



2012

MAC

Midwest Archaeological Conference

Michigan State University

East Lansing, MI

October 18-20, 2012

REF
Conference
MAC
2012 b

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58TH ANNUAL

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

OCTOBER 18-20, 2012

MAC Executive Committee:

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Conference Arrangements:

Hosted by: Department of Anthropology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

Conference and Program Co-Chairs:

Lynne G. Goldstein, William A. Lovis, Jodie A. O'Gorman, Ethan Watrall

Conference logo design:

Jane Wankmiller

Museum Exhibit (MSU Museum):

Michigan's First Farmers – designed to coincide with Midwest Archaeological Conference

Exhibit Sponsors:

Conference on Michigan Archaeology
MSU American Indian Studies Program
MSU Museum

Welcome to East Lansing

And the 2012

Midwest Archaeological Conference

58th Annual Meeting

The Department of Anthropology and Michigan State University welcome you to the 58th Annual Midwest Archaeological Conference and the Kellogg Hotel and Conference Center. This is the third Midwest Archaeological Conference hosted at Michigan State, and we look forward to a highly successful and well attended meeting. This year's meeting features 168 individual presented papers and posters, seven organized symposia, and 12 general sessions in addition to a campus archaeology tour, student workshop, MSU Museum reception, and conference banquet.

Conference planning, organization, and funding was the cumulative product of many individuals and organizations. We gratefully acknowledge the support of our university, business, and professional sponsors in bringing the annual meeting to fruition. A complete list of contributors may be found on the inside front cover of the program. The conference organizers would also like to thank the many student volunteers who stuffed meeting packets, obtained packet contents, staffed the registration desks, and attended the meeting rooms. Without their assistance, this conference could not have taken place.

This is also the first Midwest Archaeological Conference largely underwritten by MAC, Inc., which was a learning experience for all. Registrations were handled by RegOnline, and all Conference Center and other conference expenses were underwritten by MAC, Inc. For this to happen, we worked diligently to obtain a non profit corporate credit rating recognized by hotels nationwide. This will greatly facilitate future meeting planning, facilitate smaller institutions hosting the conference, and place organization of all but local arrangements in control of MAC, Inc.

The Conference Co-Organizers: Lynne G. Goldstein, William A. Lovis, Jodie A. O'Gorman, and Ethan Watrall.

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GENERAL CONFERENCE INFORMATION

REGISTRATION AND FACILITIES

Registration

Kellogg Hotel and Conference Center Main Lobby

- o Thursday, noon to 7:00 pm
- o Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
- o Saturday, 8:00 am to noon

Lost and Found

Lost and Found is located at the MAC Registration Desk. Please deposit any lost or found items with volunteers at the registration area.

Pay Phones

Pay Phones are located in the south hallway of the Kellogg Center main floor.

ATMs

ATMs are located near the Pay Phones in the south hallway of the Kellogg Center main floor.

Parking at the Kellogg Hotel and Conference Center

Registered guests of the Kellogg Hotel and Conference Center may park for free in the adjacent parking ramp on Harrison Road. Conference attendees will be levied an hourly fee for parking if not a registered guest. NOTE: much of the area around the conference venue is reserved for university and student parking, the areas are regularly enforced, and the fines for illegal parking are substantial.

Food & Drink

Kellogg has a restaurant & bar. Brody Hall (across Harrison Rd) is also open for meals (\$5.75 for breakfast, \$8.99 for lunch, dinner). Also at Brody is Sparty's where one can get coffee and snacks (much cheaper than Kellogg). The Harrison Road House is less than a block away. Other restaurants & bars are listed in the Great Lansing Guide that is in your Registration packet.

Computer Internet Access

MSU Guest Access available free from most conference venues

Exhibition and Vendor Room

The exhibition and vendor room is located in Room 101 adjacent to the Auditorium on the main floor. Room 101 will be available for vendor set up Thursday noon to 7:00 pm. It will be open:

- o Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
- o Saturday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

SOCIAL EVENTS

- Thursday, 5:00 to 7:00 pm, Reception and Cash Bar, Kellogg Conference Center, Riverside Room (lower level)
- Friday, 6:00 to 8:00 pm, Open House, Reception and Ticketed Bar, MSU Museum.
- Saturday, 6:00 to 7:00 pm +, Reception and Cash Bar, Centennial Room, Kellogg Conference Center
- Saturday, 7:00 to 9:00 pm, Conference Banquet and Invited Talk by Dr. Judith Bense "*The Surprisingly Close French-Spanish Relationship Throughout the Colonial South*"
Beg Ten A Room, Kellogg Conference Center

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MAC, Inc. Executive Board Meeting

Friday, 12:00 to 1:30, Brody Hall (across Harrison Road from Kellogg Center), Cafeteria Conference Room

MAC, Inc. Business Meeting and Awards Presentations

Saturday, 4:30 to 5:30 pm, Kellogg Conference Center Auditorium

Student Paper Competition Committee:

Rob Cook (Chair)

Brian Redmond

Jeremy Wilson

WORKSHOPS

Student Workshop, Publishing: What, When, Where, and How?

Saturday, 12:00 to 1:30, Brody Hall (across Harrison Road from Kellogg Center), Details in Registration Packet, Advance Registration Required

Moderators: Nicole Raslich, Susan Kooiman

Organizers: Andrew Upton, Richard Edwards, Aaron Comstock, Heather Walder

Board Liaison: Robert F. Sasso

Panelists: Thomas Emerson, John O'Shea, John Richards, James Skibo, Lynne Goldstein, William Loyis

FIELD TRIPS

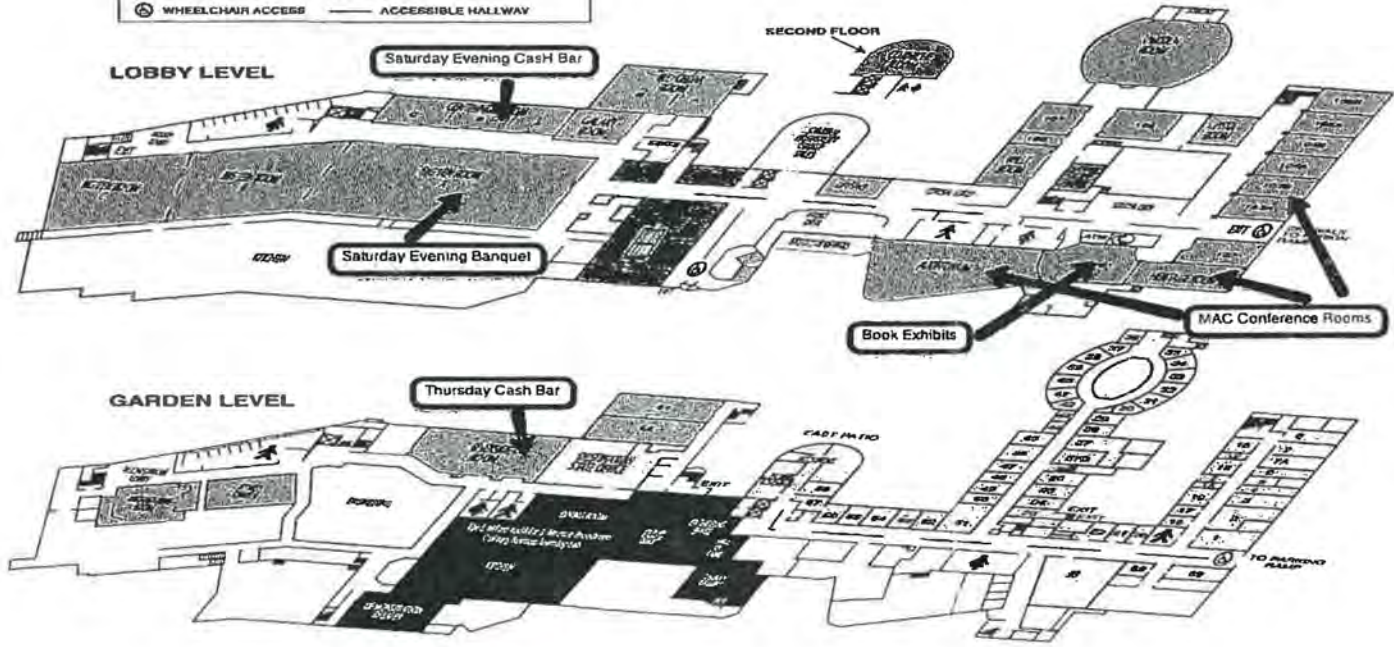
MSU Campus Archaeology Walking Tour

Thursday, 4:15 to 5:15, meet at Conference Registration Desk

Kellogg Conference Center

Most MAC activities on 1st floor

KEY			
	FRONT DESK		GUEST AMENITIES
	MEN'S ROOM		MEETING ROOMS
	WOMEN'S ROOM		BANQUET / MEETING ROOMS
	ELEVATOR		RESTAURANT / PRIVATE DINING ROOMS
	PHONES		SCHOOL OF HOSPITALITY BUSINESS
	WHEELCHAIR ACCESS		OFFICES
			ACCESSIBLE HALLWAY



THURSDAY AFTERNOON

OCTOBER 18, 2012

12:00 - 7:00 pm Registration Kellogg Center Main Lobby

2:30 - 4:00 pm [101] Opening Session Auditorium

Communicating Archaeology in the 21st Century (Lynne Goldstein and Ethan Watrall Organizers) Lynne Goldstein, Chair

2:30 Terrance J Martin (Illinois State Museum), Christopher C Fennell (U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), and Anna S Agbe-Davies (U of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) *Communicating Archaeology at New Philadelphia 1836 From Frank McWorter*

2:45 Christa Christensen (Dickson Mounds Museum) *Archaeology and the Public at Dickson Mounds Museum*

*(Dunbar Co. TS
Copies some/fun)*

3:00 Joshua Wells (Indiana U-South Bend) *Free Speech versus Free Beer in the Field and Classroom: Evaluation of Free and Open-Source Geographic Information Systems to Communicate Research and Teaching in Midwestern Archaeology*

3:15 Kathryn Frederick (Michigan State U) *Blogging Archaeology*

3:30 Lynne Goldstein (Michigan State U) *Teaching Archaeology via Campus Archaeology: What Have We Learned?*

@

insu - seum

sides.matrix.msu.edu / chi - fieldschool

3:45 Ethan Watrall (Michigan State U) *Michigan State University's Cultural Heritage Informatics Initiative: Developing a Model for Teaching and Capacity Building in Digital Cultural Heritage*

4:15 - 5:15 pm MSU Campus Archaeology Walking Tour Meet at Registration Desk

THURSDAY EVENING

OCTOBER 18, 2012

5:00 - 7:00 pm Reception and Cash Bar Kellogg Center, Riverside Room (Lower Level)

FRIDAY MORNING

OCTOBER 19, 2012

8:00 am – 12:00 pm	Registration	Kellogg Center Main Lobby
8:30 am – 12:00 pm	Exhibits	Room 101
8:00 am – 12:00 pm	[201] MAC Sponsored Symposium	Auditorium

What, When, and How? Assessing the Timing, Rate and Adoption Trajectory of Domesticated Use in the Midwest (Maria Ravielle and William Lovis, Organizers)

8:00 Matthew Boyd (Lakehead U), C. Surette (Lakehead U), A Lints (Lakehead U), and S Hamilton (Lakehead U) *The Fourth Sister: Northern wild rice (Zizania palustris) and the Woodland Tradition in the Boreal Forest*

8:30 G. William Monaghan (Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana U), Timothy Schilling (NPS Midwest Archeological Center) and Kathryn Parker (Kathryn Parker Archaeobotany) *The Age and Distribution of Domesticated Beans (Phaseolus vulgaris): Implications for Agricultural Practices and Late Prehistoric Group Interactions in Eastern North America*

9:00 Kathryn Egan-Bruhy (CCRG) *Ethnicity as Evidenced in Subsistence Patterns of Late Prehistoric, Upper Great Lakes Populations*

9:30 Patti Wright (U of Missouri-St. Louis) *Continuity and Modification in Crop Selection: Perspectives from the Lower Missouri River Valley*

10:00 BREAK

10:30 Mary Simon (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) *Re-Evaluating the Introduction of Maize Into Western Illinois*

Front
Seas -
Lakes ?

Onwards ↑
class pols
little b - Not
Across A
wild rice ↑
"Western" objects
diff from SE

Kate's info doesn't
support diffusion models
from Middle East.

150
??

only 5000s calibrate less strongly
than 5000-6000 5000s

may be 6000 → 5000

Food, communication,
technologies feed to
people's development.

Niches "Cows mutton" vs closing as
passive - go to resources

11:00 Gary Crawford (U of Toronto) *Current Perspectives on Ontario*

H&G Ad early Ag - not passive re
shiny environment

11:30 *Discussant:* John Hart

8:00 - 10:00 am [202] Poster Symposium Kellogg Center Main Lobby

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory
Research at the McHugh Site (47 WP 294) (John Richards, Organizer)

John D. Richards and Brokke L. Drew (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *The
McHugh Site (47WP294): A Rural Irish Homestead on the Nineteenth
Century Wisconsin Frontier*

Elissa Hult (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *The McHughs of Waupaca
County: An Irish Immigrant Family on the Wisconsin Frontier*

Brokke L. Drew (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *Life on the Western Frontier:
Functional Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from the McHugh (47WP294)
Site*

Emily Mueller Epstein (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *McHugh Site
(47WP294) Zooarchaeology: animal exploitation on a central Wisconsin
subsistence farm during the mid-to-late nineteenth century*

10:15 am - 12:15 pm [203] Poster Session - Mississippian Kellogg Center Main Lobby

Jennifer Bengtson (Southeast Missouri State U), Jodie O'Gorman
(Michigan State U), Whitney Broughton (U of Mississippi), and Amanda
Linebaugh (Southeast Missouri State U) *The Archaeology of Childhood at
Morton Village/Norris Farms 36*

Michael Conner (Dickson Mounds Museum-Illinois State Museum) and
Jodie O'Gorman (Michigan State U) *An Unusual Pit Feature at the
Morton Village Site*

Amanda Bernemann (Iowa State U) and Matthew G Hill (Iowa State U)
*Late Prehistoric (Oneota) Exploitation of Turtles at the Howard Goodhue
Site, Central Iowa*

CEH

Nicole Geske (Michigan State U) *A Comparative Analysis of Oneota Mortuary Practices*

Autumn Williamson (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis) and Jeremy Wilson (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis) *A Bioarchaeological Study of the Human Remains from the 1970 Investigations at Drendorf*

Marcus Schulenburg (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and Robert Cook, Robert (Ohio State U) *Identifying Non-Local Pottery: XRF Analysis of an Early Fort Ancient Assemblage*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

OCTOBER 19, 2012

12:00 – 1:30 pm	MAC Executive Board Meeting	Brody Hall Conference Room
12:00 – 4:30 pm	Exhibits	Room 101
1:30 – 4:15 pm	[204] General Session	Auditorium

Cahokia/Mississippian (John Kelly, Chair)

1:30 Elise E Alonzi (Arizona State U) and Mark R Schurr (U of Notre Dame) *Dietary Variation of Individuals from the Angel Site and Caborn-Welborn Villages: Implications for the Vacant Quarter Hypothesis*

1:45 Della Collins Cook (Indiana U), Charla Marshall (Southern Illinois U-Carbondale), Cheryl Ann Munson (Indiana U), and Frederika A Kaestle (Indiana U) *If Angel Twins Aren't Twins, What DO They Represent?*

2:00 Mallorie Hatch (Arizona State U) *Accidental and Occupational Skeletal Injuries at Dickson Mounds, Illinois, during the Mississippian Period (ca. AD 1000-1350)*

2:15 John Kelly (Washington U) *Contextualizing Cahokia's East Plaza: the 2012 Fieldwork*

2:30 Stephen Koniak (Saint Louis U) *Microdrill Utilization at a Fingerhut Tract Structure, Cahokia Mounds, IL*

2:45 **BREAK**

JGH

3:00 Jeffery Kruchten (U of Illinois), Susan Alt (Indiana U), and Timothy Pauketat (U of Illinois) *Revealing Cahokia's Religion: 2012 Excavations at the Emerald Site*

3:15 Jessica Miller (Illinois State U) *Profane or Mundane? A Comparative Functional Analysis of Powell Plain and Ramey Incised Vessels*

3:30 William Romain (Newark Earthworks Center, Ohio State U) *Astronomy and Geometry at the Taltec Mounds Site: Implications for Cahokia*

JGH

3:45 Chad Ryan Thomas (U of Southern Indiana) *Cahokian Ideology: A Narrative*

4:00 Alexey Zeljn (ISAS, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) *Clay Figurines and Modified Clay Objects from Vaughn Branch Upland Locality, Madison County, Illinois*

1:15 – 5:00 pm

[205] General Session

Heritage Room

Historical Archaeology (Timothy Baumann, Chair)

M.S. —

1:15 Timothy Baumann (Glenn A. Black Lab, Indiana U), Sara Clark (Indiana U), Angie Krieger (USDA Hoosier National Forest), and G. William Monaghan (Indiana U) *Living on the Edge: The German Ridge Heritage Project in Hoosier National Forest*

M.S. —

1:30 Amanda A. Burt (Illinois State Museum) and Terrance J Martin (Illinois State Museum) *Zooarchaeological Investigations at New Philadelphia: A Fusion of Regional Culinary Patterns*

M.S. -

- 1:45 Stephen Damm (Western Michigan U) and Allison Young (U of Nebraska, Lincoln) ***An Archaeology of Historical Cave Exploration and Exploitation***
- 2:00 Robert Carl DeMuth (Indiana U), Timothy Baumann (Indiana U), Angie Krieger (USDA Hoosier National Forest) ***The German Ridge and Lick Creek Farming Communities in Hoosier National Forest of Southern Indiana: A Ceramic Study of Function, Social Stratification, and Cultural Identity***
- 2:15 Brooke Drew (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) ***The Integration of Historical Documents with Archaeological Data: The Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery Burial Identification Project***
- 2:30 Mark Groover (Ball State U), Samantha Emrick (Ball State U), and Jared Jarvis (Ball State U) ***Fort Recovery: Recent Efforts in Immersive and Public Education***
- 2:45 Joe Harl (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis) ***Mysterious Trash Dump at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri***
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:15 Elizabeth Hoag (Cuyahoga Community College) and Mallory Haas (Center for Community Studies) ***Digging Up Our Past: Public Archaeology in Cleveland, OH***
- 3:30 Stephen Jankiewicz (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Phillip Millhouse (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) ***Brewing, Ethnicity and Social Change: Preliminary Investigations into 19th Century Brewery Complexes in Galena, Illinois***
- 3:45 Alexis Jordan (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Jacquelyn I. Bluma (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Emily J Laak (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and David W J Stock (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) ***A Discussion of the Altenburg Lutheran Church Society Cemetery in Relation to Other Southeastern Wisconsin German Cemeteries***

- 4:00 Mark Wagner (Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIU Carbondale) *Revisiting Crawford Farm: Black Hawk's 1790-1810 Village of Saukenauk*
- 4:15 Christina Brown (Beloit College) and William Green (Beloit College) *Plant Remains from Iowaville, a Historic Ioway Indian Site on the Des Moines River*
- 4:30 Amy Rosebrough (Wisconsin Historical Society) *The Hanson Site (47-DR-0185): A mid-17th Century Mass Grave on the Door Peninsula of Wisconsin*
- 4:45 Heather Walder (U of Wisconsin-Madison) *Picking up the Pieces: Technological and Stylistic Analysis of Cupric Metal Artifacts from the Bell Site*

Trap - Bell Trap 2014; Fall 2012, 2013

1:00 - 3:45 pm

[206] Symposium

Room 103

Koshkonong Region Archaeology: Investigations into the Past of Southeastern Wisconsin (Richard Edwards, Organizer)

- 1:00 Jennifer Haas (Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.), Jennifer Picard (GLARC), and Richard Kubicek (GLARC) *Preliminary Report on the Middle Woodland Occupation of the Finch Site, Lake Koshkonong, Jefferson County, Wisconsin*
- 1:15 Jennifer Picard (Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center/UW-Milwaukee), Jennifer Haas (Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center), and Richard Kubicek (Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center) *A Preliminary Analysis of Late Woodland Ceramics from the Finch Site, a Multicomponent Habitation in the Lake Koshkonong Area*
- 1:30 Kathryn Maxwell (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Lindsay Robinson (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Thomas Zych (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *Recent Investigations of the Kumlein Mound Group: Mapping a Late Woodland Landscape*

- 1:45 Katherine Sterner (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *The Secret Lives of Oneota Flakes: Microwear Analysis at Crescent Bay Hunt Club*
- 2:00 Seth A. Schneider (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *Oneota Interaction between Three Localities in Eastern Wisconsin: Ceramic Analysis of Six Oneota Pottery Assemblages*
- 2:15 BREAK
- 2:30 Jeremy A Doyle (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *Living on the Edge: Chipped Stone Tool Analysis from the Koshkonong Creek Village Site (47-JE-379) in Jefferson County, Wisconsin*
- 2:45 Richard W Edwards (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and Elizabeth K Spott (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *An Oneota Village in an Upland Setting: The 2012 Excavations at the Koshkonong Creek Village Site (47JE379), Jefferson County, Wisconsin*
- 3:00 Richard W Edwards (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and Rachel C McTavish (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *A Tail of Two Fishes: Oneota Fish Exploitation at the Koshkonong Creek Village Site (47JE379) and the Crescent Bay Hunt Club (47JE904)*
- 3:15 Elizabeth K Spott (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *Ground Truthing Site Inventory Data: An Example from Lake Koshkonong, Jefferson County, Wisconsin*
- 3:30 Robert A Birmingham (U of Wisconsin-Waukesha) *Oneota Ceramics from the Crabapple Point Site on Lake Koshkonong: The James Bussey Collection*

