47th Annual Meeting

M I D W E S T
Archaeological Conference

October 12-14, 2001
La Crosse, Wisconsin

2001 Midwest Archaeological Conference Summary Schedule

(all locations at La Crosse Center unless otherwise noted)

	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
MORNING	**Paleoethnobotany Workshop** 9 a.m.-noon UW-L Campus, Archaeology Building **Educational Techniques Workshop** 9 a.m.-noon La Crosse Center, Zielke Suite	*Symposia & Papers:* • Cahokia (1) 8 a.m.-noon, Rm. A • PaleoIndian (2) 8:10-11 a.m., Rm. B • Woodland (3) 8-10:30 a.m., Rm. C • Midwest (4) 8:15-9:15 a.m., Rm. D • Oneota (5) 9:30-11:30 a.m., Rm. D • Posters (6) 9-11 a.m., commons area *Other Events:* • Public Outreach Interest Group 10:45-11:45 a.m., Rm. C • Walking Tour of Historic Downtown 11a.m.-noon (meet at 2nd & Main Streets)	*Symposia & Papers:* • American Bottom (10) 8-11 a.m., Rm. A • Interdisciplinary Archaeology (11) 8:15-11 a.m., Rm. B • Late Prehistoric (12) 9 - 11a.m., Rm. C *Other Events:* • Silver Mound Quarry Site Tour 7:30-11a.m., main entrance • Midwest Conference Business Meeting 11a.m.-noon, Rm. D
AFTERNOON	**Plenary Session** 2-4:30 p.m., Rm. AB **Lithic Raw Material Exchange** 4:30-6 p.m., Room E	*Symposia & Papers:* • Aztalan (7) 1:10-4:30 p.m., Rm. A • Archaic (8) 1-4:30 p.m., Rm. B • Protohistoric/Historic (9), 1-4:15 p.m., Rm. C *Other Events:* • Trempealeau Sites Tour 12:30-4:30 p.m., main entrance	Wisconsin Archaeological Survey Meeting 12:30-2 p.m., Rm. A
EVENING	**Banquet** Lewis R. Binford, speaker 6:30 p.m. Radisson Hotel Ballroom	• Mississippi River Cruise 5:30-7 p.m. (arrive by 5:15) Riverside Park, northwest end • Reception, 7-9 p.m. UW-L Campus, Archaeology Bldg.	

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MIDWEST Archaeological Conference

October 12-14, 2001
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Sponsored by
Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center
-and-
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse:
Archaeological Studies Program
Office of the Provost
College of Liberal Studies

Conference Organizing Committee:

Jim Gallagher, Chair
Connie Arzigian
Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt
Kathleen Brosius
Jody Bruce Bartz
Bonnie Christensen
Jean Dowiasch
Wendy Holtz-Leith
Ryan Howell
Barb Kooiman
Marcee Peplinski
Ruth Purcell
Roland Rodell
Katherine Stevenson
Jim Theler
Vicki Twinde

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center extends its gratitude to the following organizations for their assistance in coordinating the Midwest Archaeological Conference for 2001:

University of Wisconsin-La Crosse Continuing Education/Extension
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse Archaeological Studies Program
Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Illustration:

This year's conference logo is adapted from a rock art composition in Arnold/Tainter Cave, the first deep cave archaeological site documented in the Upper Midwest. The sandstone cave contains over 100 charcoal drawings, many clustered in a series of panels and compositions. Panel 2a, in the cave's second chamber, is divided by a natural horizontal fault. Above the fault is a series of sky symbols, including stylized birds, feathers, and bird feet. Beneath the fault, drawings depict a hunting scene in which bow hunters are shooting antlerless deer, several of which are does carrying fetal fawns in their abdomens. The successful hunt image can be associated with the late winter/early spring, the season of starvation. Combined, this panel is a classic rendition of Native American world views that segregate the sky and earth. The panel is thought to date to the Late Woodland stage of the Effigy Mound tradition (ca. A.D. 700-1100).

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION AND CONFERENCE INFORMATION

La Crosse Center lower level foyer

Friday: 11 a.m.-6 p.m.
Saturday: 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
Sunday: 7:30-9 a.m.

The registration and information table will be the site for conference registration, messages, maps and other information on the conference. Information on parking, restaurants, shopping and other points of interest will also be available. There is a conference telephone located at the registration table. The phone number is (608)789-7424.

PARKING

Two parking ramps near the La Crosse Center provide free parking. One ramp is located right across the street from the La Crosse Center on Second Street. The other is located on 3rd Street between Main and State Streets. Participants staying in nearby hotels can park in the hotel lots for free.

NO SMOKING

The La Crosse Center and the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (UW-L) Archaeology Building are smoke free buildings.

SLIDE SCREENING

La Crosse Center, Room F

Friday: 11 a.m.-5:30 p.m.
Saturday: 7:30 a.m.-4 p.m.
Sunday: 7:30 a.m.-noon

A projector will be available for speakers who wish to preview their slides.

BOOK SALES AND EXHIBITS

La Crosse Center, Room E

Friday: noon - 5 p.m.
Saturday: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday: 8 a.m. - noon

Individuals and publishers will have books and other resources available for sale. Vendors and exhibitors include:

- Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC)
- University of Washington Press
- Iowa Archaeological Society /Office of the State Archaeologist
- University Press of Kansas
- Upper Midwest Rock Art Research Association (UMRARA)
- University of Wisconsin Press
- ARTGLYPHS
- University of Oklahoma Press
- Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute
  - — Illinois State Museum
  - — University of Illinois Press
  - — The Center for Archaeological Investigations
  - — The Center for American Archaeology

T-SHIRTS/SWEATSHIRTS

Those who ordered t-shirts or sweatshirts (with the official conference logo) when they registered can pick them up in the registration area during registration times.

Conference participants may order apparel that will be mailed to them after the conference. Order forms are available at the registration area. Payment is due with order. The cost is $12 for a short sleeve t-shirt, $19 for a long sleeve t-shirt and $25 for a sweatshirt. Please add $5 for shipping.

FRIDAY

PALEOETHNOBOTANY WORKSHOP

9 a.m.-noon • UW-L Archaeology Lab (see map of the campus, page 62).

There will be short informal discussions of current research and an opportunity to share unusual specimens. Microscopes and camera will be available. Limited metered parking is available on campus during the school day.

EDUCATIONAL TECHNIQUES WORKSHOP

9 a.m.-noon • La Crosse Center, Zielke Suite

This workshop will provide information that will prove helpful when working with people of all ages. Topics will include: inquiry based and other teaching approaches; writing lesson plans and behavioral objectives; what are state and national standards; and how do developmental levels and learning styles affect learning and teaching? Workshop facilitators are professional educators with specialties in these fields.

PLENARY SESSION

"From Cahokia to the Headwaters: Archaeology of the Upper Mississippi River Valley"

2-4:30 p.m. • La Crosse Center, Room AB

An overview of the history and current archaeological and geomorphic research in the Upper Mississippi Valley. See page 10 for details.

LITHIC RAW MATERIALS EXCHANGE

4:30-6 p.m. (immediately following the Plenary Session)

La Crosse Center, Room E

Samples of various lithic raw materials, with precise provenience information, will be available to conference participants. Several lithic raw material displays will be featured along with rare regional caches.

BANQUET WITH FEATURED SPEAKER

"Midwestern Messages for a Global Audience," by Lewis R. Binford

6:30 p.m. • Radisson Hotel Ballroom

The annual banquet will be followed by a presentation by Lewis R. Binford, distinguished University Professor of Archaeology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. Professor Binford will offer his views on Midwestern archaeology as well as his ideas for the future direction of the discipline.

SATURDAY

POSTER SESSION

Poster papers will be exhibited in the break area of the La Crosse Center. Researchers will be on hand to discuss their work from 9 to 11 a.m.

PUBLIC OUTREACH INTEREST GROUP

10:45-11:45 a.m. • Room C

This meeting is open to anyone interested in networking with others involved and interested in public outreach. This is an opportunity to meet others involved in public outreach, find out what others are doing and get ideas for your own public outreach activities

HISTORIC DOWNTOWN LA CROSSE WALKING TOUR

11 a.m.-noon

Meet at the southeast corner of Second and Main Streets

Barbara Kooiman, staff historian at the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, will be leading a walking tour of historic downtown La Crosse, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. She will highlight historical events and architectural styles that influenced 19th and 20th century development in La Crosse. This event is sponsored in conjunction with Historic Downtown La Crosse Day, which will feature activities all day.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR OF THE TREMPEALEAU LOCALITY

12:30-4:30 p.m. • Departs from the La Crosse Center entrance

The Trempealeau locality is known for its distinct geography and diverse cultural history. The tour, lead by Roland Rodell (MVAC), will visit Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Middle Mississippian mound sites, and a French fur trade post. A portion of the registration fee will be donated to the Archaeological Conservancy.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CRUISE

5:30-7 p.m. (participants should arrive at the boat by 5:15 p.m.)

Cruise departs from the northwest end of Riverside Park

(a short walk from the La Crosse Center)

Board the La Crosse Queen for a cruise on one of the most scenic parts of the Mississippi River. Complimentary pizza, beer and pop will be provided.

EVENING RECEPTION

7-9 p.m. • UW-L Archaeology Building (see map showing location)

Visit the newly remodeled Archaeology Laboratory at the UW-La Crosse for a reception with snacks and a cash bar. Exhibits highlight current

research by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center and present an overview of ancient lifeways in Western Wisconsin, with particular emphasis on the Oneota culture in La Crosse. This event is hosted by the UW-L Archaeological Studies Program, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, UW-L Office of the Provost, and UW-L College of Liberal Studies.

A shuttle will be available to provide transportation from the La Crosse Center to the Archaeology Lab on the UW-L campus during the reception. The shuttle will depart the La Crosse Center at 6:45 p.m. and run continuously until 9:15 p.m. when it will make a last departure from UW-L to the La Crosse Center. Parking is also available on the UW-L campus.

SUNDAY

FIELD TRIP TO SILVER MOUND QUARRY SITE

7:30-11 a.m. • Departs from the La Crosse Center entrance

Silver Mound is the source of Hixton Silicified Sandstone, an orthoquartzite that was used throughout the Midwest from PaleoIndian to Oneota times. The mound consists of a 200-acre sandstone outlier with numerous exposures of the cemented orthoquartzite. Silver Mound also contains several rockshelters, rock art (pictographs and petroglyphs), and hundreds of quarry pits in both bedrock and talus slopes. Silver Mound is listed on the National Register, and the Archaeological Conservancy has obtained nearly 120 acres over the past decade. A portion of the cost will be contributed to the Archaeological Conservancy for its Silver Mound fund.

MIDWEST CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING

11 a.m.-noon • Room D

This will be an important meeting to determine the future direction of the Midwest Conference. The preliminary agenda is:

1. 2002 Conference location (confirm Ohio)
2. 2003 Conference location (open)
3. Proposal by William Green to formally organize the Midwest Conference and affiliate with the Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology (this proposal is included on page 60).

WISCONSIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY MEETING

12:30-2 p.m. • Room A

Members of the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey will hold their Fall 2001 business meeting.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Friday, Oct. 12, 2001 • 2-4:30 P.M.

PLENARY SESSION:
"From Cahokia to the Headwaters: Archaeology of the Upper Mississippi River Valley"
La Crosse Center, Room AB
Organizers: James Theler and Constance Arzigian

2:00 James Theler and Constance Arzigian, *Welcome and Introduction*
2:10 James Stoltman, *From Increase Lapham to Will McKern: An Historical Perspective on the First 100 Years of Archaeology in the Upper Mississippi Drainage*
2:30 James C. Knox, *Holocene Alluvial History and Flood Episodes on the Upper Mississippi River*
2:50 Michael Shott, *Past and Prospects in Midwestern Paleoindian Studies*
3:10 George Milner, *Long-Term Trends in Population Growth and Subsistence Change in the Eastern Woodlands*
3:30 Robert (Ernie) Boszhardt, *Rock Art of the Upper Mississippi Valley*
3:50 Douglas Birk, *The Archaeology of the Early Historic Fur Trade in the Upper Mississippi Drainage*
4:10 Discussion

Saturday, Oct. 13, 2001 • 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

SYMPOSIUM (1)
"Cahokia 2001"
La Crosse Center, Room A
Organizer: Thomas E. Emerson

8:00 Thomas E. Emerson, *An Introduction to Cahokia 2001*
8:15 Dale McElrath, *American Bottom Independence, AD 400-900*
8:30 Joseph M. Galloy, *Late Woodland Ceramics and Social Interaction in the American Bottom*
8:45 Katheryn C. Parker, *Awash in the Seeds of Antiquity*
9:00 Andrew C. Fortier, *The Spirit of 776: Late Woodland Identities and Societal Diversity on the Eve of the "Big Bang"*
9:15 Susan Alt, *Identity, Tradition and Individuality in Cahokia's Uplands*
9:30 Madeleine Evans and Douglas Jackson, *Cahokia's Upland Villages*
9:45 Brad Koldehoff, Jeffery D. Kruchten, and Timothy R. Pauketat, *Early Risers, Emerald and Pfeffer: Recent Investigations at Two Early Mississippian Upland Centers*

