The Midwest Archaeological Conference

Inspiring Students

MAC MILWAUKEE

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 17-19, 2024 · MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Hosted by
The Archaeological Research Laboratory Center
The Department of Anthropology
&
Anthropology Student Union
The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE

October 16-19, 2024
Hyatt Regency Hotel & Conference Center
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.

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Thank you to the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist for maintaining the MAC database and website and in particular Angela Collins for updating the conference pages and helping with online registrations!

Special thanks to Rachel Stewart (UWM Anthropology) for designing this year's logo – thank you Rachel!

Welcome to MAC 2024! We are delighted to host you in Milwaukee!

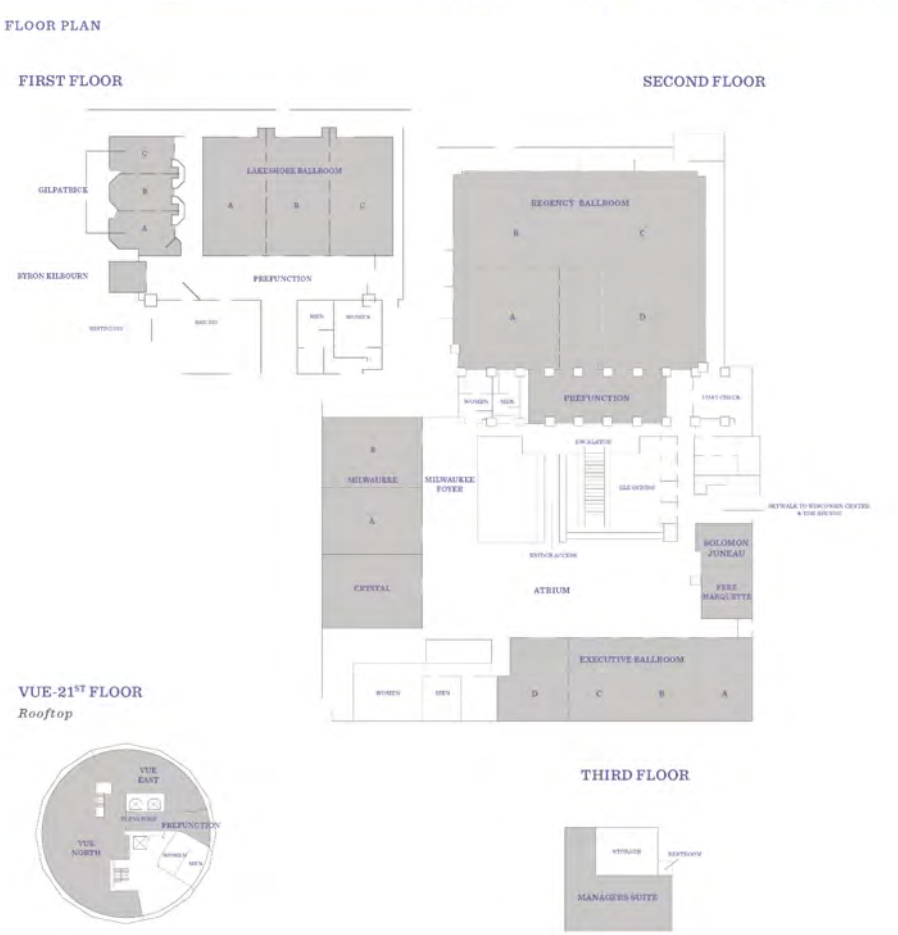
The Venue

MAC 2024 will take place at the Hyatt Regency Hotel and Conference Center (333 W Kilborn Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53203, (414)-276-123. **Parking** is available in the parking garage adjacent to the Hyatt.

Wednesday and Friday night receptions will be held in the VUE Rooftop Ballroom shown here!

The MAC Conference will primarily take place on the first and second floors of the hotel. The VUE Rooftop Ballroom room (code in the program: VUE) is on the 21st floor. General paper sessions will take place in the Lakeshore Ballrooms (code: Lakeshore A, B, C) on the 1st floor. Organized paper sessions will take place in the Milwaukee room on the 2nd floor (code: Milwaukee), including this year's sponsored session "The Future of Our Past: Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural Heritage in the Midwest" and our Saturday Special Event the "Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology and Maritime History" Symposium! All poster sessions but one will take

place in Executive Ballroom AB (code: Executive AB) on the second floor. Vendor tables will be in Executive Ballroom CD on the 2nd floor. All room assignments are listed on the program pages below on the top right side below the event name. Registration will take place in the Atrium on the 2nd floor.



Behavioral Expectations

To help prevent incidents of harassment in any form at our annual meetings, the MAC anti-harassment Presidential Task Force has established a policy requiring all annual meeting registrants to certify that they are not currently cited or censured under Title IX, by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, or by any other adjudicating body, or subject to a current restraining or no-contact order issued by a judicial authority. Registration for the annual meeting will not be possible without this certification step being completed. If you have any questions about this policy, please contact the MAC President.

Registration

Registration is located in the Atrium on the 2nd floor. Registration hours are Wednesday 1:30-4:30pm, and Thursday 8:30am-4:30pm, Friday 8:30am-4:30pm, and Saturday 8:30am-11:00am.

Tours

Several tours are planned for registered participants as well as **a free self-guided tour of Forest Home Cemetery (use QR codes below!) Enable GPS to track your location on this guided map!**

Thursday

Aztalan National Historic Landmark 9:00 am to 3:00 pm (Register Required).

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

Archaeological Research Laboratory Center

The Archaeological Research Laboratory Center (ARLC) is dedicated to conserving and understanding the archaeological and historical heritage of the Midwest region. This is achieved through its cultural resource management program, repository and collections management, and student education and training. ARLC staff collaborate closely with the Department of Anthropology faculty, providing research opportunities and experiential learning for both undergraduate and graduate students.

Students are attracted to our program by the chance to work directly with faculty who promote anthropological and interdisciplinary research, along with the department's strong affiliation with the Archaeological Research Laboratory Center (ARLC). Both undergraduate and graduate students can engage in various fieldwork and laboratory opportunities, including formal field schools and other fieldwork, as well as internships and employment opportunities for qualified students through the ARLC. Graduate students interested in archaeology and museums can pursue a prestigious Graduate Certificate in Museum Studies, which provides classes, internships, and opportunities for collections-based research.

Archaeology faculty are currently taking graduate students for both the M.S. and PhD Programs in Anthropology. Apply today!

Friday

A Visit to the Milwaukee Public Museum 10:30 am (Group A), 1:30 pm (Group B), and 2:30 pm (Group C) (Registration Required).

Saturday

Effigy Mound Tour Park 9:45 am to 3:30 pm (Registration Required).

Historic Milwaukee Architectural Walking Tour 10:45 am to 1:30 pm (Registration Required).

Self-Guided Tour

Forest County Home Cemetery: *2405 W Forest Home Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53215* (located approximately 10–15-minute drive southwest of the conference hotel) **Scan the codes!**

IOWA

Office of the
State Archaeologist

700 Clinton Street Building
Iowa City, IA 52242

Phone: 319-384-0732
Fax: 319-384-0768
Email: OSA@uiowa.edu
Website: archaeology.uiowa.edu
Social Media: @IowaArchaeology

Be sure to visit our vendors in Executive CD!

Thursday 8:30am-5:00pm, Friday 8:30am-5:00pm, Saturday 8:30am-12:00pm

University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology Press
Use code UMMAA24 for check out, 30% off for MAC attendees!

University of Alabama Press
Use code MAC2024 for check out, 40% off for MAC attendees!

Eliot Werner Publications, Inc.
Special Discounts for MAC attendees!

Palynology and Environmental Archaeology Research Laboratory (PEARL)

SWCA Environmental Consultants

Wisconsin Historical Society

Wisconsin Archeological Society

Illinois State Archaeological Survey

Intensive NAGPRA Summer Training and Education Program (INSTEP)

InTerris – Registries

UWM Anthropology Student Union: Check out our book sale!

Ancient Society Books

SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

WEDNESDAY 16 OCTOBER 2024

Time	Event or Session	Location
1:30-4:30	Registration	Atrium
5:00-7:00	Reception*	VUE

* advanced registration required

THURSDAY 17 OCTOBER 2024

Time	Event or Session	Location
8:30-4:30	Registration	Atrium
9:00-11:00	Posters: Public Outreach, Education, etc.	Executive AB
10:30-11:45	Papers: Raw Material Studies	Lakeshore C
1:30-3:30	Posters: Material & Feature Analyses	Executive AB
1:30-4:15	Symposium: Rochelle Lurie	Milwaukee
1:30-4:30	The Future of Archaeology is Consultation	Lakeshore A
5:00-7:00	Reception*	UWM Lubar
7:30-8:30	Student Excursion*	Pabst Brewery

FRIDAY 18 OCTOBER 2024

Time	Event or Session	Location
8:15-10:45	Paper Symposium: Underwater Archaeology	Milwaukee
8:30-4:30	Registration	Atrium
9:00-12:00	A Practitioner's Guide to Public Archaeology	Lakeshore A
9:00-11:15	Papers: Mississippian Archaeology	Lakeshore B

9:00-11:00	Papers: Studies in Midwestern Archaeology	Lakeshore C
9:00-11:00	Posters: Geophysical Survey & Reports	Executive AB
11:00-1:00	Student Workshop: Classroom to Career*	Milwaukee
12:00-1:30	INVITE ONLY: MAC Board Luncheon	Crystal
1:30-4:30	Sponsored Symposium! The Future of our Past	Milwaukee
1:30-3:30	Papers: Historical Archaeology	Lakeshore B
1:30-3:45	Papers: Remote Sensing and Modeling	Lakeshore C
1:30-3:30	Posters: Studies in Midwest Archaeology	Executive AB
4:00-5:00	Wisconsin Archaeological Society Meeting	Lakeshore A
4:00-6:00	Cash Bar	VUE
4:00-6:00	Poster Symposium: Montogomery Site	VUE
5:00-6:00	MAC Business Meeting	Lakeshore A
6:00-8:00	Reception*	VUE

SATURDAY 19 OCTOBER 2024

Time	Event or Session	Location
8:30-11:00	Registration	Atrium
9:00-10:00	Papers: Subsistence and Ecology	Lakeshore A
9:00-11:00	Poster Symposium: American Bottom Field Station	Executive AB
9:00-11:00	Posters: Illinois Archaeological Investigations	Executive AB
9:00-3:00	WUAA Underwater Archaeology & Maritime History	Milwaukee
12:00-1:00	Wisconsin Arch. Survey Business Meeting	Lakeshore C

MAC 2024 Detailed Program

Wednesday Afternoon

REGISTRATION

1:30pm-4:30pm **Atrium**

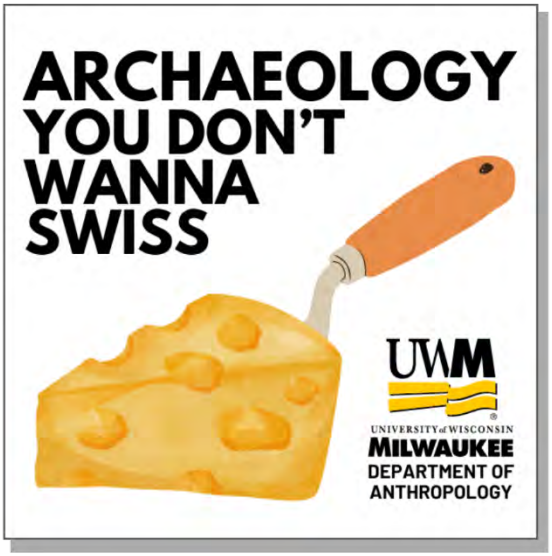
Wednesday Evening

RECEPTION

Organizers: Midwest Archaeological Consultants and Jeske Archaeological Consultants welcome you to Milwaukee!

5:00pm-7:00pm **VUE**

Advanced registration required.



Sticker hunt! Find a UWM student, faculty or staff member to collect all 5 designs and learn more about the UWM Anthropology program!

Thursday Morning

REGISTRATION

8:30am-4:30pm **Atrium**

9:00 am to 3:00 pm — Aztalan Tour - (Registered required).

General Poster Session: Public Outreach, Education, Consultation, and Collaboration

9:00am-11:00am **Executive AB**

Randy Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants, LLC), Coggin Heeringa (Cross Roads at Big Creek) and Robert J. Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC)
Public Outreach Archaeology in Door County Wisconsin

Amaya Tillerson (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Miles Cleland (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Madison Shambo (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Jenae Beam (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Dr. Susan Kooiman (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)
Unearthing the Archaeology Badge: Girl Scout Outreach in an Archaeology Field School

April R. Downs (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville); Forest D. Joseph (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville); Eileen M. Kanost (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville); Andrew B. Steuer (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville); Susan M. Kooiman (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
Bringing the Public to Past: An SIU Edwardsville Public Archaeology Collaboration with a Community Heritage Museum

Continued on next page...

Paula L. Bryant (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Tom Loebel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
A Decade of Cooperation: The first 10 years of the Cultural Resources Management Plan at the Forest Preserves of Cook County, Illinois

Kaila Akina (Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians), Jennifer Jordan Hall (KYK9 Search Dogs), Elizabeth Watts Malouchos (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), B. Jacob Skousen (Western Illinois University), and Logan Miller (Illinois State University)
Integrating Tribal Consultation and K9 Archaeological Human Remains Detection (K9 arcHRD) Surveys to Protect Ancestors During Archaeological Field Schools

Eileen M. Kanost (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
Archaeology Education Through Table-Top Gaming

Elsie J. Touchstone (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee), Rachel Stewart (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee), and Shannon K. Freire (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee)
It's About Time: Archaeological Dating Has Met Its Match!

Eric Walker (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Megan E. Thornton, M.S. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archeological Research Laboratory)
Documenting Avocational Collections: The James A. Clark, Jr. Collection at the Archaeological Research Laboratory Center

Marie L. Swartz (Ohio State Historic Preservation Office)
Scouting, surface hunting, and digging: A case study in Mass Reporting Legacy Data Collected by the Muskingum Valley Archaeological Survey to the Ohio SHPO Archaeological Inventory

Heather Walder (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)
Qualitative Quartz Queries: A Quick Experimental Replication of Expedient Tool Use-Wear

General Session: Raw Material Studies

10:30am-11:45pm **Lakeshore C**

Chair: Megan Thornton

10:30 Dan Wendt (Minnesota Historical Society Volunteer)
Modeling the Movement of Minnesota Lithic Materials from Quarry to Use

10:45 Mark Seeman (Kent State University), Mark Hill (Ball State University), and Kevin Nolan (Ball State University)
An Elemental Sourcing Analysis of Copper Objects from the Mound City Group

11:00 Andrew M. Saleh (UW-Milwaukee ARLC) and Megan E. Thornton (UW-Milwaukee ARLC)
Going Around in Circles

11:15 Shane Martin (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Obsidian Legacy: Enhancing Archaeological Collections through Material Sourcing

11:30 Robert Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC), Randy Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants, LLC), Sean Gleason (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Lithic Raw Material Use at a Woodland Site in Door County: The Ida Bay Site (47DR35)

Thursday Afternoon

General Poster Session: Material and Feature Analyses

1:30pm-3:30pm **Executive AB**

Melanie Langgle (University of Notre Dame)
The Ceramic Analysis of Collier Lodge Site (12PR36)

Andrei Zahorik (University of Louisville), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville), and Robert Cook (Ohio State University)
Posthole Perspectives: Investigating an Unusual Structure at Turpin

Continued on next page...

Christian M. Hasler (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) & Madeleine G. Evans (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
The Celt Cache at the Grossmann Site (11S1131): More than a Collection of Tools

Rebecca Wacker (Ball State University), Brianna Ramon (Ball State University), Yolonda Johnson (Ball State University), and Dr. Mark A. Hill (Ball State University)
Lake Superior Lithic Debitage Analysis

Benjamin Grubbs (University of Southern Indiana)
Analysis of Caborn-Welborn Ceramic Effigies from Southwestern Indiana

Elena Kervitsky (Illinois States Archaeological Survey), Zachary Naser (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
A History of Ceramic Tradition in Northern Illinois: Sourcing Novel Data from Private Collections

Lorenzo Fiore
Message in a Bottle?: Piecing Together the Stories of Non-Alcoholic Bottles from the Midden of an Historic Saloon/Restaurant

Lauren Brewer (North Dakota State University), Emily Harmon (North Dakota State University), Annika Mathias (North Dakota State University), and Skylar Sundeen (North Dakota State University)
Two Sides of Bonanza Farm Life: A Comparative Analysis of Two Features at the 4e Farmstead

Emma Bell (Northern Illinois University), Abigail Deewaard (Northern Illinois University), Dana Bardolph (Northern Illinois University) and Amanda Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead)
Cultivating and Collecting at the Collins Complex: Preliminary Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of a Mississippian Mission Site in East-Central Illinois

Kasey Disbro (University of Southern Indiana) and Nicholas Mack (University of Southern Indiana)
Analysis of Hide Processing Tools from the Caborn Site, Posey County, Indiana


JAC
Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC
Glendale, Wisconsin

Symposium: Rochelle Lurie...Need We Say More? A Celebration of Her Influence

Organizer: Sara Pfannkuche

1:30pm-4:15pm **Milwaukee**

Chair: Sara Pfannkuche

1:30 Sara Pfannkuche (Illinois State Archaeological Survey and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and M. Catherine Bird
Rochelle Lurie, LOOK!

1:45 Clare Tolmie, (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Nineteenth Century Plainfield: The View From MARS

2:00 Lucas S. Howser (University of Iowa)
Foundations: The Cultural History of Macktown (11WO256)

2:15 Robert Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC)
The Foundations of MARS

2:30 **Break**

2:45 Mary Beth Trubitt (Arkansas Archaeological Society)
From Quarry to Habitation: An Arkansas Example

3:00 Thomas J. Loebel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Go for it! Thirty Years of Data Collection – the Illinois and Wisconsin Fluted Point Survey

3:15 Scott Demel (Northern Michigan University)
The Garrison Site and its Relevance to Lake Michigan Coastal Zone Studies During the Archaic

3:30 John F. Doershuk (University of Iowa)
Koster Rock Thanks to Rochelle Lurie!