4:00 – 5:30 pm

[207] General Session

Room 103

Geoarchaeology, GIS, and Modeling (Kira Kaufmann, Chair)

- 4:00 Edward Herrmann (Indiana U, Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology) *Geoarchaeological Investigations of the White River Valley, Indiana*
- 4:15 Kira Kaufmann (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group) *Hoosier History in the Deep: Historic Indiana Shipwreck Lake Michigan Survey and Management Plan Implementation*
- 4:30 Christine Keller (Ball State U) and Joseph Miller (Ball State U) *Battle of the Wabash 1791: Using Archaeological Results to Support GIS Data Modelling and Further Historical Research*
- 4:45 Allison Kohley (Western Michigan U) *Change and Continuity: Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Native American Settlement Patterns in the St. Joseph River Valley*
- 5:00 Kyle Harvey (Minnesota State U-Mankato) *Who Needs a Plow Zone? Using GIS to Map the Silvernale Site (21GD03)*
- 5:15 John Wall (North Carolina State U), George M Crothers (U of Kentucky), Hugh Devine (North Carolina State U), and Justin Shedd (North Carolina State U) *Anthropogenic Indicators at Mammoth Cave National Park*

1:00 – 3:00 pm

[208] Poster Session

Kellogg Center Main Lobby

Geoarchaeology, Sourcing Materials, Reanalyses, and Paleoindian Studies

Todd Grote (Dept. of Geography & Geology, Eastern Michigan U), Greg Stevens (Eastern Michigan U), and Brad Ensor (Dept of Sociology, Anthropology, & Criminology, Eastern Michigan U) *Potential Impact of Late Holocene Lake Level Fluctuations on Prehistoric Archaeological Sites In Southeastern Michigan*

Mark Hill (Ball State U) and Stephanie Neeley (Ball State U) *Compositional Analysis of Attica Chert: Differentiating Attica and Sugar Creek Variants*

Colin Macleod (Eastern Michigan U) *Preliminary Geoarchaeological Analysis of the Norwood Chert Mines, Northwest Lower Peninsula, Michigan*

Mark McConaughy (PA Bureau for Historic Preservation) *Reassessing Peter's Creek and Linn Mounds, Pennsylvania*

Matthew G Hill (Iowa State U), Marlin F Hawley (Wisconsin Historical Society), Christopher C Widga (Illinois State Museum), Laura A Halverson-Monahan (U of Wisconsin Zoological Museum), and Alan D Wanamaker (Iowa State U) *The Nye Bison Site, Polk County, Wisconsin*

John M Lambert (UC Davis), Matthew G Hill (Iowa State U), and Marlin F Hawley (Wisconsin Historical Society) *2012 Excavations at the Roen Late Paleoindian Site, Chippewa County, Wisconsin*

Thomas Loebel (St. Xavier U), Matthew G Hill (Iowa State U) and David May (U of Northern Iowa) *Clovis Flaked-Stone Technology: A View from the Carlisle Cache in Central Iowa*

3:15 – 5:15 pm

[209] Poster Session

Kellogg Center Main Lobby

Landscapes, Spatial Analyses & Techniques

Andrew Brown (Minnesota State U, Mankato) *GIS in the Field: Immediate Data Feedback during Site Investigation*

Mary Farrell (Ball State U) *Identifying Use of Space at the Reinhardt Site: A Debitage Analysis*

Jasmine Koncur (Minnesota State U, Mankato) *New Approaches from Old Data: Using GIS to Understand the Maurer (21GD96) Site*

Allison Lange Mueller (CCRG, Inc.) and Kevin J Mueller (CCRG, Inc.) *A Predictive Model of Rock Art Sites in Wisconsin's Driftless Area: Preliminary Results*

Kevin C Nolan (Ball State U) *A Cross-Section of Randolph County, Indiana: Results of a Phase 1a Survey of the SR 1 Corridor*

Jaclyn Skinner (Minnesota State U, Mankato) *Mapping Mosquito Terrace*

Constance Arzigian (U of Wisconsin-La Crosse), Katherine Stevenson (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center), Wendy Holtz-Leith (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center), and Michael Bednarchuk (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center) *Prehistoric Archaeology in Urban Environments in the La Crosse, Wisconsin, Area*

Christine Keller (Ball State U) and Joseph Miller (Ball State U) *Battle of the Wabash 1791: Using Archaeological Results to Support GIS Data Modeling and Further Historical Research*

Michelle Birnbaum (Midwest Archaeological Research Services) *Prehistoric Landscape Use at the Former Oak Forest Poor Farm, Cook County, Illinois*

FRIDAY EVENING

OCTOBER 19, 2012

6:00 – 8:00 pm

MSU Museum Reception

MSU Museum

Maps to the Museum distributed at Registration. NOTE: Can only obtain beverages with tickets issued at Registration to those who indicated they would attend

SATURDAY MORNING

OCTOBER 20, 2012

8:00 – 12:00 pm Registration Kellogg Center Main Lobby

8:00 am – 12:00 pm Exhibits Room 101

8:30 – 11:45 am [301] Symposium Auditorium

In Memorium: Robert Hall, Doyen of Midwestern Archaeology (James Phillips, Organizer)

8:30 James L Phillips (Field Museum) *Bob Hall: The Heart and Soul of Midwestern Archaeology*

8:45 John Kelly (Washington U) and Lucretia Kelly (Washington U) *The Cloth of Cahokia's Soul Archaeologist*

9:00 James A Brown (Northwestern U) *Bob Hall – the Master of Midwestern Archaeology*

9:15 Thomas Loebel (St. Xavier U) and Pete Geraci (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) *Archaeology as Anthropology: Bob Hall at Starved Rock*

9:30 William Green (Beloit College) *Frontiers, Climaxes, and Shmoos*

9:45 Donald Blakeslee (Wichita State U) *Meeting of Minds: The Continuing Influence of Bob Hall*

10:00 BREAK

10:15 Kent Reilly (Texas State U) *Echoes of A Distant Drum: Robert L. Hall and the Interpretation of the Art, Rituals, and Symbolism of Ancient Native Americans*

10:30 Lynne Goldstein (Michigan State U) *Bob Hall and Studying Aztalan*

SLH

10:45 Scott Demel (Northern Michigan U) *Popcorn, Cahokia's Sense of Place, and Great Lakes Archaeology*

11:00 Jamie Kelly (Field Museum) *Collared Ceramics in the Upper Midwest*

11:30 Mary Vermilion (Saint Louis U) *What Shape is a Rainbow?*

8:00 – 10:30 am

[302] General Session

Room 103

Landscapes and Adaptations (Dillon Carr, Chair)

8:00 Dillon Carr (Grand Rapids Community College) *Paleoindian Economic Organization in the Lower Great Lakes Region*

8:15 Erin C Dempsey (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), Rolfe D Mandel (U of Kansas, Kansas Geological Survey), and Paul R Hanson (U of Nebraska-Lincoln, School of Natural Resources) *Landscape Evolution and Geoarchaeology of the Current River Valley, Southeast Missouri*

8:30 Jubin Cheruvilil (Michigan State U) *Resource Instability and Hunter Gatherer Response: An Archaeological Analysis of Spatiotemporal Heterogeneity*

8:45 Kathryn Frederick (Michigan State U) and Meghan Howey (U of New Hampshire) *The Social Work of Storing Food: Views from Douglas and Burt Lakes in Northern Michigan*

9:00 Rachel C McTavish (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *White-tail Deer Butchering Practices at the Aztalan Site (47 JE 0001)*

9:15 BREAK

9:30 Jessica Haglund (Illinois State U) *Faunal Analysis of the Multi-Component Myer-Dickson Site in Fulton County, Illinois*

9:45 Robin Machiran (Archaeological Research Center) *Building on the Past: Forty-Three Years of Investigations at the Willaredt Site*

10:00 Peter Geraci (ISAS/UWM-Milwaukee) *Middle to Late Woodland Occupation of Upland Settings in Northeastern Illinois: An Example from the Kautz Site*

10:15 Kevin Schwarz (ASC Group, Inc. & Ohio Archaeological Council) and David Lamp (ASC Group, Inc.) *Recent Archaeological Investigations at Serpent Mound State Memorial, Ohio*

10:45 am – 12:00 pm [303] General Session

Room 103

Hopewell & Middle Woodland (Ashley Evans Busch, Chair)

10:45 Glenwood Boatman (U of Toledo) and David Stothers (U of Toledo) *An Update on the Middle Woodland (100 B.C.-500 A.D.) Hopewellian Esch Phase, North Central Ohio: Heckelman Linear Ditches, Exploratory Trenches, and the Possibility of Competition for Canadian Resources*

11:00 Martin Byers (retired) *Reclaiming the Hopewell Interaction Sphere Notion*

11:15 Jeremiah Cady (Wisconsin Lutheran College) *The Mortuary Analysis of the Clam Lake Burial Mounds of Northwest Wisconsin*

11:30 Ashley Evans Busch (Arizona State U) *Earthwork Embankment Stability at the Hopewell Site*

11:45 Christine Schultz (Beloit College) and Shannon M Fie (Beloit College) *Sinnissippi Mounds Revisited: Assessing Pipestone Distribution in the Lower Rock River Valley*

8:00 – 9:15 am

[304] Symposium

Heritage Room

Investigating the Lives of Lighthouse Keepers and Their Families at the McGulpin Point Lighthouse in the Straits of Mackinac (Sarah Surface-Evans, Organizer)

8:00 Sarah Surface-Evans (Central Michigan U) *Recent Investigations of the Barn Structure at McGulpin Point Lighthouse*

8:15 Patrick Lawton (Central Michigan U) *The Effect of the Industrial Revolution on the Life of a Late Nineteenth Century Lighthouse Keeper*

8:30 Sarah Krystin Haase (Central Michigan U) *Function and Decoration as Considered from the Glass Artifact Assemblage at the McGulpin Lighthouse*

8:45 Justin Miller (Central Michigan U) *Examination of Gun Cartridges Recovered from the McGulpin Lighthouse Barn*

9:00 Megan Bauerle (Central Michigan U) *Health and Subsistence in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries at the McGulpin Point Lighthouse*

9:30 – 11:00 am

[305] General Session

Heritage Room

Woodland Period Archaeology (Susan Kooiman, Chair)

J&H
9:30 Sarah Caldwell (Illinois State U) *Woodland Moundbuilding and Mortuary Practices in Waterloo, Iowa*

9:45 Kira Kaufmann (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group) *Stabilization of 22 Mounds in Two Days: New Research and Management Processes for a Late Woodland Mound Group in Wisconsin*

- 10:00 Susan Kooiman (Illinois State U) *Ceramics, Subsistence, and Ceremony along Lake Superior's South Shore: A Functional Analysis of Woodland Pottery and Decoration*
- 10:15 Karen Leone (Gray & Pape, Inc.) *Paleoethnobotany of a Late Woodland Upland Frontier Settlement in West-Central Illinois*
- 10:30 **BREAK**
- 10:45 Kenneth Mohney (Monroe County Community College) and Josh Leito (Michigan State U) *Results of Initial Ceramic and Lithic Analysis of the Adams Site, Monroe County Michigan*
- 11:00 Germaine Mosher (Illinois State U) *Dynamism in the Good Grey Cultures : A study of communicable disease prevalence in the skeletal assemblage of Hacker South Mound 2 in Jersey County, Illinois*
- 11:15 David Stothers (U of Toledo) *The Gibraltar Phase: An Early Late Woodland Cultural Expression (ca. 500 to 750 A.D.): Wayne Mortuary Complex or Founding Phase of the Western Basin Tradition?*

9:00 – 11:00 am

[306] Poster Symposium

Kellogg Center Main Lobby

Something Old, Something New: Recent Field and Laboratory Investigations at Angel Mounds Historic Site (Jeremy Wilson, Organizer)

Anthony Krus (Indiana U, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology), G. William Monaghan (Indiana U, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology), Timothy Schilling, (Midwest Archaeology Center), and Jeremy J Wilson (Indiana U – Purdue U, Indianapolis) *A Revised Chronology for Angel Mounds' Population Growth and Site Development*

Jasmine McClure (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis) *Revisiting Pottery and Chronology at Angel: The Ceramic Assemblage from the 2011 and 2012 Excavations in the East Village*

Dru McGill (Indiana U) *Insights from the Analysis of 100+ Pottery Trowels from Angel Mounds (12Vg1)*

Aaron Williamson (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis), Autumn Williamson (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis), Karin Williams (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis), Gary Macadeg (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis), Hannah Bose (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis), Bianaca Brammer (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis) and G William Monaghan (Indiana U, Bloomington) *A Geoarchaeological Investigation of Mounds F and H at Angel Mounds*

Jeremy Wilson (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis), G William Monaghan (Indiana U-Bloomington), Timothy E Baumann (Indiana U-Bloomington), Erica Ausel (Indiana U-Bloomington), and Anthony Krus (Indiana U-Bloomington) *Dynamic Landscapes and The Science of Science at Angel Mounds*

G William Monaghan (Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana U), Timothy Schilling (Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana U), Anthony Krus (Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana U), Jeremy J Wilson (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis), and Timothy Baumann (Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana U) *Multiple Proxies Measures to Reconstruct Local Paleodemographic Trends at Angel Mounds*

Erica Ausel (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana U) *A Perspective on Mississippian Life: Paleopathological Analysis of the Angel Site*

Kelsey Noack Myers (Mathers Museum/Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana U) *Faunal Expectations at Angel Mounds: Revisiting Adams' Analysis*

Timothy Baumann (Indiana U) Timothy Schilling (NPS Midwest Archeological Center), and Valerie Altizer (Indiana U) *Interrogating the Adonis of Newburgh: Fluorite Crafting and Use at Angel*

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

OCTOBER 20, 2012

12:00 – 1:30 pm [307] Student Workshop Brody Hall (Details in
[ADVANCE REGISTRATION REQUIRED] Registration packet)

Publishing: What, When, Where, and How? (Andrew Upton, Richard Edwards, Aaron Comstock, Heather Walder, Organizers; Nicole Raslich, Susan Koolman, Moderators; Robert Sasso, Board Liaison)

Panelists: Thomas Emerson, John O'Shea, John Richards, James Skibo, Lynne Goldstein, William Lovis.

12:00 – 5:00 pm Exhibits Room 101

1:30 – 4:00 pm [308] General Session Auditorium

Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric (Jodie O'Gorman, Chair)

1:30 Katy Mollerud (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *A Comparative Analysis of Ceramics from Three Sites in the Cambria Locality, Minnesota*

1:45 Matthew Davidson (U of Kentucky) *Return to Hardin Village: Protohistoric Craft Production on the Ohio River*

2:00 Mark Schurr (U of Notre Dame), Joshua J Wells (Indiana U-South Bend), Terrence J. Martin (Illinois State Museum) and Sarah Nixon (Indiana U-South Bend) *The Upper Mississippian Occupation at the Collier Lodge Site, Northwestern Indiana: Life on Eastern Edge of Oneota*

2:15 Terrance J Martin (Illinois State Museum) *Animal Exploitation at the Hoxie Farm Site (11CK4), an Extensive Upper Mississippian Habitation Complex in Cook County, Illinois*

- 2:30 Michael Conner (Dickson Mounds Museum) and Jodie O’Gorman (Michigan State U) *Spatial Distribution of Cultural Components and House Types at Marton Village*
- 2:45 **BREAK**
- 3:00 Josh Lieto (Michigan State U) and Jodie O’Gorman (Michigan State U) *The Broad-Rimmed Bowl: A Preliminary Analysis of an Oneota and Mississippian Form at the Marton Site*
- 3:15 Jodie O’Gorman (Michigan State U), Jennifer Bengtson (Southeast Missouri State U) Ryan Tubbs (Michigan State U) *Social Interactions among Women in the Past: A Central Illinois River Valley Case Study*
- 3:30 Allison Foley (Skidmore College) *Curated Voices: The Importance of Collections Research in Midwestern Bioarchaeology*
- 3:45 George Milner (Penn State U), George Chaplin (Penn State U), and Emily Zavodny (Penn State U) *Warfare in the Late Prehistoric Midwest, and its Relationship to Conflicts Elsewhere in the Eastern Woodlands*

1:30 – 4:00 pm

[309] General Session

Heritage Room

Technology Studies (Rob Cook, Chair)

- 1:30 G. Logan Miller (Ohio State U) *Illuminating Activities at Palea Crossing (33ME274) Through Microwear Analysis*
- 1:45 Anya C. Frashuer (Arizona State U), Christopher Carr (Arizona State U), and Michael D. Glascock (U of Missouri Research Reactor Center) *Clay Selection in Scioto Valley, Ohio Woodland Vessel Production*
- 2:00 Jody Clauter (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *Results and Comparisons of Petrographic and Energy Dispersion X-ray*

Fluorescence (ED XRF) Analyses of Late Woodland Ceramics from Southern Wisconsin

- m.s. — 2:15 Andrew Upton (Michigan State U) *Preliminary Testing of the Efficacy of Shell Tempering as a Proto-Hominy Processor*
- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 2:45 Dan Wendt (Minnesota Historical Society Volunteer Program) *Characterizing Variation in Quarried and Till Derived Siltstone*
- 3:00 Thomas Collins (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), H Blaine Ensor (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Steve Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) *A Preliminary Look at Projectile Point Variability at the East St. Louis Mound Complex*
- 3:15 Robert Rohe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) *Ink on Bone: Examining Potential Prehistoric Tattooing Implements Found in the American Bottoms*
- 3:30 Robert Cook (Ohio State U) and Aaron Comstock (Ohio State U) *Key Dimensions of Fort Ancient Triangular Projectile Points: A Miami Valley Case Study*
- 3:45 Elissa Hult (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *A GIS and Compositional Statistical Approach to Clay Sourcing at Aztalan*

1:30 – 4:15 pm

[310] Symposium

Room 103

Rivers Run Through It: Contributions to West Michigan Archaeology
(Janet Brashler and Donald Gaff, Organizers)

- 1:30 Aaron Santa Maria (Grand Valley State U) and Addison Herreman (Grand Valley State U) *The Geological Formation and Environmental Setting of Connor Bayou*
- 1:45 Carl Morton (Grand Valley State U) *Connor Bayou Lithic Analysis*

- 2:00 Mary Lige (Grand Valley State U) and Robert Veldman (GVSU)
Ceramics of Connor Bayou
- 2:15 Julia Strunk (Grand Valley State U) and Haley Scott (Grand Valley State U) *Two Small Sites on the Grand River in West Michigan*
- 2:30 Michael J. Hambacher (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) *Look What We Found in the Woods: Some New Insights into Late Prehistoric Adaptations in the Lower Grand River Valley of Michigan*
- 2:45 BREAK
- 3:00 Jeff Chivis (Michigan State U) *Visitation, Seasonality, and Cultural Barriers: Middle Woodland Interaction Patterns in the Muskegon River Valley, MI*
- 3:15 Janet Brashler (Grand Valley State U) and Donald Gaff (U of Northern Iowa) *A Magic Carpet Ride: The Poulson Cache (20MU147)*
- 3:30 Dale Borders (Grand Valley State U) *Indian Landing (20BA2) and the Transformation of the 19th Century Michigan Landscape*
- 3:45 Aaron Howe (Grand Valley State U) *Blendon Landing, a 19th Century Sawmill Village and River Landing*
- 4:00 Brian Zwart (Grand Valley State U), Patrick Colgan (GVSU) and Janet Brashler (GVSU) *Searching for the Pomona: How Three Disciplines Came Together*

2:00 – 4:00 pm

[311] Poster Session

Kellogg Center Main Lobby

Historic Archaeology

Julia Bizub (U of Wisconsin at Parkside) and Robert Sasso (U of Wisconsin at Parkside) *The Resique's Wasington House Tavern Project:*

Archaeological Investigation at the Kenasha's Earliest Tavern on Simmons Island

Alexandra Conell (Michigan State U) Chad Hackel (Michigan State U), Yuteng Ma (Michigan State U), and Nicole Kiriazis (Michigan State U)
Gone but Not Forgotten: A Geophysical Survey to Search for Unmarked Graves in Green Cemetery, Eaton Rapids Township, Michigan

Bryan Dull (Indiana U, South Bend) ***Spatial Analysis and Artifact Densities at the Beardsley House (12E442), Elkhart, Indiana***

Mark Groover (Ball State U), Joe Miller (Ball State U), Samantha Emrick (Ball State U), and Jared Jarvis (Ball State U) ***Fort Recovery: Immersion and Public Education***

Alexis Jordan (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), David W J Stock (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Emily J Laak (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Jacquelyn I Bluma (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) ***A Twice Forgotten Cemetery: A New Analysis of Human Remains from the Altenburg Cemetery***

Robert Sasso (U of Wisconsin-Parkside) ***Investigation of a Nineteenth Century Refuse Deposit at the Vieau Site, Racine County, Wisconsin***

Sarah Myers (Indiana U, South Bend) ***Spatial Analysis of Artifact Distributions at Bailly Homestead, Porter County, Indiana***

Rochelle Lurie (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) ***Poorhouses and Poor Farms: An Example from Cook County, Illinois***

Emma Meyer (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) ***The Burgess-Williams Site: Consumer Choice on the Frontier***

4:30 – 5:30 pm

Business Meeting and Awards

Auditorium

SATURDAY EVENING

OCTOBER 20, 2012

6:00 – 7:00 pm . . . Reception and Cash Bar . . . Centennial Room

7:00 – 9:00 pm . . . Banquet and Invited Speaker . . . Big Ten A

Dr. Judith Bense (U of West Florida)

The Surprisingly Close French-Spanish Relationship Throughout the Colonial South

SYMPOSIA ABSTRACTS (Listed in Program Order)

[101] Communicating Archaeology in the 21st Century

Lynne Goldstein (Michigan State U) and Ethan Watrall (Michigan State U)

The methods and motivations for teaching and communicating archaeology have changed significantly over time. In recent years, interesting (and oftentimes unexpected) new platforms, audiences, and motivations have not only transformed existing settings, but have introduced new ones. Further, with the emergence of "digital" as a powerful platform for engagement, research, and scholarly communication, we are seeing a shift in curriculum at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. In this session, papers will discuss a series of case studies that both illustrate these changes and highlight new and innovative methods to teach and communicate archaeology across a variety of settings.

