

MAC 2006
URBANA IL

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE



Celebrating 50 Years
of Midwest Archaeology

Abstracts

October 12-14, 2006
Holiday Inn and Conference Center
Urbana, Illinois



Midwest Archaeological Conference

October 12–14, 2006
Urbana, Illinois

Sponsored by
Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program

University of Illinois Department of Anthropology

Illinois Archaeological Survey

Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.

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Conference Organizing Committee

Thomas E. Emerson, Eve Hargrave, and Timothy R. Pauketat
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign



WELCOME TO MAC 06 University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign

We thought it might be appropriate at this one-half century mark in the history of the MAC to briefly revisit the organization's origins, especially since this year MAC returns to its birthplace at the University of Illinois. (All the documents referenced below are from the archives of the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, UIUC).

Half a century ago a group of Midwestern archaeologists, despite the wintry weather, converged on the University of Illinois to meet for two days in late January, 1956, in response to a letter from John C. McGregor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana, to "consider the problems confronting professional anthropologists in the general Illinois area." Of the 13 archaeologists invited Joe Bauxer, Elaine Bluhm, Melvin Fowler, William Godfrey, Preston Holder, David Wenner, and Howard Winters were able to make the trek to Urbana to attend the meeting chaired by McGregor. As Jim Porter (MCJA 9(1):135-140) recorded, the first topic on their list of priorities was to determine how Midwestern archaeologists might take advantage of the funds that were becoming available through the Federal Highway Act. But also on their list (actually #4 in their list of 6 items) was the "desirability of forming an archeological conference of active field workers in the Midwestern areas".

The records of that meeting go on to state "As the result of the extensive and intensive archaeological work now being undertaken by professional archaeologists in the Midwest, it was again unanimously agreed there is a real need for an annual conference. After some discussion it was decided this conference should be known as the Midwestern Archaeological Conference and it would be perpetuated by an informal meeting, where the discussion of problems, work accomplished, etc. be informally reviewed... ". The participants agreed that "contributions of not more than \$1.00 would be solicited to cover expenses...".

On July 15th, 1956, McGregor send out an invitation to his colleagues across the Midwest that read in part as follows:



Dear Sir:

At a spring meeting of the Illinois Archaeological Survey it was decided to hold a Midwest Archaeological Conference in the fall. This conference, patterned after the Pecos Conference in the Southwest, would be an informal meeting which would give archaeologists working in this area a chance to report on current research and compare notes.

The meeting of the Midwest Archaeological Conference is to be held at the University of Illinois in Urbana, October 6 and 7....

If you are interested in attending and participating in this working conference, would you return the enclosed post card, and indicate in what phase of archaeological research you are currently engaged, so that the committee can make plans for an informal but effective program....

Very Truly yours,

John C. McGregor

President

Illinois Archaeological Survey

The first MAC meeting convened at 9 am Saturday, Oct. 6, 1956, in the Faculty Lounge of the Illini Union. It began with a morning discussion session on "Archaic and Pre-ceramic horizons" followed by an afternoon session of discussions that covered the gamut of topics from Early Woodland to Historic horizons. The ground rules for the meeting appeared fairly straightforward. "Reports on current work by those attending the conference will be included in the discussions of the various horizons. All discussions are to be informal and participated in by all attending." The attendees met again briefly on Sunday to discuss "salvage programs and antiquities acts".

So with that short reminiscence and the observation that organizing the MAC 1956 must have been a little easier than the process in 2006, we would sincerely like to say "Welcome Home MAC"!

Conference Organizing Committee

Thomas E. Emerson

Eve Hargrave

Timothy R. Pauketat



Sessions

(1) Symposium: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Landscape Evolution and Cultural Change in the Prairie Peninsula: A Symposium Honoring R. Bruce McMillan

Organizer: Bonnie W. Styles

Salon A

Thursday, 1:00 PM–3:30 PM

(2) General Session: Late Woodland

Salon B

Friday, 8:30 AM–11:15 AM

(3) General Session: Late Prehistory–Protohistory and Mississippian

Salon D

Friday, 8:00 AM–11:45 AM

(4) General Session: French Colonial/Historic

Salon E

Friday, 8:00 AM–Noon

(5) General Session: Methods in Archaeology

Salon C

Friday, 8:00 AM–Noon

(6) Symposium: A Celebration of Illinois Archaeology: Fifty Years of the Illinois Archaeological Survey

Organizer: Mark Wagner

Salon A

Friday, 1:30 PM–4:30 PM

(7) General Session: Preservation/Education/Field Reports

Salon B

Friday, 1:00 PM–4:00 PM

(8) Symposium: Current Research from Ball State University

Organizer: Jennifer C. Wyatt

Salon B

Friday, 4:15 PM–5:00 PM

(9) Poster Session

Atrium

Friday, 1:00 PM–5:00 PM

(10) Symposium: New Perspectives on Oneota Archaeology at Lake Koshkonong, Southeastern Wisconsin

Organizer: Robert J. Jeske

Salon C

Friday, 1:30 PM–3:45 PM



(11) Symposium: Red Wing Archeology: New Data, New Insights

Organizer: Ronald C. Schirmer Co-Organizer: Clark A. Dobbs

Salon B

Saturday, 8:30 AM–11:15 AM

(12) Symposium: Current Research of the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Midcontinent

Organizer: Daniel M. Winkler Co-Organizer: Dillon H. Carr

Salon A

Saturday, 8:30 AM–11:15 AM

(13) Poster Symposium: The National Science Foundation-Sponsored Research Experience for Undergraduates in Geophysical Survey at Strawtown, Indiana (Indiana University/Purdue University–Ft. Wayne).

Atrium

Saturday, 8:00 AM–Noon

(14) Symposium: Plants and Technology

Organizer: Mary Simon Co-Organizer: Kathryn Parker

Salon C

Saturday, 8:30 AM–11:15 AM

(15) Symposium: Eight Years and 8,828 Surface Collected Units Later: Research Results

Organizer: Genesis Snyder

Salon B

Saturday, 1:00 PM–4:15 PM

(16) General Session: Middle Woodland/Hopewell

Salon C

Saturday, 1:00 PM–4:30 PM

(17) Workshop: Ancient and Modern Technology

Organizer: Timothy Pauketat Co-Organizer: Doug Jackson

Salon A

Saturday, 1:00 PM–4:00 PM





2006

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE SYMPOSIA ABSTRACTS

(1) *INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN THE PRAIRIE PENINSULA: A SYMPOSIUM HONORING R. BRUCE McMILLAN*

Organizer: Bonnie W. Styles (Illinois State Museum)

Interdisciplinary studies of landscape evolution and human prehistory in the Prairie Peninsula of the Midwestern United States have offered new perspectives on the complex interplay between humans and the land. These papers pay tribute to R. Bruce McMillan's long-term commitment to interdisciplinary research, an approach that he has successfully championed throughout his career. From his exemplary research at Rodgers Shelter, to the nurturing of the Illinois State Museum's Landscape History Program, to ongoing studies of human-land interaction, Bruce McMillan has and continues to make contributions and stimulate his colleagues to continuously take research to the next level.

Discussant: R. Bruce McMillan (Illinois State Museum)

(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 1:00 PM–3:30 PM Salon A)

(6) *A CELEBRATION OF ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGY: FIFTY YEARS OF THE ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY*

Organizer: Mark Wagner (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University–Carbondale)

Since its founding in 1956, members of the Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) have made many significant contributions to the study of the archaeology of eastern North America. This symposium celebrates those contributions through the presentations by senior members of the IAS of papers that reflect their own particular research interests. The diversity of subject matters considered in this symposium attests to the history of the IAS as one of the premier organizations for archaeological research in the eastern United States over the last 50 years.

(Symposium: Session 6, Friday 1:30 PM–4:45 PM Salon A)

(8) *CURRENT RESEARCH FROM BALL STATE UNIVERSITY*

Organizer: Jennifer C. Wyatt (Ball State University)

This session will showcase research by Ball State University students and faculty. The papers presented range from undergraduate and graduate research interests to thesis related research. The papers will include both historical archaeology and prehistoric archaeology. The first paper discusses a multi-component prehistoric site in Indiana. The second paper discusses the prehistoric Albee phase. The final paper is on prehistoric settlement pattern models.

(Symposium: Session 8, Friday 4:15 PM–5:00 PM Salon B)



(10) *NEW PERSPECTIVES ON ONEOTA ARCHAEOLOGY AT LAKE KOSHKONONG, SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN*

Organizer: Robert J. Jeske (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee)

The Lake Koshkonong region in southeastern Wisconsin has been the focus of well-reported archaeological investigations for a century. Robert Hall's Carcajou Point investigation became the benchmark for Wisconsin Oneota studies some 45 years ago. David Overstreet updated Hall's concept of Oneota in eastern Wisconsin over the past 20 years. Recent excavations at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club, Carcajou Point, and Schmeling sites provide systematically recovered data about Oneota at Lake Koshkonong. Papers in this symposium present new trends and thoughts in 21st century Oneota studies in eastern Wisconsin using modern information synthesized with previously existing data and theory.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 1:30 PM–3:45 PM Salon C)

(11) *RED WING ARCHEOLOGY: NEW DATA, NEW INSIGHTS*

Organizer: Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University–Mankato)

Co-Organizer: Clark A. Dobbs (Archaeological and Geophysical Consortium)

The Red Wing Locality is widely recognized as an important area in many published works, and although the archeological data are available, the Locality remains poorly understood in the profession. This symposium presents a number of papers that will be featured in a comprehensive volume on Red Wing archeology currently in preparation. The data-rich papers focus on both internal characteristics and external relationships of this significant place.

(Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 8:30 AM–11:15 AM Salon B)

(12) *CURRENT RESEARCH OF THE LATE PLEISTOCENE/EARLY HOLOCENE MIDCONTINENT*

Organizer: Daniel M. Winkler (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee)

Co-Organizer: Dillon H. Carr (Michigan State University)

Human occupation of the American Midcontinent during the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene transition constituted an enigmatic and evolving set of behaviors. Migrating populations faced rapidly changing environments, and often colonized recently de-glaciated landscapes. Archaeological investigations of this period frequently emphasize apparent cultural homogeneity across large geographical areas. However, considerable variation in material culture, at both the site and regional scales, is common in the archaeological record. The variation seen among inferred human adaptations at the Pleistocene/Holocene transition is highlighted in this session, and it is suggested that this research has broader relevance to human adaptation to the Pleistocene/Holocene transition worldwide.

Discussant: Michael J. Shott (University of Akron)

(Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 8:30 AM–11:15 AM Salon A)



(14) PLANTS AND TECHNOLOGY

Organizer: Mary Simon (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign)

Co-Organizer: Kathryn Parker (Great Lakes Ecosystems and Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign)

The papers in this symposium explore plant use from a variety of technological and socio-technological perspectives. The first set of papers addresses tools and technologies used in the procurement, processing and storage of plant foodstuffs, as well as issues affecting our interpretation of the archaeological evidence for these activities. Three papers focus on recent studies of carbonized plant fiber textiles, advancing our understanding of Hopewell and Late Woodland technologies. The final paper examines the role of plants and adaptive strategies in mediating interactions across cultural boundaries. This is an eclectic grouping, but one that is bound in a common focus on pushing our understanding of prehistoric plant use in the Midwest beyond the what to the how and why.

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

(Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 8:30 AM–11:15 AM Salon C)

(15) EIGHT YEARS AND 8,828 SURFACE COLLECTED UNITS LATER: RESEARCH RESULTS

Organizer: Genesis Snyder (Binghamton University)

Since 1999, Martin University's Next Step Education through Archaeology Project (NSEAP) has utilized a one-hundred percent surface collection strategy on two multi-component sites located in Central Indiana. The significance of this strategy resides in its ability to reduce site impact, minimize the need for excavation, and its potential to serve as a guide for future excavation strategies. This method has generated a fine-grained artifact database that through further analysis can provide answers to numerous critical inquiries. The papers presented in this symposium include artifact and faunal analyses that advance the understanding of our shared cultural heritage.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 1:00 PM–4:15 PM Salon B)

(17) ANCIENT AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY

Organizer: Timothy Pauketat (University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign)

Co-Organizer: Doug Jackson (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign)

The ancient technology part of the workshop focuses on prehistoric ceramic, lithic, and shell technology. The ceramic display will exhibit Upper Mississippian ceramics from the Lake Michigan region as well as northern Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. More than a dozen regional specialists will be on hand to discuss the role of ceramic variation in the late prehistoric Midwest. The lithic displays include samples of orthoquartzite from the midwest region and the 'Mother of all Celts' from the Grossmann site. Experimental archaeology demonstrations include groundstone tool manufacturing (with a reproduction of the 'Mother') as well as a shell-working display and demonstration. The modern technology component focuses on the use of geophysical surveys and mobile computer systems to identify and record prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Geophysical equipment displayed include a Gesocan FM256 magnetic gradiometer, a Geoscan RM15 electrical resis-



tance system, and a Bartington down-hole magnetic susceptibility system. A mobile mapping and expedited reporting tool will also be demonstrated. This device, the ike™ 304, is a hand held tool that synchronizes a GPS, GIS, a laser distance meter, camera, compass, and inclinometer for collecting and reporting archaeological data.

(Symposium: Session 17, Saturday 1:00 PM–4:00 PM Salon A)



2006

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE GENERAL AND POSTER SESSIONS ABSTRACTS

Adams, Brian (*Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Alice Berkson (*Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Ilona Matkovszki (*Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Michael E. Smith (*Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(4) THE MARTIN HOMESTEAD: EARLY PROSPERITY ON THE WABASH BORDER

11V924, located east of Danville, Illinois, is an example of an early homestead site that was established by some of the regions' first permanent Euro-American settlers in the 1830s. Archival research shows a complex extended family relationship during the site's initial occupation. Phase II excavations conducted by the Public Service Archaeology Program in the spring of 2005 exposed the remains of a well, cistern, and a large sub-surface pit/cellar. The artifact assemblage reveals a surprisingly complete view of domestic life before the Civil War, with diverse categories of material deposited in discrete episodes. The relatively early timeframe, rich material remains, and lack of archaeological investigation for this period in eastern Illinois all speak to the significance of this site.

(General Session 4, Friday 8:00 AM Salon E)

Alex, Lynn M. (see **Lensink, Stephen C.**)

Allegretto, Kimberly (see **Schmidt, Christopher W.**)

Amick, Daniel S. (*Loyola University-Chicago*)

Thomas J. Loebel (*University of Illinois-Chicago*)

(12) THE CLOVIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE WESTERN GREAT LAKES: PART 1. PALEOENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATTERNS

Clovis occupational evidence in the Lake Michigan Basin presents a robust pattern of early human settlement during the terminal Pleistocene. It is uncertain where these people originate, but gradual northward migration of Clovis (people or ideas) following regional deglaciation seems certain. Most early fluted points and settlement data from Illinois and Wisconsin show affinity with the Gainey Complex, believed to be the earliest expression of Clovis around the Great Lakes. Direct chronological information is poor for Clovis in this region, but limited evidence suggests a range of 10-11,000 RCYBP, closely tracking the ecological retreat of open spruce parkland and muskeg.

(Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 8:30 AM Salon A)



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

Anderson, Ansel (see **Berkson, Alice**)

Anderson, Sarah E. (*Butler University*)

(15) A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF EPHEMERAL SITE TYPE ON SITES 12MA648 AND 12MA649

During the 2006 NSEAP field season a number of staff and student research projects have been dedicated to determining the ephemeral site type of sites 12MA648 and 12MA649. Ephemeral sites such as squatter, tenant farmer, and seasonal laborer are poorly understood archaeologically. This research attempts to fill in the considerable gap which exists within the extant literature about ephemeral sites. Using Spencer's (2006) suggested ephemeral site type criteria as a basis, this paper will extend the assessment made by Jackson (2006) and suggest future avenues of investigation.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 3:45 PM Salon B)

Arbogast, Alan B. (see **Lovis, William A.**)

Arzigian, Constance M. (*Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse*)

(14) PIT STORAGE AND PLANTS

Storing plant food resources over the winter season in Wisconsin required excavation of a pit into clean soil, lining the pit appropriately, preparing the food for storage, placing the food into the pit, and then securely covering the pit. Archaeological pits and floral remains excavated at a number of Oneota sites in the La Crosse area provide some evidence for specific processes employed in the construction and filling of storage pits. Experimental and ethnographic work complement the archaeological work.

(Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 9:15 AM Salon C)

Arzigian, Constance M. (see **Stevenson, Katherine P.**)

Assebeework, Tadewos (*Indiana University*)

(15) PREHISTORIC CHERT UTILIZATION AND STONE TOOL PRODUCTION AT 12MA648 AND 12MA649 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN INDIANA

This paper examines technological relationships between the lithic artifacts and raw materials recovered through a surface collection from 12MA648 and 12MA649 sites, located at Fort Harrison State Park, Marion County, Indiana. It explores how the qualities and availability of the various chert types constrained prehistoric stone tool-making strategies. Both sites were used primarily for stone tool production during the Archaic and Woodland periods. Preliminary results suggest that prehistoric people had access to and utilized a wide range of raw materials. They made technological decisions that balanced chert quality and availability, although future systematic investigation is required to confirm this conclusion.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 1:45 PM Salon B)



Bader, Anne T. (*AMEC Earth & Environmental*)

Michael W. French (*AMEC Earth & Environmental*)

(3) *NEW EVIDENCE OF MISSISSIPPIAN HOUSE PATTERNS AT THE FALLS OF THE OHIO RIVER*

This paper presents an initial look at the patterns in Mississippian houses at sites in the Falls of the Ohio region around Louisville, Kentucky and southern Indiana. The Falls region lies at the far northeast frontier of the Mississippian cultural area, and local Mississippian adaptation is poorly understood. Recent investigations at the Shippingport Site (15JF702) in Louisville and the Newcomb Site (12CL2) in Clark County, Indiana included excavation of several Mississippian house basins and associated features. The house patterns are examined and compared to those in other regions to identify trends that may characterize Mississippian societies from the Falls of the Ohio.

