

ARCHIVES
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MMIDWEST
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE

1996
ANNUAL
MEETING

ABSTRACTS

Department of Anthropology
Logan Museum of Anthropology
Beloit College
Beloit, Wis.

REF
Conferen
MAC
1996b

Hollings

McLannan - extent over thread

Storage - also roasting pits
see pipe post 1450

2 slides - resistivity
magnetometry
relief map

rock out - Munn + NE Iowa

Crumsted - budman rather
than Thundubud

Enclosure possible based on
circular line of pits -
inside palisade (?)

Bees

(Onota 900 - 1650)

Langford - Fisher (1000 - 1500)

Social fissioning - introduction
level of non hierarchical
societies

Rebuttal - is not Onota

Forty-first Midwest Archaeological Conference

10-12 October 1996

Abstracts

M. Allen, C. Delaney-Rivera,
R. Hurtado, K. Rube, A. Winecke

Center for American Archeology and U.C.L.A.

Excavations at Audrey North: Evidence for a Stirling Phase American Bottom Colony in the Lower Illinois River Valley

This paper describes a Stirling phase (A.D. 1100-1200) Mississippian colony from the American Bottom at the multi-component Audrey North site in the lower Illinois River Valley. Analysis of unpublished excavations conducted from 1975 to 1985 demonstrates that the palisaded Mississippian village or small town consisted of wall-trench structures in parallel rows, a likely plaza, a possible sweat lodge and an unusually large building. The short duration of the colony and the low density of Stirling phase settlement elsewhere in the region point to the failure of substantial Mississippian expansion along the lower Illinois River.

Robert Barth

University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

A Reconsideration of the Red Cedar River Focus of Wisconsin Hopewell

Since its original definition in 1933, the Red Cedar River Focus has remained a unique and somewhat enigmatic variant of northern Hopewell. Recent research, however, casts considerable doubt on the existence of the Red Cedar River Focus and suggests that the Middle Woodland Period in the Red Cedar River valley and the adjacent Chippewa River valley is badly in need of reinterpretation.

David F. Barton

Charles E. Brown Archaeological Society

**Mapping the Dyreson Fish Weir on the
Yahara River, Dane County, Wisconsin**

This paper describes the Dyreson Fish Weir, a Native American site located on the Yahara River between Lower Mud Lake and Lake Kegonsa in Dane County, Wisconsin. The Dyreson Weir (47 DA 866) is a stone structure formed from glacial boulders and cobbles placed in linear formations by Native Americans. This stone weir is apparently of prehistoric origin. In the Fall of 1994 and the Spring of 1995, a team of surveyors from the Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology Association and the Charles E. Brown Archaeological Society mapped the placement of stones that comprise the Dyreson Weir.

Tom Berres

University of Illinois

**Oneota Interaction in the Prairie
Peninsula: New Perspectives on
Langford and Fisher Cultures**

This paper presents insights on the dynamic nature of Oneota societies in the Prairie Peninsula by examining the relationship between Fisher and Langford manifestations occupying the Rock River Valley in northern Illinois. Interpretations are based upon analyses of ceramic vessels and faunal remains recovered from feature contexts at two riverine habitation sites, Lawrence and Keeshin Farms. The conclusions suggest that migration and interaction among these non-hierarchical peer polities, characterized by kin-based system of reciprocity and broad-spectrum subsistence economies focused on productive wetland habitats, account for their long-term success.

Jeb Bowen

Ohio Historical Society

**Agate Basin-type Points of the Greater
Ohio Region**

A few dozen Agate Basin-type points have been reported from the greater Ohio region. An approximately 20,000 square-km Upper Mercer chert lithic supply zone can be identified. Two

Conrad
specimens (39 ill. sites) Clovis to
Onota
England - site - one km of mid
Miss - next to Woodland site

alternative hypotheses regarding the peoples who manufactured Agate Basin-type points in the Ohio region 10,000 years ago are explored. One is that these people denote a population influx from the west. The other is that they reflect a shift in projectile point form by local populations.