3:45 Michael Wiant (Illinois State Museum, retired)
Late Early Archaic Period Chipped Stone Technology: A Perspective from the Koster site (11GE4) Horizon 11

4:00 Sara Pfannkuche (Illinois State Archaeological Survey and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Why Can't They Just Get Along? Making Adjacent States' Site Files Play Nice Together

MIDWEST
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS

ROUNDTABLE: The Future of Archaeology is Consultation

1:30pm-4:30 pm **Lakeshore A**

Chair: Eve Hargrave

This panel brings together representatives from tribal communities, collecting institutions, and State and Federal agencies to discuss strategies for respectful and meaningful consultation. Consultation here is interpreted broadly and involves working together with tribal partners to achieve mutual goals. For the purposes of this panel, this includes consultation related to archaeological research, NAGPRA, Section 106, and other collaborative efforts. Case studies will be discussed as appropriate in order to provide suggestions and guidance for individuals and institutions seeking to adopt similar strategies. The panel is especially targeted toward students and researchers who may be venturing into consultation for the first time.

Moderators: Eve Hargrave (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), Krystiana L. Krupa (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)
Discussants: Lakota Hobia (Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians), John Doershuk (University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist), Heather Walder (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), Michael LaRonge (Sokaogon Chippwa Community), Pamela Baughman (FHWA Ohio Division), Krystiana L. Krupa (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

RECEPTION

Organizers:
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Archaeological Research Laboratory Center

5:00pm-7:00pm **UWM Lubar Entrepreneurship Center**

Advanced registration required. Shuttle transportation will be provided to and from the Hyatt Hotel to UWM campus. Shuttle service will run 4:30pm-7:30pm before, during, and after the reception. Address: 2100 E Kenwood Blvd, Milwaukee, WI 53211.

STUDENT EXCURSION: HISTORIC PABST BREWERY

Organizers: Anthropology Student Union, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

7:30pm-8:30pm **Pabst Brewing Company**

Advanced registration required. The tour comes with one free beer or soda, you must be 21 or older to drink alcohol.

Friday Morning

Symposium: Great Lakes, Great Archaeology: Underwater Archaeology of the Midwest

REGISTRATION

8:30am-4:30pm **Atrium**

Organizers: Mya Welch and Ashley Lemke

8:15am-10:45am **Milwaukee**

Chairs: Mya Welch and Ashley Lemke

8:15 Kendra Kennedy (Wisconsin Historical Society)
Launch Party: The Maritime History and Archaeology of Small Gasoline Boats in Door County and Eastern Wisconsin

8:30 Amy L. Rosebrough (Wisconsin Historical Society)
Bridging Worlds: The Wisconsin Lost Coastal Community Project

8:45 Michelle Damian (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater)
Classroom Collaborations: Doing Archaeology through Museum Collections

9:00 Sophie Stuart (Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary)
Diving into Archaeology: Exploring the Immersive Educational Programs of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary

9:15 Anya Lewinski (University of Missouri, Columbia), Makenna Beggiani (University of Evansville, Indiana), Mya Welch (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)
The Lake Erie Field School for Underwater Cultural Resource Management & Archeology

9:30 Mya Welch (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) and Anya Lewinski (University of Missouri)
Preliminary Survey and Modeling of Submerged Landscapes, Lake Eria, Pennsylvania

9:45 Michael Obie (University of Toronto)
Predictive Modeling and Underwater Archaeological Site Survey in Kawarth Lakes Watershed of South-Central Ontario

Continued on next page...

10:00 John M. O'Shea (Museum of Anthropological Archaeology, University of Michigan)
Exploring Early Holocene Landscapes beneath the Great Lakes

10:15 Brendan Nash (University of Michigan)
An examination of technological organization and niche construction at multiple scales on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge in the Lake Huron Basin

10:30 Wayne Lusardi
Lake Huron Red Tails

ROUNDTABLE: Book Discussion: A Practitioner's Guide to Public Archaeology

9:00am-12:00pm **Lakeshore A**

The newly-released book, A Practitioner's Guide to Public Archaeology: Intentional Programming for Effective Outreach, has been described as a long-awaited contribution to the field of public archaeology, appropriate for seasoned veterans, those just starting out, and anyone doing or thinking about doing public archaeology. This comprehensive guide provides insights from more than 30 archaeologists, educators, museum professionals, and Tribal historic preservation professionals who share the nuances of public engagement learned through years of experience. In this roundtable, book contributors and public archaeology experts will read select, resonant book passages and reflect on how the key components of planning, implementing, and assessing programs apply to our own experiences. We encourage students and early career archaeologists to attend to learn from our challenges, participate in discussions, and understand the importance of integrating public outreach and collaboration into all aspects of the archaeological process.

Moderator: Elizabeth Reetz (University of Iowa)
Discussants: Connie Arzigian (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), Lynne Goldstein (Michigan State University), Susan Kooiman (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville), Dan Joyce (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and University of Wisconsin-Parkside), Amy Rosebrough (Wisconsin Historical Society), Katherine Sterner (Townson University), Heather Walder (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

General Session: Mississippian Archaeology

9:00am-11:15am **Lakeshore B**

Chair: Richard W. Edwards IV

9:00 Samuel W. Marcucci (Public Archaeology Laboratory)
Revisiting Blue Earth Oneota

9:15 Richard W. Edwards IV (UW-Milwaukee), Sean P. Gleason (UW-Milwaukee), Crystal Morgan (UW-Milwaukee), Ava Wolcott (UW-Milwaukee)
Piecing the Together the Puzzle: Integrating and Interpreting the Latest Data from the Koshkonong Locality

9:30 Charlotte C. V. Cardarella (University of Notre Dame), Mark Schurr (University of Notre Dame)
Climate Reconstruction of the Little Ice Age: Progress on Ongoing Stable Isotopic Analysis of Middle Grant Creek Shells

9:45 Schurr, Mark R. (University of Notre Dame) and Terrance J. Martin (Illinois State Museum)
Eastern Oneota Ecology at the Dawn of History: Stable Isotope Perspectives

10:00 **Break**

10:15 Patrick J. Jung (Milwaukee School of Engineering)
Locating the Protohistoric Ho-Chunks: Considering the Documentary Sources

10:30 Allison Sherman (University of Louisville), Aaron R. Comstock (University of Louisville)
Fort Ancient Feasting: An Examination of Turpin (33HA19) Feature 100

10:45 Tamira K. Brennan (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Curation as Field Work and the Power of Partnership

11:00 Christina L. Youngpeter (Washington University in St. Louis)
Winnowing the Results: Zeacentrism and Plant Subsistence at Stemler (11S1754)

The Wisconsin Archeological Survey is honored to support the 2024 Midwest Archeological Conference and its theme of *Inspiring Students*.

The Wisconsin Archeological Survey has created a **Research Grant** program and a ***Student Travel Award*** grant to facilitate student participation in research and the presentation of the results of their work.

Archaeology is a lifelong learning experience as we all continue to explore the rich diversity of human experience and the common elements of our lives across the millennia. There are always new discoveries, new partnerships, new insights, new technologies, and new challenges.

We have all been enriched by our explorations. We hope that our support of the 2024 MAC encourages others to begin their own explorations.

The purpose of the Wisconsin Archeological Survey is:

1. To stimulate, encourage, and support archeological research in the State of Wisconsin;
2. To conserve and preserve the archeological resources of the State of Wisconsin and to initiate responsible action to insure the conservation and preservation of these resources;
3. To promulgate and support the dissemination of the results of archeological research conducted within the State of Wisconsin;
4. To provide a corporate entity, which represents the community of those professional archeologists, who conduct archeological research in the State of Wisconsin and/or in scientific areas, which relate to the archeological resources of the State of Wisconsin.

The Survey is a member of the Archaeological Council of Councils.

General Session: Studies in Midwestern Archaeology

9:00am-11:00am **Lakeshore C**

Chair: Jennifer Picard

9:00 William Green (Beloit College, University of Iowa, and Center for New Mexico Archaeology)
Red Banks to White Cloud: The 1837 Ioway Map Redux

9:15 Rhiannon Jones (Chronicle Heritage)
Radiocarbon Dates from Two Southeastern Minnesota Coulee Sites

9:30 Prem Magar and Andrew Martin (Principia College)
Identifying Subaltern Conflict in the Illinois Hopewell with AI

9:45 Sissel Schroeder (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Tamara Thomsen (Wisconsin Historical Society), and Michael Wiemann (USDA Forest Products Laboratory)
When Students Inspire their Mentors: Wood and Workmanship of Dugout Canoes in Wisconsin

10:00 **Break**

10:15 Della Collins Cook (Indiana University)
Thinking inside the box: the surprising cremation at Gros Cap, St. Ignace, MI

10:30 Emily A. Braun (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
A Story Told by Gravestones: Exploring Social Media in Public Archaeology

10:45 William M. Balco (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management) and Jennifer L. Picard (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management)
Results of Phase III Mitigation at the Kohler Dunes and Swales Site (47SB0173/BSB-0216)

General Poster Session: Geophysical Survey and Reports

9:00am-11:00am **Executive AB**

Daniel D. Joyce (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee & Parkside) and John F. Doershuk (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Office)
Is Ground Penetrating Radar Useful in Locating Megafauna?

Reid Haugen (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and Sam Peterson (Minnesota State University Moorhead)
Spark-aeology: Examining the Limitations of Electrical Resistivity

Jackson T. Davis (MNSU, Mankato) Cole L. Nowicki (MNSU, Mankato) Sarah L. Brown (MNSU, Mankato) Wyatt T. Puhl (MNSU, Mankato) Andrew A. Brown (MNSU, Mankato) Ronald C. Schirmer (MNSU, Mankato)
New Geophysical Survey Data from 21GD72, The Belle Creek Site

Cole Nowicki (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Jackson Davis (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Sarah Bush (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Wyatt Puhl (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Andrew A. Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)
Preliminary Results of Geophysical Survey of an Historic Norwegian Cemetery in Southcentral Minnesota

Clete Rooney (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Sewers and Brewers: Archaeological Monitoring in the Galena Historic District, Galena Illinois

Angela R. Collins (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) and Mary De La Garza (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa)
What Makes a Better Surface Elevation Model: On-the-Ground Total Station or Low Altitude Lidar?

Jackson Rohde (St. Cloud State University and Tetra Tech, Inc.)
Braided Histories and Braided Trails
Continued on next page...

Melissa R. Baltus (University of Toledo), Sarah E. Baires (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), B. Jacob Skousen (Western Illinois University), Amanda J. Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead)
Comparative Geophysical Survey Techniques in Cahokia's Peripheral Neighborhoods: Evaluating Magnetometry and Resistivity in Challenging Conditions

Laura M. Bossio (University of Michigan) and Drosos N. Kardulias (University of Michigan)
The Maumee Archaeological Landscape Project: A Report on the 2023-2024 Field Season at the Buttonwood Site (33-WO-7b) in Perrysburg, Ohio

Mark L. Madsen; and Lester Marszalek, and Lydia Alvarez Madsen (Members of the IAAA, CAS, and SSAS)
Five Years of Survey Work along the Vincennes Trail in Crete, Illinois

Friday Afternoon

STUDENT WORKSHOP: Classroom to Career: Strategies for Aspiring Archaeologists

Organizers: Robert Sasso, Charlotte Cardarella, Crystal Morgan, Joseph Forest, Lauren Brewer, Lucas Howser, and Rachel Stewart

11:00am-1:00pm **VUE East**

You got your degree. Now what? Join us for a moderated panel featuring industry and university professionals from various sectors followed by a sit-down discussion with a panelist of your choice. This insightful event for undergraduates and graduate students alike, aims to equip students with invaluable insights into diverse career opportunities within archaeology. Our panelists will share their expertise, experiences, and advice, guiding students in navigating the complex landscape of archaeology careers and empowering them to chart a course toward a successful and fulfilling career in archaeology.

Discussants: Ashley Lemke (Academia and Underwater Archaeology, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Kevin Cullen (Museums and Maritime Archaeology (Executive Director at the Wisconsin Maritime Museum), Elizabeth Reetz (Community Outreach and Environmental Archaeology (Director of Strategic Initiatives at the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist), Dr. Clare Tolmie (CRM and Public Archaeology (Northern Illinois Field Station Director at the Illinois State Archaeological Survey at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champagne) and Dr. Jennifer Haas (NAGPRA and CRM (Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Director of the ARLC, and NAGPRA Coordinator at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee).

SPONSORED SYMPOSIUM: The Future of Our Past: Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural Heritage in the Midwest

Organizers: Timothy Pauketat and Michael Aiuvalasit

1:30pm-4:30pm **Milwaukee**

Chairs: Timothy Pauketat and Michael Aiuvalasit

1:30 Timothy R. Pauketat (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Liz Watts Malouchos (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Climate Challenges to Cultural Heritage: An Introduction

1:45 Clare Tolmie (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and John Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Climate Change and Cultural Resources: The View from Lake Michigan

2:00 Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville), Robert Cook (Ohio State University), Todd Grote (Indiana University Southeast)
Assessing the Cultural Impacts of Climate Change in the Late Precontact Midcontinent: multiple Mississippian migrations and the development of early Fort Ancient villages ca. AD 1000-1300

2:15 Angelina Perrotti (University of Wisconsin-Madison; PEARL)
Current Perspectives and Future Directions for Understanding Human-Environmental Interaction in the Terminal Pleistocene Great Lakes Region

2:15-2:25 **Break**

2:25 John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Illinois' archaeological record in danger: Upland soil erosion and the Illinois Climate Change Modeling Initiative (ICCMI)

2:45 Michael Smith, John Lambert, Clare Tolmie, and Michael Aiuvalasit (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)
Flooding Impacts on Historical Resources in Illinois

Continued on next page...

3:05 Andrew A. White (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Michael E. Smith (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Estimating the Demographic Impacts of Climate Change on Heritage Resources in Illinois

3:25-3:30 Break

3:30-4:30 Panel Discussion

John Doershuk (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist), Todd Grote (Indiana University, Southeast), Jeff Kruchten (Illinois State Historic Preservation Office), John Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Michael Aiuvalasit (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

General Session: Historical Archaeology in the Midcontinent

1:30pm-3:30pm Lakeshore B

Chair: Carrie Christman

1:30 Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana)
Fort Ouiatenon: Eighteenth Century Cultural Entanglement on the Wabash River

1:45 Betsy Dulle, Emily Ingram, Forrest Schmitt, Tessa Wilk, Louis Herzner, Rachel Sharkey (Archaeological Research Institute)
Investigation into Discerning between Precontact Fired Clay and Historical Brick Fragments from a Mixed Context Site in Southeastern Indiana

2:00 Michael P. Betsinger (University of Maryland, College Park)
Where is the Beer? Assessing Brewery Connections in the Archaeological Record from Saloons and Blind Pigs in Moorhead, MN

2:15 Hannah E. Huffman (University of Northern Iowa) and Donald H. Gaff (University of Northern Iowa)
Touchdowned to Underground: The Excavation of Latham Stadium

Continued on next page...

2:30 **Break**

2:45 Lauren Finnigan (University of Notre Dame)
Women and Aesthetic Power in the Gilded Era Paternalist Company Town of Pullman, Chicago

3:00 Paul Moriarity (Chronicle Heritage) and Carrie Christman (Chronicle Heritage)
Tying Together Forgotten Local History: Archaeological Investigations at Nickel's Church and Cemetery (47WT0313/BWT0169), Washington County, Wisconsin

3:15 Carrie A. Christman (Chronicle Heritage)
Archaeology of Disaster: The July 4, 1876 Rockdale Flood

General Session: Archaeological Remote Sensing and Modeling

1:30pm-3:45pm **Lakeshore C**

Chair: Ron Schirmer

1:30 Alexander T. Anton (South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center)
"Running...": Working Toward Creating an Inductive Precontact Archaeological Site Predictive Model in South Dakota

1:45 Alexander C Corkum II (Terracon Consultants, Inc.), Joseph E.B. Snider (Terracon Consultants, Inc.), and Stephanie L. Zellers (Skelly and Loy, Inc. A Terracon Company)
Geophysical Survey of Cemeteries and Scale

2:00 Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University), Amanda J. Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead), and David R. Hubin (Institute for Research and Learning in Archaeology and Bioarchaeology)
Historical Archaeology and Geophysical Surveying: Moving Beyond Cemeteries

2:15 Kai Miller, Natasha Kemirembe, Jeremiah Williams and Andrew Martin
Mammoth Class: The Challenges and Benefits of Excavating a Mammoth in Class at Principia College

Continued on next page...

2:30 **Break**

2:45 Sam Peterson (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and Amanda J. Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead)
One Layer At A Time: Magnetic Susceptibility And Mound Construction

3:00 Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)
Five Years In: results of initial studies at the Belle Creek site (21GD0072), a late precontact aggregation village in the Red Wing region.

3:15 Andrew A. Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Sarah L. Busch (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Jackson T. Davis (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Cole L. Nowicki (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Wyatt T. Puhl (Minnesota State University, Mankato)
Recent Applications of Electrical Resistivity Tomography, Aerial Thermography, and Photogrammetry at Multiple Sites in Minnesota

3:30 Crystal Morgan (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)
Talking Dead: Public Archaeology and Keeping Burials in the Living Memory at Maple Grove Cemetery

General Poster Session: Studies in Midwest Archaeology

1:30pm-3:30pm **Executive AB**

Emily Middleton, Rachel Stewart, and Jean Hudson (Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Post-cranial Canid Osteometrics - Can 3D Morphometrics Distinguish Dog, Coyote, and Wolf?

Sarah L. Busch (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Wyatt T. Puhl (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Jackson T. Davis (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Cole L. Nowicki (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Andrew A. Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)
Improving and Preserving the Archeological Record through Photogrammetry: A Case Study from the Belle Creek Site

Jean Hudson, Olivia Bogie, Carly Gumieny, Crystal Morgan, Noelle Wallisch, and Margaret Yost (Zooarchaeology Lab, Department of Anthropology, UW-Milwaukee)
Non-feature Faunal Remains from the Middle Woodland occupation of the Richter site (47DR80), Washington Island, Door County, WI

Jean Hudson, Carly Gumieny, Noelle Wallisch, and Margaret Yost (Zooarchaeology Lab, Department of Anthropology, UW-Milwaukee)
Historic Faunal Assemblage at the Richter site (47DR80), Washington Island, Door County, WI

Reyna Delikat, and Jean Hudson (Zooarchaeology Lab, Department of Anthropology, UW-Milwaukee)
Bird Bones in Northern Wisconsin: Wild or domestic?