10:00 **BREAK**

10:15 Eve A. Hargrave and Kristin Hedman, *Revisiting American Bottom Mississippian Mortuary Behavior*

10:30 Kristin Hedman and Eve A. Hargrave, *Inter- and Intra-site Comparisons of Mississippian Diet in the American Bottom: Results of Recent Stable Isotope Analysis of Bone Collagen and Apatite*

10:45 Mary Simon, *Red Cedar, White Oak, and Bluestem Grass: The Colors of Mississippian Construction*

11:00 Mary R. Hynes, *Beyond Appearance: Petrographic and X-Ray Diffraction Examination of Ramey Incised Pottery*

11:15 Thomas E. Emerson, Mary Hynes, Sarah Wisseman, and Randall Hughes, *PIMA Technology and Cahokia Flint Clay Figures in the Upper Mississippi River Valley*

11:30 Don Booth, Timothy Pauketat, and Andrew Fortier, *Competitors or Colleagues: The Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Group*

11:45 Timothy R. Pauketat, *A New Alternative Explanation of Cahokia: Feasting, Population, and Resettlement*

SYMPOSIUM (2)

"Paleoindian in the Upper Midwest"

La Crosse Center, Room B

Organizer: Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt

8:10 Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt, *Introduction*

8:15 Thomas J. Loebel, *Early Paleoindian Lithic Resource Use in the Western Great Lakes Basin*

8:30 Daniel S. Amick, Thomas J. Loebel, and Rochelle Lurie, *Final Field Report on the Hawk's Nest Site (11L344) in Northeastern Illinois*

8:45 Dean Wilder, *Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Gail Stone Site, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin*

9:00 Julie Morrow and Toby Morrow, *Water Transportation and Early Paleoindians? Evidence from the Mississippi River Valley*

9:15 Brad Koldehoff and John A. Walthall, *Settling In: Clovis and Dalton Land Use and Lithic Procurement in the Central Mississippi Valley*

9:30 **BREAK**

9:45 Dillon Carr, *A Survey of Late Paleoindian Projectile Points in Western Wisconsin*

10:00 Frank Florin, *Late Paleoindians of Minnesota*

10:15 Bill Ross and Mike McLeod, *Late Palaeo-Indian as Seen from the Land of Ice and Snow - The Initial Occupation of Northwestern Ontario*

10:30 Ronald J. Mason, *Ducks, Forests, Fluted Points, and History*

10:45 Michael Shott, *Discussant*

GENERAL SESSION (3)
"Woodland"
La Crosse Center, Room C

8:00 Frank L. Cowan, *Dating Wooden Architecture at the Hopewellian Stubbs Earthworks*
8:15 Jennifer Pederson, Jarrod Burks, and William Dancey, *Hopewell Mound Group: Data Collection at the Hopewell Type Site, 2001*
8:30 Christopher S. Turner, *Maps, Landscape, and Sunrises: Archaeoastronomy at High Bank, Ross County, Ohio*
8:45 David J. Nolan, *Down in the Boondocks: An Overview of Recently Discovered Middle Woodland Massey Phase Remains from Morgan County, Illinois*
9:00 Carol I. Mason, *North Bay and Laurel at Heins Creek, Door Peninsula, Wisconsin*
9:15 Brian M. Butler, *Monuments in the Hills: Some Thoughts on Late Woodland Settlement and Political Organization in the Lower Ohio Valley*
9:30 Robert G. McCullough, *Preliminary Report on Two Circular Enclosure Excavations in Indiana: Different Uses of Similar Spaces*
9:45 Jamie Kelly, *Delineating the Temporal and Spatial Boundaries of Collared Ceramics*
10:00 Sarah J. Studenmund, *An Analysis of Features From Early Late Woodland Sites in Northern Illinois*
10:15 Robert J. Salzer, *A New Perspective on Effigy Mounds*

GENERAL SESSION (4)
"Midwest"
La Crosse Center, Room D

8:15 Harry Murphy, *The Educational Significance of the Next Step Archaeology Project*
8:30 Ken Spencer, *Secondary Education Through Archaeology*
8:45 Robert E. Warren, *Compositional Variation among Prehistoric Mussel Faunas of the Illinois River System*
9:00 Nikki A. Waters, *Developing a Regional Model of Rockshelter Exploitation*

GENERAL SESSION (5)
"Oneota"
La Crosse Center, Room D

9:30 Wendy K. Holtz-Leith, *Recent Excavations within the Sanford Archaeological District: An Oneota Village in the Heart of La Crosse*
9:45 James L. Theler and Edward Swanson, *Evidence for Oneota Winter Occupations at La Crosse, Wisconsin*
10:00 Jonathan D. Baker, *Oneota Bone Grease Processing at the Krause Site (47Lc41)*
10:15 Constance Arzigian, *Seasonal Interpretations of Oneota Occupations from Floral Remains*
10:30 Colin M. Betts, *Shell Temper and Earthen Mounds: Mound Use and Construction in the La Crosse Region Oneota Tradition*
10:45 Mark E. Bruhy and Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, *Oneota Presence in Northern Wisconsin: The Zarling Lake Site (47 FR-186)*
11:00 Dan Wendt, *A Late Prehistoric Boundary at the Mississippi River: Triangular Projectile Point Variation in the Red Wing Locality of Pierce County, Wisconsin, and Goodhue County, Minnesota*
11:15 Douglas K. Jackson, *Recent Investigations at the Hoxie Farm Site, an Upper Mississippian Huber Phase Site in Cook County, Illinois*

POSTER SESSION (6)
La Crosse Center, Commons Area
9 A.M. to 11 A.M.

Eric Bailey, *Source Identification of Lithic Material in Paleo-Indian Assemblages*
A. J. Hill-Ariens and Blair Henley, *Chert Sourcing Analysis of Three Late Archaic Occupations in Southwest Ohio*
Luther Leith, *Identification and Analysis of a Buried Prairie Soil at the Ernie Banks Archaeological Site, Vernon County, Wisconsin*
Wendy Munson and Michael Scullin, *The Cahokia State Ag Extension Service Test Plot 2001*

LUNCH
On your own.

SYMPOSIUM (7)
"Aztalan 2001: A Space and Place Odyssey"
La Crosse Center, Room A
Organizer: Lynne Goldstein

1:10 Lynne Goldstein, *Introduction*
1:15 Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, *You Are What You Eat: Mississippian Diet at Aztalan*
1:30 Peter Cunningham, *There's No Place Like Home: Domestic Architecture at Aztalan*
1:45 Jody Dudash and Laura Halverson, *Ceramics from the 2001 Excavations at Aztalan*
2:00 Brad Sekedat, *Aztalan: Projectile Point Usage and Dispersal*
2:15 Peter N. Peregrine and Nicholas Sodemann, *New Light on the Aztalan "Crematorium"*
2:30 Lynne Goldstein and Robert Brinkmann, *A Mississippian "Sculptuary": Processing Pits & Sculpted Surfaces South of the Northwest Pyramidal Mound*
2:45 **BREAK**
3:00 Sarah Lynn Surface-Evans, *Preliminary Discussion of Excavations in the Eastern River Bank Precinct of Aztalan*
3:15 Gene S. Gant and Cassandra J. Williams, *The Eastern Mound Group at Aztalan: GIS and Soils Analysis*
3:30 Robert Brinkmann and Lynne Goldstein, *The Eastern Mound Group at Aztalan: Rethinking Barrett's Interpretation*
3:45 Kira Kaufmann, William Kean, Ron Boukroup, and Joy Loughry, *Electrical Remote Sensing at Aztalan State Park*
4:00 Donald H. Gaff, *Good or Evil: A Moral Assessment of Aztalan through Landscape*
4:15 John E. Kelly, *Discussant*

SYMPOSIUM (8)

"Archaic Research in the Upper Midwest"

La Crosse Center, Room B

Organizer: Steven R. Kuehn

1:00 Steven R. Kuehn, *8,000 Years of Forgotten Prehistory: The Overlooked Archaic in the Upper Midwest*

1:15 David W. Benn, *Digging Up Archaic Households in Iowa*

1:30 Joe B. Thompson, *The Middle-to-Late Archaic Transition on the McNeal Fan, Muscatine County, Iowa*

1:45 Scott J. Demel, *Prehistoric Occupation within the Coastal Zone of Lake Michigan: A Regional View of the Garrison Site, Lake County, Illinois*

2:00 Madeleine Evans, *Implications of the Archaic Lithic Assemblage from the Tree Row Site in Fulton County, Illinois*

2:15 Shane Vanderford, *Archaeological Investigations at the Graham Farm Site (11CO83), a Late Archaic Camp Site in East-Central Illinois*

2:30 **BREAK**

2:45 William A. Lovis, James A. Robertson, and G. William Monaghan, *Late Archaic Settlement from Riverine and Coastal Contexts in the Upper Great Lakes: A Case Study from the Lower Saginaw River in Bay City, Michigan*

3:00 Robert A. Cook and William A. Lovis, *Late Archaic Adaptations Along the Fluctuating Margin of Saginaw Bay 3000 to 1500 B.C.: Lithic Analysis of Sites 20BY387 and 20BY28*

3:15 Thomas C. Pleger, *The Importance of Fishing in Old Copper and Red Ocher Complex Subsistence Strategies in the Western Great Lakes*

3:30 Steven R. Kuehn, *Defining the Temporal Boundaries of the Middle Archaic: Old and New Evidence from Southern Wisconsin*

3:45 Vicki L. Twinde, *Recent Developments of Upland Archaic Sites in the Driftless Area of Wisconsin*

4:00 Ryan J. Howell, *Archaic Habitations of the Interior Driftless Area: Evidence from the Upper La Crosse River*

4:15 Sarah Lynn Surface-Evans, *Interpreting Archaic Settlement Patterns within a Changing Landscape: A Geoarchaeological Perspective*

GENERAL SESSION (9)
"Protohistoric/Historic"
La Crosse Center, Room C

1:00 Jodie O'Gorman, Melody Nowaczyk, Arunima Kashyap, and Lisa Robinson, *Evaluation of Huron Longhouses at the Marquette Mission site in St. Ignace, Michigan*

1:15 Cynthia Adkins, *Further Archaeobotanical Analysis of a Seventeenth Century Huron Village*

1:30 Jeffrey A. Behm, *The East Meskwaki Village (47-Wn-754), Winnebago County, Wisconsin*

1:45 Robert F. Sasso, *Cultures at Rest on a Simmons: Archaeological Explorations at Simmons Island, Kenosha, Wisconsin*

2:00 Kathleen L. Ehrhardt, Larry Grantham, and Robert J. Speakman, *Investigating Illinois/Chiwere Siouan Interaction in the Late Protohistoric Midcontinent*

2:15 Michael S. Nassaney, William M. Cremin, Yolanda Rico, and Jose A. Brandao, *The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: Exploring the Contact Period in Southwest Michigan*

2:30 **BREAK**

2:45 Robert Birmingham, *Fort Blue Mounds: A Black Hawk War Fortification*

3:00 Edward R. Swanson, *Domestic Animal Remains Recovered from Second Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin*

3:15 Melissa Reynolds, *Floral Analysis of Second Fort Crawford (47Cr247)*

3:30 James M. Collins, *A Winnebago Sugar Camp in the Neutral Ground, Northeast Iowa*

3:45 Christopher M. Schoen, *Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 13PK61, Des Moines, Iowa*

4:00 Chris Glidden and David Stinson, *The Mystique of Yet Another Pit Feature*

Sunday, Oct. 14, 2001 • 8 A.M. to 11 A.M.

SYMPOSIUM (10)
"An American Bottom Odyssey"
La Crosse Center, Room A
Organizers: John E. Kelly and James Brown

8:00 John E. Kelly, *The University of Michigan Investigations in the American Bottom and Cahokia*
8:15 John E. Kelly and James Brown, *Cahokia's Mound 34 Revisited: The Significance of the 1950 University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology Excavations*
8:30 William Iseminger, Mary Beth Trubitt, and Timothy Baumann, *In Pursuit of Cahokia's Central Palisade: The 2001 Investigations*
8:45 Robin Machiran, *The East St. Louis Mound Group Revisited*
9:00 Michael Morelock and John E. Kelly, *The East St. Louis Mound Group and the Significance of the Sixth Street Excavations*
9:15 Mary Vermilion, *The Context of Ramey Knives from the Moorehead Phase Occupation at the Lloyd Site*
9:30 **BREAK**
9:45 Toi Saale, *A Preliminary Report on the Late Emergent Mississippian-Early Mississippian Mees-Nochta Site Investigations*
10:00 Edwin R. Hajic and Steven R. Ahler, *Preliminary Soil-Geomorphic Results on the Origin of Sugarloaf Mound Fill, Collinsville, Illinois*
10:15 Kathleen Stahlman, *A Prehistory of the Gillman Rock Shelter (23JE680) in Jefferson County, Missouri*
10:30 James Stoltman and George Milner, *Discussants*

SYMPOSIUM (11)
"Interdisciplinary Archaeology in the Western Lake Superior Basin"
La Crosse Center, Room B
Organizers: Susan C. Mulholland and David Woodward

8:15 Susan C. Mulholland, *Interdisciplinary Archaeology in Practice*
8:30 Robert C. Donahue, *Total Phosphate Concentrations as Occupation Markers in Northern Forest Soils*
8:45 Brian Klawiter, *Lake of the Woods Rhyolite—A Source of Lithic Confusion*
9:00 Jon Nelson, *Knife Lake Siltstone*
9:15 Stephen L. Mulholland, *Debitage, a Temporal Diagnostic in Northeastern Minnesota or, When Can a Flake Tell Time?*
9:30 **BREAK**

Adkins, Cynthia (Michigan State University) (9)
Further Archaeobotanical Analysis of a Seventeenth Century Huron Village

Archaeobotanical remains recovered from excavations conducted intermittently since 1971 at the Tionontate Huron village known as Marquette Mission in St. Ignace, Michigan, help to form a subsistence pattern for the Huron people during the period of A.D. 1671-1701. This paper focuses on archaeobotanical remains from a single pit feature positioned in the interior of a longhouse structure. Presence or absence of expected botanical remains is compared to structurally similar features. Botanical signatures from spatially distinct features (immediately outside the structure and approximately 15 meters from the longhouse) are also compared.