Lawrence A. Conrad

Western Illinois University

Another Look at the Occurrence of Knife River Flint in Western Illinois

Griffin and Clark concluded from their literature searches that Knife River Flint was quite rare in Illinois and that its use was confined almost exclusively to fine bifaces which ended up in burial mounds. An ongoing survey of three institutional collections and several private ones demonstrates it to be much more common than previously reported and most often to be found in the form of utilitarian objects and debitage in habitation areas. Artifacts ranging in age from terminal Pleistocene to the 15th Century A.D. have been located.

Robert A. Cook

Dayton Museum of Natural History/SunWatch

Reconstruction as a Tool for Exploring Archaeological Data: Multiple Interpretations of the Past at the Incinerator Site (33 MY 57), Montgomery County, Ohio

House reconstructions at the Incinerator Site, an Anderson Phase (Middle) Fort Ancient village in Dayton, Ohio, have been based on archaeological data, ethnographic analogies, and ethnohistoric documentation. After a review of these efforts is presented, it is argued each provides unique data that assist in the reconstruction process. Archaeological data should always be the primary source and can often, alone, support multiple interpretations (i.e. equifinality). The variety of archaeological reconstruction hypotheses are testable by further excavations; experimentation in these structures can determine functional aspects that do not preserve archaeologically (e.g. thermal efficiency), and ethnography and ethnohistory can lend critical insight into construction methods

and details that have not been recovered archaeologically.

Madeleine G. Evans

University of Illinois - ITARP

Results of the Fox River Bridge Crossings Survey, 1995-1996

A survey was conducted in 1995 and 1996 for the Fox River Bridge Crossings project in Kane County, Illinois. The project area included 1451 acres in six proposed bridge corridors. Fieldwork resulted in the identification of 92 archaeological sites and 25 isolated finds. Among these sites, 90 prehistoric components and 72 historic components were recorded. This paper reports the results of this survey focusing on the prehistoric components.

Charles Foor

University of Illinois - ITARP

Intermediate Scale GIS Data Types and Sources Used in Developing Archaeological Data Bases for Medium to Large Scale Phase I Survey Projects

This paper reviews the data types useful to archaeologists in developing data bases for use with Geographic Information System technology in regional research or in larger Phase I survey projects. The focus is on intermediate scale data types and their potential sources which have been found to be readily available for little or no initial cost. United States Geologic Survey Digital Line Graph data, DXF Computer-Aided-Design data, Census Bureau Tiger file data, and Public access data from state and local agencies are discussed. Methodology needed to combine the various data types into a usable data base structure will also be briefly reviewed.

Lynne Goldstein and

Robert Brinkmann

Michigan State University and University of South Florida

Revisiting Aztalan: The Discovery of Communal Storage Pits?

In 1996, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee conducted excavations at the Mississippian-pe-

riod Aztalan site in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. The focus of work was an area with approximately 70 oval features; these became visible when the area was newly mown. The investigation demonstrates elaborate planning by Aztalan inhabitants; an area of approximately 55 square meters in extent and nearly one meter in depth was cleared, then an aligned series of large oval storage pits were excavated into the gravel below. Some of these storage pits were lined, and foodstuffs for the community may have been stored and distributed from these pits.

David J. Halpin

Cultural Resource Services

11 SG 618, An Early Nineteenth Century Farmstead in Sangamon County, Illinois

This paper presents the results of the archaeological investigation of 11 SG 618, a squatter's farmstead in Sangamon County, Illinois. This site dates from the early 1820s to the mid 1830s. The site's location on the 19th Century landscape, the historical evidence and the material culture from this site will be discussed.

Martha Hildebrand and
Sarah Studenmund

Center for American Archeology

**Search for Similarities and Differences:
Comparisons of Late Woodland Pottery
in the Lower Illinois Valley and
American Bottom**

Recalibration of radiocarbon dates for the Late Woodland White Hall and Early Bluff phases in the lower Illinois Valley has revealed a temporal overlap of these two phases, between AD 600 and 700. If this apparent overlap is not caused by ceramic taxonomic problems, it would suggest that this region was occupied by populations from two different cultural traditions between AD 600 and 700. This paper presents the results of a stylistic comparison of White Hall and Early Bluff pottery. Early Bluff pottery is also compared with Mund phase pottery to identify stylistic similarities between these styles.