(General Session 3, Friday 8:45 AM Salon D)

Baldia, Christel M. (*Archaeological Textile Consulting*)

Kathryn A. Jakes (*The Ohio State University*)

Maximilian O. Baldia (*Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Southern Methodist University*)

(14) *THE USE OF DYE TECHNOLOGY AS INDICATED BY POLYCHROME HOPEWELL TEXTILES FROM SEIP MOUND*

Yellow/brown textiles from the Hopewellian Seip Mound group that had not been directly in contact with copper were selected for this research. These were sampled based on the results of non-destructive forensic photography. Optical microscopy illustrated that this yellow/brown group were made of a dyed rabbit hair and bast fiber mixture. The yarns were colorant saturated and the colored patterns on the textiles were identical on both sides of the textiles. Besides the use of several colors, fringes and possibly a leather appliqué were used as decorations. These polychrome textiles indicate complex textile construction methods with elaborate decoration techniques and the use of complex dye technology.

(Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 10:15 AM Salon C)

Baldia, Maximilian O. (see **Baldia, Christel M.**)

Barans, Paul J. (see **Nilsson, Niles E.**)

Barrante, Stephanie (*Western Michigan University*)

Erin Claussen (*Western Michigan University*)

LisaMarie Malischke (*Western Michigan University*)

Michael Nassaney (*Western Michigan University*)

Cynthia Nostrant (*Western Michigan University*)

(9) *THE FORT ST. JOSEPH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT: 2006 FIELD SEASON*

The 2006 WMU archaeological field school continued investigations of Fort St. Joseph. Excavations were conducted in the vicinity of known features in order to identify architectural elements associated with the many structures that once comprised this 18th-century outpost. This past field season included a strong public



education component, culminating in an open house that attracted nearly 2000 visitors. The site continues to be a focus of community interest in the Four Flags City of Niles as it yields a broad range of material remains that relate to the daily activities of life on the frontier of the French Empire.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Baumann, Timothy (*Missouri Valley College*)

(4) *IN BLACK & WHITE: SOCIAL SEGREGATION IN MISSOURI'S LITTLE DIXIE*

Since slavery, social segregation has been a constant presence in Missouri's Little Dixie region. Evidence for this segregation can be seen through archaeological data, architectural and landscape studies, and contemporary walking tours and museum exhibits in or nearby Arrow Rock, Missouri, a National Historic Landmark Site since 1963. Examples will be presented from enslaved African American contexts, a postbellum community, and current heritage tourism efforts by the Missouri State Parks and the Friends of Arrow Rock, Inc.

(General Session 4, Friday 8:15 AM Salon E)

Baumann, Timothy (see **Paulus, B. Gregory**)

Baxter, Jane Eva (*DePaul University*)

(4) *LAYERING MEANING ONTO LANDSCAPES: CLASS, DISPLAY, AND EXPERIENCE IN 19TH CENTURY PULLMAN*

For decades scholars have considered the 19th Century "industrial utopia" built by George M. Pullman to be a perfect illustration of contemporary ideas of class, status, and paternal capitalism. Archaeological investigations at the Pullman Community suggest that the carefully constructed landscape was designed not only to shape and reinforce class distinctions within the community, but also to present social ideals to broader audiences outside the community. This paper uses archaeological and architectural evidence to suggest that the Pullman Community was also designed as a landscape of presentation for a broader regional, national, and even international audience.

(General Session 4, Friday 8:30 AM Salon E)

Baxter-Gordon, Jane Eva (see **Mayfield, Tracie**)

Beck, Brenda (see **Kinsella, Larry**)

Berkson, Alice (*Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Ansel Anderson (*East Central Illinois Archaeological Society*)

(9) *MASTER NATURALIST VOLUNTEERS - PROMOTING ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATION AND STEWARDSHIP IN EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS*

The Master Naturalist program, started in Texas in 1998 and since established in several Midwestern states, educates adult volunteers in natural resource topics and requires ongoing volunteer participation for certification. The East Central Illinois



Master Naturalist program is currently conducting its inaugural class of students and includes newly written curriculum material to be offered statewide. Professional and avocational archaeologists are collaborating on the archaeology education aspect of the program, seeking to emphasize archaeological site awareness and stewardship.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Berkson, Alice (see **Adams, Brian**)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (*University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(3) STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: MISSISSIPPIAN FARMSTEADS OF GREATER CAHOKIA: THE CASE FOR INTEGRATED RURAL POPULATIONS

A qualitative and quantitative reanalysis of all excavated farmsteads in Madison, St. Clair, and Monroe counties of Illinois indicates a great deal of diversity in terms of architecture, material remains, and types of features present at the smallest of Mississippian sites. The spatial and temporal patterning of this diversity made visible through GIS reveals that people living in the countryside in and near the American Bottom during the Mississippian period were integrated into a region-wide Cahokian order and political economy through participation in communal activities at Cahokia and/or nodal farmsteads dispersed throughout the countryside.

(General Session 3, Friday 10:15 AM Salon D)

Birmingham, Robert A. (*University of Wisconsin–Waukesha*)

(10) A LATE 13TH /EARLY 14TH CENTURY ONEOTA COMPONENT AT CARCAJOU POINT

Limited excavations by the Wisconsin State Archaeologist office in association with a private garage expansion identified a late 13th/ early 14th century Oneota occupation area at the Carcajou Point Site. Features included part of a house with an unexcavated sub-floor burial and a large storage/refuse pit with well-preserved floral and faunal remains. The assemblage, including many pottery pieces, is similar to that of the nearby Crescent Bay Hunt Club village site and seems part of the same complex.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 1:30 PM Salon C)

Blue, Kathleen T. (*Minnesota State University–Mankato*)

(11) FAMILY OR FOES?: INTENTIONAL MODIFICATION OF SKELETAL REMAINS FROM THE RED WING LOCALITY

The Red Wing Locality was a focus of settlement and mound-building starting around A.D. 900. However, human skeletal remains from this period number only a few dozen and point to a diverse and extensive mortuary program. Human remains recovered from non-mortuary contexts share several characteristics: they are almost all cranial; most are partial mandibles or teeth; all are adult; and many bear evidence of modification. Analysis of the remains from both mortuary and non-mortuary contexts suggests that the non-mortuary remains represent individuals drawn from the same population as the remains from mortuary contexts rather than being the remains of “enemies”.

(Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 10:00 AM Salon B)



Boden, Peggy J. (*4-G Consulting, LLC*)

(11) PRELIMINARY REPORT OF FINDINGS AT THE BURNSIDE SCHOOL SITE, RED WING, MINNESOTA

Investigation of outlier sites on minor tributaries is part of the long-term research design for the study of the Red Wing Locality. The Burnside School site lies on a knoll overlooking Spring Creek, a perennial stream that meanders through a substantial upland valley. The site was first recorded in 1984, tested in 1990, and partially excavated in 1995. The site is assigned to the Oneota tradition based on pottery and lithic artifacts. This presentation will introduce the preliminary findings of the Burnside School site investigations, and will place it in the larger context of the precontact occupation of the Locality.

(Symposium Session 11, Saturday 10:45 AM Salon B)

Booth, Don (*SCI Engineering, Inc.*)

Steve Dasovich (*SCI Engineering, Inc.*)

(9) THE POAG ROAD SITE (11MS31): RECENT INVESTIGATIONS

Recent investigations at the Poag Road Site (11MS31) in Madison County, Illinois, have revealed subsurface features associated with Early, Middle, and Late Archaic components. To date, the site has yielded nearly 1,400 pit features. Material collected from the plowzone, as well as a limited sampling of the features, has indicated that the vast majority of these are Archaic in origin.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Bowen, Jonathan (*Ohio Historical Society*)

(9) FAUNAL AND FLORAL REMAINS FROM THE FEURT VILLAGE SITE, SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO

Well-preserved faunal and floral assemblages from a 2 per cent sample of the 150 meter diameter midden ring at the 14th century A.D. Feurt village site have been analyzed. Eleven mammalian, five avian, five reptilian, six piscine, and 21 freshwater molluscan species have been identified. Flotation of approximately 800 liters of soil has yielded wood charcoal, corn, beans, hickory nutshell, as well as a few wild seeds.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Branstner, Mark C. (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Richard Fishel (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(4) THE CHENOWETH SITE (11MD771): A 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD IN MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS

First settled in the mid-1830s and abandoned shortly after the turn of the 20th century, the Chenoweth site (11MD771) appears to represent a fairly typical Midwestern farmstead, with documentary evidence for evolutionary change relating to shifts in both demographic and economic circumstances. Although these changes are often obscured in the archaeological record by the inherent palimpsest of long-



term structural development, minor shifts in contemporary land use at Chenoweth allowed the separable recovery of both early and late components, and a better understanding of the complex changes that may be evidenced at an otherwise typical farmstead of the period.

(General Session 4, Friday 8:45 AM Salon E)

Brashler, Janet (*Grand Valley State University*)

Donald Gaff (*Grand Valley State University*)

(2) EXCAVATIONS AT THE SOUTH FLATS EARTHWORK (20MU2)

This paper documents previous work, mapping, shovel testing, and restoration of a Late Prehistoric earth enclosure located on the Muskegon River in western Michigan. Data collected validates George Quimby's findings and contributes to our (mis) understanding of these enigmatic structures.

(General Session 2, Friday 8:30 AM Salon B)

Britcher, Keri (*University of Evansville*)

Lisa Phinney (*Indiana University/Purdue University-Fort Wayne*)

(13) STRATIGRAPHIC COMPLICATIONS IN GEOPHYSICAL ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE STRAWTOWN'S LOST ENCLOSURE

The goal of the current geophysical research project at Strawtown in Hamilton County, Indiana, was to identify a smaller earthwork historically reported but no longer visible to the south of the main enclosure through GPR and resistivity surveys. An additional goal was to detect anomalies representative of historic and prehistoric habitation-related features outside the main enclosure to aid in future park planning. Results from both resistivity and GPR surveys failed to conclusively locate the smaller enclosure; however, information was gained regarding site stratigraphy and the interpretation of geological phenomena in the geophysical data.

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM-Noon Atrium)

Brown, James E. (*Northwestern University*)

(1) BEFORE THE PLOW: HUMAN IMPACT ON THE PRAIRIE PENINSULA LANDSCAPE

Accumulated archaeological information has revealed the outlines of an interactive relationship of humans with the environment of the Prairie Peninsula. The long established habit has placed humans in the position of being solely passive responders to the mixed prairie and woodland vegetational cover of a unique eastward extension of the Great Plains. The relationship summarized in this paper is now recognized as being more complex and even one of dynamic inter-relationship.

(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 3:00 PM Salon A)

Brown, James E. (*Northwestern University*)

(6) MAKING WAVES WITH THE MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN ARCHAEOLOGY

The coordinated investigation of the biological and geological aspects of the archaeological record has been openly advocated in Illinois archaeology for decades. The proven value of this multi-disciplinary approach has been widely admired and aspects of the approaches practiced in this state have been copied.

(Symposium: Session 6, Friday 1:45 PM Salon A)



Brown, Melissa (see **Schneider, Seth A.**)

Buikstra, Jane E. (*University of New Mexico, Center for American Archaeology*)

(6) BIOARCHAEOLOGY IN WEST-CENTRAL ILLINOIS: SETTING THE STANDARD

This paper will explore the recent history of bioarchaeological investigations in west-central Illinois. Current perspectives upon the relationship between health and subsistence/mobility strategies is investigated, along with long term trends in human transhumance. Contextually, these data are arrayed against interpretations of social, political, and ideological complexity based upon funerary behavior. (*Symposium: Session 6, Friday 2:15 PM Salon A*)

Buikstra, Jane E. (see **Styles, Bonnie W.**)

Bundles, Sean (*Martin University-NSEAP student*)

(15) INVESTIGATING THE PRESENCE OF AN ANIMAL PROCESSING STRUCTURE USING FAUNAL BONE ANALYSIS AND GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS

This research examines faunal assemblages from sites 12MA648 and 12MA649 to discover whether a historic animal processing structure was present on either site. Faunal remains collected from both sites were closely examined for the presence of cut marks, fractures, and any other evidence of human modifications. Such analysis can educate relationships between faunal remains and structural debris, as well as provide evidence of human butchering practices. The distribution of the faunal remains demonstrating human modification are then compared with the distribution of the structural debitage in order to elucidate the location of an animal processing structure at both sites.

(*Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 3:00 PM Salon B*)

Burks, Jarrod (*Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.*)

Albert M. Pecora (*Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.*)

(7) FILLING THE MIDDLE ARCHAIC GAP IN OHIO: EXCAVATION RESULTS FROM A BURIED SITE (33AT982) ON THE LOWER HOCKING RIVER IN SOUTHEASTERN OHIO

Middle Archaic period components are seriously under-represented in the Midwest. Nowhere is this more apparent than in Ohio, where there are almost no documented sites with features from this period. In this paper we present the results of a Phase III mitigation at a late Middle Archaic (ca. 4000 B.C.) site found on the floodplain of the Lower Hocking River. Pit features and a buried midden produced dozens of cup/nutting stones and Matanzas Cluster projectile points, but little lithic debris. A tight range of nine radiocarbon dates show that 33AT982 begins to fill one end of Ohio's Middle Archaic gap.

(*General Session 7, Friday 2:30 PM Salon B*)

Burks, Jarrod (see **Greber, N'omi B.**)



Burks, Jarrod (see **Pacheco, Paul**)

Bush, Leslie (*Macrobotanical Analysis*)

(14) BISON, CHERT, CORN, AND CAPTIVES: INTERACTIONS AT THE EDGE OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN WORLD

A comparison of contacts and connections forged by two Mississippian groups with those outside their borders reveals how interactions are conditioned by local history and the resources available to the people involved. One case study involves the relationship between people at the Angel site in the northeast part of the Mississippian world and their Oliver Phase neighbors in central Indiana. The other case study involves people at the George C. Davis mounds and related Mississippian sites in the southwestern portion of the (Caddo) Mississippian area and their hunting and gathering neighbors in central Texas.

(Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 10:45 AM Salon C)

Butler, Brian (see **Session 6: Symposium, Introductory Remarks**)

Byers, A. Martin (*McGill University*)

(3) "FRANCHISING" CAHOKIA: HINTERLAND CULT INTERACTION

Current models of Cahokia representing it as a centralized chiefdom must treat its hinterland interactions in political economic terms so that signs of both permanent intrusive occupation or transient interaction are interpreted largely in terms of political and economic dominance and manipulation by Cahokia. In contrast, treating Cahokia as the monumental creature of multiple autonomous world renewal cults that constituted it as a world renewal cult heterarchy means characterizing hinterland contacts first in religious and only secondarily in political and economic terms. It is argued that the empirical data strongly support the view that these mutually autonomous cult alliances responsible for Cahokia actively engaged in "franchising" their mortuary-mediated world renewal ceremonials both in the Upper and Lower Mississippi Valley. Hence, rather than either permanent or transient political-economic relations, the data manifest ongoing and developing religious-economic relations.

(General Session 3, Friday 10:30 AM Salon D)

Calentine, Leighann (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(14) CHIPPED STONE HOES AND GARDENING IN MIDDLE WOODLAND ILLINOIS

Botanical remains from Illinois assemblages suggest that horticultural activities were performed during the Middle Woodland period. Some of these sites also yielded chipped stone hoes and hoe flakes. This paper presents preliminary results of a study to determine if there is a correlation between starchy seed densities and the presence of hoes at these sites. A correlation may indicate that chert hoes were employed in the clearance and maintenance of garden plots.

(Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 8:45 AM Salon C)



Carr, Christopher (*Arizona State University*)

(16) *SCIOTO HOPEWELL RITUAL FLAMBOYANCE IMPLIES INTENSE SOCIAL COMPETITION: A PROBLEMATIC INFERENCE*

The flamboyant ceremonies evidenced in the archaeological records of Scioto Hopewell peoples have commonly been interpreted as indicating intense social competition among individuals and groups. Yet, these peoples' skeletal and artifactual remains rarely, if at all, provide definitive evidence for interpersonal violence, and their subsistence remains or community patterns do not suggest much competition. This contradiction is shown to derive from a false equation drawn theoretically by anthropologists and archaeologists between ritual flamboyance and competition among intrinsically self-interested individuals. The error is revealed by crosscultural variation in definitions of the self and personhood, which affect levels of competition.

(General Session 16, Saturday 1:30 PM Salon C)

Carr, Dillon H. (*Michigan State University*)

(12) *SKINNING THE CAT: ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL AND LOGISTICAL APPROACHES TO CYCLICALLY PROCURING LITHIC RAW MATERIALS*

A diachronic approach to the analysis of Late Paleoindian lithic procurement strategies is carried out on curated tools manufactured from Hixton Silicified Sandstone. Diagnostic hafted bifaces interrelated with the Late Paleoindian Agate Basin and Cody complexes are evaluated here based on condition at discard and spatial proximity to the quarry at Silver Mound. Analysis indicates that a single, generalized, cyclical procurement strategy persisted throughout the Late Paleoindian. However, the specific context within which populations are executing a cyclical procurement strategy differs between the two complexes, and implies a shift from residential to logistical exploitation of HSS occurs during the early Holocene.

(Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 10:30 AM Salon A)

Clark, Julia (see **Doershuk, John**)

Claussen, Erin (see **Barrante, Stephanie**)

Cobb, Charles (see **Giles, Bretton**)

Cobb, Dawn E. (*Illinois State Museum/Illinois Historic Preservation Agency*)

Michael D. Wiant (*Illinois State Museum - Dickson Mounds*)

Kelvin Sampson (*Illinois State Museum-Dickson Mounds*)

Nicholas W. Klobuchar (*Illinois State Museum*)

(5) *IN SEARCH OF KASKASKIA CEMETERIES: VIRTUAL RECONSTRUCTION*

Historic documents and computer imaging are being used to reconstruct a town destroyed by a cataclysmic Mississippi River flood. Using images of historical documents and superimposing them on contemporary topographic sheets provides a means of geo-referencing features of the former community. The project was undertaken in an effort to attribute graves eroded from a Mississippi River bank to one of three mid-19th century cemeteries in Old Kaskaskia, Illinois. The flood of 1881



pirated the lower reach of the Kaskaskia River and obliterated much of the village of Kaskaskia, which had been established in 1703 and once served as the capitol of Illinois.

