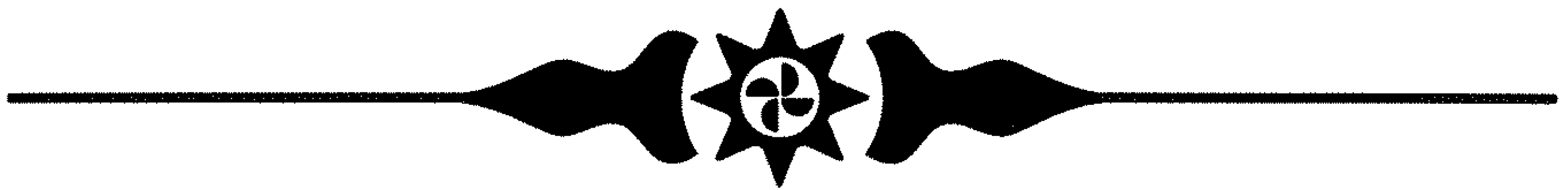
Symposium 2: Indiana Archaeology: The Crossroads of
American Archaeology - Part III

Organizer(s): Timothy E. Baumann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

Saturday: 9:00 - 11:45 a.m. Room: Maple Level: Mezzanine

- 9:00 Timothy Baumann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), Christina Snyder (Indiana University), Terrance Martin (Illinois State Museum), Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis), and Luke Walker (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The Discovery of Fort Ouiatenon: A French and Indian Settlement along the Wabash River in Tippecanoe County, Indiana***
- 9:15 Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana) - *Recent Investigations at Eighteenth Century Fur Trade Sites in Tippecanoe County, Indiana***
- 9:30 Elizabeth K. Spott (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *A Preliminary Assessment of Historic Materials Recovered from the House of John B. Richardville (12AL1887), Fort Wayne, Indiana***
- 9:45 Mark Groover, Emma Hofeling, Jessica Miller, Allison Troutner, Rory Whitted, Kari Wilhems, and Tyler Wolford (Ball State University) - *History and Archaeology of the James and Sophia Clemens Farmstead***
- 10:00 BREAK**

- 10:15** **S. Homes Hogue and Mark Groover (Ball State University) -**
*Reconstructing 19th-Century Hoosier Foodways: Zooarchaeological
Information from the Moore-Youse House and Huddleston Farmstead*
- 10:30** **Rebecca Gibson and Jay VanderVeen (Indiana University-South
Bend) -** *The Write Tools: Analysis of Two Dip Pen Nibs and Their
Possible Origins*
- 10:45** **Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana) -** *Redware Pottery
Production in New Harmony, Indiana, 1814-1824*
- 11:00** **Melody Pope (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa)
and April Sievert (Indiana University) -** *The Merchants Mill: Rural
Industry on the Indiana Frontier*
- 11:15** **Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis)
and Courtney Singleton (University of Maryland) -** *Digging the Present
Past: Archaeology of the 20th Century Color Line*
- 11:30** **Discussion**



**Symposium 7: *Geoarchaeology and the Holocene
Depositional Record in the Ohio Valley***

Organizer(s): **G. William Monaghan (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of
Archaeology, Indiana University) and Patrick Trader (Gray
& Pape, Inc.)**

Saturday: 9:15 - 11:15 a.m. Room: Persimmon Level: Mezzanine

- 9:15** **Joseph Schuldenrein (Geoarcheology Research Associates), Frank
Vento (Clarion University), and Suanna Selby-Crowley
(Geoarcheology Research Associates) -** *Geoarchaeology at Leetsdale:
Implications for the Prehistoric Geography of the Upper Ohio Valley*

- 9:30** **Todd Grote (Eastern Michigan University), Ryan Robinson (Michael Baker Jr. Inc.), Steven J. Kite (West Virginia University), and Chris Schaney (Middle Tennessee State University) - *Late Quaternary Geology and Geoarchaeology of the Upper Ohio-Allegheny River Basin: What Happens in the East Matters to the Midwest***
- 9:45** **Mathew Purtill (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Developmental Upbuilding as a Geomorphic Model for Site Burial along Alluvial Terraces of the Mid-Ohio River: An Example from the Greenlee Tract, Adams County, Ohio***
- 10:00** **BREAK**
- 10:15** **Nathan Scholl (AMEC Earth & Environmental) - *Geoarchaeology of the Tanners Creek Section of the Ohio River Floodplain near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana***
- 10:30** **G. William Monaghan (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Were Terraces along the Middle Ohio River Valley a Middle Holocene Construct?***
- 10:45** **Patrick Trader (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Geoarchaeological Investigations on the East Fork of the White River Basin, Pike County, Indiana***
- 11:00** **Discussion**



Poster Session 4: Mississippian Research

Saturday: 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.

Room: Frangipani

Level: Mezzanine

Rachel Campbell and John E. Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis) - *Current Research on Lithic Material from the East St Louis Mound Group*

John E. Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis) and Kathleen Stahlman (Powell Archaeological Research Center) - *The Processes of Preservation at the Ritual Town of East St. Louis*

Timothy Pauketat (University of Illinois), Danielle Benden (University of Wisconsin), and Robert “Ernie” Boszhardt (Independent Scholar) - *New Evidence of the Cahokian Occupation of Trempealeau*

Jake Pfaffenroth, Jake Rieb, Danielle Benden (University of Wisconsin) and Robert “Ernie” Boszhardt (Independent Scholar) - *Clarifying the Extent and Age of the Mississippian Presence at Trempealeau*

Jacob Skousen (University of Illinois), Thomas Zych (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Timothy Pauketat (University of Illinois) - *Trempealeau's Structured Landscape and Its Historical Implications*



Lévi-Strauss Symposium: *After 100: the Legacy of Claude Lévi Strauss' Work in 21st Century Arts and Humanities*

Session 3: *Mythology Studies*

Organizer(s): Joëlle Bahloul and Raymond J. DeMallie (Indiana University)

Saturday: 9:30 - 12:30 a.m.

Location: IU Law School, 211 S. Indiana Avenue, Room 122

**Anthony Seeger (University of California-Los Angeles) -
*Performing Claude Lévi-Strauss' Fugue of the Five Senses:
Myths, Aromas, Tastes, Feelings and Music in the Brazilian
Amazon***

**Gregory A. Schrempp (Indiana University) - *Scientific Fire Myths: A
Lévi-Straussian Analysis of Four Variants***

**Jeffrey D. Anderson (Colby College) - Lévi-Strauss and the Mysteries of
the Arapaho Porcupine Redaction Myth**



Saturday Afternoon, October 23

Symposium 8: *The Old Wine in New Bottles: Recent Research in Bioanthropology at Indiana University*

Organizer(s): Della Collins Cook (Indiana University)

Saturday: 1:15 - 3:45 p.m.

Room: Oak

Level: Mezzanine

- 1:15** **August Costa (Indiana University) - *Rediscovering Morton Mound 11: A Red Ochre Cemetery from the Central Illinois River Valley***
- 1:30** **Charity Upson-Taboas (Indiana University) - *Revisiting the Elrod Site: A Search for Definition***
- 1:45** **Polly Husmann (Indiana University) - *Osteoporosis in an Archaeological Population: A New Method of Analysis***
- 2:00** **Susan Spencer (Indiana University) - *Perimortem Trauma among Late Woodland and Mississippian Burials at the Schild Site in West-Central Illinois***
- 2:15** **Allison Foley (Indiana University) - *Disability and Social Identity at the Morton Site***
- 2:30** **BREAK**
- 2:45** **Katie Z. Rudolph (Indiana University) - *Scalping as an Indicator of Social Interaction at the Aztalan Site (47JE1)***
- 3:00** **Georgia Millward (Indiana University) - *Assessing the Influence of the Mississippian Transition on Burial Placement: An Ancient DNA Analysis of Yokem Mounds 2 and 5***
- 3:15** **Della Collins Cook (Indiana University) - *Facial Tumors in Ancient Indiana and Illinois: Diagnosis and Social Persona***
- 3:30** **Lynne Goldstein (Michigan State University) - *Discussant***



Symposium 9: *Perspectives on Socio-cultural Changes during the Late Mississippian Period of the Ohio Confluence and Neighboring Regions in the Southeast and Midwest*

Organizer(s): James Brown (Northwestern University) and John Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis)

Saturday: 1:30 - 3:45 p.m.

Room: Dogwood

Level: Mezzanine

- 1:30** John Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis) and James Brown (Northwestern University) - *On Population, History, and Taxonomy in the Late Pre-contact Midwest*
- 1:45** David W. Benn (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.) - *What Four Terminal Woodland Period Sites Tell about Oneota Origins in Eastern Iowa*
- 2:00** Robert McCullough (Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne) and Mark Hill (Ball State University) - *The 14th and Early 15th Century Oneota Presence in Central Indiana: Cultural Interactions on the Eastern Periphery*
- 2:15** Robert Cook (Ohio State University) - *We Didn't Cross the Border; the Border Crossed Us: Past and Present Implications of Being Fort Ancient*
- 2:30** BREAK
- 2:45** Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University) - *Where, Oh Where, Did Everyone Go?: The 15th Century Population Dispersal from Middle Tennessee*
- 3:00** James Brown (Northwestern University) and John Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis) - *Oneota-ization of the Vacant Quarter and Beyond*
- 3:15** George R. Milner (Pennsylvania State University) - *Midwestern Population Distribution at the Close of Prehistory: A Sparsely Occupied but Bitterly Contested Landscape*
- 3:30** Discussion



General Session 7: Middle Woodland

Chair: Jennifer Edwards-Ring (Illinois State Archaeological Survey,
University of Illinois)

Saturday: 1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

Room: Persimmon

Level: Mezzanine

- 1:30** Jason L. King (Center for American Archaeology), Katie Z. Rudolph (Indiana University), and Jane E. Buikstra (Arizona State University) - *Habitation Occupations at Floodplain Mound Sites in the Lower Illinois Valley: Evidence from the Mound House Site (11GE7)*
- 1:45** Jason Herrmann (University of Arkansas), Jason L. King (Center for American Archeology), Katie Z. Rudolph (Indiana University), and Jane E. Buikstra (Arizona State University) - *Knowing Without Digging: An Electrical Resistance Profile of Mound 1 at Mound House (11GE7), Greene County, Illinois*
- 2:00** Jennifer Edwards-Ring (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *A Revisit of Four Middle Woodland Mound Sites in Havana, Illinois*
- 2:15** Martin Byers (Retired/Independent Scholar) - *Ohio Hopewell: The Impact of New Methods and Discoveries on Current Social Theory*
- 2:30** **BREAK**
- 2:45** Martin Byers (Retired/Independent Scholar) - *Ohio Hopewell: System of Symbolic Communities or Cult Sodality Hierarchies*
- 3:00** John Halsey (Michigan State Housing Development Authority) - *Ohio Hopewell Copper Sources: One or Many?*
- 3:15** **Discussion**



Special Activity: Curation Workshop

Organizer(s): Timothy E. Baumann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), Christopher Pulliam, and Natalie Drew (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District)

Saturday: 1:30 - 4:00 p.m.

Location: Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (423 N. Fess Ave.)

Fee: \$20 fee, Reservation and ticket required

Sponsored by: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District and the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University

- 1:30** Christopher Pulliam, Natalie Drew (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District), and Timothy E. Baumann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The Past, Present, and Future of Archaeological Curation: A Five-Year Workshop Series at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Archaeological Conference*
- 2:00** Christopher Pulliam (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District) - *Recent Legislative Changes to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)*
- 2:30** Natalie Drew (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District) - *Procedures and Guidelines for Creating and Preserving Digital Records*
- 3:00** Michele Greenan and Gaby Kienitz (Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites) - *Mending and Conserving Prehistoric Pottery*
- 3:30** Discussion

Lévi-Strauss Symposium: *After 100: the Legacy of Claude Lévi Strauss' Work in 21st Century Arts and Humanities*

Session 4: *Anthropology and History*

Organizer(s): Joëlle Bahloul and Raymond J. DeMallie (Indiana University)

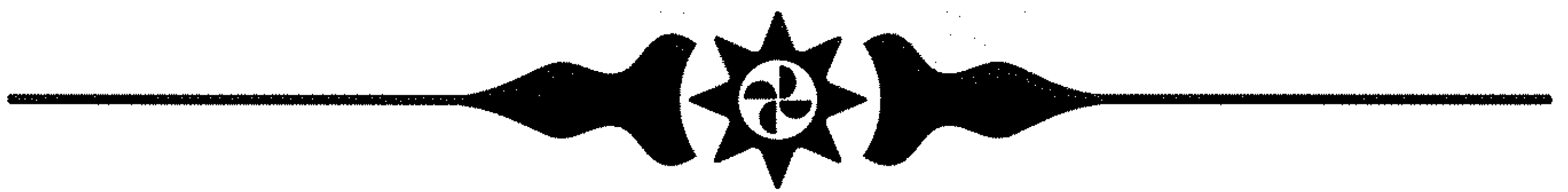
Saturday: 2:30 - 4:30 p.m.

Location: IU Law School, 211 S. Indiana Avenue, Room 122

Cesar Gordon (Universidade Federal Rural de Rio de Janeiro) -
L'Apothéose d'Auguste: Claude Lévi-Strauss' Despair and Hopefulness

Allen R. Douglas (Indiana University) - *Space and Time: The Philosophy of History in Tristes Tropiques*

Christopher S. Peebles (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Lévi-Strauss among the Archeologists: From Structuralism to Logicism*



Lévi-Strauss Symposium: *After 100: the Legacy of Claude Lévi Strauss' Work in 21st Century Arts and Humanities*

Session 5: *Lévi-Strauss in the Twenty-First Century: A Roundtable Summation*

Organizer(s): Joëlle Bahloul and Raymond J. DeMallie (Indiana University)

Saturday: 5:15 - 6:30 p.m.

Location: IU Law School, 211 S. Indiana Avenue, Room 122



Saturday Evening, October 23

Social Event: MAC Banquet

<u>Saturday:</u>	Cash Bar	5:30 - 6:30 p.m.
	Dinner	6:30 - 8:00 p.m.
	Keynote Lecture	8:00 - 9:30 p.m.

Room: Frangipani **Level:** Mezzanine **Reservation and ticket required**

Keynote Speaker: **Dr. Dean R. Snow, Professor of Anthropology,
The Pennsylvania State University**

Lecture: ***Making Sense of the Evidence: Eastern Woodlands Archaeology
in the 21st Century***

Abstract: Now that the dust raised by post-processualism, post-modernism, post-colonialism and other post-isms is beginning to settle it is time to consider what the proper agenda for archaeology in the Eastern Woodlands should be in this new century. Despite dying philosophical utterances to the contrary, there is no rational substitute for rigorous science in the practice of archaeology. With that in mind I will consider the nearly overwhelming size and chaotic nature of archaeological data relating to the Eastern Woodlands, and I will offer a few modest proposals for how we might make more sense of it all. I will illustrate my main points with some specific models, some new, some old, some probably right, and some demonstrably wrong. I will begin with conclusions deriving from my own work on the archaeology of Northern Iroquoia, and consider the ways in which the lessons learned in that work can be usefully applied to the Mississippi basin and other parts of the Eastern Woodlands.



Symposia Abstracts



Baumann, Timothy E. (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Indiana Archaeology: The Crossroads of American Archaeology*

Indiana's motto "The Crossroads of America" was established in 1937 to highlight the Hoosier state's intersection of the major roads, rails, and waterways that supported the historic exploration, settlement, and industrialization of the United States. This motto can also be used to spotlight Indiana's diverse archaeological heritage and its significance in the formation of American archaeology. The papers in this symposium cover the breadth of Indiana's archaeological research in three sessions. Part I consists of the historic development of archaeology, the impact of climate change on prehistoric life, specialized methods in site detection and artifact conservation, community-based research, and current studies of the Paleoindian and Archaic periods. Part II focuses on research from the Woodland to late prehistoric periods, including presentations on the Mann, Yankeetown, Hovey Lake, and Southwind sites. Part III provides an overview of historical archaeology and recent research on sites from historic contact to the 20th century, represented by papers on Fort Ouiatenon, New Harmony, Spring Mill State Park, Indianapolis' near-Westside, and others.

(Symposium 2; Part I: Thursday, 1:15 - 4:45 p.m., Oak; Part II: Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m., State Room East; Part III: Saturday, 9:00 - 11:45 a.m., Maple)

Brown, James (Northwestern University) and John Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis) - *Perspectives on Socio-cultural Changes during the Late Mississippian Period of the Ohio Confluence and Neighboring Regions in the Southeast and Midwest*

Just what happened in the Midwest after classic Mississippian cultural formations had dissolved? While continuous histories have yet to materialize, individual students of the problem have taken distinct stances toward what is to be expected materially in the 1400 to 1675 time slice. While some might think that it is premature to venture into this area of inquiry, political pressures make it important that knowledgeable archaeologists air their views. The time is ripe for a general airing of different perspectives toward this period and to address the kinds of data that would advance our understanding of the period.

(Symposium 9, Saturday, 1:30 - 3:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Conner, Michael (Dickson Mounds Museum) -Rediscovering Illinois Yet Again: Early 21st Century Research in the Central Illinois Valley

The publication of Rediscovering Illinois in 1937 by Fay-Cooper Cole and Thorne Duell marked the culmination of several years of field work in the central Illinois River valley by University of Chicago anthropologists. Their efforts established a remarkable baseline of data and interpretations for professional archaeologists in the region and in the Midwest in general. Over the following decades the area has produced significant research by a wide range of archaeologists. This symposium presents papers that demonstrate the continued vibrancy of research in the central Illinois Valley. The papers discuss new research on existing collections from such sites as Dickson Mounds, Myer-Dickson, and Orendorf as well as new field work and research programs focused on Morton Village and Lawrenz Gun Club and a comprehensive geoarchaeological survey of The Nature Conservancy's 7,000-acre Emiquon Preserve. They provide another data point in the ongoing effort to rediscover Illinois' past.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 8:15 - 11:45 a.m., Dogwood)

Cook, Della Collins (Indiana University) - The Old Wine in New Bottles: Recent Research in Bioanthropology at Indiana University

The Bioanthropology Lab at Indiana University curates old and new collections from many sources, most importantly the human remains from sites excavated by Eli Lilly and his associates in Indiana, and by Fay-Cooper Cole and Gregory Perino in Illinois. We present new research on older collections ranging from Archaic to Mississippian in origins and spanning almost a century in excavation dates. This symposium emphasizes the continuing value of older collections for answering new questions with new methods.

(Symposium 8, Saturday, 1:15 - 3:45 p.m., Oak)

Dunham, Sean (Michigan State University; Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) and Eric Drake (Hiawatha National Forest) - A Walk in the Forest: Papers in Honor of Mark E. Bruhy

For nearly three decades, Mark Bruhy has been the archaeologist and Heritage Program Manager for the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF) in northern Wisconsin. Under his leadership, the CNNF's Heritage Program has emerged as a leader in CRM and has progressed substantially beyond compliance, exemplified by their listing of numerous properties on the NRHP and Mark's role as a co-creator of the popular Passport in Time Program. Further, his work, and that of his colleagues, has helped to elucidate the prehistoric cultural chronology developed by Bob Salzer and dramatically expand our understanding of the historic era in this region.

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 8:45 - 11:45 a.m., Oak)

Kruchten, Jeffery and Joseph Galloy (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Center*

Although it likely functioned as part of Cahokia's central administrative complex, the East St. Louis site was by itself the second largest city in the Mississippian world. Over the last twenty years, Illinois Department of Transportation-sponsored archaeology has documented monumental earthworks and buildings within the site's civic-ceremonial precinct. More recently, ongoing excavations by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) for a new bridge and interstate are yielding novel data about the city's residential neighborhoods. This symposium explores previous work at the site and presents preliminary analyses and interpretations for the most recent investigations. Topics include chronology, population estimates, structure variability, monumental posts, mortuary practices, and material culture. (Symposium 1, Thursday, 1:15 - 4:15 p.m., Dogwood)

Krus, Anthony and Dru McGill (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The Legacy of Eli Lilly: New Research at the Angel Site*

The Angel site (12VG1), a Mississippian town on the Ohio River near Evansville, Indiana, is best known through the important work of Glenn Black, published posthumously in 1967. New research undertaken during the past few decades, however, has greatly expanded our understanding of the site. This research includes studies of ceramic seriation and technology, geophysical mapping of buildings and the interior of mounds, an enhanced and more detailed site occupation history based on AMS dating of structures and earthworks, isotopic and DNA studies of the Angel people and, finally, several years of excavation of structures that spanned occupation at the site.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 1:00 - 4:30 p.m., State Room East)

Monaghan, G. William (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) and Patrick Trader (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Geoarchaeology and the Holocene Depositional Record in the Ohio Valley*

The Ohio Valley is one of the most significant landforms in the Midwest region and it has played an important role in human settlement throughout prehistory. Larger-scaled trends in the depositional styles and chronology of the Ohio River and how these affect human settlement, site preservation, and site burial, however, is still poorly documented. Geoarchaeological studies are usually related to significant CRM projects so are generally site specific. Similarly, geological studies focus on site-specific geotechnical projects rather than region studies of the Ohio Valley fluvial/alluvial system. The purpose of this symposium is to start a multidisciplinary dialogue among researchers focusing on the Holocene system in the Ohio Valley (from Pittsburg to the Mississippi River). Our goal is to integrate data from diverse sources and disciplines to begin mapping variations and trends in the spatial and temporal regional development of the Ohio River and how these affected human settlement within the Valley.