[201] What, When, and How? Assessing the Timing, Rate, and Adoption Trajectory of Domesticated Use in the Midwest

Maria Ravielle (Smithsonian Institution) and William A Lovis (Michigan State U)

The past two decades of Midwestern research have witnessed multiple and complementary advances in method that have resulted in the production of new and significant data on the origins, adoption, and use of indigenous and tropical domesticates. Much of these enhanced data are based on newer identification techniques and assisted by direct dating. Corollary experimental work has aided in refining and/or modifying interpretation of such data. While earlier than expected direct dates on domesticates are significant in their own right, the overlap occurring between these dates and hunter-gatherer societies is also significant. Pushing the inception of domesticates into earlier time periods raises a need to reassess models explaining the processes responsible for the incorporation of domesticates into settlement-subsistence and social exchange systems. When examined collectively, the cumulative evidence for tracing domesticated use has the potential to elucidate cultural interaction, potential food preferences, technological innovation, increased complexity, and environmental/landscape modification.⁴¹

[202] University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory Research at the McHugh Site (47 WP 294) Poster Symposium

John D. Richards (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

The McHugh site was identified during WisDOT-related compliance studies and was tested to determine potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Background research suggests the site is the homestead of Michael and Mary McHugh, Irish immigrants who moved to Waupaca County, Wisconsin, in 1850

after originally settling in Ohio. Archaeological investigations identified six features including the architectural remnants of a domestic structure. Excavations produced a rich artifact inventory and a well-preserved faunal assemblage. Preliminary analysis suggests that the McHugh site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP as a rare example of a rural Wisconsin Irish occupation. The site harbors information on pioneer settlement of the Wisconsin frontier, rural Irish-American lifeways, changing agricultural practices linked to a shift from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture, the role of female heads of household in rural communities, and the experience of childhood in rural pioneer societies.

[206] Koshkonong Region Archaeology: Investigations Into the Past of Southeastern Wisconsin

Richard W Edwards (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and Seth A Schneider (U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

The Koshkonong region in Southeastern Wisconsin has been of interest to archaeologists for over 100 years and is well known for its Late Woodland effigy mounds and Oneota villages. Today, the region is still the focus of intensive archaeological study through academic research and Section 106 mitigation. Current research presented in this symposium focuses on Woodland, Oneota, and Historic occupations and includes a reexamination of previously collected material culture, new excavations, and mapping of effigy mound sites. Analyses were conducted on ceramics, lithics, faunal remains, and historic materials

[301] In Memoriam: Robert Hall, Doyen of Midwestern Archeology

James Phillips (Field Museum of Natural History) and James A Brown (Northwestern University)

Bob Hall spent more than forty years working in the Midwest, mainly at and near Cahokia. Bob's contribution to Cahokia archaeology is seminal, in terms of his work early on at the Wood River Terrace, the Lloyd Site, Dunham Tract, Woodhenge, etc. His death this year was a tragedy, but his work lives on and this symposium is organized to celebrate his life and work by his friends, colleagues, and students.

[304] Investigating the Lives of Lighthouse Keepers and Their Families at the McGulpin Point Lighthouse in the Straits of Michigan

Sarah Surface-Evans (Central Michigan U)

Central Michigan University (CMU) recently undertook investigations of the former barn structure at the McGulpin Point Lighthouse Station. The McGulpin Point lighthouse operated as a navigational aid in the Straits region of Lakes Michigan and Huron from 1869 to 1906. CMU students, examined various aspects of the artifact assemblage and

site organization and will present the results of these preliminary investigations. Aspects of late 19th and early 20th century subsistence and exchange will be considered and contextualized with data from similar lighthouse stations in the region.¹⁰

[306] Something Old, Something New: Recent Field and Laboratory Investigations at Angel Mounds State Historic Site *Poster Symposium*

Jeremy Wilson, Organizer (Indiana U-Purdue U, Indianapolis)

Over the past three years, field investigations at Angel Mounds and complimentary research at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology on legacy and new collections from the site have greatly enhanced our collective understanding of this Mississippian period village located on the Ohio River. This symposium highlights the breadth of this work and emphasizes the need to integrate extant, Works Progress Administration-era collections within a multidisciplinary, 21st century research framework. Presenters' topical foci range from geoarchaeological investigations of Mounds F and H, to Bayesian chronological models of the earthworks and defensive features on site, through geophysical, bioarchaeological and material culture analyses, as well as a comparison of recent and past excavations in the East Village.

[310] Rivers Run Through It: Contributions to West Michigan Archaeology

Janet G. Brashler (Grand Valley State U) and Donald Gaff (U of Northern Iowa)

This session explores research conducted over the last few years along the Thornapple, Grand and Muskegon Rivers in West Michigan. Papers include explorations of the transformation of the landscape by Euro-American settlement during the mid to late 19th century, public and CRM archaeological investigations that describe and refine understanding of Middle and Late Woodland settlement along the Grand River, and descriptions of ceramic and lithic assemblages recovered from the Muskegon drainage that explore Middle and Late Woodland behavior and settlement of the region.



NOTES

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Dietary Variation of Individuals from the Angel Site and Caborn-Welborn Villages: Implications on the Vacant Quarter Hypothesis.

ELISE E. ALONZI¹ and MARK R. SCHURR².

¹Arizona State University, ²University of Notre Dame. [204]

Health and Subsistence in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries at the McGulpin Point Lighthouse.

MEGAN BAUERLE

Central Michigan University.

This paper investigates subsistence patterns at the McGulpin Lighthouse at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. While subsistence data from the lighthouse was limited, a preliminary dietary model for the residents of the lighthouse was constructed with the available faunal materials recovered from the McGulpin barn site and supported with comparative research from similar sites in the region. Further research into the site for refinement of this model would include enlarging the sample size and collecting more data to determine which species were raised and/or butchered on the property. [304]

Living on the Edge: The German Ridge Heritage Project in Hoosier National Forest.

TIMOTHY BAUMANN¹, SARA CLARK¹, ANGIE KRIEGER², AND G. WILLIAM MONAGHAN¹.

¹Indiana University, ²USDA Hoosier National Forest.

This presentation will highlight the preliminary findings of the 2012 archaeological excavations conducted as part of the German Ridge Heritage Project, a joint project between Hoosier National Forest and Indiana University to document the lives and culture of early settlers in the German Ridge community of Perry County, Indiana. German Ridge was first occupied by American settlers in the 1830s and then by German immigrants in the 1850s. These people lived on the edge as they attempted to make a living through difficult ridge-top farming within karst topography. Archaeological findings will be combined with archival documents, oral histories, cemetery records, and genealogical research to create a heritage trail with historic markers across Hoosier National Forest, a companion website, exhibits in the local community, and educational programming with the local school system and museums. [205]

Oneota Ceramics from the Crabapple Point Site on Lake Koshkonong: The James Bussey Collection.

ROBERT BIRMINGHAM.

University of Wisconsin-Waukesha.

Janet Spector conducted research at the Crabapple Point site that focused on a Late Historic Winnebago (Ho-Chunk) component. James Bussey, a former landowner at Crabapple Point, has been collecting the locality for decades that has resulted in the identification of a major Oneota habitation, as well as French period component with trade goods dateable to the mid 1600s to mid 1700s. This paper describes the major ceramic types from the Bussey collection of over 5,000 sherds.

representing over 100 vessels. The majority are Oneota generally comparable to the adjacent Crescent Bay Hunt Club site under excavation by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Early French trade goods collected from the site suggests the possibility that an Oneota population persisted into the Historic Period at Lake Koshkonong. [206]

SW
Meeting of Minds: The Continuing Influence of Bob Hall.

DONALD BLAKESLEE

Wichita State University.

In this presentation, I discuss Bob Hall's influence on my research from the mid-1970s when I first met him to today. Examples include new information on the origins of the calumet ceremony and evidence in a protohistoric site in Kansas for contact with Mesoamerica. [301]

SW
An Update on the Middle Woodland (100 B.C.-500 AD) in North Central Ohio

GLENWOOD BOATMAN and DAVID STOTHERS.

University of Toledo.

Excavations were carried out by Western Lake Erie Archaeological Research Program at the University of Toledo (WLEARP), the Firelands Archaeological Research Center, and the Sandusky Bay Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio during 2008-2012. It was established that a ditch earlier identified as an Early Woodland ditch is filled with Esch Phase Hopewellian midden artifacts and dated to 160-170 A.D. Artifacts and radiocarbon dates indicate a previously unknown outer ditch was filled in the Late

Woodland Eiden phase (1000-1250 A.D.) and later. New excavations of exploratory trenches to the west of the ditches indicates a prismatic bladelet production area. The Heckelman-Weilnau site and other sites in North Central Ohio suggest the 'Hopewellian Interaction Sphere' extended across the Lake Erie Islands into Southern Ontario. Some evidence suggests both Southern Ohio Hopewell and Havana Hopewell were active in this trade. The Heckelman-Weilnau site may have been a staging area for trade. [303]

Indian Landing (20BA2) and the Transformation of the 19th Century Michigan Landscape .

DALE BORDERS.

Grand Valley State University.

The transformation of Michigan from a Native American habitat through the frontier period and into the agricultural/industrial period of the nineteenth century is explored focusing on Barry County, in general, and specifically on the archaeological site known as "Indian Landing" (20BA02). The transformation of this area in the 19th century from Potawatomi/Ottawa tribal lands through the religious conversion of native peoples and their eventual acculturation to and through agriculture is explored. Examining the frontier period for Barry County and especially the agricultural conversion of the landscape from its aboriginal origins, the paper defines the impact of colonization by Euro-Americans and their attempts at converting the native peoples still present in the area at that time. The archaeological site of "Indian Landing" typifies this period of time as it acted as both a school and

church (mission site) for the education and conversion of the native population. [310]

52 ✓
The Fourth Sister: Northern wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) and the Woodland Tradition in the Boreal Forest.

MATTHEW BOYD, C. SURETTE, A. LINTS, and S. HAMILTON.

Lakehead University.

Analysis of carbonized food residue for plant microfossils from more than 180 archaeological sites distributed across central Canada demonstrates that wild rice (*Zizania* sp.) was frequently consumed in combination with maize (*Zea mays* ssp. *mays*) throughout the Middle to Late Woodland periods. Although this pattern is most evident in the boreal forest, *Zizania* was also recovered from some sites on the northern prairies dating to at least AD 700. Domesticated beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), on the other hand, were less important in places where wild rice was locally available. In general, our data indicate that significant regional variation, and selectivity, existed in the domesticated plant component of diet for northern Woodland populations. We argue that the traditional emphasis on the wild rice harvest in the boreal forest, perhaps in combination with environmental factors, strongly influenced the way in which specific domesticated plants were adopted, or excluded, by local populations. [201]

A Magic Carpet Ride: The Poulson Cache (20MU147).

JANET BRASHLER¹ and DONALD GAFF².

¹Grand Valley State University, ²University of Northern Iowa.

This paper describes the discovery and characteristics of a cache of 86 Flint Ridge and Upper Mercer bifaces and blanks recovered from a location on the north side of the Muskegon River, approximately 10 km west of the Lake Michigan shore. Discovered while constructing a wildlife pond, the owner carefully documented the location of the original finds and contacted Grand Valley State University who recovered the remainder as part of the 2012 archaeological field school. The cache and its composition are rare in Michigan, and this raises numerous questions about its journey to this location and deposition in unusual circumstances. [310]

52 ✓
Plant Remains from Iowaville, a Historic Ioway Indian Site on the Des Moines River.

CHRISTINA BROWN and WILLIAM GREEN
Beloit College.

Testing by the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist at Iowaville (13VB124), the location of an Ioway Indian village occupied ca. 1765-1820, sheds light on contact-era plant use. A total of 425 liters of matrix from 39 samples were subjected to flotation. Domesticated plants include corn, squash, common bean, and tobacco. Non-domesticated plants include a wide variety of fleshy fruits as well as American hazelnuts. No Eastern Agricultural Complex seeds were recovered, nor were any plants of European origin found. Data indicate occupation throughout the growing season, heavy investment in corn growing, and extensive collection of fruits and nuts from local woodlands and forest-prairie ecotones. The maintenance of selected pre-contact plant use patterns and the absence of European-derived plants contrasts with

the abundance of foreign-made goods in the artifact assemblage. Subsistence practices therefore reflect the lowways' simultaneous employment of strategies of accommodation ("Middle Ground") and autonomy ("Native Ground"). [205]

SLV
Bob Hall — the Master of Midwestern Archaeology

JAMES BROWN

Northwestern University

Bob Hall had a view of Midwestern archaeology that could best be characterized as explicitly concrete. The examination of a potsherd or some other piece of material culture was typically his point of departure for a discussion that was essentially an exegesis with larger implications. His point of view was one in which things were a manifestation of beliefs and practices. The high point of this perspective was his demonstration before a Midwest meeting held at Chicago of the significance of turkey tail points complete with a demonstration from the podium. [301]

MS
Zooarchaeological Investigations at New Philadelphia: A Fusion of Regional Culinary Patterns.

AMANDA A. BURTT and TERRANCE J. MARTIN.

Illinois State Museum

New Philadelphia, Illinois, a National Historic Landmark, was the first town in the United States to be established by a free African American in the pre-emancipation era. This site has been the subject of archaeological investigation for multiple

field seasons, through which much has been uncovered about the lifeways of this ethnically integrated, nineteenth-century community on the Illinois frontier. The major focus of investigations during 2010 and 2011 was on Block 13, where the foundations of Louisa McWorter's house and associated well were revealed. A sample of the cellar was excavated culminating in a large artifact assemblage and a modest but well-preserved collection of animal remains. The faunal assemblage provides information on inhabitants' subsistence practices in light of regional dietary patterns and is compared to faunal assemblages from other New Philadelphia house lots. [205]

SLV
Reclaiming the Hopewell Interaction Sphere Notion

MARTIN BYERS

Retired

Is the Hopewell Interaction Sphere notion a "has been" concept distorting more than enlightening our understanding of this most unique archaeological assemblage? This paper insists that the core notion must be reclaimed. It argues the HIS mediated widespread and critically important ceremonial practices that sustained regional ceremonial spheres. These regional spheres were constituted as composite sets of autonomous world renewal rituals performed by ecclesiastic-communal cult sodality heterarchies; and these heterarchies in turn interacted trans-regionally. This understanding stands in stark contrast to the view that the HIS was the consequence of a multiplicity of personal self-aggrandizing pursuits of

esoteric knowledge and exotic resources.
[303]

scw
**The Mortuary Analysis of the Clam Lake
Burial Mounds of Northwest Wisconsin.**

JEREMIAH CADY.

Wisconsin Lutheran College.

This paper presents a new methodology to assess previous findings about Middle Woodland conical mound burials located at Clam Lake (47BT0001), in Northwest Wisconsin. The mounds were investigated by W.C. McKern in the mid-1930s and subsequently destroyed by 1960s highway construction. The principle objective of this study will be to reconstruct sociological contexts of bundle burials recovered from the Clam Lake Mound burial group and to assess McKern's hypothesis attributing them to an ancient Sioux and/or Sauk lineage. The resulting study will standardize all photographic evidence in order to establish a baseline scale, identifying any/all cultural material that accompanied the burials. All findings will be compared to physical evidence, currently curated at the Milwaukee Public Museum. Using an emic, Native American perspective, the conclusions of the study will attempt to extrapolate if Middle Woodland culture did or did not persist into contemporary Sioux and/or Sauk rituals and culture. [303]

scw
**Woodland Moundbuilding and Mortuary
Practices in Waterloo, Iowa.**

SARAH CALDWELL.

Illinois State University.

In the first quarter of the 20th century, John Hartman was an avocational archaeologist

in Black Hawk County, Iowa. He spent much of his time recording the cultural and biological material found at Woodland sites including several mounds in what is today the city of Waterloo. These mounds have since been destroyed so Hartman's descriptions are the only remaining record. This paper attempts to contextualize the little information available about these mounds and associated mortuary behavior through comparisons to other sites and interpretation in broader regional culture history. [305]

scw
**Paleoindian Economic Organization in the
Lower Great Lakes Region.**

DILLON CARR.

Grand Rapids Community College.

There is a widespread perception that Rangifer tarandus (caribou) constitutes a critical resource for Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene hunter-gatherers inhabiting the lower Great Lakes region. This paper presents a formal test of the caribou hunting hypothesis utilizing archeological data from lower Great Lakes Paleoindian (ca. 11,500-10,000 BP) sites. Certain aspects of the Paleoindian archaeological record support the idea that caribou were an important resource. In particular, there is some evidence to suggest that more standardized extractive implements and larger, multi-locus, Lake Algonquian coastal sites support an interpretation of intercept caribou hunting. However, and in contradiction with expected patterns, there is less evidence to support the interpretation that Paleoindian bands practiced herd-following, where groups would spatially relocate themselves alongside the seasonal ranges of migratory

caribou. Instead, standardization data and site level data suggest an interior/coastal focus, as opposed to a north/south focus, within the overall organization of the economic system. [302]

SLV

Resource Instability and Hunter Gatherer Response: An Archaeological Analysis of Spatiotemporal Heterogeneity.

JUBIN CHERUVELIL.

Michigan State University.

Instability in resource environments is observed to have considerable effect on hunter-gatherer subsistence economy. Adaptive responses can be complex, including resource specialization, intensification and storage. The relationship between resource instability and land use and diet choice is not always clear. The responses employed can have considerable implications for social complexity and cultural evolution. The highly variable Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Middle Woodland resource environments in the Saginaw Bay Watershed of Michigan provide a tantalizing context within which to explore these questions. A comparative analysis of regional site locales, and zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical analysis of Late Archaic to Middle Woodland economies demonstrates that foragers employ uncomplicated responses, foregoing complex alternatives. A positive relationship is observed between site and dietary diversity with increased spatiotemporal heterogeneity. Interestingly, these relatively uncomplicated responses result in more visible archaeological signatures through diet and habitat diversification, expanded

mobility, and expansive interaction networks. [302]

Visitation, Seasonality, and Cultural Barriers: Middle Woodland Interaction Patterns in the Muskegon River Valley, MI.

JEFF CHIVIS.

Michigan State University.

This research examines Middle Woodland (~150 B.C. – A.D. 300) pottery in the Muskegon River Valley of west Michigan to more fully understand the spread of the Havana-Hopewellian phenomenon outside of the “cores areas” of Illinois and Ohio. It incorporates stylistic/morphological and compositional (i.e., ceramic petrography) analyses of samples from four sites in this river valley. The preliminary analysis, part of a larger ongoing project, resulted in the identification of different types of communities on multiple spatial scales, allowing insight into the complex and dynamic types of cultural interactions operating within this area. Ongoing research will greatly enhance these results and will inform on distinct behavioral patterns unique to these individual communities. [310]

SLV

Communicating Archaeology in the 21st Century.

CHRISTA CHRISTENSEN.

Dickson Mounds Museum.

For more than eight decades, people from all over the world have come to Dickson Mounds Museum to learn about Native American history unearthed by archaeologists. Today, implementation of the Museum’s educational mission draws

on a variety of resources including Facebook, the Web, and the use of digital technology in exhibits and other outlets. While these resources expand our ability to visualize and articulate what we know about the past, we find immersive hands-on/minds-on experiences an irreplaceable means of teaching. Behind-the-scenes tours, artifact observation/inference activities, hands-on technology activities such as pottery-making, corn grinding, and atlatl use, and day-long anthropology/biology/ecology programs bring the past to life and expand the visitor's understanding about the value of history/anthropology and the importance of archaeology as a means of exploring the past. [101]

SW
Results and Comparisons of Petrographic and Energy Dispersion X-ray Fluorescence (ED XRF) Analyses of Late Woodland Ceramics from Southern Wisconsin.

JODY CLAUTER.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

w/s mts these numbers

Late Woodland (AD 700-1200) ceramics from across southern Wisconsin were analyzed to study the compositional variation of vessels. Petrographic thin-sections from these vessels display broad patterns of similarities in ceramic production, with few attributes significantly different among geographic regions or major river valleys. These results are compared to a concurrent analysis using energy dispersion X-ray fluorescence (ED XRF). EDXRF results were interpreted to show more clustering of ceramics among river valleys. The ED XRF and petrographic analyses allow for several different interpretations of social organization and

territoriality of Late Woodland groups. [309]

SW
A Preliminary Look at Projectile Point Variability at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.

SW
THOMAS COLLINS, H. BLAINE ENSOR, AND STEVE BOLES.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

Excavations at the East St. Louis Mound Complex for the MRB project has resulted in the recovery of sizeable collection of projectile points, primarily from domestic feature contexts. A sample of projectile points from Terminal Late Woodland, as well as Mississippian Lohmann, and Stirling phase contexts were examined in terms of overall size, morphology, technique of manufacture, use-life history, and raw material. While the majority of the projectile points were locally made using regionally available materials, some appear to be exotic both in overall form and material composition. A series of research questions are developed that may prove useful during intensive analysis and final reporting of the East St. Louis Mound Center lithic assemblages. [309]

SW
Spatial Distribution of Cultural Components and House Types at Morton Village.