(General Session 5, Friday 8:00 AM Salon C)

Cohen, Barbara E. (*Irvington Writers Studio*)

William Green (*Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College*)

(7) TAMING THE MEDIA SHREW: POSITIVE PUBLICITY FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Ever been misquoted in the newspaper or had to deal with adverse publicity while excavating a site or managing a museum collection? Most archaeologists have little training in media relations, and many prefer to avoid doing interviews altogether. But a few simple guidelines can improve your ability to generate positive publicity for your work - and the field. Good public relations are the responsibility of every practitioner. In this presentation, a writer and a museum director show by example and offer tips to make PR a less stressful part of your job.

(General Session 7, Friday 1:00 PM Salon B)

Conner, Michael (*Missouri State University*)

(2) LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT AND MORTUARY PATTERNS IN THE SNY BOTTOM

Largely as the result of projects sponsored by the Illinois Department of Transportation, much data has been obtained from Late Woodland mortuary and habitation sites in the Sny Bottom region of the Mississippi Valley in west-central Illinois in the last 25 years. These data suggest that at least some mortuary sites functioned as aggregation loci within a dispersed settlement system. The sites are characterized by evidence of both labor-intensive mortuary ritual and possibly food-storage facilities. The sites may also have played a role within an interregional interaction system.

(Symposium: Session 2, Friday 8:45 AM Salon B)

Cook, Della (see **Raff, Jennifer**)

Cowan, Frank L. (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

John W. Picklesimer (*Gray & Pape, Inc.*)

Jarrold Burks (*Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.*)

(16) THE SHRIVER CIRCLE EARTHWORK 160 YEARS AFTER SQUIER AND DAVIS

In 1846, Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis mapped the Shriver Circle earthwork near Mound City and excavated the sole mound within the 350+-meter diameter enclosure. They recognized several anomalous characteristics in both the earthwork and mound, and the site is variously attributed to either Adena or Hopewell. The 160 years of agricultural tillage since Squier and Davis's investigation and the construction and demolition of World War I Camp Sherman have reduced the earthwork to near invisibility. Nonetheless, strong, unambiguous geophysical signatures of the earthwork persist, and trenching across the enclosure's external ditch demonstrate considerable sub-grade integrity for this little-known earthwork.

(General Session 16, Saturday 2:15 PM Salon C)



Craig, Joseph (*Environmental Compliance Consultants, Inc.*)

Susan B. Vorreyer (*Environmental Compliance Consultants, Inc.*)

(3) EXPRESSING AUTHORITY IN CAHOKIA'S RURAL DISTRICTS: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LANGE SITE, A MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD CIVIC AND CEREMONIAL CENTER IN ILLINOIS

The Lange site (11MS2049) is a late Lohmann phase Mississippian occupation located near Glen Carbon, Illinois. Investigations identified four structures, two marker posts, and fifteen pits. We interpret the site to be specifically designed for use as a civic and ceremonial center catering to the rural district surrounding the site. Investigations at the Lange site offer insights into the role civic and ceremonial nodal sites played in the rise of Cahokian power and authority in the American Bottom. (*General Session 3, Friday 10:45 AM Salon D*)

Craig, Joseph (see **Vorreyer, Susan B.**)

Cullen, Kevin M. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(5) STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: IDENTIFYING SWEAT LODGES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

The focus of this paper is an examination of sweat lodge construction and use in eastern North America based on the archaeological data obtained from excavations in the central Mississippi watershed. By using a case study of a structure interpreted as a sweat lodge, I will discuss the hermeneutic process of theoretical interpretation, before, during and after the excavation of the feature in question. This highlights the importance of constructing plausible hypotheses based on an evolving data set, through a systemic process of scientific deduction during the course of excavation. However, what I intend to demonstrate is that such features have primarily been identified on archaeological sites with multiple structural types, namely from the Mississippian period or later. Therefore, the archaeological record appears to be skewed toward a late manifestation of the sweat lodge ritual, while failing to account for the possible presence of similar pre-Mississippian ritual features. (*General Session 5, Friday 8:15 AM Salon C*)

Culver, Emily (*Beloit College*)

Wm. Patrick Ward (*Beloit College*)

Shannon M. Fie (*Beloit College*)

(16) SMOKIN'! PIPESTONE PRODUCTION AT BRACKE #1

The Beloit College Field School's current investigations in the Lower Rock River Valley examine the context of pipestone manufacture in Northwest Illinois. At Bracke #1 (11WT206), systematic surface collections yield evidence for the production of artifacts from Sterling pipestone. Associated artifacts indicate that pipestone goods were produced during the Middle Woodland and other cultural periods. These materials also suggest a domestic aspect to Middle Woodland pipestone manufacture. Ongoing efforts at Bracke #1 thus shed light on household production which complements evidence from larger ritual contexts such as Albany Mounds. (*General Session 16, Saturday 2:30 PM Salon C*)



Dancey, William (*Ohio State University*)

Paul J. Pacheco (*State University of New York-Geneseo*)

Steven P. Howard (*Ohio State University*)

(9) THE DOW #2 SITE AND THE QUESTION OF MIDDLE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT STABILITY IN OHIO

This poster illustrates the results of systematic investigations in 1988 of the Dow #2 site, a Middle Woodland period occupation 2 miles south of Raccoon Creek, 5 miles from the Murphy Tract Middle Woodland sites to the northeast, and 7 miles from the Circle-Octagon component of the Newark Earthworks to the east. Although located in the hinterland, its chipped stone artifact assemblage strongly resembles that of the Murphy I site in the valley in size, spatial structure, and proportions of biface and bladelet products and manufacturing debris.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Dasovich, Steve (see **Booth, Don**)

DelCastello, Brian G. (*Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.*)

(2) THE ORGANIZATION OF LITHIC TECHNOLOGY AT THE ROHLFING SITE (23FR525): A LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATION IN THE UPLANDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, MISSOURI

In 2004, archaeologists from Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted phase III investigations in Northeast Missouri on behalf of the Missouri Department of Transportation. The investigations documented the presence of a small Late Woodland occupation at the Rohlfling site. The site is represented by 12 subplowzone features and the data is supplemented by three radiocarbon dates. The lithic assemblage is dominated by flaked stone tools manufactured from local and near-local resources. As such, this study focuses on the procurement, utilization, and discard patterns of lithic raw materials and examines patterns of technological choice of the late Late Woodland peoples that once inhabited the site.

(General Session 2, Friday 9:00 AM Salon B)

DeMore, Mimi (*Ball State University*)

(7) STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: THE CRISIS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATION—AN INDIANA STORY. A RANDOM SAMPLING FROM THE INDIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY OFFICE—THE FINAL TALLEY

The purpose of my research was to see “How the State of Indiana” was “faring” in the Crisis in Archaeological Curation. Important data can be secured by documenting the curation information from the Archaeological Site Form (Form 244402) and the completed survey reports that have been filed at the Indiana State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, as required by law. At the 2004 Midwest Archaeological Conference in St. Louis, I presented the methods and design used in creating a “random sampling” from data received from Indiana’s DHPA office. Now the results of this research is available with the Final Talley and some other “interesting” observations.

(General Session 7, Friday 1:15 PM Salon B)



Diaz-Granados, Carol (see Paulus, B. Gregory)

Diaz-Granados, Carol (see Paulus, B. Gregory)

Dobbs, Clark A. (*Archaeological and Geophysical Consortium*)

(11) DATA, REALITY, AND MODELS AT THE RED WING LOCALITY

The Red Wing Locality in southeastern Minnesota and western Wisconsin is often discussed but remains poorly understood by many scholars. This paper introduces the Locality, reviews its' strategic location, and presents an overview of the sites within it. Several critical methodological issues in dealing with late prehistoric sites are noted, particularly the need to excavate and analyze such sites as complex palimpsests rather than homogenous assemblages, as is the need for fine-scale regional sequences. A preliminary review of 'what happened at Red Wing' is presented. Past and present models involving Red Wing are summarily reviewed and critiqued. (*Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 8:30 AM Salon B*)

Doershuk, John (*University of Iowa*)

Paul L. Garvin (*Cornell College*)

Julia Clark (*Cornell College*)

(5) RECENT RESEARCH ON FIRE-CRACKED ROCK COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION AT 13LN323, PALISADES-DOWS STATE PRESERVE, LINN COUNTY, IOWA

Site 13LN323 has produced a sizeable lithic assemblage including copious fire-cracked rock along with a variety of decorated sherds. Initial analytical results are presented including composition and distribution studies of the FCR assemblage. Relative to data from geological surveys of the distributions of these raw materials in natural gravels of the nearby Cedar River, site occupants made unexpectedly intensive use of dolomite and gabbro and less use of dolostone or limestone. The culturally-modified rocks from the site were undoubtedly preferentially selected over other rock types; color, texture, hardness, and suitability for tool manufacture are the focal points of on-going investigation. (*General Session 5, Friday 8:30 AM Salon C*)

Dolan, Shannon (*Mead & Hunt*)

Steven R. Kuehn (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(3) AN ONEOTA LONGHOUSE STRUCTURE FROM EAST-CENTRAL WISCONSIN

In 2002, a portion of a large oval house structure was identified during mitigation excavation at the Dambroski site, a Grand River phase village in Portage County, Wisconsin. While longhouse structures are relatively well represented in the La Crosse area, they are only infrequently encountered elsewhere in Wisconsin. In this paper, the structure itself and the archaeology of the Dambroski site are discussed, followed by an examination of the distribution and characteristics of Oneota house forms in the state and adjacent portions of the Upper Midwest. (*General Session 3, Friday 9:30 AM Salon D*)

Dowd, Elaine (see Nilsson, Niles E.)



Drake, Eric (see **Dunham, Sean**)

Dunham, Sean (*CCRG/Michigan State University*)

Michael Hambacher (*CCRG*)

Eric Drake (*HNF*)

(2) ***THE BARK DOCK SITE (20CH95): A STRATIFIED WOODLAND SITE ON THE SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR***

The Bark Dock site is a stratified Woodland period site on the south shore of Lake Superior in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Recently completed test excavations at the site have produced artifact assemblages and associated radiocarbon dates from stratified Laurel Middle Woodland and Late Woodland Sand Point contexts. This paper will present the results of the recent archaeological excavations on the site, offer interpretations, and place the site within the context of regional settlement models.

(*General Session 2, Friday 9:15 AM Salon B*)

Durst, Patrick R. (see **Galloy, Joseph M.**)

Emerson, Kjersti (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(3) ***PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON CONTINUITY AND VARIATION IN FISHER PHASE CERAMICS***

The Fisher Mound group and village site was not only the first recognized Fisher component but has remained the largest and most complex Fisher phase site discovered to date. The artifact assemblage has only ever been partially analyzed and is now badly scattered or lost. Over the past two years I have analyzed almost the entire Fisher site ceramic assemblage, as well as the assemblages from the Lawrence, Griesmer, and Hoxie Farm sites and one unprovenienced collection from northern Indiana. This paper presents some preliminary findings on Fisher phase ceramics, specifically focusing on stylistic, chronological, and spatial variation.

(*General Session 3, Friday 11:00 AM Salon D*)

Emerson, Thomas E. (see **Millhouse, Phil**)

Emerson, Thomas E. (see **Wisseman, Sarah**)

Ensor, Bradley (*Eastern Michigan University*)

(7) ***ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LOWER HURON METROPARK, SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN***

This paper presents the results of the 2005 and 2006 Eastern Michigan University Archaeology Field School at the Lower Huron Metro Park, Wayne County, Michigan. The project has identified 31 sites consisting of 26 prehistoric components and 22 historic components along the Lower Huron River. The settlement history, site distributions, and results of excavations at Late Woodland and late 19th century - early 20th century settlements are described.

(*General Session 7, Friday 3:00 PM Salon B*)



Esarey, Duane (*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*)

Robert Mazrim (*Sangamo Archaeological Center and Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(3) *RETHINKING THE “DAWN OF HISTORY”: THE SCHEDULE, SIGNATURE, AND AGENCY OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN PROTOHISTORIC ILLINOIS*

Archaeological interpretations of the archival, ethnographic, and material records of 17th century Illinois have tended to compress the state's protohistory, treating it as a mere prelude to French presence and better documentation. A muddled view of the remarkable changes that occurred in the cultural landscape of Illinois is the result. European goods first appear in Illinois between 1580 and 1630 and the pottery of the Illinois Indians - the Danner series - is present in each early Illinois sample that includes these imports. A reexamination of the Zimmerman, Palos, and Oak Forest sites suggests that temporal changes in trade good assemblages can help us disentangle our sometimes unrealistic expectations from socially and temporally significant aspects of the record. It is argued that the Illinois Indians actively positioned themselves in the political and geographic landscape of the fur trade many decades prior to the arrival of the French in the Illinois country.

(General Session 3, Friday 11:30 AM Salon D)

Evans, Joe (*Indiana University/Purdue University-Fort Wayne*)

(13) *DEFINING INCREASED SENSITIVITY: A COMPARISON OF THE BARTINGTON 601-2 AND GEOSCAN FM256 GRADIOMETERS*

Gradiometer “sensitivity” is determined by the separation of the sensors, with claims that a 1.0m separation gradiometer shows a significant, 40% “increase in sensitivity” compared with a 0.5m separation. In my comparison of two gradiometers, I evaluated this increased sensitivity by investigating whether the 1.0m separation detected deeper anomalies with higher nT values than the 0.5m separation. Five 20 x 20m grids were collected using both the Geoscan FM256 and Bartington 601-2. Data were processed using Archaeosurveyor. A trench was excavated in one of these grids to investigate the source of an anomaly that appeared at different intensities in both data sets.

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM–Noon Atrium)

Evans, Madeleine (see **McElrath, Dale**)

Fantle, Pete (see **Hudson, Jean**)

Farkas, Michael (see **Millhouse, Phil**)

Farnsworth, Kenneth B. (see **Wiseman, Sarah**)



Felix, Rhett (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(2) A REEXAMINATION OF THE STEUBEN POINT

In 2002 and 2004 staff from Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) conducted a controlled surface collection of the Steuben site. This paper focuses on the 29 Steuben points collected from its surface. A comparison is made between the points collected from the ITARP sample and other points of the same type from Illinois. Since this is the 'type site' for the Steuben point, it is important to examine if its points conform to previously reported data. The comparison also increases understanding of this transitional Middle Woodland to Late Woodland point. Avenues of future research will also be discussed.

(General Session 2, Friday 10:00 AM Salon B)

Fennell, Christopher (*University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(4) CROSSROADS, CULTURES, AND ETHNOGENIC BRICOLAGE

This paper presents a theoretical construct that I label as "ethnogenic bricolage" as an alternative to creolization concepts for analyzing the dynamics of culture contact within contexts of colonialism and the creation of new social groups. This approach utilizes an interpretative framework that integrates stylistic analyses from the field of archaeology with the analysis of core symbols derived from the work of symbolic anthropologists.

(General Session 4, Friday 11:45 AM Salon E)

Fennell, Christopher (see **Hargrave, Michael L.**)

Fie, Shannon M. (see **Culver, Emily**)

Finney, Fred (see **Johnson, Donald**)

Fishel, Richard (see **Branstner, Mark C.**)

Fishel, Richard (see **Nolan, David J.**)

Foley Winkler, Kathleen M. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(10) THE 2006 EXCAVATIONS AT THE SCHMELING SITE (47JE833)

Oneota occupations on Lake Koshkonong are well known based on excavations from Carcajou Point and the Crescent Bay Hunt Club. In the summer of 2006, research was conducted at another Oneota site in the Lake Koshkonong region. An overview of the research at the Schmeling site (47JE833) is presented in this paper.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 1:45 PM Salon C)



Fortier, Andrew (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(16) INVESTIGATIONS AT THE EGAN SITE: MIDDLE AND EARLY LATE WOODLAND CAMPSITES ALONG BRUSHY FORK CREEK IN THE LOWER ILLINOIS RIVER VALLEY UPLANDS

The Egan site is a multi-component campsite located in the upland Brushy Fork Creek drainage, 20 km east of the Illinois River Valley. The earliest occupation, consisting of 25 pits, dates to the Middle Woodland period. The ceramic assemblage consists of Hopewell and Massey Cordmarked (Crab Orchard) vessels. The second component is comprised of 20 pits and dates to the early Late Woodland period. Ceramics consist of White Hall-like vessels. Upland sites such as Egan are extremely rare in Western Illinois and need to be factored into the overall settlement systems of both the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods.

(General Session 16, Saturday 1:00 PM Salon C)

Franzen, John (*USDA Forest Service*)

(4) "WHAT! RUINS SO SOON!": HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF EURO-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT ON GRAND ISLAND, LAKE SUPERIOR, MICHIGAN

Mid-nineteenth century Grand Island is best understood as a transportation frontier associated with copper and iron mining ca. 40 to 80+ miles farther west. Archaeological and historical evidence reveals that the ephemeral nature of early mining and shipping development resulted in frequent abandonment and reuse of the island's structures. The hegemony of Abraham Williams, an entrepreneurial Yankee patriarch from Vermont and the area's first Euro-American settler, also limited the tenure of other island residents. Our research shows how broad geographic models (Lewis 1984; Hardesty 1985) and a detailed examination of cultural context that includes ethnicity contribute to understanding frontier settlement.

(Symposium: Session 4, Friday 9:00 AM Salon E)

French, Michael W. (see **Bader, Anne T.**)

Gaff, Donald (see **Brashler, Janet**)

Gagliano, Dawn W. (see **Greber, N'omi B.**)

Galloy, Joseph M. (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Patrick R. Durst (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Jeffery D. Kruchten (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(2) THE JANEY B. GOODE SITE (11S1232): RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AND NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE TERMINAL LATE WOODLAND PERIOD

Janey B. Goode (11S1232) is a massive multicomponent site along the former bank of Horseshoe Lake in the American Bottom. ITARP is now conducting its fifth year



of IDOT-funded investigations at this late prehistoric habitation site. This paper will present a brief overview of the investigations, highlighting significant new finds and insights into the Terminal Late Woodland (TLW) component, ca. AD 900-1050. These include a preliminary delineation of several TLW communities, evidence for land reclamation and ditching associated with the earliest TLW occupations, and preliminary refinements to the early TLW ceramic chronology in the northern American Bottom.