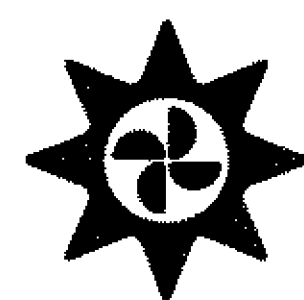
(Symposium 7, Saturday, 9:15 - 11:15 a.m., Persimmon)

Riordan, Robert (Wright State University) - *The Archaeology of an Enigma: The Moorehead Circle at Fort Ancient*

The Hopewell earthwork enclosures of Ohio have been most frequently viewed as ceremonial centers, although besides mortuary activity, evident in the associated mounds and their contents, little is actually known about other kinds of ceremonial activity that may have occurred within them. The feature complex at Fort Ancient named the Moorehead Circle, discovered during geophysical survey in 2005 in the North Fort, has the potential to expand our knowledge. The Moorehead Circle is almost 60m in diameter, with an apparent opening toward the south. It has been archaeologically investigated since 2006 by Wright State University field schools, which have concentrated their efforts on two perimeter excavations and one at the Circle's center. Participants in this symposium address the nature of the Circle, its internal features and contents, and its significance as a focal place within the enclosure. **(Symposium 3, Friday, 1:30 - 4:15 p.m., Dogwood)**



Paper & Poster Abstracts



Alt, Susan (Indiana University) - *Connecting the Dots: Yankeetown, Cahokia, and Angel*

Yankeetown phase decorated wares have been found in southern Indiana, southeastern Illinois and northern Kentucky. But Yankeetown material has also been recovered in the American Bottom region of Illinois, clustered at a few sites associated with the Cahokian polity. It is likely that Yankeetown people, not just their pots, moved to the Cahokia region and were part of events that led to the Mississippianization of Cahokia. But the relationship between Yankeetown and Mississippian (Angel phase) people in the Yankeetown homeland of Indiana remains difficult to disentangle. Here I review new as well as old data that suggest Yankeetown and Mississippian relationships were more complicated than previously envisioned.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 10:30 a.m., State Room East)

Altizer, Valerie - see Faulkner, Charles H.

Anderson, Jeffrey D. (Colby College) - *Lévi-Strauss and the Mysteries of the Arapaho Porcupine Redaction Myth*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 3, Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Arbogast, Alan F. - see Robertson, James

Artz, Joe Alan - see Doershuk, John

Atalay, Sonya L. (Indiana University) and Regonel L. Petoskey, Sr. (Sullivan County American Indian Council/Grand Traverse Band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians of Michigan) - *Waapaahsiki Siipiiwi Interpretive Trail Project: Community Based Participatory Research in Southern Indiana*

This paper reports on a community based participatory research project conducted in collaboration with archaeologists and the Sullivan County American Indian Council (the Council). In 2007, Indiana-Michigan Power Company turned over stewardship of 5 acres of land in Fairbanks, Indiana to the Council, with the understanding that they would care for the unrecorded mounds on the land. The Council named the site Waapaahsiki Siipiiwi after the nearby Wabash River. The collaborative Waapaahsiki Siipiiwi project involves mapping, survey, and development of an educational interpretive trail at the site - with the community involved in all aspects of the research, from initial development of the research

design to collaborative grant writing, field work, and reporting results. We demonstrate how each partner brings unique tools for interpreting data and understanding the cultural landscape, and how this partnership provides a model for archaeological collaboration in which rigorous knowledge is created while also building community capacity.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 3:00 p.m., Oak)

Ausel, Erica (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) -
Current Osteological Work and Preliminary Analysis of the Angel Mounds Site

In the first half of the 20th century Glenn A. Black, along with WPA workers, excavated a significant proportion of Angel Mounds, a Mississippian period site located in southern Indiana. Since that time, only a limited amount of research has been completed concerning the human skeletal material excavated during those years. Most of the collection, now located at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, is still located in its original WPA acidic boxes and paper bags first used 60 years ago. Currently, work is being conducted to improve the preservation of the collection using modern curation methods. In addition, a detailed inventory is being created to improve the collection's NAGPRA report. Presented here are the procedures incorporated into this work as well as the preliminary analytical results pertaining to sex, age, trauma, and pathological analyses.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 3:15 p.m., State Room East)

Ausel, Erica - see McGill, Dru

Bahloul, Joëlle (Indiana University) - *Anthropology at the Académie Française*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 2, Friday, 2:30 - 5:00 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Bailey, Amanda (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) - *Resource Procurement at the Pammel Creek Site*

The Pammel Creek site (47LC61) is located at the south end of the city of La Crosse adjacent to Pammel Creek and a backwater slough of the Mississippi River. Pammel Creek is an Oneota culture site and was occupied during the 15th century. The site itself has gone through recent developments from a city park into a large artificial sedimentation basin channelizing the creek. Excavations have been done at this site in 1983 and the 1988-89 field seasons. This research examines flora and fauna from certain features from the Pammel Creek site in order to determine where the resources came from and the seasonality of the site. This is an important topic because it can be used for identifying what types of plants and animals were once available compared to what are available today and the significance that had on the people and the environment.

(Poster Session 2, Friday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Baltus, Melissa - see Geraci, Peter

Barzilai, Rebecca (Indiana University) - *Investigating Cahokian Identity and Beliefs Using Compositional Analyses of Ramey Incised Pottery*

The Mississippian cultural florescence was contemporaneous with the appearance of the Ramey Incised ceramic decorative style. As such, Ramey pottery is considered a prime indicator of Cahokian influence and migration. This study will explore the chemical properties and petrology of known Ramey Incised sherds, as well as the undecorated variant, Powell Plain. Similarities in chemical signature can then be used to analyze the importance of the similar source material vs. the iconographic considerations inherent in the discussion of the Ramey Incised style and Cahokian identity and beliefs.

(General Session 3, Friday, 10:15 a.m., Dogwood)

Bauder, Jennifer M. - see Wilson, Jeremy J.

Baumann, Timothy (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), Christina Snyder (Indiana University), Terrance Martin (Illinois State Museum), Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis), and Luke Walker (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The Discovery of Fort Ouiatenon: A French and Indian Settlement along the Wabash River in Tippecanoe County, Indiana*

Fort Ouiatenon was established in 1717 by the French as the first fortified European settlement in what later became the state of Indiana. This fort served as a primary military post and trading settlement with the Wea, the local Native American community, until 1791 when George Washington ordered that it be burnt down. Like many early forts and trading posts, the precise location of Fort Ouiatenon had been forgotten by the 20th century. In 1968 and 1969, Dr. James Kellar of Indiana University directed archaeological excavations that successfully located this historic site, but unfortunately this discovery has never been completely published. This presentation will provide a summary of Kellar's breakthrough work and compare it with later investigations by Michigan State University and the Tippecanoe County Historical Society, which acquired the site in 1972.

(Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Maple)

Baumann, Timothy E. - see Pulliam, Christopher

Benden, Danielle - see Pauketat, Timothy

Benden, Danielle - see Pfaffenroth, Jake

Benn, David W. (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.) - *What Four Terminal Woodland Period Sites Tell about Oneota Origins in Eastern Iowa*

The place to search for origins of the Oneota tradition is during the terminal Late Woodland period. Four excavated sites in eastern Iowa display aspects of village organization, pottery production, symbolic presentations, and maize production that became the basis for the indigenous formation of Oneota culture.

(Symposium 9, Saturday, 1:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Benson, Erin and Steve Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Feature 181: A Burnt Stirling Phase Structure at East St. Louis*

Feature 181 has been tentatively interpreted as a religious or community leader residence. This interpretation is based on materials recovered, which include a flint clay figurine. A preliminary analysis of structure contents will be compared to similar contemporaneous structures from the American Bottom in order to explore this interpretation.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 2:15 p.m., Dogwood)

Betzenhauser, Aileen (University of Illinois) - *Accessing the Mississippian Transition in the Southern American Bottom through the Interpretation of a Geophysical Survey*

During the 1970s, Glen Freimuth excavated a portion of the Divers site located in the southern American Bottom revealing occupations spanning from the Late Woodland through early Mississippian periods. In the spring of 2006, the author and Dr. Michael Hargrave conducted a geophysical survey in order to further delineate site layout and spatial organization with particular interest in the Terminal Late Woodland to Mississippian transition (ca. A.D. 975 - 1050). The gradiometric survey resulted in the identification of over 180 anomalies that appear to be structure basins and pits. Using data concerning the size and shape of excavated structures at the site, a rubric was constructed in order to determine the most likely component during which the possible structures were built. The results confirm trends noted in the excavation data as well provide new evidence for changes in spatial layout that occurred at the site during the Mississippian Transition.

(General Session 3, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Dogwood)

Birnbaum, Michelle (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *Fire Cracked Rock (FCR) Can Be More Than Just a Box of Rocks: Mineralogical and Use Analysis of FCR from the Late Prehistoric/Contact Period New Lenox Site (11WI213), New Lenox, Illinois.*

For those working on prehistoric sites in North America, fire-cracked rock (FCR) is a ubiquitous artifact. Many times FCR is the only cultural indicator of the presence of a prehistoric site. Rarely is FCR collected and analyzed. Due to the ubiquity and

significant volume this material is very often discarded with only cursory documentation. Mineralogical and use analysis of FCR from the New Lenox site (11WI213), excavated by Midwest Archaeological Services, Inc. provides an interesting insight into raw material use, reuse, and collection strategies as part of a larger pattern of resource exploitation.

(General Session 1, Thursday, 2:15 p.m., Maple)

Boles, Steve, Robert Rohe, and Victoria Rohe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Lithics: Material Culture from the East St. Louis Site*

A preliminary analysis of the lithic material recovered from our recent excavations of the East St. Louis site will be presented. This lithic assemblage will briefly be compared to the lithic assemblage recovered from other areas of the site previously investigated as well as other sites in the American Bottom.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 3:15 p.m., Dogwood)

Boles, Steve - see Benson, Erin

Boles, Steve - see Emerson, Thomas

Boon, James A. (Princeton University) - *Lévi-Strauss' Last Laugh: Encore, Encore*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 1, Friday, 10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Boszhardt, Robert “Ernie” - see Pauketat, Timothy

Boszhardt, Robert “Ernie” - see Pfaffenroth, Jake

Branstner, Mark (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Hog Capital of the Nation: The Rise and Fall of the East St. Louis Stockyards*

Opened in 1873 and incorporated as National City, Illinois in 1907, the St. Louis National Stockyards represented one of the largest livestock processing facilities in the world. At its peak, the facility encompassed 650 acres, employed more than 10,000 workers and processed 30,000 cattle, 50,000 hogs, 20,000 sheep, and 8,000 calves daily. Abandoned in 1997, the last vestiges of the complex will soon be replaced by the new I-70 Mississippi River Bridge. Archaeological salvage work associated with this project has prompted this retrospective and a brief discussion of what remains to be discovered under the ruins.

(General Session 2, Thursday, 2:45 p.m., Persimmon)

Brashler, Janet (Grand Valley State University) - *The Spoonville Mound (20OT1) Artifacts*

While not situated in Wisconsin, nor connected to the Forest Service, this presentation links to Mark Bruhy's work through our shared commitment to long term research projects, our interest in copper artifacts, working with regional collections and working with volunteers and the public. Further, it serves as a reminder that there is life after the Forest Service. Presented here are details of an important but poorly documented collection of artifacts from the Spoonville Mound group (20OT1) located on the Grand River in Ottawa County, Michigan. Excavated in 1964 prior to home construction, the majority of the artifacts from the mound locality remained the property of the family on whose land the mounds were located. Included in the collection and documented here are eight copper axes, a unique copper ladle, a mica sheet, two caches of bifaces, a blade core and other objects.

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Oak)

Brown, Andrew (Minnesota State University-Mankato) - *Where Were We Again?: Resuming Archeological Investigations in the Blue Earth River Valley*

The Blue Earth River Valley is an archeologically rich area, yet very little research has been done since the 1980s. Local collectors had a great relationship with professional archeologists from MSU, Mankato, the University of Minnesota, and the Science Museum of Minnesota during the 1970s and 1980s, yet this relationship has all but fallen apart. The Winnebago Area Museum (WAM), of Winnebago, Minnesota, has been the center for archeological interest for decades. The WAM and the local collecting community are very passionate about preserving the archeological record of the area, and are excited about research resuming. Reestablishing a rapport with the collecting community in the Blue Earth River Valley is vital in rebuilding a foundation for future archeological research.

(Poster Session 3, Friday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University) and John Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis) - *Oneota-ization of the Vacant Quarter and Beyond*

The Late Mississippian Period of around 1400 CE coincides with socio-cultural shifts creating difficulties in tracing continuities or advocating discontinuities. Archaeological practice raises a hurdle in thinking of archaeological cultures almost always in terms of ethnic units with tangible boundaries. Abundant examples to the contrary show up in post-contact time. However, devices for identifying cultures rest on the stability of attributes and do not serve well in detecting major cultural shifts. Consequently we are often nonplused as to the fate of well-established units during periods of widespread flux. A wider range of models needs to be actively engaged and tested.

(Symposium 9, Saturday, 3:00 p.m., Dogwood)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University) - *Discussant*
(Symposium 4, Friday, 4:15 p.m., State Room East)

Brown, James A. - see Kelly, John

Brown, James A. - see Lynott, Mark

Bruhy, Mark E. (Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest) - *Discussant*
(Symposium 6, Saturday, 11:30 a.m., Oak)

Bryant, Paula (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) -
Pre-industrialized Chicago - The Scharf Collection

A collector in the late 1800's, Albert Scharf compiled assemblages and corresponding documentation of prehistoric sites in and around northern Illinois with a focus on the Chicagoland area. In the process of his investigations he acquired over 1500 artifacts that were donated to local Chicago institutions, along with his documents. Scharf's efforts are virtually the only resource we have for insight into a landscape that has been made unrecognizable through 19th century urbanization. This paper will explore how Scharf's manuscript and collection are a prime example of how the work of early collectors can be utilized in today's Cultural Resource Management activities.

(General Session 4, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Maple)

Buchanan, Meghan (Indiana University) - *Excavations at a Burned Mississippian Village: Preliminary Results from the Common Field Site in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri*

The Common Field site is a Mississippian village located outside of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Early research at the site and aerial photography indicated that the village was burned sometime after A.D. 1200, most likely as the result of violent conflict. In this paper, I will present preliminary results from magnetometry and small-scale excavations conducted this summer and compare these results to previous research.

(General Session 3, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Dogwood)

Buikstra, Jane E. - see Busch, Ashley

Buikstra, Jane E. - see Herrmann, Jason

Buikstra, Jane E. - see King, Jason L.

Bukowski, Julie - see Hargrave, Eve

Burant, Eric E. - see Jones, Catherine R.

Burks, Jarrod (Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.) - *Discovering the Moorehead Circle: Continuing Geophysical Survey of a Provocative Hopewell Enclosure at the Fort Ancient Site*

While performing a routine magnetic gradient survey in 2005 ahead of repair work on bad erosion at the Fort Ancient earthworks, a large burned feature (4 meters across) was discovered. Additional survey with an electrical resistance meter detected what appeared to be two prepared floors of possible Hopewell buildings. Following these prepared surfaces with more magnetic survey led to the discovery of an oval enclosure encircling all of these new features. This is the story of the inadvertent discovery of one of the more complex and baffling Hopewell constructions found in our generation and no less, at one of the most-studied earthwork complexes in Ohio. Continuing survey with ground-penetrating radar has recently helped flesh out and compliment emerging excavation data. While I am a strong believer in the power of a good magnetic survey, the work at the Moorehead Circle shows the utility of multi-instrument geophysical surveys at earthwork sites. (Symposium 3, Friday, 2:00 p.m., Dogwood)

Burks, Jarrod - see Duddleson, J. Ryan

Busch, Ashley, Jane E. Buikstra (Arizona State University), Jason L. King (University of New Mexico), and Douglas K. Charles (Wesleyan University) - *Engineering Properties of Soils Used in Mound Construction*

This study explores the structural properties of soil used in the construction of Mound 1, a floodplain mound, at the Mound House site (11GE7), Greene County, Illinois. Previous geoarchaeological analyses at the site have documented a variable mixture of soil color and gradation in floodplain mounds. These inconsistent mixtures were created from using multiple sources of sod blocks to construct the mound. In this analysis, soil samples were classified according to geotechnical engineering methodologies (soil gradation, specific gravity, Atterberg limits, and grain orientation) to examine why such variability in soil was utilized. Results reveal that sod block construction produced a dense and well-graded soil, which are ideal engineering properties for constructing earthworks in flood prone locations. When the results were compared to modern standard practices of levee design, the use of sod blocks was found to correlate to the modern construction technique of soil lifts.

(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

Bush, Leslie (Macrobotanical Analysis) and Jocelyn C. Turner (Indiana University) - *A Tale of Two Rivers: Contrasting Plant Use Strategies in the Middle Ohio and White River Valleys during Late Prehistory*

Although corn agriculture was well established in the Midcontinent by the Late Prehistoric period, important variations and changes in subsistence practices are

evident. In this paper we compare the plant-use trajectories of people in the Middle Ohio Valley with those in the White River Valley during the period AD800-AD1450. In the Ohio Valley, starchy seeded crops are more important and their use persists longer. Corn types (row numbers) and bean cultivation are also discussed. Data are from sites associated with the Yankeetown, Angel Mississippian, Falls Mississippian, and Caborn-Welborn archaeological cultures (Middle Ohio Valley) and Castor, Oliver, Smith Valley and Taylor Village archaeological cultures (White River Valley).

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 11:45 a.m., State Room East)

Bush, Leslie - see Baumann, Timothy

Butler, Amanda and Alexey Zelin (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *The Rocks and Pots of Orendorf: A Look at the Material Culture of Settlement D*

Settlement D of the Orendorf site was a well-organized Middle Mississippian town located in the Central Illinois River Valley. Extensive excavations of the site revealed that the entire town was catastrophically burned resulting in site abandonment. The unfortunate circumstance in which the site was destroyed presents a unique opportunity for the analysis and reconstruction of the Spoon River Middle Mississippian material culture. This paper offers a basic description of a diverse suite of lithic and ceramic artifacts recovered as well as a comparison between the ceramic and lithic assemblages from Orendorf and contemporaneous Mississippian assemblages from the American Bottom.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 8:45 a.m., Dogwood)

Butler, Brian (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) - *Cypress Citadel and Its Place in the Late Woodland of Southern Illinois*

In recent years, two large and very unusual Late Woodland site complexes have come to the fore in the lower Ohio Valley: Cypress Citadel in Illinois and McGilligan Creek in Kentucky. Like the southern Illinois stone forts, these sites are situated on isolated sandstone knobs, but lack wall features and exhibit sustained, intensive occupation with numerous stone burial features. The 2001 and 2002 excavations at Cypress Citadel have been previously noted, but the radiocarbon dates have changed our perspective on this unusual complex and its place in the regional archaeology.

(General Session 6, Friday, 1:45 p.m., Maple)

Byers, Martin (Retired/Independent Scholar) - *Ohio Hopewell: The Impact of New Methods and Discoveries on Current Social Theory*

In 1977 Lewis Binford advocated that archaeologists develop both middle range theory based on natural science methods and findings and general theory derived from social theories about human systems. The former has been enthusiastically embraced; the latter has been less so. New ground penetrating techniques carried out about 1.5 km from the Liberty earthworks have revealed two new major sites with large buildings and associated features and facilities. No comparable buildings and features in a similar location are known. To catch up with the empirical data revealed by these new field techniques, new theory is required. Using a newly hypothesized social view I have termed the Ohio Hopewell Cult Sodality Heterarchy System Model, I briefly compare these features with similar features in several earthworks and conclude that these two buildings and sites are not “hamlets” but are the hostels of cult sodalities participating in this postulated Hopewellian milieu.

(General Session 7, Saturday, 2:15 p.m., Persimmon)

Byers, Martin (Retired/Independent Scholar) - *Ohio Hopewell: System of Symbolic Communities or Cult Sodality Hierarchies*

The Multiple Community model has recently been presented as an alternative to the currently widely accepted civic-ceremonial center characterization of the Ohio embankment earthworks. It faults the latter on empirical grounds, claiming that the notion that one-civic-ceremonial-center community/one earthwork cannot account for the wide variety of earthworks associated with Ohio Hopewell. It proposes three levels of community formation, residential, symbolic, and sustainable, and argues that the symbolic social formation level can be divided into four or five types: local, regional, sodality-based, family- and large group-based exchange, and charismatic leadership. I demonstrate that without the explicit use of the notion of group autonomy, this model reduces to being a version of the civic-ceremonial perspective complicated by several instead of one earthwork per community. If the notion of autonomy is applied, the Ohio Hopewell is modeled as a complex cult sodality heterarchy system parallel to and autonomous of the residential kinship-based community system.

(General Session 7, Saturday, 2:45 p.m., Persimmon)

Campbell, Rachel and John Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis) - *Current Research of Lithic Material from the East St. Louis Mound Group*

The East St Louis Mound Group is located in the American Bottom region of southern Illinois. Consisting of 45 to 50 mounds in 1811, it is considered one of the most complex Mississippian sites outside of Cahokia. Recent research on the lithic assemblage from East St. Louis Mound Group shows the possibility of craft

specialization at the site. Specifically, the production of large chert blades that appear to have been used in the creation of finely knapped Cahokian points.

(Poster Session 4, Saturday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Charles, Douglas K. - see Busch, Ashley

Cheruvellil, Jubin (Michigan State University) - *Diet Selection in Heterogeneous Environments: Determining the Influence of Environmental Periodicity*

Resource distributions in Saginaw Bay Watershed are influenced by a number of abiotic and biotic factors including periodicity (short- and long-term environmental variation). In response to the resulting spatial and temporal variance, foraging communities face decision-making problems for which they employ various subsistence strategies. To determine likely strategy employed, we must better understand the influence of periodicity and subsequent shifts in food preferences. This research describes agent based modeling and simulation exercises and spatial spectral analyses of critical plant and animal resources to determine the resource variance at a given periodic cycle. The results suggest that specific types of strategies (e.g., mobility, pooling) are advantageous given the type of periodicity encountered. Further, the effects of periodicity are buffered by the spatial and temporal extent of key wetland and riverine resource communities.