Ahler, Steven R. (see Hajic, Edwin R.)

Alt, Susan (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Identity, Tradition and Individuality in Cahokia's Uplands

In the last few years, several upland sites of the Richland complex, located approximately 10-20 miles east of Cahokia, have been excavated, greatly increasing information about people, places and events at the time of the rise of Cahokia. The picture that these sites present, of differences and similarities with settlements in and around Cahokia, is one of much greater variability than accepted models of Mississippianization have previously taken into account. Embedded in these differences and similarities are clues as to how people maintained and negotiated change in community relationships and identities in a rapidly changing social and political landscape.

Amick, Daniel S. (Loyola University, Chicago), **Thomas J. Loebel** (University of Illinois, Chicago) **and Rochelle Lurie** (Midwest Archaeological Research Services) (2)
Final Field Report on the Hawk's Nest Site (11L344) in Northeastern Illinois

Excavations and collections over several years at this upland plowzone site yielded thousands of lithic artifacts, dominated by Clovis-Gainey debris. Subdivision construction has now terminated this complex investigation history. Hawk's Nest represents a key source of information about early lifeways in the Upper Midwest. Although artifacts seem confined to the plowzone, discrete horizontal clustering and vertical sorting occur. Lithic analysis and site geomorphology indicate these Paleoindian occupants moved upstream along southwestern flowing drainages and settled temporarily on this south-facing slope adjacent to a wetland prior to conducting planned hunting. This interpretation may suggest logistically organized settlement consistent with caribou hunting.

Arzigian, Constance (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (5)
Seasonal Interpretations of Oneota Occupations from Floral Remains

Recent excavations at two Oneota sites, the Krause site and 7th Street site in La Crosse, Wisconsin, have provided evidence of small periodic fall/winter occupation of village sites, as well as the more substantial summer habitation normally seen with these farming communities. A large semi-subterranean feature excavated at the Krause site during 2000 is proposed as a winter house structure. Associated features from this site as well as selected features from other excavations suggest assemblages of floral resources that may serve as seasonal indicators.

Bailey, Eric (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (6)
Source Identification of Lithic Material in Paleo-Indian Assemblages

Several Paleo-Indian artifact assemblages of Western Wisconsin contain artifacts made from a blue-green chert of undetermined origin. The source of these artifacts may be in the Niagara formation of Door County in Eastern Wisconsin. Using the comparative lithic collections of the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, the unidentified material is compared to possible source matches. Preliminary interpretation suggests that this material corresponds with Silurian Chert Type II of the Door County Niagara Formation. Future research is planned to undertake archeometric testing, including laser ablation.

Baker, Jonathan D. (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (5)
Oneota Bone Grease Processing at the Krause Site (47Lc41)

During the summer of 2000, salvage excavations at the Krause Site (47Lc41) uncovered three Oneota refuse pits containing piles of crushed deer and elk bone. All of the bones are heavily battered and show evidence of green bone fracturing. The remains are interpreted as resulting from bone grease production, an activity that is quite rare throughout the upper Midwest. Dentition found among the deer remains indicates a late-fall to early-winter kill.

Baumann, Timothy (see Iseminger, William)

Behm, Jeffery A. (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh) (9)
The East Meskwaki Village (47-Wn-754), Winnebago County, Wisconsin

Between 1680 and 1730 the Meskwaki (Fox Indians) controlled the central Fox River of eastern Wisconsin and dominated the Fur Trade. A 1730 French map identifies three Meskwaki villages: the Grand Village (Bell site, 47-Wn-9) on the south shore of Big Lake Butte des Morts; a smaller village near the confluence of the Fox and Wolf rivers (now inundated and not relocated); and a village (the East Meskwaki Village, 47-Wn-754) on the southwest shore of Lake Winnebago. Unlike the Bell site, the East Meskwaki Village was dispersed, occupied only seasonally, and established only a few years before 1730.

Benn, David W. (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.) (8)
Digging Up Archaic Households in Iowa

This presentation is a careful look at methods and results of piece-plotting artifacts within households in excavations of Archaic and other prehistoric sites in Iowa. The goal is to illustrate the regularities of human activities in all manner of prehistoric households and to assign gender to some of the activity areas. Throughout the paper I emphasize that excavation blocks must be large enough to encompass entire households, with the ultimate goal of illuminating human activities in whole communities.

Betts, Colin M. (Luther College) (5)
Shell Temper and Earthen Mounds: Mound Use and Construction in the La Crosse Region Oneota Tradition

Oneota materials found in mound contexts in the La Crosse region have traditionally been attributed to syncretic processes resulting either from Oneota/Woodland interaction or the attempts by intrusive Oneota groups to establish legitimacy. However, a comprehensive documentation of the nature of Oneota mound use and construction in this region shows that these traditional explanations are largely insufficient. Instead, it illustrates that mound use and construction was more intensive than previously recognized and, in some circumstances, more readily explained as the product of cultural continuity rather than the co-opting of Woodland traits by intrusive Oneota peoples.

Birk, Douglas (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology) (Plenary Session)
The Archaeology of the Early Historic Fur Trade in the Upper Mississippi Drainage

Fur trade archaeologists in the Midwest typically study the nature and impacts of early Euroamerican presence as well as Indian-trader relations. Over the years, they have become increasingly proficient in locating and identifying specific sites, understanding the role of places and materials within exchange

and transportation systems, and defining other factors or conditions that shaped human behavior. Many recent advances in fur trade archaeology involve a rethinking of old data. Some ongoing projects are discussed to show how archaeologists now use a broad range of evidence to address contact and colonialism in the Upper Mississippi region.

Birmingham, Robert (Wisconsin Historical Society) (9)
Fort Blue Mounds: A Black Hawk War Fortification

This paper presents the results of a decade long, public participation project to relocate and determine the physical layout of Fort Blue Mounds. The fort was built in the spring of 1832 by lead miner setters during the famous Black Hawk War and it played an important role in that conflict.

Booth, Don, Timothy Pauketat and Andrew Fortier (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Competitors or Colleagues: The Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Group

The East St. Louis Mound group holds the distinction of being the second largest Mississippian mound group in the Eastern Woodlands. Long thought destroyed, excavations sponsored by the Illinois Department of Transportation have shown that considerable portions of the site are still intact under present day East St. Louis. These investigations have revealed the presence of prepared plazas, mounds, massive postpits, walls, and numerous structures. These remains have provided a new perspective on the relationship of these mound centers within the Cahokian polity.

Boszhardt, Robert (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (Plenary Session)
Rock Art of the Upper Mississippi Valley

The Upper Mississippi River Valley contains thousands of rock exposures, hundreds of rock shelters and caves, and a high incidence of rock art sites. Upper Mississippi River Valley rock art was noted by early explorers and documented through the 19th and 20th centuries, with new discoveries continuing to be made. Recent interpretations of this growing body of information address cultural affiliation and chronology based on stylistic markers and the first direct absolute dates. Some glyphs can be confidently affiliated with Late Woodland, Mississippian and Oneota cultures.

Boukroup, Ron (see Kaufmann, Kira)

Brandao, Jose A. (see Nassaney, Michael S.)

Brinkmann, Robert (University of South Florida), **and Lynne Goldstein** (Michigan State University) (7)
The Eastern Mound Group at Aztalan: Rethinking Barrett's Interpretation

In 1933, S.A. Barrett described a series of mounds he identified as an "enclosure" on the east side of the Crawfish River at Aztalan, Wisconsin, a Mississippian archaeological site noted for its earthworks, palisades, and unique artifact assemblages. The area of the "enclosure" is interesting in that it is directly across the river from the main concentration of Mississippian settlement at Aztalan. In the summer of 2001, the area of the "enclosure" was reevaluated, mapped, and described. Based upon field observations it is believed that the area consists of a series of disturbed Late Woodland effigy mounds.

Brinkmann, Robert (see Goldstein, Lynne)

Brown, James (see Kelly, John E.)

Bruhy, Mark E. (USDA Forest Service), **and Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy** (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) (5)
Oneota Presence in Northern Wisconsin: The Zarling Lake Site (47 FR-186)

The Zarling Lake Site (47 Fr-186) is located in northeastern Wisconsin, along a ridge that divides the headwaters of the Oconto and Wolf rivers. It was initially identified as an Oneota settlement based on ceramic similarities with those of Mero Complex assemblages, and a 16th century radiocarbon date from a house floor. Recent excavations and radiocarbon samples from the site extend occupation back to the 10th century A.D. The ceramics, dates and settlement/subsistence data are discussed in light of Overstreet's (2001) recent review of Emergent Oneota, and Moffat's (1997) classification of the Zarling Lake Phase.

Burks, Jarrod (see Pederson, Jennifer)

Butler, Brian M. (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale) (3)
Monuments in the Hills: Some Thoughts on Late Woodland Settlement and Political Organization in the Lower Ohio Valley

A group of unusual sites in the uplands has assumed growing importance in our views of the later Late Woodland period of the lower Ohio Valley. The 'stone fort" sites have long been known but still resist easy interpretation. More recently, two large and very unusual site complexes have come to the fore. Like the 'stone forts", these sites are situated on isolated sandstone knobs, but lack wall features and exhibit evidence of sustained, intensive occupation with numerous stone burial mounds. These sites raise some intriguing questions about the nature of late Late Woodland political organization in the region.

Carr, Dillon (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (2)
A Survey of Late Paleoindian Projectile Points in Western Wisconsin

Utilizing private collections within the Driftless Area of western Wisconsin, this study focuses on Late Paleoindian projectile points. Five separate areas, defined by collector territories, were examined in regards to Late Paleoindian point types and raw material composition of the collections. This data is used to highlight patterns in raw material usage, and to help define ranges for specific point styles within the Driftless Area.

Collins, James M. (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) (9)
A Winnebago Sugar Camp in the Neutral Ground, Northeast Iowa

At the insistence of the U.S. Government, the Winnebago tribe occupied a portion of northeastern Iowa known as the Neutral Ground during the decade of the 1840s. Fort Atkinson and the Turkey River Subagency were established in 1840 for administration of government and Indian affairs in the Neutral Ground. This paper documents current evidence for a mid-1840s Winnebago maple sugar camp in the Neutral Ground.

Conrad, Lawrence A. (Western Illinois University) (12)
Return to the Town at the Edge of the World

The second season at the Hildemeyer site, the northernmost of the contiguous Middle Mississippian towns, has put the previously excavated, large, bone-filled pit into a better cultural context and resulted in the excavation of a midden and numerous storage pits from an earlier Middle Mississippian component as well as a complex of burned buildings associated with the later component across the square from the platform mound. The fact that the building was dismantled and burned and that numerous high-quality plate and effigy bowl sherds were within and immediately without supports the hypothesis that it was a public structure.

Cook, Robert A., and William A. Lovis (Michigan State University) (8)
Late Archaic Adaptations Along the Fluctuating Margin of Saginaw Bay 3000 to 1500 B.C.: Lithic Analysis of Sites 20BY387 and 20BY28

Research at Bay City, Michigan, has investigated two Late Archaic site components that span the transition between the Lakes Nipissing and Algoma high water stages. Radiocarbon dates and associated lithic assemblages were recovered from two locales associated with these high water stages. These data indicate that although both Late Archaic locales are the result of short-term seasonal use, projectile point styles, reduction strategies and raw material uses shifted during their span of occupation. Following a summary of the analytical findings, these data are employed to refine established models of Late Archaic adaptations in the Saginaw region.

Cowan, Frank L. (University of Cincinnati), and **Ted S. Sunderhaus** (Cincinnati Museum Center) (3)
Dating Wooden Architecture at the Hopewellian Stubbs Earthworks

The Stubbs Earthworks in southwestern Ohio have yielded the largest and most diverse single-site sample of wooden architectural remains yet known for Ohio Hopewell. Radiocarbon age estimates confirm the Hopewellian age of several architectural forms, provide a fundamental chronological framework for understanding architectural diversity, and give clues to the duration of site use.

Cremin, William M. (see Nassaney, Michael S.)