R. Eric Hollinger and Thomas J. Riley

University of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign and
University of North Dakota - Fargo

**Recent Investigations at the McKinney
Oneota Village in Southeastern Iowa**

With components dating immediately prior to European presence in the Midwest, the McKinney Oneota Village is one of the most important sites for understanding native lifeways preceding the massive changes brought by this contact situation. Recent excavations by the University of Illinois, guided by remote sensing provided by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, add significantly to our understanding of this poorly understood period. Preliminary analyses of architecture, mortuary practices, artwork, floral remains and other materials illustrate some of the contributions of these investigations to our understanding of the Oneota tradition.

Mary T. Hunter

University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh

**Middle Historic Jesuit Rings: The
Perspective from the Bell Site**

The Bell site, a Middle Historic Meskwaki (Fox Indian) village, in east-central Wisconsin, has produced almost 70 Jesuit rings. These brass finger rings are associated with the French Jesuit missions of the Great Lakes region and serve as a chronological aid for historical archaeologists. Jesuit missionaries used the rings as incentives in their goal of converting the Native Americans to Christianity and possibly as currency. Eventually, the rings may have been used simply as trade items. The Bell site sample is compared with available Jesuit rings from throughout the western Great Lakes region.

Robert J. Jeske

Indiana Purdue University - Fort Wayne

**A Stratified Survey of the St. Marys River
Valley in Allen and Adams County,
Indiana**

Indiana Purdue University - Fort Wayne conducted a stratified-random survey of the St. Marys River Valley in northeastern Indiana. The river valley was stratified into environmentally

distinct topographic slope categories. A total of 2,011 acres surveyed yielded 131 prehistoric archaeological sites. A site location model was generated and tested with site density and location information gathered during this survey. The site survey data are compared with a similar survey of the adjacent St. Joseph River to provide a preliminary discussion of settlement patterns in northeastern Indiana. The two river valleys have significantly different land use histories through time.

John E. Kelly

University of Illinois - ISTARP

The Realm of Public Architecture at Cahokia: The Context of the Merrell Tract "Monuments"

Between 1969 and 1972 Beloit College under the direction of Robert J. Salzer conducted investigations on the Merrell Tract at Cahokia that were critical in the development of the 1972 Cahokia Chronology. Of interest here is the "monumental architecture" identified during the Merrell Tract investigations. This architecture consisting of large post pits and two large T-shaped structures will be described and examined in terms of the overall context of monumental architecture at Cahokia and the surrounding region most of which dates to Cahokia's florescence during the Stirling Phase.

David Kluth

Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program

The Brainerd Culture: New Findings on an Early Woodland Culture in Northern Minnesota

Within the last three years, data have been collected on a virtually unknown Early Woodland manifestation in the Headwaters Lakes area of northern Minnesota. The data from numerous sites in the region are summarized with an emphasis on recent C14 dates obtained from charred organics adhering to pottery sherds.

Rose Kluth

Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program

New Thoughts on Early Woodland in the Upper Midwest

Recent carbonized residue dates obtained from ceramics in the Upper Midwest have pushed the dates for Early Woodland back further than previously thought possible. The data on Early Woodland ceramics in the Upper Midwest, Midwest and portions of the Southeast will be discussed, as well as where the new dates fit into the picture. Potential solutions for determining the accuracy of these early AMS residue dates will be presented, as well as the broader implications if these early dates are accurate.