Aida Akuyeva, Mayah Campagna, Bella Pierce, Angel Cooley-Knotts, Dawson Short, Andrew Martin (Principia College)
A Woolly Mammoth Excavation Reveals the Origins of a Midwestern Landscape

Faith Thrun (Illinois State Archaeology Survey)
Mapping Ice Age Illinois: Private collections and their impact on our understanding of Illinois First Peoples

Noah Gammage (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Chris Levine (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Dawn Pagel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Hannah Rucinski (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Taming a Monster: An ISAS Curation Tale, Part One

Hannah Rucinski (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Dawn Pagel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Noah Gammage (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Chris Levine (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Taming a Monster: An ISAS Curation Tale, Part Two

Charles Roelant (Illinois State University)
Strike and Error: Assessing the Skill Level of Crafters Using Stone Blade Cores

Friday Evening

WISCONSIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING AND AWARDS CEREMONY

4:00pm-5:00pm **Lakeshore A**

CASH BAR

4:00-6:00pm **VUE**

Poster Session: Archaeological Research on the Montgomery Site, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, 1975 to Present

Organizers: Robert F. Sasso and Daniel D. Joyce

4:00pm-6:00pm **VUE**

Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Daniel D. Joyce (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and University of Wisconsin-Parkside)
Introduction: The Montgomery Site (47Kn0363), Somers Township, Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Daniel D. Joyce (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and University of Wisconsin-Parkside)
History of Montgomery Site Archaeological Research I: KCAS, 1975-77

Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Daniel D. Joyce (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and University of Wisconsin-Parkside)
History of Montgomery Site Archaeological Research II: UWP-KPM, 2013-2024

Joseph Rumpel (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)
Analysis of Prehistoric Lithic and Ceramic Artifacts from the Montgomery Site, Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Ellie Ward (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Mollie Larson (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)
Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Montgomery Site, Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Karissa Homar (Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Archaeology Program)
The Use of Flat Glass in Dating the Construction of Buildings at the Montgomery Site, Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Laurel Anderson (University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Northwestern University)
Manufactured Color: Analysis of the Euro- American Decorated Historic Ceramics of the Montgomery Site

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING

5:00pm-6:00pm **VUE EAST**

RECEPTION – FRIDAY NIGHT SITES

6:00pm-8:00pm **VUE**

MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY, MANKATO

EARTH SYSTEMS RESEARCH LABORATORY

- Archeological Field Schools
- Graduate Studies
- Advanced Geophysical Methods
  - Electrical Resistivity Tomography
  - Magnetic Gradiometry
  - Thermography
  - Ground-Penetrating Radar
- Interdisciplinary Research
- Tribal Collaboration

More Information: hss.mnsu.edu/organizations/earth-systems-research-laboratory
Contact: ronald.schirmer@mnsu.edu | andy.brown@mnsu.edu

UWM

Anthropology

Saturday Morning and Afternoon

REGISTRATION

8:30am-11:00am **Atrium**

9:45 am to 3:30 pm Effigy Mound Tour Park (Registration Required).

General Session: Subsistence & Ecology

9:00am-10:00am **Lakeshore A**

Chair:

9:00 Sophie Minor (University of Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society)
African American History at Historic Fort Snelling: Analyzing Faunal Remains from the Officers' Quarters

9:15 Elspeth Geiger (Field Museum and Northwestern University)
Bounty on Mill Island: River Ecosystem Interactions Leading into the Fur Trade in Michigan's Eastern Upper Peninsula

9:30 Wendy Munson-Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture), Michael Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture)
Cultivating an Interdisciplinary Approach: Mēn Espāhkiw Garden Ecology

9:45 Wendy Munson-Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture)
Discovering Past Climate and Resource Management with Phytoliths

Poster Symposium: From Borrows to Bridges and Households to Highways: Highlights from Recent Projects at the American Bottom Field Station

Organizer: Erin Benson

9:00am-11:00am **Executive AB**

Alleen Betzenhauser (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Erin Benson (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Welcome to the American Bottom Field Station!

Michael Brent Lansdell (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Ryan R. Phillips (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Living on the Shifting Silt: Woodland Occupations on the Cement Hollow Alluvial Fan

Erin Benson (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Victoria Rothe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Recent Investigations at Mississippian Sites in Southern Illinois

Luke A. Haun (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Steven L. Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Justin M. Wallace (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Lithics from the Janey B. Goode Site

Sarah Harken, Illinois State Archaeological Survey Tori Rothe, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Nathaniel Shelly, Illinois State Archaeological Survey
Janey B. Goode Ceramics: Evidence of a Community in Decline

Justin Wallace (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Krista Daniel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Luke Haun (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Widening our Perspectives, Building Connections through Documenting Private Collections

Continued on next page...

Elizabeth Watts Malouchos (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), Krista Daniel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), Alicia Karrick (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), Alleen Betzenhauser (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), and Sarah Baires (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois)
Research and Collaborative Engagement at the ISAS American Bottom Field Station

Robert W. Rohe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Emma M. Pritchard (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Education and Understanding: Recent Outreach and Engagement Efforts of the American Bottom Field Station

General Poster Session: Illinois Archaeological Studies

9:00am-11:00am **Executive AB**

Tyler Ferree (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Celete Rooney (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Between A Rock and the Rock: Phase 2 Investigations along the Middle Rock River from Rockford to Byron, Illinois

Haley Mullins (Center for American Archeology), Ash Layne (Center for American Archeology), Journey Wilder (Kennesaw State University), Be Storie (Haverford College), Emma Bell (Northern Illinois University)
A Preliminary Study of Ceramics at the German Site

SPECIAL EVENT:

Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology and Maritime History Symposium

Organizers: Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology Association (WUAA)

9:00am-3:00pm **Milwaukee**

9:00 WUAA Business Meeting

10:00 Chris Hougton (University of Wisconsin-Green Bay)
Analysis and Interpretation of 3D Bathymetric Data for Shipwreck Mapping

11:00 Russ Green (Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary
Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Season in Review

12:00 Break

1:00 Tamara Thomsen (Wisconsin Historical Society)
WHS Maritime Archaeology Program Season in Review

2:00 Brendon Baillod and Bob Jaeck (Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology Association)
WUAA Season in Review Including Discovery and Survey of the Schooner Margaret A. Muir

3:00 Ashley Lemke (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Past Lakes and Past Lives: Submerged Prehistoric Landscapes in the Great Lakes

4:00 Post-Symposium Social

WISCONSIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUSINESS MEETING

12:00am-1:00pm **Lakeshore C**

The Midwest Archaeological Conference

PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS

THURSDAY MORNING

GENERAL POSTER SESSION: PUBLIC OUTREARCH, EDUCATION, CONSULTATION & COLLABORATION

Public Outreach Archaeology in Door County Wisconsin
Randy Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants, LLC), Coggin Heeringa (Cross Roads at Big Creek) and Robert J. Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC)
Cross Roads at Big Creek is a land restoration and educational non-profit organization in Door County, Wisconsin. Since 2014, Cross Roads, in coordination with Midwest Archaeological Consultants, LLC, has conducted public outreach education and research at two precontact archaeological sites and one post-contact site in Door County Wisconsin. Participants in the program include eight different school districts, multiple adult education and avocational organizations, and teacher certification programs. In addition, adult and family participation on an appointment basis has been an important part of our outreach. The focus of this poster is the educational and research potential of archaeological sites using non-traditional evaluation methods and crews. We highlight the efforts at The Cove/Hanson (47DR428), Ida Bay (47DR35) to pursue landscape use, resource procurement, prehistoric technology, lithic and ceramic analysis, as well as subsistence behaviors. Historic preservation, land stewardship and native consultation are guiding principles in the education and research.

Unearthing the Archaeology Badge: Girl Scout Outreach in an Archaeology Field School

Amaya Tillerson (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Miles Cleland (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Madison Shambo (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Jenae Beam (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Dr. Susan Kooiman (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)

The Southern Illinois University Edwardsville archaeology field school hosted a program for local Girl Scouts in summer of 2024. The goal of this project was to introduce Girl Scouts to archaeology and field methods as they worked toward obtaining their archaeology badges. Undergraduate field school students taught 4th and 5th grade Girl Scouts about the Gehring Site (11MS99), the location of the field school and program, and the ancient Mississippians, helping them learn about the history of the area around them. Hands-on activities included drawing what the site would have looked like when Mississippians occupied the area, mock excavations, atlatl demonstrations, and participation in games of chunkey. Through these activities, the Girl Scouts not only earned their badges but sparked their curiosity, promoting further interest in archaeology and ancient Indigenous lifeways. Furthermore, field school students received experience developing and carrying out an outreach project in addition to standard field skills.

Bringing the Public to Past: An SIU Edwardsville Public Archaeology Collaboration with a Community Heritage Museum

April R. Downs (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville); Forest D. Joseph (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville); Eileen M. Kanost (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville); Andrew B. Steuer (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville); Susan M. Kooiman (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

In the fall of 2023, students from the Public Archaeology class at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville partnered with the

Benjamin Stephenson House, a small local heritage museum. The site includes a restored 1820s house which was home to a family involved in the establishment of the State of Illinois. Between 1999 and 2005, archaeological excavations were conducted on the property, but the findings were never widely communicated. Public Archaeology students undertook class projects aiming to bring more educational content to the museum, drawing from archaeology done at the site. Projects included blogs, pamphlets, coloring sheets, and interactive displays and covered topics ranging from the social and economic status of the Stephenson's, utilitarian vs. special occasion ceramics, foodways, site formation processes, and local African American history. These projects gave undergraduate and graduate students hands-on experience with creating educational content for the public while providing resources to an under-funded and under-staffed museum.

A Decade of Cooperation: The first 10 years of the Cultural Resources Management Plan at the Forest Preserves of Cook County, Illinois

Paula L. Bryant (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Tom Loebel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

In 2013, the Prairie Research Institute began a partnership with the Forest Preserves of Cook County, Illinois (FPCC) to create a Natural and Cultural Resources Master Plan and a Cultural Resources Management Program for one of the oldest and largest forest preserve districts in the United States. This plan and program implement the goals set forth in their Next Century Conservation Plan to restore, expand, and invite people into the forest preserves in the 21st century. The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) contributions to the cultural resources component of this partnership have protected and preserved archaeological resources within the FPCC. Efforts have focused on responsible management and stewardship of cultural resources. This collaboration has included project assessments, surveys, consultations, and outreach

events to connect communities to the natural and cultural history of the area. This poster will summarize our impacts over the past decade.

Integrating Tribal Consultation and K9 Archaeological Human Remains Detection (K9 arcHRD) Surveys to Protect Ancestors During Archaeological Field Schools

Kaila Akina (Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians), Jennifer Jordan Hall (KYK9 Search Dogs), Elizabeth Watts Malouchos (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), B. Jacob Skousen (Western Illinois University), and Logan Miller (Illinois State University)

Archaeologists should and need to build collaborative relationships based on trust with descendants and the communities whose ancestors they study. The history of archaeology as a discipline with Native Americans in North America has been fraught with disrespect and colonial practices. During the past thirty years, though, improvements have been made by including Tribes and non-Western and non-invasive methods in the study of ancient and recent histories. We contend that by integrating Tribal consultation and utilizing K9 archaeological human remains detection (K9 arcHRD) surveys, archaeologists can better protect ancestors in archaeological investigations. Here, we use the recent example of a K9 arcHRD survey led by KYK9 Search Dogs at the cultural site of Noble-Wieting (11ML24) in east-central Illinois to demonstrate how ancestors can be protected at archaeological sites that have had extensive and small-scale excavations both in past and ongoing investigations.

Archaeology Education Through Table-Top Gaming

Eileen M. Kanost (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

A tabletop roleplaying game was developed with the goal of helping build a foundational understanding of archaeological methods and processes for players. The game is a public archaeology tool

intended to be a fun, engaging, and cooperative learning experience. By gamifying archaeological methods in an easy-to-understand format, players explore how excavations and artifact and data analysis are approached by archaeological experts. Real world archaeological experiences in both field and laboratory settings are simulated during gameplay for the purpose of educating players about archaeology to reach a larger, more diverse public. Playtesting was done with volunteers with varying degrees of familiarity with archaeology to evaluate whether the game is accurate, entertaining, and accessible to all. By making this knowledge more accessible, the game will help invite the public to participate in real world cultural heritage preservation and reach a deeper understanding of the importance of archaeology.

It's About Time: Archaeological Dating Has Met Its Match!
Elsie J. Touchstone (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee), Rachel Stewart (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee), and Shannon K. Freire (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee)
We know dating can be stressful. But it doesn't have to be! Are you looking to inspire students with high impact educational practices? If you answered yes, you've come to the right poster. This poster presents an active learning lab designed to improve students' knowledge of key archaeological dating methods, and when/how to apply them. This lab was co-created by students and faculty using state-of-the-art backwards design to implement face-to-face active learning that's sure to encourage engagement, interaction, and reflection! Student side effects may include: increased problem-solving skills, archaeological literacy, foundational knowledge for major/minor, and boosted morale. Your poster visit comes complimentary with a QR code that links to everything you need* to implement this lab in your own classroom. *Students not included.

Documenting Avocational Collections: The James A. Clark, Jr. Collection at the Archaeological Research Laboratory Center

Eric Walker (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, Megan E. Thornton, M.S. (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee Archeological Research Laboratory)
The Archaeological Research Laboratory Center (ARLC) curates collections from over 800 archaeological sites, emphasizing sustainable management and accessibility for research. A notable collection, encompassing items from 140 sites in Wisconsin, including 125 in Winnebago County sites, was donated by James A. Clark, Jr. This donation was provided to the ARLC to support archaeological research in Wisconsin and the Upper Great Lakes region. An initial inventory identified gaps in the documentation for which items have been reported to the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD). This research involves summarizing the collection by site, identifying which sites have not been reported or updated on WHPD, and generating reports to track the collections and archaeological materials. Through collections management practices and archival research, this UWM SURF project provides updated site information, improves the documentation and preservation of these cultural items, and offers insight on the James A. Clark Jr. collection.

Scouting, surface hunting, and digging: A case study in mass reporting legacy data collected by the Muskingum Valley Archaeological Survey to the Ohio SHPO Archaeological Inventory

Marie L. Swartz (Ohio State Historic Preservation Office)
In the early 2000s, the avocational archaeological group, Muskingum Valley Archaeological Survey (MVAS) published a monograph series that included summaries for over 2,000 archaeological sites within Muskingum County, Ohio. In 2023, the summaries were tabulated for inclusion onto the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI), maintained by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office. After content evaluation and spatial analysis against existing sites within Muskingum County, a total of 896 new sites were added to the OAI (MU1758 – MU2653). This poster illustrates how legacy data, when

culled from reliable sources, can be implemented onto archaeological inventories for CRM firms, state and federal agencies, and other qualified professionals to access.

Qualitative Quartz Queries: A Quick Experimental Replication of Expedient Tool Use-Wear

Heather Walder (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

Students in the Spring 2024 Ethnoarchaeology and Experimental Archaeology course (ANT/ARC 346) at UW-La Crosse conducted a semester-long experiment investigating how stone tools may have been made and used at archaeological sites where quartz was the primary raw material available for flintknapping. By replicating past human behaviors using quartz flake tools, it is possible to identify diagnostic wear patterns visible at the macroscopic and microscopic scale. Such use-wear patterns can then be compared to artifacts from archaeological sites, such as an Archaic through Late Woodland (5000 – 1000 BP) lakeshore occupation in Red Cliff, Wisconsin being investigated in collaboration with the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. Students produced stone tools from quartz beach cobbles collected in northern Wisconsin, using the bipolar percussion method followed by hard hammer and soft hammer reduction with stone, antler, and copper hammers and striking tools. Students used these tools to cut animal hide.

GENERAL SESSION: RAW MATERIAL STUDIES

Modeling the Movement of Minnesota Lithic Materials from Quarry to Use

Dan Wendt (Minnesota Historical Society Volunteer)

One of the key goals of lithic raw material analysis is to discern patterns in the distribution that might reflect human activity. Bedrock materials from Southeastern Minnesota and Iowa are unlikely to have been displaced into Minnesota by the movement of glaciers and if present on an archaeological site, are more likely to

reflect human transport. This set of bedrock sourced materials was used to develop a simple first order exponential exchange model for the distribution of these materials on sites across southern Minnesota. Finished hafted tools (not debitage) were assessed from institutionally archived collections and private collections across the southern half of Minnesota. In general, raw materials decline by half for approximately every 80 km from their bedrock sources. Two outliers to this generalization include quartz a lower quality material that decreases at approximately twice the rate and Burlington Chert decreases by approximately half the rate.

An Elemental Sourcing Analysis of Copper Objects from the Mound City Group

Mark Seeman (Kent State University), Mark Hill (Ball State University), and Kevin Nolan (Ball State University)

The sourcing of raw materials bears directly on archaeological discussions of exchange, craft production, and social networking. Here we add to previous analyses of Hopewell copper sourcing with the examination of 12 copper objects from contexts at the Mound City Group (33Ro32), a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The results of our laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy study are discussed and then compared to previous and similar copper-based analyses in contemporary (Ohio Hopewell) and preceding (Adena) contexts in the Ohio Valley. This comparison sheds light on the history and role of southern Appalachian sources for Ohio Valley copper artifacts.

Lithic Raw Material Use at a Woodland Site in Door County: The Ida BAY Site (47DR35)

Robert Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC), Randy Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants, LLC), Sean Gleason (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

The multicomponent Ida Bay Site (47DR35) is located above Sturgeon Bay on the Door Peninsula of Wisconsin. The site consists

of both North Bay (ca100 BC-AD 400) and Late Woodland (ca AD 600-1000) deposits. Lithic analysis indicates that the majority of raw material found at the site is locally available Silurian and Maquoketa cherts. However, a minority of material appears to be from sources in Michigan, both the Upper Peninsula and the upper portions of the southern peninsula. We provide a description of the site assemblage and comparisons with similar sites on the Door Peninsula.