(Poster Session 3, Friday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

Clauter, Jody (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *Discussing a Late Radiocarbon Date from the Nitschke Mound Group (47DO27), Dodge County, Wisconsin*

A date of 2-sigma of A.D. 1324-1345, 1393-1423 was obtained from interior residue of an Aztalan Collared vessel found in Mound 52 at the Nitschke Mound Group (47DO27). The assay returned suggests an older than expected date for both the type-variety and the currently accepted range of effigy mound building. Using information on provenience, hypothesized mound construction practices, and ceramic attribute data, this paper evaluates various explanations for the date. These include whether the pot is misidentified, the assay is statistically anomalous, or if the vessel may represent an heirloom. Acceptance or rejection of this assay has the potential to shape the understanding of the Wisconsin Late Woodland Period.

(General Session 6, Friday, 2:45 p.m., Maple)

Cochran, Donald and Beth McCord (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Redefining the New Castle Phase: Middle Woodland Landscapes in East Central Indiana*

The New Castle Phase was originally defined in the 1970s based on the distribution of incised nested-diamond ceramic designs on sites in Indiana and Ohio as well as a perceived mixing of Adena and Hopewell artifacts associated with earth mounds

and enclosures. However, the geographic distribution of the sites was too broadly defined and the perceived mixing of components within sites was based on generalizing from site context rather than specific stratigraphic contexts within sites. Long-term investigations of the mounds and enclosures within a region defined as east central Indiana has revealed the contemporaneity of the sites and artifacts typically segregated as Adena and Hopewell. A contextual interpretation of the sites suggests that the earthwork landscape reflects elements of Middle Woodland social organization including a dual division as well as evidence for functional, and possibly seasonal, differences between site types. An integrative model of the earthwork landscape is proposed.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 8:00 a.m., State Room East)

Collins, Thomas (Illinois State University) - *Archaic Tool Technology and Organization in the Upper Great Lakes*

A multi-component and multi-occupational site (20AR338) on Grand Island in the UP of Michigan was excavated in 2004, 2005 and 2010 by Illinois State University and the Hiawatha National Forest. A preliminary analysis determined that the site dates to the Late Archaic through Woodland Periods. One goal of the research, in which thousands of artifacts and numerous features have been discovered, is to tease out various occupations by analyzing the distribution of artifacts focusing specifically on the change through time of lithic source material. This paper will describe the Archaic Period component of the site and discuss the ongoing analysis.

(General Session 5, Friday, 10:30 a.m., Maple)

Conner, Michael D. (Dickson Mounds Museum) - *The Myer-Dickson Phase and Late Woodland in West-Central Illinois*

The ongoing analysis of the Late Woodland component at the Myer-Dickson habitation area of the Dickson Mounds complex has produced significant new information on the Myer-Dickson phase (ca. A.D. 600-800). The 108 pit features (and 200 pits with no ceramics) over 2 ha suggests a large community or repeated reoccupation of the same general area. The homogenous ceramic assemblage is similar to those in some other regions in west-central Illinois but strikingly different from others, such as the Sugar Creek locality and the Sny Bottom in the Mississippi Valley. These results and aspects of settlement and mortuary systems suggest a mosaic of cultural differentiation and interaction in the post-Weaver, pre-Mississippian period.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 8:30 a.m., Dogwood)

Conner, Michael D. (Dickson Mounds Museum), Jodie A. O’Gorman (Michigan State University), and Timothy Horsley (Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan) - *Perspectives on Late Prehistoric Cooperation, Conflict, and Migration at the Morton Village Site in the Central Illinois Valley*

Research at the Norris Farms #36 cemetery has documented a significant Oneota migrant population in the central Illinois Valley about A.D. 1300. The cemetery contains evidence of interaction with Mississippian groups through trade and a significant level of violence from raiding and warfare involving unknown enemies. We are three years into a long-term research program at the Morton Village site, adjacent to the Norris Farms cemetery, whose goal is to more fully understand this migration event and the social context of the violence evident in the cemetery. Excavations and remote sensing have demonstrated a high density of Mississippian and Oneota pit features and structures over more than 2 ha. Material remains indicate at least trade and adoption of some Mississippian ceramic forms by Oneota people. The question of contemporaneity between the Mississippian and Oneota components has not been resolved, but there are suggestions of cohabitation.
(Symposium 5, Saturday, 9:45 a.m., Dogwood)

Connolly, Robert (University of Memphis) - *Discussant*
(Symposium 3, Friday, 3:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Conrad, Lawrence (Western Illinois University) - *A Protohistoric Iroquoian Gorget From Near Alton, Illinois*

A marine-shell, softshell-turtle-effigy gorget from an apparent Late Woodland, Jersey Bluff mound near Piasa Creek in Jersey County, Illinois has been long thought to be a Jersey Bluff artifact, but is, in fact, Iroquoian. Rather than being prehistoric, it seemingly post dates the importation of machine-made shell artifacts into Seneca territory in Western New York from Long Island. Stylistically, it appears the gorget was probably manufactured between 1625 and 1700. The most parsimonious explanation for its occurrence near Alton is that it was buried with an Iroquois killed in the 1680 attack on the Tamaroa just above the mouth of the Illinois River, 39 km to the north. A less likely explanation is that it was a trophy buried with an Illinois warrior.

(General Session 2, Thursday, 1:45p.m., Persimmon)

Cook, Della Collins (Indiana University) - *Facial Tumors in Ancient Indiana and Illinois: Diagnosis and Social Persona*

Destructive lesions of the face are described in adults from the Late Woodland Albee Mound (12-Su1-36) and from the Mississippian components of the Morton Mounds (11-F14-76) and Crable site (11-F894-1). The best diagnoses for these three cases are nasopharyngeal carcinoma or nasal adenocarcinoma. The former is now common in Southeast Asia and in the Arctic New World, and is associated

with woodworking, consumption of preserved fish, and certain HLA alleles. The latter is one of the tumors associated with use of tobacco. The discovery of three end-stage facial tumors in the collections at IU suggests that the Midwest may have been an area of high incidence in the past. These disfiguring lesions are not associated with special mortuary treatment, suggesting that social identity was unchanged.

(Symposium 8, Saturday, 3:15 p.m., Oak)

Cook, Robert (Ohio State University) - *We Didn't Cross the Border; the Border Crossed Us: Past and Present Implications of Being Fort Ancient*

The Fort Ancient region of the Middle Ohio Valley provides a case study to examine the often arbitrary nature of cultural boundaries and the difficulty with linking late prehistoric sites to single modern tribes. Various dimensions of Fort Ancient societies have analogues in the broader region and are attributable to broad scale interactions, calling into question what it is that defines it as separate from neighboring groups. These developments are most pronounced circa A.D. 1400, attributable to Mississippian movement from the "vacant quarter"; however, these interactions do occur earlier. A variety of ritual and social structures have been identified in Fort Ancient, including clans, peace/war divisions, and perhaps early forms of the Mide, all of which factor into the broad scale interactions. These are widely shared but not always overlapping phenomena in the East with different analogues in historic times; hence, they are not easily linked with singular tribes.

(Symposium 9, Saturday, 2:15 p.m., Dogwood)

Costa, August (Indiana University) - *Rediscovering Morton Mound 11: A Red Ochre Cemetery from the Central Illinois River Valley*

This paper presents an inventory and analysis of human remains from Mound 11 of the Morton Group, a prehistoric mortuary-habitation complex in Fulton County, Illinois. The Mound 11 remains come from a Late Archaic - Early Woodland (1200-300 B.C.) cemetery, excavated by the University of Chicago in 1930 and subsequently curated at Indiana University. Remains were cleaned, catalogued and assessed relative to published information. The number of individuals represented in the collection is greater than previously recognized. Some bones showed signs of thermal alteration and red ochre treatment. Several artifacts were found commingled with the remains in the collection. Mound 11 is an important site with a mortuary program attributable to an advanced Red Ochre cultural manifestation of the Early Woodland tradition. The site has been characterized as an example of emergent mound-building and corresponds with evidence suggestive of increasingly hierarchical groups in the Midwest.

(Symposium 8, Saturday, 1:15 p.m., Oak)

Cowan, Frank (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.) and Robert Genheimer (Cincinnati Museum Center) - *The Great Post Circle at the Stubbs Earthworks*

Small, open-circle earthen embankments, detached from larger geometric earthworks, were frequent accompaniments to the geometric Hopewell earthwork complexes of southern and central Ohio. The 1998 salvage excavation of portions of the plowed-down Stubbs Earthworks revealed that an open-circle berm, once mapped outside of the larger conjoined earthwork, covered the remains of a great post circle or woodhenge, which consisted of 172 telephone pole-sized posts in a circle of 73-meters diameter.

(Symposium 3, Friday, 1:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Culver, Emily - see Grubb, Paula

Cummings, Linda Scott - see Niessner, Janet

DeMallie, Raymond J. (Indiana University) - *Pensée Sauvage in the Great Plains*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 1, Friday, 10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Désveaux, Emmanuel (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) - *Farewell to Primitivism: How Lévi-Strauss Read Ethnography*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 1, Friday, 10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Dinsmore, Becky - see Drake, Eric

Doershuk, John, Joe Alan Artz, William E. Whittaker, and Cynthia L. Peterson (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) - *Investigating the Archaeological Context of the Original Fort Madison (13LE10) Battlefield and Black Hawk's Ravine*

Field geoarchaeological and archaeological techniques were utilized to extend recent limited testing of the area immediately west of the known original Fort Madison fort structures. This area corresponds to Iowa's primary War of 1812 battlefield. Based on historical documentation, fort-era archaeological deposits were hypothesized as preserved in and alongside Black Hawk's ravine which served as the western edge of the battlefield and a staging area for Native Americans who eventually drove the U.S. military from the fort. Results of the investigation have demonstrated where intact fort-related strata are preserved, refined the NRHP site boundary, and provided the data needed for development of a comprehensive preservation management plan of this nationally significant resource.

(Poster Session 2, Friday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Douglas, Allen R. (Indiana University) - *Space and Time: The Philosophy of History in Tristes Tropiques*
(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 4, Saturday, 2:30 - 4:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Drake, Eric (Hiawatha National Forest), Sean Dunham (Michigan State University; Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.), and Becky Dinsmore (Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest) - *Introduction to "A Walk in the Forest: Papers in Honor of Mark E. Bruhy"* □

For nearly three decades, Mark Bruhy has been the archaeologist and Heritage Program Manager for the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF) in northern Wisconsin. Under his leadership, the CNNF's Heritage Program has emerged as a leader in CRM and has progressed substantially beyond compliance, exemplified by their listing of numerous properties on the NRHP and Mark's role as a co-creator of the popular Passport in Time Program. Further, his work, and that of his colleagues, has helped to elucidate the prehistoric cultural chronology developed by Bob Salzer and dramatically expand our understanding of the historic era in this region.

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 8:45 a.m., Oak)

Drake, Eric - see Franzen, John

Drake, Eric - see Drapalik, Scott

Drapalik, Scott (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), James Skibo (Illinois State University), and Eric Drake (Hiawatha National Forest)- *Understanding the Late-Archaic Upper Great Lakes; An Experimental Study on the Formation of Fire-Cracked Rock*

Late-Archaic sites on Grand Island, Michigan and other sites along the southern shores of Lake Superior possess an unusual abundance of fire-cracked rock (FCR); more so than any other time in the region. This study addresses two questions; why is there such a large amount of fractured rocks, usually quartzite, during this time period, and what activities or processes created its abundance at these sites? Recent lipid analysis suggests that stone-boiling may have played a more prominent role in creating the abundance. To further test this hypothesis, a series of controlled experiments were conducted to better understand the relationship between FCR attributes and methods of fragmentation including stone-boiling and direct fire contact. It was found that quartzite subjected to differing formation activities exhibit distinguishable fracture patterns, thereby aiding in the study of fire cracked rock and associated lithic material.

(General Session 5, Friday, 10:45 a.m., Maple)

Drew, Natalie - *Procedures and Guidelines for Creating and Preserving Digital Records*

(Curation Workshop, Saturday, 2:30 p.m., Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, 423 N. Fess Ave.)

Drew, Natalie - see Pulliam, Christopher

Duddleson, J. Ryan, Veronica Harper (JFNew, Inc.), Jarrod Burks, and Karen Leone (Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.) - *The Weber Village site (12GI13)*

The Weber Village site (12GI13) was the largest prehistoric site recorded during a 1955 survey of Gibson County, Indiana. This site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985, and is also widely known to local residents and artifact collectors. But despite its importance to archaeology and familiarity to the community, little formal archaeology has occurred at this locale and archaeologists know little about the people who lived there. Recent examinations, as part of the environmental impact assessment of proposed utilities, have begun to help build an understanding of the archaeological record at 12GI13. Methods including geophysical survey, traditional excavation, archaeobotany, chronometric dating and other techniques are used to explore broad research themes and provide avenues for future research. This project also highlights the positive results of proactive communication between the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation, the project proponent, and community interests.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 8:30 a.m., State Room East)

Dukes, Katherine Rippl - see Stager, Jeremiah

Dunford, Ashley D. - see Jones, Catherine R.

Dunham, Sean (Michigan State University; CCRG, Inc.) - *The Forest for the Trees: Multi-disciplinary Approaches to Late Woodland Landscapes and Settlement Systems in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

This paper explores pre-European settlement ecosystems in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan to better understand past human use of the landscape. Pilot studies have shown that Native Americans utilized certain environments more extensively than others and also modified landscapes through their activities. Evidence of the use of fire for landscape modification by Native Americans in the Upper Great Lakes region in the eighteenth and nineteenth century is reviewed. While it appears that forest and understory clearing for horticulture was a primary rationale for the burning, habitat improvement for wildlife and other resources are also likely prospects. The use of low intensity fires at fairly frequent intervals shaped forest composition at a localized scale. The evidence is also considered in relation to prehistoric land use in the region.

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 9:45 a.m., Oak)

Dunham, Sean - see Drake, Eric

Durst, Patrick and Miranda Yancey (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *East St. Louis Forgotten: Archaeological Investigations of Three Turn of the Century Sites in East St. Louis, Illinois*

During the 2009 and 2010 field seasons personnel from the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) conducted cultural resource investigations in East St. Louis under the auspices of the Mississippi River Bridge Project. This work culminated in the testing and excavation of portions of three distinct turn of the century residential neighborhoods. The subsurface remains of numerous privy vaults, cellars, wells, and cisterns were completely excavated at the Old Eighth Street (11S1790), Mary B. Young (11S1792), and East St. Louis Mound Group (11S706/6) sites. Historic documentation of the city's sanitation issues, detailed socioeconomic data for the period, along with recovered materials from ca. 1880-1920 contexts provide a seldom explored opportunity to examine life and change within turn of the century neighborhoods in one of America's great industrial cities. **(General Session 2, Thursday, 3:00 p.m., Persimmon)**

Edwards IV, Richard W. - see Pater, Kimberly

Edwards-Ring, Jennifer (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *A Revisit of Four Middle Woodland Mound Sites in Havana, Illinois*

In 2009 and 2010 ISAS personnel revisited four Middle Woodland mound sites (Rockwell Mound, Fullerton Mound, Golarte/Twin Mounds and Chautauqua Mounds) in Havana, Illinois for the purpose of measuring, photographing and recording the condition of each site. This paper compares previous archeological findings at these mounds to what was observed by ISAS. Current mound conditions and recent work at the Chautauqua Mounds are also presented. **(General Session 7, Saturday, 2:00 p.m., Persimmon)**

Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) - *La Crème de la Crème: NRHP Properties in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest*

Over the past 30 years, the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF) has listed 50 historic properties on the National Register of Historic Places. Among the historic properties listed are a number of archaeological resources including single properties, such as the Minertown site, as well as districts such as the Butternut Lake Archaeological District. Currently, CCRG is working with the CNNF and Wisconsin Historical Society to develop a multi-property nomination to address the Forest's 600 plus logging-related resources. These listings afford historic properties the highest level of protection and have provided excellent context for interpretive media. **(Symposium 6, Saturday, 11:15 a.m., Oak)**

Emerson, Thomas, Steve Boles, Sarah U. Wisseman, (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), and Randall E. Hughes (Illinois State Geological Survey) - *Contextualizing Figurines and Earspools from the East St. Louis Mound Center*

Ongoing studies have shown that there are culturally and chronologically distinct patterns of prehistoric pipestone use in the Midcontinent. Cahokian use of pipestones has been generally restricted to the manufacture of distinctive Cahokia-style figures from local St. Louis flint clay. Ongoing excavations at the East St. Louis Mound Center have confirmed this pattern with the recovery of two new Cahokia flint clay figures. However, for the first time, we found evidence that unworked Baraboo pipestone nodules from Wisconsin (650 km to the north) were being imported for local earspool manufacturing. The broader regional context of this new evidence is discussed.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 3:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Esarey, Duane (University of North Carolina) - *Discussant*
(Symposium 5, Saturday, 11:30 a.m., Dogwood)

Essex, Michael E. Paula C. Olin, and Jeremy J. Wilson (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) - *A View from the South: The Lawrenz Gun Club Site and Mississippian Settlements in the Central Illinois River Valley*

The 2010 IUPUI field school investigations at the Lawrenz Gun Club site (11CS4) represent the first major excavation of a Mississippian village in the southern portion of the central Illinois River valley since work at the Crable site (11F249) nearly 40 years ago. While a considerable amount is known about Mississippian socio-political dynamics and villages to the north, Lawrenz remained poorly understood with the exception of an oft-cited discovery of a cache of Mill Creek hoes in the mid-20th century. Explicit goals of the research project include determination of the site's chronological placement, an assessment of site longevity, and evaluation of the relationship between various mounds on the site to the village proper. The partial excavation of a burnt domestic structure, associated architectural features, and the material culture assemblage indicate that the occupation at the site was prolonged, spanning portions of both the 13th and 14th centuries.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 9:15 a.m., Dogwood)

Faulkner, Charles H. (University of Tennessee), Valerie Altizer (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), and Angie Krieger (Hoosier National Forest) - *Rockhouse Hollow Shelter: Defining Prehistoric Lifeways in the Hoosier National Forest*

Rockshelters and caves are abundant in southern Indiana's karst topography and have been used significantly by prehistoric Native Americans for habitation, quarry, and ritual activities throughout prehistory. The Rockhouse Hollow Shelter

(12PE100) in Hoosier National Forest represents one of these locales. In 1961, James Kellar of Indiana University's Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology directed excavations at this rockshelter to determine the depth of the cultural deposits and to assess its potential to establish a cultural sequence for this region. Excavation and artifact analyses have yielded evidence for use of the shelter from the Early Archaic through Mississippian periods. Long term trends in lithic and ceramic technology, subsistence, and settlement patterns reflect changing strategies in cultural patterns of prehistoric people for 8,000 years.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 4:15 p.m., Oak)

Fleming, Edward - see Hager, Travis

Foley, Allison (Indiana University) - *Disability and Social Identity at the Morton Site*

Chronic and congenital disorders affect, and at times define, an individual's lifelong health and social status. By studying ancient health, biological anthropologists can begin to understand the diversity and scope of pathology in archaeological populations and can perhaps even hint at issues of social identity. The skeletal remains from the Morton site's nineteen mortuary mounds, curated by Indiana University-Bloomington, exhibit a variety of disabilities and congenital disorders that include hemimelia, torticollis, and brachydactyly. These pathologies would not only have impacted the individuals' overall health and lifestyle, but would also have been overtly perceptible to the community at large. However, the mortuary data indicate that physical disability did not necessarily confer an archaeologically observable negative social status. This paper will present paleopathological diagnoses of disorders and address the relationship between social identity, mortuary treatment and health within this prehistoric Central Illinois River Valley population.