(General Session 2, Friday 9:30 AM Salon B)

Garvin, Paul L. (see **Doershuk, John**)

Gaynor, Anne (see **Jeske, Robert J.**)

Genheimer, Bob (*Cincinnati Museum Center*)

(4) *THE POLICEMAN IN THE PRIVY: A POLICE UNIFORM AND MORE IN A 19TH CENTURY CINCINNATI PRIVY*

Excavation of a ca. 20 foot deep privy shaft in downtown Cincinnati resulted in the recovery of Cincinnati Police items within a restricted area of the shaft dating to approximately 1898 to 1902. While much of a cloth uniform had disintegrated, durable items such as gilt buttons, buckles, medals, a police whistle, and a loaded pocket pistol survived relatively intact. The policeman, Charles Dustin, was identified based upon the recovery of a wood and rubber stamp bearing his name. Surprisingly, Charles is not listed in any Cincinnati Police Department records from that era. Extensive document research has provided some answers to this mystery.

(General Session 4, Friday 9:15 AM Salon E)

Giles, Bretton (*Binghamton University*)

Charles Cobb (*Binghamton University*)

(16) *REMEMBERING THE BIRDS: HOPEWELL IMAGES OF FALCONS, VULTURES, AND DOUBLE-HEADED BIRDS*

This paper explores the importance of birds within the Hopewell iconography of the central Ohio River Valley; specifically investigating the associations between the images of raptorial birds engraved onto tablets and Ohio Hopewell masked regalia. In particular, it investigates whether these practices are linked in time and space by the occurrence of similar themes and iconographic traits materialized by Middle Woodland headdresses, tablets, and statuary. This suggests closer relations than previously recognized between the Middle Woodland communities located in the central Ohio River Drainage and communicative systems that overlapped in a realm of fuzzy boundaries, which memorialized particular mythic themes related to birds.

(General Session 16, Saturday 1:45 PM Salon C)

Graham, Amy (see **Nycz, Christine**)



Greber, N'omi B. (*Cleveland Museum of Natural History*)
Richard W. Yerkes (*Ohio State University*)
Katharine C. Ruhl (*Cleveland Museum of Natural History*)
Anne B. Lee (*Hardlines Design*)
Dawn W. Gagliano (*Ohio University*)
Jarrod Burks (*Ohio Valley Archaeology Consultants*)
Martha P. Otto (*Ohio Historical Society*)

(16) INTERPRETATIONS OF SEVERAL LOW MOUNDS WITHIN SEIP EARTHWORKS, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO

From 1971 to 1977 the Ohio Historical Society, under the direction of Dr. Raymond Baby, conducted a series of excavations within the largest element of the Seip Earthworks, Ross County, Ohio. Recent analyses of records and collections of artifacts and field samples recovered provide new information for considering possible activities and chronological relationships reflected in the complex pattern of structures and features covered by small mounds. A summary discussion will be presented of the context of lithic, ceramic, faunal, and exotic materials recovered from mounds and features within and outside wooden structures found in this limited area of the earthworks.

(General Session 16, Saturday 3:00 PM Salon C)

Green, William (*Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College*)

(4) UNCOVERING AND RE-COVERING TWO PRE-CIVIL WAR STRUCTURES IN BELOIT, WISCONSIN

As in many midwestern cities, pre-Civil War deposits in the City of Beloit are often disturbed by subsequent occupation or development. However, 60-80 cm of fill and a parking lot on the Beloit College campus effectively sealed and protected two structural remains and other features dating ca. 1840-1860. Rebuilding of the parking lot in 2006 afforded the opportunity for site discovery, mapping, sampling, and preservation. We defined one structure and an associated well and located the second structure and associated refuse deposits. This field report presents a project overview and invites colleagues' input. Artifact samples will be available for inspection.

(General Session 4, Friday 9:30 AM Salon E)

Green, William (see **Cohen, Barbara E.**)

Green, William (see **Session 14: Symposium, Discussant**)

Grimm, Eric C. (*Illinois State Museum*)

David M. Nelson (*University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(1) VEGETATION AND CLIMATE IN ILLINOIS: PALEOINDIAN TO HISTORIC

The Paleoindian period begins during the Allerod chronozone, which in Illinois was a warm late-glacial phase with very wet climate and vegetation dominated by spruce and black ash. The Clovis period ends with the Younger Dryas, which was cooler in northern Illinois, but perhaps not in central Illinois. Climate rapidly warmed at the beginning of the Holocene 11,500 cal yr B.P. Climate was wet, and



elm forest predominated. Prairie taxa expanded with a gradual trend towards aridity ~10,000-8500 cal yr B.P. Deciduous forest and wetter conditions returned ~8500-6200 cal yr B.P. Prairie expanded again after 6200 cal yr B.P.
(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 1:15 PM Salon A)

Groover, Mark (see Wyatt, Jennifer C.)

Hajic, Edwin R. (*Illinois State Museum*)

Michael D. Wiant (*Illinois State Museum, Dickson Mounds Museum*)

(1) PATTERNS OF LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN HOLOCENE LANDSYSTEMS, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD, AND CULTURE CHANGE

The geologic record of archaeological sites may reflect paleoenvironmental conditions under which prehistoric cultures operated, but it is only within the broader regional landsystems framework in which such information can be fully realized. Despite issues of scale, anthropogenic alterations, feedback, variable response times, and other geomorphic factors, regional patterns of Holocene landscape evolution emerge that often have an overarching climate-driven imprint. These patterns not only provide predictability to aspects of the archaeological record, but also may indeed have encouraged aspects of culture change across some geographic ranges.
(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 1:45 PM Salon A)

Hall, Robert (*University of Illinois-Chicago*)

(6) MY INITIATION INTO ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGY 1961-1967

The author came to the Illinois State Museum in 1961 as an investigator on the Starved Rock Archaeological Project. Here he enjoyed the intellectual stimulus provided by Joseph Caldwell, the junior colleagues Caldwell had assembled in Springfield, and distinguished visitors. The author remained at the museum from 1962 through 1967 as a curator of anthropology, assuming Wittry's role as director of the museum's Cahokia projects when Wittry left for another position. The opportunity to work in Illinois allowed the author to integrate his previous experience in Wisconsin and the Missouri valley to provide a valuable broader perspective on Midwestern archaeology.

(Symposium: Session 6, Friday 3:15 PM Salon A)

Hambacher, Michael (see Dunham, Sean)

Hargrave, Michael L. (*ERDC CERL*)

Lenville Stelle (*Parkland College*)

(4) GEOPHYSICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT MESKWAKI FORT

In 1730 allied French and Indians besieged the Meskwaki in an isolated oak grove on the central Illinois prairie. Excavations at 11ML6 (Meskwaki Fort) in 1988-91 documented semi-subterranean structures interconnected by shallow ditches, but no indications of fortifications described in French narratives and maps. Recent (2004-2006) magnetic surveys detected linear anomalies suggestive of defensive walls or ditches. Excavations in 2006 documented a shallow ditch and wall-trench defensive complex and possible attack trenches. Investigations at Meskwaki Fort



illustrate the benefits and limitations of using historical maps, small-scale excavations, and geophysical survey to document ephemeral Native American battle sites and expedient fortifications.

(General Session 4, Friday 10:45 AM Salon E)

Hargrave, Michael L. *(ERDC CERL)*

Christopher Fennell *(University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign)*

Terrance D. Martin *(Illinois State Museum)*

Paul Shackel *(University of Maryland)*

(9) GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT NEW PHILADELPHIA, AN INTEGRATED TOWN ON THE ILLINOIS FRONTIER

Founded in 1836 by an entrepreneurial freed slave, New Philadelphia was occupied by blacks and whites into the 20th century. Electrical resistance and magnetic gradient surveys were conducted in support of the 2004-2006 NSF-funded New Philadelphia field schools. Goals were to identify productive locations for hand excavation, introduce students to geophysics, and produce a map of subsurface deposits to help visualize and interpret the site. More than 40 anomalies were recommended for investigation. Features associated with the anomalies investigated thus far include large sub-floor pits, substantial cellars, and the remains of a burned structure.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00-5:00 PM Atrium)

Harl, Joe *(Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis)*

(4) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A FRENCH COLONIAL CHURCH COMPLEX, FLORISSANT, MISSOURI

Archaeological investigations of St. Ferdinand Church (1789-1836) have produced new insights on the lives of the French Colonial settlers of Florissant, a suburb of St. Louis. Excavations have uncovered a portion of the church, the presbytery, and various yard features, including the remains of a bake oven. The artifacts associated with these features are providing a wealth of new information concerning the secular lives of the French Colonial residents. This project is further unique in that it is community based, headed by a committee composed of professional archaeologists, local historians, amateur archaeologists, city officials, and interested citizens.

(General Session 4, Friday 11:00 AM Salon E)

Harn, Alan *(Illinois State Museum, Dickson Mounds Museum)*

(6) HIGHLIGHTS OF 50 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SPOON RIVER AREA OF ILLINOIS

By the mid 1950s central Illinois archaeologists had begun to build on the wide research base created by their predecessors. Research designs narrowed as it became obvious that the key to understanding local cultural processes lay in qualifying and quantifying the smallest of activities of daily life. Decades of exploration including analyses of the natural environment, aerial photography, survey, and excavation of a variety of habitation and mortuary sites have generated one of the best-documented records of Native American life yet assembled. Interdisciplinary analyses of this database continue to provide new perspectives on variability in human subsistence



and settlement patterns, diet, mortality, and cross-cultural interchanges that clarify many aspects of late prehistoric midcontinental human experience.
(Symposium: Session 6, Friday 3:30 PM Salon A)

Harn, Alan (see **Martin, Terrance D.**)

Harris, Suzanne E. (see **Paulus, B. Gregory**)

Harrison, Noel (*Indiana University/Purdue University-Indianapolis*)

(15) DETERMINING SITE FUNCTION AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 12MA648 AND 12MA649 THROUGH REFITTING ANALYSIS

Previous NSEAP investigations identified site 12MA648 as a tool maintenance site, while 12MA649 was described as an early stage lithic reduction site. Furthermore, it was suggested that the two sites were occupied by the same group of people simultaneously, suggesting a cultural link between these sites. This study will test these conclusions based on a method known as refitting, wherein conjoinable or refitted pieces would suggest on-site flaking at each site. If refitted pieces are found between the two sites, it would mean that the two sites are functionally related.
(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 1:15 PM Salon B)

Hasso, Jennifer (see **Mayfield, Tracie**)

Head, Sara (*Indiana University/Purdue University-Indianapolis*)

(15) A CD/DD ANALYSIS OF SITES 12MA648 AND 12MA649

During previous NSEAP field seasons, several attempts have been made to locate historic structures on both 12MA648 and 12MA649. This paper will synthesize all previous NSEAP research associated with the search for historic structures on 12MA648 and 12MA649. A re-examination of the CD/DD index for 12MA649 and the calculation of the CD/DD index for 12MA648 are used to substantiate past and present data, which suggests that historic structures stood on both 12MA648 and 12MA649.
(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 2:45 PM Salon B)

Hedden, John G. (see **Nagel, Cindy L.**)

Hedman, Kristin (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(9) REGIONAL VARIATION OF STRONTIUM ISOTOPE RATIOS IN THE MIDWEST

Strontium isotope ratios in bone and tooth enamel reflect the geology of the region(s) in which an individual lived throughout his/her lifespan. Comparisons of the isotope ratios of tooth enamel and bone have the potential to provide invaluable information about population migration. This study utilizes strontium analysis of archaeological faunal remains (enamel) from Illinois and adjacent states to determine the degree of regional variation in strontium values in the Midwest. The results indicate that measurable variation is present between different regions in Illinois



and surrounding states. The potential for addressing issues of prehistoric population movement(s) in this region is discussed.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Heller, Andrew (*Indiana University of Pennsylvania*)

(13) INVESTIGATING THE “EMPTY” AREAS OF CASTOR FARM (12-H-3)

Previous geophysical investigations at the Castor Farm site (12-H-3) in central Indiana have revealed several areas of densely clustered geophysical anomalies. Some areas between these concentrations are largely devoid of these anomalies. Using GPR, electrical resistivity, and magnetic gradiometry, factors such as geomorphology and site planning are considered in an attempt to explain these “empty” areas. Is the lack of anomalies simply the result of low geophysical contrast, or do these “empty” areas reflect elements of community plan?

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM–Noon Atrium)

Henning, Dale R. (*Illinois State Museum*)

(11) RED WING PARTICIPATION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN INTERACTION SPHERE, FACT OR FICTION?

Midwestern archaeologists have suggested that Late Prehistoric Silvernale phase villagers of the Red Wing region were major participants in a Mississippian-dominated interaction sphere. While that interaction sphere doubtless functioned during Lohmann and Stirling times (A.D. 1050-1200), the data available suggests that Red Wing's participation in it was minimal at best. Red Wing interactions were primarily with their eastern Plains contemporaries.

(Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 11:00 AM Salon B)

Hickson, Robert (see **Nolan, David J.**)

Holley, George R. (*Minnesota State University-Moorhead*)

(11) A NEW CERAMIC SEQUENCE FOR THE RED WING LOCALITY

Periodization for the Late Prehistoric in the Red Wing Locality has remained essentially unaltered. A new sequence is proposed comprising three phases of in-situ development. The sequence begins with a dual-influenced Cahokian and Late Woodland Silvernale phase, representing the apogee of occupation at the Bryan and other sites. The following Link phase is “proto-Oneota” and is found at a number of sites. The Bartron phase marks the end of the sequence and fits with traditional notions of Oneota and is abundantly represented at sites without prior occupation, although there is continuity at the principal sites, such as Bryan and Mero.

(Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 9:15 AM Salon B)

Horton, George (*Iowa Archeological Society*)

(16) A HOPEWELLIAN BUFFALO TALE

Santillana (*Hamlets Mill*) stated “the archaeological community has cultivated an ignorance of the procession of the stars.” De Bore (*Antiquity*) and Levi Strauss (*Table Manners*) have wondered about the Buffalo's place in Hopewell Culture.



Jones and Michelson in their Meskwaki (Fox) ethnohistorical work were informed of the buffalo above. Goodman (*Lakota Star Knowledge*), Carlson (*A&E News*), and Aveni (*Archaeoastronomy*) have asked us for years to look up. My talk will successfully match and place a simple Buffalo constellation above major midwestern mound and earthwork patterns. Kampsville and Effigy mound groups will be used as models.

(General Session 16, Saturday 4:15 PM Salon C)

Howard, Steven P. (see Dancey, William)

Hudson, Jean (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

Kira Kaufmann (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

Pete Fantle (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

Toni Revane (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(12) GAINEY ELK HUNTERS IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN?

In July of 2005 recreational swimmers discovered the remains of an elk or wapiti (*Cervus elaphus*) skeleton in association with a fluted point at the bottom of a small lake in northern Wisconsin. Subsequent underwater survey and testing by archaeologists documented in-situ elk remains embedded in the sandy gravel substrate of this glacially-derived lake. The fluted point has Gainey morphology and is made of jasper taconite. Analysis of the elk remains revealed wounding and butchering marks. The Silver Beach Elk site, 47BA526, has good potential to add new insights to our understanding of Paleoindian life in the Great Lakes region and the details and timing of local ecological shifts during the Late Pleistocene.

(Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 10:45 AM Salon A)

Hughes, Randall E. (see Wisseman, Sarah)

Irons, Jonathan (*Butler University*)

(13) USING REMOTE SENSING TO INVESTIGATE THE COMMUNITY PLAN OF 12-H-883

The goal of this research was to investigate the community plan of the Late Prehistoric occupation of the Strawtown Enclosure (12-H-883) by mapping the distribution of large storage pits and possible domestic structures. A portion of the site was surveyed using resistivity survey and ground penetrating radar. A rectilinear anomaly near the edge of the raised enclosure was interpreted as a possible house structure and investigated with a 2x2 meter unit. The resistivity data also suggested that the center of the site was relatively clear of anomalies. This research suggests that a circular plan within the site is likely.

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM-Noon Atrium)

Jackson, Doug (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(3) THE HUBER SITE (11CK1): SOME NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON RECENT IMPACTS TO THE SITE

The Huber site is an important Upper Mississippian site located in southwestern suburban Chicago that has been severely impacted by Euro-American activities



over the years. These impacts have triggered two sets of archaeological investigations, in 1929 and in 1956. The most recent impact, a large parking lot, occurred in 2004. Avocational archaeologists present at the time recorded details and made collections which included historic trade beads. The history of this site and information from this most recent impact are summarized in this paper, as are details of a possible earthwork/fortification remnant observed in an adjacent residential lot.
(General Session 3, Friday 11:15 AM Salon D)

Jakes, Kathryn A. (see **Baldia, Christel M.**)

Jeske, Robert J. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(10) THE 2006 EXCAVATIONS AT THE CRESCENT BAY HUNT CLUB SITE

The 2006 Crescent Bay Hunt Club site excavations in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, uncovered a number of architectural features including several palisade walls or large enclosures, and at least one double wall post hole house with hearth and related pit features. These structures will be discussed in the context of previously recovered features and their relationships to artifacts from the site.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 2:15 PM Salon C)

Jeske, Robert J. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(10) ONEOTA OCCUPATION OF LAKE KOSHKONONG: DATES, DIETS, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Excavations conducted between 1998 and 2006 at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, provide significant new information on the way that Oneota groups occupied the Lake Koshkonong region in southeastern Wisconsin. Comparisons with Carcajou Point, Schmeling, and related sites provide an overview of chronology, subsistence, lithic, metal, and ceramic technologies, mortuary practices, and intrasite spatial relationships in the region during the 13th and 14th centuries.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 3:30 PM Salon C)

Jeske, Robert J. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

Anne Gaynor (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

Louise Lambert (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(10) ONEOTA LITHIC TECHNOLOGY AT LAKE KOSHKONONG, SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

The Crescent Bay Hunt Club and Schmeling sites in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, have yielded new insights into Oneota lithic technology of the 13th and 14th century. Assemblages of the two sites are compared, with special interest paid to lithic procurement, tool function, and triangular point-to-end scraper ratio.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 3:00 PM Salon C)



Johnson, Donald (*University of Illinois*)

Fred Finney (*Upper Midwest Archaeology*)

(5) NATURAL PRAIRIE (MIMA) MOUNDS OF THE UPPER MIDWEST: THEIR ABUNDANCE, DISTRIBUTION, ORIGIN, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

Natural prairie mounds (Mima-pimple mounds), once common across much of North America, have long piqued the interest of archaeologists, geomorphologists, and pedologists, with their nature and origin argued in an enormous literature. Investigators have focused mainly on their southern occurrences in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, and western occurrences in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, and Wyoming. But few are aware that they were also common in the Upper Midwest—in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin—even in Illinois. In this paper we discuss their former abundance and distribution in the Upper Midwest, and emphasize their origin and archaeological implications.