Obsidian Legacy: Enhancing Archaeological Collections through Material Sourcing

Shane Martin (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Addressing the curatorial crisis in museums and archaeological repositories, particularly with legacy collections lacking provenience data, is essential to maintaining their research value. This presentation focuses on increasing the pedagogical use of a legacy collection of precolonial Mesoamerican obsidian artifacts at the Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM). Using portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF), I analyze over 200 artifacts to correlate their chemical signatures with datasets from ancient Mesoamerican obsidian mine sites across Central and northern South America. Since many of these mines served as production workshops, linking artifacts to their geological sources could identify specific manufacturing sites. By examining previously unstudied materials, this project enriches MPM's Central American collections and demonstrates the potential of analytical methods to enhance the educational value of unprovenanced archaeological collections.

Going Around in Circles

Andrew M. Saleh (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee ARLC) and Megan E. Thornton (University of Wisconsin -Milwaukee ARLC)

Wisconsin has many circular site boundaries encompassing recorded precontact and postcontact archaeological finds. These circle sites present challenges as they are currently recorded in the Wisconsin Historical Society's (WHS) Wisconsin Historic

Preservation Database (WHPD). WHS, and other archaeologists, actively work to make these boundaries more accurate. These boundaries often represent sites with limited provenience or background information and those factors have implications ranging from research accuracy to construction permitting. This presentation focuses on circle sites at a Wisconsin Township level to address the circular site conundrum with detailed research and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Specific sites will be highlighted to show the variety of information available and address some limitations to amending these sites. In addition to presenting circle site case studies, this presentation hopes to encourage the current and future archaeologists of Wisconsin to help solve this issue by using and submitting research going forward.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

GENERAL POSTER SESSION: MATERIAL AND FEATURE ANALYSES

The Ceramic Analysis of Collier Lodge Site (12PR36)
Melanie Langgle, University of Notre Dame
The Collier Lodge Site (12Pr36) in southern Porter County, Indiana, within the Kankakee Marsh, features a rich ceramic assemblage dating from 1000 BC to historic times. Despite this, the site's chronology and that of Northwestern Indiana haven't had ceramic analysis to support this timeline. This research establishes a chronology for the site using ceramics excavated from 2003 to 2023 and compares them with other sites from the region to identify corresponding archaeological phases. By analyzing ceramic chemical composition using an XPRF and analyzing styles, functions, trade routes, and prehistoric water levels the study reveals patterns in ceramic variations linked to interactions among prehistoric groups and their environment.

Posthole Perspectives: Investigating an Unusual Structure at Turpin

Andrei Zahorik (University of Louisville), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville), and Robert Cook (Ohio State University)
The Turpin site (33HA19) is a Fort Ancient (1000-1300 CE) village located in the lower Little Miami River Valley, in southwest Ohio. The site has been the subject of investigations since the 19th century, notable for its multiple burial mounds and remains of domestic structures. The character of the village was substantially influenced by migrants from the American Bottom, who brought material culture traditions and maize agriculture. Notably, most structures excavated at Turpin were built using the Mississippian wall-trench technique. Recent excavations uncovered part of a structure of particular interested that lacks wall trenches. Additionally, the perimeter posttholes of this structure were offset at angle, suggesting bent-pole construction. By completing measurements taken from postholes and associated features, this project architecturally analyzes a unique structure from Turpin, which will frame future excavations of this structure and contribute to a better understanding of the cultural plurality of the village's inhabitants.

The Celt Cache at the Grossmann Site (11S1131): More than a Collection of Tools

Christian M. Hasler (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) & Madeleine G. Evans (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
A large cache of unfinished and finished celts, buried nearly one thousand years ago, was unearthed during a University of Illinois field school at the Grossmann site in St. Clair County, Illinois in 2001. It is one of at least three known Mississippian pit celt caches in the American Bottom region. In the years since that excavation, the cache has been an important focus of study with various scholars examining raw material procurement, the condition of individual celts regarding manufacturing technology, and the meaning of the cache from a social perspective. We summarize the findings of previous researchers, offer descriptions of the axe heads, and

describe ongoing geochemical testing to provide additional evidence for raw material procurement practices, which are generally believed to be centered on the St. Francois Mountains region of Missouri.

Lake Superior Lithic Debitage Analysis

Rebecca Wacker (Ball State University), Brianna Ramon (Ball State University), Yolonda Johnson (Ball State University), and Dr. Mark A. Hill (Ball State University)

During the middle to late woodland period, 20 ON 209 was used as a copper mining site. Using the lithic materials collected by Dr. Mark Hill's 2019 field study, which aimed to understand the mining practices of Prehistoric Native Americans, researchers focused on answering from where the debitage material originated and what the evidence reveals about pre-historic trade routes of the Lake Superior region. Through developing type descriptions for each lithic sample, using magnification to identify inclusions and a vast comparative collection, researchers identified the lithic materials present in the collected artifacts, and thereby were able to determine each sample's geographic origin. The sample reflects a largely south shore and local chert collection with some north shore cherts present. The researchers' results ultimately support the prior research done at similar sites in the region including Isle Royale, with some notable additions considering the substantial presence of local cherts.

Analysis of Caborn-Welborn Ceramic Effigies from Southwestern Indiana

Benjamin Grubbs (University of Southern Indiana)

The current research focuses on ceramic effigies from the Hovey Lake, Murphy, and Caborn sites in southwestern Indiana. All three are late Mississippian sites, dating to Caborn-Welborn phase, ca. AD 1400-1600. These effigies were often a part of bowls and took the shapes of birds, ducks, humans, amphibians, fish, and others. It has been suggested that the choice of certain animals on effigy bowls may represent long-told stories and cosmological themes. As part of

this research, the species of each effigy animal was determined as best as possible, with consideration as to how these choices may reflect Mississippian cosmological beliefs. I studied the surface treatment, theme, types, possible purpose, and noted certain aspects of each effigy, including the facial features. These features were compared to similar artifacts from the central Mississippi River valley. Through these comparisons, the most prevalent themes in each location were identified.

A History of Ceramic Tradition in Northern Illinois: Sourcing Novel Data from Private Collections

Elena Kervitsky (Illinois States Archaeological Survey), Zachary Naser (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

This poster presents the results of a documentation of the ceramic assemblages contained within a private collection. In 2023, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) was awarded a three-year grant through the Forest Preserve District of Cook Country (FPDCC) to research the paleo-indigenous period in Cook County, Illinois and document private collections from avocational archaeologists. The ceramics in this collection represent multiple sites ranging from the Early Woodland period to European contact. These ceramic assemblages have helped advance our understanding of indigenous ceramic technology and traditions in the Northern Illinois region and highlight the importance of working with responsible private collectors.

Message in a bottle?: Piecing together the stories of non-alcoholic bottles from the midden of an historic Saloon/Restaurant

Lorenzo Fiore

What can historic glass bottles tell us? Differentiating types of glass can shed light on function, use, and community. Formerly a railroad Old Western town, Winnipeg Junction is now a ghost town located in

eastern Clay County, MN. Students at MSUM analyzed glass artifacts found behind a saloon and a restaurant. Our current understanding is that the upper floor of the Ole Gol Saloon was never a residence. However, this poster examines preliminary data from what we have in the surface collection and what has been analyzed in the feature collection to further examine this theory. The overall purpose of this project is to detail what historic glass may tell us about its function and the impact it had on the surrounding community.

Two Sides of Bonanza Farm Life: A Comparative Analysis of Two Features at the 4e Farmstead

Lauren Brewer (North Dakota State University), Emily Harmon (North Dakota State University), Annika Mathias (North Dakota State University), and Skylar Sundeen (North Dakota State University)

Bonanza Farms were large-scale agricultural operations dating from the late 1800s to the early 1900s and were largely important to the development of mass agriculture. The 4e Farmstead represents one division of these farms as well as the transition away from Bonanzas and into a tenant farming system. In 2024 the second field school of the 4e Farmstead Historical Archaeology Project uncovered multiple deposits of material culture across the site. Using preliminary results, this poster will compare two features in an exploration of activity areas on this farm. Particular attention will be paid to metal, ceramic, and glass artifact categories as diagnostic indicators of activity. Excavations and this poster offer insights into the lives of people living and working on these farms through the different features present within the site.

Cultivating and Collecting at the Collins Complex: Preliminary Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of a Mississippian Mission Site in East-Central Illinois

Emma Bell (Northern Illinois University), Abigail Deewaard (Northern Illinois University), Dana Bardolph (Northern Illinois University) and Amanda Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

Here we present the preliminary results of paleoethnobotanical analysis from the Collins Complex, a Late Woodland/Early Mississippian mound site dating to ca. 900 to 1200 AD in Vermillion County, Illinois. The goal of this study is to understand the roles plants played in the transition to Mississippian lifeways at Collins. Maize, nutshells, native cultigens, and other weedy taxa were recovered from flotation samples at Collins. Their ethnobotanical uses are interpreted via a database developed for this project featuring native regional flora. As the Collins Complex has been interpreted as a missionary site of Cahokia, archaeobotanical data from the site can provide baseline evidence for the relationships between plants and the establishment and dissemination of Mississippian religious practices. These data can then be compared to future analyses of other Late Woodland/Early Mississippian archaeobotanical datasets, including from domestic assemblages and other religious ceremonial centers from the American Bottom and the Illinois Valley.

Analysis of Hide Processing Tools from the Caborn Site, Posey County, Indiana

Kasey Disbro (University of Southern Indiana) and Nicholas Mack (University of Southern Indiana)

Our research focuses on late precontact Caborn-Welborn end scrapers from the Caborn site in southwestern Indiana. The Caborn site has been radiocarbon dated to ca. A.D. 1450. In this project, we measured the dimensions of 563 end scrapers, thought to have been used in hide processing. The vast majority were made from Wyandotte chert from southern Indiana, though eight other chert types were identified in the sample. The 563 end scrapers were divided into five different planview shapes: triangular, rectangular, ovate, convergent, and undetermined. They were then compared to contemporary late precontact Oneota culture end scrapers from Wisconsin and were found to be morphologically comparable, suggesting similar use. The next phase of this project is an

experimental project, using replicated end scrapers to process hides. Use wear analysis on the experimental tools will be compared to archaeological examples to help confirm their suspected function in hide working.

ORAGNIZED PAPER SYMPOSIUM: ROCHELLE LURIE…NEED WE SAY MORE? A CELEBRATION OF HER INFLUENCE

This is a Rochellebration by her friends, colleagues, co-workers, ex-students, and others who were influenced by Rochelle Lurie. Although she spent most of her career working in Illinois, with her early work on Koster lithics through her current public archaeology work at the Macktown site, her influence has spread across the Midwest by people who have learned and worked with her. This presentation will give those of us here to let her know the work we have been doing, how she affected this work, and give us a chance to show photos of Rochelle through the years. The varied papers in this symposium, from 19th century farmsteads to the Late Early Archaic period at Koster, will show how Rochelle has affected the archaeology of the Midwest.

Rochelle Lurie, LOOK!
Sara Pfannkuche (Illinois State Archaeological Survey and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and M. Catherine Bird
Look! Rochelle Lurie may have "retired" in 2016 when she sold her CRM firm MARS, Inc., but she never left the field of archaeology. And so, even though we are here celebrating the work done by Rochelle, we also celebrate what she is still doing for archaeology and archaeologists. We begin this celebration by remembering who Rochelle is and what she has achieved. The authors will discuss how Rochelle influenced and helped them before discussing how her leadership, mentorship, and guidance helped her co-workers, students, non-profit organizations, and what we like to call ourselves, friends of Rochelle Lurie.

Nineteenth Century Plainfield: The View From MARS

Clare Tolmie, (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

In the past 30 years the area around Plainfield in Will County, Illinois has transformed from largely rural to an urban environment. During this transformation MARS, Inc. conducted a number of archaeological survey, testing and mitigation projects. Data from these provided us with the opportunity to research the transformation of the original landscape into an agricultural landscape, the social dynamics of early European settlement, and examine snapshots of early European settler life. Beginning with research at the Walker site (11WI2624) this paper will briefly review the early Euro-American settlement history of Plainfield, and how these data enabled us to look at large trends in landscape history and socio-economic trends.

Foundations: The Cultural History of Macktown

Lucas S. Howser (University of Iowa)

For over half a century, Macktown (11WO256) has been at the center of many archaeological projects due to the site's unique history, multicomponent nature, and Dr. Rochelle Lurie's commitment to educating the next generation. In this presentation, data derived from Macktown's precolonial component was compiled for visual and geospatial analysis and given limited initial interpretations. The research concluded that 11WO256 hosted intermittent occupations during multiple horizons and phases throughout the Early Archaic (10,000-8,000 BP) to the Upper Mississippian (1,000-450 BP) periods. General land use consisted of resource procurement stations and bivouacs during the Archaic, then seasonal base camps for intense freshwater mollusk exploitation during the Middle Woodland, followed by temporary base camps with possible transient encounters with Mississippian peoples during the Late Woodland. Macktown has found itself as an interim for occupation

for many ancestral Native American cultures in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin for over 10,000 years.

The Foundations of MARS
Robert Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC)
Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc. has been an important part of Northern Illinois archaeology for almost 40 years. Rochelle Lurie co-founded the company and was President since its beginning until she sold the company. MARS has produced a large body of data that have shed much light on Great Lakes and Midwestern archaeology, and many Martian alums have gained prominent careers thanks to her stewardship of the company. The archaeological and Cultural Resource Management circumstances in the Chicago region that lead to the founding of MARS, and its early development, is told from the perspective of its co-founder.

From Quarry to Habitation: An Arkansas Example
Mary Beth Trubitt (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
In keeping with this year's conference theme, this presentation begins with a student inspired by Dr. Rochelle Lurie to use stone tools to learn about Native American history and to bring these archaeological stories to a broader public. Moving beyond graduate school and the Midwest, I focus on Arkansas Novaculite as a case study. Novaculite was a critical resource for Native people that was widely exchanged beyond its source area in the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas and Oklahoma. Through the "Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection" website, we share information about toolstone quarries and crowd-source data collection on novaculite artifact distribution. I combine this with detailed analyses of chipped stone tool production debris at Archaic period sites in the Saline and Ouachita River drainages to understand the movement of toolstone and finished tools from quarry to workshop to habitation.

Go For It! Thirty years of data collection- The Illinois and Wisconsin Fluted Point Survey

Thomas J. Loebel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Many of us here started our professional careers working for MARS. In this paper we discuss the results of 30 years of data collection regarding fluted point distributions and patterns of raw material use in Illinois and Wisconsin. This project first initiated while at MARS, was encouraged by Rochelle's advice of "Go For It!". It has steadily grown into a large, robust regional sample that includes well over 2,000 fluted points in Illinois and Wisconsin alone. Here, we discuss how these patterns of toolstone procurement and discard may be related to patterns of seasonal- or annual-scale movement of the earliest human foraging groups in the region.

The Garrison Site and its Relevance to Lake Michigan Coastal Zone Studies During the Archaic

Scott Demel (Northern Michigan University)

The Garrison site (11-L-337) was a relatively undisturbed multi-component site situated in a preferred place in the landscape between the Des Plaines River and Lake Michigan in Lake County, Illinois. As mentioned in "Lurie's Reflections on the Archaic Period in Northeastern Illinois," the site was excavated by M.A.R.S. and C.A.R. in the 1990s, and along with numerous other CRM projects, contributed to the knowledge of regional settlement patterns. The Garrison data was used to test my predictive model of remnant Archaic settlement along the modern coastal zone. Of the fourteen archaeological correlates of coastal zone sites, more than half were met at this site in the overlap zone, indicating seasonal interaction with coastal resources. While the effect of the Hypsithermal may have been minimal, the lake effect impacted the settlement system and patterns suggest fall movements to the coast from inland lakes, especially during the Middle to Late Archaic transition.

Koster Rocks Thanks to Rochelle Lurie!

John F. Doershuk (University of Iowa)

Rochelle Lurie's 1982 dissertation investigated lithic artifacts from the Koster site. She developed ground-breaking economic models of stone tool manufacture useful in testing hypotheses about mobility strategies. Where previously David Carlson had made persuasive arguments for shifting mobility patterns through time at Koster based on debris categories, Rochelle proposed that these changes should also be reflected in the stone tool technology. She made comparisons—as had Carlson—by horizon, considering both chipped stone and ground stone assemblages. Rochelle was beginning her final year of the Northwestern University Anthropology graduate program when I started there, and by chance I had the opportunity to assist with minor data entry validation in support of her dissertation work. This early—and continued—exposure to Rochelle's research agenda proved of immense value to development of my own dissertation goals, and her work was a significant factor inspiring me to explore Koster intra-horizon spatial patterning.

Late Early Archaic Period Chipped Stone Technology: A Perspective from Koster site (11GE4) Horizon 11

Michael Wiant (Illinois State Museum, retired)

Among Rochelle Lurie's contributions to Midwestern Archaeology is her dissertation research on Koster Site (11GE4) Middle Archaic (circa 7300—6430 B.P.) chipped stone tool assemblages. An ongoing analysis of the chipped stone tool assemblage from Koster Site Horizon 11 (circa 8800—8200 B.P.) is an opportunity to consider similarities and differences between the two assemblages and offer inferences that account for these observations. The Horizon 11 assemblage consists of more than 900 items ranging from minimally modified unifacially retouched tools to various systematically designed bifacially retouched tools. Among various insights are the assessment of the damage of plano-convex adzes, which provides

clues to their use, and variations in repairing and rejuvenating hafted bifaces usually attributed to functional or stylistic differences rather than practical action.

Why Can't They Just Get Along? Making adjacent states' site files play nice together

Sara Pfannkuche (Illinois State Archaeological Survey and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Rochelle Lurie suggested I research the Pecatonica River valley of southwest Wisconsin and north-central Illinois, due to our work at Macktown (11WO256). Within that valley, I study the settlement patterns of indigenous people during the mid-Holocene. The Pecatonica flows through a geologically diverse geologic region of glaciated and unglaciated landscapes. As a result, I believe multiple settlement patterns will be found. A dataset I'm using is the archaeological site files from both Illinois and Wisconsin. These states' site files are composed of similar data but the way it is recorded, the level of specificity, temporal time spans, the amount of writing allowed in each field, and the "completeness" of a form varies. Because of this, merging this data was not an easy task. This presentation focuses on what I did to create one set of site files from two states that would work within a GIS system.