(Symposium 8, Saturday, 2:15 p.m., Oak)

Fortier, Andrew (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *The Sacred Precinct of the East St. Louis Mound Center: Summary of the Northside (1999, 2000) and Southside (1991, 1992) Investigations*

In 1991 and 1992 the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) contracted Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville to investigate a corridor along the southside of existing I-55/70 in St. Clair County for a proposed road-widening project. Subsequently in 1999 and 2000, IDOT contracted ITRP and the University of Illinois to investigate another parallel corridor along the northside of I-55/70, this time in regard to a proposed waterline project. Both investigations revealed extensive and complex buried Mississippian era features associated with the heart of the ESTL Mound Center, previously thought to have been destroyed by more than a hundred years of urban building activities. Features within both corridors include over 50 post pits, over 75 pits and hearths, landscaped plaza fills,

mound bases, over 60 structures, a formal fence-line or palisade, and a possible storage hut compound, the latter feature terminated by a major conflagration during the late Stirling phase. This event essentially marked the end of centralized activities in this area of the mound center.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 1:30 p.m., Dogwood)

Franzen, John and Eric Drake (Hiawatha National Forest) - *The Archaeology of Early Industrial Logging in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*

Logging camps represent one of the most ubiquitous, yet overlooked, site types to be encountered in the forests of the Upper Great Lakes. As the heritage program manager for the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest in Northern Wisconsin, Mark Bruhy was one of the first archaeologists to acknowledge the value of documenting variations in logging camp design and material culture. In this paper we honor this aspect of Mark's legacy of work by presenting the preliminary results of recent excavations conducted on a 1860s "camboose" style logging camp located on the western unit of the Hiawatha National Forest in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 10:15 a.m., Oak)

Galloy, Joseph (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *East St. Louis: A Once and Future City*

East St. Louis is a unique phenomenon in American culture history: it is an ancient city that was completely overprinted, but not totally destroyed, by a modern one. This presentation provides an overview of amateur and professional interest in the East St. Louis Mound Center from the early nineteenth century to the present. Recent transportation archaeology, primarily conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Department of Transportation, has contributed nearly all of our current knowledge about this site. The paper ends with an overview of the symposium and outlines questions for future research.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 1:15 p.m., Dogwood)

Galloy, Joseph - see Kruchten, Jeffery

Garstki, Kevin - see Terry, Matthew

Genheimer, Robert - see Cowan, Frank

Geraci, Peter, Paula J. Porubcan, and Melissa Baltus (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *The Bottlemy Site (11MH495): An Emerging and Mature Late Woodland Occupation in Northeastern Illinois.*

The Bottlemy site (11MH495) is a well-preserved Late Woodland period site located in the remote uplands of northeastern Illinois. The site contains two horizontally discrete occupations, an emerging Late Woodland component (AD 425

± 20) and an adjacent mature Late Woodland component (A.D. 870 ± 15). Shallow features and artifact concentrations contain diagnostic ceramic and lithic materials in association with plant and animal remains. While a handful of Late Woodland sites have undergone subsurface testing in the area, few of these have contained many intact features to speak of and none have contained an intact buried living surface as is present on the Bottlemy site. Information recovered from the site suggests that while ceramic and lithic tool assemblages changed markedly within a 500 year period (from the emerging to mature Late Woodland periods), subsistence patterns may have remained relatively unchanged for groups living in this region.
(General Session 6, Friday, 2:15 p.m., Maple)

Gerke, Tammie L. (University of Cincinnati) and Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Synchrotron-based Physiochemical Characterization of the Red and Buff Pigments and Pastes of the Negative Painted Pottery from the Angel Mounds Site*

Mississippian-aged (A.D. 1000-1500) negative painted pottery (NPP) is characterized by its black-on-red (BoR) or black-on-buff (BoB) surface treatment which is thought to have been produced with a resist painting technique. The aim of this study was to examine the surface treatment and paste of a piece of BoR and BoB NPP from Angel Mounds site implementing synchrotron-based μ -XRF and μ -XAFS. Preliminary results indicate that the surface treatment of the BoB ceramic may actually be more similar to a "slip" based on the distinct chemical differences between it and the paste material which corresponds to a clear visual boundary between the two. However the color and chemical composition of the surface treatment of the BoR grades from the surface to the paste material.
(Symposium 4, Friday, 3:30 p.m., State Room East)

Gibson, Rebecca and Jay VanderVeen (Indiana University-South Bend) - *The Write Tools: Analysis of Two Dip Pen Nibs and their Possible Origins*

During the inaugural season of the Indiana University South Bend archaeology field school on a site at 800 W Washington Street in South Bend, we found two nibs from "dip pens" the precursor to fountain pens. Excavations were conducted on two brick wells which had been back-filled by the site's most recent owners, and one nib was found in each well. Through thorough cleaning and careful analysis of the nibs and of advertisements for similar nibs, I have attempted to identify the maker and year of manufacture of both nibs, to contribute to the wider knowledge about the history of the site, and the people who lived and worked on it.
(Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 10:30 a.m., Maple)

Goldstein, Lynne (Michigan State University) - *Public Archaeology in the 21st Century: What's Changed, What Hasn't, and What's Coming?*

Archaeologists know that public archaeology is an important aspect of their work - we need an engaged and interested public who sees the value of studying the past if governmental funding is to continue. Some are unaware of the significant contributions that Mark Bruhy has made to public archaeology. Among other work, he helped create the Forest Service's ongoing Passports in Time Program, which is an important and participatory activity. Since we are still near the beginning of the 21st century, it's useful to examine public archaeology in its many forms, see what sorts of changes have occurred, and what is likely to be coming. I will use my own experiences in the Midwest to illustrate some of these directions. In addition, I will try to summarize the varied kinds of contributions public archaeology has made. What knowledge, skills and values do archaeologists being trained today need to have?

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Oak)

Goldstein, Lynne (Michigan State University) - *Discussant*
(Symposium 8, Saturday, 3:30 p.m., Oak)

Gordon, Cesar (Universidade Federal Rural de Rio de Janeiro) - *L'Apothéose d'Auguste: Claude Lévi-Strauss' Despair and Hopefulness*
(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 4, Saturday, 2:30 - 4:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Green, William (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) and Roland Rodell (University of Wisconsin-Rock County) - *Frederic W. Putnam, George H. Squier, and the Peabody-Harvard Influence on Early Wisconsin Archaeology*

A patchwork of antiquarians, local academies, and mound surveyors conducted archaeology in the upper Mississippi Valley in the 1880s. Frederic Ward Putnam, long-time curator of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University and the leading American archaeologist of that period, also played a role in the region. Putnam's research program engaged numerous field correspondents who submitted specimens and reports of their investigations to him. George Hull Squier, an aspiring geologist turned avocational archaeologist from Trempealeau, Wisconsin, worked at Harvard from 1878 to 1882 and stayed in contact with Putnam after returning to Wisconsin. Communications between Putnam and Squier along with collections and associated records illuminate aspects of this important era in the history of archaeology. Putnam's high standards of excavation influenced Squier's field methods, as exemplified by a collection of Trempealeau Middle Woodland material, misattributed and ignored until now because of a later cataloguing error.

(General Session 4, Friday, 8:45 a.m., Maple)

Greenan, Michele and Gaby Kienitz (Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites) - *Mend the Gap: Pot Mending in the Brave New World*

Conservators trained to care for North American prehistoric ceramics are rarely involved in the care and conservation of the bulks upon bulks of ceramic sherds that confront archaeologists. A result of sheer practicality, few institutions can afford the professional conservation of this abundance, particularly when the sole purpose of the work is research driven, rather than exhibition. This leaves the archaeologist to do the mending and most archaeologists lag in incorporating new information as it trickles down from conservation journals into archaeological literature. This has resulted in drawers full of mended vessel portions utilizing a hodge-podge of techniques and materials that fail to guarantee an intact portion when revisited decades later. It is the intention of archaeology and conservation staff from the Indiana State Museum to help bridge this gap between archaeology and conservation. Practical methods utilizing current conservation methodologies can be applied by field archaeologists, resulting in well-mended, stable vessel portions. (Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 2:45 p.m., Oak)

Greenan, Michele and Gaby Kienitz (Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites) - *Mending and Conserving Prehistoric Pottery*
(Curation Workshop, Saturday, 3:00 p.m., Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, 423 N. Fess Ave.)

Groover, Mark, Emma Hofeling, Jessica Miller, Allison Troutner, Rory Whitted, Kari Wilhems, and Tyler Wolford (Ball State University) - *History and Archaeology of the James and Sophia Clemens Farmstead*

During the early 1800s free persons of color and ex-slaves established freedmen's communities across the Midwest. In 1822 James and Sophia Clemens migrated from Rockingham, Virginia to Darke County, Ohio and established a farmstead in the Longtown community along the Ohio and Indiana state line. Information recovered from excavations conducted adjacent to the standing stone I-house at the Clemens site is used to reconstruct the farm lot's domestic landscape. Archaeological information from the site also provides relevant information about the material conditions and standard of living experienced by the farm residents. (Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Maple)

Groover, Mark - see Hogue, S. Homes

Grote, Todd (Eastern Michigan University), Ryan Robinson (Michael Baker Jr. Inc.), Steven J. Kite (West Virginia University), and Chris Schaney (Middle Tennessee State University) - *Late Quaternary Geology and Geoarchaeology of the Upper Ohio-Allegheny River Basin: What Happens in the East Matters to the Midwest*

Geological and geoarchaeological investigations throughout the Upper Ohio-Allegheny River basin provide significant insight into the late Quaternary history of the basin. Existing data indicate glaciers retreated from the basin by 13-14 ka. For the most part, glaciofluvial deposition ceased prior to Paleoindian habitation in the valley. Post-glacial streams responded to lower water volumes and sediment supply by incision and a transition from braided to meandering pattern. A series of Holocene alluvial landforms and their underlying deposits are inset below the glaciofluvial terraces and may preserve Early Archaic and younger cultural remains depending on individual landform age and geomorphic history, specifically sedimentation rate and erosion. In some reaches significant volumes of late Holocene and post-settlement alluvium (PSA) occur. Where PSA buries older deposits, the prehistoric archaeological record lacks surface visibility, thus demanding subsurface testing strategies. This working model should apply to other meltwater-influenced Ohio River tributary systems in the Midwest.

(Symposium 7, Saturday, 9:30 a.m., Persimmon)

Grubb, Paula, Emily Culver, and Kenneth B. Tankersley (University of Cincinnati) - *Twin Mounds Village (33HA24) Revisited*

Twin Mounds is a stratified open habitation site, which overlooks the Great Miami-Ohio Rivers confluence area in extreme southwestern Ohio. Between 2008 and 2010, the Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati excavated more than 100 m² of site exposing temporally and culturally distinctive Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Fort Ancient features. Anthropogenic stratigraphy and radiocarbon dates provide chronological control for artifacts from the site, which were erroneously assigned as Hopewell by previous investigators.

(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

Hager, Travis (Minnesota State University-Mankato) and Edward Fleming (Science Museum of Minnesota) - *Returning to Spring Lake: The Ranelius site, 1955 and 2010*

In the mid-1950s Elden Johnson, then with the Science Museum of Minnesota, conducted excavations in the Spring Lake area, Dakota County, Minnesota. During the next decade he prepared reports for most of this work. The Ranelius site (21DK04) was among the sites excavated by the Science Museum of Minnesota, but a formal site report was never produced. In 2010, Dr. Edward Fleming, curator of archaeology at the Science Museum of Minnesota, reinitiated work on the Ranelius site as part of continuing archeological studies of the Spring Lake area. This current work includes finishing the analysis and formal reporting of the 1955 excavations at the Ranelius site and involved new field investigations over this last summer. This recent field work included a geophysical investigation and several excavation units to improve our understanding of the known site area and investigated adjacent, previously unexplored areas.

(General Session 4, Friday, 9:30 a.m., Maple)

Hajic, Edwin - see Harn, Alan

Halsey, John (Michigan State Housing Development Authority) - *Ohio Hopewell Copper Sources: One or Many?*

Where did Ohio Hopewell peoples get the native copper that they made into some of the most technically sophisticated and artistically stunning artifacts ever produced in eastern North America? Although the favored answer for more than a century has been the massive deposits at the western end of Lake Superior, there were several other locales in the eastern woodlands that contained plausible sources. The author examines the competing sources and offers his opinions on the most likely points of origin for Ohio Hopewell copper.

(General Session 7, Saturday, 3:00 p.m., Persimmon)

Hargrave, Eve and Julie Bukowski (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Marker Posts, Sacred Space and Mortuary Ritual at the East St. Louis Site*

Recent excavations at the East St. Louis Mound Center identified an adolescent female burial in the extraction ramp of a large post pit feature. This is the second example of a female burial directly associated with a post pit and the third example of human remains recovered from post pit contexts at the site. This paper addresses the sacrificial nature of these burials and discusses the involvement of post pits in mortuary ritual in the greater Cahokia area. Such burials appear to be one aspect of a sequence of events related to the delineation of sacred space and extraction of marker posts.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 3:00 p.m., Dogwood)

Harl, Joe (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc.) - *Newest Information on the Dampier Site: A Mississippian Center in East-Central Missouri*

Artifacts have been analyzed and the report is nearing completion on the Dampier Site, which is a major Stirling Phase, Mississippian (A.D. 1100-1200) center exposed in western St. Louis County, Missouri. Results of these investigations will be presented in which it is argued that this site was an important civic-ceremonial center with evidence of ceremonial feasting. It was also a major market place where goods from across the country were exchanged.

(General Session 3, Friday, 10:30 a.m., Dogwood)

Harn, Alan (Dickson Mounds Museum), Edwin Hajic (Pathfinder CRM, LLC), and Sally McClure (The Nature Conservancy) - *Changes in the Land and Human Settlement Evolution at the Illinois/Spoon River Confluence, Fulton County, Illinois*

In 1930, the University of Chicago ushered in a new era of archaeological innovation with their excavations at the Morton site, now a part of the developing

Emiquon Preserve and National Wildlife Area at the Illinois/Spoon River confluence. Subsequent reconnaissance surveys of this area have located 29 mortuary sites and 129 habitation areas featuring examples of every prehistoric culture now identified in the region. Twenty-seven archaeological excavations have been carried out at these locations. This corpus of often unique information recently has been combined with data from some 850 subsurface excavations and deep sediment cores to assess landform assemblages, related climatic change, and their relationship to observed human activity. This paper reevaluates traditionally held concepts concerning the antiquity of landforms and bottomland fluvial features and underscores the importance of understanding ancient landform assemblages in interpreting human articulation with the landscape through time.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 8:15 a.m., Dogwood)

Harper, Veronica - see Duddleson, J. Ryan

Harrison, Jessica, Frederika Kaestle, Georgia Millward, and Charla Marshall (Indiana University) - *The Effect of Common Bone Preservatives upon PCR Amplification*

Many different materials have been used in the attempt to curate, restore and preserve bone; however, little is known about the effect of these practices upon DNA analysis. The small amount of DNA available in ancient DNA studies and the wide range of potential environmental contaminants from archaeological material make ancient DNA analyses particularly prone to PCR inhibition, a common problem in genetic studies that can complicate or even prevent further analysis of material. To assess the effect of four common preservatives upon PCR amplification, multiple segments of long bone and rib from a modern sheep skeleton were treated with hide glue, Alvar, Gelva and R72 according to available guidelines. Samples were then assayed using Real-time PCR and compared to values obtained from non-treated bone to determine the degree of PCR inhibition observed.

(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

Hasan-Rokem, Galit (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) - *Transformation: Lévi-Strauss in the Rabbis' Academy*
(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 2, Friday, 2:30 - 5:00 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Henning, Dale (Retired/Independent Scholar) - *Discussant*
(Symposium 5, Saturday, 11:15 a.m., Dogwood)

Herrmann, Edward (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in South-central Indiana*

This paper presents Paleoindian and Early Archaic site data along the two forks of the White River Valley (WRV) in south-central Indiana. Early hunter-gatherer sites are common in the region with approximately 1300 sites identified in 13 counties in the WRV. In order to better understand the patterning of site locations, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used to store, analyze, display and query temporal and spatial site data. Site patterns are analyzed using geomorphological, archaeological and cultural evidence, and comparisons are made to surrounding regions. The WRV presents an attractive study area for future paleoenvironmental research since the cyclical nature of sediment deposition resulting from post-glacial geomorphological landscape change in river valleys can harbor ecological signatures. Understanding the geological factors related to fluvial deposition and erosion can lead to predictive models that target late Pleistocene and early Holocene buried sediments in fluvial settings; ultimately helping researchers locate stratified sites.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 3:30 p.m., Oak)

Herrmann, Jason (University of Arkansas), Jason L. King (Center for American Archaeology), Katie Z. Rudolph (Indiana University), and Jane Buikstra (Arizona State University) - *Knowing without Digging: An Electrical Resistance Profile of Mound 1 at Mound House (11GE7), Greene County, Illinois*

An electrical resistance sounding captured the internal structure of Mound 1 at the Mound House site (11GE7), in Greene County, Illinois. In this 50 meter long resistance profile, mound fills are clearly distinguished from the underlying sand ridge and their configuration suggests that the mound site was leveled prior to construction. The resistance profile also shows evidence of buried structural features that are thought to have held symbolic meaning during construction and use of the mound. This research was conducted as part of the Arizona State University Field School at the Center for American Archeology in Kampsville, Illinois and provides a framework for future investigations that will coordinate ground-based remote sensing techniques, and geomorphological and archaeological techniques at similar mound sites in the Lower Illinois Valley.

(General Session 7, Saturday, 1:45 p.m., Persimmon)

Hill, Mark (Ball State University) - *Taylor Village: Investigations at a 14th Century Oneota community in central Indiana*

Taylor Village is a 14th century Oneota site located on the White River north of Indianapolis, Indiana, and immediately across the river from a contemporary fortified Oliver Phase community known as the Strawtown Enclosure. While several years of research at the neighboring Strawtown Enclosure have drawn

attention to the importance of Taylor Village for an understanding of late prehistoric interaction in the region, research access to the site has been limited until recently. During the 2009-2010 academic year, Ball State University was granted access to the site to conduct geophysical surveys and an archaeological field school.

Extensive gradiometer surveys, a detailed controlled surface collection, and limited excavations were all conducted and are discussed in this paper. Results include the identification of a double ditch fortification feature, the appearance of several features that likely represent houses, and the recovery of both shell tempered Oneota and grit tempered Oliver Phase ceramics.

(General Session 1, Thursday, 3:15 p.m., Maple)

Hill, Mark - see McCullough, Robert

Hoard, Robert - see Maki, David

Hogue, S. Homes and Mark Groover (Ball State University) - *Reconstructing 19th-Century Hoosier Foodways: Zooarchaeological Information from the Moore-Youse House and Huddleston Farmstead*

Settled by households from the South and Northeast during the 1800s, Indiana was a cultural crossroads. Zooarchaeological data recovered from excavations conducted at the Moore-Youse house and Huddleston farmstead in east central Indiana provides relevant information about the origins of Hoosier foodways during the 19th century. Faunal material from the two rural sites reveals early use of wild resources followed by greater reliance on beef and pork after the 1850s.

Stratigraphic analysis results of zooarchaeological information are also presented to illustrate diachronic trends in faunal use at the study sites.

(Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 10:15 a.m., Maple)

Hofeling, Emma - see Groover, Mark

Horsley, Timothy - see Conner, Michael D.

Hughes, Randall E. - see Emerson, Thomas

Husmann, Polly (Indiana University) - *Osteoporosis in an Archaeological Population: A New Method of Analysis*

Osteoporosis has been little studied in archaeological populations due to the paucity of methods usable on dirt-filled bones. This study examines the use of Erdas Imagine (Bottelier et al. 2008) satellite imagery software to assess bone density in sectioned vertebrae. Erdas Imagine measures light reflection, which is used here to distinguish bone from empty space or dirt. This presence or absence of bone at each location is used to determine bone density. Results indicate that the software's replicability measures, including producer's, user's, overall accuracy, and kappa

statistics are all above recommendations, the bone density measures are within the published norms, and normal population patterns of decreased bone density with age and in females are seen. Histological assessments indicate that fungal growth is also no longer an issue with imagery software analysis. Thus, this new methodology is one additional way that archaeologists may evaluate osteoporosis in archaeological populations.

(Symposium 8, Saturday, 1:45 p.m., Oak)

Jackson, Douglas (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) -
Faces on the Fringe: Notes on the Three Marine Shell Maskette Gorgets and one Mask Gorget Fragment from the Anker Site (11CK21) in Northeastern Illinois.

The Anker site is situated in the south suburban Chicago area. Salvage excavations here by both amateurs and professionals in the late 1950s revealed an Upper Mississippian habitation and cemetery site that produced a vast array of exotic artifacts. Among these artifacts were three complete marine shell Buffalo-style maskettes and one mask fragment, the only known examples of these artifacts from Illinois. The exact number of these artifacts from Anker has long been an uncertainty. One of these Anker maskettes is well known and has appeared in various publications but the others have not been previously illustrated. The mask fragment was only recently recognized as such. With the cooperation of private collectors, details and photographs can be provided for each artifact.

(General Session 1, Thursday, 2:00p.m., Maple)

Jakaitis, Edward (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois)
The George Johnson Collection: Insights into the Little Known Prehistory of the Pecatonica River of Northern Illinois.

Most archaeological research that has been conducted in Northern Illinois has concentrated on the Mississippi and Rock River valleys and the Lake Michigan basin. However, the Pecatonica-Sugar Rivers basin is another large river system in Northern Illinois that is little known archaeologically. The Northern Illinois Field Station of ISAS is working with local residents who have been collecting and recording archaeological data from this region. One such collector is George Johnson who, with the aid of family and neighbors, has a collection of artifacts that has accumulated over the last century from sites along the Otter Creek. The sites collected are multi-component, representing long term, intense occupation of the area during the Late Archaic into the Middle Woodland period, but with earlier and later periods also represented. The Johnson Collection indicates continued and extensive use of this large river system and its tributaries throughout prehistory.

(General Session 4, Friday, 9:15 a.m., Maple)

Jaramillo, Irene (University of Illinois) - *Orendorf, the Site that Emerged from the Ashes: A Comparative Examination of Activity Spaces within Structures of Settlement D*

Settlement D of the Orendorf Site, a large palisaded Middle Mississippian town, is unique due to the nature of its demise. Settlement D was catastrophically burned and subsequently abandoned, leaving behind the remnants of day-to-day life, nearly perfectly preserved under a layer of ash. This rare set of circumstances allows us to examine byproducts of possible activity spaces within several individual households. Such activities might include craft production, ceremonial behavior, and ordinary domestic activities. In addition, insight into possible gender oriented activities is offered. This paper presents evidence of a variety of activity spaces and patterns within a sample of burned structures using comparative lithic analysis.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Dogwood)

Jarrett, Kristi C., Stephanie Montalban, and Jeremy J. Wilson (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) - *Of Pots and Time: The Lawrenz Gun Club Ceramic Assemblage and Mississippian Chronology in the Central Illinois River Valley*

A six-week archaeological field school by IUPUI at the Mississippian period Lawrenz Gun Club site (11Cs4) yielded a large ceramic assemblage primarily derived from areas immediately above and below a burnt structure with a radiometric date of A.D. 1290 +/- 40 years. Evidence from this structure, which includes a series of three to four rebuilds, indicates that the village was occupied during the Larson and Crabtree phases. In this paper, vessel types, design elements and morphometric data from the Lawrenz ceramic assemblage are qualitatively and quantitatively compared to published data from other Mississippian period towns, including Larson, Orendorf, and Crable. This research explicitly address whether certain design elements and changes in the shape and size of vessels can be utilized as relative chronological indicators. The results are ambiguous and suggest additional research on the Mississippian period in the southern half of the central Illinois River valley will be necessary.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 9:30 a.m., Dogwood)

Jeske, Robert (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *Structures and Function at an Oneota Village*

Data from twelve years of excavation and analysis at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site at Lake Koshkonong are used to update interpretations of Oneota lifeways in southeastern Wisconsin. The site has yielded evidence for three large wigwam-style houses and two wall-trench and post longhouses. Associated features include posts, hearths, human burials, canine burials, storage pits, and processing pits. Ceramic, lithic, floral, faunal, radiocarbon, and spatial data are presented, with a focus on

excavations from the summer of 2010 and recent analyses. These data help place the site within its social and environmental context.