Stephen C. Lensink,
John F. Doershuk, David L. Asch and
William Green

University of Iowa and Illinois State Museum

Great Oasis in Central Iowa: Two Sites and a Regional Synthesis

The Great Oasis culture, extending from central Iowa to southeastern South Dakota, exhibits characteristics which are a prelude to nucleated horticultural village life on the Plains periphery. Recent excavations by the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist at the Maxwell and Kuehn sites provide details on household and agricultural activities at two Great Oasis sites along the Raccoon River in central Iowa. The Maxwell phase, proposed for the Raccoon River locality, is further defined. Finally, this paper presents a general overview of Great Oasis cultural development in the lower Raccoon and central Des Moines valleys.

James A. Marshall

Midwest Prehistoric Constructions in Swamplands

Many large prehistoric constructions are known to exist in the everglades and other swamplands of Florida suggesting that such works also exist in Midwest swamplands. This researcher has found two such: in Lake County, Illinois, and Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Many large circular and oval works exist in Ohio as reported by Squier and Davis in the 1840s, also

suggesting that such works exist in adjoining states: this researcher has found similar works in Cass, Huron and Osceola Counties of Michigan.

Terrance J. Martin and
John P. McCarthy

Illinois State Museum and IMA Consulting

**Animal Remains from Bridgehead:
Perspectives on a Late 19th Century
Neighborhood in Minneapolis, Minnesota**

Investigation of six privies at the Bridgehead site near the Mississippi River waterfront in Minneapolis, Minnesota, yielded large late 19th Century assemblages of artifacts and animal remains that were associated with several commercial establishments including saloons, a restaurant, and a harness shop. Although the various privies revealed homogeneity among mammal and bird species, dramatic differences were discovered among the fish remains, which include both freshwater and marine taxa. Unanticipated was the discovery of several human bones from one privy.

John P. McCarthy,
Lewis C. Messenger, James Myster
and Richard R. Wahls

Institute for Minnesota Archaeology

**Frontier University: First Season
Excavations at the Original Site of
Hamline University, Red Wing,
Minnesota, 1856-1869**

Hamline, Minnesota's first university, was established in Red Wing in 1854. A university building was erected in 1856 and was demolished, following Hamline's 1869 closing. Its site has been Red Wing's Central Park ever since. This summer, the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, in cooperation with Hamline University and local supporters, initiated a public archaeology program at the Original Hamline University Site. This paper will present the background, goals, and preliminary results of the first season of fieldwork. Site data provide glimpses of 19th Century student life and insights into the fate of the university's first building.

Philip G. Millhouse

University of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign

A Unique Frontier Situation: Native American Lead Mining, Smelting and Trading in the Upper Midwest

The attempts of the rival European powers and Americans to control the midwestern Frontier through settlement, fur trading and warfare caused an unprecedented increase in the demand for lead shot. Such a fact was realized by the Mesquakie and Winnebago who then occupied territory containing rich lead deposits in the Upper Midwest. These groups were soon engaged in the extensive mining, smelting and trading of lead to satisfy the frontier market while enhancing their economic and political position. The situation is quite unique and offers a number of fascinating topics for further study of Native American dynamics on the midwestern frontier.

Julie Morrow and Toby Morrow

Office of the State Archaeologist - Iowa

Early Paleoindian Complexes in the Midwest: A Comparison of Technological Attributes

This paper examines technological variation and patterning among several Early Paleoindian complexes in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. Comparisons with Early Paleoindian assemblages outside the Midwest are also made in an effort to understand the typological and temporal interrelationships among the populations in the Midcontinent during the terminal Pleistocene.

Michael S. Nassaney, Daniel Sayers
and Carol Nickolai

Western Michigan University and University of Pennsylvania

**From Chalkboard to Moldboard:
Archaeological Investigations at the
Warren B. Shepard Site (20 CA 104),
Battle Creek, Michigan**

Archaeological investigations were conducted during the 1996 field season at the Shepard site to identify and evaluate the significance of sub-surface remains associated with a mid-19th

Century farmstead owned and operated by the first school teacher in the Cereal City (Battle Creek, Michigan). Background research, interviews with local informants, geophysical survey, and excavation were used to locate several artifact deposits and features, most of which date to the late 19th and 20th Centuries. This paper presents a summary of our research design and reports on our preliminary findings, while trying to explain the paucity of mid-19th Century remains.

