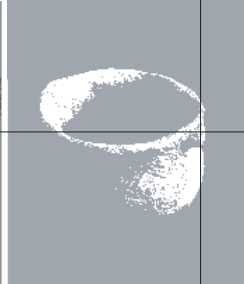
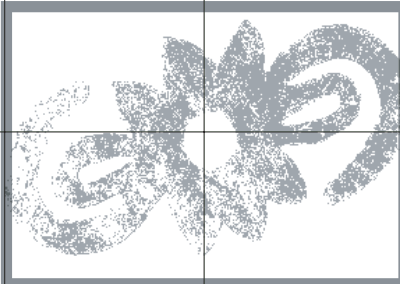
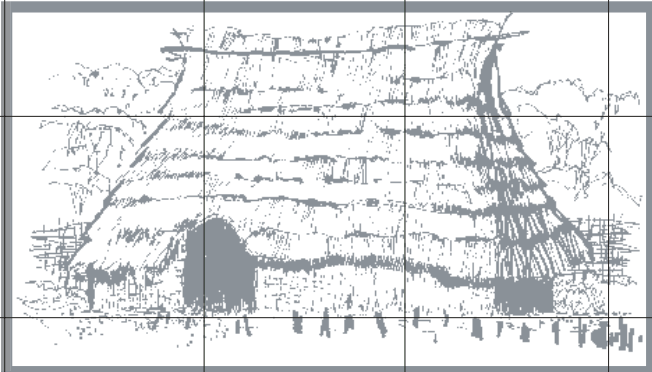


Midwest Archaeological Conference



DAYTON, OHIO
OCTOBER 20-23

2005



PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

51st Annual Meeting
MIDWEST
Archaeological Conference

October 20-23, 2005

Dayton, Ohio

Sponsored by
Wright State University
-and-
Dayton Society of Natural History

Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.

Executive Committee

President: Lynne G. Goldstein, Michigan State University
President-Elect: Bonnie W. Styles, Illinois State Museum
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Treasurer-Elect: Timothy Baumann, University of Missouri-St. Louis
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Executive Officer: Mark F. Seeman, Kent State University
MCJA Editor: William A. Lovis, Michigan State University
MCJA Editor-Elect: Janet G. Brashler, Grand Valley State University

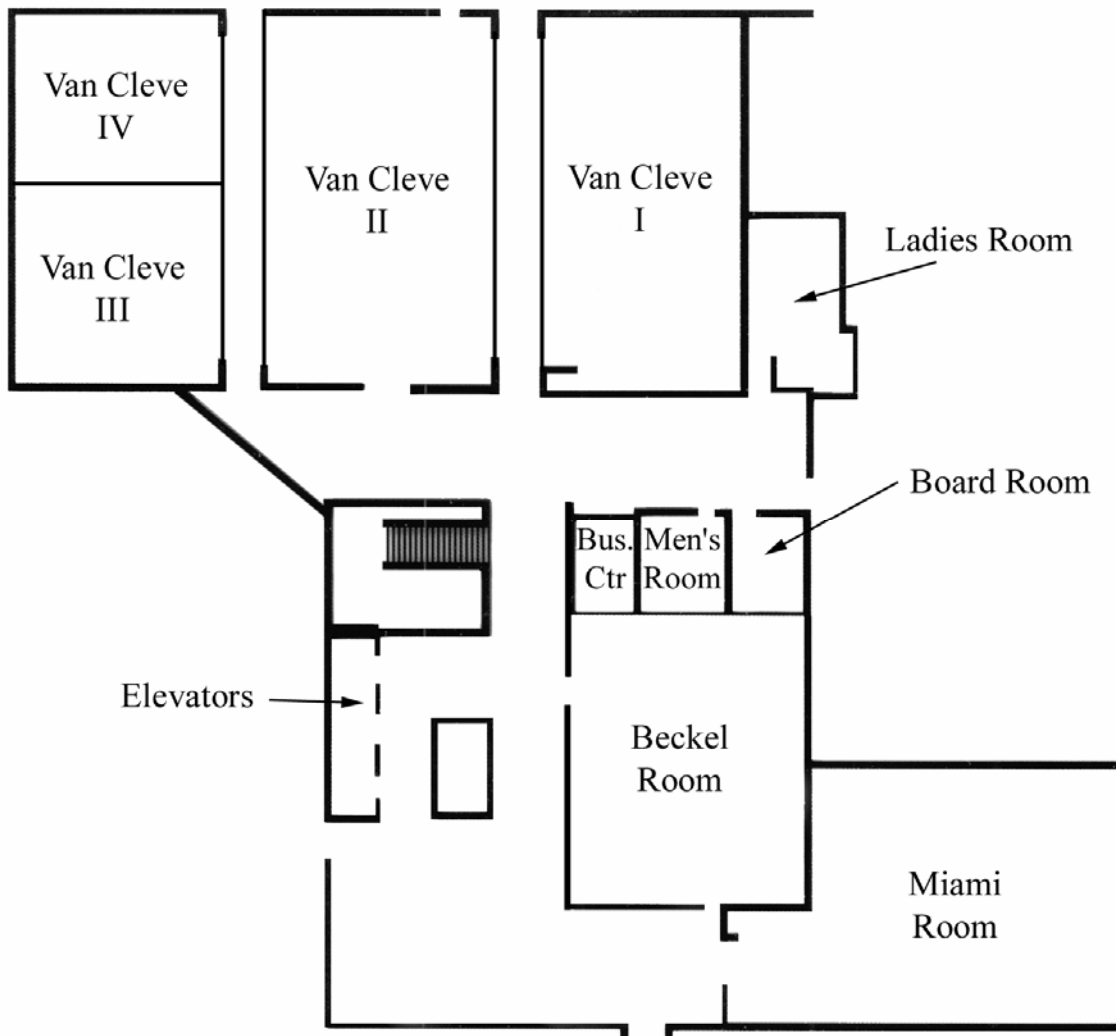
Conference Organizing Committee

Robert Riordan, Wright State University
Lynn Simonelli, Dayton Society of Natural History
William Kennedy, Dayton Society of Natural History

Special thanks to

Grant Knight and the staff of the Crowne Plaza Hotel
Susan Schultheis
Jamie Kelly
And banquet sponsor: Gray and Pape, Inc.