(General Session 5, Friday 8:45 AM Salon C)

Jurkovich, Sarah M. (*Kent State University*)

(13) GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES: IS IT POSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN WHAT IS CULTURAL AND WHAT IS GEOLOGICAL?

Geophysical instruments are increasingly important tools in North American archaeology, but it is important to understand their limitations. Previous survey and excavation performed at the Castor Farm site (12-H-3) identified two semi-subterranean structures. A similar anomaly was detected to the southeast in the magnetic data but not in the resistivity or GPR data. However, an excavation trench bisecting the anomaly revealed no structure. Instead the anomaly was a thick layer of iron-rich prairie soil underlain by gravel. This poster will examine what caused the anomaly to appear similar to the known structures in terms of the geomorphology of the site.

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM–Noon Atrium)

Kaestle, Frederika (see **Raff, Jennifer**)

Kaufmann, Kira (see **Hudson, Jean**)

Kay, Marvin D. (*University of Arkansas*)

(1) IT'S THE WATER! WHY PEOPLE WERE WHERE THEY WERE

GIS modeling of the White River basin and upper reaches of the Illinois watershed, northwest Arkansas, and southwest Missouri, documents prehistoric groups' land-use favored areas of relatively low but variable caloric cost in relation to streams. Upland use beyond the streams varies seasonally and is more dispersed in late spring through summer but generally is less than the mean caloric values for pedestrian movement or movement plus a 10 kg weight. Notable too are exploited areas defined by caloric cost surfaces of seemingly prohibitively high cost of transport. The reasons remain inexplicable and will require additional field data to resolve.

(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 2:00 PM Salon A)



Kelly, Stephen M. (*Minnesota State University-Mankato*)

(11) EMERGING FROM THE WOODS: THE ELUSIVE LATE WOODLAND OF THE RED WING LOCALITY

The pre-Silvernale complexes at Red Wing were, until the early 1990s, largely unknown. The absence of information on the antecedent cultures left a gap in both a part of prehistory and our understanding of the processes underlying the formation of the Silvernale Phase. Comprehensive analysis of CRM projects combined with recent excavations reveals the character of these antecedent cultures. The results suggest a well-established, yet widely dispersed, occupation of the Red Wing Locality by Late Woodland groups tied to traditions in northeastern Iowa and southwestern Wisconsin, and to those in western Minnesota.

(Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 9:00 AM Salon B)

Kiley, Sarah (see **Sterkel, Trisha**)

Kinsella, Larry (*Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology*)

Brenda Beck (*Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology and Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(9) "I BUST MY AXE AND LOOK WHAT I HAVE TO SHOW FOR IT"

The absence of greenstone debitage on Mississippian sites, and others for that matter, has perplexed archaeologists for decades. How much evidence should we find? What should we look for? Are 1/4 inch or 1/2 inch screens going to present us with enough material to enable us to recognize workshops? What is needed is a controlled experiment, done with aboriginal tools, to replicate a greenstone celt large enough to produce an ample amount of debitage. With the recent attempt to replicate the largest celt from the Grossmann cache, we now have a known amount of debitage. By screening it through common archaeological screens, we can determine what should be found on archaeological sites where greenstone tools are manufactured.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Kirkley, Samantha (*University of Nebraska-Lincoln*)

(4) MAKING THE MARK: AN INTERPRETATION OF IRONSTONE MAKERS' MARKS IN 19TH CENTURY AMERICA

Nineteenth century ceramic maker's marks illustrate the evolution of social, economic, and political changes in the United States. In the early 1800s, Staffordshire potters developed ornate, inexpensive, durable ironstone dishes which received greatest reception in American homes. Ceramic analysis from selected historic trails sites suggests that westward expansion contributed to English monopolization of ironstone dishes in the U.S. After American potters mastered ironstone production in the late 1860s, they often continued to use English-looking maker's marks in hopes of profiting from the Staffordshire popularity. However, by the 1880s, American potters abruptly abandoned using British style marks and replaced them with distinct national imagery, such as eagles and buffalo. The ever-changing marks act as cultural texts defining past social, economic, and political processes.

(General Session 4, Friday 9:45 AM Salon E)



Klobuchar, Nicholas W. (see Cobb, Dawn E.)

Knox, Vernon (*Martin University-NSEAP student*)

(15) THE EFFECT OF CHERT TYPES ON PREHISTORIC STONE TOOL PRODUCTION BASED ON THE LITHIC MATERIAL FROM 12MA648 AND 12MA649

This research investigates the importance of the various raw materials used for stone tool manufacturing. Raw material studies are particularly important because previous NSEAP research have identified sites 12MA648 and 12MA649 as tool maintenance and lithic reduction sites. If 12MA649 was a lithic reduction site, as indicated by the predominance of primary and secondary decortication flakes, then flakes made of local and semi-local cherts would outnumber those made from exotic chert types. This research enhances our understanding of how prehistoric people interacted with their environment, how they utilized local resources, as well as the technological decisions made by prehistoric toolmakers.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 1:30 PM Salon B)

Koldehoff, Brad (see Wagner, Mark)

Koziarski, Ralph (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(5) NORTH BAY IN SPRING: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF FAUNAL ANALYSIS FROM THE RICHTER SITE (47DR80)

Currently published studies of North Bay Phase foodways rely upon theoretical models and a handful of excavated sites. One assumption made of North Bay Phase subsistence is that intensive fish harvesting was practiced in the springtime to provide an easily acquired dietary staple. Based on results of faunal analysis, remains from the Richter Site, a North Bay Phase spring settlement located on Wisconsin's Washington Island, I argue that fishing alone would not have provided required nutrients for the site's population. Sites such as Richter may have been resource extraction camps related to a main settlement located elsewhere.

(General Session 5, Friday 9:00 AM Salon C)

Kruchten, Jeffery D. (see Galloy, Joseph M.)

Kuehn, Steven (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(5) PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE ROSEWOOD SITE (11S639) FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE

The type site of the early Late Woodland (A.D. 350-500, uncorrected) Rosewood phase, the Rosewood site has never been fully analyzed or reported, although efforts are being made to remedy this situation. This paper discusses the preliminary results of the faunal analysis currently in progress. The composition of the faunal assemblage is presented, followed by discussion of the various bone tools and worked bone identified, and the different habitat zones exploited by the site inhabitants. Finally, initial comparisons are made with other Rosewood phase faunal assemblages in the region.

(General Session 5, Friday 9:15 AM Salon C)



Kuehn, Steven R. (see Dolan, Shannon)

Lambert, Louise (see Jeske, Robert J.)

Lanners, June Hope (see Lurie, Rochelle)

Lee, Anne B. (see Greber, N'omi B.)

Lee, Jane (*Missouri Department of Transportation*)

(4) COMMUNITY, CULTURE, AND CONNECTIONS: HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF TWO RESIDENTIAL LOTS IN THE HYDE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD OF NORTH ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

From the mid-19th to the early-20th centuries, the Hyde Park neighborhood in St. Louis thrived as a working-class German immigrant community. An archaeological and historical investigation involving two residential lots in Hyde Park was carried out by Missouri Department of Transportation personnel during the spring of 2006. The data yielded by this investigation has potential to address important research questions pertaining to urban household composition, representations of gender and ethnicity, and sanitation practices. This paper presents the research strategy that guided the archaeological investigations, the unique challenges associated with working in an urban context, and preliminary findings of the excavations.
(General Session 4, Friday 10:15 AM Salon E)

Lensink, Stephen C. (*Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa*)

Lynn M. Alex (*University of Iowa*)

(9) A LATE PREHISTORIC AGRICULTURAL FIELD COMPLEX IN NORTHWEST IOWA

Results from high resolution mapping of a late prehistoric Mill Creek (Initial variant of the Middle Missouri tradition) site (circa A.D. 1100-1250) in northwest Iowa reveal the presence of a complex agricultural field system associated with a fortified village or villages of the same age. Divided and raised garden beds, long sets of parallel ridges, and a field border compare favorably with late prehistoric features elsewhere in the Upper Midwest and documented early historic farming practices on the Upper Missouri River.
(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00-5:00 PM Atrium)

Lewis, Barry (*University of Illinois*)

(6) BUT THE IAS NEGLECTED TO TEACH ME ABOUT LEOPARDS

We usually take extraordinary professional organizations like the IAS for granted. They work as expected and offer few surprises. But when we move out of this comfortable cocoon and have to deal with the challenges of archaeological research in the Third World, we begin to appreciate the advantages that such organizations confer on their members and bring to the discipline at large. This paper examines the IAS's contributions of leadership, collegiality, and data from a Third World perspective.
(Symposium: Session 6, Friday 4:00 PM Salon A)



Loebel, Thomas J. (*University of Illinois-Chicago*)

Daniel S. Amick (*Loyola University-Chicago*)

(12) *THE CLOVIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE WESTERN GREAT LAKES: PART 2. PATTERN INTERPRETATIONS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS*

Fieldwork at several Clovis sites and recording hundreds of isolated finds throughout Wisconsin and Illinois, illustrates several patterns: 1) this record is substantial but partly biased by modern demography and land use; 2) repeated north-south transport of specific lithic raw materials over 200-400 km suggests routine movement within multiple, weakly linked, conveyance zones; 3) site spatial patterns and interassemblage variation suggests an emphasis on coordinated hunting of terrestrial game, including planned ambush of migratory caribou herds, and encounter foraging at dwindling Pleistocene refugia; and 4) regional geography and ecology strongly influence the specific forms of these settlement and mobility patterns.

(Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 8:45 AM Salon A)

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

Lovis, William A. (*Michigan State University*)

G. William Monaghan (*Glen A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University*)

Alan B. Arbogast (*Michigan State University*)

(5) *DUNE ACTIVATION, CYCLING, AND THE TAPHONOMY OF STRATIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE LAKE MICHIGAN COASTAL ZONE*

Multidisciplinary research on the Lake Michigan coastal zone is addressing the timing and cycling of dune activation in different contexts, essential to understanding human and natural dynamics in the coastal zone, site formation processes, and the preservation of different age sites in dune contexts. Preliminary results suggest multiple processes are responsible for dune formation in different parts of the basin, that sand supply conditioning activation is linked to base level changes in the Michigan-Huron basin, that there is differential timing for dune formation, and that there is contextual variation for the formation and preservation of sites of different ages.

(General Session 5, Friday 9:30 AM Salon C)

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

Luce, Teri (*Indiana University/Purdue University-Fort Wayne*)

(13) *SEARCHING FOR THE STOCKADE WALLS AT 12-H-3*

This study tested whether reducing GPR spacing from 50cm to 20cm detected smaller anomalies such as post holes. A previous investigation using 50cm transects at the Castor Farm site in central Indiana was unsuccessful in locating a stockade wall. Data were collected in 20cm transects with a GSSI-SIR 3000 and processed with GPR Slice. An area was then ground-truthed to test the results of the GPR. Comparison of the GPR data with excavation data was not successful in finding the post holes but it did reveal naturally occurring stratigraphy such as a large gravel layer surrounding the post holes.

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM-Noon Atrium)



Lurie, Rochelle (*Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.*)

John Morris (*Northern Illinois University*)

June Hope Lanners (*William Rainey Harper College*)

(4) ***UNCOVERING THE HENRY BATES HOUSE AND SHOEMAKER'S SHOP AT THE MACKTOWN HISTORIC SITE IN THE MACKTOWN WINNEBAGO COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE***

As part of ongoing research at the Macktown Historic Site (11WO256), field school students and volunteers have located remains of the Henry Bates house and shoemaker's shop built in 1845 and abandoned or moved in the early 1850s. Excavations have confirmed the location of the Bates house posited by previous archaeological projects, local histories, and a recreated town plat. To date, part of a limestone foundation marking a meter deep cellar and artifacts consistent with the Bates occupation have been recovered. Analysis of nails suggests a timber frame structure and shoe manufacture. Prehistoric artifacts document a Woodland period campsite here also.

(General Session 4, Friday 10:30 AM Salon E)

Lurie, Rochelle (*Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.*)

Clare Tolmie (*Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.*)

(5) ***FINDING UNDISTURBED SITES IN UNEXPECTED PLACES: 11WI3243, A LATE ARCHAIC SITE ON THE SOUTH BLUFF OF THE DES PLAINES RIVER***

Site 11WI3243 is a 740 m², undisturbed, Late Archaic site on a bluff finger south of the Lower Des Plaines River found between a large chemical spoil pile and a landfill. Over 5,100 stone artifacts, including four projectile points, were recovered from excavation of 24.75 m². Since the site has never been plowed, spatial organization has been preserved with separate areas for stone tool production, and for living and more general activities. This site will be compared to two recently undisturbed Late Middle Archaic sites and an Early Woodland site in Chicagoland, all found in areas surrounded by urban development.

(General Session 5, Friday 9:45 AM Salon C)

Lusteck, Robert K. (*University of Minnesota-Twin Cities*)

(11) ***THE MAIZE TRADE IN THE PREHISTORIC MIDWEST***

Food has long been recognized as important in the construction, display, and manipulation of identity. Maize was one of the most important and symbolic foods among pre- and post-contact Native Americans, and many groups cultivated special, emblematic maize types. Maize's role in identity operated in the same way as material culture such as pottery. Adopting the maize of others was a way of identifying with the other and establishing social alliances. Key relationships among prehistoric peoples in the Upper Midwest after A.D. 1000 can be traced by identifying maize strains through the analysis of phytolith assemblages recovered from archaeological contexts.

(Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 10:15 AM Salon B)



Lynott, Mark (*Midwest Archeological Center*)

(16) INVESTIGATION OF THE MAIN ENCLOSURE WALL AT THE HOPEWELL MOUND GROUP, OHIO

In 1925, H.C. Shetrone of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society directed excavations along the east embankment wall forming the main enclosure at the Hopewell Mound Group. Eighty-one years later, the Midwest Archeological Center excavated a trench across the same eastern embankment wall at the Hopewell Mound Group. The 2006 trench revealed that after two centuries of agricultural activities, only the base of the wall is extant, but the exterior ditch is well preserved. Ongoing geophysical and geoarchaeological studies provide insight into the dimensions, materials, and methods of earthen wall construction at this site.

(*General Session 16, Saturday 3:15 PM Salon C*)

Malischke, LisaMarie (see **Barrante, Stephanie**)

Martin, Terrance D. (*Illinois State Museum*)

Alan Harn (*Illinois State Museum, Dickson Mounds Museum*)

(1) NEW PERSPECTIVES ON BISON AND BISON HUNTERS IN ILLINOIS

Consistent with Bruce McMillan's interest in paleoenvironmental studies focusing on the Prairie Peninsula, the discovery of a 2,300 year-old bison kill site in the central Illinois River valley is revising opinions on when bison were present in Illinois and how native groups first interacted with them. Centuries later, modified bison bones found at Illiniwek Indian sites attest to the ideological and ceremonial importance of "wild cattle" during the Contact Period. We suggest that biological studies of bison remains in neighboring areas may have important implications for our understanding of bison herds that formerly ranged east of the Mississippi River.

(*Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 2:45 PM Salon A*)

Martin, Terrance D. (see **Hargrave, Michael L.**)

Mason, Carol I. (*Lawrence University*)

(4) READING THE RINGS: DECODING ICONOGRAPHIC ("JESUIT") RINGS

Analysis of designs on iconographic rings has been hampered by a lack of information on sources in France for the rings themselves and limited contexts within which to interpret them. An examination of French rings and the possible meanings of designs in France opens up new ways of thinking about the rings as tools for chronological analysis.

(*General Session 4, Friday 11:15 AM Salon E*)

Matkovszki, Ilona (see **Adams, Brian**)



Mayfield, Tracie (*DePaul University*)

Jane Eva Baxter-Gordon (*DePaul University*)

Jennifer Hasso (*DePaul University*)

(9) ***WHEN IS A CARRIAGE HOUSE MORE THAN JUST A CARRIAGE HOUSE?: EXAMINING LANDSCAPES OF POWER IN GEORGE M. PULLMAN'S "INDUSTRIAL UTOPIA"***

From 1880-1881, George M. Pullman oversaw the construction of his "industrial utopia:" a complex of worker homes, public facilities, and industrial complexes designed to revolutionize the practice of industry in America. These carefully constructed landscapes tell us much about class relations during this period of paternalistic capitalism. In this presentation, we examine a rather unconventional archaeological subject - a carriage house - and use it as a lens to explore how landscapes shaped experiences, reflected values, and created meanings for members of the Pullman Community.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00-5:00 PM Atrium)

Mazrim, Robert (see **Esarey, Duane**)

McCullough, Robert G. (*Indiana University/Purdue University-Fort Wayne*)

Andrew White (*University of Michigan*)

(13) ***THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION-SPONSORED RESEARCH EXPERIENCE FOR UNDERGRADUATES IN GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT STRAWTOWN, INDIANA: BACKGROUND FOR THE SECOND YEAR***

Since 2001, archaeological investigations have been ongoing at Strawtown Koteewi Park in central Indiana, which has a rich inventory of Late Prehistoric sites. The park includes settlements of Castor phase peoples, evidence of Oneota occupations, and the Strawtown Enclosure, an Oliver phase circular village. In 2005, the National Science Foundation funded a 3-year Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) program focusing on the use of geophysical investigations at the park. This presentation provides a background for the posters depicting the results of the student research in the second year of the REU program, conducted by the IPFW Archaeological Survey.