MICHAEL CONNER¹ and JODIE O'GORMAN².

SW
¹Dickson Mounds Museum - Illinois State Museum, ²Michigan State University.

The Morton Village site (11F2) in Fulton County, Illinois, is an extensive habitation area (over 2 ha) adjacent to the well-known Oneota cemetery at the Norris Farms #36

site. CRM and salvage excavations in the 1980s revealed the presence of single-post and wall-trench structures and numerous pit features. Investigations from 2008-2012 have produced data on the spatial distribution of components and their temporal relationship, demonstrated Oneota use of both single-post and wall-trench structures, as well as the presence of structures with both types of walls, and suggest that exclusively single-post structures are primarily found at the site edges. [308]

Stu
If Angel Twins Aren't Twins, What DO They Represent?

2 *2/16*
DELLA COLLINS COOK¹, CHARLA MARSHALL², CHERYL ANN MUNSON¹, and FREDERIKA A. KAESTLE¹.

¹Indiana University, ²Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

Angel Site is a palisaded Middle Mississippian community located on the Ohio River east of Evansville, Indiana. Two infants buried together at Angel Site were interpreted by Glenn A. Black as ischiopagus twins. Their mitochondrial DNA does not match, so they cannot be maternal siblings, let alone twins. We explore the ethnographic record for infant carrying technologies, mortuary practices and mythology, as well as Mississippian ceramic motifs, for hints as to what this unique double interment may represent. [204]

Key Dimensions of Fort Ancient Triangular Projectile Points: A Miami Valley Case Study.

ROBERT COOK and AARON COMSTOCK.
Ohio State University.

Artifact typologies are routinely created, debated, and modified but rarely is the goal to focus on small geographic regions and to define key axes of variation from which one can define more continuous trends. Our goal here is to further this process using a long-standing artifact typology in the Midwest U.S., that of the triangular projectile point. Our samples are derived from Fort Ancient sites in the Great and Little Miami River Valleys. Our approach utilizes multiple morphological and formal measurements from which we explore data using multivariate statistics. Findings reveal that there are significant dimensions that are not always intuitive. [309]

Current Perspectives on Ontario Princess Point Plant Ecology and Crops.

GARY CRAWFORD.

University of Toronto.

A substantial sequence of plant remains from well defined contexts are assessed in order to review perspectives on plant and human ecology in south-central Ontario between cal. AD 500 and 1100. The development of northern flint maize, the appearance of Cucurbita pepo, sunflower and other crops and anthropogenic plants are considered. The weed flora is also examined in order to shed light on the development of food production. How settlement pattern changed or not is another consideration when assessing food production and human ecology in the region. Cayuga Bridge, Grand Banks, Meyer and Lone Pine are among the Princess Point sites that clarify the issues. The data are compared to immediate post-Princess Point cultures in south-central Ontario, the Glen Meyer and the Young Tradition. Data from

two localities of the Dymock site, a Young Tradition occupation contemporary with Glen Meyer, and Glen Meyer data provide important insight from a region immediately to the west of the Princess Point region. [201]

SLV
An Archaeology of Historical Cave Exploration and Exploitation.

STEPHEN DAMM¹ and ALLISON YOUNG².

1Western Michigan University, 2University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Archaeologically, the term cave is often used synonymously with rock shelter. However, as Crothers, et al (2007) pointed out, rock shelters differ from caves in several important ways, most notably the existence of "extensive dark zones" which often visited by uninhabited both prehistorically and historically. While the archaeological investigation of caves with these dark zones has been developing for some time, this work has almost exclusively focused on prehistoric activities (see Duncan 1997 for a notable exception). We would propose a theoretical and methodological framework to explore how these caves have interacted with modern capitalist enterprises. Archaeology in caves, with extended dark zones offers a unique insight into the interaction of the natural world with the encroaching capitalist world system due both to the difficulty of access and the lack of occupational sites. [205]

Return to Hardin Village: Protohistoric Craft Production on the Ohio River.

MATTHEW DAVIDSON.
University of Kentucky.

This paper discusses ongoing investigation of the influence of Protohistoric (ca. A.D.1550-1650) interregional exchange on craft production at the Fort Ancient Hardin Village locality. Before current work began, little was known about the occupational history or spatial organization of the site. Remote sensing data, WPA excavation maps and recent survey work have identified several overlapping Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric (A.D. 1200-1650) ring villages at the site. In this paper, efforts to establish the occupational sequence of the midden rings are discussed. European trade goods suggest a mid-1600s occupation terminus, while collections analyses are being used to date the individual components. Findings from collections analyses and spatial patterning of houses and features are used to preliminarily reflect on the organization of craft production. [308]

SLV
Popcorn, Cahokia's Sense of Place, and Great Lakes Archaeology.

SCOTT DEMEL.

Northern Michigan University.

Professor Robert Hall's pedagogy was engaging, his interactions with students inspiring. Discussions of his work at the Loyd Site and Cahokia's borrow pit 5-1A led to a working partnership and publication of ideas of Cahokia's layout and sense of place. Later dialogues shifted to Great Lakes archaeology, the Des Plaines River Valley, and the Archaic Period; these provided new direction and inspiration. [301]

SLV
Landscape Evolution and Geoarchaeology of the Current River Valley, Southeast Missouri.

ERIN C. DEMPSEY¹, ROLFE D. MANEL², and PAUL R. HANSON³;

¹National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, ²University of Kansas, Kansas Geological Survey, and ³University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

On the Ozark Plateau, human occupation spanning the last 11,500 14C yr B.P. is well documented in the archaeological record. This study aimed to determine the geologic potential for cultural deposits, particularly those older than 11,500 14C yr B.P. (pre-Clovis), in alluvial landform sediment assemblages. We focused on obtaining numerical ages for valley fills and developing a model of landscape evolution and paleoenvironmental change for the late Quaternary period using stable carbon isotope and particle size distribution analyses. The isotope data show that C3 vegetation dominates the period of record in the Current River valley. OSL ages indicate buried soils developed in T-3 and alluvial fan deposits have high geologic potential for pre-Clovis cultural deposits. [302]

MS
The German Ridge and Lick Creek Farming Communities in Hoosier National Forest of Southern Indiana: A Ceramic Study of Function, Social Stratification, and Cultural Identity.

JS
ROBERT CARL DEMUTH¹, TIMOTHY BAUMANN¹, AND ANGIE KRIEGER².

¹Indiana University, ²USDA Hoosier National Forest.

The ceramic assemblages from German Ridge and Lick Creek, two 19th century farming communities in southern Indiana and within Hoosier National Forest, will be analyzed and compared. German Ridge is

located in Perry County and was settled first by Kentucky farmers of English and Irish heritage in the 1820s and then by German immigrants in the late 1840s. Lick Creek was a free African American community established in Orange County, Indiana in the 1810s. The goal of this study is to identify patterns of functional use, social stratification, and cultural identity from the variation and frequency of ceramic types, forms, and decoration from these communities. Preliminary ceramic comparisons will also be made with contemporaneous enslaved households and yeoman farmers in nearby Kentucky. [205]

JS
Living on the Edge: Chipped Stone Tool Analysis from the Koshkonong Creek Village Site (47-JE-379) in Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

JEREMY A. DOYLE.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Lithic material from surveys of the Koshkonong Creek Village site (47-JE-379) has been examined with the goal of producing data that are easily comparable to other archaeological sites. Chipped stone tools recovered during the 1986, 2008, and 2010 field seasons have been included in this analysis. The site is multi-component based on the lithic and ceramic data. However, the majority of the assemblage relates to the Oneota occupation at the site. The chipped stone assemblage appears similar to other Oneota sites with a tool economy focused on speed and efficiency. These results are then compared with data from the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site (47-JE-904). [206]

RL

The Integration of Historical Documents with Archaeological Data: The Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery Burial Identification Project.

BROOKE DREW.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

In 1991 and 1992, 1,649 burials were excavated from the unmarked Milwaukee County Institution Grounds (MCIG) cemetery. The skeletal remains and their associated artifacts are presently being curated within the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Department of Anthropology. This author is currently attempting to integrate historical documentation such as a register of burials, coroner's inquest reports, county death certificates, and contemporary newspaper articles with spatial archaeological data, grave goods, and osteological demography in an attempt to facilitate identification of individuals. More specifically, an integrated, searchable document database will be utilized in conjunction with ArcGIS spatial data and digitized osteological assessments such as sex, age, ancestry, pathologies, and trauma to assign probable identifications. Case studies are presented to demonstrate the potential of this approach. [205]

RL

SLV

A Tail of Two Fishes: Oneota Fish Exploitation at the Koshkonong Creek Village Site (47JE379) and the Crescent Bay Hunt Club (47JE904).

RICHARD W. EDWARDS and RACHEL C. MCTAVISH.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Fish have long been considered an important aspect of the Oneota diet in the Lake Koshkonong region (c.f., Gibbon 1972;

Hall 1962; Hunter 2002; Overstreet 1997). Despite the general consensus on the importance of fish, little work has been done to understand how fish were utilized at sites in the region. A preliminary analysis of fish from one feature at the Koshkonong Creek Village Site is compared to the results of a previous study of fish at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club by Fortler (1972). Both are Oneota habitation sites, although KCV is associated more directly the creek and nearby wetlands while CBHC is associated with the lake and its wetlands (Edwards 2010). Differences between the sites may be explained by environmental variation (creek vs. lake), differential fishing strategies (e.g., net, weir, hook and line, etc.), or seasonality of catches. [206]

SLV

An Oneota Village in an Upland Setting: The 2012 Excavations at the Koshkonong Creek Village Site (47JE379), Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

RICHARD W. EDWARDS and ELIZABETH K. SPOTT.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Oneota sites in eastern Wisconsin are generally associated with eutrophic lakes and large watercourses. Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV) is located 3 km north of Lake Koshkonong, and 15 meters from a slough associated with Koshkonong Creek. In 2012, UWM students excavated 40 square meters of the KCV Site, yielding evidence of a significant occupation analogous to other nearby more traditionally located sites such as Crescent Bay Hunt Club and Carcajou Point Oneota sites. A total of 48 features were excavated including two cylindrical pits, three basins, three shallow basins, and a minimum of one house. A wide variety of

lithics, ceramics, copper, faunal, and floral artifacts were recovered from the site and will be discussed in this paper. [206]

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Ethnicity as Evidenced in Subsistence Patterns of Late Prehistoric, Upper Great Lakes Populations.

KATHRYN EGAN-BRUHY.

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group (CCRG).

During the late prehistoric period, circa A.D. 800 to 1400, Late Woodland, Mississippian and Upper Mississippian/Oneota populations were present in southern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois. The relationship of these populations to each other is one of the central questions in studies addressing culture change in this region. Paleoethnobotanical analysis indicates that these late prehistoric cultures had a distinct subsistence patterns, although there is also evidence of acculturation of Late Woodland populations to their Upper Mississippian counterparts. [201]

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Earthwork Embankment Stability at the Hopewell Site.

ASHLEY EVANS BUSCH.

Arizona State University.

Data from published soil reports were used to model potential cross-sectional geometries and slope stability scenarios of the embankment walls of the Hopewell Site, Ross County, Ohio. As the embankments at the Hopewell site are not natural features, then the inherent structural properties of the soils used in construction would have affected their

shape, size, and stability. Existing models of embankment shape and size were modeled and various failure conditions were explored using optimum soil properties from around the site. Results indicate that the characteristics of the underlying soil in which the embankments were built, would have been a determining factor for the height and the slope stability of the embankments. [303]

RL
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Curated voices: The importance of collections research in Midwestern bioarchaeology.

ALLISON FOLEY.

Skidmore College.

With the long history of archaeological excavation in the Midwest, the breadth of accumulated curated collections often exceeded the opportunity to analyze them. This is particularly true of those skeletal collections excavated in the early and mid 20th-century where the acquisition and development of research collections superseded the development of specific research questions that broadly utilized these collections. NAGPRA legislation in the 1990's ignited a wealth of collections-based research and as that legislation expands it has advanced the osteological discipline methodologically, epistemologically, and ethically. New questions are being asked and addressed in ways that reduce destructive analysis and highlight the complex experience of prehistoric peoples in the Midwest. More importantly these new approaches to collections research are embracing more ethical procedures and more emic interpretations. This paper will survey some of these advancements and

will highlight some examples from the Morton site in Central Illinois. [308]

SL
Clay Selection in Scioto Valley, Ohio Woodland Vessel Production.

log
ANYA C. FRASHUER¹, CHRISTOPHER CARR², and MICHAEL D. GLASCOCK²

¹Arizona State University, ²University of Missouri Research Reactor Center.

Toward documenting the rates of local exchange of utilitarian ceramic vessels and changes in rates over time in the Scioto Valley, Ohio, an analysis was made of clay composition for vessels found at multiple sites across the region. Woodland sites, ranging from 400 B.C. to A.D. 1200, were selected. The clay matrix and aplastic inclusions of pottery vessels were analyzed with instrumental neutron activation analysis and electron microprobe. Possible clay source distinctions were identified through an analysis of the chemical compositional data using principle component analysis and Ward's hierarchical cluster analysis. [309]

BLW
Blogging Archaeology.

KATHRYN FREDERICK.

Michigan State University.

ncd
This paper will discuss a new engagement tool utilized by an archaeological field school to increase participation and broaden the community outreach; blogging. A required weekly blog encouraged the students to actively share their experiences and frustrations of the season in a casual and non-academic setting. Blogging allowed students to fully engage in the research questions surrounding the excavation and

creatively translate those questions to the general public. This paper considers the advantages and disadvantages of this new method of communication while exploring ways in which technology can strengthen a field experience. [101]

The Social Work of Storing Food: Views from Douglas and Burt Lakes in Northern Michigan.

KATHRYN FREDERICK¹ and MEGHAN HOWEY².

¹Michigan State University, ²University of New Hampshire.

This paper considers the social role of storage features, the implications of their placement within the physical landscape and their effect on the small-scale societies occupying the inland lake landscape of Douglas and Burt Lakes in Northern Michigan during Late Precontact (ca. AD 1000-1600). Food storage containers are a form of social technology in which mutually inscribed knowledge and social memory are inherent in their creation. This paper explores purposeful planning and previous knowledge used in the locating, constructing and harvesting and processing of foodstuffs for successful subterranean storage across this inland lake landscape. The act of storing food and the social interactions resulting from the act allowed local groups to increase their communal capacity for survival, success, and regeneration. [302]

BLW
Middle to Late Woodland Occupation of Upland Settings in Northeastern Illinois: An Example from the Kautz Site.

ncd
PETER GERACI.

ISAS/UWM-Milwaukee.

The Kautz site (11DU1) represents an opportunity to explore Middle Woodland and Late Woodland behavior outside the main population zones and in the remote uplands of Northeastern Illinois. The multi-component site was excavated by the early 1960's but was never fully analyzed or published. A material analysis of the site and regional site distribution analysis have given insight into technology and environmental usage through time. It appears that the Kautz and other similar sites were common along the prominent north-south drainages in Northeastern Illinois. They share a similar material culture to the more densely populated areas along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers but follow a separate history and regional cultural pattern. [302]

Teaching Archaeology via Campus Archaeology: What Have We Learned?

LYNNE GOLDSTEIN.

Michigan State University.

Beginning in 2005, we saw that there was a real opportunity for doing archaeology on MSU's campus. After an amazingly successful excavation season at Saints Rest, which was Anthropology's contribution to the University's Sesquicentennial, the University saw that there really were important archaeological resources on campus, and that these should be addressed when doing any ground-disturbing work on campus. I used this interest to develop and create MSU's Campus Archaeology Program. We have been able to reach and teach graduate students, undergraduates, staff, Physical Plant employees, faculty, administrators,

alumni, and the general public. This paper outlines what we have been able to do, and attempts to evaluate our successes and failures, both in regular and more unusual approaches to reach and educate audiences. [101]

Bob Hall and Studying Aztalan.

LYNNE GOLDSTEIN.

Michigan State University.

Robert L. Hall's work in Wisconsin occurred primarily at the beginning of his career, but it was important to him and his research throughout his life. In particular, Bob's work at Aztalan and at Carcajou Point was critical to the development of a variety of theories about Middle Mississippian and Oneota cultures; many disagreed with Bob, but everyone had to acknowledge the importance of his research. In this paper, I outline the influence of Bob Hall on my own thinking, and discuss his generosity and how he supported and encouraged me in my own research at Aztalan and in Southeastern Wisconsin. [301]

Frontiers, Climaxes, and Shmoos.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Beloit College.

Although not published until 1980, Robert L. Hall's paper "An Interpretation of the Two-Climax Model of Illinois Prehistory" was extremely influential from the time it was distributed and presented at the Ninth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, held in Chicago in 1973. The paper synthesized a vast amount of information about Hopewell and Mississippian cultures (the two climaxes)

using an inclusive approach that incorporated historical, processual, environmental, and ethnographic perspectives. The paper's emphases on the Hopewell "decline" and the characteristics of the succeeding Late Woodland period were particularly notable. Hall applied concepts of frontier settlement, the challenge of abundance (the "shmoos effect"), and technological and agricultural change to show that Late Woodland cultures were dynamic and innovative rather than mere placeholders in a gap between the two cultural climaxes. Hall's analysis supplied numerous testable hypotheses and was instrumental in establishing research agendas for the following three decades. [301]

Fort Recovery: Recent Efforts in Immersive and Public Education.

MARK GROOVER, SAMANTHA ENRICK, and JARED JARVIS.

Ball State University,

Federal grant supported summer fieldwork was conducted in 2011 by Ball State University anthropology students and staff persons at Fort Recovery, Ohio. The fieldwork resulted in new information about the 1791 Battle of the Wabash and the 1794 Battle of Fort Recovery. The battles occurred during the Northwest Territory period. The Battle of the Wabash is noteworthy since it was the largest Native American military victory in U.S. history. In 2012 a BSU immersion grant was obtained to present the results of the Fort Recovery fieldwork in a public volume and video documentary. The public volume and documentary, created by Ball State students, will be used to assist with visitor

interpretation at the Fort Recovery Museum. The following paper presents a summary of the immersion project and the resulting public volume and documentary. [205]

Preliminary Report on the Middle Woodland Occupation of the Finch Site, Lake Koshkonong, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

JENNIFER HAAS, JENNIFER PICARD, and RICHARD KUBICEK.

Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.

Located approximately two kilometers east of Lake Koshkonong, Finch (47JE902) is a stratified, open air site with evidence for occupations spanning from the Late Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland periods. This paper focuses on the Middle Woodland (Waukesha phase) component of the Finch site providing descriptive data regarding the diagnostic ceramic and lithic assemblages and associated intra-site activity areas. Finally, a research program is proposed that will explore how the Finch data can further the understanding of the Waukesha phase, the regional manifestation of Hopewell exchange systems known for southeastern Wisconsin. [206]

Function and Decoration as Considered from the Glass Artifact Assemblage at the McGulpin Lighthouse.

SARAH KRISTIN HAASE.

Central Michigan University.

The turn of the twentieth century and the beginning of the industrial age saw many changes in technology that vastly affected

American life. Lighthouses are by definition an integral part of trade and technological development. An analysis of the glass fragments recovered from the McGulpin Point Lighthouse barn site in the Straits of Mackinac will illuminate the effect of such changes on the lives of those associated with the lighthouse. Information concerning both professional and domestic equipment and life ways, the economic culture, and the availability of access to new technologies will be revealed. [304]

Faunal Analysis of the Multi-Component Myer-Dickson Site in Fulton County, Illinois.

JESSICA HAGLUND.

Illinois State University.

The analysis of the faunal assemblage recovered from the Myer-Dickson site, a habitation site associated with the Dickson Mounds in Fulton County, Illinois, is producing new insights into this multi-component settlement. Pit features associated with Late Woodland (Myer-Dickson phase, A.D. 600-800) and Mississippian (Larson phase, ca. A.D. 1125-1250) occupations yield an interesting array of mammals, fish, birds, turtle and freshwater mussels. Comparisons of animal utilization and subsistence between the Late Woodland and Mississippian components will be discussed. The animal remains associated with the Dickson Family component will also be reviewed. [302]

Look What We Found in the Woods: Some New Insights into Late Prehistoric Adaptations in the Lower Grand River Valley of Michigan.

MICHAEL J. HAMBACHER.

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.

Excavations conducted at 200T283 in 2011 documented an extensive Late Woodland occupation extending across two Holocene terraces in the lower Grand River Valley of western Michigan. Primary use of the site post-dates A.D. 1200, although minor earlier Woodland and Archaic occupations are also present. Occupation of the site, highlighted by the presence of large processing pits and deep cache pits, was focused on hunting and other resource acquisition, processing, and storage activities that were both intensive and short-term in nature. This paper will review some of the highlights of the excavations and their potential contributions to understanding a poorly documented part of the region's prehistory. [310]

Mysterious Trash Dump at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri.

JOE HARL.

Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis.

In 2011, during the excavations for utility lines in a parking lot near the Ridgway Visitor Center at the Missouri Botanical Garden, an unexpected trash dump was uncovered. The trenches suggested that this was a very large dump discarded into a stream bed that was later covered by a parking lot. Historic artifacts associated with the dump dated between 1900 and 1930. This is an interesting period of history as society was moving from the 19th century Victorian ideology to the modern Industrial/Consumer age of today. Artifacts are further interesting in that they appear to be from influential families, probably

remains associated with the first two directors of the Garden, whose families lived on the property. [205]

Who needs a plow zone? Using GIS to map the Silvernale site (21GD03).