Bradley E. Perkl

University of Minnesota

***Cucurbita pepo* from King Coulee,
Southeastern Minnesota**

Domesticated squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) was recovered from King Coulee, a multi-component habitation site. Recent AMS radiocarbon determinations on two seeds indicate that squash was utilized as early as 2530 ± 60 B.P., during the late Archaic. This marks the earliest and most northern occurrence of domesticated plant use in the Upper Midwest. Another seed dated to the Late Woodland (1170 ± 40 B.P.) is consistent with intensified plant use throughout the area. The use of squash played a vital role in the long transition from foraging to farming. These new data provide valuable insights into the economies of the people inhabiting the region.

Sara Pfannkuche

Memory Trail Research

**Bottles, Bottles Everywhere: The
Uncovering of the Apollos Thompson
Inn Privy**

One of the earliest stagecoach inns in McHenry County, Illinois, was the Apollos Thompson Inn (11 MH 153) located within the Ostend Community. The inn and residence of Apollos Thompson dates to 1842. Excavations last year uncovered the southeast corner of the original privy. This year, excavations of the south half have been completed. The wealth of artifacts collected has just begun to give new insight into early life in McHenry County through the late 19th Century. This paper will focus on the excavations of the privy and analysis of artifacts collected.

Thomas C. Pleger

Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center

**New AMS Radiocarbon Dates from the
Oconto Old Copper Culture Cemetery
(47 OC 45)**

This paper presents the results of two new AMS radiocarbon dates from the Oconto Old Copper Culture Cemetery (47 OC 45), Oconto County, Wisconsin. New radiocarbon data suggest a Middle Archaic Stage occupation between 4,000 and 3,000 B.C. (uncalibrated) for the cemetery. These new dates are evaluated in relation to previously published Old Copper Complex chronology discussions and current paleoshoreline elevation data.

Paula J. Porubcan

Midwest Archaeological Research Services

**Recent Investigations at the 1846
Whitman Trading Post, Macktown
National Historic District, Winnebago
County**

The Whitman Trading Post, built in 1846, is an extant limestone masonry structure located within the Macktown National Historic District (Macktown) in Winnebago County, Illinois. From ca. 1835 to 1855 Macktown was home to seven permanent Euro-American households, and possibly several temporary Potowatomi and French households. Early interpretations of the site suggested that the Whitman Trading Post facilitated both economic and social interaction between these three ethnic groups. In 1996, MARS, Inc. conducted Phase II and III investigations in and around the Whitman Trading Post. This paper will present the results of these investigations including discussions on the architecture, historic artifact assemblage, ongoing archival research, and activities associated with the 19th Century occupation of the area. Recent archaeological and archival research indicates that the Whitman Trading Post served more as a general store servicing local Euro-American farmers, than as a 'trading post' servicing Native, French and/or Euro-American traders/trappers.

Matthew P. Purtil

KEMRON Environmental Services, Inc.

Preliminary Investigations of the Late Fort Ancient Component at the Driving Range Site (33 Ha 586), Southwestern Ohio.

In 1992, archaeological investigations for a proposed sewerline in southwestern Ohio resulted in the discovery of the Driving Range Site (33 Ha 586). Located near the Little Miami River, the Driving Range Site represents a multicomponent occupation characterized by a diverse artifact assemblage and associated features. This study presents preliminary results of an analysis concerning the Late Fort Ancient (ca. AD 1400) component of the site. Specifically, this report focuses on (i) a descriptive analysis of the artifact assemblage, (ii) intra-site organization, and (iii) inter-regional site comparisons.

Jemuel L. Ripley

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Soils and Archaeology at the Skare Site (47 Da 96): A Geoarchaeological Approach to Understanding Late-Pleistocene Landscape Evolution and Human Occupation.