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM-Noon Atrium)

McCullough, Robert G. (see **Munson, Cheryl Ann**)

McElrath, Dale (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Madeleine Evans (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(5) ***IS THE LEADING MIDDLE ARCHAIC POINT TYPE ALL WASHED UP?- A RETURN TO MATANZAS BEACH***

This paper re-visits the Matanzas Beach site collection with the view to recapturing the original definition of the Matanzas point type. This point type is one of the most widely recognized and reported hafted biface types in the Midwest, but definitional drift has occurred which detracts from its usefulness as a period or cultural indi-



erator. By returning to the original surface materials, we hope to return to a more restrictive definition based on metric and nonmetric attributes, and the preferred method of manufacture. The goal is to enable future researchers to distinguish between this Middle Archaic icon and its distant cousins and unrelated look-alikes. *(General Session 5, Friday 11:30 AM Salon C)*

McMillan, R. Bruce (see **Session 1: Symposium, Discussant**)

Millhouse, Phil (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Michael Farkas (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Thomas E. Emerson (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(7) REDISCOVERING THE AIKEN MOUND GROUP

The Aiken Mounds once contained over fifty-one tumuli stretched out for over a mile along the Mississippi bluffs in northwestern Illinois. The group originally included linears, conicals, an elliptical enclosure, and a thunderbird effigy. Pioneer archaeologist W. B. Nickerson tested several of the mounds and constructed a detailed map of the group around 1900. This map was recently reconstructed using both computer technology and revisiting the site in the field. The information gained from this project is being shared with the landowners and Jo Daviess Conservation Foundation to create a plan for future study and preservation of the mounds.

(Symposium: Session 7, Friday 1:30 PM Salon B)

Millhouse, Phil (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(2) EFFIGY MOUND PEOPLE IN JO DAVIESS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Around A.D. 600, select Late Woodland peoples created a set of religious practices that included the ritual construction of effigy mounds in the shape of important spiritual entities. The beliefs and practices associated with construction of these mounds then spread to people throughout a large section of the Upper Midwest. People constructing these mounds in northwestern Illinois lived at the southern edge of the Effigy Mound territory on an important ideological boundary in the Late Woodland world. A brief description of these mounds is a start to a better comprehension of the people whose dynamic belief system inspired their creation.

(General Session 2, Friday 10:15 AM Salon B)

Mollerud, Katy (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(3) STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: RING AROUND THE RAMEY: A COMPARISON OF RAMEY INCISED POTTERY FROM THE SITES OF CAHOKIA, AZTALAN, AND THE APPLE RIVER REGION

Ramey Incised ceramics originated at the large Middle Mississippian site of Cahokia at the advent of the Stirling Phase (AD 1050-1150). The decorated ware appeared



roughly contemporaneously at the Aztalan site in southeastern Wisconsin, and has been identified at the John Chapman and Lundy sites of the Apple River region of northwestern Illinois. Ramey Incised pottery from these four sites was compared utilizing attribute and statistical analyses. Results suggest close correspondence between Cahokian and hinterland motif sets. However, the study identified some motifs unique to the hinterland sites, and suggests a shift toward use of a non-interrupted design field.

(General Session 3, Friday 10:00 AM Salon D)

Monaghan, G. William (*Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University*)

William A. Lovis (*Michigan State University*)

(7) CHRONOLOGY AND EVOLUTION OF THE GREEN POINT FLOOD PLAIN AND ASSOCIATED CUCURBITA PEPO

Cumulative research at Green Point, Michigan, revealed complex floodplain stratigraphy associated with Late Archaic through Middle Woodland occupation. On two occasions wetland deposits buried 2-3 m within the floodplain yielded uncarbonized seeds of *Cucurbita pepo*. AMS dates on two seeds suggest the wetland was long-lived, that squash was either deposited as flood detritus, or growing in ruderal or tended stands. A dated overlying pit feature reveals the wetland was buried ca. 1700 BP by a transgressive event of Lake Huron. These observations are important for understanding the floodplain evolutionary sequence, and for understanding the duration of squash presence on the floodplain.

(General Session 7, Friday 3:15 PM Salon B)

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

Moore, Christopher (*University of Kentucky*)

(3) SALVAGE INVESTIGATIONS AT 12D123, A MIDDLE FORT ANCIENT ANDERSON PHASE SITE IN SOUTHERN INDIANA

During the spring and early summer of 2006, Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services, Inc., conducted salvage excavations at 12D123, a Middle Fort Ancient Anderson Phase site in Dearborn County, Indiana. Although archaeological investigations were restricted to surface survey and excavation of a small portion of exposed midden and a single feature, a total of 270 analyzable sherds and numerous lithic tools were recovered. Analysis of these materials suggests that site 12D123 may represent a relatively undisturbed component related to the Middle Fort Ancient occupations at the Petersburg site, located across the Ohio River in Boone County, Kentucky. Comparisons of 12D123 with other Middle Fort Ancient sites in the region are presented.

(General Session 3, Friday 8:30 AM Salon D)

Morris, John (see **Lurie, Rochelle**)

Morris, Larry L. (see **Nilsson, Niles E.**)



Muller, Jon (*Southern Illinois University-Carbondale*)

(6) SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IN PREHISTORY

In the early days of Southern Illinois University, it had been the initial center of Cyrus Thomas's famous mound explorations for the Smithsonian Institution. Work in the region in the 1930s had been undertaken by the University of Chicago field schools under Fay-Cooper Cole. As the oldest publicly supported PhD program in anthropology in the state of Illinois, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale was later a center of archaeological research in the state after World War II. Notables such as Mike Fowler, James Porter, Lewis Binford, and many, many others were associated with either the Department or the Museum at SIUC in the 1950s. This presentation will focus on the social, pedagogical, and scholarly impact of archaeological research south of Route 40.

(Symposium: Session 6, Friday 3:45 PM Salon A)

Munson, Cheryl Ann (*Indiana University*)

Robert G. McCullough (*Indiana University/Purdue University-Fort Wayne*)

C. Russell Stafford (*Indiana State University*)

Michael R. Strezewski (*University of Southern Indiana*)

**(3) THE 2005 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PRATHER SITE (12CL4):
SURVEYS, GEOARCHAEOLOGY, AND TEST EXCAVATIONS**

The Prather site (Clark County, Indiana) is an early Mississippian mound center located near Falls of the Ohio River. It marks the northeastern frontier of Mississippian settlement. Previous survey documented a probable central plaza surrounded by four mounds and an encircling residential zone. The 2005 investigations employed auger sampling, geophysical surveys, geoarchaeological investigations, and test excavations to: (1) define the extent of the Mississippian occupation; (2) identify the limits of the plaza and the range of activities in this area; (3) sample features in the residential zone; and (4) examine the structure and dating of one of the mounds.

(General Session 3, Friday 9:00 AM Salon D)

Murphy, Harry (*Martin University*)

**(15) EIGHT YEARS AND 8,828 SURFACE COLLECTED UNITS LATER: ASSESSING TWO
SMALL HISTORIC/LITHIC SCATTER SITES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Since 1999, the Martin University Next Step Education through Archaeology Project has been investigating two multi-component sites utilizing a 100% one meter by one meter surface collection strategy. Eight years and 8,828 units later there has been sufficient information and research compiled to clearly demonstrate a high degree of site integrity and context. The analysis, conducted on the surface collected materials, has generated important information, which demonstrates both sites' potential for containing the *significant information* required under National Register Criterion D. This conclusion documents the value and potential of surface collection strategy in addressing critical assessment issues.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 4:00 PM Salon B)



Nagel, Cindy L. (*Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa*)
Cindy L. Peterson (*Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa*)
John G. Hedden (*Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa*)

(3) *DEVELOPING A DATASET FOR THE EXAMINATION OF POST-CONTACT CHANGES IN INDIGENOUS LIFEWAYS AND MATERIAL CULTURES IN IOWA*

Post-contact Native American sites are quickly disappearing from the Iowa landscape, making their identification and study a priority. A multi-year project undertaken by the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist is concentrating on the identification, documentation and assessment of research potential for these sites. The initial focus of this project is identifying the physical locations of sites associated with tribes who resided in Iowa during the historic period. Analysis of materials from these sites holds the potential to yield information concerning daily practices, social life, economy, and political system during this period of intense change.

(General Session 3, Friday 8:00 AM Salon D)

Nassaney, Michael (see **Barrante, Stephanie**)

Nassaney, Michael (see **Nostrant, Cynthia**)

Nelson, David M. (see **Grimm, Eric C.**)

Nicholls, Brian D. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(10) *ONEOTA RESOURCE UTILIZATION OF THE LAKE KOSHKONONG REGION*

The Lake Koshkonong locality has been the subject of ongoing archaeological investigations beginning in the late 1800's and continuing through recent excavations conducted along the northern portion of the lake. Archaeological sites from the region are represented by Early/Middle Archaic through Euro-American settlement. The research undertaken for this paper will begin to look at site distribution using a range of environmental data. A catchment analysis strategy will also be employed to identify and assess general uses of the region's resource base during the 12th through 14th centuries.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 3:15 PM Salon C)

Nilsson, Niles E. (*Kent State University*)

Mark F. Seeman (*Kent State University*)

Garry L. Summers (*Kent State University*)

Larry L. Morris (*Kent State University*)

Elaine Dowd (*Kent State University*)

Paul J. Barans (*Kent State University*)

(12) *BLOODY STONES: RESULTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF BLOOD RESIDUE ANALYSIS AT THE NOBLES POND SITE (33ST357)*

The analysis of blood residue proteins has been used to make dietary inferences in a variety of archaeological contexts. In this paper we report and evaluate the results



of over 100 samples from a single Paleoindian site. Results are consistent with the use of a broad suite of animal targets in Ohio during the terminal Pleistocene.
(*Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 9:15 AM Salon A*)

Nolan, David J. (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Richard Fishel (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Robert Hickson (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(7) BUILDING A REGIONAL CHRONOLOGY: A REVIEW OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN THE LA MOINE RIVER BASIN OF WESTERN ILLINOIS

Prior to 2002, fewer than a dozen substantive professional site investigations had been undertaken in the middle to upper reaches of the LaMoine River drainage in western Illinois. The culture history of the area was largely based upon survey data and developments documented in the adjacent Mississippi and Illinois River valleys. This paper reviews the results of ongoing excavations in the drainage basin as part of the IDOT-sponsored FAP 315/IL 336 project. These excavations are providing important baseline data about the material culture and chronology of the region. Sites with Middle Holocene, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland components are highlighted.

(*General Session 7, Friday 3:30 PM Salon B*)

Norris, F. Terry (*St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers*)

Timothy Pauketat (*University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(9) A PRE-COLUMBIAN ROCK-ART MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI

A unique petroglyph panel in southeastern Missouri appears to be a cartographic depiction of the Mississippi River and a series of "Middle Mississippian" places and, perhaps, cultural identities (ca. A.D. 1200-1400). The panel, part of the Commerce Quarry and Petroglyph site, sits adjacent to a millennial-old Mississippi River crossing on a prominent natural feature which also was a likely raw-material source for the production of orthoquartzite chunky stones. Recently "rediscovered," the Commerce map is the oldest known cartographic representation in eastern North America, marking a most important location in regional space and Mississippian cultural history.

(*Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00-5:00 PM Atrium*)

Nostrant, Cynthia (*Western Michigan University*)

Michael Nassaney (*Western Michigan University*)

(7) PUBLIC EDUCATION AT FORT ST. JOSEPH

Since 2002 Western Michigan University archaeologists have invited area citizens to participate in a public education program in conjunction with the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, a long-term initiative aimed at interpreting the archaeological and documentary records associated with 18th-century colonial relations in southwest Michigan. This past field season we trained 27 middle and high school students, local teachers, and interested adults in basic archaeological methods,



field procedures, and the history of the fort. In this paper we discuss the design and operation of a community public education program and suggest how it benefits site preservation and interpretation.

(General Session 7, Friday 1:45 PM Salon B)

Nostrant, Cynthia (see **Barrante, Stephanie**)

Nycz, Christine (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Amy Graham (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(2) THE MARY CRAIG SITE (11PK1567): A LA CROSSE PHASE SITE IN THE SNY BOTTOM REGION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY

In the winter of 2006, Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program personnel conducted excavations at an Early Late Woodland Phase site. This site, the Mary Craig Site (11PK1567), is located in the Sny Bottom region of the Mississippi River Valley, approximately 30 miles south of Quincy, Illinois. The Mary Craig Site produced the first definite La Crosse phase house structure ever excavated, as well as a sizeable feature and material assemblage. This paper describes the site and its assemblage and provides preliminary observations about how this occupation fits into existing models of regional La Crosse phase settlement.

(General Session 2, Friday 10:30 AM Salon B)

O'Brien, Patricia (*Kansas State University*)

(6) THE SACRED RED ROCK OF THE KANSA

In 1916 Morehouse recorded "the big red rock" north of Topeka, Kansas, an object of veneration in Kansa Indian mythology. The Kansa offered prayer songs to such rocks that they believed represented altars in spirit villages where the souls of dead warriors and good dreamers went after death. The rocks themselves represented spirit villages, with any movement of the rock destroying the village and allowing the souls of the dead to flee. This study reports on additional red rocks and their relationship to historic Kansa villages. It also asks the question whether large glacial erratics as spirit villages were unique to the Kansa or is this idea common among Indians living in glaciated areas?

(Symposium: Session 6, Friday 4:15 PM Salon A)

Otto, Martha P. (see **Greber, N'omi B.**)

Overstreet, David F. (*Marquette University*)

(12) CONFIRMING CONTEXTS AT THE CARDY SITE (47DR79)-A FLUTED POINT (GAINNEY?) SITE ON THE DOOR PENINSULA, WISCONSIN

The Cardy Site (47DR79) location has been known from a few surface finds for many years (Mason 1981), but its subsurface contexts were unknown. Recent excavations there confirm a likely Gainey complex component (Stoltman 1998). Though largely disturbed by cultivation, limited in-situ deposits remain. The land-



scape position of the Cardy site, dependent on the absolute age of the Paleoindian occupation, raises some interesting questions. The fluted site component at Cardy may pre-date the time when glacial Lake Oshkosh was rapidly drained, ca. 10,700 radiocarbon years before present (rcybp), when the Two Rivers ice retreated north of the Sturgeon Bay lowland. If the Cardy site was indeed inhabited prior to this event it would have been situated in close proximity to the ice-front of the Green Bay lobe and on the north shore of glacial Lake Oshkosh.

(Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 9:00 AM Salon A)

Pacheco, Paul (*State University of New York-Geneseo*)

Jarrod Burks (*Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.*)

Dee Anne Wymer (*Bloomsburg University*)

(16) THE OHIO HOPEWELL SETTLEMENT AT BROWN'S BOTTOM #1 (33RO21)

This paper updates the preliminary results of our 2005-2006 archaeological research at Brown's Bottom #1 (33RO21) in Ross County, Ohio. Current evidence leads us to interpret the site to be a classic Ohio Hopewell domestic settlement with radiocarbon dating centering on A.D. 300. Updates from the 2006 season include results from an additional 7,200 square meters of magnetometer survey, additional radiocarbon analyses, random and purposive magnetic anomaly (i.e., feature) excavations, completion of the excavation of the large Hopewell wooden post-structure discovered in 2005, artifact analyses, and testing for additional structures at the site.

(General Session 16, Saturday 3:30 PM Salon C)

Pacheco, Paul J. (see **Dancey, William**)

Parker, Kathryn (see **Session 14: Symposium, Introductory Remarks**)

Paschall, Gabrielle (*University of Kentucky*)

(13) ASSESSING PREDICTABILITY FOR STORAGE FEATURES USING GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

Large storage pits dating to the Late Prehistoric period have been located at site 12-H-1052 in central Indiana. Although these pits are detectable with geophysical survey, they are difficult to confidently locate without excavation because their signature resembles natural geological occurrences. However, by employing both resistivity and magnetometry and then analyzing characteristics demonstrated in the geophysical data by both cultural anomalies and geological anomalies, the ability to distinguish between the two types prior to ground-truthing becomes more feasible. Location of these pits is essential in order to understand community organization and provide a comprehensive understanding of this dynamic cultural region.

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM-Noon Atrium)

Pauketat, Timothy (see **Norris, Terry**)



Paulus, B. Gregory (*Mound City Archaeological Society*)

Suzanne E. Harris (*Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists*)

Carol Diaz-Granados (*Washington University-St. Louis*)

(7) *LOST IN THE WOODS: REDISCOVERING THE MADDIN CREEK SITE (23WA26) IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISSOURI*

The largest concentration of Missouri petroglyphs is in Washington State Park. Located in a remote part of the Park, the Maddin Creek Petroglyph site was rediscovered in the 1950s by an amateur archaeologist who recorded the site, taking photos and drawing motif maps. In November 2005, Mound City Archaeological Society volunteers, with the permission of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, revisited the site to assess its current condition. They documented damage caused by a tornado that had swept the area in 2003, plus widespread growth of saplings, moss, and lichen. They also noted the absence and probable theft of one petroglyph boulder and evidence of attempts to remove another.

(General Session 7, Friday 2:00 PM Salon B)

Paulus, B. Gregory (*Mound City Archaeological Society*)

Timothy Baumann (*Missouri Valley College*)

Carol Diaz-Granados (*Washington University-St. Louis*)

(9) *LOST IN THE WOODS: REDISCOVERING THE MADDIN CREEK SITE (23WA26) IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISSOURI*

The largest concentration of Missouri petroglyphs is in Washington State Park. Located in a remote part of the Park, the Maddin Creek Petroglyph site was rediscovered in the 1950s by an amateur archaeologist who recorded the site, taking photos and drawing motif maps. In November 2005, Mound City Archaeological Society volunteers, with the permission of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, revisited the site to assess its current condition. They documented damage caused by a tornado that had swept the area in 2003, plus widespread growth of saplings, moss, and lichen. They also noted the absence and probable theft of one petroglyph boulder and evidence of attempts to remove another.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Pecora, Albert M. (see **Burks, Jarrod**)

Perkins-Prather, Janet (*Martin University*)

(15) *DID SETTLERS MAKE THEIR OWN BRICK ON SITES 12MA648 AND 12MA649?*

Brick fragments were numerous in the structural scatter collected from sites 12MA648 and 12MA649. The research objective was to determine if the pieces collected from these sites were fragments of handmade brick. In the analysis of these artifacts, larger brick fragments associated with each site were examined as to their qualities, and compared to a list of attributes found in handmade, clamp-fired brick of the Midwest from that era. With a large assemblage scrutinized and details examined, it seems clear that the brick on sites 12MA648 and 12MA649 were handmade and site-fired.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 2:15 PM Salon B)



Peterson, Cindy L. (see Nagel, Cindy L.)