(General Session 1, Thursday, 3:00p.m., Maple)

Johnson, Amy - see Jones III, James R.

Jones, Catherine R., Ashley D. Dunford, and Eric E. Burant (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *Current Curatorial Processes of the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery Collection*

Since 2007, researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee have worked to inventory and stabilize more than 1600 individual human remains and associated excavation materials from the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery. Ongoing curatorial processes for this collection focus on the aging and sexing of adult skeletal remains as well as identification of skeletal pathologies and non-metric skeletal traits. Also underway is the careful recording of recovered grave goods in a pre-designed inventory model, focusing on the current condition of the metal, leather, textile and glass material remains. These and other curatorial processes are part of an ongoing effort to re-associate unidentified remains with death certificates of known individuals from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm and to develop an associated database which will be available to the public.

(General Session 2, Thursday, 3:15 p.m., Persimmon)

Jones, Geoffrey (Archaeo-Physics, LLC) and John Tomasic (Kansas Historical Society) - *Geophysical and Archaeological Investigations of Burned Rock Features in Southeast Kansas*

Site 14MY388, also known as the Eastep site, is a multi-component Terminal Archaic (500 BC) and Woodland Period (AD1-1000) site on the Verdigris River in southeastern Kansas. Prior to the 2010 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school excavations at the Eastep site, magnetic and electrical resistance surveys were performed over a portion of the site, and were successful in identifying numerous anomalies interpreted as burned rock features - a relatively common, yet poorly understood feature type in this region. Following the excavation of several burned rock features, geophysical and excavation data were integrated within a GIS, resulting in a wealth of spatial data critical to scientific understanding of burned rock features.

(General Session 5, Friday, 11:15 a.m., Maple)

Jones, Geoffrey - see Maki, David

Jones III, James R. and Amy Johnson (Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology) - *The State of Archaeology in Indiana: History, Prehistory, Historical Archaeology, and Current Research*

This paper summarizes archaeology and its development from the beginnings of archaeological investigations in Indiana until recent decades. This includes the inception and increasing proliferation of historical archaeology in the state. Seminal archaeologists, persons, institutions, events, techniques, significant sites, and Indiana's contributions to the science of archaeology and research in-state, regionally, and nationally are discussed.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 1:15 p.m., Oak)

Kaestle, Frederika - see Harrison, Jessica

Kallmeyer, Kyle - see Shaffer, Joseph

Keith, Scot (New South Associates) - *The Mann Site and the Leake Site: Linking the Midwest and the Southeast during the Middle Woodland Period*

The relationship between the Mann site in southwest Indiana and the Leake site in northwest Georgia is examined. During the Middle Woodland period, Leake was a prominent Swift Creek Hopewellian ceremonial center that also served as a gateway between the Southeast and Midwest. While the presence of Swift Creek ceramics and other Southeastern materials at Mann has long been recognized as a connection between Mann and the Southeast, recent petrographic analysis of Leake site ceramics provides direct evidence for a connection between the two sites via the presence at Leake of a Swift Creek sherd made on Mann site clay paste. Further, some of the sand tempered fine simple stamped vessels at Mann may have originated at Leake, as suggested by both petrographic and macroscopic similarities with Leake wares. The results of the Leake investigation have significant ramifications for models of Middle Woodland interregional interaction, trade, community, and residency.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 8:15 a.m., State Room East)

Keller, Christine (Ball State University) - *Glacial Kame Sandal Sole Shell Gorgets*

The sandal sole shell gorget is one of the diagnostic artifacts of the Late Archaic Glacial Kame culture. This paper presentation focuses on the results of a master's thesis completed in Dec 2009 which explored the manufacture, use, and distribution of sandal sole shell gorgets. A total of 59 gorgets representing at least 13 Glacial Kame sites were analyzed. The primary methods used included a comprehensive literature review, detailed metric and morphological analyses of these 59 gorgets, discussion with others researching Glacial Kame culture, and personal museum

visits. Results include the presence of a common hole wear pattern and common engraving positioning supporting possible use; measurement and distribution data supporting possible trade and exchange methods; and the compilation of sandal sole shell gorget inventory data supporting future research and analysis.

(General Session 5, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Maple)

Kelly, John (Washington University-St. Louis) and James Brown (Northwestern University) - *On Population, History, and Taxonomy in the Late Pre-contact Midwest*

The papers herein confront the transformative changes that took place throughout the Midwest and Southeast to various degrees. The Vacant Quarter is simply one of many areas that have witnessed significant changes in population and in the taxonomic form that the archaeology takes. The big issue is what has happened historically to affect the interior East to this extent? Is it just confined to the Late Pre-contact? What does the timing of influential factors have to do with the final outcome? Each participant has been asked to examine the issue from their particular portion of the record with attention to the false signals that taxonomies communicate.

(Symposium 8, Saturday, 1:30 p.m., Dogwood)

Kelly, John (Washington University-St. Louis) and Kathleen Stahlman (Powell Archaeological Research Center) - *The Processes of Preservation at the Ritual Town of East St. Louis*

The Powell Archaeological Research Center (PARC) is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to preserving archaeological sites for future generations. Formed by individuals concerned about the destruction of archaeological sites by ongoing development in the metropolitan St. Louis area, it has focused on the town of East St. Louis, as well as, Pulcher, Washausen, and Cahokia. Ongoing excavations near the ritual core of East St. Louis are providing important new information on a large residential area. This poster provides an overview of the processes of preservation at the Ritual Town of East St. Louis and its importance.

(Poster Session 4, Saturday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Kelly, John - see Brown, James

Kelly, John - see Campbell, Rachel

Kienitz, Gaby - see Greenan, Michele

King, Jason L. (Center for American Archaeology), Katie Z. Rudolph (Indiana University), and Jane E. Buikstra (Arizona State University) - *Habitation Occupations at Floodplain Mound Sites in the Lower Illinois Valley: Evidence from the Mound House Site (11GE7)*

Middle Woodland (50 cal B.C. - cal A.D. 400) floodplain mound sites such as Mound House (11GE7) have figured prominently in archaeological research within the Lower Illinois Valley. Excavation and interpretation of these sites has focused primarily on the impressive earthen tumuli there. Associated habitation areas have received less attention. Even less explored are post-Middle Woodland occupations after ca. cal A.D. 400. Since 2007, the Arizona State University Field School at the Center for American Archeology in Kampsville, IL has conducted geophysical surveys and excavations within living areas adjacent mounds 1 and 2. Geophysical data from unmounded areas reveal multiple anomalies within high-density debris scatters north of the mounds, while excavations indicate evidence of both Middle Woodland and post-Middle Woodland occupations. In this paper, we report initial findings from our fieldwork and place them in the broader context of Lower Illinois Valley occupations and floodplain site use.

(General Session 7, Saturday, 1:30 p.m., Persimmon)

King, Jason L. - see Herrmann, Jason

King, Jason L. - see Busch, Ashley

King, Timothy - see Striker, Michael

Kite, Steven J. - see Grote, Todd

Krieger, Angie (Hoosier National Forest) - *A Walk in the Hoosier National Forest: The Heritage Resource Program*

The Hoosier National Forest is one of 155 national forests and grasslands in the United States. It is the only national forest in the state of Indiana and was established in 1935 from eroded over cultivated lands nobody wanted. The USDA Forest Service manages these 202,000 acres of predominately hardwood forest (oak-hickory) in nine southern Indiana counties: Brown, Crawford, Dubois, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Orange and Perry. Surveys have identified 2,000 cultural resource sites that span the prehistoric and historic continuum. Four sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, six have been determined eligible and six are potentially eligible. The significance of most sites has not yet been determined. The purpose of the Heritage Resource Program is to manage prehistoric and historic cultural resources for the benefit of the public through preservation, public use, and research.

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 10:45 a.m., Oak)

Krieger, Angie - see Faulkner, Charles H.

Kruchten, Jeffery and Joseph Galloy (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Exploration of the Early Cahokian Residential Zone at East St. Louis*

This paper is an updated summary of ongoing ISAS/IDOT excavations at the East St. Louis site that are being conducted for the Mississippi River Bridge project. This work has uncovered the ancient city's main residential zone within and around the defunct St. Louis National Stockyards. We highlight the most significant discoveries to date and present preliminary interpretations about structure variability. We also estimate the city's population over time. A substantial Lohmann-phase occupation reveals that East St. Louis and early Cahokia developed simultaneously, but the rarity of post-Stirling phase deposits suggests that it collapsed somewhat earlier than its mightier neighbor.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 1:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Kruchten, Jeffery - see Watts, Elizabeth

Krus, Anthony (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *2010 Excavations on the Angel Site's Palisades*

The Angel Site's palisades stood from 890 \pm 40 BP to 530 \pm 40 BP and consisted of a perimeter of 1.2 - 1.7 km. Previous excavations of the palisades undertaken by Black between 1938 and 1964 rarely piece plotted artifacts or collected charcoal from palisade contexts. During 2010 a team from the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology removed the backfill from several of these excavations to document the original profiles and collect associated artifacts and charcoal. Organic material from these excavations has provided a more detailed chronology of construction and led to a better understanding of the types of wood used to build the palisades.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 2:15 p.m., State Room East)

Krus, Anthony - see Nathan, Rebecca

Krus, Anthony - see Marshall, Joel

Krus, Anthony - see Monaghan, G. William

Kuehn, Steven (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Analysis of Faunal Remains from the 1960 Excavations at Tract 15B at Cahokia*

A sizable faunal assemblage was recovered during the 1960 salvage excavations at Cahokia's Tract 15B. Over 25,000 pieces of bone and shell are present, primarily associated with Terminal Late Woodland and Late Mississippian components. Fish, deer, and a variety of other fauna were consumed with the greatest focus on aquatic floodplain resources. Some shifts in faunal exploitation over time are evident,

mirroring patterns seen in other assemblages from Cahokia and elsewhere in the American Bottom. In addition, subtle differences in diet are evident between contemporaneous assemblages at Cahokia that warrant further investigation. As further study is conducted, the Tract 15B faunal data have the potential to contribute significantly to a better understanding of dietary behavior at Cahokia.

(General Session 3, Friday, 9:30 a.m., Dogwood)

Leone, Karen (Ohio Valley Archaeology Inc.) - *Paleoethnobotany of the Moorehead Circle*

Preliminary results of macrobotanical analysis from select features within the Moorehead Circle offer evidence of areas that appear to have been used exclusively for ceremonial purposes, while other areas within the Circle contain seed and nut remains typical of Middle Woodland domestic activity.

(Symposium 3, Friday, 3:15 p.m., Dogwood)

Leone, Karen - see Duddleson, J. Ryan

Lepper, Bradley (Ohio Historical Society) - *The Fort Ancient Earthworks: From the World's Columbian Exposition to the World Heritage List*

The Fort Ancient Earthworks is the largest of the Hopewell hilltop enclosures. Since the early 19th century, it has been the focus of intense scientific interest. It was purchased by the State of Ohio in 1890, largely due to the efforts of Warren K. Moorehead. In 2005, the Ohio Historical Society received a "Save America's Treasures" grant from the National Park Service to continue the effort to preserve the earthworks. Society archaeologists identified several locations where erosion threatened to undermine portions of the earthworks and selected four for repair and restoration. Remote sensing investigations were undertaken at these locations to identify archaeological resources that might be damaged by the repair work. In one of these areas, the data revealed a previously undocumented circular structure nearly 200 feet in diameter. Long recognized as one of America's treasures, Fort Ancient is now being considered for nomination to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

(Symposium 3, Friday, 1:30 p.m., Dogwood)

Linderman, Mike (Angel Mounds State Historic Site) - *Mound Stabilization at Angel Site*

I will discuss the stabilization projects we have undertaken at Angel Mounds to preserve three of the largest mounds on the property. Until 2003, Angel Mounds was listed as an endangered NHL. Through the efforts of the NPS and Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources Division of Museums and Historic Sites, we were able to remove the site from that list; one of the few archaeological NHL's to do so. With vintage photos of the site from the 1930's on, I will discuss the condition of the structures up to the point of work being done. This will be followed by the details of

planning such a major project and who we consulted, how we cut costs while maintaining the integrity of the mounds, and the final outcome of our work with today's maintenance plan. This is the first and still the only mound stabilization project to occur in Indiana.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 4:00 p.m., State Room East)

Lopinot, Neal - see Maki, David

Lovis, William and Gerald Urquhart (Michigan State University) - *The Affects of Alkali Processing on Maize Detectability in Carbonized Food Residues*

The ability to detect maize in carbonized residues through isotope analysis is being increasingly employed by archaeologists in the Americas. We report on a series of controlled experiments replicating carbonized food residues designed to assess the degree to which alkali processing using wood ash, a common approach to nixtamalization in the Eastern Woodlands, may affect the detectability of maize in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotope assays. Other C_3 plants and animals have been demonstrated to variably mask the presence of maize, a C_4 plant, even when maize is present in high proportions in a two-part mix. This results in false negatives for the presence of maize in residues. We report on multiple experimental outcomes that help answer the question: Does the alkali hominy processing of maize with ash result in low detectability in carbonized food residues?

(General Session 6, Friday, 1:30 p.m., Maple)

Lovis, William A. - Robertson, James

Lynott, Mark (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), Rolfe Mandel (Kansas Geological Survey), and James A. Brown (Northwestern University) - *Earthen Monument Construction at Mound City, Ohio: 2009-2010 Investigations*

Investigations in 2009 and 2010 have yielded important new data relating to the construction of the embankment wall and borrow pits at Mound City in Ross County, Ohio. Archaeological testing has produced evidence of widespread truncation of the upper soil profile prior to the construction of earthen landmark features. The evidence indicates that earthen features were carefully constructed using geo-engineering principles, and the borrow pits and embankment wall likely represent the final episode of monument building at this site. More reliable radiocarbon dates are needed, but current results reflect at least four centuries of Middle Woodland activities.

(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

Lynott, Mark (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) - *Discussant*

(Symposium 3, Friday, 4:00 p.m., Dogwood)

McClure, Sally - see Harn, Alan

McCord, Beth - see Cochran, Donald

McCorvie, Mary (Shawnee National Forest) - *Helping People Learn About Archaeology: Mississippians and Volunteers in the Hinterlands*

Large archeological research projects at Millstone Bluff and Dillow's Ridge have made significant progress in interpreting Mississippians in the hinterlands, including chronology, cosmology as well as economic activities, but how does this research benefit the public? Forest Service archaeologists who lead Passport in Time projects are teaching people how to do archaeology. Through Passport in Time, we are able to take members of the public who have expressed an interest in archaeology and teach them how to dig in 10 cm levels; what those black and red-colored flecks in the soil indicate; the difference between below surface (bs) and below datum (bd)--and how to measure both; and basically, how to read and interpret the archaeological record. With these minimal technical skills volunteers, who come from everywhere and are from every population aggregate, learn to make the kinds of basic inferences that lead to interpretation of the archaeological record. (Symposium 6, Saturday, 10:30 a.m., Oak)

McCullough, Robert (Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne) - *The Castor Phase: Late Prehistoric Farmers in Central Indiana*

Recent investigations have identified a substantial Late Prehistoric population inhabiting the West Fork of the White River mostly in Hamilton and Marion counties between about A.D. 1050 to 1400. This newly identified group is best represented at the Castor Farm site, where geophysical survey and excavation have been conducted for several years. The material culture most closely resembles the Younge or Western Basin Tradition materials from northwest Ohio and southeastern Michigan, yet is unique enough to warrant its own designation. The Castor phase occupation in central Indiana reveals a coalescence and aggregation that reflects a transformation of society as evidenced in settlement structure and patterning when compared to the more northern groups. Later, a portion of the Castor population integrated with an arriving Fort Ancient population (around A.D. 1200) to form the Oliver phase, demonstrating the fluidity of social boundaries at times in central Indiana.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 11:15 a.m., State Room East)

McCullough, Robert (Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne) and Mark Hill (Ball State University) - *The 14th and Early 15th Century Oneota Presence in Central Indiana: Cultural Interactions on the Eastern Periphery*

By the mid-to-late 1300s, there was an Oneota occupation at the Taylor Village site on the White River floodplain in central Indiana. Directly across the river is the

Castor Farm site, a palisaded village of Western Basin derived peoples, and the Strawtown Enclosure, a circular earthwork enclosing an Oliver village. Recent excavations have identified fortifications at Taylor Village and apparent Oneota feasting and mortuary activities at the Strawtown Enclosure after its use by Oliver peoples. Coeval with the Taylor Village presence, a spatial redistribution of the existing Oliver populations occurs, followed shortly thereafter by abandonment of the region.

(Symposium 9, Saturday, 2:00 p.m., Dogwood)

McGill, Dru (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) and Eric Stockdell (Indiana University) - *Craft Production (and Specialization?) at the 14th Century "Potter's House" at Angel Mounds*

In 2005, the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology tested several structures identified during a previous magnetometry survey. In 2006, extensive field-school based excavation of one such structure yielded extremely high densities of a variety of materials associated with craft production, including pottery trowels, unfired clay, and shell, as well as high concentrations of groundstone tools. C14 samples date the structure to the mid-Angel 3 phase, c. A.D. 1325-1375. Such a concentrated presence in one structure of materials associated with craft production provides great potential for the discussion of craft production and specialization during the 14th century at Angel Mounds.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 1:30 p.m., State Room East)

McGill, Dru and Erica Ausel (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The 2007-2009 GBL Field-Schools: Discoveries from a Burnt Mississippian Structure, c. A.D. 1200*

In 2007, the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology began excavations in an Angel Mounds structure first identified by its strong dipole signature in a magnetometry survey. Two subsequent summers of field-school excavations revealed a severely burnt structure with several unique features, dating to the beginning of the Angel 2 time-period (c. A.D. 1200). Most impressive among these features was a well-preserved cane mat that covered the structure's ground surface, and large pottery vessels (one fully intact) resting on the mat. The excavations and subsequent lab analyses augment our understanding of life at Angel Mounds during its formative periods.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 1:45 p.m., State Room East)

Machiran, Robin (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc.) - *The Squire Homestead: A Frontier Period Site in the American Bottom*

The Squire Homestead site (11MS2244), located in the Six Mile Prairie area of Madison County, Illinois, was the home of an influential, early Frontier era family. Amos Squire came to the area from Maryland in 1808 and family members

remained on the land until the late 1800s. The family's cemetery is located northwest of the residence. Amos was the first interment in the cemetery in 1825. Material remains recovered included uniform elements and four bayonets dating to the War of 1812, gun parts, horse gear, fine ceramics and Spanish coins.
(General Session 2, Thursday, 2:15 p.m., Persimmon)

Maki, David, Geoffrey Jones (Archaeo-Physics, LLC), Neal Lopinot (Center for Archaeological Research, Missouri State University), Robert Hoard, and Tricia Waggoner (Kansas State Historical Society) - *Large-area Geophysical Reconnaissance of the Cambria Site (14CW352): An Historic 19th Century Coal Mining Company Town Located in Southeast Kansas*

The Cambria site consists of the remains of Mine No. 27 and an associated coal mining company town located near modern day Pittsburgh, Kansas. The site will be adversely affected by planned road construction. Prior to construction, a portion of the site was assessed using geophysical methods. A two-phased geophysical approach was developed to assess this unusually large site. Phase I consisted of a low-resolution reconnaissance survey conducted over approximately 12 ha of the site in late 2009, with an additional 10 ha of coverage planned for August of 2010. The reconnaissance survey was conducted using a GPS guided total field magnetometer system. The second phase of the survey targeted smaller areas of interest, previously identified during Phase I, for high-resolution survey using electrical resistance and magnetic gradiometer methods. This paper will discuss the results of the geophysical investigation and ground-truthing results from selected anomalies.

(Poster Session 2, Friday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Mandel, Rolfe - see Lynott, Mark

Mangold, William L. (Retired/Independent Scholar) - *From the Hands of the Potter: A Ceramicist Looks at Middle Woodland Pottery*

Archaeologists strive to understand the processes associated with the creation of material items. As a trained ceramicist, I bring insights into the decision-making connected with the construction and decoration of pottery vessels. Evidence of problems and their solutions can occasionally be seen in the final product. This investigation centers on Middle Woodland ceramics from Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 9:00 a.m., State Room East)

Marshall, Charla (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Angel Ancient DNA*

Over 300 human burials were uncovered from Angel Mounds, many of which occurred in the eastern village area of the site. However, a number of individuals

were buried in other locations as well, such as within mound structures and outside palisade walls. This raises the question whether familial relationships affected burial location at Angel, as they often do today. In this paper, the spatial patterning of burials on the landscape at Angel Mounds is addressed by analyzing ancient mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) recovered from Angel residents. Maternal relationships present among the mortuary population are discussed.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 3:00 p.m., State Room East)

Marshall, Charla - see Harrison, Jessica

Marshall, Joel (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) and Anthony Krus (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *New Finds in an Old Trench in the East Village at the Angel Site (12VG1)*

The East Village is a 5700 m² area on the boundary of the Angel site and represents one of the longest occupied areas excavated at the site. Excavations of the East Village conducted by the WPA during 1938-1941 left many unanswered questions regarding the interpretation of the area. During 2010, the northern boundary of the WPA-excavated East Village was relocated and a trench excavated to document the original profile using current excavation methods. This has generated new radiocarbon dates on the structures along the East Village's northern boundary, and provided less ambiguous interpretations of the middens and structures in it.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 2:45 p.m., State Room East)

Martin, Terrance (Illinois State Museum) - *Prehistoric Animal Exploitation Strategies in the Green Bay Area of Wisconsin: A Perspective from the Citgo Site*

In addition to successfully promoting the cultural heritage program of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest in northern Wisconsin for more than 30 years, Mark Bruhy has contributed to an understanding of the relationships of many late prehistoric sites in the region. CCRG's recent investigation of the Citgo site (47BR0460) along the lower reaches of the Suamico River revealed unexpectedly large faunal assemblages associated with Late Archaic and Oneota components. Lacustrine and marsh resources were targeted by both populations, the latter group likely related to the newly defined Wolf River Tradition.