Cunningham, Peter (Michigan State University) (7)
There's No Place Like Home: Domestic Architecture at Aztalan

Architectural analyses at Aztalan have emphasized the mounds and palisades at the expense of domestic architecture. This paper examines the variety of houses that have been excavated at Aztalan, looking at the diversity of designs, content, and arrangement across the landscape. A brief survey of Late Woodland and Mississippian domestic structures from other sites in the upper Midwest will be presented to place the houses of Aztalan in regional and cultural context. This presentation also includes an overview of the evidence for a structure discovered during the 2001 Aztalan excavations.

Dancey, William (see Pederson, Jennifer)

Demel, Scott J. (The Chicago Field Museum) (8)
Prehistoric Occupation within the Coastal Zone of Lake Michigan: A Regional View of the Garrison Site, Lake County, Illinois

Lake Michigan's fluctuating water levels and microclimate influenced the coastal zone environment and the regional prehistoric settlement options in northeastern Illinois. This paper explores the coastal zone as a potential settlement magnet, offering unique and diverse resources and subsistence opportunities. Despite lake level fluctuations, erosion events, and modern development a predictive model of coastal zone settlement is used to further understand remnant settlement patterns and overlap zones. Data from sites such as Garrison (11L337) provide opportunities for refinements in settlement systems, paleoenvironmental reconstructions, and lake level models, as well as for the compilation of archaeological correlates and coastal zone indicator species.

Donahue, Robert C. (University of Minnesota Duluth) (11)
Total Phosphate Concentrations as Occupation Markers in Northern Forest Soils

Stratigraphically separated occupation zones are often hard to identify in thin soils on till and glaciofluvial sediments. The often acidic soils preclude organic remains, and archaeological deposits are often thin. Normal methods of sediment analysis cannot always mark occupation floors. Phosphorus, a material added to the soil system by human occupation, is quickly "fixed" in the soil matrix and remains in place, resisting leaching. Measurements of Total Inorganic Phosphorus can mark occupation zones. At the Fish Lake Dam Site in St. Louis County, Minnesota, this technique in combination with lithic analysis shows the vertical distribution of occupation.

Dudash, Jody (Michigan State University), **and Laura Halverson** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) (7)
Ceramics from the 2001 Excavations at Aztalan

The 2001 excavations at Aztalan produced an unusual ceramic type. In association with shell-tempered Mississippian ware, and in a single component context, a thick, dense, grit-tempered, possibly net-impressed ceramic was recovered in some quantity. The thickness of the sherds contrasts with the rest of the ceramics recovered. This paper presents the results of our preliminary analysis. We will attempt to place this ceramic type within a broader regional context, as well as in context with other ceramics collected from Aztalan. Included will be a reexamination of extant collections to determine whether this type has been recovered elsewhere on the site.

Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn C. (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) (7)
You Are What You Eat: Mississippian Diet at Aztalan

Preliminary analysis of floral remains from the Aztalan site (47 Je-1), Jefferson County, Wisconsin, suggests a subsistence pattern distinct to the Mississippian population of the region. The pattern is evidenced through comparative analysis with contemporary Late Woodland, Mississippian and Upper Mississippian sites in southern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois.

Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn C. (see Bruhy, Mark E.)

Ehrhardt, Kathleen L. (New York University), **Larry Grantham** (Missouri Department of Natural Resources), **and Robert J. Speakman** (Missouri University Research Reactor) (9)
Investigating Illinois/Chiwere Siouan Interaction in the Late Protohistoric Midcontinent

Our project investigates the nature and extent of protohistoric Illinois' social interaction with their Siouan neighbors during the earliest phases of European impact. Using an archaeometric approach, we submitted a 166-artifact ceramic sample to neutron activation analysis at the Missouri University Research Reactor in order to establish reliably local and nonlocal sources for the clays. The sample included representative Illinois ceramics (Danner) and Chiwere Siouan types (Allamakee Trailed) from the Iliniwek Village State Historic Site and from roughly contemporaneous Oneota and Illinois sites in Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Results are interpreted within contexts of trade, slavetaking, adoption, and/or intermarriage.

Emerson, Thomas E. (ITARP, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
An Introduction to Cahokia 2001

The basic cultural and chronological framework established by the FAI-270 Mitigation Project for the American Bottom in the early 1980s has become an interpretative standard for midcontinental prehistory. However large-scale research projects have continued at a rapid pace and have revealed additional data that has revised many earlier interpretations. This is especially true concerning the complexity of the Late Woodland groups predating Cahokia. Additionally our comprehension of the Cahokian settlement system, exchange patterns, and iconography have been drastically altered by recent excavations and museum research. This information provides new insights into Cahokian emergence and expansion.

Emerson, Thomas E., Mary Hynes, Sarah Wisseman (ITARP, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), **and Randall Hughes** (Illinois State Geological Survey) (1)
PIMA Technology and Cahokia Flint Clay Figures in the Upper Mississippi River Valley

The Southeast has been considered the source of the large red stone effigy pipes produced by Mississippian peoples. X-ray diffraction and complementary analyses by our research group proved that the 12th century AD specimens at Cahokia were produced from Missouri flint clays. Based on these findings we have continued our research to investigate the sources of stone used for red stone effigies. This investigation has been performed using a non-destructive spectroscopic PIMA technology. Our analysis indicates a Cahokia source. However, unlike the situation in the Southeast, few large red stone figures seemed to have move out of Cahokia into the UMRV.

Evans, Madeleine (ITARP, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (8)
Implications of the Archaic Lithic Assemblage from the Tree Row Site in Fulton County, Illinois

The lithic assemblage from the Archaic component at the Tree Row site is remarkable for its numbers of side-notched projectile points—many from dated context—and groundstone axes. Other materials collected include bannerstones and copper. In association with the remains of over 100 individuals and nearly 300 pit features, this assemblage takes on particular interest. A focus on woodworking activities is apparent. The extent to which tools were used is notable as are by-products left at the site. This paper addresses the nature of the Tree Row Archaic occupation as seen through the lithic assemblage as a whole.

Evans, Madeleine, and Douglas Jackson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Cahokia's Upland Villages

ITARP investigated the Grossmann site, a Mississippian village site in the uplands near O'Fallon, Illinois, in the late 1990s. Excavation of a portion of the site revealed two feature clusters separated by roughly 150 m. One of the clusters is a large, fairly dense concentration of structures and associated features. A diverse array of structures is present in this part of the site. We address the question of Grossmann's integration into the Mississippian phenomenon centered at Cahokia by examining the projected community layout, and compare the ceramic and lithic assemblages with contemporary sites in the American Bottom proper.

Florin, Frank (Florin Cultural Resource Service) (2)
Late Paleoindians of Minnesota

Research conducted on approximately 400 Late Paleoindian projectile points from Minnesota provides preliminary data on projectile point typology, lithic material use, site location, and relationships with Late Paleoindian complexes from the Plains and Eastern Woodlands. This paper discusses the results of the research and provides a summary of vegetation changes that occurred during the Late Paleoindian period (10,500 B.P. to 8000 B.P.) in Minnesota.

Fortier, Andrew C. (ITARP, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
The Spirit of 776: Late Woodland Identities and Societal Diversity on the Eve of the "Big Bang"

During AD 650-1050 the cultural landscape of the American Bottom underwent a series of significant societal and economic transformations. This Late Woodland period is marked by diversity of technological, subsistence, settlement formats, and multitudinous uses of the natural environment. A number of distinct identities, traditions, and cultural practices can be observed during this period, the product of intense interaction and isolation. The sudden shift at A.D.1050 from a diverse mosaic of Terminal Late Woodland societies to one of Cahokian hegemony highlights the "big bang" nature of this transition, that contradicts a model of emergent evolutionary change.

Gaff, Donald H. (Michigan State University) (7)
Good or Evil: A Moral Assessment of Aztalan through Landscape

This paper employs Robert Sack's Geographical Theory of Morality to investigate Aztalan. By focusing on landscape as place, one might be able to determine the effectiveness of place, but more importantly, one might also be able to assess the goodness (or evilness) of place. By projecting Sack's moral theory into prehistory, we might be able to gain insight into the past that is otherwise unavailable. This paper seeks to outline a Geographical Theory of Morality and determine its applicability to archaeological contexts. The case of Aztalan will then be approached and analyzed with this theory, and the results evaluated.

Galloy, Joseph M. (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Late Woodland Ceramics and Social Interaction in the American Bottom

American Bottom researchers have long commented on the apparent homogeneity of Patrick phase ceramic assemblages, which is thought to be the product of intense regional social interaction. Although some have hinted at its potential, the analysis of intra-regional Patrick phase ceramic variation and its possible social implications have largely gone unexplored. This paper synthesizes both new and old data from Patrick phase assemblages from the American Bottom area, revealing local variation in attributes such as vessel form, rim shape, orifice diameter, and decoration. These differences appear to delineate corporate boundaries and offer insights into corresponding subsistence and land tenure systems.

Gant, Gene S., and Cassandra J. Williams (University of South Florida) (7)
The Eastern Mound Group at Aztalan: GIS and Soils Analysis

In order to assess the mounds present at Barrett's "enclosure" on the east bank of the Crawfish River at Aztalan, a series of 216 soil probes were taken on a 5 and 10 meter grid. Data collected from each probe included information on horizon type, thickness, color, texture, and consistency. These data were then attached to points on a GIS and a series of maps were created. The more prominent features mapped and described by S.A. Barrett in 1933 are clearly apparent on the GIS maps. However, the more subtle feature of the "enclosure" is not readily discernible.

Glidden, Chris (Ball State University), **and David Stinson** (Martin University) (9)
The Mystique of Yet Another Pit Feature

The mystique of pit features is illustrated by the excavation of a depression found at the edge of the Fall Creek River Valley and near the suspected dwelling of one of the first rural settlers to the Indianapolis area. Archaeological excavations have revealed a large staining of soil extending more than 2 meters below the surface. Although finding the bottom of the feature and defining its original purpose must wait until the 2002 field season, much can be learned now about the occupants of this land through the artifacts and the soil contained within the boundaries of the feature.

Goldstein, Lynne (Michigan State University), **and Robert Brinkmann** (University of South Florida) (7)
A Mississippian "Sculptuary": Processing Pits & Sculpted Surfaces South of the Northwest Pyramidal Mound

In 1996, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee investigated visible patterns of large ovals at Aztalan just south of the Northwest pyramidal mound. This area of the site had never been excavated. Our excavations revealed the existence of large, deep, oval processing pits containing exotic items, matting, and some human remains. These pits appeared to be on a terraced area of land, possibly representing a sculpted surface. In 2001, Michigan State University cored the area systematically to determine whether such a deliberately sculpted surface could be identified as such. This unusual feature is described and termed a "sculptuary," to highlight both its ceremonial and landscape-altered features.

Goldstein, Lynne (see Brinkmann, Robert)

Grantham, Larry (see Ehrhardt, Kathleen L)

Green, William (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) (12)
Chiwere Sociopolitical Complexity?: Reconciling Mythology and Archaeology

Interpretations of Chiwere mythology indicate sociopolitical complexity – hierarchical organization and social stratification – in these groups' past. Little archaeological evidence of such complexity appears at Oneota and Late Woodland sites. Middle Mississippian sociopolitical organization was congruent with the complexity reflected in Chiwere mythology, but does this necessarily indicate an ancestor-descendant relationship? An alternative interpretation suggests that ritual adoption and extensive fictive-kin networks fostered appropriation of Mississippian myths among many groups. Chiwere mythology may reflect relations of organization among and promoted by Middle Mississippian elites, adopted syncretically as a set of ideological elements into the oral traditions of proto-Chiwere and other peoples.

Hajic, Edwin R, and Steven R. Ahler (Quaternary Studies Center, Illinois State Museum) (10)
Preliminary Soil-Geomorphic Results on the Origin of Sugarloaf Mound Fill, Collinsville, Illinois

Sugarloaf Mound is the southernmost of a pair of substantial conical mounds built on the eastern bluff of the Mississippi Valley, overlooking Cahokia Mounds to the southwest. Soil-geomorphic investigations of the mound and surrounding area, in conjunction with topographic mapping, are currently underway to determine the origin of mound fill. Early results from strategically located hand probe transects address whether a westerly descending spur fronting the mound is natural; the presence of fill platforms sculpted on certain sides of the mound; the occurrence of human remains; and, mound fill of mixed soil material in the mound foot slope position.

Halverson, Laura (see Dudash, Jody)

Hamilton, Scott (Lakehead University), **and Bev Nicholson** (Brandon University) (11)
Late Woodland Adaptation Strategies in the Northeastern Plains of Southern Manitoba

Over the past two thousand years, several Middle and Late Woodland archaeological entities made an appearance in the northeastern Plains. While evincing a variety of foraging strategies in the forests of the upper Mississippi River and Upper Great Lakes regions, Manitoba Woodland archaeological sites often (but not always) demonstrate a specialization in communal bison hunting. We explore the implications of this socio-economic shift in terms of technology and land use.

Hargrave, Eve A., and Kristin Hedman (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Revisiting American Bottom Mississippian Mortuary Behavior

Milner's 1984 study of the American Bottom cemeteries provided a critical basis for identifying the relationship between mortuary behavior and social and temporal changes occurring at Cahokia. Recent excavations of several late prehistoric cemeteries in the American Bottom uplands as well as reanalysis of older American Bottom mortuary collections permit a reevaluation of Mississippian mortuary patterns. The results reveal that mortuary patterns were more complex than previously determined and were likely influenced by a number of factors including local tradition, social status and ethnicity, and the rise and fall of Cahokia.