Peterson, Staffan (*Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology*)

(3) A WIDE AREA GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF A MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN - COSTS AND BENEFITS OF EFFICIENT SURVEY TECHNIQUES

Understanding the spatial configuration of larger prehistoric communities continues to be a major task for the field archaeologist. Where local conditions are favorable, mapping such sites can be accomplished via the imaging of near-surface magnetic anomalies. This paper presents aspects of a 32 ha. (~80 acre) magnetic gradiometer survey of a Mississippian Culture (ca. 1000-1400 A.D.) town on the Ohio River near Evansville, Indiana, highlighting the relationship between survey efficiency and anthropological goals. Quantitative tools for estimating optimum sample density and survey cost/benefit are presented.

(General Session 3, Friday 8:15 AM Salon D)

Phinney, Lisa (see Britcher, Keri)

Picklesimer, John (see Cowan, Frank)

Plummer, Janilee (*Ball State University*)

(5) WHORLS AND WHEELS

There is an archaeological myth that suggests that when the technological change from the drop spindles to the great wheel occurred, the drop spindle was completely abandoned by spinners in Northwestern Europe. Ethnographic, historic, pictorial, and archaeological evidence can disprove this theory. The paper will focus on the ethnographic and historic evidence. It will show that the drop spindle continued to be used alongside the newest spinning technology of the time, the spinning wheel.

(General Session 5, Friday 11:00 AM Salon C)

Powers, Michael (see Snyder, Daniel)

Raff, Jennifer (*Indiana University*)

Della Cook (*Indiana University*)

Frederika Kaestle (*Indiana University*)

(5) THE MADONNA AND CHILD TROPE: MORTUARY PRACTICES IN ILLINOIS

Kinship has often been suggested as an important component of mortuary practice. In particular, authors have assumed that multiple, contemporaneous burials were organized according to genetic relationships. We have tested this assertion in the Schild Mississippian population from West-Central Illinois. We recovered ancient DNA from multiple female-juvenile co-burials and have found no instances of maternal relationships between the co-interred individuals. We discuss these findings with reference to ancient DNA results at nearby sites and examine whether kinship-based mortuary practices have changed throughout time in this region.

(General Session 5, Friday 10:30 AM Salon C)



Redmond, Brian (*The Cleveland Museum of Natural History*)

(9) *LATE WOODLAND USE OF MARINE SHELL IN MORTUARY CONTEXTS: A CASE STUDY FROM NORTHERN OHIO*

Across the midcontinent, archaeological evidence for the use of imported shell in post-Hopewellian mortuary contexts is extremely limited. One exception is the occurrence of marine shell ornaments at some Late Woodland cemeteries bordering the western basin of Lake Erie. Recent excavations at the Danbury site (33OT16) document significant quantities of marginella beads, whelk (*Busycon* sp.) disk beads, and whelk pendants in burials dating from the tenth to eleventh centuries A.D. The selective use of such exotic burial inclusions reveals the existence of long-distance interaction and possibly the development of transegalitarian social relations among the seasonally mobile, collector-horticulturists of this region.

(Poster: Session 9, Friday 1:00–5:00 PM Atrium)

Reece-Hall, Marla (*Ball State University*)

(8) *HESHER (12-HN-298) AND COMMISSARY (12-HN-2): CONTRASTING PATTERNS IN TWO PROXIMATE ALBEE CEMETERIES*

Located on opposite sides of the Little Blue River in east central Indiana, two Late Woodland cemeteries offer an intriguing opportunity for comparison. Burial patterns and associated artifacts at the Heshel (12-Hn-298) and Commissary (12-Hn-2) sites reveal both obvious and subtle differences between two Albee phase groups covering a short chronological span. This presentation follows the process of examining the evidence, selecting factors as significant foci, and developing a working hypothesis of their potential meanings. Concepts in social organization, artifact function and placement, and animal utilization are discussed, along with limitations of the respective samples.

(Symposium: Session 8, Friday 4:30 PM Salon B)

Revane, Toni (see **Hudson, Jean**)

Riordan, Robert (*Wright State University*)

(16) *INVESTIGATING THE MOOREHEAD CIRCLE*

During the summer of 2006 Wright State's field school investigated a circular enclosure 60m in diameter detected in 2005 by remote sensing in Fort Ancient's North Fort. The goals were to test: (1) an area on the circle's perimeter where one or more ditch and embankment combinations were presumed to have existed; and (2) a strong magnetic anomaly located at the center of the circle. Our results suggest that the circle was defined by posts set in individual pits, and that a central pit, perhaps enclosed within a structure, was filled with burned soil.

(General Session 16, Saturday 2:00 PM Salon C)



Ritchie, Kenneth C. (*University of Wisconsin-Madison*)
Sissel Schroeder (*University of Wisconsin-Madison*)

(12) PALEOINDIAN SUBSISTENCE BEHAVIOR: HUNTING FOR ANSWERS WITH A GIS

Kill sites of mammoths and mastodons are rare in eastern North America - leading to skepticism about whether these megafauna played a significant role in the subsistence economy of Paleoindians here. Our recent survey of archives, site files, and publications for reports of Paleoindian sites, fluted points, and megafauna in Wisconsin found significant correlations between occurrences of megafauna and Paleoindian materials. Comparison of unglaciated and glaciated areas of the state suggests that the importance of recently deglaciated terrain to proboscideans may be overstated and that the unglaciated Driftless Area may offer the best potential for documenting the earliest occupation of the state.

(Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 10:15 AM Salon A)

Royce, Karen L. (*The Ohio State University*)

(2) THE LATE WOODLAND SCIOTO TRAILS SITE (33FR8) IN THE MIDDLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY

The Scioto Trails Site (also known as the Zencor or Merion Village site) dates to the Late Woodland time period and is located in the Central Ohio area. Portions of the site were excavated in the 1960s and 1980s and most recently investigated using a fluxgate gradiometer (2006). This site is similar to the nearby, Late Woodland Water Plant site (33FR155), in that they both exhibit the presence of a semi-circular prehistoric ditch circumscribing the sites along major waterways, with steep banks. It is important to investigate and publicize sites like these before they totally disappear.

(General Session 2, Friday 10:45 AM Salon B)

Ruhl, Katharine C. (see **Greber, N'omi B.**)

Kelvin Sampson (see **Cobb, Dawn E.**)

Saunders, Jeffrey J. (*Illinois State Museum*)

(1) MAMMOTH HUNTERS IN ILLINOIS! (DON'T BET ON IT)

The Illinois fossil record indicates dynamic temporal/spatial relationships between *Mammuthus primigenius* and *M. jeffersonii* on one hand and between *M. jeffersonii* and *Mammuthus americanum* on the other. These are especially intriguing for the Clovis Interval, for which there is currently no dated record of *Mammuthus* ssp. *M. americanum* approaches that benchmark interval but has not yet been found within it. Spatial distributions tied to dated habitat succession throughout the late Pleistocene, which are pessimistic for *Mammuthus* ssp., suggest however that Clovis-aged (or later) *Mammuthus americanum* will ultimately be recovered in the state.

(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 1:30 PM Salon A)



Schirmer, Ronald C. (*Minnesota State University-Mankato*)

(11) THE MECHANICS OF INTERACTION IN THE RED WING LOCALITY

Although it is frequently bandied-about in abstract terms in the literature, interaction was a real process involving real people. Hence, models of interaction without reference to real, on-the-ground data and true social context, are empty. Fortunately, sufficient data exist from Red Wing sites to explore the role of a common cultural event in interaction: feasting. Far from being an abstract explanation, evidence of feasting and associated social activities offer a data-based approach to understanding the complex archeology of the Silvernale phase.

(Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 10:30 AM Salon B)

Schmidt, Christopher W. (*Indiana Prehistory Laboratory, University of Indianapolis*)
Kimberly Allegretto (*Brandeis University*)

(5) DENTAL EVIDENCE FOR A LATE WOODLAND MAIZE-SUPPLEMENTED DIET

As a part of a long-term bioarcheology study of Indiana's prehistoric people, teeth from Middle Woodland, early Late Woodland, late Late Woodland, and Mississippian populations were studied in an effort to determine the dietary strategy for each group. Dental macrowear, microwear, and pathology distinguish the groups and indicate that the early Late Woodland diet consisted of a maize-supplemented rather than maize-dominated diet. Recent stable isotope studies of these populations support this contention. It is concluded that multivariate analyses of the teeth can elucidate relatively subtle changes in diet.

(General Session 5, Friday 10:45 AM Salon C)

Schneider, Seth A. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)
Melissa Brown (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(10) THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE SCHMELING SITE (47JE833)

Oneota shell tempered pottery was identified at the Schmeling site (47JE833), north of the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site (47JE904), during survey and excavation this past field season. The ceramics are Developmental Oneota with Carcajou and Grand River vessel types present, which suggests that it and the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site are contemporaneous. An overview of the ceramic assemblage and a comparison with the Crescent Bay Hunt Club ceramics are presented.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 2:00 PM Salon C)

Schneider, Seth A. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(10) THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE CRESCENT BAY HUNT CLUB SITE (47JE904) AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO THE LATE PREHISTORY OF SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

Five seasons of excavations (1998-2006) at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club (CBHC) site (47JE904) have produced a diverse assemblage of Oneota vessels. Developmental Oneota wares, including several types of Carcajou and Grand River Wares are ubiquitous. However, the last two seasons have produced ceramics that are comparable to Fisher wares found in Northern Illinois. Furthermore, a new decorative style has been identified and will be presented as Crescent Bay Punctate. An over-



view of the assemblage and interpretation of its significance to Oneota studies will be discussed.

(Symposium: Session 10, Friday 2:45 PM Salon C)

Schroeder, Sissel (see **Ritchie, Kenneth C.**)

Schurr, Mark (*University of Notre Dame*)

(7) THE PREHISTORIC CERAMIC SEQUENCE OF NORTHWESTERN INDIANA: A VIEW FROM THE COLLIER LODGE SITE (12PR36)

The Collier Lodge site in northwestern Indiana is an example of an extremely rare site type - an unplowed site on the northern margin of the Kankakee marsh. Four years of investigation have produced an assemblage that spans almost the entire prehistoric ceramic sequence for the region, from Early Woodland to Upper Mississippian. Previously undocumented periods of the upper Kankakee Valley, such as the late Early Woodland and early Late Woodland, are well represented. The assemblage provides a chronological framework for regionally diagnostic ceramics and provides insight into social processes that were operating from about 800 B.C. to A.D. 1450.

(General Session 7, Friday 3:45 PM Salon B)

Seeman, Mark F. (see **Nilsson, Niles E.**)

Shackel, Paul (see **Hargrave, Michael L.**)

Shott, Michael J. (see **Session 12: Symposium, Discussant**)

Simon, Mary (see **Thompson, Amanda**)

Smith, Michael E. (see **Adams, Brian**)

Snyder, Daniel (*State University of New York- Geneseo*)

Michael Powers (*State University of New York- Geneseo*)

(16) AN ANALYSIS OF THE BROWN'S BOTTOM #1 (33RO21) BLADELET ASSEMBLAGE: A DOUBLE-BLIND EXPERIMENT IN USEWEAR ANALYSIS

Excavations (summer 2005, 2006) at Brown's Bottom #1 (33RO21), a proposed Hopewell domestic site in Ross County, Ohio, produced 163 whole and fragmentary bladelet specimens. In this paper, we contextualize this assemblage by comparing it with other significant bladelet assemblages from Hopewell sites from Illinois and Ohio. We also report the results of our double-blind use-wear experiment in which low-power microscopy is used to identify wear patterns created by cutting mica in an attempt to create a feasible experimental methodology for determining one kind of bladelet use.

(General Session 16, Saturday 3:45 PM Salon C)



Snyder, Genesis (*Binghamton University*)

(15) WHO CARES ABOUT THE WARE?

The Next Step Education through Archaeology Project has extensively investigated sites 12MA648 and 12MA649 over the last eight years. While we know the mean ceramic dates differ by fifteen years between these sister sites, and the ceramic assemblage from the 12MA649 contains a substantially larger percentage of utilitarian wares than 12MA648, we do not fully understand the relationship between the two sites nor the *raison d'être* for their differences. The lack of utilitarian ware vessels and the presence of teaware and decorated ceramics in each concentration provide interesting avenues for investigation, distinction, and situates the research presented here.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 2:00 PM Salon B)

Spencer, Kenneth (*Indiana University/Purdue University-Indianapolis*)

(15) A HOME IN THE WOODS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SQUATTER, TENANT, AND OTHER EPHEMERAL PIONEER HOMESTEAD SITES

Due to a variety of events, early settlers often participate in an informal land tenure strategy known as 'squattin'. Here a variety of common indicators are used to identify if ephemeral homestead sites can be defined based upon a synthesis of prior archaeological, historic, and ethnographic research. These indicators include, but are not limited to, occupational strategies, intensive agricultural investment, and subsistence. Other ephemeral sites, such as tenant farmer, seasonal laborer, and dowager sites exhibit similar traits, but possess observable differences in the archaeological record.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 3:30 PM Salon B)

Stafford, C. Russell (see **Munson, Cheryl Ann**)

Staley, Elijah (*Martin University-NSEAP student*)

(15) TESTING THE UNIQUENESS OF SITES 12MA648 AND 12MA649

The Next Step Education through Archaeology Project has found evidence that sites 12MA648 and 12MA649 were inhabited during the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and Historic periods. This paper will examine the uniqueness of sites 12MA648 and 12MA649 as compared to other sites in Marion County, Indiana. Early and Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and Historic sites in Marion County are compared based upon the type of land formation the sites are located including upland, terrace, bluff top, or floodplain and if the sites fall under the same site type including cabin/house, camp, military, refuse, workshop, lithic/scatter, historic/scatter, and others.

(Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 1:00 PM Salon B)



Steinhilper, Judy (*Bloomsburg University*)
DeeAnne Wymer (*Bloomsburg University*)

(16) PALEOETHNOBOTANY AT BROWN'S BOTTOM #1 SITE: A HOPEWELL HABITATION SITE IN ROSS COUNTY, OHIO

This paper will present the preliminary results of on-going paleoethnobotanical analysis of materials from Brown's Bottom #1 (33RO21) site. Excavations during 2005 and 2006 revealed traces of a largely single-component Hopewell habitation site (circa A.D. 200 to 400). Postmolds from a large structure as well as numerous interior pits and large exterior earthovens were uncovered as well as human and dog burials, and an extensive and varied artifact assemblage. Paleoethnobotanical analysis revealed a rich assemblage of plant materials, including domesticates, and future plans include exploring intra- and inter-site variability of the botanical data. (*General Session 16, Saturday 4:00 PM Salon C*)

Stelle, Lenville (*Parkland College*)

(5) IMAGING PICTOGRAPHS

The undocumented Blood of the Ancestors Grotto rock art site (11SA557) was identified in the Shawnee Hill section of Illinois in 2005. A detailed macroscopic analysis revealed 23 pictographic elements. However, digital images as well as image editing operations allowed for the identification of many more. Our investigation has obviated a simple fact: much of the rock art was unavailable to the unaided eye and to traditional techniques of data recording and processing. The instrumental techniques employed in this study, when applied to previously documented rock art sites, would likely yield substantial increases in our knowledge of the surviving art. (*General Session 5, Friday 10:15 AM Salon C*)

Stelle, Lenville (see **Hargrave, Michael L.**)

Sterkel, Trisha (*Indiana University*)
Sarah Kiley (*University of Indianapolis*)

(15) WHAT'S FOR DINNER? A FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF SITES 12MA648 AND 12MA649

The faunal assemblages associated with sites 12MA648 and 12MA649 are analyzed to determine family, genus, and/or species of the animals represented. This information will provide a portrait of the fauna residing in the area either as livestock or feral. It is hypothesized that the most frequent species in the assemblage will represent the historic occupant's main source of meat consumption. An analysis of the taphonomic modification to the faunal elements including tool marks, burning, and deliberate breakage will provide evidence of the species being consumed and the socio-economic status of the inhabitants of sites 12MA648 and 12MA649. (*Symposium: Session 15, Saturday 3:15 PM Salon B*)



Stevenson, Katherine P. (*Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center*)

Constance M. Arzigan (*Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center*)

(11) MOUND EXCAVATIONS IN THE RED WING LOCALITY

Information will be presented about the reported mound excavations in the Red Wing Locality in Minnesota and Wisconsin, focusing on the contents and construction of the mounds and burial features. Topics include the number and type of mound and non-mound burials, location of burials within mounds, the types of features associated with burials, and available information on the associated artifacts. (*Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 9:30 AM Salon B*)

Stewart, James (*University of South Carolina*)

(13) RESISTIVITY IN PROFILE: DEFINING FEATURES WITH VERTICAL RESISTIVITY DATA

Vertical resistivity profiling is the use of soil resistivity measurements to create a resistance profile of a feature. In the summer of 2006, a deep stratified pit was opened near the Strawtown Enclosure in central Indiana at 12-H-1052. After bisecting, resistance measurements were collected from the profile of the feature with a twin-probe array and six different probe spacings. Electrical resistance data collected in a vertical plane creates a valuable data set for specific cultural features and potentially can detect internal complexity and demonstrate a correspondence between surface measurements and the electrical properties of buried deposits. (*Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM–Noon Atrium*)

Strezewski, Michael (*University of Southern Indiana*)

(4) THE 2006 EXCAVATIONS AT KETHTIPPECANUNK: AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRENCH AND WEA INDIAN TOWN

Excavations at Kethtippecanunk focused on a probable structure identified in 2005. Ample eighteenth century trade goods and domestic materials were recovered, suggesting that the structure may have served as a trading post and domicile. Two large features were excavated. The first, a large pit filled with nearly 700 kg of rock, may have been a Wea roasting pit. The second feature is a possible substructural storage pit. Although the walls of the structure were not located, distinctive artifact distributions were identified within the plowzone. These were used to better understand the structure's extent and possible use areas.