FRIDAY MORNING

ORAGNIZED PAPER SYMPOSIUM: GREAT LAKES, GREAT ARCHAEOLOGY: UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDWEST

Underwater archaeology is a set of techniques and methodologies seeking to expand perceptions of the human past beyond the terrestrial record by incorporating cultural remains that have been preserved underwater into archaeological ontologies. As a growing

subdiscipline, regionally specific discussions of underwater archaeology are vital for underwater researchers to share their work with peers, as well as connecting those more terrestrially focused to findings and methods from underwater. This session will provide these opportunities for students and professionals in the Great Lakes region by featuring many of its varied site types and time periods, ranging from inundated landscapes of the early Holocene to wrecks of late modern history.

Launch Party: The Maritime History and Archaeology of Small Gasoline Boats in Door County and Eastern Wisconsin
Kendra Kennedy (Wisconsin Historical Society)
As the twentieth century began, so too did the heyday of the gasoline launch or boat. Steam, naphtha, and electric launches gave way to gasoline-powered craft with internal combustion engines. The Great Lakes were an early center of innovation. Many of today's household automotive names - Ford, Dodge, Olds - are intertwined with early marine engines. In 1900, Wisconsin was the third largest producer of non-steam powered launches in the country. But this rich history has received little academic attention. In 2022, NOAA's Office of Coast Survey (OCS) notified the Wisconsin Historical Society of an anomaly identified during hydrographic survey of Green Bay. Society archaeologists and volunteers investigated in summer 2024. The "Little Harbor Launch" was found to be a 30-foot gasoline launch with a two-cycle marine engine. Subsequent research revealed the understudied, but dynamic maritime history of gasoline boats in Door County and eastern Wisconsin in the early 1900s.

Bridging Worlds: The Wisconsin Lost Coastal Community Project
Amy L. Rosebrough (State Archaeologist, Wisconsin Historical Society)
In the latter half of the 19th century, nearly a hundred small port communities were established on Wisconsin's Lake Michigan

shoreline. These short-lived settlements or 'Ghost Ports' facilitated Euro-American settlement of Wisconsin and played a crucial role in the establishment of the coast's agricultural economy. The Wisconsin Lost Coastal Community Project is currently investigating surviving traces of the most prominent pier sites to bring the overlooked role of rural port facilities to light. In the process, the project is identifying shared patterns of site layout and patterns in historical and economic trajectory that affected the course of development of Wisconsin's coastal counties. Archaeological remains of the port complexes include offshore (pier, shipwreck) and onshore (structural remnant) resources, requiring a combination of terrestrial and maritime field techniques.

Classroom Collaborations: Doing Archaeology through Museum Collections

Michelle Damian (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater)

In Spring 2023, the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater (UWW) offered “Introduction to Maritime Archaeology” for the first time in the school’s history. As this was an undergraduate-level class requiring no scuba diving experience, we found other ways to offer hands-on experiences to students. This paper will describe UWW’s collaboration with the Wisconsin Maritime Museum (WMM) and the Museum of Underwater Archaeology. UWW students researched artifacts in the WMM’s collection, provided their reports to the museum, and wrote reflections on their experiences for the Museum of Underwater Archaeology. Plans are in place for a similar project to be conducted in Fall 2024. This paper will introduce the benefits and the challenges to the students and museums in this type of collaboration.

Diving into Archaeology: Exploring the Immersive Educational Programs of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary

Sophie Stuart (Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary)

Learn how archaeology is used to engage students in immersive educational programs through school field trips, summer programming, and outdoor experiences at Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Maritime archaeology is at the core of a variety of educational experiences offered through the sanctuary to engage and inspire students of all ages. The programs focus on active participation and encourage additional research and exploration. Attendees will be introduced to the sanctuary, the scientific research being conducted there, and how educational programs immerse youth in science. The 4,300 square mile sanctuary is a treasure trove of archaeological resources for all ages, and the community is encouraged to "get into your sanctuary." With 100 known and documented shipwrecks, the sanctuary provides ample opportunities for maritime archaeology, exploration, aquatic science research, and the application of this science into exhibits and experiences for visitors and residents alike.

The Lake Erie Field School for Underwater Cultural Resource Management & Archeology

Anya Lewinski (University of Missouri, Columbia), Makenna Beggiani (University of Evansville, Indiana), Mya Welch (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)

Underwater archeology has become more prevalent in recent years as its applications for understanding the human past are being recognized by the community. The number of individuals with the skills to carry out this kind of research, however, have not grown at the same rate. The goal of the 2024 Lake Erie Underwater Cultural Resource Management Archeology field school was to produce a set of individuals with specific and desirable skills that would allow them to succeed in both academic and cultural resource management roles. The following discussion will cover the experiences and takeaways of the field school participants. This presentation has been broken up into three sections, curriculum,

field work, real world applications, in which we will cover the attributes of the field school in detail.

Preliminary Survey & Modeling of Submerged Landscapes, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania

Mya Welch (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) and Anya Lewinski (University of Missouri)

Given its long glacial history and status as the shallowest of the Great Lakes, Lake Erie has high potential for preserved evidence of human occupation on now-submerged landforms. This potential has not been addressed until now. During the 2024 field season, sub-bottom profiling and side scan sonar were used to examine the lake bottom and its underlying stratigraphy north of Erie, PA. Going forward, data collected from this initial survey can be used to inform decisions about where and how to conduct further investigations and model possible site locations. This paper examines the methods used, and some preliminary results to consider when planning the next phase of study.

Predictive Modelling and Underwater Archaeological Survey in the Kawartha Lakes Watershed of South-Central Ontario

Michael Obie (University of Toronto)

Although the Canadian Great Lakes region has undergone enormous landscape inundation since 12kya, the archaeological potential of these underwater landscapes is rarely investigated. This is due to factors including the difficulty of detecting sites due to sediment overburden, the destructive impacts of the Great Lakes on site survival, and a lack of information regarding underwater site patterning and taphonomy. These barriers to research, however, are less prevalent in the region's sheltered and shallow lake systems which maintain unique potential for targeted research programs. The Kawartha Lakes region of south-central Ontario is one such region. Here, processes of erosion, while not strong enough to destroy underwater sites, exempt sites from significant sediment overburden and allow for highly accessible means of surveying

in-situ archaeological material. This study implements a survey program targeting a range of culturally modelled and random underwater locations to gain insights into local site patterning, land use, and taphonomy.

Exploring Early Holocene Landscapes beneath the Great Lakes
John M. O'Shea (Museum of Anthropological Archaeology, University of Michigan)
The withdrawal of the great continental ice sheet at the beginning of the Holocene saw major changes in the environment of the Great Lakes. While this is often imagined as a gradual but progressive process with a warming climate and gradual successional changes in the region's fauna and flora, the Early Holocene was much more variable in time and across space. During this interval, the water levels of the Great Lakes varied dramatically, and the regional environment resembled more a shifting mosaic than a gradual latitudinal wave. The character of change is well represented by the Early Holocene landscapes preserved beneath Lake Huron. This paper summarizes the changes which occurred in the Lake Huron basin between 12,000 and 7,000 cal BP, and considers how human exploitation of the region was shaped by the changing landscape and environment.

An examination of technological organization and niche construction at multiple scales on the Alpena-Amberly Ridge in the Lake Huron Basin
Brendan Nash (University of Michigan)
The Alpena-Amberly Ridge (AAR) is a thousand square kilometer limestone and dolomite landform that bisects the Lake Huron Basin creating a causeway for migrating caribou to cross during semiannual migrations. Since 2008 researchers working on the AAR have documented a largely preserved cultural landscape dating to the Pleistocene Holocene Transition, between about 10,500 – 7,500 Cal B.P. Dozens of stone hunting features such as blinds and drive

lines have been documented by researchers. Recovered alongside these features are small assemblages of expedient and microlithic tools. The research presented here uses a multi-scaler, landscape-based approach to synthesize the existing data to better understand how foragers on the AAR utilized the landscape and position themselves to be able to take advantage of periodically available resources, such as caribou. This involved creating a set of nested spatial scales and examining differences in patterns of technological organization, niche construction, and mobility on the AAR.

Lake Huron Red Tails
Wayne Lusardi (State Maritime Archaeologist, Michigan Department of Natural Resources)
Lake Huron Red Tails: African American military pilots known as the Tuskegee Airmen trained in Michigan during World War II. On April 11, 1944, Army Lt. Frank Moody was killed when his airplane crashed in Lake Huron. Discovered in 2014, the aircraft wreck is being systematically documented, recovered, and conserved by the State of Michigan, the National Museum of the Tuskegee Airmen, and a host of partners all contributing various forms of expertise.

GENERAL SESSION: MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Revisiting Blue Earth Oneota
Samuel W. Marcucci (Public Archaeology Laboratory)
Blue Earth Oneota represents a northern prairie Oneota manifestation (650–400 BP) in south-central Minnesota along the Center Creek and Willow Creek confluences with the Blue Earth River and was first identified in the archeological record in the 1930s. Clark Dobbs' 1984 dissertation on Blue Earth Oneota settlement patterns is the go-to treatment for the Blue Earth taxon. Since the publication of his work, new methods of archeological research have been employed within the field and new data has been uncovered from both Blue Earth sites in Minnesota and Oneota sites throughout

the Midwest. This paper examines if the modern archeology of Blue Earth Oneota remains well represented by Dobbs' 1984 publication. The research into Blue Earth made available since Dobbs' 1984 dissertation is reviewed, and feature analysis of material recovered from a 2012 excavation at the Vosburg site (21FA02) is also utilized.

Piecing the Together the Puzzle: Integrating and Interpreting the Latest Data from the Koshkonong Locality

Richard W. Edwards IV (UW-Milwaukee), Sean P. Gleason (UW-Milwaukee), Crystal Morgan (UW-Milwaukee), Ava Wolcott (UW-Milwaukee)

For nearly 30 years, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's Program in Midwestern Archaeology (PIMA) has researched the Oneota occupation of the Koshkonong Locality in southeastern Wisconsin. This work has produced vast amount of data, which has refined our understanding of the Oneota occupation of the region. This work continues with additional field investigations in 2023 and ongoing laboratory analysis. This paper contextualizes the data and provides an update to our understanding of life during the Late Precontact (ca. AD 1000-1600) in the western Great Lakes.

Climate Reconstruction of the Little Ice Age: Progress on Ongoing Stable Isotopic Analysis of Middle Grant Creek Shells

Charlotte C. V. Cardarella (University of Notre Dame), Mark Schurr (University of Notre Dame)

The Little Ice Age is defined as a time between the 15th and 19th centuries in which global temperatures were lower than the modern global average. The impact this period had on the Midwest's climate can be analyzed through the stable oxygen and carbon isotope ratios of freshwater mussel shells such as Actinonaias ligamentina. These reconstructions are beneficial to finding temperature and precipitation records within a specific geographical location. For my senior thesis, I am conducting ongoing research in reconstructing Little Ice Age climates of the Middle Grant Creek archaeological site

in Illinois to explore changes in indigenous cultures pre- and post-European colonization.

Eastern Oneota Ecology at the Dawn of History: Stable Isotope Perspectives

Schurr, Mark R. (University of Notre Dame) and Terrance J. Martin (Illinois State Museum)

It is widely known that indigenous Oneota groups who inhabited the Prairie Peninsula region of the Midwest used resources from different ecosystems. The various ecosystems are usually inferred through site-catchment analysis or the presence of faunal and floral remains from different habitats. We use the stable carbon and nitrogen isotope of faunal remains from Middle Grant Creek Site in northwestern Illinois to determine what types of habitats the animals were obtained from. It is usually assumed that Oneota groups exploited nearby wetlands and traveled long distances to acquire prairie resources. In contrast to prevailing models, the Middle Grant Creek inhabitants obtained aquatic resources from beyond typical catchment areas and terrestrial fauna from nearby prairies. These unique activities, coupled with maize production in modified wetlands, may have been responses to an adverse climate during the Little Ice Age.

Locating the Protohistoric Ho-Chunks: Considering the Documentary Sources

Patrick J. Jung (Milwaukee School of Engineering)

Scholars increasingly express confidence in the notion that Siouan groups were the producers of the eastern Wisconsin Oneota archaeological assemblage, but debate continues concerning the heartland of the Ho-Chunk people before the 1640s, when they suffered catastrophic population losses and dislocation in their war with the Inokah (Illinois Confederacy). In 1945, Will C. McKern asserted that the ancestral Ho-Chunks produced the Lake Winnebago Phase assemblage and argued for the Fox River Valley as the precontact Ho-Chunk heartland. Later, Robert L. Hall argued for Chicago and the Huber Phase as alternatives. The archaeological

record in both cases remains too ambiguous to reach any concrete conclusions. The documentary evidence, on the other hand, when properly subjected to historical analysis and criticism, provides much stronger evidence that McKern was correct, and the Fox River Valley was the pre-contact heartland of the Ho-Chunk people.

Fort Ancient Feasting: An Examination of Turpin (33HA19) Feature 100

Allison Sherman (University of Louisville), Aaron R. Comstock (University of Louisville)

The Turpin site (33Ha19) reflects the remains of an early Fort Ancient (ca. AD 1000-1300) village located near the confluence of the Little Miami and Ohio Rivers on the east side of modern-day Cincinnati, Ohio. Recent excavations at Turpin revealed evidence of habitation, midden, and possible special purpose contexts. One large pit (Feature 100) dated between cal. AD 1223 - 1276 contained a notably high concentration of artifacts, including the remains of a variety of animals. The density and nature of these deposits led to an initial interpretation that Feature 100 could contain the remains of a feasting event. A comparative faunal analysis was conducted on the Feature 100 assemblage and a typical domestic refuse context to test the hypothesis that Feature 100 is evidence of feasting. This comparison provides insight into Fort Ancient subsistence practices and has the potential to reveal elements of feasting in an early agricultural village.

Curation as Field Work and the Power of Partnership

Tamira K. Brennan (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Archaeology is still grappling with a curation crisis that threatens the valuable resources we are ethically bound to protect. This paper builds on my previous arguments that until we make curation a required part of the archaeology curriculum, we will continue to exacerbate this crisis. It also proposes curation field schools as a possible fast-track towards the crisis' resolution. Three seasons of field schools serve as proof of concept, with a highlight on the 2024 partnership between the Illinois Department of Transportation, the

Illinois State Archaeological Survey, and the Institute for Field Research that resulted in inventory and rehabilitation of an FAI-270 legacy collection.

Winnowing the Results: Zeacentrism and Plant Subsistence at Stemler (11S1754)

Christina L. Youngpeter (Washington University in St. Louis)

Stemler is a Late Precontact Period Mississippian culture site, dated to 1162-1271 C.E., located in the Hill Lake locality at the southern end of the American Bottom in southwestern Illinois. This date range corresponds to the Stirling and Moorehead phases during which significant changes in population occurred at Cahokia and the surrounding floodplain. To contextualize Stemler in this period of changing social dynamics, I present the results of Stemler's paleoethnobotanical analysis and compare them with those of contemporaneous floodplain sites throughout the region. Furthermore, I contribute to the discussion of zeacentrism, or maize-centric bias, through a case study examining maize reporting methods and proposing an alternative approach. With recent studies establishing new dates for the arrival of maize in the American Bottom, revisiting this debate is timely and necessary.

GENERAL SESSION: STUDIES IN MIDWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

Red Banks to White Cloud: The 1837 Ioway Map Redux

William Green (Beloit College, University of Iowa, and Center for New Mexico Archaeology)

A map made by Ioway leaders in 1837 offers a lens through which to view tribal historical memory, oral traditions, migrations, documentary history, and archaeology. Created as a tool of diplomacy in treaty negotiations, the map and its original narrative chronicle about 200 years of Ioway settlements and movements across the Midwest. Jan Vansina's hourglass or three-tiered model of oral tradition, with distinct stages of personal accounts, group accounts, and accounts of origin, helps in assessing the map's historicity. The most recently occupied locations on the map,

personally experienced by the mapmakers or their fathers or uncles, have the most detail. Older places and travels have progressively less precise information. Beyond 8-10 generations, the map depicts legendary history from time immemorial. The map lay dormant for almost 140 years after it was made. Its neglect during the Indian Claims Commission proceedings of the 1950s was especially unfortunate.

Radiocarbon Dates from Two Southeastern Minnesota Coulee Sites
Rhiannon Jones (Chronicle Heritage)
New radiocarbon dates have been obtained from organic material collected in 1987 during excavations at two Minnesota sites on the shore of Lake Pepin: Dutchman Coulee and King Coulee. The sites are multicomponent habitation sites with Archaic through Mississippian/Oneota occupations capped by post-Contact sediment and fill. The King Coulee site produced evidence of the earliest known domesticated plants (squash) in the upper Midwest and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to the 1987 material, samples from 2020–2021 soil coring at King Coulee were also dated. An attempt was made to date paired samples of faunal and botanical material to compare the results. While new dates from King Coulee largely support the cultural sequence previously developed for the site, those from Dutchman Coulee are less straightforward.

Identifying Subaltern Conflict in the Illinois Hopewell with AI
Prem Magar and Andrew Martin (Principia College)
Identifying subcultures in the past is important to establish, not only to understand anomalies, but also because archaeological visions of monocultural golden pasts continue to marginalize indigenous subcultural groups today. Those with alternative sexualities, ideas, bloodlines etc. today are often seen as transgressive in the eyes of their tribe, if not themselves, if they do not fit into monocultural ideals established by archaeological pasts. Diversity is important to recognize in the past, not just as a constellation of unified segments, along the lines of sexuality, age, sex and race, but as competing

subcultures that are constantly vying to adjust the dominant culture. Recently we have been developing an AI program that can separate out these subcultures from large archaeological data sets. Using data from excavations along the Lower Illinois River Valley, subcultural groups are identified that appear to have coexisted and even clashed with the dominant group in the Valley.

When Students Inspire their Mentors: Wood and Workmanship of Dugout Canoes in Wisconsin

Sissel Schroeder (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Tamara Thomsen (Wisconsin Historical Society), and Michael Wiemann (USDA Forest Products Laboratory)

The Wisconsin Dugout Canoe Survey Project started with the interest of an undergraduate student at UW-Madison who was looking for a project that connected in some way with underwater archaeology. He started with a sample of 11 dugouts and by the time he finished his thesis he had identified 34 dugouts originating in Wisconsin. That sample size has now grown to more than 100 watercraft, of which of more than 75 have been analyzed and documented to date. With this number, we have determined that dugouts were manufactured from a diversity of wood taxa that typically correlate with the vegetation of the regions where they were found and times during which they were manufactured. The assemblage, with canoes dating across approximately 4,500 years, also captures the impact of climate change on wood choice, particularly for the mid-Holocene.