Hargrave, Eve A. (see Hedman, Kristin)

Hedman, Kristin, and Eve A. Hargrave (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Inter- and Intra-site Comparisons of Mississippian Diet in the American Bottom: Results of Recent Stable Isotope Analysis of Bone Collagen and Apatite

Stable isotopic analysis of human bone can refine dietary reconstructions based on traditional floral and faunal evidence of subsistence. Previous isotopic research in the American Bottom (documenting the importance of C4 plants, i.e., corn) focused on analysis of bone collagen carbon only. Recent isotopic analysis of American Bottom populations utilizing data from collagen carbon and nitrogen and apatite carbon allows for a multi-dimensional analysis of prehistoric diet, more reflective of the whole diet. Inter- and intra-site comparisons of results address possible dietary differences within and between late Mississippian populations in the uplands and floodplains of the American Bottom.

Hedman, Kristin (see Hargrave, Eve A.)

Henley, Blair (see Hill-Ariens, A. J.)

Hill-Ariens, A. J., and Blair Henley (University of Cincinnati) (6)
Chert Sourcing Analysis of Three Late Archaic Occupations in Southwest Ohio

This study focuses on non-destructive sourcing methods of cortex analysis and raw material identification to examine lithic material from three Late Archaic occupations (4000-1500 BC) in southwest Ohio along the Ohio River to determine whether chert was acquired from local outcrops or was instead transported by human or geological means. Chert sourcing provides essential information for a comprehensive understanding of prehistoric archaeological sites and whether there is evidence for trade, resource procurement areas, or preference for specific raw materials.

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (5)
Recent Excavations within the Sanford Archaeological District: An Oneota Village in the Heart of La Crosse

In 1999 through 2001 a number of large scale excavations of Oneota sites have taken place within the Sanford Archaeological District (SAD) in La Crosse. The SAD is located within the older portion of the City of La Crosse, where site preservation in many cases is excellent. Urban renewal is now destroying this area. These excavations have questioned some notions on Oneota patterns, burial modes, and seasonality.

Howell, Ryan J. (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center) (8)
Archaic Habitations of the Interior Driftless Area: Evidence from the Upper La Crosse River

Archaic period occupations in the Driftless Area are documented in a series of well-known cave and rockshelter sites. However, until recently the other and arguably, primary component of Archaic period settlement patterns in the area, that of open-air camps and habitation sites, have remained relatively unknown and enigmatic. This paper discusses the results of test excavations of Archaic open-air habitation sites from the Upper La Crosse River, a primary drainage of the interior Driftless Area. Preliminary evidence for the use of a unique ground-stone tool kit and the presence of large-size pit features within small Archaic campsites is presented.

Hughes, Randall (see Emerson, Thomas E.)

Hynes, Mary R. (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Beyond Appearance: Petrographic and X-Ray Diffraction Examination of Ramey Incised Pottery

It is generally accepted that Ramey Incised vessels were involved in ritual practices at Cahokia. The standardization of their iconographic messages suggest that they may have been centrally produced. The function and production of undecorated companion wares is less clear. Except for decorative motifs, Stirling phase ceramic types seem macroscopically similar in form, function, and composition. The variation within and between types is examined using thin section petrography and x-ray diffraction. This allows us to determine if Ramey pottery is derived from a common manufacturing source and has implications for craft production of elite and commoner wares during Cahokia's florescence.

Hynes, Mary (see Emerson, Thomas E.)

Iseminger, William (Cahokia Mounds Historic Site), **Mary Beth Trubitt** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey), **and Timothy Baumann** (University of Missouri at St. Louis) (10)
In Pursuit of Cahokia's Central Palisade: the 2001 Investigations

Fowler and Anderson originally verified the existence of Cahokia's palisades in 1966, and this resulted in over three decades of investigations locating sections of at least four constructions of the eastern and southern segments of this fortification. With support from the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society, the past four years have been focused on identifying the western wall of this monumental construction. This paper describes this past season's work along the western wall and a return to the northeast corner to begin following the northern wall.

Jackson, Douglas K. (ITARP, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (5)
Recent Investigations at the Hoxie Farm Site, an Upper Mississippian Huber Phase Site in Cook County, Illinois

The Hoxie Farm site (11CK4) is an extensive, intensively occupied Upper Mississippian site in southern Cook County, Illinois. Proposed plans by the Illinois Department of Transportation to widen a segment of I-80/94 have provided the opportunity for University of Illinois ITARP researchers to examine a narrow corridor through the site. The excavations have encountered extensive midden and feature deposits producing lithic, ceramic, and faunal artifacts typical of the Huber phase. This paper represents a field report of the current excavations at this important site.

Jackson, Douglas (see Evans, Madeleine)

Kashyap, Arunima (see O'Gorman, Jodie)

Kaufmann, Kira, William Kean, Ron Boukroup, and Joy Loughry (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (7)
Electrical Remote Sensing at Aztalan State Park

An electrical remote sensing survey was conducted at Aztalan State Park to ascertain if this methodology would produce electrical signatures of Late Woodland or Mississippian sub-surface features. Three different types of electrical remote sensing were applied, and the data were input into Arcview GIS. Electrical conductivity was the most efficient application. Conductivity produced electrical signatures of Mississippian sub-surface features, such as palisade walls, that could be confirmed with previous investigations. Electrical remote sensing is an effective method that has the potential to provide information about sub-surface features in a non-invasive manner and assist in long-term management goals.

Kean, William (see Kaufmann, Kira)

Kelly, Jamie (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (3)
Delineating the Temporal and Spatial Boundaries of Collared Ceramics

This paper examines the temporal and spatial distributions and the cultural associations of six collared ware varieties from northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. Currently, there is no consensus about when and where collared wares were first introduced into this region. A number of researchers believe that intrusive Late Woodland groups from the south introduced such wares into southern Wisconsin. Others propose a model where they developed locally out of the Effigy Mound Tradition. This presentation will not establish how collared wares were introduced. Rather, it will attempt to determine when and where the earliest collared wares appear within this region.

Kelly, John E. (Washington University) (10)
The University of Michigan Investigations in the American Bottom and Cahokia

Over the last two centuries numerous individuals and institutions have contributed to our understanding of the precontact Native American occupation of the American Bottom region. Eastern North America's preeminent scholar, James B. Griffin of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology (UMMA) was involved in many ways throughout his long and distinguished career in the American Bottom region. This paper examines the context of the UMMA field investigations at Cahokia and the American Bottom during the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Kelly, John E. (Washington University), Discussant (7)

Kelly, John E. (see Morelock, Michael)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University), **and James Brown** (Northwestern University) (10)
Cahokia's Mound 34 Revisited: The Significance of the 1950 University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology Excavations

An area tested at Cahokia during the 1950s by the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology (UMMA), was Mound 34. The excavations into this mound were focused on the site's ceramic chronology. At the time the results of this work did little to alter Cahokia's dichotomy of Old Village and Trappist. More important though, was the recovery of an engraved marine shell cup fragment. This past summer the authors returned to Mound 34 to relocate the UMMA test unit and establish the context of the shell. This paper will discuss our work at Mound 34 and the UMMA excavation unit.

Kennedy, Bill (Dayton Society of Natural History) (12)
Interpreting Fort Ancient Settlement Variability with Catchment Analysis

Fort Ancient populations relied heavily on maize and were subjected to stresses associated with intensive farming. Soil fertility was a limiting factor that prompted populations to relocate villages in the traditional manner associated with swidden agriculture. Catchment analysis was performed on approximately sixty sites to compare the relative fertility of local soil resources. Results indicate that previous studies, findings may not be applicable to all Fort Ancient sites, that fertile soil may not have been as available as previously thought, and a correlation was found indicating that large sites were restricted to areas of high soil fertility.

Klawiter, Brian (USDA Forest Service, Superior National Forest) (11)
Lake of the Woods Rhyolite—A Source of Lithic Confusion

A variety of lithic material types are represented in the archaeological materials from the Superior National Forest in northeastern Minnesota. Among these, the lithic type(s) called "Lake of the Woods Rhyolite" (LOWR) and "Lake of the Woods Chert" has been a particular source of confusion and misidentification. A recent perusal of the artifacts at the Forest has revealed a multitude of artifacts identified as LOWR which are actually a variety of other lithic types. Aided by raw material samples from the Lake of the Woods area and other sources, this paper seeks to distinguish between LOWR and its impostors.

Knox, J. C. (Geography Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison) (Plenary Session)
Holocene Alluvial History and Flood Episodes on the Upper Mississippi River

New radiocarbon ages indicate that many islands and floodplain landforms of the upper Mississippi River have been geographically stable during the Holocene. The alluvial record indicates floods between about 7000 and 5000 years ago were of relatively low variability and modest size, and larger than relatively smaller and highly variable floods that prevailed between about 5000 and 3000 years ago. Relatively larger floods returned after about 3000 years ago, but since then there have been three approximately two century-long episodes of relatively small floods, and a long general episode of small floods occurring between about 1300 and 900 years ago.

Koldehoff, Brad, Jeffery D. Kruchten, and Timothy R. Pauketat (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Early Risers, Emerald and Pfeffer: Recent Investigations at Two Early Mississippian Upland Centers

Recent investigations in the Illinois uplands east of Cahokia have shattered notions that the uplands were sparsely populated and of little import to developments in the American Bottom. Four mound centers, about a day's walk east of Cahokia, are situated in and along the central Silver Creek Valley. In summarizing the results of recent excavations at Emerald and Pfeffer, we demonstrate that these two centers rose to prominence early in the Cahokia sequence and that they hold little or no evidence of later Mississippian utilization. We argue that these two centers, as well as two later centers (Copper and Kuhn Station) developed at strategic points along overland trails that linked the American Bottom with the Wabash Valley and interior southern Illinois.

Koldehoff, Brad, and John A. Walthall (ITARP, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (2)
Settling In: Clovis and Dalton Land Use and Lithic Procurement in the Central Mississippi Valley

Lithic assemblages from 12 Central Mississippi Valley sites with Clovis and/or Dalton occupations were analyzed to investigate shifts in land-use patterns and social networks during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition. Chert type data indicate a decrease in the estimated annual ranges of Dalton groups compared to earlier Clovis groups. We argue that this reduction in mobility represents the initial "settling-in" of the landscape. Furthermore, we posit that this settling-in process fostered among Dalton groups reduced mobility and increased population densities, which in turn necessitated ritualized exchange as a means of alliance formation to help mediate potential interband conflicts and food shortfalls.

Kruchten, Jeffery D. (see Koldehoff, Brad)

Kuehn, Steven R. (Wisconsin Historical Society) (8)
8,000 Years of Forgotten Prehistory: The Overlooked Archaic in the Upper Midwest

In many respects, Archaic period archaeological research in the Upper Midwest lags behind that seen elsewhere in Eastern North America. With a few notable exceptions, the 8,000 years of Archaic prehistory remain a poorly known cultural entity in many areas. As a means of introducing the upcoming Archaic Research symposium, I will provide a brief overview of the current state of Archaic research in the region, as well as some thoughts for the future. It is hoped that the research discussed today provides the impetus for renewed interest in and investigation of Archaic life in the Upper Midwest.

Kuehn, Steven R. (Wisconsin State Historical Society) (8)
Defining the Temporal Boundaries of the Middle Archaic: Old and New Evidence from Southern Wisconsin

Recent investigations in southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, northeastern Iowa, and adjacent areas have generated a growing number of radiocarbon dates associated with Middle Archaic stage components. Over fifty new and previously reported radiocarbon dates are examined, in an attempt to secure the temporal boundaries of the Middle Archaic in the region. The dates presented are evaluated with regard for their contextual association, site location relevant to the study area, availability of the data, and other factors. The Middle Archaic stage manifests primarily during the period 4,000-2,000 B.C. in the region, somewhat later than seen elsewhere in the Midwest.

Leith, Luther (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (6)
Identification and Analysis of a Buried Prairie Soil at the Ernie Banks Archaeological Site, Vernon County, Wisconsin

This project evaluated a buried soil at the Ernie Banks site and analyzed the soil for cultural evidence. I conducted a particle size analysis, soil pH, total carbon (LOI), and percent organic carbon analysis, to determine if this soil formed under prairie vegetation. A stratigraphic column and soil profile samples were examined for micro-artifacts by screening the samples through a 1/4 inch screen and #10 sieve. I determined the soil horizon sequence as Ab, Bt, Bg. The research indicated that the buried soil containing artifacts was formed under prairie conditions.

Loebel, Thomas J. (University of Illinois at Chicago) (2)
Early Paleoindian Lithic Resource Use in the Western Great Lakes Basin

Regional patterning and direction in Early Paleoindian movements is examined through the plotted distribution of fluted bifaces manufactured on several distinctive upper Midwestern lithic resources. Data accumulated through the examination of private collections, public holdings, and unpublished archival data indicate distributional and directional patterns of raw material usage that suggest seasonal band movements and/or territorial ranges. Large scale distributional studies, especially when integrated into a GIS based approach, offer powerful and important insights into the social and economic organization of the area's Late Glacial occupants.