(*General Session 4, Friday 11:30 AM Salon E*)

Strezewski, Michael R. (see **Munson, Cheryl Ann**)

Struever, Stuart (*Crow Canyon Archaeological Center*)

(6) REFLECTIONS ON BUILDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

The means by which American archaeological research is undertaken has changed dramatically in the past 50 years. In this paper, we consider the challenges of building archaeological research institutions by reflecting on the developmental histories of the Illinois Valley Archaeological Program and the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.

(*Symposium: Session 6, Friday 2:30 PM Salon A*)



Styles, Bonnie W. (*Illinois State Museum*)

Jane E. Buikstra (*Arizona State University, Center for American Archeology*)

(1) *LANDSCAPE HISTORY, SUBSISTENCE, AND HEALTH IN THE ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEYS*

Early Holocene peoples in the Illinois and Mississippi River valleys relied on deer, small mammals, and nuts in mesic forests. Development of bottomland lakes and open forest in the mid-Holocene enhanced productivity of fish, deer, and nuts. Diets were healthful, but subject to seasonal shortages. Late Holocene populations consumed fish, deer, and seed crops, reducing seasonal shortages. More sedentary horticulturalists relied heavily on seed crops and fish, and use of deer declined. This pattern intensified with maize agriculture. Population aggregation and subsistence changes in late prehistory correspond with increased infectious disease, shorter lifespan, high infant mortality, and diminished dental health.

(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 2:30 PM Salon A)

Styles, Bonnie W. (*Illinois State Museum*)

(6) *ARCHAEOZOOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ILLINOIS: AN 80 YEAR LEGACY*

Illinois has long been at the forefront of archaeozoological research. Pioneers such as Frank Collins Baker and later Paul W. Parmalee set high standards for precision in taxonomic identification and the exploration of paleoecological and anthropological issues. They developed valuable comparative collections and recognized the essential foundation of reliable identification. Interdisciplinary archaeological research programs, including the 1950s excavations at Modoc Rock Shelter, and later research in the lower Illinois and central Mississippi River valleys further contributed to the development of new approaches and to the tighter integration of faunal data into broader studies of landscape history and cultural change.

(Symposium: Session 6, Friday 2:00 PM Salon A)

Summers, Garry L. (see **Nilsson, Niles E.**)

Taylor, Martha (*University of Kentucky*)

(13) *COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE HOMEMADE RESISTANCE METER AND TRADITIONAL RESISTANCE METER*

Use of geophysical surveys in North America is increasing. While professional-grade instruments are costly, some inexpensive alternatives are available. The present research compared resistivity data collected by Geoscan RM-15, an advanced resistance meter, with data collected using a homemade resistivity system, both using a Wenner array. Both data sets are compared to resistivity collected using the RM-15 with a more traditional remote probe set-up.

(Poster Symposium: Session 13, Saturday 8:00 AM–Noon Atrium)



Thompson, Amanda (*Department of Clothing, Textiles, and Interior Design, University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa*)
Mary Simon (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(14) AN ANALYSIS OF TEXTILE FRAGMENTS FROM THE JANEY B. GOODE SITE

Excavations at the Janey B. Goode site, located in the American Bottom region of Illinois, exposed textile remains in two pit features dating to the Terminal Late Woodland. The textile remains had been exposed to heat but were not completely combusted by the burning process. Four different types of charred textile fragments ranging in size from 2x3 cm to over 9x9 cm were identified. All appear to be made from plant fibers. Included are two compact twined fabrics and two space twined fabrics indicating use of four different twining techniques. In this paper, the textiles and the production technology used to produce them is described.
(*Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 10:30 AM Salon C*)

Tolmie, Clare (see **Lurie, Rochelle**)

Vorreyer, Susan B. (*Environmental Compliance Consultants, Inc.*)
Joseph Craig (*Environmental Compliance Consultants, Inc.*)

(16) THE COWMIRE CREEK SITE: A HAVANA TRADITION MIDDLE WOODLAND HABITATION IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

The Cowmire Creek site (23SL1056) encompasses a 4-hectare area situated on a terrace of the Missouri River near Hazelwood, Missouri. The Cowmire Creek site is a Havana Tradition Middle Woodland period habitation occupied at least on a seasonal basis. Archaeological investigations conducted during 2001 excavated 457 cultural features arranged in twelve defined clusters. This presentation describes the site's material assemblage, internal organization and structure, and temporal affiliations. The paper concludes by placing the results of archaeological investigations into a regional context and offers several interpretations regarding Middle Woodland settlement patterns and subsistence strategies in the lower Missouri River basin.
(*General Session 16, Saturday 1:15 PM Salon C*)

Vorreyer, Susan B. (see **Craig, Joseph**)

Wagner, Mark (*Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale*)

Brad Koldehoff (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(5) FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TO KANSAS: DOCUMENTING THE SEYFERTH FAMILY COLLECTION, JACKSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

In 2006 ITARP and SIUC researchers traveled to southwest Kansas to document a major prehistoric artifact collection found in Jackson County between 1900 and 1954. This large collection provides significant new information regarding the prehistoric occupation of Jackson County from the Paleo-Indian to Mississippian periods. Important items include Clovis and Dalton projectile points; Hopewellian



ear spool and obsidian blade; Mississippian ceramic vessels; and previously undocumented rock art panels from the Peter's Cave site. In this paper we review the history of the collection and highlight its research potential by discussing a number of key artifacts and the Peter's Cave rock art.

(General Session 5, Friday 11:45 AM Salon C)

Wagner, Mark (see **Session 6: Symposium, Closing Remarks**)

Wagner, Stephen (*CEMML*)

(2) RITUAL ACTIVITY AT GOTTSCHALL ROCKSHELTER

Located within the Wisconsin River drainage in the driftless region of Wisconsin, Gottschall Rockshelter (47-la-80) has been excavated periodically since its discovery in 1972. Rock art within the rockshelter have been ethnographically tied to Ho-Chunk oral traditions and excavations have produced artifacts that appear to be related to religious ritual. Using the excavation data from 1984 through 1997, this paper evaluates the presence of religious ritual within the rockshelter for each cultural occupation.

(General Session 2, Friday 11:00 AM Salon B)

Ward, Amy (*Indiana University*)

(7) ALL ROADS LEAD TO MANVILLE: A LOOK AT MULTIFAMILY DWELLINGS ASSOCIATED WITH 19TH CENTURY INDUSTRY

The vernacular form and architectural style used to describe historical dwellings in 19th century working class industrial neighborhoods can often belie their original uses. However the layout of rooms, which dictates the traffic flow patterns through the structures, can yield important information about the ways in which space was utilized by the occupants. This paper examines the form and layout of several 19th century multifamily dwellings in three urban working class industrial neighborhoods of Madison, Indiana and compares these to the Wolf house, which is located in a nearby rural 19th century industrial center of Manville, Indiana.

(General Session 7, Friday 2:15 PM Salon B)

Ward, Wm. Patrick (see **Culver, Emily**)

Warren, Robert E. (*Illinois State Museum*)

(1) ROCKSHELTERS, ANIMAL RESOURCES, AND HUMAN FORAGERS IN THE WESTERN OZARK HIGHLAND

Historically, the western Ozark Highland of southwest Missouri was a diverse mosaic of prairie, forest, and aquatic habitats. Faunal remains from late-Holocene cultural deposits at 10 caves and rockshelters in this area reflect both the structure of local environments and the foraging behaviors of human shelter occupants. Foragers focused on locally available natural resources and may have rotated their exploitation of different habitats on a seasonal basis. It is proposed that natural shelters functioned primarily as short-term logistical encampments for people who at other times lived in more permanent agricultural communities in or near the region.

(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 2:15 PM Salon A)



Weeks, Rex (*Arizona State University*)

(3) STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: NOTES ON THE PRE-CONTACT ORIGINS OF THE MIDEWIWIN

This paper reviews Anishinaabeg knowledge, analyzes anthropological debate, and presents archaeological research on Midewiwin antiquity. Anishinaabeg narratives suggest that the Midewiwin is ancient. Despite Anishinaabeg knowledge, a few ethnohistorians have maintained largely from the interpretation of early missionary journals the now generally accepted notion among anthropologists that Midewiwin origins were relatively recent. Archaeological evidence from the Upper Great Lakes, however, appears to be consistent with Anishinaabeg tradition, indicating that the Midewiwin most likely originated in remote antiquity.

(General Session 3, Friday 9:15 AM Salon D)

Wendt, Dan (*Minnesota Historical Society*)

(11) WOODLAND TO ONEOTA SETTLEMENT SHIFTS IN FAR WESTERN WISCONSIN

Site survey work in the Red Wing Locality of western Wisconsin has produced data on settlement pattern changes from Woodland to Oneota. Middle Woodland campsites are scattered in the uplands near stream heads. Late Woodland campsites are common along streams and rivers in the upland margins and are present on the lower reaches of nearly every tributary to the major rivers. Oneota village sites and activity areas occur on sandy river terraces near the Mississippi River. Transformation from small, dispersed groups to large villages may have occurred quickly, but survey for deeply buried sites in the Mississippi Valley is required.

(Symposium: Session 11, Saturday 8:45 AM Salon B)

White, Andrew A. (*University of Michigan*)

(12) AN EXPLORATION OF THE BALLISTIC PROPERTIES OF PALEOINDIAN HAFTED BIFACES FROM NORTHERN INDIANA

Changes in the ballistic properties of Paleoindian hafted bifaces from northern Indiana are placed in the context of changing environments and available prey species during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition. Regional trends in projectile point size may reflect technological changes designed to balance the trade-offs between projectile mass, velocity, accuracy, and momentum (common to all projectile weapons) to maximize effectiveness for particular classes of large game of different body size. A general reduction in point size during the Middle and Late Paleoindian periods is consistent with the demise of the megafauna and a shift towards exploitation of various species of ungulates.

(Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 10:00 AM Salon A)

White, Andrew (see **McCullough, Robert G.**)

Wiant, Michael D. (see **Cobb, Dawn E.**)

Wiant, Michael D. (see **Hajic, Edwin R.**)



Winkler, Daniel M. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*)

(12) THE PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATION OF THE LAKE KOSHKONONG REGION IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

The Lake Koshkonong region in southeast Wisconsin is well known for its late prehistoric Oneota occupations. Recent research at two sites, the Kelly North Tract at Carcajou Point (47JE02) and the Schmeling site (47JE833), provide evidence of significant Clovis and Plano occupations of the region as well. The materials from these occupations are compared to other late Pleistocene/early Holocene sites in the region, and its implications for Paleoindian settlement patterns are discussed. (*Symposium: Session 12, Saturday 9:30 AM Salon A*)

Wisseman, Sarah (*Program on Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials and Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Thomas E. Emerson (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

Randall E. Hughes (*Illinois State Geological Survey*)

Kenneth B. Farnsworth (*Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(5) THE CATLINITE CONUNDRUM

James Gunderson defined catlinite as a fine-grained argillite containing pyrophyllite and muscovite that is distinguishable from other red pipestones in the mid-continent. A University of Illinois team of archaeologists and geologists has refined this definition, sampling finished pipes from Illinois and Ohio sites and quarry samples from the Pipestone National Monument and identifying two types of Minnesota catlinite using PIMA spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction. The PIMA test is quick and non-destructive, demonstrating that catlinite is more complex mineralogically than Gunderson suspected. These results may make it possible to trace cultural or chronological uses to specific parts of the PNM quarry. (*General Session 5, Friday 11:15 AM Salon C*)

Wisseman, Sarah (*Program on Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials and Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign*)

(14) TRUE GRIT: COOKING GRAINS IN EXPERIMENTAL POTS

Changes in cooking vessels may reflect changes in diet and cooking methods during the Middle and Late Woodland periods in the American Bottom. Using different clays and tempers, I constructed vessels with variable wall thicknesses and fired them in open pits. Quinoa was cooked in the finished pots using two cooking methods: rock-boiling and direct heat. The results show that while small, thin-walled pots cook grain slightly faster than larger, thick-walled pots, vessel choice may depend upon cooking considerations such as the type of food being prepared, the amount of fire-tending required, and the prevention of burning. (*Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 9:00 AM Salon C*)



Wood, W. Raymond (*University of Missouri-Columbia*)

(1) R. BRUCE McMILLAN: A LIFE SPENT IN THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE

Our subject's life as an archaeologist has been rich and varied. His early work in the prehistory of the Missouri Ozarks set the theme for his interest in Quaternary landscapes and their relation to human life in the past, one he pursued in his doctoral dissertation. These interests continued when he became Director of the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. There he built an interdisciplinary Landscape History Program that has profoundly enriched our knowledge of past floral, faunal, and human history. He continues to build on that foundation following his retirement in 2005.

(Symposium: Session 1, Thursday 1:00 PM Salon A)

Wright, Patti J. (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*)

(14) TOWARDS AN UNDERSTANDING OF CARBONIZED SUNFLOWER REMAINS

In this paper, I report on several experiments that represent a reflexive and critical approach to understanding the preservation and recovery of carbonized sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) remains. These experiments include carbonization studies detailing chemical and physical transformations of achenes, processing studies describing physical modifications associated with boiling and parching achenes, and flotation studies treating the recovery of achenes and seeds. The findings have implications for the interpretation of carbonized sunflower remains and, in turn, our understanding of past human-plant interrelationships.

(Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 9:30 AM Salon C)

Wyatt, Jennifer C. (*Ball State University*)

(8) STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: DATA MARKS THE SPOT: RESULTS FROM A FORMAL PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT THE PATTY ANN FARMS SITE

The Patty Ann Farms site, in Hamilton County, Indiana, was recorded in the fall of 2005. The site was known from collector activity, and the landowner had a significant collection that spanned all periods of prehistory from Paleo-Indian through Late Prehistory. Missing from this collection was the distribution of the artifacts in the field. A formal pedestrian survey was conducted in order to define the artifact distribution. This paper will discuss a brief background of the project; the methods used to record and survey the site, a discussion of the artifacts and distributions, and the results of the survey.

(Symposium: Session 8, Friday 4:15 PM Salon B)

Wyatt, Jennifer C. (*Ball State University*)

Mark Groover (*Ball State University*)

(8) EXPLORING WATER-BASED SETTLEMENT AND SITE COMPLEXITY PATTERNS IN INDIANA: THE MISSISSINEWA RESERVOIR SURVEY REVISITED

Prehistoric site location data from the Mississinewa reservoir survey (conducted between the late 1970s and early 1980s) are used in this study to examine water-based settlement patterns in east central Indiana. Using a data set composed of ca. 100 prehistoric sites, analysis results indicate that site location is largely determined



by proximity to water. Analysis results indicate that distance to water and stream rank are important variables that influence site complexity, such as site size, number of components, and number of diagnostics. Analysis results could be used to predict the potential location and complexity of prehistoric sites prior to archaeological survey in Indiana.

(Symposium: Session 8, Friday 4:45 PM Salon B)

Wymer, DeeAnne (*Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg Pennsylvania*)

(14) ORGANIC MATERIAL ON HOPEWELL COPPER: THE FIELD MUSEUM'S HOPEWELL SITE COLLECTION

As part of my on-going assessment of organic material still extant on Hopewell ceremonial copper, I analyzed artifacts from the Field Museum's Hopewell site collection in March 2006. I will present the preliminary results of the examination of two large caches of copper objects procured during the 1891 excavations, including the famous copper "cut-out" cache featuring some of the most recognizable Hopewell artifacts. A wide array of organic materials, including fur and plant-based textiles, leather, feathers, was identified. I will also describe the possible arrangement of the cut-outs as they had been deposited in the mound and their organic components.

(Symposium: Session 14, Saturday 10:00 AM Salon C)

Wymer, Dee Anne (see **Pacheco, Paul**)

Wymer, DeeAnne (see **Steinhilper, Judy**)

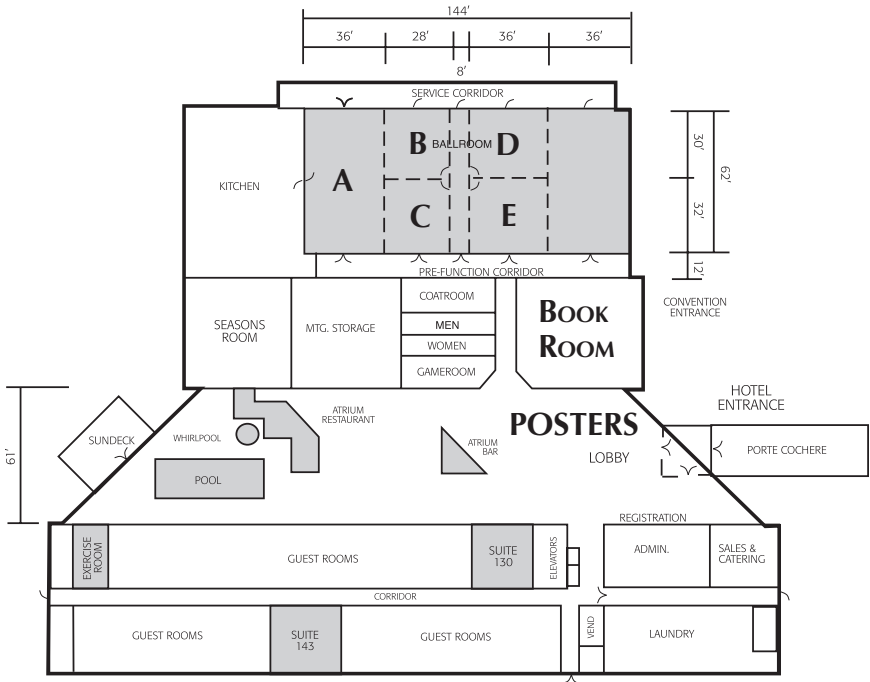
Yerkes, Richard W. (see **Greber, N'omi B.**)



NOTES



HOLIDAY INN LAYOUT





Educational Tools for Gen X, Y, Z...

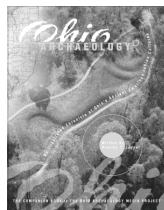
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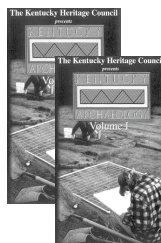
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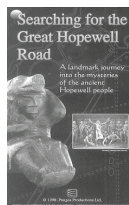
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