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 9:30 a.m., Oak)

Martin, Terrance - see Baumann, Timothy

Mauzé, Marie (Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale and École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris) - *Lévi-Strauss and Northwest Coast Ethno-Aesthetics*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 2, Friday, 2:30 - 5:00 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Menget, Patrick - *À Propos de Tristes Tropiques*
(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Film, Friday, 6:00 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Miller, Jessica - see Groover, Mark

Miller, G. Logan (The Ohio State University) - *Toolstone Sources and Bladelet Use at the Moorehead Circle*

From nearly 2,800 chipped stone artifacts recovered during the 2006-2008 field seasons at the Moorehead Circle at Fort Ancient, over two dozen lithic raw material sources have been identified. Harrison County (Indiana Hornstone), Flint Ridge, Zaleski, Upper Mercer, and Brush Creek are the most common sources by artifact count. As with many Hopewell sites, bladelets constitute the most numerous formal tool category. The Moorehead Circle provides an excellent opportunity to study Hopewell bladelet use in a non-mortuary ceremonial context. A sample of 66 bladelets was selected for use-wear analysis. The microwear study reveals that they were used for a wide variety of tasks. Comparisons are also made with results of use-wear studies of bladelets from other Hopewell domestic and ceremonial contexts.

(Symposium 3, Friday, 3:00 p.m., Dogwood)

Millhouse, Philip (University of Illinois) - *Cosmologies in Lead and the Ho-Chunk Mining Tradition in Wisconsin*

By the early 1800s, a number of Ho-Chunk bands had migrated into southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The Ho-Chunk established a string of villages from the Four Lakes Region to the Lower Rock River. These villages represented a wedge of Chiwere Siouan speakers between the Algonquin speaking Sac and Meskwaki to the west and Potawatomie to the east. Historic accounts discuss extensive Ho-Chunk mining activities on the eastern edge of the Upper Mississippi Valley Lead District. Although much of this lead was traded or used for utilitarian items like musket balls, some of it was cast into representations of important characters in Ho-Chunk cosmology. These artifacts indicate that despite becoming an important commodity, lead was still not completely removed from the religious belief systems of Ho-Chunk miners.

(General Session 2, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Persimmon)

Millward, Georgia (Indiana University) - *Assessing the Influence of the Mississippian Transition on Burial Placement: An Ancient DNA Analysis of Yokem Mounds 2 and 5*

Preliminary data from Yokem Mounds, Pike County, Illinois shows a pattern of maternal relatedness among individuals buried together within the Mississippian Mound 2 (A.D. 1430). Two individuals within the charnel structure and two individuals near the charnel structure share the same mitochondrial DNA

haplogroup A haplotypes, out of the seven individuals typed from this mound. In order to determine if this pattern of burial based on maternal relatedness is specific to Mississippians buried at Yokem Mounds, I compare this result to the pattern found in the Late Woodland Yokem Mound 5. Mitochondrial DNA sequences from adults are used to assess the influence of maternal genetic relatedness on the placement of individuals within the mounds, including proximity to the charnel structure and within pairs, and whether a change occurred due to the Mississippian transition. I also compare these results to aDNA analyses from other Midwest sites.
(Symposium 8, Saturday, 3:00 p.m., Oak)

Millward, Georgia - see Harrison, Jessica

Milner, George R. (The Pennsylvania State University) - *Midwestern Population Distribution at the Close of Prehistory: A Sparsely Occupied but Bitterly Contested Landscape*

Recent mapping of archaeological phases and site concentrations in the Eastern Woodlands shows the Midwest was, in general, not as heavily occupied at ca. A.D. 1500 as the Northeast, Southeast, and Mid-Atlantic regions. Not only was the Midwest sparsely occupied, the population aggregates were more dispersed than by chance alone. Several testable reasons that might account for what took place are explored in this paper. For example, warfare and population movement during the previous several centuries, presumably along with climatic change, appear to have played a part what led to this pattern of occupation.
(Symposium 9, Saturday, 3:15 p.m., Dogwood)

Monaghan, G. William (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Were Terraces along the Middle Ohio River Valley a Middle Holocene Construct?*

Geoarchaeological investigations at East Bend Bottom, Boone County, Kentucky, show that after glacial discharge ceased, the Ohio River apparently underwent >15m of downcutting. Subsequent early Holocene sedimentation was characterized mainly by coarse-grained, channel/bar lateral accretion. During the middle Holocene, however, the area underwent significant finer-grained, vertical accretion. From ~7-4 kyBP, >3m of levee and overbank sediments were deposited and a 200-400m-wide terrace was created. Archaic-age buried archaeological deposits were recovered up to 3m deep across this terrace. Since ~4 kyBP the Ohio River has been confined mainly to its existing channel belt with only minimal deposition on the terrace.
(Symposium 7, Saturday, 10:30 a.m., Persimmon)

Monaghan, G. William, Anthony Krus, and Christopher Peebles
(Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) -
The Development of the Middle Mississippian Angel Site (12VG1) through its
Earthworks, Palisades, and Structures

The development of the Angel site can be traced through construction episodes and ages of its mounds, palisades, and structures. These data show that the town was founded ca. A.D. 1050-1100 and that Mounds A and F as well as the outermost palisade were constructed coincident with site founding. By comparison, the inner palisade was apparently constructed relatively late, after A.D. 1250-1300. It walled-off ~60% of the site area and the majority of structures and mounds. Fresh fill was placed on Mounds A and F after A.D. 1300-1400 and structures on their tops were dismantled, which may represent a ceremonial closing of the site.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 3:45 p.m., State Room East)

Monaghan, G. William - see Robertson, James

Montalban, Stephanie - see Jarrett, Kristi C

Moore, Christopher R. (University of Indianapolis) - *Terminal Archaic*
Technological Styles: An Examination of Bone and Antler Implement
Manufacturing Strategies at the Firehouse Site, Dearborn County, Indiana

The Firehouse site is a Terminal Archaic Riverton culture site located on a bluff overlooking the confluence of the Ohio and Great Miami Rivers in Dearborn County, Indiana. Excavations at the site in 2003 and 2004 yielded a highly diverse assemblage of around 300 bone and antler implements. Such large assemblages of organic tools are rare outside of wet sites, rockshelters, and shell middens and provide a unique opportunity for study of tool forms that are not typically recovered in the Midwest. A typological analysis of the Firehouse assemblage indicates some similarities between these tools and Riverton culture bone and antler implements from the type sites in Illinois. Additionally, a microscopic analysis of manufacturing microtrace permits comparison of bone and antler tool manufacturing strategies at Firehouse and the Baker and Chiggerville shell middens from the Green River region of western Kentucky.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 4:00 p.m., Oak)

Moore, Christopher - see Schmidt, Christopher

Mullins, Paul (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) and
Courtney Singleton (University of Maryland) - *Digging the Present Past:*
Archaeology of the 20th Century Color Line

This paper examines the political implications of historical archaeological research on race and the color line in the 20th century, focusing on how historical

archaeologists can wield archaeological data to address contemporary inequalities. The case study examines a decade of archaeological research conducted in Indianapolis' near-Westside, where a largely African-American community and business district was centered before urban renewal took aim on it from the 1950s onward. This episode is largely unrecognized, misunderstood, or simply ignored in contemporary historical discourses, and the material traces of the community are now almost entirely obliterated. This paper focuses on how archaeology can be used to illuminate and challenge class and color line privileges.

(Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 11:15 a.m., Maple)

Munson, Cheryl Ann (Indiana University) - *Homeland Security: Fortifications of the Late Mississippian Caborn-Welborn Phase*

Surface surveys and test excavations at the Late Mississippian Hovey Lake site have revealed a large village of densely packed houses arranged around a central plaza. This Caborn-Welborn phase village dates ca. A.D. 1400-1650. The tight clustering of houses, patterns of soil stains, and sharp fall-off in midden materials at the edge of the residential area initially suggested that the villagers had erected a physical barrier around the houses in the form of an enclosing wall. Subsequent geophysical survey, soil cores, and testing have identified linear features interpreted as three sequential palisades and rectangular bastions. Excavations show that palisade features at Hovey Lake are intermediate in scale between the earlier Mississippian Angel phase defensive constructions at the Angel town and the outlying Southwind village. The question of fortifications at other Caborn-Welborn villages is considered in light of the high incidence of social conflict during the Late Mississippian occupation

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 11:30 a.m., State Room East)

Murray, Emily (Ball State University) - *Taylor Village: A Look at a Recently Discovered Oneota Fortification Feature in Strawtown, Indiana*

Taylor Village (12H25) is an Oneota site dating to between A.D. 1250 and 1450, located in the Upper White River Valley in Hamilton County, IN. The site lies opposite a contemporary Oliver phase site known as the Strawtown Enclosure (12H883). The proximity of these two contemporary sites suggests interesting and complex forms of social interaction between these two populations. Accordingly, Ball State University conducted investigations at Taylor Village in the summer of 2010 including a controlled surface collection and limited excavation. This paper will discuss the limited excavation of the fortification feature in detail, the potential meaning of the fortification and its relationship to the Strawtown Enclosure which lies about a quarter of a mile to the west.

(General Session 1, Thursday, 3:30p.m., Maple)

Nathan, Rebecca and Anthony Krus (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Angel Mounds GIS: Visualizing Old Data in New Ways*

Recent research on Angel Mounds (12VG1), a Mississippian settlement in southern Indiana, includes a reevaluation of previously collected spatial data from the site as well as the establishment of the Angel Mounds GIS. This paper discusses the methodology involved in converting 70 years of hand-collected spatial data into a digital, geographic database at both site-level and feature-levels. The creation of a three-dimensional model of Mound F and a survey of other recent applications of the Angel Mounds GIS are also discussed. The paper concludes with a synthesis of proposed future research to be conducted while utilizing the Angel Mounds GIS. (Symposium 4, Friday, 2:00 p.m., State Room East)

Niessner, Janet and Linda Scott Cummings (PaleoResearch Institute, Inc.) - *Ancient Recipes Revealed!: FTIR Analysis as an Analytic Tool*

Preparing foods in ceramic vessels introduces water soluble and non-water soluble residues into the ceramic fabric. Although a portion of the water soluble residues eventually leach into the ground, non-water soluble residues remain locked in the fabric. Many will be recognizable by some analytic method, despite an advanced age. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) is shown to be an effective tool for this analysis. FTIR examination of ceramics allows the identification of residues representing cooked meat and fish, cultivated crops (maize and perhaps squash), and native plants in ceramic sherds representing both obvious cooking jars and vessels that have not been typed. Examples of extraction techniques, FTIR interferograms (graphs), and matches with reference library foods are presented. Elucidation of contamination as a result of sample packaging and curation is shown. Recommendations for curation, either after collection of the artifact in the field or permanent curation, are made as well.

(Poster Session 3, Friday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

O’Gorman, Jodie A. (Michigan State University) and Michael D. Conner (Dickson Mounds Museum) - *An Oneota Public Structure?*

Ongoing research at Morton Village (11F2) examines the cultural context for conflict and cooperation between Oneota migrants and Mississippian occupants of the central Illinois Valley. Fieldwork in 2010 focused on an unusual structure we began uncovering in 2008. In this paper we detail the architectural elements and associated cultural remains that lead us to our working hypothesis that this is a public structure. Implications for such structures within the context of a community plagued by social stress, as indicated in the associated Norris Farm’s 36 skeletal population, are explored.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 10:15 a.m., Dogwood)

O’Gorman, Jodie A. - see Conner, Michael D.

O’Gorman, Jodie A. - see Stenzel, Larissa

Olin, Paula C. - see Essex, Michael E.

Overstreet, David (College of Menominee Nation) - *The Elusive Menomini-Protohistoric Potential at Peshtigo Point*

That the Menominee people were long-term residents of northeastern Wisconsin and the adjoining region of Michigan’s Upper Peninsula is a common assumption. Archaeological verification of this assumption—verification meeting the rigorous parameters of demonstrable “site unit ethnicity”—has not been forthcoming. The Peshtigo TRB Point site (47MT165) is a plausible locality to seek contexts linking the Menominee to their prehistoric antecedents.

(Symposium 6, Saturday, 9:15 a.m., Oak)

Pater, Kimberly, Richard W. Edwards IV, and Elizabeth K. Spott (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *An Updated Interpretation of the Koshkonong Creek Village Site*

The Koshkonong Creek Village site (47JE379) is a large, multicomponent site located several kilometers northwest of Lake Koshkonong in southeastern Wisconsin. The largest component is an Oneota occupation represented by shell tempered ceramics and triangular points. Located equidistant between two contemporaneous Oneota sites on the lakeshore—Carcajou Point and Crescent Bay Hunt Club—this upland site’s environmental setting does not fit most models of eastern Wisconsin Oneota settlement. Recent UW-Milwaukee surveys and test excavations, combined with GIS based modeling, provide an updated interpretation of the site and its environmental context in southern Wisconsin during the period A.D. 1000-1400.

(General Session 1, Thursday, 2:45 p.m., Maple)

Pauketat, Timothy (University of Illinois), Danielle Benden (University of Wisconsin), and Robert “Ernie” Boszhardt (Independent Scholar) - *New Evidence of the Cahokian Occupation of Trempealeau*

The 2010 “Mississippian Initiative” excavations at Trempealeau, Wisconsin provide definitive evidence of a nearly pure, early Cahokian (A.D. 1050-1100), civic and ceremonial occupation in areas dubbed Little Bluff, Squier Garden, Stull, and Pelkey. To date, the project has mapped the mounds and tested the borrow pits atop Little Bluff, excavated portions of five Lohmann-phase wall trench houses, and located and excavated portions of an intensive downslope midden with intact features. The artifact assemblage is comprised of St. Louis area cherts, Cahokia-type flake tools, hoe blade fragments, and slipped and plain ceramic vessel

fragments made in or in the style of the American Bottom, 600 km to the south. Considered alongside the 2009 excavations at Fisher, we tentatively infer a two or three decade-long occupation of an entire community of southerners who did not fear molestation, were occasionally resupplied and, perhaps, had moved northward for a distinctly non-economic reason.

(Poster Session 4, Saturday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Pauketat, Timothy (University of Illinois) - *Discussant*
(Symposium 1, Thursday, 4:00 p.m., Dogwood)

Pauketat, Timothy - see Skousen, Jacob

Peebles, Christopher S. (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The Prehistory of Mr. Eli Lilly*

Mr. Eli Lilly's contributions to archaeology in Indiana have been richly documented by Professor James Madison in his book *Eli Lilly: A Life, 1885-1977*. Among archaeologists, conventional wisdom has been that Mr. Lilly's contributions were, by and large, only financial. Archaeologists, with one qualified exception, have systematically ignored his original ideas, organizational skill, and conscious development of a productive research tradition. He deserves greater recognition in the history of archaeology in North America than he has received thus far. His intellectual leadership led to original research, timely publications, and innovative analytical methods. He set the questions, helped develop scholars who pursued their answers, and, in the end, provided the material and intellectual foundations for the Indiana University Department of Anthropology. In sum, knowledge of the prehistory of Indiana comprises far more of Mr. Lilly's intellect than it does of his purse.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 1:30 p.m., Oak)

Peebles, Christopher S. (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *A Precious Bequest: Version 2.1*

Glenn Black's posthumous work, *Angel Site: An Archaeological, Historical, and Ethnological Study*, gave context to the collections he made from 1938 to his sudden death in 1964. The collections themselves, however, had not been studied in any detail at that point. Recent research based on these collections has yielded a ceramic chronology, an independent temporal scale based on fluorine in bone, measures of the consumption of corn and wild foods, and general measures of health and disease among the Angel population. Ongoing work seeks to expand and give greater clarity to the archaeological contexts and their collections at Angel site. Included among these are a detailed magnetometry map of the site, several small focused excavations and re-excavation along the edges of Black's excavations for stratigraphic and contextual control, radiocarbon dates from old and new contexts,

and even more focused analyses of ancient DNA and skeletal attributes and anomalies. (Symposium 4, Friday, 1:00 p.m., State Room East)

Peebles, Christopher S. (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Lévi-Strauss among the Archeologists: From Structuralism to Logicism*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 4, Saturday, 2:30 - 4:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Peebles, Christopher S. - see Monaghan, G. William

Peterson, Cynthia L. - see Doershuk, John

Peterson, Staffan (Indiana Department of Transportation) - *Peopling Angel: A New Residence Model and Implications for Understanding Mississippian Towns*

Angel has been studied scientifically for over seven decades but despite this long record of research, understanding of the town's growth and decline have been very tentative. Correspondingly, demographic models have been highly speculative, with estimates ranging between 145 and 3,000 residents. This paper presents results of an approach to understanding Mississippian townscapes, based in whole-town geophysical survey of the town's architecture and open spaces followed by targeted excavation. Statistical models of longitudinal residence patterns are fitted to the new architectural and chronological data and compared to the existing models for Angel and Kincaid, IL. Implications for traditional understandings of town foundation and residence patterns are discussed.

(Symposium 4, Friday, 1:15 p.m., State Room East)

Petoskey, Sr., Regonel L. - see Atalay, Sonya L.

Pfaffenroth, Jake, Jake Rieb, Danielle Benden (University of Wisconsin) and Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt (Independent Scholar) - *Clarifying the Extent and Age of the Mississippian Presence at Trempealeau*

In the late 19th century George Squier and Theodore Lewis documented a series of platform mounds at Little Bluff in Trempealeau. Squier augmented this data when he identified red-slipped pottery from his garden below the mounds. In the late 20th century William Green and others tested the Squier Garden site finding a handful of red-slipped sherds and documented additional red-slipped pottery from the Stull site several blocks away. In 2010, the Mississippian Initiative clarified the extent of the Squier Garden site; verified Middle Mississippian features at Stull; and discovered the Pelkey site, which produced a substantial early Middle Mississippian lithic and ceramic assemblage as well as Mississippian features, one of which also contained portions of a Late Woodland (Lewis phase) Angelo Punctated vessel.

(Poster Session 4, Saturday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Pope, Melody (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) and April Sievert (Indiana University) - *The Merchants Mill: Rural Industry on the Indiana Frontier*

Cast in the context of expanding commercial market economies into the rural hinterlands during early statehood, merchant mills stand in contrast to subsistence mills that dot the early pioneer Indiana landscape. Spring Mill State Park, in Mitchell, Indiana, is home to one of Indiana's premier examples of an early merchant mill and rural village. Built in 1817 by wealthy merchant brothers from Louisville, Kentucky, the three-story stone mill changed hands three times over the span of the nineteenth century. In the early decades of the twentieth century the mill became the centerpiece of the presented past as the village ruins were transformed into the pioneer village at Spring Mill State Park. Drawing on archaeology and archival sources, we explore the interpretive potential of merchant mills to inform on economic and social dynamics of newly formed states and state parks.
(Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Maple)

Porubcan, Paula J. - see Geraci, Peter

Powers, James (Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville; Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Here We Are: An Exploration into Function and Symbolism of Stirling Phase Posts*

The Stirling phase was an era in pre-contact Native American history that gave rise to the most culturally complex society ever identified in the American Bottom. In addition to the construction of spectacular earthworks, the people of the Stirling phase, known as Mississippians, cultivated various foods, traded for exotic goods, and built both large and small communities. Archaeologists have spent many years examining stone tools, pottery, trash pits, and settlement patterns, contributing vastly to our collective knowledge of Mississippian society. However, one feature type in particular, the post pit, has garnered much less attention compared to stone tools and pottery. The post pit is a distinctive archaeological feature utilized in the erection and subsequent extraction of large posts at Mississippian sites throughout the American Bottom. Through feature context examination, and Geographic Information Systems analysis this research study is an endeavor to explore one potential function of posts, the marker post.

(General Session 3, Friday, 10:45 a.m., Dogwood)

Pulliam, Christopher (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District) - *Recent Legislative Changes to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)*

(Curation Workshop, Saturday, 2:00 p.m., Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, 423 N. Fess Ave.)

Pulliam, Christopher, Natalie Drew (USACE, St. Louis District), and Timothy E. Baumann (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *The Past, Present, and Future of Archaeological Curation: A Five-Year Workshop Series at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Archaeological Conference* (Curation Workshop, Saturday, 1:30 p.m., Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, 423 N. Fess Ave.)

Purtill, Mathew (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Developmental Upbuilding as a Geomorphic Model for Site Burial along Alluvial Terraces of the Mid-Ohio River: An Example from the Greenlee Tract, Adams County, Ohio*

Developmental upbuilding, or cumulization, is an aggrading geomorphic process by which slow additions of exogenic sediment, in concert with on-going pedogenesis, results in an upward growth of soil profiles. This concept appears especially powerful for explaining the presence of deeply buried cultural remains along alluvial landforms of the Mid-Ohio River Valley. Here, most profiles are characterized by an absence of buried A horizons, yet excavations often still document cultural material at some depth. Multi-year geoarchaeological investigations of the terraced Greenlee Tract in southern Ohio (Adams County) has revealed a >2 m deep cultural record that dates from the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene to Middle Holocene periods. Reconstructing the history of the lower landforms has demonstrated that developmental upbuilding accounts for considerable terrace growth and past land-surfaces have been buried as a result. This paper presents project results and explains how developmental upbuilding has influenced artifact/feature distributions at this location.

(Symposium 7, Saturday, 9:45 a.m., Persimmon)

Ragoschke, Amy and Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin Parkside) - *The 2009 Excavations at the Meyer Wooded Parcel of the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site, Franksville, Racine County, Wisconsin*

The 2007 investigations at the Meyer Wooded Parcel of the Vieau Fur Trade Post site indicated that the site extended further southeast than previously known, and that testing might provide insights into the pre-settlement historic occupation of the site. In 2009, a survey sample was completed and three units were excavated in the northwest corner of the parcel. Artifacts included lithics, Woodland and historic Euro-American ceramics, flat glass, container glass, square nails, and fauna. These artifacts and their cultural significance are described. Further, unit baulks were excavated separately after the units were completed and their materials analyzed in order to determine if baulk excavation would enhance our artifact recovery and/or understanding of the site. While demonstrating that historic materials here are entirely contained within the plow zone, the 2009 investigations of the Meyer Parcel added important information pertaining to the Potawatomi and French-Canadian-American traders that inhabited the site ca.1819-1837.