Loebel, Thomas J. (see Amick, Daniel S.)

Loughry, Joy (see Kaufmann, Kira)

Lovis, William A. (Michigan State University), **James A. Robertson** (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) **and G. William Monaghan** (Michigan State University) (8)
Late Archaic Settlement from Riverine and Coastal Contexts in the Upper Great Lakes: A Case Study from the Lower Saginaw River in Bay City, Michigan

By 3000 B.P. the Lake Michigan and Huron basins had lowered to modern levels. Archaeological data at the mouth of the Saginaw River indicate that Late Archaic occupation ensued almost immediately. Geological and archaeological data indicate that these coastal habitats were not stable during either the Archaic or the Woodland periods, but were subject to periodic lake-level fluctuations. Consequently, Late Archaic occupations are found at varying elevations, and vary in their intensity and function. Our paper focuses on occupations at four sites to understand changing locations and functions during the Late Archaic and transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods.

Lovis, William A. (see Cook, Robert A.)

Lurie, Rochelle (see Amick, Daniel S.)

Machiran, Robin (CMVARI) (10)
The East St. Louis Mound Group Revisited

In 1811 Brackenridge first described the mound group known today as the East St. Louis mound center. In his description of the area Brackenridge noted 45-50 mounds, making this group second in size to Cahokia. According to a map produced by John Patrick, only 15 mounds remained by the end of the Civil War. The recent rediscovery of this unique mound center has resulted in the identification of mounds not mapped by Patrick. This paper discusses the most recent work to record and preserve the remaining mounds.

Marquardt, Amy (Iowa Archaeological Society, Mediapolis High School) (12)
Which Temper Is Best for Pottery? Assessing Variation of Temper Strengths Through Experimentation

Analysis through experimental archaeology shows that shell temper is superior to grass, grit, limestone, sand and grog tempers. This research indicates that shell temper produces pottery that is both lighter and stronger than pottery made with other temper materials. These characteristics increased the portability of vessels as suggested by the increased use of handles on shell tempered pottery. Although a wide range of experimentation has been previously conducted on ceramics, few studies have focused on pottery strength. The results of these experiments suggest reasons for the eventual adoption of shell tempering over other tempers by Native Americans throughout the Midwest.

Mason, Carol I. (Lawrence University) (3)
North Bay and Laurel at Heins Creek, Door Peninsula, Wisconsin

Heins Creek is the type site for the Heins Creek ceramic complex, and it additionally contains a buried stratum of Middle Woodland material. Recently retrieved ceramics from the Wells Collection add to the puzzle of the relationship between North Bay and Laurel on the Door Peninsula of Wisconsin.

Mason, Ronald J. (Lawrence University) (2)
Ducks, Forests, Fluted Points, and History

The history of Paleo-Indian occupations in the Great Lakes region (or anywhere else, for that matter) is no more complex now than it was when our predecessors first baptized certain projectile points "Folsom" and "Folsomoid." Our understanding of that history, however, is another matter entirely. I am concerned in this paper with how certain ideas and practices have influenced what we think we know about that remote segment of human history we designate as the "Paleo-Indian Period." While my remarks draw mainly on eastern North American materials, they have, I think, a much wider relevance.

McCleod, Mike (see Ross, Bill)

McCullough, Robert G. (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne) (3)
Preliminary Report on Two Circular Enclosure Excavations in Indiana: Difference Uses of Similar Spaces

In the summer of 2001, excavations were conducted at the Scranage Enclosure north of Fort Wayne and at the Strawtown Enclosure north of Indianapolis. Both sites are Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric circular enclosures with exterior ditches, but there are significant differences in the range and distribution of material culture. The assemblage at Strawtown indicates intensive habitation as well as extraregional interaction, while the paucity of artifacts at the Scranage Enclosure suggests only a brief habitation or a restricted set of activities. Artifact processing and cataloging is still underway.

McElrath, Dale (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
American Bottom Independence, AD 400-900

A large number of Late Woodland sites in the American Bottom region have been examined in the last three decades. The picture that emerges is one of convergent diversity in post-Middle Woodland times leading to the first pan regional expression of a Late Woodland monoculture ca AD 650. The recognition of this pre-maize Patrick phase society strongly contradicts previous evolutionary models of prehistoric development such as tribalization (Braun), Emergent Mississippianization (Kelly), and technological innovation (Hall) to name a few. The ramifications of Late Woodland culture in the American Bottom vis à vis these models will be explored.

Milner, George (Pennsylvania State University)
(Plenary Session)
Long-Term Trends in Population Growth and Subsistence Change in the Eastern Woodlands

Data from the Eastern Woodlands can contribute to an issue that has vexed social scientists for centuries: the relationship between population and food production. Over 90,000 components from eight states indicate that population increase occurred in three stages. A Paleoindian expansion was followed by a much slower increase that ended in 4,000 years of accelerated growth, which coincided with an ever-greater emphasis on native cultigens and introduced plants including maize. Plant remains from about 250 sites show that the long road to agriculture was not gradual, but instead occurred as episodes of rapid change that punctuated periods of near stasis.

Milner, George (Pennsylvania State University), Discussant (10)

Morelock, Michael (CMVARI), **and John E. Kelly** (Washington University) (10)
The East St. Louis Mound Group and the Significance of the Sixth Street Excavations

The 1868 grading of Sixth Street in East St.Louis resulted in the identification of three cache pits. Over seventy stone hoes were recovered from one pit with the remaining two containing marine shell and stone (basalt?) boulders. Recent excavations on a lot adjacent to this area resulted in the recovery of early Mississippian materials that have a bearing on our understanding of "craft specialization." This paper will discuss the overall context of the excavations in this area of the East St. Louis Mound Group.

Monaghan, G. William (see Lovis, William A.)

Morrow, Julie (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **and Toby Morrow** (Prentice-Thomas) (2)
Water Transportation and Early Paleoindians? Evidence from the Mississippi River Valley

Several researchers have suggested the Early Paleoindian use of watercraft, but none have brought empirical data to bear on this possibility. This paper addresses the potential for fluted-point making groups to have made and used boats ca. 11,000 RCYBP. Using fluted point data from a large region of the upper and central Mississippi River valley, this paper suggests that major bodies of water were barriers to movement and that Early Paleoindians did not routinely use watercraft.

Morrow, Toby (see Morrow, Julie)

Mulholland, Stephen L. (Duluth Archaeology Center and University of Minnesota Duluth) (11)
Debitage, a Temporal Diagnostic in Northeastern Minnesota or, When Can a Flake Tell Time?

In an ideal world, all archaeological sites and their cultural contexts would have diagnostic artifacts. However, the ugly reality is that diagnostics are often not recovered from site investigations. In northeastern Minnesota the lack of diagnostic evidence is a common occurrence. New evidence gathered from site debitage analysis on sites with diagnostics suggests both temporal and sub-regional variability in the selection and use of lithic materials. These variations in lithic selection patterns suggest that sites lacking diagnostics may still be assigned a temporal designation(s).

Mulholland, Susan C. (University of Minnesota Duluth and USDA Forest Service) (11)

Interdisciplinary Archaeology in Practice

Interdisciplinary archaeology requires integration of theory and method from traditionally separate disciplines. The advantage of drawing on many sources of data is that different disciplines provide a more balanced and thorough approach; the disadvantage is that meshing disparate approaches can be difficult. Applications in the western Lake Superior Basin involve a multitude of disciplines from the natural and social sciences. Continuing research strives to improve the integration at all levels while expanding the range of subjects incorporated into archaeological projects.

Munson, Wendy, and Michael Scullin (Minnesota State University, Mankato) (12)

Bushels and a Peck: Yield Results from Northern Flint Grown in an Experimental Plot

Estimates of yields from Native American gardens vary widely. All figures derived from 19th or early 20th century sources are suspect because they were taken from gardens worked with iron tools—hoes or plows. Furthermore the variety of maize being grown was not considered in many published calculations. In our test garden we tried to replicate planting conditions of pre-iron gardeners in a plot selected to resemble as closely as possible those circumstances which existed in the upper Midwest in the 18th century or earlier. Yields should be comparable to those obtained two or more centuries ago.

Munson, Wendy, and Michael Scullin (Minnesota State University, Mankato) (6)

The Cahokia State Ag Extension Service Test Plot 2001

In the spring of 2001 we obtained a 20 x 40 M garden plot in Garden City, Minnesota on a river terrace with the same sandy/silt soil that would have been used by Native American horticulturalists present in southern Minnesota from about 1100-1300 AD. The space available meant that a number of experiments could be run simultaneously. One hypothesis of mythical proportions that was tested is the "Three Sisters" method of growing corn, beans, and squash. Numerous other tests were run to identify the conditions which might have been found in a pre-iron garden in the upper Midwest.

Murphy, Harry (Martin University) (4)
The Educational Significance of the Next Step Archaeology Project

There is a need to reduce the number of low-income African American students who, in secondary and undergraduate school, abandon their dreams of becoming scientists. To address this need, Martin University has provided a research experience in archaeology to Indianapolis high school students that will open doors in academia and employment. Archaeology provides a means of sensitizing people to cultural diversity in a manner that has relevance to their lives. Archaeology outreach programs enhance our shared cultural resources.

Nassaney, Michael S., William M. Cremin, Yolanda Rico, and Jose A. Brandao (Western Michigan University) (9)
The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: Exploring the Contact Period in Southwest Michigan

The site of Fort St. Joseph (1691-1781) was recently rediscovered by Western Michigan University archaeologists. This fort was one of the most important 18th century colonial outposts in the western Great Lakes. In this paper we discuss the survey methods used to relocate the site and present our preliminary findings. This long-term project also seeks to identify archaeological evidence of colonial fur trade activities in the vicinity of the fort, including the Miami and Potawatomi villages recorded in the documents. Continued investigations are planned for the fort and related Native American sites located in close proximity.

Nelson, Jon (Quetico Provincial Park) (11)
Knife Lake Siltstone

A surface survey was conducted on a section of the north shore of Knife Lake where a prescribed burn occurred in October 2000. The survey took advantage of the increased visibility caused by the fire. Knife Lake is located along the Ontario-Minnesota border on the southern edge of Quetico Provincial Park. A previous survey in 1988, located 20 quarry sites but artifacts were found on only three. The 2001 survey recovered over 20 bifaces on three sites, all large unfinished Knife Lake siltstone. Quarrying and preparation of biface blanks and preforms were conducted at workshops on Knife Lake.

Nicholson, Bev (see Hamilton, Scott)

Nolan, David J. (ITARP, University of Illinois) (3)
Down in the Boondocks: An Overview of Recently Discovered Middle Woodland Massey Phase Remains from Morgan County, Illinois

The Middle Woodland Massey phase of western Illinois was defined based upon excavations undertaken in 1979 at two nearby household sites located in a rather remote upland setting southwest of Jacksonville. Prior to excavations conducted this summer at the Spoon Toe site (11MG179), no additional Massey phase components had come to light in the 25 years that have elapsed since the original Massey and Archie site excavations. This paper presents information about newly discovered Massey phase remains found approximately seven kilometers southwest of the type site in a similarly remote setting associated with the same upland drainage basin.

Nowaczyk, Melody (see O'Gorman, Jodie)

O'Gorman, Jodie, Melody Nowaczyk, Arunima Kashyap, and Lisa Robinson (Michigan State University) (9)
Evaluation of Huron Longhouses at the Marquette Mission site in St. Ignace, Michigan

Interpretations of the Tionontate village at the Marquette Mission site are inhibited by complexity of site structure and thus far limited largely to gross artifact assemblage-based inquiry. The consensus has been that, although the evidence for the associated mission church is tenuous at best, the myriad of post molds indicates the presence of longhouses and palisades. Limited excavations at the site in 2001 were undertaken to evaluate whether a likely line of posts were indeed part of a longhouse. Our data suggest that this pattern is that of a longhouse, but raise questions regarding past interpretation of site structure.

Parker, Katheryn (Great Lakes Ecosystems) (1)
Awash in the Seeds of Antiquity

Archeological investigation of Patrick and Sponemann components in the uplands of the American Bottom provides data critical to understanding late Late Woodland regional settlement systems, land use and subsistence adaptations. Patrick phase economies differed little from previous ones. Native starchy and oily seeds were ideally suited to groups that moved about; corn was not. Thus, the crop's full potential could not be realized without a reordering of long held priorities. This paper contrasts plant resource exploitation at sites in different physiographic settings, underscoring dynamic shifts in land use and agricultural strategies associated with the Sponemann phase, the launching pad for Mississippian.

Pauketat, Timothy R. (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
A New Alternative Explanation of Cahokia: Feasting, Population, and Resettlement

Since 1994, we've pinned down details about how Cahokia was built and how Cahokian community and polity were forged. Analyses of old excavations have taken place. Substantial villages have been located in the prairie-edge uplands 15 miles to the east—the Richland Complex—that feed into new measures of population, regional integration, and pluralism. I focus on the sub-Mound 51 feasting pit as it relates to the newly discovered Richland villages, Ramey Incised pottery, and evidence of "pluralism" at early Cahokia. These details hold considerable importance for the histories of various other Midwestern peoples.