KYLE HARVEY.

Michigan State University Mankato.

The goal of this project was to get a better understanding of the layout of the Silvernale village site (21GD03) in Red Wing, MN. To that end 567 shovel tests were placed in a 5 x 5 meter grid across the site. The data from the shovel tests were then analyzed and placed into a GIS computer program.

The results showed patterning across the site related to different artifact types. Those patterns became clearer when compared to the geophysical survey and a better understanding of the layout of this multi-component site soon emerged.

The use of GIS to analyze systematically-collected data in this way makes it possible to map the locations of houses, middens, previous excavations, communal areas, and possibly neighborhoods or separate components at a site. [207]

SLV
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Accidental and Occupational Skeletal Injuries at Dickson Mounds, Illinois during the Mississippian Period (ca. AD 1000-1350).

MALLORIE HATCH.

Arizona State University.

The transition to maize agriculture in North America has been correlated with greater frequencies of skeletal stress and an increase in injuries caused by the strains of

maize cultivation. During the Mississippian period (ca. AD 1000-1350) at Dickson Mounds in west-central Illinois, debate has focused on the relative reliance of maize consumption in the diets of Mississippian people and, thereby, the prevalence of skeletal injuries in populations that engage in maize production. This study examines postcranial fractures in 526 individuals from the Mississippian period at Dickson Mounds. Fractures to the vertebrae are most common, present in approximately four percent of the sample. Overall, injuries likely attributable to accidental or occupational causes are observed in approximately eight percent of individuals at Dickson Mounds and may partially reflect stress from subsistence activities. This research demonstrates further need for nuanced, context-specific studies of the effect of maize reliance on health in archaeological populations. [204]

Geoarchaeological Investigations of the White River Valley, Indiana.

EDWARD HERMANN.

Indiana University, Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology.

Geoarchaeological research within the White River drainage in south-central Indiana revealed the controlling geomorphological factors that most affected Paleoindian and Early Archaic site visibility and preservation. Our conclusions suggest that the visibility of site clusters is largely a function of unique local river controls. After outwash ceased within bedrock controlled valley segments, the White River cut rapidly through outwash to underlying bedrock channels, which locked the river in place, limited meandering and

overbank deposition, and preserved Paleoindian sites on "floodplain" surfaces adjacent to the river. In river segments where bedrock did not control the channel, late Wisconsinan river meanders left abandoned channels that infilled with organic debris after 13kBP, which were subsequently buried by alluvium after 10kBP. If Paleoindians gathered around these lakes/bogs, their sites would have been buried with the lakes after 10kBP. Additionally, the 1-2m-thick organic deposits within these buried lakes can provide important paleoenvironmental data. [207]

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Digging Up Our Past: Public Archaeology in Cleveland, OH.

ELIZABETH HOAG¹ and MALLORY HAAS².

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¹Cuyahoga Community College, ²Center for Community Studies.

A growing trend within archaeology is the concern for public education, outreach, and involvement. When communities are involved in the discovery and study of their own historical past, it helps to create the lasting bond of interest and responsibility. At the Center for Community Studies at Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland, Ohio, as we have been engaging the urban public in local historical archaeology projects that seek to expand the understanding of the development of the city. Here we highlight two on-going projects, to show how an involved community can make a difference, and contribute to the cultural legacy of their neighborhoods. We will discuss techniques specifically developed for urban high school students that provided the vehicle for cooperative learning and self-guided

awareness for the past, and show how a low-budget, small-staffed organization can engage in public outreach and make a big difference to the communities in which we work. [205]

Blendon Landing, a 19th Century Sawmill Village and River Landing.

AARON HOWE.

Grand Valley State University.

This paper places Blendon Landing, a mid-nineteenth century logging village situated on the Grand River, into its historical context through the use of primary and secondary documents. With this information an examination of land-use patterns, settlement patterns, and material culture illustrates the environmental, physical, and social dynamics of the site. Blendon Landing, having both a steam powered locomotive and a steam powered gang sawmill, was on top of the technological innovations of the time. Furthermore, the site contained a schoolhouse, boardinghouse, general store, brick kilns, and a ship building industry that sustained the village located adjacent to the industrial site. However, due to a loss of managerial expertise and a significant drop in lumber prices due to the effects of the Civil War, the mill closed down in 1864, leading to a slow migration of the population to other areas of employment and the abandonment of Blendon Landing. [310]

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A GIS and Compositional Statistical Approach to Clay Sourcing at Aztalan.

ELISSA HULIT.

University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

Clay sources throughout the Crawfish and Rock River valleys in southeastern Wisconsin were analyzed through energy dispersive x-ray fluorescence (EDXRF). Statistical analysis of the compositional data reveals that several distinct clay types are present in southeastern Wisconsin. The compositional patterns noted were compared to a sample of ceramic sherds recovered from Aztalan, a fortified Middle Mississippian site located on the Crawfish River. GIS-based analysis of the analyzed raw samples suggests that the inhabitants of Aztalan utilized a variety of clay sources. [309]

2 Ed
MI

Brewing, Ethnicity and Social Change: Preliminary Investigations into 19th Century Brewery Complexes in Galena, Illinois.

STEPHEN JANKIEWICZ and PHILLIP MILLHOUSE.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

The brewing of beer has been an integral part of social and economic development in the United States. Prior to the 19th century, beer production was a specialized craft catering to very localized demand. With the opening of the frontier and influx of European immigrants, brewing shifted to more standardized industrial production. During the 19th century the town of Galena, Illinois contained a number of breweries whose operation spanned this critical shift in beer production and distribution. The presence of both intact brewing structures as well as ruins allows a unique archaeological opportunity to study these transitions. Galena is an excellent locale to address these processes because it represents a compact, ethnically diverse

town with a substantial, but temporally limited brewing history. The study of brewing can transcend technological concerns to illuminate the role ethnicity played on an emerging capitalist philosophy, social values, politics and national identity. [205]

SJS

A Discussion of the Altenburg Lutheran Church Society Cemetery in Relation to Other Southeastern Wisconsin German Cemeteries.

ALEXIS JORDAN, JACQUELYN I. BLUMA, EMILY J. LAAK, and DAVID W.J. STOCK.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

19th Century Cemetery

In 1987, the skeletal remains of 14 individuals, seven adults and seven sub-adults dating to the mid nineteenth to early twentieth century, were disinterred from the Altenburg Lutheran Church Society Cemetery in Mequon, Wisconsin. Though this cemetery has undergone multiple analyses, it has not been incorporated into larger discussions regarding Midwestern historic mortuary practices. Through a comparison of the Altenburg data with other German cemeteries in southeastern Wisconsin, we explore Altenburg's relationship to contemporary mortuary sites. [205]

GR

Hoosier History in the Deep: Historic Indiana Shipwreck Lake Michigan Survey and Management Plan Implementation.

KIRA KAUFMANN.

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group (CCRG).

Twenty-five years ago, the Indiana DNR and State Archaeologist, Gary Ellis, undertook a

survey of historic shipwrecks in Lake Michigan. As a result of potential damage to a shipwreck site in 2006, the IDNR Lake Michigan Coastal Program sponsored another survey in the summer 2011. The goals of the survey were to re-locate wrecks surveyed in the 1980s and search for previously unidentified historic shipwreck resources. Remote sensing and direct survey methods re-located 9 of the 14 previously identified sites. Survey data documented the condition of the shipwrecks both for archaeological and management considerations. As part of the research project, a management plan focused on conservation and preservation of these resources was developed. The implementation of this plan was initiated in 2012. [207]

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SLU
Stabilization of 22 Mounds in Two Days:
New Research and Management Processes
for a Late Woodland Mound Group in
Wisconsin.

KIRA KAUFMANN.

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group
(CCRG).

In 2010, Jefferson County Parks department began planning and implementation of management recommendations to stabilize a Late Woodland prehistoric mound group, the Garman Mound group (47JEO247/BJE0225). After consultation with tribes and under the supervision of archaeologists, the process of vegetation and tree removal facilitated initial non-invasive remote sensing research and pedestrian surface survey. In July 2012, as a result of extensive planning, the stabilization of 22 mounds was completed in 2 days. Although, this mound group was

extensively looted during the historic era, the pre-stabilization investigations reveal new information about the construction of the earthwork features at this site. The process implemented for these stabilization efforts provides an effective example for continued management and conservation of similar prehistoric earthwork sites. [305]

✓ FD
Battle of the Wabash 1791 - Using
Archaeological results to support GIS Data
Modeling and further Historical Research.

CHRISTINE KELLER and JOSEPH MILLER.

Ball State University.

Ball State University's Department of Anthropology was awarded a 2010 American Battlefield Protection Program Grant to conduct archaeological research on the site of the Battle of the Wabash (now modern day Fort Recovery, Ohio), a historically significant 1791 battle that was part of the Northwest Indian Wars. GIS data modeling results using the National Park Service's KOCO landscape methodology highlighted probable Native American battle strategy and movement. Additional historical research with a BSU ASPiRE grant has supported the GIS data modeling results and contributed to a greater understanding of this battle from a Native American perspective. This paper will highlight current archaeological, GIS data modeling and historical research results, and will discuss future research projects based on this data. [207]

SLW
Collared Ceramics in the Upper Midwest.

JAMIE KELLY.

The Field Museum.

SLW
Fifty years ago at the Midwest Archaeological Conference in Springfield, Illinois, Dr. Robert Hall distributed to conference participants a mimeograph about a new ceramic type from northern Illinois that he had described and designated as Starved Rock Collared. This paper looks at the impact Dr. Hall had on the study of Late Woodland collared ceramics and what we know about them today. It examines the temporal and spatial distributions as well as the cultural associations of collared ware varieties from sites in the Upper Midwest. [301]

SLW
Bob Hall: the Cloth of Cahokia's Soul Archaeologist.

JOHN KELLY and LUCRETIA KELLY.

Washington University.

SLW
Bob's introduction to Cahokia began with his life-long friend and colleague Warren Wittry. Initially focused on Tract 15-A and its famous Woodhenge, Bob began to unravel the complex history of this area and the site's pluralistic nature. His work and ideas have greatly influenced our own thinking and the senior author always felt he was following in his footsteps. And indeed they were quite enormous. The topics were numerous starting with the idea of Cahokia as a gateway to its Plain's hinterland along with the Mississippian emergence, the sacred pole's importance, and then there was the swan and other animal spirits. There was little he didn't know about American Indian cosmology

and those more complex societies further south. He had the best grasp of Cahokia of anyone I know in terms of what it represents. It will be many moons before his ideas are eclipsed. [301]

SLW
Contextualizing Cahokia's East Plaza: the 2012 Fieldwork.

JOHN KELLY.

Washington University.

SLW
Cahokia's East Plaza represents the most enigmatic of the epicenter's four central plazas. Recent investigations associated with work along the east and north walls of Cahokia's central palisade have provided a window into some of the landscape modification of the plaza. The 2011 investigation of the east palisade wall indicated the walls on the Edelhardt meander slope had been excavated into an area of fill nearly 2 meters in depth. As part of the 2012 season we focused on examining the nature of these fills. This presentation summarizes the results of earlier investigations and along with the most recent efforts within the context of landscape modification. [204]

JFA
Change and Continuity: Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Native American Settlement Patterns in the St. Joseph River Valley.

ALLISON KOHLEY.

Western Michigan University.

JFA
In areas such as the St. Joseph River Valley in southwestern Michigan and northwestern Indiana, it remains an important endeavor to protect and study the past of the people that have inhabited the region. Through the use of tools such as

geographic information systems (GIS) and methods in spatial analyses, a more detailed understanding of archaeological data is possible. It is hoped that this study will increase the current understanding of change and continuity in Native American settlement patterns in the St. Joseph River Valley during the periods immediately prior to, during, and after the abandonment of Fort St. Joseph. Spatial statistics and GIS will be used to compare the Pre and Post-Contact periods' distribution of sites and to build an understanding of the St. Joseph River Valley's cultural landscape during those periods. [207]

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Microdrill Utilization at a Fingerhut Tract Structure, Cahokia Mounds, IL .

STEPHEN KONIAK.

Saint Louis University.

In the summer of 2011, the Saint Louis University Archaeological Field School excavated a small Mississippian structure at the Fingerhut Tract at Cahokia Mounds where a large quantity (n= 49) of microdrills were recovered. Microdrills were used for drilling a number of materials and, initially it was thought that the structure was a workshop for the manufacture of microdrills. However, upon analysis, a significant number of microdrills exhibited use wear suggesting that the drilling of shell beads, which were highly regarded during the Mississippian period, or other materials may have been accomplished in this structure. [204]

Ceramics, Subsistence, and Ceremony along Lake Superior's South Shore: A Functional Analysis of Woodland Pottery and Decoration.

SUSAN KOOIMAN.

Illinois State University.

Pottery from two sites in the Upper Peninsula, Naomikong Point (20CH2) and Sand Point (20BG14), have been reexamined in an effort to determine the function of prehistoric ceramic vessels in the Middle and Late Woodland Periods. Physical characteristics and use-alteration traces were used to determine the technical functions of the pots and revealed differences in cooking practices between the two sites. Correlations between provenience, vessel size, decoration, and the presence/absence of certain use-alteration traces suggest the possible existence of distinguishable utilitarian and ceremonial pots. Lipid residue analysis aided in pinpointing specific foods that were cooked in vessels from these sites, laying the groundwork for a deeper understanding of Upper Great Lakes Woodland subsistence. [305]

Emerald - 1-1-10

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Revealing Cahokia's Religion: 2012 Excavations at the Emerald Site.

JEFFERY KRUCHTEN¹, SUSAN ALT², and TIMOTHY PAUKETAT¹.

¹University of Illinois, ²Indiana University.

Indiana University and the University of Illinois recently initiated a multi-year project that seeks to examine the complex causal relationships between place, experience, and human and non-human agencies that produced an emergent religious orthodoxy at Cahokia. This paper outlines the goals of this project and summarizes recent excavations at Emerald, an outlier of Cahokia. These excavations provided new insights into Emerald, including the confirmation of the existence

of another unusual temple with exceptionally complicated depositional history, prodigious numbers of wall-trench reconstructions indicative of short-term housing, an area of non-domestic civic/ceremonial buildings, and an oversized post that may have marked the primary lunar axis of the site. [204]

The Effect of the Industrial Revolution on the Life of a Late Nineteenth Century Lighthouse Keeper.

PATRICK LAWTON.

Central Michigan University.

The time in which the McGulpin point lighthouse was utilized, ca. 1869 – 1906, the United States was rapidly developing and transitioning into an Agro-industrial powerhouse. The straits region was a highway at the center of the Midwest's stake in the industrial era. This highway connected the growing industrial cities of Chicago and Detroit to the resources needed to fuel industry. The artifacts recovered in the privy and barn areas of McGulpin point lighthouse demonstrate that the lighthouse keeper had a connection with this trading network. The intention of this study is to discover to what extent these artifacts were locally produced, in hope to further clarify questions regarding the relationship of Northern Michigan to the Industrial Revolution. [304]

Paleoethnobotany of a Late Woodland Upland Frontier Settlement in West-Central Illinois.

KAREN LEONE.

Gray & Pape, Inc.

This paper presents the results of a paleoethnobotanical analysis done on the Late Woodland component of site 11ST547 in Scott County, Illinois. Despite its upland frontier setting, and occupation evidence that proved to be neither intensive nor extensive, the findings from this study are consistent with the horticultural subsistence practices established for residential sites in the major river valley floodplains of west-central Illinois. Based on the moderate-to-high densities, ubiquity, and taxa diversity of food remains across the site, it is possible that this locale was a multi-seasonal residential base camp. Furthermore, if the site occupants were taking part in a trend that included expansion out from river valley floodplains into new upland frontier territory, their subsistence practices remained remarkably uniform to their ancestral homeland. [305]

The Broad-Rimmed Bowl.

JOSH LEITO and JODIE O'GORMAN.

Michigan State University.

We will describe the physical characteristics of the broad-rimmed bowl of the artifact assemblages from the Morton Village site (11-F-2) of prehistoric West-Central Illinois. This artifact type is of particular interest because it is the clearest example of what could be described as an inter-ethnic hybrid of material culture resulting from the interaction of two groups of people identified archaeologically as Oneota and Mississippian in the Central Illinois River Valley. The ceramic form is commonly found on Mississippian sites in the region, and is virtually unknown at Oneota sites anywhere but here. Decorative motifs at Morton, however, are Oneota. In addition

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to offering the first quantitative and descriptive information of broad-rimmed bowls at Morton, this study will contribute to ongoing research aimed at understanding interaction between these groups of people in the region. [308]

Ceramics of Connor Bayou.

MARY LIGE and ROBERT VELDMAN.

Grand Valley State University.

During the summer of 2012, Grand Valley State University field school class of 2012 conducted both survey and excavation within the bounds of Connor Bayou County Park on the Grand River. The GVSU team utilized shovel testing across the site, followed by additional excavation located in areas where Ottawa County planned to install hiking trails; this was conducted using 1x1 meter units. This paper describes ceramics recovered from both shovel testing and test excavation. The results of analysis reveal that the ceramics at Connor Bayou range from undecorated to various types of decoration dating from the Middle and Late Woodland time periods. Ceramic data helps date several features from the site and the results expand knowledge of West Michigan sites/prehistoric populations along the Grand River. [310]

the site of Starved Rock in the Upper Illinois river valley will also leave a continuing legacy. Here we summarize an on-going analysis of the chipped stone assemblage recovered from Bob's 1974 excavation at Starved Rock. While a project that now spans three generations of archaeologists, the material recovered continues to offer new insights into the prehistory of the Midwest. [301]

Building on the Past: Forty-Three Years of Investigations at the Willared Site.

ROBIN MACHIRAN.

Archaeological Research Center.

The Willared Site, a multi-component prehistoric site in the northern American Bottom, has been explored 12 times since it was originally recorded in 1967. A series of phase I surveys, phase II testings and finally data recovery investigations has revealed the site was utilized during the Archaic and Woodland periods. The most recent work focused on the southeastern portion of the site and exposed 19 Sponemann phase features adding to the previous data. Through these many studies, a clearer picture of the inhabitants of the site is developing. [302]

Archaeology as Anthropology: Bob Hall at Starved Rock.

THOMAS LOEBEL¹ and PETE GERACI².

¹St. Xavier University, ²Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

Bob Hall's work at sites such as Cahokia is well-known and has impacted many Midwestern archaeologists, but his work at

Animal Exploitation at the Hoxie Farm Site (11CK4), an Extensive Upper Mississippian Habitation Complex in Cook County, Illinois.

TERRANCE MARTIN.

Illinois State Museum.

ITARP investigation of the well-known Hoxie Farm site (11CK4) from 2000 through 2003 was necessitated by the widening of I-80 in

Cook County, Illinois. More than two thousand cultural features were confined to Upper Mississippian, Fisher phase, and Huber phase occupations. The analysis of more than 30,000 animal remains from refuse pits and other deposits at the site provides information on how these late prehistoric groups exploited local habitats and animal populations in this portion of the Chicago Lake Plain region. Special attention is given to the importance of bison and wapiti to the local economy. [101]



Animal Exploitation at the Hoxie Farm Site (11CK4), an Extensive Upper Mississippian Habitation Complex in Cook County, Illinois.

TERRANCE MARTIN.

Illinois State Museum.

[308]

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Recent Investigations of the Kumlein Mound Group: Mapping a Late Woodland Landscape.

KATHRYN MAXWELL, LINDSAY ROBINSON, AND THOMAS ZYCH.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The Kumlein Mound Group (47 JE-91) is a Late Woodland site composed of a series of conical and linear mounds located near Lake Koshkonong, in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Several interpolation techniques using ArcGIS are used to discuss mound deflation and a foundation for future research at the site. Previously surveyed by Stout and Skavlem (1906) and Goldstein (1985), the site was chosen due to its documented history, which serves as a

frame of reference for understanding how the mounds changed over time. The Kumlein Mound Group also holds potential for future investigation aimed at further understanding regional landscape use in the Late Woodland period. [206]

SLU

White-tail Deer Butchering Practices at the Aztalan Site (47JE0001).

RACHEL C. MCTAVISH.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

This paper presents an analysis of the deer and large mammal remains recovered from the 2011 UWM excavations at the Aztalan site in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Age estimates were derived from an examination of epiphyseal fusion and dentition. Butchery practices were determined with reference to location and morphology of cut marks and perimortem fractures. Results of the study suggest that the dietary and time management choices made by the site's inhabitants hold important implications for understanding Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian group interactions, culinary preferences, and environmental adaptations. [302]

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MLP

Illuminating Activities at Paleo Crossing (33ME274) through Microwear Analysis.

G. LOGAN MILLER.

Ohio State University.

Microwear analysis provides a means to extract important information on the activities conducted at Paleoindian sites from meager assemblages. Microwear analysis was conducted on a sample of 10 tools from the Paleo Crossing site in Medina County, Ohio. Tools analyzed included

fluted points, end scrapers, blades, graters, and unifacial knives. Wear patterns indicated that the tools were used to cut, scrape, engrave, and penetrate (i.e. via a projectile) on such materials as soft plant, meat, hide, and bone/antler. Several of the tools were hafted and wear patterns were well developed on all. Comparison with microwear studies conducted on sites in the Great Lakes region and beyond suggests that Paleo Crossing provides new perspectives on the number, as well as the types, of tools used to cut soft plant. [309]

SCW

Profane or Mundane? A Comparative Functional Analysis of Powell Plain and Ramey Incised Vessel.