(Poster Session 2, Friday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Raslich, Frank (Michigan State University) - *To the Point: A Comparative Analysis on the Changes between Mississippian and Oneota Projectile Points*

This paper examines projectile points collected from two Central Illinois River Valley sites, the Larson site (11F1109) and Morton Village (11F2). Statistical analysis has been used to gain an understanding of the morphological changes that occur when an in-migration of outside populations transpires. Selected for its classification as having a Middle Mississippian population, the Larson site provides an excellent unit of analysis for comparison to the Morton Village site, which is classified as consisting of both Mississippian and Oneota populations. The determination of any positive or negative statistical correlations that occur contains the potential to provide archaeologists with a deeper insight of how intergroup interaction and migration may impact stylistic variances within lithic assemblages. (Symposium 5, Saturday, 10:45 a.m., Dogwood)

Raviele, Maria (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *New Evidence for Maize in the Great Lakes*

Phytolith and starch analyses are becoming increasingly common within eastern North American archaeology, especially as independent lines of evidence for the early identification of maize. One plus to microbotanical studies is the potential identification of phytoliths and starches in residues associated with artifacts. Thus far, analysis of ceramic residues for phytolith and starch identification has been a little used independent line of evidence for paleodiet and plant use within the Great Lakes. Using the Saginaw River drainage of Michigan as a case study, ceramic residues from Middle and Late Woodland period sites were systematically analyzed for the presence of phytoliths and starches and in particular, for potential earlier evidence of maize. The results of these analyses are discussed along with their implications for plant use and exchange.

(Poster Session 3, Friday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

Redmond, Brian (The Cleveland Museum of Natural History) - *Return to Yankeetown: A Review of Terminal Late Woodland Material Culture, Settlement Patterns, and Environmental Relationships in Southwestern Indiana*

After a two decade-long hiatus, this paper reviews the settlement, subsistence, and material culture adaptations of the Yankeetown archaeological phase in southern Indiana. This terminal Late Woodland (A.D. 700-1000) complex is marked by a distinctive pottery assemblage featuring incised, stamped, and appliquéd jars, bowls, and pans. The analysis of Yankeetown environmental relationships combined with subsistence, site type, and seasonality data reveal the spring through fall occupation of horticultural villages located in the floodplain, and winter-season base camps and extractive stations situated in terrace edge and upland habitat zones. Subsistence remains point to a mixed economy based on the cultivation of maize and native starchy seeded annuals, as well as the seasonal exploitation of terrestrial

and aquatic fauna. This information reveals a sophisticated system of lowland resource exploitation, seed-based agriculture, and sedentism, which was ultimately succeeded by the Middle Mississippian life way of the Angel phase.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 10:15 a.m., State Room East)

Richards, Patricia B. - see Jones, Catherine R.

Rieb, Jake - see Pfaffenroth, Jake

Riordan, Robert (Wright State University) - *Where We Stand: The Moorehead Circle in 2010*

The major results of fieldwork conducted since 2006 at the Moorehead Circle at Fort Ancient include: the discovery that the Circle was formed by the erection of wooden post rings; that it possessed a Central Feature that was a locus of ritual behavior; that a complex of buried floors separated by trenches appears to have focused upon the Circle's center; and that at least one structure of probable Middle Woodland age is also present inside. The manner of the Circle's construction and its possible uses suggests that it was the hub of ceremonial activity at Fort Ancient during the second century A.D.

(Symposium 3, Friday, 3:30 p.m., Dogwood)

Robertson, James (Michigan Department of Transportation), William A. Lovis, Alan F. Arbogast (Michigan State University), and G. William Monaghan (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) - *Archaeological Sites and the Coastal Sand Dunes of Lake Michigan*

The Michigan Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration funded a multidisciplinary research team from Michigan State University and Indiana University to investigate the rates of development, ages, and spatial variation of Lake Michigan coastal dunes and how these factors influence archaeological site formation, burial, and stratification in dunes. The results show that archaeological site preservation in dunes varies systematically through time and space and is related to several natural processes. Information from this study will enable archaeologists to more realistically model prehistoric settlement systems in coastal landscapes and, as a result, MDOT can better manage impacts of transportation projects to archaeological sites in dunes in the future.

(Poster Session 3, Friday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)

Robinson, Ryan - see Grote, Todd

Rodell, Roland - see Green, William

Rohe, Robert - see Boles, Steve

Rohe, Victoria - see Boles, Steve

Rudolph, Katie Z. (Indiana University) - *Scalping as an Indicator of Social Interaction at the Aztalan Site (47JE01)*

The Aztalan site is a palisaded Late Woodland/ Middle Mississippian (A.D. 1050-1250) mound-village complex on the west bank of the Crawfish River in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Osteological evidence for intergroup hostility at the site has been previously reported; however, few details are known about the type hostility present at the site and the intent behind it. This paper looks at scalping as a means to tease out additional information related to social interaction at Aztalan. Patterns related to the physical removal of the scalp, ratio of scalped men to women, the presence of secondary trauma and mortuary treatment will be presented for Aztalan and other Mississippian sites. Finally, material culture indications of scalping in the Mississippian cultural milieu, and ethno-historic reports of the motives behind scalping will be discussed. Combined, these elements allow a closer look at the relationships and events that transpired at the Aztalan site.

(Symposium 8, Saturday, 2:45 p.m., Oak)

Rudolph, Katie Z. - see Herrmann, Jason

Rudolph, Katie Z. - see King, Jason L.

Sasso, Robert F. - see Ragoschke, Amy

Schaney, Chris - see Grote, Todd

Schilling, Timothy (Washington University-St. Louis) - *Geoarchaeology at Mound 31, Cahokia*

Even though Mound 31 at Cahokia was largely destroyed in the early 1960s and less than half of the mound still stands, remnants of the earthwork may provide insight into the age and construction history of the earthwork. Currently, Mound 31 is seen as an accretionary construction. Data from recent geoarchaeological work provides a contrasting picture and suggests the mound may have been built later and in fewer stages than previously supposed. Overall, new data from Mound 31 demonstrate intact deposits key to resolving the chronology and construction history likely remain beneath the mound.

(General Session 3, Friday, 9:15 a.m., Dogwood)

Schmidt, Christopher and Christopher Moore (University of Indianapolis) - *Flora Mastodon Site*

The Flora Mastodon site (12C478) is located in Carroll County, Indiana; crews from the University of Indianapolis excavated it from 2003 to 2005, recovering mastodon

(*Mammut americanum*) remains from within what was once a large glacial lake. Analysis of the thorax and appendicular elements indicates that one adult female is represented. No bones bore evidence of interaction with humans. A bone awl from the mastodon stratum yielded an AMS date of 9070 ± 50 radiocarbon years. A deer long bone from the organic stratum yielded a date of 9830 ± 50 radiocarbon years, and the mastodon yielded a date of $11,060 \pm 40$ radiocarbon years. Analysts also have identified giant beaver (*Castoroides ohioensis*), white-tailed deer, coyote, a variety of reptiles, amphibians, fish (including northern pike), and mollusks. The surrounding lake shore is dotted with archaeological sites, including one that is only 100 meters away that yielded late Paleoindian artifacts.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 3:15 p.m., Oak)

Scholl, Nathan (AMEC Earth & Environmental) - *Geoarchaeology of the Tanners Creek Section of the Ohio River Floodplain near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana*

A geoarchaeological assessment of the context of cultural remains recovered from four archaeological sites on the Ohio River floodplain between Tanners Creek and Wilson Creek near Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana was performed by AMEC Earth and Environmental in 2009. This study was part of the Phase II archaeological evaluation of sites 12D487, 12D494, 12D496 and 12D497, to better define the nature of these buried sites' cultural deposits. The goal of this study was to build an understanding of these sites by examining the depositional history of the landforms that comprise the floodplain in the project area. The Ohio River and the Great Miami River appear to be the two main geomorphological controlling factors in the development of this landscape. Results identify the landforms present in the floodplain, their relative ages, and the context of these sites while incorporating or expanding on other regional and local studies of a similar nature.

(Symposium 7, Saturday, 10:15 a.m., Persimmon)

Schrempp, Gregory A. (Indiana University) - *Scientific Fire Myths: A Lévi-Straussian Analysis of Four Variants*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 3, Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Schuldenrein, Joseph (Geoarcheology Research Associates), Frank Vento (Clarion University), and Suanna Selby-Crowley (Geoarcheology Research Associates) - *Geoarchaeology at Leetsdale: Implications for the Prehistoric Geography of the Upper Ohio Valley*

Leetsdale is a multi-component prehistoric site within the alluvium of the third terrace (T-3) of the Upper Ohio. An allostratigraphic framework charts the Late Pleistocene-Holocene landscape chronology. The terminal Pleistocene is preserved as coarse channel fills indicative of a braided stream. By the Early Holocene, channel geometry passed to a meandering aspect with fining upward sequences and

thin A-C soil profiles. The landform stabilized after 6000 B.P., as a high and dry ridge flanking the active stream. Low frequency high discharge and overbanking resulted in vertical accretion. The Holocene T-3 incorporates Bt and Bw horizons. They house cultural deposits of the Middle-Late Archaic. Simultaneously, the back channel was utilized as an aquatic resource. Middle Woodland-Euroamerican occupations are contained within the upper meter of the T-3. We tie landform history to a climate-stratigraphy as signaled by Holocene alluviation and pedogenesis. Prehistoric settlement and geography locally reflects broader human ecological patterning for the greater Ohio Valley.

(Symposium 7, Saturday, 9:15 a.m., Persimmon)

Schulenburg, Marcus (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *X-Ray Analysis of Fort Ancient Ceramics and Raw Materials at the Wildcat Site (33MY499)*

The focus of this paper is the use of X-ray analytical techniques on the ceramic assemblage of a single Fort Ancient site near Dayton, OH. A small collection of sherds from the Wildcat site (33MY499) will be analyzed and compared with potential raw material sources sampled from the surrounding region. This project utilized a variety of X-ray analytical methods, specifically X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and both wavelength and energy dispersion X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF). The results will be used to determine the possibility of identifying specific localities of raw material collection, as well as examining the particular ceramic recipes in use at a single site.

(General Session 1, Thursday, 1:45 p.m., Maple)

Schurr, Mark (University of Notre Dame) - *The Prehistoric Pottery of Northern Indiana: Regional Developments and Interactions*

The first archaeologists to work in northern Indiana quickly recognized that pottery often held the key to understanding the origins of the prehistoric cultures that had lived in the area and how they interacted with people from other regions. One of the main questions archaeologists have posed is the extent to which changes in prehistoric pottery styles over time have been the result of migration or indigenous development. Eight years of investigation at the Collier Lodge site (12PR36) in northwestern Indiana has produced a pottery assemblage that spans almost the entire prehistoric ceramic sequence for the region, from Early Woodland to Upper Mississippian. Previously undocumented periods of the upper Kankakee Valley, such as the late Early Woodland and early Late Woodland, are well-represented. The assemblage provides a chronological framework for regionally diagnostic ceramics and provides insight into social processes operating from 800 B.C. to A.D. 1650.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 9:15 a.m., State Room East)

Seeger, Anthony (University of California-Los Angeles) - *Performing Claude Lévi-Strauss' Fugue of the Five Senses: Myths, Aromas, Tastes, Feelings and Music in the Brazilian Amazon*

(Lévi-Strauss Symposium: Session 3, Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., IU Law School, Rm 122)

Selby-Crowley, Susanna - see Schuldenrein, Joseph

Shaffer, Joseph (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) and Kyle Kallmeyer (Kent State University) - *The Central Feature of the Moorehead Circle and its Ceramics*

The central feature of the Moorehead Circle, arguably the ceremonial focus of the whole complex, proved upon excavation to contain a plethora of associated features and a rich collection of artifacts. In this paper these features will be described and the ceramic assemblage will be examined. The features include: the central pit, a larger pit within which the central feature was situated, four pits roughly oriented to the intercardinal directions, posts and trenches. The ceramic assemblage recovered from the central feature and surrounding features is made up of over 1,100 sherds. The attributes of these vessels that were presumably used in a ritual context were compared to domestic ware from the Interior Household Cluster, a group of structures and pit features in the North Fort of the site. This comparison supports a special-use function of the Moorehead Circle ceramics.

(Symposium 3, Friday, 2:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Sievert, April - see Pope, Melody

Simpson, Duane B. (AMEC Earth & Environmental) - *Prospection of Prehistoric Sites: Defining Magnetic Signature Ranges or Classes for Features*

The use of magnetometers to identify features at prehistoric period sites has increased steadily over the last five to ten years across the Midwest. These investigations have provided a baseline of data from an array of site types and temporal periods, but little attempt has been made on a broader scale to clarify or define potential magnetic signature classes or ranges for prehistoric features. Recent archaeological investigations at a number of sites across southern Indiana, Illinois, and central Kentucky have provided insights into the signature ranges of prehistoric features in relation to other natural anomalies. This paper discusses these results and their potential use for identifying prehistoric features at an array of sites surveyed across southern Indiana that have not yet been archaeologically investigated.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 2:15 p.m., Oak)

Singleton, Courtney - see Mullins, Paul

Skibo, James - see Drapalik, Scott

Skousen, Jacob (University of Illinois) - *Posts as Ancestors: New Insights into Monumental Posts from the East St. Louis Site*

Monumental posts, a common feature at Mississippian sites, are usually interpreted as functional or symbolic objects. Ethnographic accounts, on the other hand, describe posts used during historic times as being specially treated and possessing human qualities, almost as if they had a life and personality of their own. Archaeological evidence from the East St. Louis site suggests that many monumental posts were believed to be people. First, a large number of post pits were found under structures and within mounds, analogous to where past people lived (in structures) and were buried (in mounds). Second, three post pits contained human remains, possibly female sacrifices, reminiscent of the human sacrifices that often accompanied prominent figures in mound burials. Viewing posts as people, particularly as ancestors, better explains the context of post pits at ESL and awards posts a more active role in the past.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 2:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Skousen, Jacob (University of Illinois), Thomas Zych (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Timothy Pauketat (University of Illinois) - *Trempealeau's Structured Landscape and its Historical Implications*

Since the late 1800s, a Cahokian presence has been suspected in Trempealeau, Wisconsin, at the Little Bluff and Squier Garden sites. Until recently, no definitive archaeological information was available on either the intensity of this occupation or its wider historical impacts. In June and July, 2010, the NSF-funded "Mississippian Initiative" and field school students from the Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin mapped and excavated portions of the Trempealeau complex. A highly structured and formally arranged landscape now seems evident that includes a bluff-top plan keyed to solstices and intended to be seen from afar. More than likely, this unique place shaped the histories of the people who lived nearby.

(Poster Session 4, Saturday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University) - *Where, Oh Where, Did Everyone Go?: The 15th Century Population Dispersal from Middle Tennessee*

Between A.D. 1200 and 1350, the Middle Cumberland region of Tennessee appears to have been one of the most densely occupied and thoroughly fortified regions of the interior South. Soon after A.D. 1400, population levels dropped below the level of archaeological visibility. While high mortality rates account for part of the decline, outmigration to surrounding areas also seems a likely factor. Here, I examine the archaeological evidence from several regions in the Midwest and Southeast to suggest possible archaeological markers of these immigrants. Finally, I consider the potential ramifications of this large-scale population dispersal on the construction of new regional and ethnic identities.

(Symposium 9, Saturday, 2:45 p.m., Dogwood)

Snow, Dean R. (The Pennsylvania State University) - *Making Sense of the Evidence: Eastern Woodlands Archaeology in the 21st Century*

Now that the dust raised by post-processualism, post-modernism, post-colonialism and other post-isms is beginning to settle it is time to consider what the proper agenda for archaeology in the Eastern Woodlands should be in this new century. Despite dying philosophical utterances to the contrary, there is no rational substitute for rigorous science in the practice of archaeology. With that in mind I will consider the nearly overwhelming size and chaotic nature of archaeological data relating to the Eastern Woodlands, and I will offer a few modest proposals for how we might make more sense of it all. I will illustrate my main points with some specific models, some new, some old, some probably right, and some demonstrably wrong. I will begin with conclusions deriving from my own work on the archaeology of Northern Iroquoia, and consider the ways in which the lessons learned in that work can be usefully applied to the Mississippi basin and other parts of the Eastern Woodlands.

(Banquet Keynote Speaker, Saturday, 8:00 p.m., Frangipani)

Snyder, Christina - see Baumann, Timothy

Spencer, Susan (Indiana University) - *Perimortem Trauma among Late Woodland and Mississippian Burials at the Schild Site in West-Central Illinois*

At Schild, archaeologist Gregory Perino claimed that there were three victims with arrow wounds, two with celt-wounds to the head, and six with perimortem blunt force head trauma. Perino's Late Woodland (LW) head injuries were confirmed by Heilman, Neely, and Cook (1991), with two additional head wounds recognized. Through an examination of adults and children, I identified additional head injuries of four LW and three Mississippian individuals. In total, perimortem head trauma occurred in twelve (n=12/83) LW and five (n=5/153) Mississippian individuals. No additional arrow or celt wounds were observed. Potential scalping victims and trophy remains are presented. Forensic methods for identifying perimortem trauma and taphonomic factors such as rodents, treasure hunters and archaeological damage are discussed. The Late Woodland component at Schild had significantly more perimortem head trauma (Chi-Square, p=0.008), which further supports a period of instability before the Mississippianization of the lower Illinois River Valley

(Symposium 8, Saturday, 2:00 p.m., Oak)

Spencer, Susan D. - see Wilson, Jeremy J.

Spott, Elizabeth K. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *A Preliminary Assessment of Historic Materials recovered from the House of John B. Richardville (12AL1887), Fort Wayne, Indiana*

The house of John B. Richardville (aka Jean Baptiste de Richerville) was constructed in 1827 and is the only extant treaty house in Indiana. Richardville served as the Miami Civil Chief from 1816 to 1841, but was also a savvy Euro-American oriented businessman. The Greek Revival Structure built using \$600 from the federal government and \$1600 of Richardville's own money, demonstrated Richardville's economic, social and political standing in the region. This paper will outline the history of the house itself and discuss preliminary interpretations of the materials recovered from two seasons of archaeological investigations undertaken by Indiana-Purdue University Fort Wayne. The excavations, along with textual evidence, provide glimpses into the role of métis individuals in the transition from Native American to European control in the region.

(Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 9:30 a.m., Maple)

Spott, Elizabeth K. - see Pater, Kimberly

Stafford, C. Russell (Indiana State University) - *Community Patterning at the Northwood Site: An Allison-LaMotte Village in the Lower Wabash Valley*

Based on survey data, Winters indicated that LaMotte sites are commonly characterized by a C-shaped house/ midden distribution with a central plaza. Pace and Apfelstadt, however, did not find this spatial pattern at the Daugherty-Monroe site. Geophysical survey and test excavations at the Northwood site, an Allison-LaMotte village in the lower Wabash, have focused on community structure. A fluxgate gradiometer survey identified over 186 magnetic anomalies. Follow up testing with hand excavated units of a sample of these anomalies of different magnetic strength verified that most represent large deep storage-like pits. A quiet area, however, was also identified in the gradiometer survey. Testing in this area found a significantly lower density of artifactual debris in the plowzone and little evidence of the organic midden deposits associated with the feature area of the site suggesting the presence of a plaza. Implications for this community pattern are examined and recent radiocarbon dating is also discussed.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 9:45 a.m., State Room East)

Stager, Jeremiah and Katherine Rippl Dukes (Wright State University) - *The Post Rings of the Moorehead Circle*

The geophysical survey that led to the discovery of the Moorehead Circle indicated the presence of a circular structure almost 60m in diameter. The strategy employed to test the nature of this feature involved the excavation of two units placed on opposite sides and across the perimeter. Work in these units has indicated the former presence of at least two concentric rings of vertically-set wooden posts.

Construction techniques varied, including the use of trenches, slip trenches, and individually-dug postholes. The posts were eventually all pulled, rather than being left to rot away in place, but there is evidence that at least some posts were replaced in the same holes one or more times. The chronology of the construction and use of the Moorehead Circle is addressed, and a brief comparison is made with other circular features at Hopewell sites.

(Symposium 3, Friday, 2:15 p.m., Dogwood)

Stahlman, Kathleen - see Kelly, John E.

Stenzel, Larissa and Jodie O'Gorman, (Michigan State University) -
Gender and Household in a Mississippian and Oneotan Village of the Central Illinois River Valley

Current research at the Oneota and Mississippian Morton Village site in Fulton County, Illinois includes analysis of previously unreported households and reanalysis of others in light of new questions and theoretical perspectives. This poster presents a reanalysis of House 7, characterized by Harn and Klobucher (2000) as “decidedly male-oriented,” based on the types of artifacts found on the floor of this household. My research re-examines artifacts from House 7, and compares those artifacts to the artifacts found on the floor of Houses 8 & 9, two Mississippian houses, also from the Morton Village site. Working from the recent literature on gender in archaeology and using a comparison of the artifacts in the floor assemblages to grave goods found with sexed skeletal remains at the associated Oneota Norris Farms Cemetery, my findings support a more complicated view of gendered spaces.

(Poster Session 2, Friday, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Frangipani)

Stevens, Sandy (John Milner Associates, Inc.) - *Ceramic and Seed Crop Diversity at 11ST544*

Site 11ST544, which occupies the interface of Little Sandy Creek alluvium and the toeslope of a colluvial fan, is located east of Sandy Creek and 3.5 miles east of the Illinois River. Feature excavations produced seven radiocarbon assays with intercept dates ranging from A.D. 770-1020. Archeobotanical remains included various domesticated seed crops of the eastern agricultural complex, but virtually no evidence of maize was recovered. Mast products and wild fruit seeds were recovered in limited amounts. Identifiable faunal remains were limited to deer. Ceramic types from the site do not conform to known types in the region. Rather they share attributes with several types including Egan Zoned, Jersey Bluff, and Bauer Branch. Ceramic diversity at 11ST544 suggests the site occupied a frontier or crossroads setting among cultural groups during the Late Woodland period.