Pauketat, Timothy R. (see Koldehoff, Brad)

Pederson, Jennifer, Jarrod Burks (Hopewell Culture National Historical Park), **and William Dancey** (Ohio State University) (3)
Hopewell Mound Group: Data Collection at the Hopewell Type Site, 2001

More than 150 years of agricultural plowing have severely deflated and masked the resources present at the Hopewell Mound Group. Recent, selective projects at the site have revealed a remarkable level of preservation beneath the plowed disturbance. In June 2001 archeologists from the National Park Service and the Ohio State University began a data collection project at this site in an effort to document extant subsurface resources through relatively non-invasive, cost-effective methods, including topographic mapping, shovel testing, and geophysical survey. Together these techniques revealed numerous archeological features, including earth ovens and earthworks.

Peregrine, Peter N. (Lawrence University), and Nicholas Sodemann (University of Bradford) (7)
New Light on the Aztalan "Crematorium"

In 1954 Chandler Rowe of Lawrence University excavated eleven charred skeletons from an Aztalan mound feature which he termed a "crematorium." Rowe published a preliminary account of the feature but gave few details or support for his interpretation. In 1997 several previously unknown boxes of Rowe's photographs and field notes were discovered. We provide a reanalysis of the eleven skeletons and the crematorium feature based on these recently-discovered materials, as well as comparative archaeological and ethnographic data that have been collected in the nearly half-century since Rowe's excavation.

Pleger, Thomas C. (University of Wisconsin-Fox Valley) (8)
The Importance of Fishing in Old Copper and Red Ocher Complex Subsistence Strategies in the Western Great Lakes

This paper presents an analysis of Archaic fishing technology by examining fishing related copper artifacts from shoreline sites in Wisconsin and Michigan. Additionally, elemental ICP analysis of human bone strontium/calcium and barium/calcium ratios from the Oconto Old Copper (47OC45) and Riverside Red Ocher (20ME01) cemetery sites is also presented. These data are discussed as potential measures of the importance of fish in western Great Lakes Middle and Late Archaic subsistence strategies.

Pulford, Mary H. (Lake Superior College and University of Wisconsin-Superior) (11)
Integration of Archaeology and Ethnography—Gender in Site Prediction

While gender issues in archaeology often lead to stimulating conversations, the application of such issues in the day to day work of an archaeologist is often more of an "X-file." Identifying gender in the archaeological record of the western Great Lakes requires assumptions based on ethnographic work, historical documents, accounts from missionaries, fur traders, explorers and others. Analogies can be helpful but must have critical construction to support any re-creation of gender roles in pre-contact periods. This paper integrates ethnography and archaeology to build gender models of the pre-contact archaeological record of the western Great Lakes.

Reynolds, Melissa (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (9)
Floral Analysis of Second Fort Crawford (47Cr247)

My paper deals with the floral analysis from Second Fort Crawford (46Cr247) in Crawford County, Wisconsin. The study compares the differences in floral remains between the ranks based on the remains recovered from seven rooms consisting of enlisted men's and officers' quarters. The floral remains were analyzed based on seasonality, accessibility, and distribution. The analyzed results were then compared to another contemporary fort, Fort Drummond (20CH50) in Chippewa County, Michigan. The comparison was done to aid in predicting what floral remains could be found in other forts from the same period.

Rico, Yolanda (see Nassaney, Michael S.)

Ritchie, Ken (see Schroeder, Sissel)

Robertson, James A. (see Lovis, William A.)

Robinson, Lisa (see O'Gorman, Jodie)

Rocchio, Mike (see Spencer, Ken)

Ross, William (Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation), **and Mike McCleod** (Boreal Heritage Consulting) (2)
Late Palaeo-Indian as seen from the Land of Ice and Snow—The Initial Occupation of Northwestern Ontario

This paper will examine the initial occupation of Northwestern Ontario during the Late Palaeo-Indian Period. It will discuss time problems due to the late retreat of the continental glacier and various re-advancements around 10,000 BP, and show the distribution of known sites and discuss differences in raw materials and typologies throughout the area as compared to areas to the south. It will also discuss some of the current research being undertaken in the area and the possible implications of this new research.

Ross, William (Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation), Discussant (11)

Saale, Toi (Washington University) (10)
A Preliminary Report on the Late Emergent Mississippian-Early Mississippian Mees-Nochta Site Investigations

The Mees-Nochta site is a multicomponent site located on an alluvial fan east of Cahokia Mounds Historic site. Although a Lohmann phase farmstead is present, of particular interest is the late Edelhardt phase hamlet with an unusual array of features located away from the main habitation area. This paper summarizes the ongoing ceramic analysis and the potential implications for understanding the Emergent Mississippian-Mississippian transition.

Salzer, Robert J. (Department of Anthropology, Beloit College) (3)
A New Perspective on Effigy Mounds

Excavations at the Gottschall rockshelter in southwestern Wisconsin have revealed several sorts of aboriginal manipulation of dirts. One of these is deliberate manufacture of sediments for rituals. Another is revetment construction to direct flood waters to the cave walls to protect ritual areas. We have long suspected that an effigy mound was built in the cave. In 2001, we found compelling evidence that a bird-shaped mound is present. Artifact concentrations in anatomical features of the effigy have broader implications that suggest that new excavation strategies are needed to better understand the nature and significance of effigies.

Sasso, Robert F. (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) (9)
Cultures at Rest on a Simmons: Archaeological Explorations at Simmons Island, Kenosha, Wisconsin

In researching historic Potawatomi sites recorded in Kenosha County, extensive shovel testing and limited test excavations were conducted on Simmons Island on Lake Michigan at Kenosha. Now largely occupied by a City of Kenosha park, the island was the location of a Potawatomi village prior to 1832 and later served as the locus of a three-week encampment during September of 1835. This paper presents background information on the island, summarizes accounts of the Potawatomi occupations of the island, describes later Euro-American settlement and use of the island, and details archaeological investigations conducted within the park during the year 2000.

Schoen, Christopher M. (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.) (9)
Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 13PK61, Des Moines, Iowa

Over the past two years the Louis Berger Group, Inc., has conducted archaeological data recovery investigations at site 13PK61 as part of the proposed Martin Luther King, Jr., Parkway Project in south-central Des Moines, Iowa. Site 13PK61 includes three components: an Oneota (Moingona phase) occupation, remains associated with Fort Des Moines No. 2 (1843-1846), and deposits related to the town of Des Moines which developed from the abandoned fort between 1846 and about 1875. This paper presents a summary of the investigations.

Schroeder, Sissel, Ed Swanson, and Ken Ritchie (University of Wisconsin-Madison) (12)
Skare: A Multicomponent Site on the Shores of the Yahara

Surface collections at the Skare Site, situated along the Yahara River in southern Wisconsin, have produced evidence of human activity dating from initial Native American occupation during Paleoindian times to the early Anglo-American settlement of Wisconsin. Excavation in two areas of the site in the summer of 2001 resulted in the identification of features, midden, and artifacts spanning the past 12,000 years. This paper presents an overview of the recent excavation project, focusing on dating frameworks and diagnostic artifacts.

Scullin, Michael (see Munson, Wendy)

Sekedat, Brad (Michigan State University) (7)
Aztalan: Projectile Point Usage and Dispersal

This paper will examine stone tools found during the 2001 excavations at Aztalan. The paper will also introduce a brief overview of stone tools found during previous excavations. The results of preliminary analyses will be presented and a comparison will be drawn between stone tool assemblages found in different areas throughout the site. This analysis will be used to determine how lithics found during the 2001 excavations fit within the cultural context of the site as well as their relevance to Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian cultural traditions.

Shott, Michael (University of Northern Iowa) (Plenary Session)
Past and Prospects in Midwestern Paleoindian Studies

Paleoindians were the Midwest's first people and true pioneers. Ecology and ethnographic analogy tell us a good deal about their material conditions but relatively little about their social lives. We also know very little about how large and representative of their material record is that part that we have documented. These conditions will not change until we seriously consider how the Paleoindian record formed and how we sample it. We must use all available information, especially that which resides in many local collections, to improve our understanding of Paleoindian cultures.

Shott, Michael (University of Northern Iowa), Discussant (2)

Simon, Mary (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (1)
Red Cedar, White Oak, and Bluestem Grass: The Colors of Mississippian Construction

Analysis of burned timbers from prehistoric structures allows us to assess both technological and symbolic aspects of selection. Excavations of burned Mississippian structures have provided data that enhance our understanding of the construction process. Although availability, as dictated by the immediate environment, is an important criteria, it is not the sole determining factor in wood choice. Rather, there is a complex relationship among structure form, material, and function that transcends mere availability. Further, the presence of plants with apparently symbolic or ritual connotations in late Mississippian sites may reflect an increasingly autonomous expression of religious ceremonialism and attendant social decentralization.

Sodemann, Nicholas (see Peregrine, Peter N.)

Speakman, Robert J. (see Ehrhardt, Kathleen L)

Spencer, Ken (Indiana University, Purdue University, Indianapolis), **and Mike Rocchio** (Indiana University) (4)
Secondary Education Through Archaeology

Public archaeology is usually conducted by means of brochures and guided tours, rarely through secondary education. During the 2001 field season, Martin University continued its Next Step Archaeology Project. The goals of this project were both to conduct archaeological research and to provide high school students with the educational opportunities and skills needed for college. Additionally, the students would leave this program with a greater understanding of anthropology, archaeology, and how the past is constructed. To achieve this, new approaches were taken by the staff at Ft. Benjamin Harrison State Park, Indiana.

Stahlman, Kathleen (Washington University) (10)
A Prehistory of the Gillman Rock Shelter (23JE680) in Jefferson County, Missouri

The Gillman Rock Shelter in northern Jefferson County, Missouri was probably occupied sporadically for hundreds of years and dates primarily to the Woodland and Mississippian period. Investigations began at the request of the property owner because of repeated vandalism. Volunteer labor was gotten from members of the local archaeological chapter over a period of approximately five summers, from 1994 to 1999. Inventory of materials from the site reveal hundreds of projectile points, ceramics, mussel shell, mica, galena, as well as faunal and floral samples. This paper will examine the history of this location within the context of the Northeast Ozarks.

Stinson, David (see Glidden, Chris)

Stoltman, James B. (University of Wisconsin-Madison) (Plenary Session)
From Increase Lapham to Will McKern: An Historical Perspective on the First 100 Years of Archaeology in the Upper Mississippi Drainage

From the 1855 proclamation of Increase Lapham that the moundbuilders were Indians to the extensive surveys of T. H. Lewis in the 1880s and 90s to the dissemination of the Midwest Taxonomic System by Will C. McKern in 1939, archaeological research in the Upper Mississippi Valley has contributed importantly to the foundation-laying process of archaeology in eastern North America. After reviewing the role of such research in the Upper Mississippi Valley to this foundation-laying process, this paper assesses the current status of that foundation in light of the needs of today's archaeology.

Stoltman, James (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Discussant (10)

Strezewski, Michael (Indiana University) (12)
Recent Excavations at the Pottersville Site (12Ow431): An Oliver Phase Farmstead in South Central Indiana

This presentation will cover the initial analysis of the Pottersville site (12Ow431), a Late Prehistoric Oliver phase farmstead in Owen County, Indiana. Along with the presence of storage and smudge pits, recent excavations have uncovered evidence for the first unequivocal Oliver phase structure. This large, circular wall trench structure was roughly seven meters in diameter, with posts set vertically into the ground. Limited testing of the structure suggested that it was a domestic dwelling. Implications for the understanding of Oliver phase regional relationships will be discussed in light of these new data.

Studenmund, Sarah J. (ITARP, University of Illinois) (3)
An Analysis of Features from Early Late Woodland Sites in Northern Illinois

In the past two decades several early Late Woodland sites have been excavated in the Rock River valley in northern Illinois. Investigations at these sites have begun to yield basic data on early Late Woodland occupations (AD 300 - AD 700/800) in this part of the Midwest. An analysis of the features has produced insights into site function and structure at these Weaver sites. In this paper I present the results of this analysis, and compare these occupations with Weaver occupations in west-central and central Illinois.

Sunderhaus, Ted S. (see Cowan, Frank L.)

Surface-Evans, Sarah Lynn (Michigan State University) (8)
Interpreting Archaic Settlement Patterns within a Changing Landscape: A Geoarchaeological Perspective

Landscape research was conducted in the Bethlehem Bottoms of the Ohio River. Our goal was to determine the effects of alluvial processes on the preservation of archaeological sites. Geomorphic data were used to construct a model of landscape change and archaeological potential. The result is an explanatory framework for the high density of Archaic materials, particularly Late Archaic. Because geomorphic processes in the Bethlehem Bottoms are tied to regional climatic regimes, local level models may be applicable at a larger scale in the Ohio River valley or other Midwest and Great Lakes riverine settings.

Surface-Evans, Sarah Lynn (Michigan State University) (7)
Preliminary Discussion of Excavations in the Eastern River Bank Precinct of Aztalan

The eastern riverbank at Aztalan is an enigmatic and poorly understood area of this site. In particular, little is known about the relationship of cultural deposits and earthworks east of the Crawfish River with the palisaded portions of Aztalan. Research conducted in the eastern river bank precinct by the 2001 Michigan State University Field School sought to determine whether there was a Middle Mississippian presence east of the Crawfish River. This paper will discuss the results of close interval shovel probes and test units, which suggest that the structure and organization of Aztalan is more complex than previously supposed.