JESSICA MILLER,

Illinois State University.

This study focuses on determining the performance of Powell Plain and Ramey Incised vessels during the Mississippian Period using a comparative functional analysis. Methods used included the collection of metrical and use-alteration data as outlined by Skibo (2012). Using whole vessels from 9 sites in Illinois, physical properties and use-alteration traces were recorded and compared. This information was then compared to the known archaeological context of the vessels. Future work on the project will include the addition of partially reconstructed vessels and rim sherds to the sample. [204]

SCW

Examination of Gun Cartridges Recovered from the McGulpin Lighthouse Barn.

JUSTIN MILLER.

Central Michigan University.

Recent archaeological investigation by Central Michigan University at the McGulpin Point Lighthouse recovered numerous ammunition cartridges. These cartridges, as well as those recovered from a previous project, vary in caliber and location recovered. This paper will analyze the ammunition cartridges and their context in order determine whether they date to the time period of the McGulpin Lighthouse operation, ca. late Nineteenth Century. The possible types and variations of arms used at the lighthouse, also may shed light on activities and subsistence of the lighthouse keeper and his family. [304]

SCW

Warfare in the late prehistoric Midwest, and its relationship to conflicts elsewhere in the Eastern Woodlands.

GEORGE MILNER, GEORGE CHAPLIN, and EMILY ZAVODNY.

Pennsylvania State University.

A recently initiated project focuses on published and unpublished data from sites across eastern North America to document the temporal and spatial distribution of archaeological evidence for late prehistoric conflict, and to identify the conditions associated with variation in the conduct and frequency of warfare over long periods of time and large geographical areas. In this paper, we explore what took place in the Midwest during the last few centuries before European contact, the effect of developments in the Midwest on societies located to the east and south, and variation in the nature of conflicts across the late prehistoric Eastern Woodlands. Broad temporal and geographical frameworks are necessary to understand intergroup relations, including tensions that developed

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into outright fighting, in various parts of the Midwest, as well as the region as a whole. [308]

Results of Initial Ceramic and Lithic Analysis of the Adams Site, Monroe County Michigan.

KENNETH MOHNEY¹ and JOSH LEITO².

¹Monroe County Community College,
²Michigan State University.

This paper presents interpretations of the analysis of ceramic and lithic material from the Adams Site, a Late Woodland Western Basin Tradition site in southeastern Michigan. Limited excavations during summer 2012 revealed a possible habitation structure associated with pit features containing ceramic, lithic, faunal and floral remains. While preliminary, initial interpretations suggest a relatively short-term occupation, likely associated with the processing of mast. [305]

A Comparative Analysis of Ceramics from Three Sites in the Cambria Locality, Minnesota.

KATY MOLLERUD.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The Cambria Locality is a small aggregate of village sites centered within the Minnesota River Valley in south-central Minnesota. Currently, the Cambria Locality sites are classified as part of the Middle Missouri Tradition, although previous typological analyses identified a blending of ceramic traits from several different late prehistoric cultural traditions, including Mississippian, Plains Village and Woodland. The nature and degree of the relationships between

the Locality and the other cultural areas has never been clearly defined, and the relationships between sites of the Cambria Locality are similarly murky. This paper discusses the results of a comparative attribute analysis that was completed for the Cambria, Price and Owen D. Jones sites, in order to better understand the variation within the Cambria Locality ceramic complex, and how the sites fit into the cultural matrix of the region. In addition, new radiocarbon dates for the Price and Jones sites are discussed. [308]

The age and distribution of domesticated beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*): Implications for agricultural practices and late prehistoric group interactions in eastern North America.

G. WILLIAM MONAGHAN¹, TIMOTHY SCHILLING², and KATHRYN PARKER³.

¹Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, ²Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, ³Kathryn Parker Archaeobotany.

The distribution and age of directly-dated domesticated beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) across North America indicate that beans spread rapidly east from the Southwest through the Plains and into the Great Lakes regions AD 1100-1200. Beans then spread south and west from the Great Lakes into the lower Ohio valley after AD 1300-1350. Few beans are reported from the Southeast and none have been directly dated. Beans were likely first linked with and diffused through Plains Village/Oneota and Iroquois groups and only later adopted by Mississippian agriculturalist or their descendants, which supports the

contention that beans were very late additions in Eastern North America. [201]

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Connor Bayou Lithic Analysis

CARL MORTON, MGP

Grand Valley State University.

Archaeological research at Connors Bayou (20 OT 353) was conducted during the summer of 2012 to document the location and significance of archaeological deposits. Analysis of the site's lithic material suggests initial occupation during the Middle Woodland period and that occupation continued through the Late Woodland period with more frequent occupation or use during the Late Woodland. Patterns of both horizontal and vertical distribution of lithic material categories (raw material, flake and tool types) suggest a shift from intermittent occupation initially with increasing frequency suggesting more frequent visits during the later occupations. Analysis suggested that the initial use of the site was for temporary purposes and that, over time, the site became used on a more regular basis that lasted into the Late Woodland period. [310]

and the emerging Mississippian fluorescence of Cahokia in the American Bottom around A.D. 1100. No comprehensive paleopathological study has previously been conducted on this assemblage. A basic community health status assessment is currently being undertaken. This presentation details preliminary findings of specific disease components of that health data base. Treponemal disease and Tuberculosis are communicable diseases which flag sedentism and aggregate living. Diagnostic criteria for these disease processes demonstrate the presence of both diseases in HRSM2. The pattern and prevalence in this skeletal sample indicate regional variability, exemplifying the dynamism of what has previously been called the "good grey cultures. [305]

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Social Interactions among Women in the Past: A Central Illinois River Valley Case Study.

JODIE O'GORMAN², JENNIFER BENGTON², and RYAN TUBBS¹.

¹Michigan State University, ²Southeast Missouri State University.

SLC

Dynamism in the "good grey cultures": a study of communicable disease prevalence in the skeletal assemblage of Hacker South Mound 2 in Jersey County, Illinois.

GERMAINE MOSHER,

Illinois State University,

The Hacker South Mound 2 (HRSM2) skeletal assemblage likely represents the terminal Late Woodland period Jersey Bluff culture of Illinois (Jersey County). This site dates to between approximately A.D. 900

Migration of Oneota people into the Central Illinois River Valley at ca. A.D. 1300 led to prolonged interaction between Oneota and Mississippian groups. The violent nature of this interaction dominates the literature as the Norris Farms 36 cemetery has produced important physical evidence of pre-Columbian warfare in the midcontinent. This paper takes a broad archaeological view of the impacts of social interaction as seen through female biological and material remains in cemetery and village contexts. By doing so, we suggest other possible ways

to view interaction that contribute to understanding of the social context for violence. [308]



Bob Hall: The Heart and Soul of Midwestern Archaeology.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

Field Museum.

[301]

A Preliminary Analysis of Late Woodland Ceramics from the Finch Site, a Multicomponent Habitation in the Lake Koshkonong Area.

ENNIFER PICARD, JENNIFER HAAS, and RICHARD KUBICEK.

Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center/UW-Milwaukee.

The Late Woodland period in the Lake Koshkonong area is strongly associated with the Effigy Mound tradition. Recent research at the Finch site (47Je902) has produced a large multi-component ceramic assemblage which provides evidence of Late Woodland habitation in the area. This preliminary ceramic analysis discusses the presence and distribution of Douglas Net-Marked, Madison Ware and Collared Ware vessels. This paper will present the horizontal stratigraphy of the site and spatial distribution of ceramic artifacts. The Late Woodland ceramic assemblage will be discussed in the context of Late Woodland activity in the Lake Koshkonong area and throughout southeastern Wisconsin. [206]

SLW 364

Echoes of A Distant Drum: Robert L. Hall and the Interpretation of the Art, Rituals,

and Symbolism of Ancient Native Americans.

KENT REILLY.

Texas State University, Anthropology.

The work of the late Robert L. Hall provides a seminal corpus that allows both Archaeologists and Ethnographers of North American Antiquity to understand that the data recovered from the ground when combined with the historical record and the memories of traditional native Americans reveals a brilliant and ritually oriented past that has lessons for the present and the future. [301]

SLW

Ink on Bone: Examining Potential Prehistoric Tattooing Implements Found in the American Bottoms.

ROBERT ROHE.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

Human effigy vessels, stone figurines, and other prehistoric artworks often depict what some believe to be tattoos. However, little regional evidence has been found to validate the assertions drawn from these artifacts. Numerous faunal artifacts collected from previous and ongoing excavations in the American Bottoms may fortify the importance of prehistoric body modification through tattooing. This paper will review the possible functionality and utilization of these unique faunal tools. [309]

SLW

SLW

Astronomy and Geometry at the Toltec Mounds Site: Implications for Cahokia.

WILLIAM ROMAIN.

Newark Earthworks Center, Ohio State University.

SLW
pg 109-115
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SLW

In this presentation, new findings for the astronomy and geometry of the Toltec Mounds site in Arkansas are presented. The implications of these findings relative to the design and layout of Cahokia are then discussed. [204]

R **The Hanson Site (47-DR-0185): A mid-17th Century Mass Grave on the Door Peninsula of Wisconsin.**

AMY ROSEBROUGH.

Wisconsin Historical Society.

Funerary objects recovered from a mass grave in Wisconsin testify to the movement of goods and populations in the Contact era Great Lakes. The funerary assemblage intermixes objects associated with the pre-Contact Oneota, Iroquoian-speaking Nations of the eastern Great Lakes, French traders, and South Asian craft workers. The fourteen women and children laid to rest at the site may represent a refugee population fleeing the Iroquois wars, or a local population engaged with pan-Great Lakes trade networks. [205]

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The Geological Formation and Environmental Setting of Connor Bayou.

AARON SANTA MARIA and ADDISON HERREMAN.

Grand Valley State University.

This paper describes the environmental setting and site structure of (Connor Bayou) 200T353. Situated on the south side of the Grand River, Connor Bayou was tested and evaluated during the summer of 2012 by the Grand Valley State University archaeological field school. The site lies on a prominent terrace at about 590 feet amsl

as well as a bench located just above at 605 feet amsl. Shovel testing and test excavation on the 590 ft terrace revealed a series of features including storage/processing pits, a possible smudge pit, and shell and bone midden deposits. Evidence from the lithic and ceramic data (reported elsewhere in this symposium) suggest initial occupation during the Middle Woodland which correlates with the probable formation of the landform, most likely a terrace formed during the Algoma period perhaps around 2300 BP. [310]

SLV
Oneota Interaction between Three Localities in Eastern Wisconsin: Ceramic Analysis of Six Oneota Pottery Assemblages.

SETH A. SCHNEIDER.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Eastern Wisconsin contains a series of Oneota site clusters (localities) separated by distances of up to 50 km. Evidence for interregional interaction with Northern Illinois and Western Wisconsin has been noted in the Lake Koshkonong region at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club (47-JE-904) site and other sites in Eastern Wisconsin. Minimal work has been done to document the intra-regional interaction occurring among these localities. Six ceramic assemblages were analyzed from three localities in Eastern Wisconsin. The assemblages are associated with the Crescent Bay Hunt Club and Schmeling (47-JE-833) sites in the Lake Koshkonong locality, the Walker-Hooper (47-GL-65) and Bornick (47-MQ-65) sites in the Grand River locality, and the Dambroski (47-PT-160) and Blinded-by-the-Light (47-PT-191) in the Waupaca River locality. Morphological and attribute analysis are

presented to demonstrate the movement of ceramic vessels and/or stylistic modes across Eastern Wisconsin during the Oneota Tradition from A. D. 1200 – 1400. [206]

SLU

Sinnissippi Mounds Revisited: Assessing Pipestone Distribution in the Lower Rock River Valle.

CHRISTINE SCHULTZ and SHANNON M. FIE.

Beloit College.

The recent identification of a pipestone source near Sterling, Illinois has led to the modeling of the Sinnissippi Mound group as a local node within a large-scale exchange network. Despite investigations of the site dating back to the 1870's, there has been little systematic analysis of the materials recovered. In this paper, we begin evaluating the proposed model of Middle Woodland pipestone distribution through an examination of the model—and the suggested role of Sinnissippi in particular, an analysis of materials recovered from this site during 1961 test excavations, and the comparison of this assemblage to other Middle Woodland sites in Illinois. [303]

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(12PR36) found 15 pit features from an unknown portion of a seasonal encampment on the edge of the Kankakee Marsh. Analysis of ceramics and radiocarbon dates are consistent with a late fifteenth century date, placing the site in a sequence between the previously known Fifiield and Griesmer sites. At that time, Oneota sites north of the Kankakee Marsh in northwestern Indiana appear to have been relatively rare, widely distributed, small in size, and seasonal, perhaps representing the long-term movements of a single small social group. The analysis of botanical and faunal remains from the pit features provide insights into the subsistence system that combined high seasonal mobility with the exploitation of a diverse range of animal species and perhaps limited use of cultigens. [308]

SLU

Recent Archaeological Investigations at Serpent Mound State Memorial, Ohio.

KEVIN SCHWARZ and DAVID LAMP.

ASC Group, Inc. and Ohio Archaeological Council.

Recently, archaeological investigations were undertaken for the Ohio Historical Society in advance of installation of utility lines at Serpent Mound State Memorial, in southern Ohio. The Great Serpent Mound is the largest effigy mound in North America, but little is known of the archaeology of the surrounding plateau. The pioneering excavations of Frederic Ward Putnam and subsequent analyses established that a large Adena conical mound was placed on the plateau and later, a Fort Ancient settlement was established nearby. This presentation describes excavations principally around the conical

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The Upper Mississippian Occupation at the Collier Lodge Site, Northwestern Indiana: Life on Eastern Edge of Oneota.

MARK R. SCHURR¹, JOSHUA J. WELLS², TERRENCE J. MARTIN³, and SARAH NIXON³.

¹University of Notre Dame, ²Indiana University South Bend, ³Illinois State Museum.

The Upper Mississippian Fisher/Huber occupations of northwestern Indiana are the eastern-most variant of Oneota. Excavations at the Collier Lodge site

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Collier Lodge site

mound that shed light on activities in the circum-mound area by both Adena and Fort Ancient peoples. Adena activities focused on lithic reduction and tool use, while a buried A horizon appears to relate to a burned area Putnam investigated north of the Adena-period mound. However, a radiocarbon analysis returned a Fort Ancient period date, suggesting later re-use of this circum-mound area. [302]

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Re-Evaluating the Introduction of Maize Into Western Illinois.

MARY SIMON.

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✓
Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

Archaeobotanical reports of maize from early Late Woodland contexts in far western Illinois have been interpreted to reflect its introduction to this region by about A.D. 600, and its gradual adoption into an existing horticultural economy. However, recent AMS dates on maize from Late Woodland sites in both the American Bottom and western Illinois have shown those materials to be later contaminants. These results called to question both the validity of early associations for maize and the model positing its gradual introduction.

In this study, that model is directly tested through AMS dating of Late Woodland maize from six sites. The results show that remains are younger than previously thought. This challenges prior assumptions about the trajectory of maize use in western Illinois and has implications for understanding the economic and social changes that characterized the late Woodland and early Mississippian periods in this part of the Midwest. [201]

SLV
Ground Truthing Site Inventory Data: An Example from Lake Koshkonong, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

ELIZABETH K. SPOTT.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Prior to conducting fieldwork on the Carlson property during the 2012 University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee field school, Wisconsin ASI files were consulted to determine the location of previously identified archaeological sites. After the survey was conducted it was initially thought that multiple new sites had been located on the property in addition to those reported in the ASI files. However, due to technological issues inherent in GIS polygons, the ASI files may not have represented the actual site limits originally recorded by hand on USGS maps. When additional records were consulted at UWM it became apparent that site distribution and limits identified in the 2012 pedestrian survey mirrored those originally recorded. Such an exercise demonstrates the necessity of consulting original survey reports in addition to ASI files, otherwise archaeologists run the risk of misinterpreting site distributions and land use patterns on regional surveys. [206]

SLV
The Secret Lives of Oneota Flakes: Microwear Analysis at Crescent Bay Hunt Club.

KATHERINE STERNER.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

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✓
The lithic assemblage from the Oneota Crescent Bay Hunt Club site (47Je904) is dominated by minimally modified flake tools whose function may not be estimated by oft-used morpho-functional typologies.

A combination of low-power and high-power use-wear analyses provides new insight into the function of these tools which were previously unidentified with regard to use. The information provided by this research exposes problems with currently accepted methods of lithic analysis and previous assumptions about composition of lithic assemblages at Wisconsin Oneota sites. The analysis also challenges utility of the commonly used scraper to point index formula for interpreting chronology and subsistence strategies at these sites. [206]

The Gibraltar Phase: An Early Late Woodland Cultural Expression (ca. 500 to 750 A.D.): Wayne Mortuary Complex or Founding Phase of the Western Basin Tradition?

DAVID STOTHERS.

University of Toledo.

Quimby, Greenman, and others described the 'Ontario Owasco' and 'Michigan Owasco' as an east-west population intrusion. These Iroquoian 'Owasco' derived groups gave rise to the 'Gibraltar Phase' (ca. 500-750 A.D.) of the Western Basin Tradition (WBT) in SE Michigan. These Iroquoian 'Gibraltar Phase'^{III} groups spread north to the Saginaw Bay area establishing a branch of the WBT which John Halsey has classified as the 'Saginaw Phase', a parallel cultural tradition to the WBT. The 'Gibraltar Phase', an expression of the 'Jack's Reef Horizon', is characterized by grit tempered, globular (ca. 2 liter), primarily collarless, cord and cordwrapped stick decorated vessels. Use of exotic cherts, spectacular bone tools, and other exotics found in burials suggest continuing east-west, north-

south trade following the Hopewellian Middle Woodland period. During the late 'Gibraltar Phase' maize horticulture begins a transition to a sedentary settlement system. Some researchers interpret 'Gibraltar Phase' and 'Saginaw Phase' mortuary data as representing a 'Wayne Tradition Mortuary Complex'. Overlooking habitation, hunting and fishing sites, and other aspects of the settlement-subsistence system of the 'Gibraltar Phase' has led to incomplete and misdirected interpretations. [305]

Two Small Sites on the Grand River in West Michigan.

JULIA STRUNK and HALEY SCOTT.

Grand Valley State University.

This paper describes some of the results of the 2012 archaeological field school from Grand Valley State University. GVSU conducted surveys and excavations on selected parcels of land, which Ottawa County Parks and Recreation are developing into public park space. Survey revealed that archaeological sites are present in many of these areas, including West Bur Oak Landing, located on the Grand River. Two sites with light occupation were found during survey (200T351 and 200T352), and test excavations were undertaken. While the sites at West Bur Oak Landing contained no features, artifacts from prehistoric Native American Occupation and historic Native American occupation suggest these are multi-component sites. Excavations at these sites inform Ottawa County Parks Managers of the value of the area, and inform researchers about temporary occupations in West Michigan. [310]

Recent Investigations of the Barn Structure at McGulpin Point Lighthouse.

SARAH SURFACE-EVANS.

Central Michigan University.

Central Michigan University (CMU) partnered with the Great Lakes Lighthouse Keepers Association (GLLKA) and Emmet County to conduct archaeological investigations in the vicinity of a former barn structure that once served the McGulpin Point Lighthouse. This research was conducted as a public outreach initiative to aid GLLKA and Emmet County in planning the reconstruction of the barn. Our investigations were able to provide information to regarding the location, orientation, and function of the barn and delve into the story of the lighthouse keepers and their families. [304]

Cahokian Ideology: A Narrative.

CHAD RYAN THOMAS.

University of Southern Indiana.

One of the basic tasks that archaeologists engage in is the construction of narratives about the past. Unfortunately, these narratives are often scattered in multiple publications and obscured amid technical details. This paper attempts to tell a single, coherent story about the evolution and history of Cahokian chiefly ideology. The narrative is grounded in excavated data, but is not limited by it. Instead, it goes beyond what can be firmly supported to fill in gaps in our knowledge, and in the process suggests some testable hypotheses about the past. [204]

Preliminary Testing of the Efficacy of Shell Tempering as a Proto-Hominy Processor.

ANDREW UPTON.

Michigan State University.

The shift to maize based diets across much of the Eastern Woodlands ca. A.D. 1000 can be argued to be the primary catalyst for the rapid population increases, technological innovations, and fundamental shifts in social and cultural organization characteristic of Mississippian and Upper Mississippian peoples. Often overlooked, however, is the nutritional inadequacy of the raw maize kernel. Nixtamalization, or the alkaline processing of dried raw maize to produce hominy, yields a more readily digestible and therefore healthier food resource and is ubiquitous amongst maize-based societies. The shift to maize agriculture was also closely associated with and empirically related to the adoption of shell tempered ceramics. The hypothesis has been offered that burned and crushed mollusc shell aplastic may act as an alkaline agent in a proto-nixtamalization process. The research reported here provides an initial test of this hypothesis, and an evaluation of shell tempering as a potential hominy processor. [309]

What Shape is a Rainbow?

MARY VERMILION.

Saint Louis University.

There are teachers who inspire students, those who guide students, and those who go well beyond inspiration and guidance. Bob Hall inspired, guided, and was truly a spirit-helper to me throughout graduate school and beyond. As an archaeologist, a

teacher, and a friend he provided a model for we should all attempt to follow. [301]

SLV

Revisiting Crawford Farm: Black Hawk's 1790-1810 Village of Saukenauk.

MARK WAGNER.

Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIU Carbondale.