Thinking inside the box: the surprising cremation at Gros Cap, St. Ignace, MI

Della Collins Cook (Indiana University)

I revisit the description of a decorated box excavated from the St. Ignace cemetery, Makinac County, Michigan, 20MK82, before 1958. It contained skeletal elements of two persons, published by Nern and Cleland in 1974. Was it a cremation burial? What other scenarios fit the evidence? What would we need to know to choose

among them? How may we move forward in analyzing legacy data in a post-NAGPRA world?

A Story Told by Gravestones: Exploring Social Media in Public Archaeology

Emily A. Braun (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

While people are alive, identity is something that we all struggle with daily. This is a complex part of the human perspective which might not be answered when you speak directly to a person, let alone when you are using archaeology to help portray information about archaeological individuals. This research attempts to analyze how archaeologists approach presenting archaeological individuals and identity to the public. Then, this research looks at how general members of the public portray similar individuals in the media, looking specifically at the rise of #gravetok on the media platform TikTok. This research allows for the investigation of public engagement with archaeological research as well as the importance of human stories within. This research is an initial examination of how archaeologists might be able to expand their toolbox to bring ethical and correct information to a wider audience.

Results of Phase III Mitigation at the Kohler Dunes and Swales Site (47SB0173/BSB-0216)

William M. Balco (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management) and Jennifer L. Picard (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management)

In 2018 and 2019, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management conducted Phase III mitigation of the Kohler Dunes and Swales site (47SB0173/BSB-0216). Located on the shores of Lake Michigan near the City of Sheboygan, this site preserves evidence of precontact Native American occupation and land-use spanning the Archaic through Late Woodland periods as well as a mid-nineteenth century post-contact Euro-American homestead. The site is unique owing to its nearly undisturbed nature and dune environment. The excavations uncovered evidence of a sizable seasonal Early and Middle Woodland camps, as well as a

large Late Woodland occupation. Investigations revealed well over 1,000 cultural features, including 11 Late Woodland structures. The material culture assemblage is consistent with patterns observed for southeast Wisconsin, with influence from northeast Wisconsin, the Door Peninsula, and limited evidence of connections to the Hopewell Interaction Sphere during the Middle Woodland occupation.

GENERAL POSTER SESSION: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND REPORTS

Is Ground Penetrating Radar useful in locating Megafauna?
Dan Joyce (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee & Parkside) and John F. Doershuk, University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Office
Ground penetrating radar (GPR) has been successfully used in locating megafauna remains in the southwestern United States where the soils are permeable and contain no clay. In the Midwest, GPR has been generally thought ineffective in heavy clay soils as the propagated electromagnetic signals become attenuated. In recent years, lacustrine clay has been discovered to be a possible exception to this rule. Mammoth and mastodon remains, when discovered, are frequently found in lacustrine clays in the Midwest, no doubt related to the preservation qualities of this material vis-a-vis bone. Two mastodon sites in Iowa and Wisconsin have been investigated with GPR. Recent ground-truthing at the Iowa location demonstrates the GPR had limited usefulness, although the data collection conditions were sub-optimal. The Wisconsin location GPR data evidence stronger signals, but has not yet been excavated.

Spark-aeology: Examining the Limitations of Electrical Resistivity
Reid Haugen (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and Sam Peterson (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

How can archaeology be done without excavation? The answer lies in archaeogeophysics. These surveys give archaeologists the ability to see into the ground without disturbing the original context of a site. In June of 2024, archaeology students from Minnesota State University Moorhead conducted electrical resistivity surveys at two locations in Illinois. This methodology is dependent on soil conditions for detecting subsurface anomalies, especially potential precontact features. Detection of precontact features is often more difficult as it relies on minute differences between the anomalies and the surrounding soils. Historic features, like foundations, are seemingly less reliant on soil conditions due to a sharp contrast between the anomaly and the surrounding soils. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of our data as well as our experiences in the field.

New geophysical survey data from 21GD72, The Belle Creek Site

Jackson T. Davis (MNSU, Mankato) Cole L. Nowicki (MNSU, Mankato) Sarah L. Brown (MNSU, Mankato) Wyatt T. Puhl (MNSU, Mankato) Andrew A. Brown (MNSU, Mankato) Ronald C. Schirmer (MNSU, Mankato)

Throughout a five-week field school in the summer of 2024, The Earth Systems Laboratory at Minnesota State University, Mankato conducted a geophysical survey in the intact village area of the Belle Creek Site (21GD72). The Belle Creek Site is a late pre-contact multi-component aggregation site dating from ~900-1400 C.E., and is located on a high glacial outwash terrace overlooking the Cannon River, outside Red Wing Minnesota. The site is owned by the Prairie Island Indian Community (PIIC) and all work is done in collaboration with the PIIC community and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office. The most recent survey used two geophysical methods, Electrical Resistance Tomography (ERT) and Magnetic Gradiometry to assess the degree to which surface features (e.g., pit and house depressions) correlate with subsurface features evident in the geophysical data.

Preliminary Results of Geophysical Survey of an Historic Norwegian Cemetery in Southcentral Minnesota

Cole Nowicki (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Jackson Davis (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Sarah Bush (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Wyatt Puhl (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Andrew A. Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

In the summer of 2024, the Earth Systems Research Lab at Minnesota State University, Mankato, was asked by Linden church in Hanska, Minnesota, to collect remote sensing data through two techniques, magnetic gradiometry and electrical resistivity tomography. Linden church is a nineteenth century Norwegian Lutheran church. The purpose of this study was to help the church understand whether or not there are unmarked graves within the otherwise well marked cemetery. The history of the cemetery is complex, and includes un-vaulted as well as vaulted graves. Moreover, oral tradition in the church indicates the possibility of unaffiliated travelers through the area in pioneer days possibly being buried at the cemetery as well. Given that it is an active cemetery and they wish to continue burying people within it, they need to know what spaces are available for upcoming interments.

Sewers and Brewers: Archaeological Monitoring in the Galena Historic District, Galena Illinois

Clete Rooney, Illinois State Archaeological Survey

Since 2022, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) has been monitoring Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) construction along US Route 20/Spring Street in the Galena Historic District in Galena, Illinois. The project area traverses ten previously recorded 19th century commercial and residential sites. This poster discusses preliminary project findings, including newly-identified archaeological sites, and features associated with possible early 19th century mining activities and the 1850s City Brewery.

What Makes a Better Surface Elevation Model: On-the-ground Total Station or Low Altitude Lidar?

Angela R. Collins (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) and Mary De La Garza (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa)

Recent excavations on two small pre-contact archaeological sites in southeast Iowa provided an opportunity to conduct drone-mounted low-altitude aerial lidar in addition to the standard total station methodology to develop ground surface elevations and contours. The drone used for the projects was the industrial grade mapping inspection drone, DJI Matrice 300 RTK with base station. It was equipped with the DJI Zenmuse L1 lidar + RGB survey camera. With minimal leaf cover during the early spring of 2023, the lidar instrument provided highly detailed ground point data. This poster will compare the results gathered from the two technologies when analyzed independently as well as combined to determine which one reigns supreme.

Braided Histories and Braided Trails

Jackson Rohde (St. Cloud State University and Tetra Tech, Inc.)

The Vincennes Trace in southern Indiana and Illinois was an important overland route in the history of the United States. It was used by George Rogers Clark on the western edges of the frontier during the Revolutionary War and it was essential to the early westward expansion of the United States during the early 19th century. The trace went from Vincennes, IN to two different locations in Southern Illinois: Cahokia to the north, and Kaskaskia to the south. The topic of this poster is the Vincennes Trace, and in particular, a newly documented spur of the historic trail in Southern Illinois. The spur is a series of braided wagon ruts near Flora, Illinois that line up with primary source documentation from the early 19th century describing the split in the paths between Kaskaskia and Cahokia.

Comparative Geophysical Survey Techniques in Cahokia's Peripheral Neighborhoods: Evaluating Magnetometry and Resistivity in Challenging Conditions

Melissa R. Baltus (University of Toledo), Sarah E. Baires (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), B. Jacob Skousen (Western Illinois University), Amanda J. Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

In our ongoing investigation of peripheral neighborhoods of Cahokia, we recently completed geophysical survey of two properties using two survey methods: magnetometry and resistivity. Each of these properties presented difficult conditions due to modern and historic disturbance as well as ground conditions (either very wet or very dry). By pairing these different, yet potentially complementary, methods we are able to compare the success of each in identifying subterranean features (pits and structures) and mound remnants against the floodplain soils of the American Bottom. Comparative analyses of the data, along with targeted ground-truthing at one property, suggest fairly extensive occupations of each of these peripheral areas of the city.

The Maumee Archaeological Landscape Project: A Report on the 2023-2024 Field Season at the Buttonwood Site (33-WO-7b) in Perrysburg, Ohio

Laura M. Bossio (University of Michigan) and Drosos N. Kardulias (University of Michigan)

The Buttonwood Site (33-WO-7b), also known as the Williams #2 site, is an Upper Mississippian Wolf phase village situated at the southern floodplain at the Foot of the Rapids in Perrysburg, Ohio. Limited excavations were conducted by Earl J. Prahl in the late 1960s to early 1970s, but little was known about this site except for the presence of grit and shell-tempered ceramics and a few radiocarbon dates. Until the establishment of the Maumee Archaeological Landscape Project (M.A.L.P), the site had not been revisited. In Fall

2023, targeted excavations were carried out at Buttonwood targeting earthen defensive works, domestic structures, and cooking/roasting and storage pits. Here we present finds from last field season and preliminary finds from the current. Implications for the role of defense in the Upper Mississippian transition at the Foot of the Rapids in the Maumee River Valley is discussed.

Five Years of Survey Work along the Vincennes Trail in Crete, Illinois
Mark L. Madsen; and Lester Marszalek, and Lydia Alvarez Madsen (Members of the IAAA, CAS, and SSAS)
In a five-year survey of "no-till farmland" between the Tinley and Westmont Moraines, 252 diagnostic artifacts were collected along the Vincennes Trail. Their locations were pinpointed on aerial photos. The resulting pattern of trailside habitation shows prehistoric people following the same high ground as the abandoned C&SI Railroad which was constructed in 1906 for transporting coal to Chicago from Southern Indiana. Smaller Vincennes Trail camp sites survived destruction by C&SI because the trail branched off around swampland. Styles of artifacts date from the Late Paleolithic through the Mississippian Periods. At the Steiber Farm, one excavated lodge site dated to the Late Woodland 1380 +/-1380 B.P. and a second Mississippian pre-contact campsite dated to 340 +/30 BP. Several possible mound formations were also noted on the survey. The densest clusters of artifacts were submitted to the Illinois Archaeological Survey and plotted to the DNR database by Miranda Yancey and Jeff Kruchten.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

SPONSORED SYMPOSIUM: THE FUTURE OF OUR PAST: ACCESSING THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE MIDWEST

We all may implicitly recognize that climate change poses challenges to archaeological research and the preservation of cultural heritage in the Midwest, but what will the effects look like? And what can we learn from the past to inform the future? This symposium aims to address these issues. First, researchers will present the latest in climate-related archaeological research from the Midwest. Following this, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) will share findings from a comprehensive climate and heritage vulnerability study. This study integrates cultural heritage data with climate models and demographic projections to evaluate how soil erosion, flooding, and demographic shifts may impact Illinois' cultural heritage. The symposium will conclude with a panel discussion featuring an esteemed panel of researchers and agency professionals. We hope this symposium serves as a first step in building collaborative partnerships between scientists, agencies, and affected communities to preserve and protect cultural heritage.

Climate Challenges to Cultural Heritage: An Introduction
Timothy R. Pauketat (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Liz Watts Malouchos (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
This session highlights the most serious challenge(s) to cultural heritage in the American Midwest today: globally changing hydroclimatic patterns that are accelerating soil erosion and exacerbating unchecked commercial and residential development. The Midwestern challenge is more insidious than various instances of cultural heritage destruction around the globe, but the effects are similar. The loss of archaeological and architectural resources disables the construction of cultural histories, communities, and identities in the present. That process, in turn, disproportionately impacts Tribal Nations from removal states and residents and descendants of marginalized communities. We hope this session and sharing the results of ISAS's preliminary climate and heritage vulnerability study will serve as a first step in building broad

partnerships to mitigate these impacts and collaboratively preserve and protect cultural heritage in the Midwest.

Climate Change and Cultural Resources: The View from Lake Michigan

Clare Tolmie (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and John Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Mitigating or managing the impact of climate change on the cultural resources of Illinois requires both modelling future impacts and understanding the dynamics of the relationship between people and their environment in the past. This presentation examines the past and present human landscape bordering Lake Michigan in northeastern Illinois and the factors that formed and continue to impact this dynamic landscape. In addition, it will consider current erosional processes and briefly discuss how climate change and human response to climate change may impact both onshore and offshore cultural resources.

Assessing the Cultural Impacts of Climate Change in the Late Precontact Midcontinent: multiple Mississippian migrations and the development of early Fort Ancient villages ca. AD 1000-1300

Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville), Robert Cook (Ohio State University), and Todd Grote (Indiana University Southeast)

The spread of Mississippian agriculturalists throughout the Midcontinent and Southeast had a considerable impact on both migrants and local populations. While changing climates clearly played a role in Mississippian migrations, more nuance is needed to better understand relationships between climatic conditions and settlement occupational histories. In this paper, diachronic patterns in hydroclimate proxies are examined in conjunction with archaeological data from Guard and Turpin, two well dated Early Fort Ancient villages. Our findings suggest that shifting conditions between AD 1000-1300 led to multiple pulses of migrants - an initial wave ca. AD 1000-1150 that corresponds with prime conditions and

the establishment of the first villages in the region, and another wave ca. AD 1225-1275 that corresponds with droughts in the Central Mississippi Valley and shifts in Fort Ancient village organization. These results suggest that social networks throughout the region fostered movements in times of stress.

Current Perspectives and Future Directions for Understanding Human-Environmental Interaction in the Terminal Pleistocene Great Lakes Region

Angelina Perrotti (University of Wisconsin-Madison; PEARL)

The Terminal Pleistocene (ca. 15-11.7ka) is a period of key interest for archaeologists due to human migration, technological expansion, and significant environmental changes, including a fluctuating climate, shifting vegetation, and the extinction of megafauna. These simultaneous transformations make it challenging to determine the timing and causal relationships among these factors. This paper offers an overview of paleoecological records from the Great Lakes region and presents a case study investigating the impact of megaherbivore extinction in the Midwest. The study suggests that the decline of these large animals led to vegetation reorganization and increased fire activity. The paper concludes by exploring emerging methodologies and their integration with traditional approaches, as well as how future climate change may affect these records.

Illinois' archaeological record in danger: Upland soil erosion and the Illinois Climate Change Modeling Initiative (ICCMI)

John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Thousands of cultural sites from the pre-contact and historic eras are still preserved just below (or on) the surface across the state of Illinois. However, this important and fragile record of past human behavior is under threat due to increasing rates of surface erosion. Here, we introduce the Illinois Climate Change Modeling Initiative (ICCMI) and discuss ongoing efforts at the Illinois State

Archaeological Survey to model erosion susceptibility and identify areas with high archaeological potential or known sites that may be threatened. This project aims to shed light on what we have already lost, what we are likely to lose in the near future, and how the loss of archaeological sites and landscapes may be exacerbated by climate change. The ICCMI involves researchers in a variety of disciplines such as hydrology and climatology, as well as efforts to directly monitor rates of topsoil erosion at multiple archaeological sites across Illinois.

Flooding Impacts on Historical Resources in Illinois

Michael Smith, John Lambert, Clare Tolmie, and Michael Aiuvalasit (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

Recognizing the vulnerabilities of Midwest communities to flooding helps us understand the risks floods pose to heritage resources. As the frequency and severity of flooding increases, standing structures will be at greater risk of damage. ISAS has integrated statewide models of past, present, and future flooding projections with inventories of cultural resources to understand these risks better. This analysis found that while the projected future flooding does not significantly increase the number of impacted sites in Illinois, there is still a wide range of variability in the vulnerabilities of resources based on their type and location. Urban and rural sites face different challenges, and individual sites will have unique vulnerabilities, distinct from those of entire districts. Integrating data specific to heritage resources with existing flood maps and projections is crucial for developing community-level disaster management plans. This focus can empower communities to prioritize the preservation of their significant sites.

Estimating the Demographic Impacts of Climate Change on Heritage Resources in Illinois

Andrew A. White (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Michael E. Smith (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Human responses to climate change often include population movements. Based on current projections, Illinois and other Midwestern states are likely to see disproportionate increases in population over the next century as this region maintains more suitability for human habitation than southern states, western states, and coastal areas. We use GIS and census data together with the Illinois Archaeological Predictive Model to estimate the impact that development associated with climate-driven migration will have on the heritage resources of Illinois by the year 2100. A 1.0% annual growth rate scenario could impact over 55,000 pre-contact archaeological sites, while a 1.5% annual growth rate could impact 86,000 sites. These numbers approach or exceed the total number of archaeological sites documented in the state thus far. Population growth will also impact heritage resources within existing urban areas as older structures are demolished to make way for new, high-density housing.
Panel Discussion, Discussant: John Doershuk, Discussant: Todd Grote, Discussant: Jeff Kruchten, Discussant: John Lambert, Moderator: Michael Aiuvalasit

GENERAL SESSION: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDCONTINENT

Fort Ouiatenon: Eighteenth Century Cultural Entanglement on the Wabash River

Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana)
In situations of cultural entanglement there is a low degree of colonial control over land, resources, production, and people. In such circumstances, we typically see a selective adoption of “foreign” goods and practices by the colonizer and colonized. New

analyses have provided insight into the cultural entanglements that occurred at Ouiatenon (1717-1791), a French fort with adjacent Wea, Kickapoo, and Mascouten villages. Data from past and recent excavations indicate that the Native American residents of Ouiatenon chose which European goods and practices to adopt or modify. Few items related to formal European-style food consumption were found in the village assemblages, while arms-related artifacts were strongly represented. The near absence of European-made tobacco pipes indicated a strong preference for pipes of their own manufacture. In addition, the near absence of window glass and nails indicates that Native Americans retained their preference for traditional dwellings through the end of the eighteenth century.