Geoarchaeological research at the Skare Site produced an integrated model of Late Quaternary landscape evolution and human occupation. Archaeological investigations yielded Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland age artifacts. Artifact provenience indicates spatial relationships between artifacts of different traditions, and between diagnostic artifacts and lithic debris. Beach deposits provide elevations of Glacial Lake Yahara's early Holocene low-water stage. Paleoindian artifacts occur on late-Pleistocene Alfisols, above beach deposit elevations. Archaic and Woodland artifacts occur on Holocene Mollisols and late-Pleistocene Alfisols, below beach features. The spatial location of artifacts indicates a change in the position of human occupations through time relative to Glacial Lake Yahara's changing water level, and the variability of the Yahara River throughout the Holocene.

Bret J. Ruby

National Park Service

Current Research at Hopewell Culture National Historical Park: Recent Excavations at the Hopeton and Spruce Hill Works, Ross County, Ohio

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park was created in 1992 through legislation expanding the former Mound City Group National Monument to include four additional Hopewellian mound and earthwork centers in Ross County, Ohio (Hopeton, Hopewell, High Bank and Seip). A long-term research program has been initiated to provide a baseline assessment of the new park units, and to evaluate additional sites in the region for possible inclusion in the park. This report will describe recent excavations in the earthwork walls at the Hopeton Works; and at the Spruce Hill Works, a unique Hopewellian stone-walled hilltop enclosure.

Bret J. Ruby and Scott J. Troy

National Park Service

Hopewellian Centers in Context: Intensive Survey in the Vicinity of the Hopeton Works, Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Ross County, Ohio

The Hopeton Works constitute a major Hopewellian mound and earthwork center in Ross County, Ohio. Recent acquisition of the Hopeton Works as a unit of Hopewell Culture National Historical Park has prompted intensive surface surveys and limited test excavations in the vicinity of this monumental center. This report will describe the nature and distribution of artifacts and features in the vicinity of the Hopeton works to provide a more comprehensive context for the interpretation of Hopewellian mound and earthwork centers.

Robert J. Salzer

Beloit College

A Stratified Ceramic Sequence in Wisconsin: A.D. 200-1500.

Eleven field seasons at the clearly and deeply stratified Gottschall Rockshelter (47 Ia 80) have revealed a long sequence of Late Middle

Woodland (Millville), Late Woodland (including Effigy Mound and Aztalan), and Oneota (McKern [?] and Blue Earth[?]) ceramics. The stratigraphic column is regularly anchored by a series of sixteen standard and AMS radiocarbon assays and these dates provide important insights into this local ceramic sequence. Since an additional sixteen seasons of field work at the site are planned, this paper represents a very preliminary assessment of the implications for regional technological and culture historical interpretations.

Shirley J. Schermer

Office of the State Archaeologist - Iowa

Old Third Street Cemetery, Dubuque, Iowa

Unmarked burials were accidentally encountered during trenching for a retaining wall on private property that was once part of the first Catholic cemetery in Dubuque, Iowa, established in the 1840s. Contrary to what documents suggested, not all graves were moved when burial in the cemetery was discontinued in the 1870s, although grave markers had been removed. Because of the time span of cemetery use, jurisdiction over the burials fell under both the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and the State Department of Health. Four disturbed burials were disinterred, examined by OSA Burials Program staff, and reinterred.

Michael Shott and John Doershuk

University of Northern Iowa and University of Iowa

Recent Excavations at the Gillett Grove (13 CY 2) Oneota site, Clay County, Iowa

Excavations by the 1995-96 Iowa Lakeside Laboratory field schools at the Gillett Grove site (13 CY 2) investigated unplowed portions of this large Oneota site. Triangular points and scrapers as well as large amounts of debitage were found. One feature, composed of FCR and shell tempered sherds, was excavated. Faunal and floral remains recovered include rodent, deer, and bison bones as well as wood charcoal and carbonized maize. Copper tinklers and glass trade beads, as well as its location on the uplands relatively far north along

the Little Sioux River valley, suggest the site dates to late in the prehistoric sequence.