From 1958-1961 University of Illinois archaeologists John C. McGregor and Elaine Bluhm Herold conducted large-scale excavations at the ca. 1790-1810 location of Black Hawk's village of Saukenauk along the Rock River of northwestern Illinois. To this day these excavations represent the largest investigation of a village from that time period conducted anywhere in the midwestern United States. This paper summarizes the results of an ongoing restudy of these investigations including village and cemetery, architectural, subsistence, and material culture patterns. [205]

(notes on this already was)



SLV

Picking up the Pieces: Technological and Stylistic Analysis of Cupric Metal Artifacts from the Bell Site.

HEATHER WALDER.

University of Wisconsin - Madison.

At the Bell Site, a location in eastern Wisconsin predominantly occupied by Meskwaki people c. AD 1680 - 1730, inhabitants frequently manipulated trade kettles and other cupric materials originating outside of North America. Indigenous metal processing produced waste pieces and finished objects including tinkling cones, rolled beads, and other objects of personal adornment. Because

Anthropogenic
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adornment strategies are anthropologically related to practices of social identity production and representation, I assume that Meskwaki identity was reflected in metal reworking practices observed in the Bell Site assemblage. To test this assumption, I hypothesize that the Bell cupric metal assemblage differs from comparable non-Meskwaki assemblages in style and technological methods of reworking. The hypothesis that reworking style is an expression of Meskwaki identity is thus far supported, suggesting that during an era of displacement and conflict, Native groups in the Midwest developed innovative technological strategies facilitating the persistence of individual and group identities. [205]

SLV

Anthropogenic Indicators at Mammoth Cave National Park.

JOHN WALL¹, GEORGE M. CROTHERS², HUGH DEVINE¹, and JUSTIN SHEDD¹.

¹North Carolina State University, ²University of Kentucky.

This project seeks to understand the diachronic archaeological record of Mammoth Cave National Park (MACA), Kentucky by employing Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data. While LIDAR has been used for a number of applications over the past several decades, its use within North American archaeology is relatively limited. The ability to observe remotely sensed anthropogenic features within the landscape is fundamentally tied to the quality of the Digital Elevation Model (DEM). In order to create a bare earth DEM, two different vegetation removal algorithms will be used and compared. After empirically determining the best DEM

for prospection purposes, the DEM will then be interrogated to understand why features appear within the DEM. Interrogation will primarily come from comparing different visualizations of the elevation data (e.g. slope & flow accumulation) and data sets obtained from the Kentucky GIS Clearinghouse. Potential causes of each feature will then be noted so that future field researchers can ground truth the various features. [207]

JFW
Free Speech versus Free Beer in the Field and Classroom: Evaluation of Free and Open-Source Geographic Information Systems to Communicate Research and Teaching in Midwestern Archaeology.

JFW
JOSHUA WELLS.

Indiana University South Bend.

This paper demonstrates and evaluates the use of free and open-source (FOSS) geographic information system (GIS) software in the pursuit of research and teaching projects related to heritage management and archaeological reconnaissance. The strengths and weaknesses of Quantum GIS (QGIS) and Google Earth as prominent digital tools will be compared and contrasted. The relative importance of open source utility (free speech) versus low-to-no cost (free beer) attributes in FOSS software will be discussed. The projects to be discussed include, the management of an archaeological field school at the Bailly Homestead National Historic Landmark, the interoperation of landscape-scale spatial databases from heritage management offices in several US states, teaching a beginners' GIS class, and involving geospatial concepts in anthropological

archaeology courses (including the IUSB technology-enabled active learning initiative). Particular emphasis will be given to the ways in which the different FOSS GIS software discussed can be integrated with a professional workflow. [101]

Characterizing Variation in Quarried and Till Derived Siltstone.

DAN WENDT. *DGW*

Minnesota Historical Society Volunteer Program.

DGW
Descriptive and analytical attributes of siltstone were examined for their potential to enhance lithic analysis. Siltstone is a common lithic material on archaeological sites in Minnesota with some early sites having the percentage of siltstone approach 100% of the sample. Sources of siltstone include The Knife Lake Formation bedrock deposits in the Boundary Waters region between Minnesota and Ontario but also include glacial till sources as much as 200km from the primary source. Lithic analysis often treats siltstone as a single class of materials without discrimination of source or quality of siltstone. A series of simple laboratory methods were evaluated for their usefulness in routine lithic analysis of archaeological collections. The methods are also being applied in the field in characterizing and comparing quarry site materials. [309]

SCV

Continuity and Modification in Crop Selection: Perspectives from the Lower Missouri River Valley.

PATTI WRIGHT.

University of Missouri-St. Louis.

The lower Missouri River Valley provides an interesting case for examining crop selection strategies. Between cal. AD 600-1050, Late Woodland and Mississippian populations occupied the Missouri River floodplain and tributary valleys. Multiply lines of evidence, including crop selection, show greater interactions, and boundaries between central Missouri and eastern Missouri that were more tenuous and permeable than had once been interpreted. Various biological and cultural aspects of the decision making processes leading to the continued reliance on the Eastern Agricultural Complex and, in cases, the addition of maize to repertoire of crops are explored. [201]

see in MCA

functions, such as toys, fertility aids, initiation items, and cult or magical objects. A major concentration of clay figurines was recovered from the Husted site (11MS1960), a relatively small occupation with two structures and nearly 100 pit features. This site may have served as a focal point of religious practices for the Late Woodland communities that occupied the Vaughn Branch Upland Locality and possibly attracted people from surrounding regions. [204]

Searching for the Pomona: How Three Disciplines Came Together.

BRIAN ZWART, PATRICK COLGAN, and JANET BRASHLER.

Grand Valley State University.

Hidden under Pomona Park in Fruitport are the remains of a 19th century mineral spring resort, the Pomona House, which was destroyed by fire in 1876. This paper describes research conducted during the summer of 2012 by faculty and students from Grand Valley State University to document and better understand this nationally famous nineteenth century destination. Three different research strategies were employed to rediscover the Pomona House. Historical background research, and archaeological and geophysical fieldwork were employed and complemented each other. Historical research, guided the location of several survey blocks which were surveyed using ground penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry. Anomalies were then evaluated by shovel testing. Data recovered provides information about site taphonomy, the location of the Pomona Hotel and associated features. [310]

SCV

Clay Figurines and Modified Clay Objects from Vaughn Branch Upland Locality, Madison County, Illinois.

ALEXEY ZELIN.

ISAS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

An incredibly large number of clay figurines and modified clay objects were recovered from the Sponemann phase sites situated in the Vaughn Branch Upland Locality of the Northern American Bottom. Commonly found in large settlements accompanied with structures and evidence for intensive occupation, clay effigies are believed to reflect a shift to a sedentary lifestyle during the Patrick and Sponemann phases. The figurines may have served numerous

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POSTER ABSTRACTS

Prehistoric Archaeology in Urban Environments in the La Crosse, Wisconsin, Area.

CONSTANCE ARZIGIAN¹, KATHERINE STEVENSON², WENDY HOLTZ-LEITH², and MICHAEL BEDNARCHUK².

¹University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, ²Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center.

hcd
Although a modern city might seem like a poor place for prehistoric sites to survive, late prehistoric Onecota sites in the La Crosse, Wisconsin, area have exhibited surprisingly good preservation in urban settings. Since 1991, excavations in the Sanford Archaeological District on the south side of La Crosse have uncovered over one thousand features, postmolds, and human burials beneath an eight-block residential area and a busy roadway. In 2012, road construction in neighboring Onalaska revealed over 500 features and human burials, plus postmolds, beneath a four-block stretch of a city street. In both cases, excavation took place just prior to and during road and other construction. Features were sometimes found to be truncated by utility trenches or foundations, but often those disturbances were discrete and limited in extent. Excellent ecofact preservation might have been facilitated by the absence of a century of cultivation and erosion. [209]

SLV
A Perspective on Mississippian Life: Paleopathological Analysis of the Angel Site.

ERICA AUSEL.

Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University at Bloomington.

PCS
As a part of New Deal archaeology, the Mississippian site of Angel Mounds was extensively excavated between 1939 and 1942, producing one of the largest, late prehistoric human skeletal collections in the Ohio River Valley. The collection contains 310 burials, recovered from both residential and mound contexts, but has received relatively little attention over the last 70 years. Recent research concerning Angel Mounds has mainly centered on refining site chronology, specifically that of the palisade and mound building episodes. The purpose of this poster is to discuss ongoing paleopathological analysis of the Angel individuals, focusing primarily on trauma, in the context of the larger research project at the site. This skeletal collection holds an important role in the interpretation of Angel Mounds, providing a biologically based interpretation of those who once inhabited the site. [306]

SLV
Interrogating the Adonis of Newburgh: Fluorite Crafting and Use at Angel.

TIMOTHY BAUMANN¹, TIMOTHY SCHILLING², AND VALERIE ALTIZER³.

¹Indiana University, ²NPS Midwest Archeological Center, ³Indiana University.

The most dramatic and well-known discovery at the Angel site is the "Little Green Man," a kneeling figurine made of a

single piece of carved fluorite. Although found in the early 1940s and ubiquitous in images since then, this object has received little systematic attention. At the same time, fluorite, in general, is an understudied component of the Mississippian material assemblage in the Midcontinent. This study addresses these deficiencies by characterizing the distribution and composition of fluorite objects at the Angel site, providing insight into the production and consumption of this colorful mineral. [306]

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The Archaeology of Childhood at Morton Village/Norris Farms 36.

JENNIFER BENGTON¹, JODIE O'GORMAN², WHITNEY BROUGHTON³, AMANDA LINEBAUGH¹.

¹Southeast Missouri State University, ²Michigan State University, ³University of Mississippi.

Morton Village and the associated Norris Farms 36 cemetery site in Fulton County, Illinois provide an exciting opportunity to synthesize biological and cultural perspectives on life among Mississippian and Oneota residents of the region. Among the research directions developing from new Michigan State University-Dickson Mounds Museum excavations is the role that subadult burials can play in informing an analysis of intra- and intercommunity social relations. We focus on what is known about the lives and deaths of Morton's youngest residents, particularly as they relate to broader community patterns. We specifically explore whether some children were born into mixed Oneota and Mississippian families, thus potentially

signaling multiethnic identity in their mortuary and bioarchaeological signatures. To this end, a particular subset of juveniles is discussed within a larger context of migration and possible multiethnic social interactions. We propose hypotheses centering on bioarchaeological and mortuary implications of subadult multiethnic social identity at this time and place, which we intend to address in future research. [203]

JS
Late Prehistoric (Oneota) Exploitation of Turtles at the Howard Goodhue Site, Central Iowa.

J
AMANDA BERNE MANN and MATTHEW G. HILL.

W
Iowa State University.

Comprehensive, taphonomically-oriented analysis of turtle remains from the Howard Goodhue site provide insight on use of these animals by Oneota forager-farmers along the Des Moines River in central Iowa. The sample totals 179 specimens, representing no fewer than 10 individuals, and includes snapping, painted, and soft-shell turtles. The assemblage consists almost exclusively of larger carapace and plastron fragments, which is likely due to relatively coarse-grained recovery methods. The evidence suggests turtles were exploited infrequently and fortuitously for food. [203]

**Prehistoric Landscape Use at the Former
Oak Forest Poor Farm, Cook County,
Illinois.**

MICHELLE BIRNBAUM.

Midwest Archaeological Research Services.

The land associated with the former Oak Forest Poor Farm is best known as the location of the Huber phase Oneota Oak Forest site (11CK53). Salvage excavations at this significant site by Bluhm (1958) and Brown (1979) revealed the presence of an extensive village site. Recent survey has expanded the boundaries of this site and indicates the potential for additional intact subsurface features. Beyond the expansion of the Oak Forest site boundaries, 8 new prehistoric sites were identified and another previously identified site was expanded. While temporal and cultural association for these sites is not yet clear, distribution indicates that the exploitation of wetland resources was part of the general prehistoric utilization of the landscape. More specifically these sites suggest choices made by the inhabitants of the Oak Forest site in selecting the location for their village. [209]

**The Resique's Wasington House Tavern
Project: Archaeological Investigation at the
Kenosha's Earliest Tavern on Simmons
Island.**

JULIA BIZUB and ROBERT SASSO.

University of Wisconsin at Parkside.

The University of Wisconsin-Parkside and the Kenosha Public Museum conducted archaeological field research aimed at investigating the site of the first tavern in the Kenosha, Wisconsin area in 2010.

Information presented covers a synopsis of this fieldwork and a description of artifacts recovered during a nine-day preliminary exploration that follows a preliminary shovel-test survey of the area in 2000.

The excavation of several test units produced a great variety of artifacts, including container glass, clay pipe fragments, clay marbles, gun shells, jewelry items, and ceramics, as well as buttons of bone, shell, and glass. Large quantities of construction materials, animal bone, and shell remains, and evidence of coal fires were recovered as well. Contexts appear badly disturbed in many areas of the site investigated. Ongoing research hopefully will shed additional light on the early Euro-American settlement and may yield evidence of reported interactions with the resident Potawatomi population.

[311]

**GIS in the Field: Immediate Data Feedback
during Site Investigation.**

ANDREW BROWN.

Minnesota State University, Mankato.

Archaeological application of GIS for analysis, interpretation, and data presentation is becoming more and more commonplace, but GIS has yet to be extensively used to aid decision-making in the field. Field data can be entered into a GIS each day and very easily manipulated to provide accurate artifact distributions, allowing for much better informed placement of excavation units. This poster presents an example of the use of GIS in the field from the 2012 field work at the newly discovered Area 51 site, an Oneota village in the Cannon River Valley, Red Wing, Minnesota. [209]

ref
Gone but Not Forgotten: A Geophysical Survey to Search for Unmarked Graves in Green Cemetery, Eaton Rapids Township, Michigan.

ALEXANDRA CONELL, CHAD HACKEL, YUTENG MA, and NICOLE KIRIAZIS.

Michigan State University.

Green Cemetery, located in Eaton Rapids Township, Michigan, is a pioneer cemetery used between 1830 and 1888. Poor historic records, as well as the effects of over a century of neglect, have resulted in a significant loss of social knowledge about the site. The goal of this project was to use geophysical survey methods to attempt to locate unmarked graves and identify spatial trends in the burials in Green Cemetery. A combination of two complementary geophysical methods, ground-penetrating radar and magnetometry, with surface mapping allowed for the identification of potential locations of graves in a 400-square-meter section of Green Cemetery. [311]

SLU
An Unusual Pit Feature at the Morton Village Site.

MICHAEL CONNER¹ and JODI O'GORMAN².

¹Dickson Mounds Museum-Illinois State Museum, ²Michigan State University.

ref
Feature 224 at Morton Village (11F2), which contains both Oneota and Mississippian components, was located in the corner of wall-trench structure. It contained primarily Mississippian ceramics but a large section of an Oneota jar and an Oneota pipe were found at the top. The main artifact-bearing zones contained over 5 kg of faunal

remains, large sections of several Mississippian vessels as well as small segments of nearly 20 other vessels, a celt, a 3.3-kg slab of hematite, and an antler tool with an embedded beaver incisor. The contents suggest a mixture of deliberately buried items and incidental trash. [203]

Life on the Western Frontier: Functional Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from the McHugh (47WP294) Site.

BROOKE DREW.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Artifacts recovered from the McHugh site (47WP294) were analyzed using the functional classification system proposed by Sprague in 1981. Feature 1, the original McHugh homestead, produced 2031 artifacts subsequently classified as Personal Items, Domestic Items, Architecture, Commerce and Industry, and Group Services. Feature 6 yielded only 35 artifacts, but contained a similar diverse material assemblage and was of equal importance to site interpretation. Based on the variety artifacts classified as Personal and Domestic Items the McHugh site is interpreted as a significant mid- to late 19th century domestic site. Temporally early artifacts represent curated items and provide insight into how occupants adapted to frontier life. Military buttons recovered from the site elucidate the impact of the Civil War on Wisconsin families. The analysis of the toys and nursery items recovered serves to illustrate the Victorian era's changing attitudes towards childhood. [202]

Spatial Analysis and Artifact Densities at the Beardsley House (12E442), Elkhart, Indiana.

BRYAN DULL.

Indiana University South Bend.

The Beardsley House (12E442) is distinguished as being the first brick house in the city of Elkhart, Indiana. It was built in 1848 by Dr. Havilah Beardsley, the city's founder, and is located on the confluence of three rivers. Since the initial construction of the house, there have been a number of structural additions, notably during the 1850s, 1870s, and the 1890s. Based on excavations conducted by Indiana University South Bend in conjunction with the Ruthmere Museum during the 2011 and 2012 field seasons, this poster examines artifact densities and spatial distribution at the site. In this way, the data contributes to a deeper understanding of site formation processes and use in domestic spaces which have undergone multiple construction episodes. [311]

Identifying Use of Space at the Reinhardt Site: A Debitage Analysis.

MARY FARRELL.

Ball State University.

Results from this research are expected to answer questions regarding what tasks Late Prehistoric people were executing and where they were executing them at a village site in Ohio's Scioto River Valley. I present preliminary results of debitage analysis from the Reinhardt site (33PI880) in Pickaway County, Ohio. I use lithic debitage to determine specific activities occurring near/around different feature types

(hearths, midden pits, etc.). Results of lithic activities are compared among features to identify use of space across the village.

[209]

A Comparative Analysis of Oneota Mortuary Practices.

NICOLE GESKE.

Michigan State University.

Scholars have conducted regional comparisons of Oneota mortuary practices in the past, and there has been no general interment style found to be representative of Oneota culture. This paper undertakes a comparative analysis of multiple Oneota mortuary sites in order to isolate and identify clear or distinctive Oneota interment practices. The sites selected for analysis were based on the presence of both mortuary and osteological data and included sites in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Results indicate two main interment styles: burials within cemeteries and burials within structures, with the possible basis for interment style determined in part by the intensity of occupation within the area. [203]

Fort Recovery: Immersion and Public Education.

MARK GROOVER, JOE MILLER, SAMANTHA EMRICK, and JARED JARVIS.

Ball State University.

Federal grant supported summer fieldwork was conducted in 2011 by BSU anthropology students and staff persons at Fort Recovery, Ohio. The fieldwork resulted in new information about the 1791 Battle of

the Wabash and the 1794 Battle of Fort Recovery. The battles occurred during the Northwest Territory period in the Midwest. The Battle of the Wabash is noteworthy - since it was the largest Native American military victory in U.S. history. In 2012 a BSU immersion grant was obtained to present the results of the Fort Recovery fieldwork in a public volume and video documentary. The public volume and documentary, created by Ball State students, will be used to assist with visitor interpretation at the Fort Recovery Museum. The following paper presents a summary of the immersion project and the resulting public volume and documentary. [311]

Potential Impact of Late Holocene Lake Level Fluctuations on Prehistoric Archaeological Sites In Southeastern Michigan.

TODD GROTE¹, GREG STEVENS², AND BRAD ENSOR².

¹Dept. of Geography and Geology, Eastern Michigan University, ²Eastern Michigan University.

GIS-based late Holocene lake level reconstructions using new LiDAR digital elevation and soil datasets provide high-resolution, background landscape conditions to predict prehistoric site potential along Lake Erie in southeastern Michigan. High lake levels associated with the Mid-Holocene Nipissing transgression and high stand inundated coastal areas inland of the modern coastline and the lower reaches of river systems should have buried existing archaeological sites under alluvial, palustrine or lacustrine deposits.

Subsequent lake level fall to essentially modern levels by ~ 2500 ago then potentially eroded existing archaeological deposits in previously inundated areas, but also exposed new habitable land. Latest Archaic through Late Woodland sites may track lake level fall from the Nipissing high water level to the modern, with sites becoming younger and nearer the surface towards modern lake level. Selected prehistoric sites along the Lake Erie coast are used in a preliminary test of the geomorphological predictions. [208]

Compositional Analysis of Attica Chert: Differentiating Attica and Sugar Creek Variants.

MARK HILL and STEPHANIE NEELEY.

Ball State University.

Research at the 14th Century Taylor Village Oneota site in central Indiana revealed that Attica chert is represented in high frequencies in the lithic assemblage. Attica is found in outcrops along the Wabash River near the modern city of Lafayette, Indiana, and its presence at Taylor Village may indicate a potential migration stream between Taylor Village and Oneota populations in the area around modern Chicago. However, another variant of Attica chert, known as Sugar Creek chert, is found closer to Taylor Village and may confuse the issue of lithic materials, migration, and the identification of parent populations. Distinguishing between these two visually similar cherts is needed prior to resolving this and similar questions. Trace element compositional analysis of chert samples from known Attica and Sugar Creek sources using portable x-ray fluorescence

(pxrf) is explored as a means of distinguishing between these otherwise similar lithic materials. [208]

SLV
The Nye Bison Site, Polk County, Wisconsin.

MATTHEW G. HILL¹, MARLIN F. HAWLEY², CHRISTOPHER C. WIDGA³, LAURA A. HALVERSON-MONAHAN⁴, and ALAN D. WANAMAKER⁵.

¹Iowa State University, ²Wisconsin Historical Society, ³Illinois State Museum, ⁴University of Wisconsin Zoological Museum, ⁵Iowa State University. RL

PLV
An intriguing chapter in the history of Wisconsin archaeology is the investigation of Early Man sites during the early to middle part of the last century. Discovered in 1934 in the course of a Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) marl extraction operation, the Nye Bison site was reported in *Science* the following year by Samuel Eddy and Albert Jenks (1935). Despite an impressive tally of bison remains from an ostensible multi-taxic bonebed and the purported association of those remains with artifacts inferentially of great age, no full report on the site was ever drafted. Analysis of the extant documentation and faunal collection offers new information on the discovery, location, and age of the site while also holding implications for regional archaeology and paleoecology. [208]

The McHughs of Waupaca County: An Irish Immigrant Family on the Wisconsin Frontier.