Investigation into Discerning between Precontact Fired Clay and Historical Brick Fragments from a Mixed Context Site in Southeastern Indiana

Betsy Dulle, Emily Ingram, Forrest Schmitt, Tessa Wilk, Louis Herzner, Rachel Sharkey (Archaeological Research Institute)

Mixed context sites, due to either disturbance or continued use of an area, can provide unique challenges when it comes to artifact identification. The Archaeological Research Institute (ARI) has been working at the location of a suspected boarding house in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. During excavations during the 2023 season, it became apparent that the site has experienced disturbance in the past due to the small size and fragmentary nature of the recovered artifacts. Additionally, evidence of admixture from an adjacent Hopewell site was evident. This study explores methods for distinguishing between fragmentary pieces of historical brick and precontact burned clay in an attempt to better understand the degree of disturbance at the site and to provide guidance for other archaeologists who may encounter similar challenges. A series of tests revealed noticeable differences in the composition and manufacturing of historical brick and precontact burned clay.

Where is the Beer? Assessing Brewery Connections in the Archaeological Record from Saloons and Blind Pigs in Moorhead, MN

Michael P. Betsinger (University of Maryland, College Park)

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, liquor establishments known as saloons were a familiar fixture across cities and towns in the US. At that time, it was common for national and regional breweries to have direct ties to saloons by leasing property, buying furniture, paying for licenses, and providing other services. In exchange, the saloon agreed to exclusively sell the brewer's product to their customers. In the wake of local, state, and national prohibition, saloons were replaced by illicit liquor businesses known as "blind pigs," which operated under different norms. Using artifacts recovered from the Saloon Row site in Moorhead, MN, and business records belonging to a Moorhead saloon owner, Charles Erdel, this paper explores the challenges in identifying brewery connections and drinking culture in the archaeological record.

Touchdowned to Underground: The Excavation of Latham Stadium

Hannah E. Huffman (University of Northern Iowa) and Donald H. Gaff (University of Northern Iowa)

Campus archaeology conducted at the University of Northern Iowa unearths historical artifacts that are tied to the institution's past. In 2020, students in the archaeological fieldwork class conducted excavations at the former Latham Stadium site, where remnants of the structure were discovered, documented, and archived for further examination. My research of the artifacts includes collaborative efforts between university archives, close laboratory analysis, and the interpretation of hand-written journals from fieldwork students who recorded their data on-site. This collaborative approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the site's historical significance and glimpses of human occupation that span decades into the past.

Women and Aesthetic Power in the Gilded Era Paternalist Company Town of Pullman, Chicago

Lauren Finnigan (University of Notre Dame)
Women's responses to corporate paternalism have been understudied in comparison to men. Pullman, Chicago is a company town known historically for alienating its inhabitants with excessively paternalist policies and practices, however the impacts of these policies have been predominantly presented from a male or men's perspective. Here I will discuss some of the ways corporate paternalism contributed substantially to an environment whereby women were empowered, able to work outside of the "separate spheres" dichotomy and exercise robust ornamental or aesthetic power within it. These aesthetic powers frequently operate covertly and can be difficult to recognize historically. Furthermore, company towns are not relics of the industrial era; they continue to exist in many forms including outposts, military bases, and college and tech campuses. Women's responses to these environments need to be better researched and understood historically if any hope of gendered labor parity is to be achieved.

Tying Together Forgotten Local History: Archaeological Investigations at Nickel's Church and Cemetery (47WT0313/BWT0169), Washington County, Wisconsin
Paul Moriarity (Chronicle Heritage) and Carrie Christman (Chronicle Heritage)
In October 2022 Commonwealth Heritage Group, now Chronicle Heritage, conducted archaeological investigations within the mapped boundaries of uncatalogued burial site 47WT0313/BWT0169 (Nickel's Church and Cemetery) in support of a development project in the Town of Germantown, Washington County, Wisconsin. First reported in 2004 as a possible burial site, Commonwealth provided archaeological investigations to assess both the National Register eligibility of the site and the potential project impact to burials in accordance with Wisconsin Historic Preservation statutes. Commonwealth's investigations identified the fieldstone foundation of the church and eleven possible burial locations. Background research has tied this newly catalogued burial site into the rich history of German Evangelical churches

founded in the mid to late 1800s in southeastern Wisconsin. Commonwealth's recommendation to preserve the grave locations and the fieldstone foundation in place were accepted by the developer, highlighting CRM's critical importance in preserving our collective stories and material culture.

Archaeology of Disaster: The July 4, 1876 Rockdale Flood
Carrie A. Christman (Chronicle Heritage)
The small unincorporated town of Rockdale is located along Catfish Creek just south of Dubuque, Iowa. Rockdale developed into an important milling center until most of the town was destroyed in a catastrophic flood on July 4, 1876. The 1876 Rockdale flood is still considered one of the worst natural disasters in Iowa history. In April 2023, Commonwealth (now Chronicle Heritage) was contracted to conduct trenching excavations within the City of Dubuque's proposed new sewer that bisects the historic platted town parcels to determine whether intact features remained below years of flood deposits. It was originally speculated that that the area of the platted town parcels may have been scoured and destroyed by the 1876 flood and then by continuous major flooding events. However, excavations revealed an intact foundation determined to be Joseph Becker's Saloon, along with an assemblage dates to the 1876 flood and its immediate aftermath.

GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMOTE SENSING AND MODELING

"Running...": Working Toward Creating an Inductive Precontact Archaeological Site Predictive Model in South Dakota
Alexander T. Anton (South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center)
The South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center is collaborating with members of Minnesota State University, Mankato's EARTH Systems Laboratory to attempt to complete a pilot inductive precontact archaeological site predictive model within

southeastern South Dakota. South Dakota's archaeological site predictive modeling project intends to make use of statistical and modeling data generation methods employed for MnModel Phase 4 with South Dakota's available digital geospatial base data. This pilot project provides an opportunity to test the feasibility of applying inductive archaeological site predictive modeling techniques, used recently in Minnesota, within a different state.

Geophysical Survey of Cemeteries and Scale

Alexander C Corkum II (Terracon Consultants, Inc.), Joseph E.B. Snider (Terracon Consultants, Inc.), and Stephanie L. Zellers (Skelly and Loy, Inc. A Terracon Company)

Context is one of the most important considerations for a geophysical survey; anomalies are, in the simplest terms, observed deviations from the background. In practice this typically means that the geophysical survey area should be as large as possible so that the background of a site is known. Not all projects are ideal however and the survey area may be constricted by property boundaries, vegetation, slope, extant structures, etc. Instrumentation choice may also be limited by the above factors as well as the client's budget and project schedule. Despite these restrictions, quality archaeological geophysical survey is often still possible. We aim to demonstrate through several datasets which span Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, how to approach small cemetery surveys, manage expectations, and derive successful outcomes.

Historical Archaeology and Geophysical Surveying: Moving Beyond Cemeteries

Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University), Amanda J. Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead), and David R. Hubin (Institute for Research and Learning in Archaeology and Bioarchaeology)

Archaeology at post-contact sites / sites of white settlement tends to rely on historical maps, documents, and oral histories to inform

excavation strategies. Geophysical survey techniques may be used at such sites for instances of suspected burials or cemeteries, but is not commonly used site-wide. In the summer of 2024, electrical resistivity testing was conducted in two areas at the 4e Farmstead, one section of a late 19th to early 20th century Bonanza Farm in North Dakota. Excavations ground-truthing anomalies were then conducted. Preliminary findings from the resistivity survey as well as the excavations in these areas will be presented. Strategies for future work targeting other areas at the site will also be explored. This paper seeks to begin a discussion of the usefulness of geophysical survey at archaeological sites of the more recent past.

Mammoth Class: The Challenges and Benefits of Excavating a Mammoth in Class at Principia College

Kai Miller, Natasha Kemirembe, Jeremiah Williams and Andrew Martin

The discovery of a Woolly Mammoth on the campus of Principia College in 2022 has provided an inspiring opportunity for students to learn about archaeology and the Paleolithic while digging in class. Excavating during class times poses a challenge but one that enables the immediate application of skills and theories learned in the classroom, resulting in much better retention and interest. Using a range of technologies including iPad recording apps, timelapse video, survey equipment, GPR, GIS and Lidar scanning we have been able to proceed rapidly while recording our progress on a website disseminated to the public in real time. Students have been able to uncover an interesting story from the past of how the mammoth met its untimely end, apply skills from their majors and provide great publicity for the college.

One Layer At A Time: Magnetic Susceptibility And Mound Construction

Sam Peterson (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and Amanda J. Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

The deep histories of mound building in the Midwest and Southeast have long generated archaeological questions regarding

construction, use, and timing. Geophysics can provide avenues for answering some of these questions. While not as common in archaeological research as other geophysical methods such as magnetometry, ground penetrating radar, or even resistivity, magnetic susceptibility has a wide array of uses (Dalan 2006). Specifically, magnetic susceptibility surveys can be useful in examining how quickly mounds are constructed and can provide insights into surface stability. This paper presents the results of a magnetic susceptibility data from the Collins Complex in East-Central Illinois.

Five Years In: Results of Initial Studies at the Belle Creek Site (21GD0072), a Late Precontact Aggregation Village in the Red Wing region

Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

Between 2017 and 2022 the Prairie Island Indian Community acquired ~160 contiguous acres of land containing 6 mounds groups and two large precontact villages. For the last 5 years, Minnesota State University, Mankato, has been collaborating with the Tribe to conduct geophysical and archeological studies at the site. Initial investigations indicate that the site occupations span the Late Woodland through the Spring Creek phases (ca. 900 - 1400CE). Importantly, the main village and mound group is certainly the most intact site complex in the Red Wing region, perhaps even in the entire state.

Recent Applications of Electrical Resistivity Tomography, Aerial Thermography, and Photogrammetry at Multiple Sites in Minnesota

Andrew A. Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Sarah L. Busch (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Jackson T. Davis (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Cole L. Nowicki (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Wyatt T. Puhl (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

The results of several projects the EARTH Systems Laboratory at Minnesota State University, Mankato conducted utilizing electrical

resistivity tomography (ERT), photogrammetry, and aerial thermography at three sites in Minnesota will be presented. Photogrammetry and ERT were used at 21GD72 to detect subsurface features and record ongoing excavations. ERT and aerial photogrammetry were used to detect unmarked graves at the Linden Lutheran church, an historic Norwegian cemetery near Hanska, Minnesota. Lastly, aerial thermography was used to detect precontact subsurface features at 21SH77. These projects demonstrate the utility geophysical and remote-sensing techniques can provide in locating and recording subsurface archeological features in a non-invasive manner.

Talking Dead: Public Archaeology and Keeping Burials in the Living Memory at Maple Grove Cemetery

Crystal Morgan (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)

Maple Grove Cemetery, located in the town of Marengo in Northern Wisconsin, reached out to the Wisconsin Historical Society with requests to determine if there were unmarked graves in an unsold section of the cemetery. Using fundamental principles of Public Archaeology, this project was created jointly by the town of Marengo, the descendant community, and the author to identify unmarked graves using non-intrusive methods. Professionals were brought in to perform varying remote sensing surveys, and educational outreach events were scheduled to provide insight into these professional's roles within the field of archaeology. Finally, results from this project will be presented in an online StoryMap as a case study for how other communities can keep graves and cemeteries in the living memory. While this project is still ongoing, the people of Marengo have been receptive to the work and are excited for the final results.

GENERAL POSTER SESSION: STUDIES IN MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

Post-cranial Canid Osteometrics - Can 3D Morphometrics Distinguish Dog, Coyote, and Wolf?

Emily Middleton, Rachel Stewart, and Jean Hudson (Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)
This study explores the effectiveness of 3D morphometrics to differentiate between three common canids: native dog (Canis lupus familiaris), coyote (Canis latrans), and wolf (Canis lupus). Prior research on 2D canid osteometrics demonstrated that wolf could be distinguished from the other two based on size alone, but that there was considerable overlap in size between dog and coyote (Hudson et al 2022). Our focus in the current study continues to be on the kinds of post-cranial elements likely to be recovered archaeologically, and we continue to prioritize equipment and software at the more affordable end of the spectrum. We use photogrammetry and Agisoft Metashape to create the 3D image, Stratovan Checkpoint to establish morphometric landmarks, and the statistics platform R to evaluate the results. In addition, we test the precision of this photogrammetric approach against a laser scan approach to 3D modeling using an Artec Spider handheld portable scanner.

Improving and Preserving the Archeological Record through Photogrammetry: A Case Study from the Belle Creek Site
Sarah L. Busch (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Wyatt T. Puhl (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Jackson T. Davis (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Cole L. Nowicki (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Andrew A. Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)
Archeologists know that regardless of the best techniques employed, excavation is an inherently destructive process. Further, it is seldom possible to record and retain all site data. In light of these difficulties, it is imperative that investigators use standards of recordation that preserve as much information as possible, in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, which advise that field study methods should allow for the possibility of future

investigations. Photogrammetry is one such technique to facilitate this, surpassing field drawings and photographs alone in the quality of visual and spatial detail it captures and the detailed analysis this permits. The 2024 field school at Belle Creek (21GD0072) employed photogrammetry to document a 5 x 9-meter excavation block at multiple levels. The workflow described herein can serve as a standard for site recordation that can be widely adopted.

Non-feature Faunal Remains from the Middle Woodland occupation of the Richter site (47DR80), Washington Island, Door County, WI
Jean Hudson, Olivia Bogie, Carly Gumieny, Crystal Morgan, Noelle Wallisch, and Margaret Yost (Zooarchaeology Lab, Department of Anthropology, UW-Milwaukee)
The Middle Woodland occupation of the Richter site (47DR80) has contributed important insights into community life, including research on dwellings (Birnbaum 2009), ceramics (Birnbaum 2017), and seasonal fishing (Koziarski 2009). These prior studies focused primarily on feature contexts at the site. In contrast, the current study summarizes recent analysis of non-feature faunal remains, looking at site-wide subsistence patterns and inter-household variations in taxonomic representation and burned bone. Non-feature patterns are compared with previously published feature data. This highlights how the analysis of non-feature faunal remains can contribute to a fuller understanding of human-animal interactions and Middle Woodland life at this site.

Historic Faunal Assemblage at the Richter site (47DR80), Washington Island, Door County, WI
Jean Hudson, Carly Gumieny, Noelle Wallisch, and Margaret Yost (Zooarchaeology Lab, Department of Anthropology, UW-Milwaukee)
The Richter site (47DR80) is best known for its Middle Woodland occupation (Birnbaum 2009, 2017; Koziarski 2009), however, analysis of the non-feature animal bone in 2024 revealed historic farmstead faunal remains, characterized by cow, pig, and chicken.

While a minor component of the total faunal assemblage, analysis of this historic component (NISP=135), adds insight into the species and body parts represented by farmstead fauna, and their spatial distribution at the site.

Bird Bones in Northern Wisconsin: Wild or Domestic?
Reyna Delikat, and Jean Hudson (Zooarchaeology Lab, Department of Anthropology, UW-Milwaukee)
The Richter site (47DR80) on Washington Island Wisconsin was the location of historic and prehistoric habitation. Significant quantities of animal bone fragments were found in Area A. The bones were quickly determined to be from birds, based on morphology. The bones were largely intact and many were of the same limb. The redundancy and preservation of bones was remarkable. The initial assumptions were that they were the remnants of Middle Woodland hunting, as that was the era of the rest of the context. This conflicted with the identification of the bones as they were determined to be domestic chickens. So, different hypotheses needed to be approached. Perhaps historical butchery or farming which adds to a theory of a historical farm at this site.

A Woolly Mammoth Excavation Reveals the Origins of a Midwestern Landscape
Aida Akuyeva, Mayah Campagna, Bella Pierce, Angel Cooley-Knotts, Dawson Short, Andrew Martin (Principia College)
Towards the end of the Ice Age woolly mammoths roamed the fringes of glaciers in Illinois that irrigated frozen tundra. One such mammoth was uncovered on Principia College in 2022 and became the subject of an excavation during an Archaeological Field Studies class in 2023 and 2024. Research and excavation during these two seasons are uncovering an interesting story of how the Paleolithic landscape was created and how the mammoth met its untimely end that points to a hellish period when the topography of the Midwest as we know it

today was just being formed and the first people were moving into the area.

Mapping Ice Age Illinois: Private collections and their impact on our understanding of Illinois First Peoples
Faith Thrun (Illinois State Archaeology Survey)
As part of the First People's Project, the Illinois State Archaeology Survey has partnered with the Forest Preserve District of Cook County to document private collections from avocational archaeologists. These collections assist in determining the most probable locations for both Paleo and Archaic sites within the region. Currently, over 17 sites covering Paleo, Archaic and later periods have been documented as part of this ongoing project.

Taming a Monster: An ISAS Curation Tale, Part One
Noah Gammage (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Chris Levine (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Dawn Pagel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Hannah Rucinski (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
In part one of this poster series, we discuss significant developments to the Illinois State Archaeological Survey's collections management procedures since the formalization of its Curation Section four years ago. These began with a collections-wide assessment, from which we built a blueprint for improvements. The first steps included entering assessment data into a relational database to help orchestrate the move of 20,000 ft3 of the Illinois Department of Transportation's collections to a modified-to-suit facility in the Fall of 2022. That digital inventory has since been an important tool for tracking collections movement, and has also informed ISAS' initiatives to maximize use of space by rehousing flotation remainders, minimize safety hazards by splitting overweight boxes, and rehouse collections that are not in stable packaging. These preliminary strategies of assessment, tracking, and space

reduction helped form the building blocks for better care of IDOT collections.

Taming a Monster: An ISAS Curation Tale, Part Two
Hannah Rucinski (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Dawn Pagel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Noah Gammage (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Chris Levine (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Since its formalization four years ago, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey's Curation Section has improved inventory of the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) collections it cares for, with the goals of making collections data more accessible and facilitating better management. In part two of this poster series, we describe both the Section's recent efforts towards compliance with Federal and State regulations and our progress towards stabilization of IDOT legacy collections. These efforts include compiling documentation on mortuary features and associated objects in anticipation of Tribal consultation, rehousing old collections to meet federal curation standards, and creating bag-level inventories within a newly implemented relational database. We present these techniques and tools for those looking to tame monsters of their own.