Dan Shea

Beloit College

**Wankarani into the Atacama Desert:
Severe Ecological Constraints on Early
Agriculture**

Ramaditas is part of a Formative complex in the Guatacondo Quebrada of the desert slope of the Pampa Tamarugal, Northern Atacama Desert. Natural erosional down cutting of the drainage system has significantly altered the surface environment. Extreme desert conditions now preserve the remains of the once extensive agriculture. Apparently trade in raw copper ores, shell, and possibly nitrates and guano, served as motive for the occupations of this otherwise exposed location. Acquisition of resources in the periphery of Wankarani influence is proposed.

Lauren E. Sieg

University of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign

**The Middle Woodland Ceramic
Assemblage from the Fort Ancient Site,
Ohio**

Pottery assemblages from Middle Woodland hilltop enclosures in Ohio are not widely known, but excavations at the Fort Ancient site between 1990 and 1993 have produced a large collection of Hopewell ceramics. The sherds represent a wide range of contexts, from domestic areas to stone pavements lining the edge of ponds. This paper examines the variability and trends in the Fort Ancient hilltop enclosure ceramic assemblage. The pottery is then compared to ceramics from other Ohio Valley Middle Woodland sites, including both hilltop enclosures and mound sites.

John P. Staeck

Luther College

**Ranking, Marriage and Power:
Reflections of Ha,Cak (Winnebago) Oral
Traditions on Effigy Mound
Transegalitarian Strategies for
Developing Power and Prestige**

Ha,Cak (Winnebago) oral traditions coupled with cultural anthropological theories on transegalitarianism are integrated to suggest avenues for the development of social prestige and power among Late Woodland/Effigy Mound culture bearers. Cross-cultural comparisons are also discussed in light of their archaeological corollaries with an eye toward developing archaeologically discernible patterns of power relations in the Effigy Mound and adjacent culture areas. It is suggested that researchers explore the potential for identifying polities through the identification and construction of site hierarchies.

Cynthia M. Stiles

Wisconsin National Forests

**Contact and Consequences: Working in
Unison to Piece the Past Together**

In 1993, the Lac du Flambeau Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians passed a tribal resolution supporting the search for historic fur trade era posts on the reservation. Two years of archival and land and underwater archaeological research successfully located the position of the American Fur Company post. This paper presents these results, which were the efforts of a variety of participants: the tribal historic preservation officer, archaeologists, historians, realty managers, foresters, surveyors, tribal employees and volunteers, and employees from state, federal and private agencies.

Michael Strezewski

Indiana University - Glenn Black Laboratory

**New Data on Morton Mound 14: A Rural
Mississippian Mortuary Site in the
Central Illinois Valley**

The Mississippian cemetery at the Morton Mound group in the central Illinois Valley was excavated by Cole and Deuel in 1930. Only

partial descriptions of these 86 burials and their locations are currently published. This paper presents new information on the Mississippian mortuary component at Morton. By referencing Deuel's original field notes, much of the needed information on the Morton burials is now compiled. Rows and groups of burials were identified. In addition, it was found that the Morton burials generally conform to those patterns found at other rural Mississippian cemeteries.

Kenneth B. Tankersley and
Richard Hendricks

Kent State University and Indian Trail Caverns

Sheriden: A Clovis-Cave Site in Northern Ohio

Sheriden Cave (33 WY 252) is a deeply buried, stratified and radiocarbon-dated Clovis-Cave site located in northwestern Wyandot County, Ohio. The cave is part of the Hendricks Cave System which includes Hendricks Cave (33 WY 1) and Indian Trail Caverns. Clovis artifacts recovered from the cave include a beveled foreshaft, Clovis blade, Clovis point preform, two bifacial thinning flakes, chert debitage, large mammal bone with cut marks, and burned bone. Most of the flaked-stone artifacts are manufactured from nonlocal cherts and were recovered from a late Pleistocene stratum containing the osseous remains of extirpated or extinct species such as *Rangifer*, *Ursus*, *Cervalces*, *Odocoileus*, *Platygonus*, *Castoroides*, and *Arctodus*.