ELISSA HULL.

University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee.

Excavations at the McHugh site (47WP294) yielded insights into the daily life of one of the first families to settle in Caledonia Township, in Waupaca County, Wisconsin. Historic documents including patents, land deeds, tax rolls, vital records, and probate findings indicate a close knit family relationship. Civil War rosters indicate a strong sense of American patriotism and civic duty in this first generation Irish immigrant family. [202]

A Twice Forgotten Cemetery: A New Analysis of Human Remains from the Altenburg Cemetery.

ALIXIS JORDAN, DAVID W.J. STOCK, EMILY J. LAAK, and JACQUELYN I. BLUMA.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

PLV
The skeletal remains of 14 individuals were disinterred and analyzed from the Altenburg Lutheran Church Society Cemetery in Mequon, Wisconsin as part of a Wisconsin Department of Transportation construction project in 1987. Several analyses of the material conducted between 1988-2004 resulted in unrectified discrepancies concerning the numbers, ages, and sex of individuals in the assemblage. An updated analysis and rehousing of the human remains, now curated at UWM, provides a more complete understanding of this cemetery population, including fuller and more detailed descriptions of sex and age of the individuals. [311]

Battle of the Wabash 1791 - Using Archaeological results to support GIS Data Modeling and further Historical Research.

CHRISTINE KELER and JOSEPH MILLER.

Ball State University.

Ball State University's Department of Anthropology was awarded a 2010 American Battlefield Protection Program Grant to conduct archaeological research on the site of the Battle of the Wabash (now modern day Fort Recovery, Ohio), a historically significant 1791 battle that was part of the Northwest Indian Wars. GIS data modeling results using the National Park Service's KOCO landscape methodology highlighted probable Native American battle strategy and movement. Additional historical research has supported the GIS data modeling results and contributed to a greater understanding of this battle from a Native American perspective. This poster will highlight current archaeological, GIS data modeling and historical research results, and will discuss future research projects based on this data. [209]

information, until now. Using ArcGIS on this large surface collection with over 18,000 artifacts does give a better understanding of the site. The data sets created in ArcGIS are broken down into multiple different types of artifacts. Having this information available shows the complex structure of the village and will help with new research in the future on this important site. [209]

A revised chronology for Angel Mounds' population growth and site development

ANTHONY KRUS¹, G. WILLIAM MONAGHAN¹, TIMOTHY SCHILLING², and JEREMY J. WILSON³.

¹Indiana University, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, ²Midwest Archaeology Center, ³Purdue University Indianapolis.

The period AD 1000-1400 witnessed an expansion in social complexity and population aggregation across the lower Ohio River Valley. Angel Mounds was established, grew in prominence, and was eventually abandoned during this interval. Until recently, absolute ages from the site were sparse and the chronology of the town's settlement and growth was poorly understood. In the past decade, over 30 new radiocarbon dates from Angel Mounds have been submitted and used to model the likely construction sequences for earthworks, palisades, and structures and refine the chronology of site development. This refined chronology suggests that Angel Mounds experienced a sudden population growth circa A.D. 1300. This influx of new residents is attributed to the larger forces of

New Approaches from Old Data: Using GIS to Understand the Maurer (21GD96) Site.

JASMINE KONCUR.

Minnesota State University, Makato.

In 1991, Dr. Clark A. Dobbs made a systematic surface collection of the Maurer site (21GD96) an Oneota site in the Red Wing Locality. A grid was placed with 627 five meter by five meter collection units to facilitate mapping the artifact distribution of the surface. Unfortunately, no further work been done with this wealth of

Mississippian warfare and political instability by the early A.D. 1300s. [306]

2012 Excavations at the Roen Late Paleoindian Site, Chippewa County, Wisconsin.

JOHN M. LAMBERT¹, MATTHEW G. HILL², AND MARLIN F. HAWLEY³.

¹UC Davis, ²Iowa State University, ³Museum Archaeology Program, Wisconsin Historical Society.

The early prehistoric human occupation of northern Wisconsin is not well documented or understood. Numerous questions persist about subsistence behavior, mobility, settlement patterning, and responses to early postglacial environments. As such, the Roen site, discovered in 1997 and subsequently excavated in 1998 and 2012, is an important addition to the scrappy early Holocene record in the western Great Lakes. The site includes shallow, stratified archaeological deposits—of particular interest is the late Paleoindian component, which is encased in fine-grained early Holocene alluvium transported by meltwater associated with retreat of the Chippewa Lobe sometime after 13,000-11,500 years ago. Analysis of the lithic assemblage indicates that toolstone transport distances are substantially lower than at other Paleoindian sites further to the north. Local:nonlocal toolstone and debitage:nonlocal tools ratios support a comparatively longer tenure time at the site, suggestive of seasonally-reduced mobility at the southern end of group ranges. [208]

A Predictive Model of Rock Art Sites in Wisconsin's Driftless Area: Preliminary Results.

ALLISON LANGE MUELLER and KEVIN J. MUELLER.

CCRG, Inc.

This poster presents the preliminary results of independent research undertaken to develop a predictive model for rock art site sensitivity within Wisconsin's Driftless area. Forward stepwise logistic regression was utilized to determine the independent variables included in the model and raster values were extracted to the dataset using bilinear interpolation. The model run resulted in a Geographic Information Systems-based mapped predictive surface. The model was then analyzed in conjunction with SYSTAT output statistics to determine model quality. The resultant Kvamme's Gain Statistic indicates a strong predictive model. The results placed 97% of reported rock art sites in high/medium probability areas constituting 18% of the study area, while 85% of the random point dataset was placed in low probability areas constituting 82% of the study area. Field testing of the model is planned for 2013. [209]

Clovis Flaked-Stone Technology: A View from the Carlisle Cache in Central Iowa.

THOMAS LOEBEL¹, MATTHEW G. HILL² AND DAVID MAY³.

¹St. Xavier University, ²Iowa State University, ³University of Northern Iowa.

The extant archaeological collections at Iowa State University include a cache of artifacts that was excavated from primary

context in 1968 near the small town of Carlisle. Though lacking fluted points, the cache includes 25 bifaces and 12 large flakes, all made on Burlington chert. The specimens show distinctive technological characteristics that are highly diagnostic of the reduction sequences employed by Clovis knappers, in particular, the consistent and controlled use of overshot flaking. The Carlisle cache thus provides a window into Clovis strategies of tool stone selection, biface manufacture, the production and selection of large flakes as preforms for unifacial tools, and the organization of chipped stone technologies and land-use strategies. [208]

RL Poorhouses and Poor Farms: An Example from Cook County, Illinois.

ROCHELLE LURIE.

Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.

222 During the 19th and early 20th centuries poorhouses and poor farms were seen as a way to accomplish many economic, disciplinary, rehabilitative, and humanitarian objectives. Many thought that pauperism, mental illness, intemperance, idleness, and ignorance were at their root environmental and could be eradicated by removing a person from bad influences and in some cases providing them with useful work. But these institutions also had the goal of reducing the cost of caring for paupers and discouraging people from applying for aid. These competing goals lead to the degeneration of poorhouses. However, some institutions built at the turn of the 20th century were influenced by

Progressive Era movements attempting to bring about change on the societal and individual level by emphasizing hygiene, exercise, fresh air, good diet, sexual purity, and innovative medical treatments. Cook County's Oak Forest Institution, opening in 1910, provides an excellent example. Many of the patient and administrative buildings, designed by Holabird and Roche, and animal husbandry facility foundations are still present. Cemeteries, farmland and recreation areas were all part of the Poor Farm complex. Additionally, a wealth of information on 20th century diseases, their causes and treatments, and population demographics are preserved in Poor Farm/Hospital records. [311]

Preliminary Geoarchaeological Analysis of the Norwood Chert Mines, Northwest Lower Peninsula, Michigan.

COLIN MACLEOD.

Eastern Michigan University.

The Norwood Chert Mines are located in Fisherman's Island State Park in the northwestern corner of Michigan's lower peninsula, and have been a source of lithic materials for an extended period of time. Geoarchaeological study of the site was aimed at delineating site extent, understanding past and present geomorphic conditions and creating predictive models of archaeological site potential, artifact condition, and site evolution. Research methods conducted included terrestrial and aquatic survey methods, and digital terrain analysis that suggested a high potential for data recovery within the nearshore environment of Lake Michigan as well as the exposed coastal

environment. Preliminary results of geoarchaeological and archaeological testing will be discussed in the context of future data recovery, preservation and site management. [208]

SCV

Revisiting Pottery and Chronology at Angel: The Ceramic Assemblage from the 2011 and 2012 Excavations in the East Village.

JASMINE MCCLURE.

Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis.

SCV

Archaeologists have long utilized ceramic types, styles and construction techniques as horizon markers to demarcate periods of time due to its preservation rates, diagnostic characteristics, and abundance at larger archaeological sites. To achieve this goal, scholars employ the stratigraphic relationships documented during excavation, as well as complimentary relative and absolute dating techniques. Pottery seriation has been used as a standard methodological research tool at Angel Mounds and elsewhere for identifying key timeframes, and more specifically, to develop phases of presumptive historical significance. The current investigation examines the existing pottery seriation and chronology model for Angel Mounds based on data derived from the 2011 and 2012 excavations in the East Village. The tight stratigraphic control and radiometric assays from this work contrast significantly with the WPA excavations and previous pottery chronology. This project provides a preliminary, revised ceramic chronology for the East Village's ceramic assemblage. [306]

Reassessing Peter's Creek and Linn Mounds, Pennsylvania.

MARK MCCONAUGHY.

PA Bureau for Historic Preservation.

Peter's Creek and Linn (36WH36) Mounds are located in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Drago (1955, 1963) believed both mounds were related to Cresap phase Adena groups based on artifacts recovered from in or near the mounds. A recent reexamination of the artifacts by the author and radiocarbon dating of various mounds types from western Pennsylvania suggest Peter's Creek and Linn Mounds should be placed in the Fairchance phase of the Middle Woodland. [208]

SCV

Insights from the analysis of 100+ pottery trowels from Angel Mounds (12Vg1).

DRU MCGILL.

Indiana University.

SCV

Pottery trowels are mushroom-shaped clay artifacts, generally with convex bases and cylindrical handles, that were likely used in the manufacturing of pottery vessels at Angel Mounds. While archaeologists have long associated these objects with pottery production, few collections of pottery trowels have been examined in detail by Mississippian archaeologists. In the last 70 years of archaeology at Angel Mounds, over 100 pieces of pottery trowels (and over 50 nearly complete trowels) have been recovered in excavations from across the site's spatial extents. For this study, pottery trowel attributes were defined and measured (including bell circumference,

height of trowels, and height/width of trowel handles) and size and shape categories were suggested. Extensive variation in morphological attributes of pottery trowels was noted. As a relatively untouched area of research, pottery trowels may hold important insights into craft production, identity, chronology, and other matters of considerable interest to Midwestern archaeologists. [306]

The Burgess-Williams Site: Consumer Choice on the Frontier.

EMMA MEYER.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

Early Euro-American settlement of the southern shore of Lake Superior and Michigan's Grand Island are not fully understood. Between 1846 and 1928 the Burgess-Williams cabin site was used by a range of people living on and visiting Grand Island. I use excavated material and historical documentation to reconstruct the life-history of the cabin and place it within the context of Euro-American expansion on the south shore of Lake Superior during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. [311]

SCV
+ 2

Multiple proxies measures to reconstruct local paleodemographic trends at Angel Mounds.

G. WILLIAM MONAGHAN¹, TIMOTHY SCHILLING¹, ANTHONY KUS¹, JEREMY J. WILSON², AND TIMOTHY BAUMANN¹.

¹Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, ²Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis.

Angel Mounds, one of the largest Mississippian towns in the lower Ohio Valley, was established prior to AD 1100, grew in prominence, and was abandoned by AD 1450. Nearly 60 14C ages derived from earthworks, palisades, structures, and other features provide a very detailed chronology of the town's construction and development. Bayesian chronological modeling indicates that Angel Mounds underwent two main developmental phases. The first, AD 1100-1250, included mound construction and use, but few structures and no palisades were built. During the second, AD 1300-1450, a majority of structures and at least three different palisades were put up. Mounds constructed earlier continued to be used and expanded upon. Based on these chronological models, construction energetics, and the archaeological record, local and regional demography will be modeled to provide a record of changing population trends within Angel Mounds and the surrounding region. These results will be compared to other estimates of population at European contact. [306]

SCV

McHugh Site (47WP294) Zooarchaeology: animal exploitation on a central Wisconsin subsistence farm during the mid-to-late nineteenth century.

EMILY MUELLER EPSTEIN.

University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee/Historic Resources Management Services.

Zooarchaeological remains recovered from the McHugh Site (47WP294) include both wild and domesticated species. While domestic animals appear to have furnished

the bulk of the resident's meat diet, wild fauna may have provided a supplementary food source. Wild fauna also appears to have provided raw material for tool manufacture. [311]

Spatial Analysis of Artifact Distribution at Bailly Homestead, Porter County, Indiana.

SARAH MYERS.

Indiana University South Bend.

The Bailly Homestead complex in the National Park Service Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is listed as a National Historic Landmark for its significance in early Euro-American settlement in northern Indiana. The site underwent a series of geophysical surveys and test excavations in the 2012 field season by archaeologists and field school students from Indiana University South Bend, the University of Notre Dame, and the NPS Midwest Archaeological Center. Due to numerous alterations during and after the historic occupation it is useful to research spatial analysis of artifact distribution based on preliminary shovel test probes, and larger, controlled excavation units. Using Quantum GIS, material density recovered from shovel test probes is examined in correlation with the 1x2 meter units that were excavated. Further knowledge of the integrity and information value of archaeological resources at the Bailly Homestead may be gleaned from GIS analysis of the site. [311]

Mathers Museum/Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology & Indiana University – Bloomington.

In 1949, William Richard Adams completed a dissertation entitled, "Faunal Remains From the Angel Site," toward the completion of his Master's degree at Indiana University. Since that dissertation was written no other analysis has been conducted on the faunal remains from Angel Mounds, a Mississippian Indian town that held a population of more than a thousand people at its height and was abandoned by the mid-15th century. Excavations have continued, and much has changed in archaeology since the late 1940's. This poster will explore a comparison between the faunal remains yielded by contemporary excavations and those that would be expected based on the data provided by Adams' original analysis. [306]

A Cross-Section of Randolph County, Indiana: Results of a Phase Ia Survey of the SR 1 Corridor.

KEVIN C. NOLAN.

Ball State University.

The Applied Archaeology Laboratories conducted a Phase Ia Archaeological Survey of SR 1 between Farmland and Modoc in Randolph County, Indiana. The ~13.84 km corridor was surveyed through a combination of shovel test pits and pedestrian survey. A total of at least 57 occupations were encountered at 48 sites. The results show a site distribution that favors distance from water and proximity to a major drainage divide in the. Several sites were deemed potentially eligible for the

✓ SCW
✓ Faunal Expectations at Angel Mounds:
Revisiting Adams' Analysis.

✓ KELSEY NOACK MYERS.

✓ Email
Meet Local

National Register of Historic Places including a prehistoric habitation site with scraps of mica, and a site associated with important and founding families of an Antebellum African American settlement in the middle 19th Century. [209]

The McHugh Site (47WP294): A Rural Irish Homestead on the Nineteenth Century Wisconsin Frontier.

JOHN D. RICHARDS and BROOKE L. DREW.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The McHugh site was identified during WisDOT-related compliance studies and was tested to determine potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Background research suggests the site is the homestead of Michael and Mary McHugh, Irish immigrants who moved to Waupaca County, Wisconsin, in 1850 after originally settling in Ohio. Archaeological investigations identified six features including the architectural remnants of a domestic structure. Excavations produced a rich artifact inventory and a well-preserved faunal assemblage. Preliminary analysis suggests that the McHugh site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP as a rare example of a rural Wisconsin Irish occupation. The site harbors information on pioneer settlement of the Wisconsin frontier, rural Irish-American lifeways, changing agricultural practices linked to a shift from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture, the role of female heads of household in rural communities, and the experience of childhood in rural pioneer societies. [202]

Investigation of a Nineteenth Century Refuse Deposit at the Vieau Site, Racine County, Wisconsin.

ROBERT SASSO.

University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

The Vieau site was a fur trade post and adjacent Potawatomi village in southeastern Wisconsin. After Potawatomi removal, it became a farmstead. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside and Kenosha Public Museum have conducted field research at this site since 2002. Metal detector survey and shovel testing in 2009 yielded indications of a sizable feature in one area of the site. Test excavations in 2009, 2011, and 2012 provided information on feature extent and stratigraphy, and yielded an extensive sample of nineteenth century artifacts. The feature measures 13 meters by 7 meters in extent, and is approximately 90 cm deep. Many and varied building materials, glass and ceramic wares, clay pipes, faunal remains, lithics, and a host of other artifacts comprise the midden assemblage. The feature represents a midden in a broad, shallow gully filled with refuse and elements of former structures, including some dating to the fur trade occupation. [311]

Identifying Non-Local Pottery: XRF Analysis of an Early Fort Ancient Assemblage.

MARCUS SCHULENBURG¹ AND ROBERT COOK².

¹University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, ²The Ohio State University.

The Guard Site (12D29) is a large Early Fort Ancient village in southeastern Indiana, located at the confluence of the Great

Miami and Ohio Rivers. Given its early affiliation and location at the confluence of two major rivers, this site is well situated to examine the origins of regional interaction in the Middle Ohio Valley during the Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 1000-1650). To begin this task, we focus on the identification of local and non-local ceramics via X-Ray Fluorescence techniques. Results of the chemical analysis are compared to stylistic and formal characteristics of the pottery. All cases of non-local chemistry were stylistically and morphologically distinct sherds. However, several other sherds were also distinct in style and/or morphology but were local in chemical composition, underscoring the need to conduct chemical analysis of pottery. [203]

SCU

Mapping Mosquito Terrace.

JACLYN SKINNER.

Minnesota State University, Mankato.

A number of prehistoric Native American archaeological sites have been found along the Mississippi River in the Red Wing, Minnesota area. The Red Wing Locality is widely known as containing large, complex Upper Mississippian Tradition sites, but the prior Late Woodland stage is considerably less known. Mosquito Terrace (21GD260), a new, extensive site, believed to be predominantly Late Woodland in origin, was found by the Minnesota State University, Mankato's (MNSU) 2006 Archaeological Field School. In 2012, MNSU returned to the site, equipped with GIS to more thoroughly document and investigate the site's dimensions and internal patterning, and hopefully begin shedding

light on this crucial period in the region's prehistory. The site does, indeed, appear to be almost entirely Late Woodland, but it is far larger and more complex than expected. [209]

SCU

A Geoarchaeological Investigation of Mounds F and H at Angel Mounds.

AARON WILLIAMSON, AUTUMN WILLIAMSON, KARIN WILLIAMS, GARY MACAËG, HANNAH BOSE, BIANACA BRAMMER, and G. WILLIAM MONAGHAN.

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis.

In 2012, the IU/IUPUI archaeology field school at Angel Mounds conducted a geoarchaeological investigation of Mounds F and H. Mound F is the presumptive charnel house, mound with a large structure atop its primary mound surface, while mound H, located to the southwest, is an amorphous, poorly understood earthwork on the edge of the site. The goals of this work were to 1) determine if intact deposits remained for Mound F, which was extensively excavated by Black, 2) document the mound and sub-mound stratigraphic sequences, and 3) explore Mound H. Three cores were extracted from each mound revealing an unprepared ground surface beneath Mound H and intact deposits within Mound F that included the secondary, earlier mound surface, as well as the original ground surface. Radiometric dates on these mound and ground surfaces will be presented, leading to a refined model of earthwork construction at the site. [306]

RZ
A Bioarchaeological Study of the Human Remains from the 1970 Investigations at Orendorf

WJ
AUTUMN WILLIAMSON and JEREMY WILSON.

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. Orendorf is a prominent series of Mississippian period settlements and burial mounds located on the western bluff of the central Illinois River valley. To date, warfare-related trauma, biodistance and paleodemography have been the primary foci of bioarchaeological investigations. This research was concentrated on the assemblage excavated from the burial mounds between 1986 and 1990. Importantly, these investigations did not include the human remains excavated during a 1970 investigation directed by Emily Blasingham. The data contained within this sub-assemblage has remained absent from the aforementioned studies. In response, the present research compares data collected during the course of a recent re-housing and inventorying of the 1970 material to the larger Orendorf skeletal sample and other Mississippian assemblages from the region. The potential impact of this new information on what we know about Orendorf and Mississippians in west-central Illinois is assessed in light of past, ongoing and future studies. [203]

SLW
Dynamic Landscapes and The Science of Science at Angel Mounds.

WJ
JEREMY WILSON¹, G. WILLIAM MONAGHAN², TIMOTHY E. BAUMANN², ERICA AUSELZ, AND ANTHONY KRUS².

¹Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, ²Indiana University-Bloomington.

Between 2010 and 2012, a new phase of archaeological investigations was initiated at Angel Mounds through collaboration between the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology and the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI). This presentation highlights the scope and breadth of this research. Recent projects include excavations on the northern margins of the East Village, geoarchaeological and geophysical investigation of four earthworks on site, geophysical exploration of the series of palisades surrounding the site, a geophysical survey and subsurface testing on the 3rd Terrace above the village, and laboratory analyses of various sub-assemblages that compare recent and legacy collections from the site. Throughout all of this work, an emphasis has been placed on effectively integrating new and old data sources while utilizing recent innovations in analytics and methods. [306]

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