(General Session 6, Friday, 2:00 p.m., Maple)

Stockdell, Eric - see McGill, Dru

Strezewski, Michael (University of Southern Indiana) - *Recent Investigations at Eighteenth Century Fur Trade Sites in Tippecanoe County, Indiana*

Kethtippecanunk and Fort Ouiatenon were sites integral to the eighteenth century fur trade economy in the central Wabash River valley. Both sites, while originally inhabited during the French Colonial era, continued to be important trading hubs through 1791. Investigations at Kethtippecanunk have focused on delineating the site's layout and extents and the excavation of a fur-trader's cabin. Artifacts suggest that the household may have been multi-ethnic, consisting of an ethnically-French trader and one or more individuals who may have had a more "native" cultural identity. Investigations in and around the site of Fort Ouiatenon consisted of magnetometry over the fort site and the area surrounding it. Though the fort was extensively excavated 40 years ago, little effort had been made to investigate the Kickapoo/Mascouten villages that surrounded it. Magnetometry survey indicates numerous structures and other anomalies surrounding the fort, providing information about activities that took place outside the palisade boundaries.

(Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 9:15 a.m., Maple)

Strezewski, Michael (University of Southern Indiana) - *Redware Pottery Production in New Harmony, Indiana, 1814-1824*

The Harmonists were a millennial and utopian religious group founded in Germany in the late eighteenth century. After immigrating to the U.S. in 1805, they eventually settled in southwestern Indiana in 1814 and constructed a town, New Harmony, on the Wabash River. The Harmonists were extremely industrious. One of the many items they manufactured was redware pottery, a relatively low-fired earthenware made of local clays. Despite the presence of dozens of redware potters in the pioneer-era Midwest, there have been few investigations of redware production sites. USI's recent excavations at the site of the Harmonist kiln have provided abundant evidence for the methods of redware manufacture. In addition, analysis of domestic assemblages has provided data on the use of these vessels by the town's inhabitants. Coupled with the extensive Harmonist financial records, we have generated a more complete picture of the pottery operation than is available in most contexts.

(Symposium 2, Part III, Saturday, 10:45 a.m., Maple)

Striker, Michael and Timothy King (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *A Phenomenological Approach to Archaeoastronomy at the Southwind Site, an Angel Phase Village in Posey County, Indiana*

In a 1994 report of investigations at the Southwind Site, Thomas Wolforth identified several astronomical alignments embedded in the site's structure. Wolforth hypothesized that several buildings and other features were used for the observation of these events. In order to test Wolforth's hypotheses, the authors created a three-dimensional model of the village and combined it with software that

simulates astronomical events at a given time and place. The results showed that although many of the Wolforth's alignments were accurate, the configuration of the village was such that the events could not have been viewed from within it.

Additional investigation demonstrated that many astronomical events may have influenced the configuration of the village. We conclude that those living at the site had a complex understanding of astronomy that may have influenced the arrangement of the village, but not in such a way that required that events be directly observed.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 10:45 a.m., State Room East)

Surface-Evans, Sarah (Lansing Community College) - *Micro-Landscape Features and Human Settlement in the Kankakee Marsh Region of Northwestern Indiana*

The physical structure and configuration of the landscape plays a profound part in how a culture settles a region. Many studies regarding the effects of landscape structure have focused on regions with pronounced topography and unusual landscape features. However, even subtle topographic variation can have a significant impact on how a landscape is utilized, as the following case study in the former Kankakee Marsh region of northwestern Indiana exemplifies. In this wetland landscape, "islands" or subtle topographic rises provided areas of preferential settlement that were reused throughout the prehistory and early history of the region.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 9:30 a.m., State Room East)

Tankersley, Kenneth B. (University of Cincinnati) - *Archaeological Evidence for Climate Change and Its Implications for Interpreting Indiana's Prehistory*

Throughout the Quaternary, climate change has been continuous and non-analogous, that is, no two periods of time have ever been identical. The only climatic constant is change itself. Economic processes of adaptations can be archaeologically inferred in all past cultures, regardless of the degree of sociocultural complexity by examining the plant and animal resources exploited before, during, and after periods of climate change. While there is a great deal of homogeneity in the subsistence activities related to foraging wild plant and animal foods from the late Pleistocene to the late Holocene, the procurement of specific plant and animal resources closely parallels climate changes regardless of the degree of sociocultural complexity. Changes and stasis in the economic processes associated with these natural resources directly correlate with climatic changes and stasis during the late Pleistocene and throughout the Holocene.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Oak)

Tankersley, Kenneth B. - see Grubb, Paula

Terry, Matthew (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) and Kevin Garstki (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) - *New Insights into East St. Louis Storage Structures*

Previous IDOT excavations at the East St. Louis Mound Center revealed what has since been interpreted as an elite storage compound. Among the variety of features, this compound was characterized by a series of small structures that appear to have been burned during a single late Stirling phase event. The burned intact floor deposits further suggest that these structures were utilized for storage. Recent ISAS excavations within Tract 6 at East St. Louis have uncovered small structures that are morphologically similar to the storage structures previously excavated within the elite storage compound. This paper will provide preliminary analysis of the Tract 6 storage structures and compare them to the elite storage compound.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Dogwood)

Thomas, Chad Ryan (University of Southern Indiana) - *The Cross-in-Circle Motif at Angel*

The cross-in-circle motif is a familiar sight on artifacts created by Mississippian societies. However, the motif is extremely common on artifacts recovered from Angel site in southwestern Indiana, much more so than any other single artistic motif. The cross-in-circle clearly had an important meaning for Angel's inhabitants, but it is as yet uncertain what that meaning might have been. In this paper, I describe almost 150 cross or cross-in-circle motifs from the Black collections at Angel and explore their variations. I also explore the artifacts' recovery contexts, insofar as they can be known. Finally, I consider the cross-in-circle's possible meanings within Angel society.

(General Session 1, Thursday, 1:30p.m., Maple)

Thompson, Andrew (Indiana University) - *Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Artificial Cranial Deformation at the Schild Site*

Biological distance studies have provided substantial insight into migration patterns and relatedness among populations in the Midwestern United States. In conducting biodistance research, artificial cranial deformation can be problematic in its potential to influence both metric and non-metric variation. Because of this, it is important that investigators be able to recognize artificially deformed crania versus those that exhibit normal variation. The purpose of this study is to evaluate Droessler's (1981) classification system using geometric morphometric methods. Because deformation was reported to be most prevalent in the Mississippian component of the Schild site, it was selected as the focus of this study. Preliminary findings indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in the degree or type of deformation reported by Droessler. This suggests that the ability to recognize artificial deformation is not straightforward and further research into the subject is warranted. **(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:30 - 3:30 p.m., Frangipani)**

Tomasic, John - see Jones, Geoffrey

Toth, Jay (Ho-Chunk Nation) - *Cultural Landscape of Wisconsin Mound sites*

Mound sites development required a great deal of qualitative thought and planning over generations of observation, identifying highly bio-diverse areas within specific terrain contours to accommodate proper placement of mound types. The resulting symbolism communicates the customs and traditions for future generations.

(General Session 6, Friday, 3:00 p.m., Maple)

Trader, Patrick (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Site 12DA1007: Prehistoric Occupations in the Prairie Creek Basin*

In 2009, Gray & Pape conducted Phase II investigations at site 12DA1007, located in Daviess County, Indiana. The site is found on an incipient sand dune in the interior uplands of the Prairie Creek Basin. Archaeological investigations suggests that the landform has been occupied for over a 9,000 year period indicating that inhabitants journeyed to the area to exploit and process upland resources, such as hickory nut mast. The site has provided important information specifically about the Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods. Despite the temporary nature of the site occupations, site inhabitants engaged in long-distance, interregional trading networks based on the presence of non-local, exotic chert types. Site 12DA1007 provides an overview of upland utilization over a long period of time.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 8:45 a.m., State Room East)

Trader, Patrick (Gray & Pape, Inc.) - *Geoarchaeological Investigations on the East Fork of the White River Basin, Pike County, Indiana*

Gray & Pape conducted a geoarchaeological assessment of the floodplain of the East Fork of the White River in Pike County, Indiana in 2009. Fieldwork was conducted following a GIS model developed for buried site potential. Forty backhoe trenches were excavated, identifying three buried archaeological sites, 12PI1792, 12PI1793, and 12PI1794, dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. This study provides an overview of depositional history of this portion of the White River Basin, the potential for buried archaeological resources, and the validity of the GIS model developed for this region.

(Symposium 7, Saturday, 10:45 a.m., Persimmon)

Troutner, Allison - see Groover, Mark

Turner, Jocelyn C. - see Bush, Leslie

Upson-Taboas, Charity (Indiana University) - *Revisiting the Elrod Site: A Search for Definition*

The Elrod site, 12CL1, in Clark County, located in southern Indiana, was an archaeological site on the shore of the Ohio River in today's Clarksville. It was excavated by E.Y. Guernsey in 1934 and 1935 at the behest of Eli Lilly for the Indiana Historical Society. The original inventory by Guernsey included only twenty-six burials. This inventory found an absolute maximum of seventy individuals, and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) to be forty-four. Radio carbon dating dates the site to the Middle and Late Archaic time period, but some of the associated artifacts are representative of a Late Woodland population. However, the distribution of ages and the patterns of skeletal pathologies are suggestive of an Archaic habitation site. This paper explores the distribution of artifact associations, age distributions, and the distribution of skeletal pathologies and what they mean for defining Elrod. (Symposium 8, Saturday, 1:30 p.m., Oak)

Urquhart, Gerald - see Lovis, William

VanderVeen, Jay - see Gibson, Rebecca

Vento, Frank - see Schuldenrein, Joseph

Waggoner, Tricia - see Maki, David

Walker, Luke - see Baumann, Timothy

Watson, Robert (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) - *Ceramics and Chronology of Mound 72 and Mound 96, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site*

Melvin L. Fowler's pioneering excavation of Cahokia's Mound 72 brought to light the extraordinary nature of this seemingly nondescript ridge top mound. In addition to over 250 burials, a variety of artifacts were recovered from feature and submound contexts within the mound. In the 40 years since the excavation of Mound 72, artifacts recovered from the mound have been the focus of several analytical studies. Curiously, apart from the preliminary study of Barbara Vander Leest, the Mound 72 ceramic assemblage has received little of this analytical focus. This paper reexamines the Mound 72 ceramic materials using current analytical approaches. The Mound 72 ceramic assemblage is then compared with that of the nearby Mound 96. The ceramic sequences of both mounds combined with radio carbon assays provide a chronology of activities in this portion of the Cahokia site. (General Session 3, Friday, 9:45 a.m., Dogwood)

Watts, Elizabeth (Indiana University and Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) and Jeffery Kruchten (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois) - *Ceramics from Recent Excavations at East St. Louis*

This paper inventories the ceramics recovered from recent excavations at the East St. Louis Mound Center and characterizes the assemblage as a whole. We'll focus on the discovery of non-local vessels from southeastern Missouri/northeastern Arkansas (Varney) and northwestern Iowa (Mill Creek), and explore the historical implications of their presence. Other unique vessels will be presented and discussed, as well.

(Symposium 1, Thursday, 3:30 p.m., Dogwood)

Wells, Joshua (Indiana University - South Bend) - *A SHAARD of Evidence on Middle Mississippian Settlement Patterns in Indiana: Analyzing the Capacity for a State Archaeological Database to Test Hypotheses about Prehistory*

This paper investigates a range of hypotheses about prehistory testable through Indiana's new State Historic Architecture and Archaeology Database (SHAARD). The primary purpose of SHAARD is properly bureaucratic, to organize a governmental regulatory function in compliance with state and federal statutes. However, a cybertool (like any tool) may have a variety of traits and functions that make it applicable to other situations. A generally accessible and queryable system like SHAARD should afford substantial informative value to projects in research as well as compliance (and any mixture of the two). Records related to sites from Indiana's Middle Mississippian cultures are used as examples. A stratified random sample of all Mississippian sites recorded in SHAARD forms the base data set for this investigation. Discussion will focus on the relationship between GIS-produced models of Mississippian settlement made with SHAARD data, and accepted archaeological models of settlement patterns for Indiana's Mississippian cultures.

(Symposium 2, Part II, Friday, 11:00 a.m., State Room East)

White, Andrew A. (University of Michigan) - *Large-Scale Patterns of Variability and Change in Paleoindian and Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces in Indiana*

The Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene (ca. 11,050-8000 RCYBP) was a time of significant environmental and technological change in Indiana and other areas of midcontinental North America. Paleoindian and Early Archaic hafted bifaces dating to this time vary significantly in size, shape, and raw materials. Understanding the functional and stylistic dimensions of this variability on a large spatial scale is a precursor to using this class of artifacts to develop, test, and refine models of the social organization of these early hunter-gatherers in Indiana. Metric and non-metric data from a large sample of hafted bifaces are used to characterize both (1) the structure of variability within distinctive types and specific periods of time and (2) changes through time. Some alternative explanations for the observed

patterns of variability and change are discussed in light of results from computational models and available information about chronology, settlement patterns, and tool reuse/resharpening.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 3:45 p.m., Oak)

Whittaker, William E. - see Doershuk, John

Whitted, Rory - see Groover, Mark

Wilhems, Kari - see Groover, Mark

Wilson, Gregory D. (University of California-Santa Barbara) - *Household Organizational Trends in the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley*

The recent analysis of several spatially and temporally discrete artifact assemblages and domestic structures provides the data for this diachronic study of Mississippian household organization in the Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV). Analysis of these datasets provides insight into organizational continuity and change in household size, domestic foodways, and a variety of localized procurement and processing activities. A broader pattern of Mississippian organizational variation is observable when these CIRV datasets are compared to those from the Upper Mississippi Valley and American Bottom regions.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 10:30 a.m., Dogwood)

Wilson, Jeremy J. (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) and Susan D. Spencer (Indiana University) - *From the "Mouth of the Wabash" to the Great Lakes Region: An Assessment of Bioarchaeological Research in Indiana*

Since Laseur's description and illustrations of the Bone Bank site in 1828, excavations have yielded significant information regarding the funerary rites and mortuary customs of Pre-Columbian Native American societies in Indiana. By comparison, the scientific examination and analysis of the human remains from these contexts has been intermittent for some time periods and regions and sparse for others. We present an overview and synthesis of previous and ongoing bioarchaeological studies in Indiana that include such topics as demography, diet, disease, and warfare, as well as recent advances in microwear, stable isotope, trace element, and aDNA research. In conjunction, we generate a spatial and temporal database of Indiana's bioarchaeological resources enabling an assessment of research potential for various regions, time periods, and archaeological complexes of the state. We also review the impact of NAGPRA and more recent rulings on bioarchaeological research, emphasizing the necessity for the perpetual curation of skeletal remains.

(Symposium 2, Part I, Thursday, 1:45 p.m., Oak)

Wilson, Jeremy J. (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) and Jennifer M. Bauder (State University of New York at Binghamton) - *Sinking, Swimming, or Floating On?: Paleodemographic Insights on the Mississippian Period in the Central Illinois River Valley*

Population dynamics, as reconstructed through the analysis of human skeletal remains, provide keen insights on the vitality of the Mississippian settlements and peoples that inhabited the central Illinois River valley. Like elsewhere in the lower Midwest, scholars hypothesize increases in settlement size during the Mississippian period were primarily achieved through population aggregation and that larger fortified towns became population sinks with slightly negative growth rates. If true, paleodemographic reconstructions have the potential to reveal crucial evidence on the period leading up to valley abandonment during the early to mid-15th century. This paper examines the skeletal evidence for fluctuating patterns of fertility and childhood survivorship with proportional measures and analyzes sex differentials in age-specific adult mortality with hazard modeling. Results of this work suggest reproductive ecology was undermined by a progressively increasing risk of death among reproductive-age females living in and around the large Mississippian towns of the valley.

(Symposium 5, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Dogwood)

Wilson, Jeremy J. - see Essex, Michael E.

Wilson, Jeremy J. - see Jarrett, Kristi C.

Wisseman, Sarah U. - see Emerson, Thomas

Wolford, Tyler - see Groover, Mark

Yancey, Miranda - see Durst, Patrick

Zelin, Alexey - see Butler, Amanda

Zych, Thomas - see Skousen, Jacob



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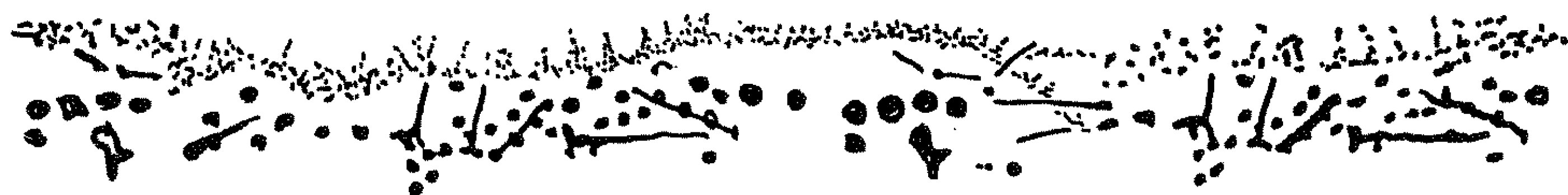
The **Cultural Heritage Informatics Initiative** provides scholars and students at Michigan State University with a platform to collaborate on the application of digital technologies in the domain of cultural heritage. It is also the goal of the initiative to equip students with the theoretical and methodological skills necessary to creatively apply information, computing, and communication technologies to cultural heritage materials. The Initiative includes a **Fellowship Program and Field School Opportunity**

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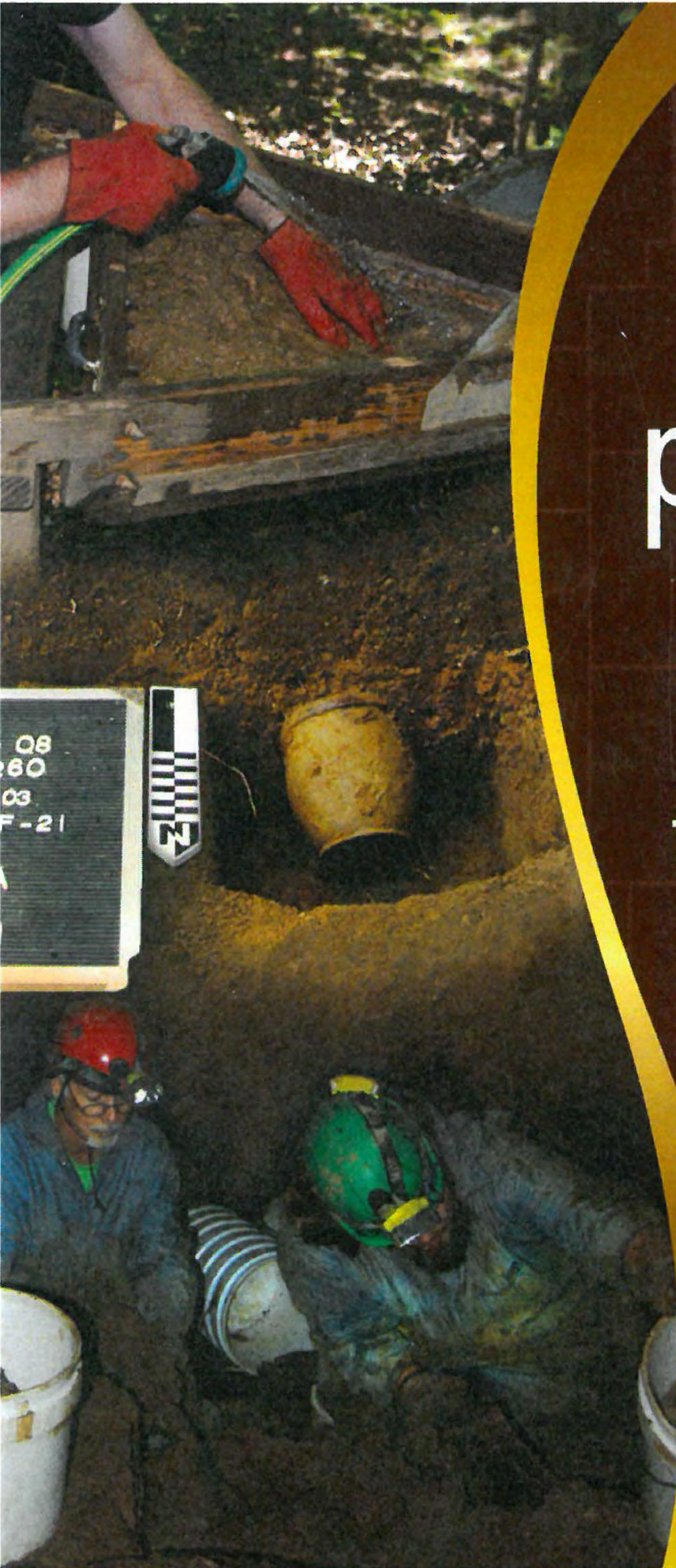
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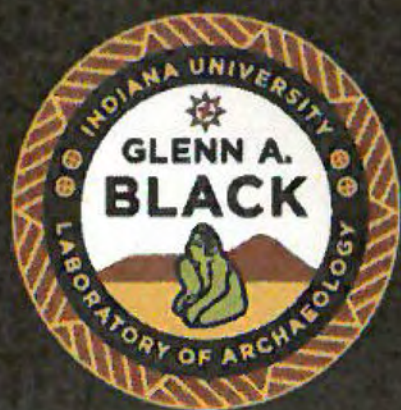
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