Matthew M. Thomas and
David Mather

Loucks & Associates

The Changing Use of a Sacred Place in the Rainy River Region: Data Recovery Investigation at the McKinstry Site (21 KC 2)

At the confluence of the Little Fork and Rainy rivers at Minnesota's northern border, the McKinstry site has long been the subject of archaeological scrutiny. Early investigations focused on the site's prominent burial mounds, but recent bridge reconstruction has drawn attention to stratified habitation deposits in the

species, and a lower incidence of certain large-river species.

Michael D. Wiant

Illinois State Museum

**The Archaic Projectile Point Sequence
from the Lower Illinois River Valley**

Conrad - ICRF

50 from 30 Middle Woodland sites)
Imported as raw material - worked
into shape

Now common in cen. & dally
Then lower (not an artifact of
archaeological inquiry)

Mid Woodland - prestige goods
economy - direct exchange, not
down the line, complex system
1) prestige trade to Wisc 2) sorted
+ sent some on to Ohio
3) scrap sent to Ill to
be made into a few good
pieces + the rest left as scrap

Goldstein - Aztalan

Pits in glacial fluvial landform
(gravels)

Living (mat) clay lined

A horizon removed

Landform surface sculpted

sculpted tiers 15m

features also truncated by

Stopwash

Each tier had slightly different feature
present

w (high) largest pits scattered remains
(excavated) remains
middle - almost nothing in

lowest - variable features

Little Fork floodplain dating from the Late Archaic into the Terminal Woodland, as defined by radiocarbon assays and geomorphological analysis of strata bearing Laurel, Blackduck and Selkirk ceramics. Interdisciplinary analyses have included ceramic petrography, lithics, lithic use-wear, zooarchaeology, plant macrofossils, phytoliths/food residues, landscape history and paleoenvironment.

Anne R. Titelbaum

University of Illinois - ITARP

Current Late Woodland Research Along the Rock River, Winnebago County

From 1993 to 1995, the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) was involved with the Greater Rockford Regional Airport Expansion Project in Winnebago County of northern Illinois. The project area encompassed approximately 1,000 acres containing 46 sites situated within the vicinity of the confluence of the Rock and Kishwaukee rivers. Preliminary analysis of the Rock River assemblage indicates a series of Late Woodland occupations along the river terraces. Recovered material includes collared ceramics, triangular projectile points, and maize. This paper will introduce preliminary results from 13 sites along the Rock River.

Robert E. Warren

Illinois State Museum

Paleoenvironmental Implications of Freshwater Mussel Faunas from Two Caves in the Northern Ozark Highland of Missouri

Freshwater mussel (*Unionoidea*) shells have been recovered from stratified cultural deposits at two caves located near the Big Piney River at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri. Changes through time in species composition appear to have been caused by Holocene environmental changes. Mussels indicate discharge of the big Piney River was relatively high during the early and late Holocene. Discharge appears to have been lower during the middle Holocene, when mussel communities were less diverse and had a higher proportion of small-creek species, a lower proportion of deep-water

Salzer

Late Woodland - granite (+ some) shell
tempered. Ornaments not local
Complexity high Woodland 900-1100
Madison Co. - last's contemp W.

Along

Along et al - Audrey North

Audrey North

Jacoby Bluff 1200-1300 AD maybe
site - northern margin of ↑

East side Ill. R. sites - shell tempered

Stirling phase component

Case double wall-trench structure
Sweet Lodge (?)

Site with intrusion of Mississippi
people (Emerson - Meyer -
Sweet Lodges)

Madison mound 14 - Steyerudski

Jensen Phase, Miss. Burials

Miss burials aligned w. the
winter solstice

Madison + Hain - burial furniture
pottery. People buried w.
shells, not buried w. pots
children buried w. shell pendants

(archival research basis for
this paper - Theom + Quirk)

Cook "Incinerator Site"

Sun watch (Anderson Phase,
Ft Ancient)

clay + loam rather than
clay + wattle

Madison nests for roof - big
bluestem impressions in