Swanson, Edward R. (University of Wisconsin-Madison) (9)
Domestic Animal Remains Recovered from Second Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin

Faunal analysis of recovered animal remains revealed that both domestic and wild species were utilized at Second Fort Crawford (47Cr247). Analysis of the domestic animal remains provided a basis for comparison between the officers' quarters and the company quarters, and an evaluation of subsistence practices at military installations in the Upper Midwest during the early to mid 19th century.

Swanson, Ed (see Schroeder, Sissel)

Swanson, Ed (see Theler, James L.)

Theler, James L. (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), **and Edward Swanson** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) (5)
Evidence for Oneota Winter Occupations at La Crosse, Wisconsin

Recent excavations at the 7th Street portion of the Sanford Archaeological District (47Lc394) and at the Krause Site (47Lc41) have produced faunal remains that indicate limited winter Oneota occupations. These faunal materials are described and interpreted within the context of La Crosse area Oneota subsistence.

Thompson, Joe B. (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.) (8)
The Middle-to-Late Archaic Transition on the McNeal Fan, Muscatine County, Iowa

This paper summarizes the results of data recovery in the Archaic component at the McNeal Fan (13MC15), a large multicomponent alluvial fan within the Mississippi Valley in southeast Iowa. During a series of intense occupations, two to four oval-shaped structures and almost 60 large earth ovens

were constructed, eventually producing a 30-35 cm thick, organic-rich midden spread over 1,400 m of the fan apex. Incorporated into this midden were over 10,000 fire-cracked rocks and flaking debris in addition to several grooved axes and Osceola-style projectile points. Several radiocarbon assays from this component cluster around 4200 BP.

Thompson, Robert G. (University of Minnesota) (11)
Phytolith Assemblages from Food Residues—The Genetic and Plant Anatomical Basis for Identification

Phytolith assemblages provide data on the use of corn and wild rice. Assessing the strength of the data requires an understanding of deposition, and the genetic and plant anatomical foundations of the required analyses. Chaff, which produces abundant phytoliths, is deposited in pottery during each episode of cooking grasses. As residue bakes onto pottery vessels, phytoliths are preserved morphologically intact. Plant anatomists have shown that silica bodies of grass chaff are useful in identifying species within a genus. More recent work has demonstrated that silica deposition in chaff is genetically controlled below the species level in corn.

Trubitt, Mary Beth (see Iseminger, William)

Turner, Christopher S. (Avocational) (3)
Maps, Landscape, and Sunrises: Archaeoastronomy at High Bank, Ross County, Ohio

In 1984, Hively and Horn produced the second of two seminal papers on the topic of Hopewell archaeoastronomy. Their "Hopewell Geometry and Astronomy at High Bank" is examined in two ways. First, by comparison with separate results generated through standard spherical trigonometry equations. Secondly, by observing and photographing postulated sunrise and sunset events at the earthwork. By these standards, Hively and Horn do well, with some notable exceptions. Data tables are compared, and slides of solstice events are shown for High bank. Its placement in the larger landscape of the Scioto Valley is defined by considering various topographic features.

Twinde, Vicki L. (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center) (8)
Recent Developments of Upland Archaic Sites in the Driftless Area of Wisconsin

Over the past few years, the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center has excavated Archaic quarry and occupation sites in various upland settings of the Driftless Area. These excavations have uncovered sites in areas atypical of occupational settings. Various point types, including the unique and little known Kessel Side Notched, have been recovered. The focus of this paper will be a discussion of Archaic upland sites in the Driftless Area and their contribution to understanding the Archaic culture in Southwestern Wisconsin.

Vanderford, Shane (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (8)
Archaeological Investigations at the Graham Farm Site (11CO83), a Late Archaic Camp Site in East-Central Illinois

The Graham Farm Site (11CO83) is a Late Archaic camp site discovered during a bridge reconstruction along a high terrace of the Kaskaskia River in east-central Illinois. It is one of the few sites to be scientifically investigated in this region. Excavations revealed a buried, intact living surface radiocarbon dated to 3980 BP. The chipped stone lithics and groundstone and cobble tools provide insights into site function, settlement patterns, and regional interaction occurring in the area nearly 4000 years ago.

Vermilion, Mary (University of Illinois at Chicago) (10)
The Context of Ramey Knives from the Moorehead Phase Occupation at the Lloyd Site

The 1963 excavation at the multicomponent Lloyd site 8 km northeast of Cahokia, centers around a Moorehead phase homestead. Two Mill Creek Ramey knives and an adze were recovered from the wall trench of one of the nine structures. This paper examines the context of these knives at Lloyd and other Moorehead phase sites in the American Bottom.

Walthall, John A. (see Koldehoff, Brad)

Warren, Robert E. (Illinois State Museum) (4)
Compositional Variation among Prehistoric Mussel Faunas of the Illinois River System

Freshwater mussel shells have been recovered from dozens of archaeological sites in the Illinois River system. Species composition varies greatly among shell samples, but the samples tend to cluster in a few groups dominated by such species as *Actinonaias ligamentina, Amblema plicata, Elliptio dilatata, Lampsilis cardium,* or *Pyganodon grandis.* Compositional variation appears to reflect differences among the aquatic habitats exploited by mussel gatherers and varying degrees of species selection. Some samples evidently collected from the Illinois River are significantly different from modern faunas, probably because of historical human impacts on the river system including pollution, sedimentation, and dam construction.

Waters, Nikki A. (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne) (4)
Developing a Regional Model of Rockshelter Exploitation

During the summer of 2001, the Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne Archaeological Survey in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service-Hoosier National Forest conducted an intensive survey of prehistoric rockshelter sites within the Peter Cave Hollow region of the Hoosier National

Forest in Perry County, Indiana. This survey obtained information to test hypotheses concerning prehistoric rockshelter utilization patterns within south-central Indiana. When combined with the results of previous investigations, this information was then used to further revise and refine a potential regional model of prehistoric rockshelter use. This paper presents the current status of this rockshelter model.

Wendt, Dan (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology) (5)
A Late Prehistoric Boundary at the Mississippi River: Triangular Projectile Point Variation in the Red Wing Locality of Pierce County, Wisconsin, and Goodhue County, Minnesota

Analysis of triangular projectile points from 18 Oneota and Mississippian sites in the Red Wing Locality indicate a previously unrecognized late prehistoric boundary at the Mississippi River. Triangular points east of the Mississippi River are more likely to be made from orthoquartzite which outcrops in several locations in Western Wisconsin. Triangular points west of the Mississippi River are more likely to be made from Grand Meadow Chert which outcrops in south central Minnesota. Regardless of the stone type, seriation is more common east of the Mississippi River and notching is more common west of the Mississippi River.

Wilder, Dean (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (2)
Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Gail Stone Site, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

Fluted points, end scrapers and other lithic artifacts at the Gail Stone Paleo-Indian site represent a short-term occupation for tool production. The artifacts are distributed in a narrow band on a terrace slope. This distribution is addressed by an investigation of site formation processes. Field work to evaluate site stratigraphy and terrace formation revealed a buried paleo-surface 2 meters below the present surface. Evidence for the buried surface includes a coarse lag deposit and the presence of ostracod shells. Geoarchaeological investigations at Gail Stone demonstrate the potential for deeply buried Paleo-Indian localities in valley settings.

William, Monaghan, G. (see Lovis, William A.)

Williams, Cassandra J. (see Gant, Gene S.)

Wisseman, Sarah (see Emerson, Thomas E.)

Woodward, David (University of Minnesota Duluth and USDA Forest Service) (11)
A Hunter-Gatherer Landscape—Modeling Prehistoric Populations in Northeastern Minnesota

Humans have occupied Northeastern Minnesota for the past 12,000 years. Their cultures have developed in conjunction with environmental changes. This project seeks to understand the spatial patterning of the different cultural groups within their environmental context and in effect model the prehistoric cultural landscape of Northeastern Minnesota.

PROPOSAL FOR INCORPORATION OF THE MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Business Meeting will consider Draft Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws for the Midwest Archaeological Conference (MAC), which include a new relationship between MAC and *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* (MCJA). The draft was announced in the Spring 2001 MCJA and has been available for review on the Web. A full copy of the draft is included in the MAC 2001 registration packet.

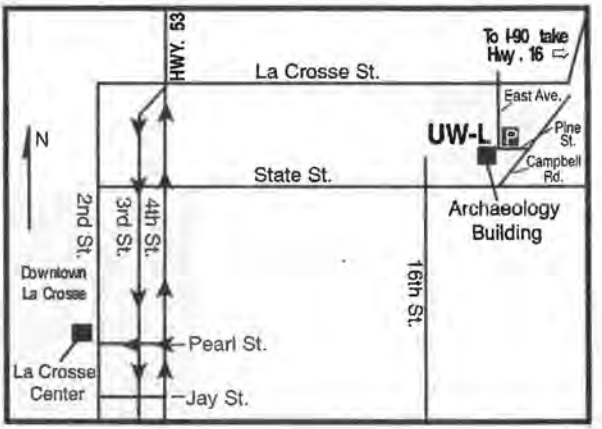
The Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) articles and bylaws form the basic model for the proposal, and several Plains Anthropological Society (PAS) items are incorporated as well.

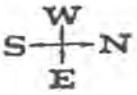
Essentially, this proposal establishes the Midwest Archaeological Conference as a scientific, not-for-profit entity similar to SEAC and the PAS in goals, organization, and activities. The proposal establishes the Midwest Conference as publisher of the MCJA, just as SEAC and PAS publish *Southeastern Archaeology* and *Plains Anthropologist*. Individual MCJA subscribers would become members of the MAC, and institutional MCJA subscribers would continue to receive the journal.

The structure may seem shockingly complex to those accustomed to the anarchic Midwest Conference of the past, but SEAC and the PAS work very well in this form and have grown while MAC has languished. Additionally, publication of MCJA is not sustainable without a society affiliation. Even though MCJA coverage extends south of traditional MAC coverage, MCJA does cover all of the MAC territory.

All MAC registrants are urged to review the draft and attend the Business Meeting to discuss the proposal and to vote on it.

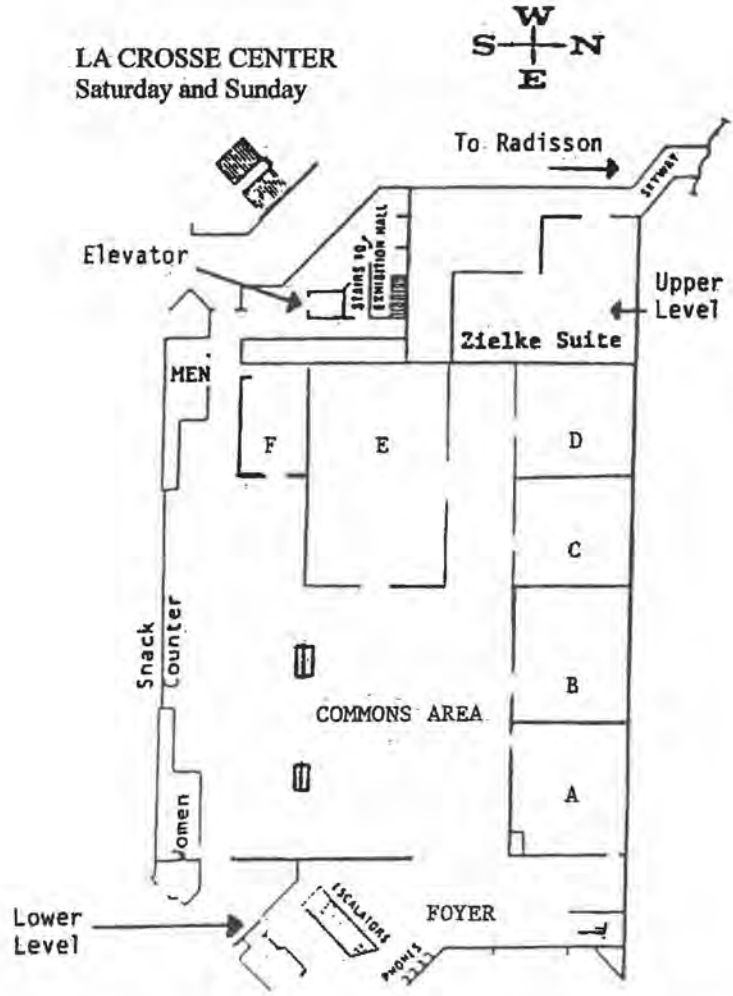
2001 Midwest Archaeological Conference Maps





LA CROSSE CENTER
Friday

Foyer	Registration & Information Area
Room AB	Plenary Session
Room E	Book Sales & Lithic Raw Materials Exchange
Room F	Slide Viewing Room
Zielke Suite	Educational Techniques Workshop
Radisson Hotel	Banquet



Foyer	Registration & Information Area	Room C	Papers & Public Outreach Interest Group Meeting
Commons Area	Breaks & Poster Session	Room D	Papers & Conference Business Meeting
Room A	Papers & Wisconsin Archaeological Survey Meeting	Room E	Book Sales
		Room F	Slide Viewing Room
Room B	Papers		