Strike and Error: Assessing the Skill Level of Crafters Using Stone Blade Cores
Charles Roeland (Illinois State University)

The purpose of this research is to ascertain whether or not the skill level of crafters can be assessed by the imperfections and marks that are left behind on the Hopewell cores used to make stone blades. This assessment was carried out using four points of focus;

core shape, blade length, stepping mistakes and termination errors. Each of the faults found was counted with; zero to three faults being considered to have been done by an experienced crafter, four to five done by someone with intermediate skill and anything six or more being considered novice. This assessment was carried out on twenty-eight cores all from the Crane site and came to the conclusion that skill can be assessed through these cores. As cores are found across the globe if this assessment was carried out on a larger scale patterns could be found between who was crafting what and where.

FRIDAY EVENING

ORGNAIZED POSTER SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE MONTGOMERY SITE, KENOSHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN, 1975 TO PRESENT

The Montgomery site (47KN0363) is a multicomponent historic and prehistoric site located in Petrifying Springs County Park, Somers Township, Kenosha County, Wisconsin. The Kenosha County Archaeological Society excavated part of the site from 1975 to 1977. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside and the Kenosha Public Museum conducted collaborative research between 2013 and the present. The posters in this session provide an overview of the field, documentary, and laboratory research and findings, including sitewide analyses of certain classes of artifacts and remains. This has resulted in the identification of several historic structures and midden areas dating to portions of the nineteenth century and evidence of a long history of prehistoric Native American occupation of the site. Posters discuss the history of archaeological research at the site and the nature of prehistoric stone and ceramic artifacts, flat glass, Euro-American decorated glazed ceramics, Euro-American buttons, and faunal remains from the site.

Introduction: The Montgomery Site (47Kn0363), Somers Township, Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Daniel D. Joyce, (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

The current poster session summarizes previous and more recent research into the historic and pre-contact human occupations indicated at the Montgomery (or Indian Springs) site, 47KN0363, in Somers Township, Kenosha County, Wisconsin. A brief overview of this session is presented here, beginning with basic background information, site setting, the history of avocational research by the Kenosha County Archaeological Society between 1975 and 1977, and more recent investigations conducted by the University of Wisconsin-Parkside and the Kenosha Public Museum between 2013 and 2013. Additional posters present the methods and results of several key areas of research conducted on various sorts of artifacts and remains, including lithic and ceramic artifacts, faunal remains, flat glass, and historic buttons.

History of Montgomery Site Archaeological Research I: KCAS, 1975-77

Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Daniel D. Joyce, (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

The first of two significant periods of archaeological research at the Montgomery site are described here. This begins with early surveys by Phil Sander and culminated with avocational excavations of the Montgomery cabin location in the mid-to-late 1970s by members of the Kenosha County Archaeological Society. Our poster focuses on the latter work, emphasizing what we have learned from partial excavation records and a limited number of photos, an incomplete artifact assemblage from that work, and our own subsequent excavations in the same location in 2015 and 2017. From all of these sources of information, we can piece together a more complete

understanding of the methodology, findings, and challenges faced by the KCAS in their efforts.

History of Montgomery Site Archaeological Research II: UWP-KPM, 2013-2024

Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Daniel D. Joyce, (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

The second period of significant archaeological research at the Montgomery site began in 2013 with the application of multiple survey methods and test excavations by the University of Wisconsin-Parkside and the Kenosha Public Museum between 2013 and 2013 that focused on a series of areas at and in varying proximity to the original Montgomery cabin location and recognized as containing deposits dating from the 19th century and from far earlier, pre-contact periods as well. This poster describes our several seasons of professional field research between 2013 and 2023, illustrating the several distinct areas of the site explored where at least five former historic, Euro-American houses or other structures have been documented to varying degrees. The completion of planned research at the site has allowed sitewide analyses of numerous classes of artifacts and remains, several of which follow in this session.

Analysis of Prehistoric Lithic and Ceramic Artifacts from the Montgomery Site, Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Joseph Rumpel (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

Archaeological studies performed at the Montgomery Site in Kenosha County revealed prehistoric artifact deposits. Prehistoric stone tools and manufacturing debris are scattered throughout the entire site. In addition, a far more limited quantity of prehistoric Native American earthenware ceramic sherds were encountered in a few areas. Taken together, the analysis and identification of specific lithic artifact types and all ceramics provides information on the approximate dating and prehistoric cultures responsible for them.

The distributions of these artifact types across the entire site will be visualized to show the areas of varying density. Utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS), I have analyzed the distributions of different lithic and ceramic artifact types across the site. This has revealed clusters of artifacts which are indicative of activities performed at this site in the prehistoric past. These artifacts have the potential to reflect variation in prehistoric activities through time in different areas of the site.

Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Montgomery Site, Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Ellie Ward (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Mollie Larson (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

The Montgomery Site is a prehistoric and historic site in Petrified Springs County Park, Kenosha County, Wisconsin. While mostly known for its 19th Century Euro-American occupation, the site occupation also shows a long pre-contact Native American past. The site was studied by the Kenosha County Archaeological Society (1975-1977) and more recently by the University of Wisconsin-Parkside and Kenosha Public Museum (2013-2023). Numerous bone, tooth, and shell fragments were among the materials recovered from the site. This report focuses on specific elements and species, both native and introduced, identified in the assemblage. Many specimens are badly fragmented or damaged, precluding their identification, but others allow proper identification. We will present a description of the elements and species identified, and we will discuss their distribution patterns represented at the Montgomery Site. Ultimately, this will allow us to better understand patterns of the human use of animal resources here through time.

The Use of Flat Glass in Dating the Construction of Buildings at the Montgomery Site, Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Karissa Homar (Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Archaeology Program)

Window glass historically follows a pattern of increasing thickness due to changes and innovation in methods of flat (window) glass

production. Window glass dating methods based on the changes in thickness have been developed in some regions using window glass shards from historic archaeological sites to determine approximate dates of building construction. The purpose of this project is to test six developed glass dating methodologies at the various structures of the Montgomery Site to determine which glass dating method is most accurate and reliable for this site and general region of North America, with the additional goal of possibly determining dates of construction for the structures of unknown dates at the Montgomery Site. The project utilizes the Moir, Ball, Schoen, Roenke, Chance and Chance, and Walker glass dating methodologies to analyze the window glass of the structures, the oldest of which dates back to 1834 according to records.

Manufactured Color: Analysis of the Euro- American Decorated Historic Ceramics of the Montgomery Site

Laurel Anderson (University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Northwestern University)

Archaeological investigations of the Montgomery site over the past fifty years have yielded an assemblage of approximately 1,400 decorated Euro-American earthenware sherds. The distinct periods of decoration styles and methods that are documented in the production of 19th century Euro-American ceramics can be used to provide information regarding the possible occupation dates of a site. This poster outlines the general process used for the categorization and classification of sherds from the Montgomery site. The information derived from this quantification is then used to calculate Mean Ceramic Dates for each area of the site, as well as providing a basis for the discussion of the applicability, implications, and limitations of this method of analysis. The data generated through the cataloging of ceramics also provides a basis for other avenues of study, such as the use of GIS to examine the distribution of ceramics across the site.

SATURDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON

GENERAL SESSION: SUBSISTENCE & ECOLOGY

African American History at Historic Fort Snelling: Analyzing Faunal Remains from the Officers' Quarters
Sophie Minor (University of Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society)
During the mid-19th century Fort Snelling, located in what is now known as Minnesota, housed African American individuals enslaved by officers serving in the American military. Today, the site functions as a popular historic destination. Although enslaved people were crucial to the site's history, as well as Minnesota and Midwestern history in general, their stories have frequently been excluded from the narrative presented at the site. In this paper, I highlight the faunal remains recovered from the Officers' Quarters and demonstrate how a better understanding of the processes of food production and consumption can be used to alleviate this representational discrepancy.

Bounty on Mill Island: River Ecosystem Interactions Leading into the Fur Trade in Michigan's Eastern Upper Peninsula
Elspeth Geiger (Field Museum and Northwestern University)
Riverine and lacustrine environments are significant components of Michigan's ecology. Their abundance is matched by the dependability of these natural communities to fulfill a variety of societal needs for peoples of the past. In the case of the multicomponent Cloudman site (20CH6) on Drummond Island, it sits on both the Potagannissing River, and near the St. Marys River. This presentation explores natural resource utilization from the Late Woodland period into the historic period (AD 500/600 - circa 1670) of the Cloudman site. Additionally, using microfossil data combined with the results of recent faunal analysis, the interactions between ecological systems, taxa, and people at Cloudman can be explored. Given that one Anishinaabemowin name for Drummond Island roughly translates to "Mill Island," discussion includes economically important foods like Manoomin (Zizania palustris). This work

provides a fuller picture of the relationships between the population and river ecosystems of the Potagannissing River.

Cultivating an Interdisciplinary Approach: Mēn Espāhkiw Garden Ecology

Wendy Munson-Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture), Michael Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture)

Ridged garden systems in the western Great Lakes area are a form of bioengineering that requires a great deal of context to appreciate. Garden technology dovetails with pre-existing landscape management strategies for sustaining resources – with modifications to accommodate fast-growing annual crops. Mēn Espāhkiw (20ME161) is a small portion of garden in a disturbed area, near an expanse of well-preserved gardens. This site helps interpret people's scientific understanding of what we perceive as concepts from multiple, separate disciplines. We applied phytolith analysis, humic acid analysis, soil nutrient analysis, magnetometry and experimental archaeology to better understand the soils, sediments, and amendments that went into building these gardens, and why those elements were chosen. After 4 years of field-testing, we also present data about how these practices improve soil health and crop yield.

Discovering Past Climate and Resource Management with Phytoliths

Wendy Munson-Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture)

Phytolith analysis is an underused tool for understanding past climate, and how people managed their environments. Pre-contact Indigenous resource management was specifically designed for the environments of this continent, and sustained people for millennia through changing climates. A clear understanding of these practices can be constructed by combining oral tradition, paleoclimate and palaeoecological study, which includes phytolith analysis. Undisturbed areas which can provide an intact soil profile provide an ecological trip down memory lane about the plants which grew in

that place for the preceding millennia. This process produces not dates, but patterns. Patterns that are useful in interpreting other data about climate and behavior. Examples in which known management changes occurred in soils are presented to demonstrate this application. If a significant change occurs in plant cover, shading, or species composition, it will be represented in the phytolith record. Those changes occur with both land management and climate changes.

POSTER SYMPOSIUM: FROM BORROWS TO BRIDGES AND HOUSEHOLDS TO HIGHWAYS: HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT PROJECTS AT THE AMERICAN BOTTOM FIELD STATION

For thirty years the American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) has been completing infrastructure-related compliance projects at the behest of the Illinois Department of Transportation, ranging from shoulder improvements to bridge replacements to interstate relocations. Covering all of southern Illinois, ABFS is the largest of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey's (ISAS) field stations and is consistently engaged in important and exciting projects due to both the high density of major archaeological sites in the region and the rapid pace of development in the St. Louis Metro East. ABFS also houses ISAS' Collaborative Research Engagement section and actively participates in outreach with descendants, stakeholders, and local communities. This poster session shares highlights from some recent projects, collaborations, and engagements that ABFS has participated in over the last 5 years.

Welcome to the American Bottom Field Station!

Alleen Betzenhauser (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Erin Benson (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) has conducted compliance archaeology for the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) for over 50 years. Although headquartered in Champaign, Illinois, the pace of development and density of

archaeological sites in the American Bottom region necessitated the establishment of a local field station. Since the 1990s, ISAS's American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) has been tasked with completing some of the largest and most complex archaeological undertakings in the United States, including the FAI-270 and New Mississippi River Bridge projects. The data generated from surveys, excavations, and analysis have transformed our understanding of Illinois's history particularly as it relates to precontact Indigenous history. Here we highlight the wide range of ABFS projects and types of sites ABFS staff have investigated over its history with a focus on recent accomplishments in collaborative research, collections and site documentation and analysis, and outreach.

Living on the Shifting Silt: Woodland Occupations on the Cement Hollow Alluvial Fan

Michael Brent Lansdell (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Ryan R. Phillips (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Researchers from Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) working on behalf of the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) in advance of a proposed interchange for I-255 in Dupo, Illinois have been investigating the precontact occupations of the area since the summer of 2020. This project encompassed a variety of different landforms from bluff side to floodplain, but the Cement Hollow Alluvial Fan was the primary landform at the heart of the survey area. Investigations have shown the alluvial fan to be a dynamic environment that was repeatedly occupied throughout the Woodland Period despite the ever-shifting landscape. This poster presents these Woodland occupations and their locations within the alluvial fan to examine both the people that lived there and the role the alluvial fan played in the places they chose to live.

Recent Investigations at Mississippian Sites in Southern Illinois

Erin Benson (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Victoria Rothe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Located only a 5-minute drive from Cahokia Mounds, the American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) regularly records new Mississippian sites throughout southern Illinois while working on Illinois Department of Transportation-funded projects. Some of our most notable fieldwork has taken place at the East St. Louis Precinct, where we excavated nearly 4,000 Mississippian features that were going to be impacted by road construction. More commonly, we encounter smaller farmsteads and settlements scattered across Cahokia's countryside and beyond. Here we provide highlights from five diverse Mississippian sites ABFS has recently investigated as part of IDOT and other compliance projects: Danny (11S870), Stemler (11S1754), Bob Smith No. 2 (11J63), Hurricane Hoover (11FY636), and site 11MS1250.

Lithics from the Janey B. Goode site

Luke A. Haun (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Steven L. Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Justin M. Wallace (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

The Janey B. Goode Site (JBG) was occupied from the Middle Woodland period through the late Mississippian Sand Prairie Phase (100 BCE-1400 CE). The rich data set from the American Bottom Field Station's investigations at JBG for the Illinois Department of Transportation, particularly from the dense Terminal Late Woodland (900-1050) village occupations and later small scale settlements during the Mississippian period (1050-1400), provides numerous examples of temporal changes in lithic assemblages over this 500-year span. In this presentation, we have selected certain artifact types to illustrate these changes as demonstrated by the invention or introduction of new tool types as well as changes in artifact design, dimensions, workmanship, and raw material preferences.

Janey B. Goode Ceramics: Evidence of a Community in Decline

Sarah Harken, (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) Tori Rothe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Nathaniel Shelly (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
In the early 2000s, the American Bottom Field Station conducted archaeological investigations for the Illinois Department of Transportation at the Janey B. Goode (JBG) site in St. Clair County, Illinois for the New Mississippi River Crossing project which would provide an additional roadway between Illinois and Missouri. Recent analysis has shown that over 100,000 pieces of ceramic materials weighing 566 kilograms were recovered during these investigations, particularly from Terminal Late Woodland period (900-1050 CE) contexts, with fewer materials from later occupations. The analysis of these materials indicates people moved away from JBG and likely into other American Bottom settlements as time progressed. This poster will highlight ceramics from the site and showcase the dwindling occupation over time.

Widening our Perspectives, Building Connections through Documenting Private Collections

Justin Wallace (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Krista Daniel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Luke Haun (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Documenting private collections in our community expands the archaeological record of the American Bottom and surrounding areas while also strengthening our ties to our community members. The documentation of these sites and isolated finds commonly leads to redefinition of site limits, identifying new sites and identifying sites that have since been destroyed. Having this information available also allows us to be better equipped when preparing for and performing surveys for IDOT infrastructure projects. This entire process actively engages ABFS staff with community members and as a result, creates strong and positive connections within the communities in which we work.

Research and Collaborative Engagement at the ISAS American Bottom Field Station

Elizabeth Watts Malouchos (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), Krista Daniel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), Alicia Karrick (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), Alleen Betzenhauser (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), and Sarah Baires (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois)

Established in 1994, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) has long been a hub for innovative research, often born out of or inspired by the large-scale Illinois Department of Transportation compliance projects that ABFS undertakes. More recently, several ABFS projects have been developed through partnerships with descendant communities. In this poster, we highlight five on-going ABFS projects including: 1) searching for the 1830s Freedom Village in America's first free Black town with the Historical Society of Brooklyn Illinois; 2) investigating the material connections between the Ohio and Central Mississippi River Valleys at the behest of the Quapaw Nation; 3) using archaeological geophysics to investigate circular mounds and sweat lodges at Cahokia Mounds; 4) using geophysics and targeted excavation to examine community composition at peripheral Cahokia neighborhoods; and 5) understanding stumpware pottery and its roles in nixtamalizing corn and Cahokian cuisine.

Education and Understanding: Recent Outreach and Engagement Efforts of the American Bottom Field Station

Robert W. Rohe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Emma M. Pritchard (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

To provide a better understanding of archaeology, especially when conducting projects that impact communities like those done in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Transportation, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey's American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) has undertaken various initiatives with the public in mind.

From guest lectures to informative videos, this poster highlights recent outreach and engagement efforts of the ABFS.

And friends!

Between A Rock and the Rock: Phase 2 Investigations along the Middle Rock River from Rockford to Byron, Illinois
Tyler Ferree (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Celete Rooney (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
This poster presents the results of survey and testing conducted by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) for an ongoing roadway project along IL RT 2 between Rockford and Byron, IL. In summer 2023, ISAS identified one new site and expanded the boundaries of two sites via shovel testing. These sites form one large, contiguous cluster of habitation between John's Mounds (11WO3) and the Ruel Mounds (11WO432). In summer 2024, ISAS conducted testing at eight sites to determine their NRHP eligibility. The initial results have identified a potential buried Middle Woodland surface at site 11OG281 and extensive scatters of lithic and ceramic artifacts at other sites throughout the project limits. These investigations have the potential to improve our understanding of the Middle Rock River region, which has received far less archaeological attention than other regions in the Midwest.

A Preliminary Study of Ceramics at the German Site
Haley Mullins (Center for American Archeology), Ash Layne (Center for American Archeology), Journey Wilder (Kennesaw State University), Be Storie (Haverford College), Emma Bell (Northern Illinois University)
The German Site (11C377) is a Late Woodland Jersey Bluff phase (ca 800-1200) habitation site located north of Crawford Creek in Calhoun County, IL. Beginning in 2019, Center for American Archeology field schools have investigated the site, documenting three house basins and several associated features. Ceramics

recovered from the house basins are primarily Jersey Bluff ceramics. However, Mississippian style sherds have also been recovered from the site, particularly in House Basin 1. In this poster, a preliminary study comparing the ceramics types across all house basins will be recorded and discussed. In analyzing the ceramic material, further information regarding activity frequencies and space utilization by inhabitants across the Late Woodland to Early Mississippian time periods may be revealed.

NOTES

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