Crowne Plaza Hotel, Second Floor



Cover Illustration

This year's conference logo (and t-shirt logo) was designed by Bill Patterson of Patterson Graphics, Dayton, Ohio. The logos incorporate photographs of artifacts from the collection of the Dayton Society of Natural History and line drawings made by Mr. Patterson of a structure at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park and of the "Wolf-Man" pipe recovered from that site. The Dayton Society of Natural History curates the collection from SunWatch and from many other prehistoric sites in southwest Ohio. The DSNH was responsible for the excavation of SunWatch and continues to manage the site in its mission to promote knowledge about the prehistoric inhabitants of the region. Mr. Patterson has been a volunteer for the DSNH for many years and has taken many excellent photographs of SunWatch, one of which was featured on the cover of the SAA Archaeological Record in their May 2005 issue.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration and Conference Information

The registration desk will be in the Miami Foyer, on the second floor of the Crowne Plaza. The desk will serve as the site for registration, messages, maps, and other information regarding the conference. The registration desk will be accepting only cash or credit.

Thursday 3:00 PM – 7:30 PM

Friday 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Saturday 8:00 AM – 2:00 PM

Parking

Parking is at the Convention Center Garage, across the street and one block east of the Crowne Plaza. Parking fees are \$1.00 per 30 minutes with a \$6.00 maximum per day. There is a covered walkway on the second level of the hotel, which is labeled Level One in the garage.

ATM

The closest ATM is located inside the Crowne Plaza. Another ATM can be found on the south side of Fifth Street, adjacent to Pacchia.

T-Shirts

T-Shirts can be purchased at the registration desk for \$10.00 each. Those participants who ordered t-shirts can pay for them with cash or check only. Those who have already paid for a t-shirt should receive them with their registration. They will be sold throughout the conference.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Vendors and Exhibitors

Vendors and exhibitors will be located in the Beckel Room, on the second floor of the Crowne Plaza. These include:

- Ancient Society Books
- Center for the Electronic Reconstruction of Historic and Archaeological Site (CERHAS), University of Cincinnati
- Gray and Pape, Inc.
- Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) & University of Illinois Press
- Office of the Indiana State Archaeologist
- Joe Federaro
- Kent State University Press
- Michigan Archaeological Society & Conference on Michigan Archaeology
- Mud River Books & West Virginia Archeological Society
- Ohio Archaeological Council
- Powell Archaeological Research Center (PARC)
- SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park
- Voyageur Media Group, Inc.

Friday 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Saturday 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM

Slide screening

Presenters who wish to review their presentations will have access to a laptop and a 35mm camera in the Board Room.

Thursday 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM

Friday 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM and 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM

Saturday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM

CONFERENCE EVENTS – THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2005

Workshop

There will be a workshop on manuscript preparation for MCJA that will be led by William Lovis, MCJA Editor. The workshop will be from 3:30 to 5:00 PM in the Miami Room. There is no charge or reservation required.

Cash Bar

There will be a cash bar in the Miami Foyer from 5:00 to 6:00 PM.

Film Screening

From 8:00 to 9:30 PM in the Miami Room, there will be a special showing of footage from new films on Ohio Archaeology by Voyageur Media Group, Inc. CERHAS (Center for the Electronic Reconstruction of Historical and Archaeological Sites) of the University of Cincinnati will also present digital recreations of Ohio earthworks.

CONFERENCE EVENTS – FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2005

Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc. Executive Committee Meeting

The Executive Committee will meet in the Board Room at 12:00 PM. This room will not be available during this time for slide screening, which will resume at 2:00 PM.

Bus Tour

There will be a bus tour to the Fort Ancient museum and earthwork, departing at 1:00 PM and returning at approximately 6:00 PM. Participants should bring their ticket, which is in the registration packet for those that registered for the tour. The bus will depart from and return to the pull-in on Fifth Street, adjacent to the front entrance of the Crowne Plaza.

SunWatch Reception

There will be a reception and cash bar offsite at SunWatch Indian Village/ Archaeological Park from 6:00 to 8:30 PM. The Visitor's Center is currently undergoing renovation and will not be open. The reception will take place in the reconstructed village. Students should be prepared to show ID to purchase alcohol.

To get to SunWatch from the Crowne Plaza:

- As you exit the parking garage, turn left (west) on Fourth St.
- Follow Fourth as it merges with Fifth and crosses the Great Miami River.
- Turn left (south) on Edwin C. Moses Boulevard.
- Follow Edwin C. Moses Boulevard as it curves gently to the right and passes under Interstate 75.
- Edwin C. Moses becomes Nicholas Road. Watch carefully for the small brown signs leading you to SunWatch.
- Turn left (south) onto West River Road. The road ends at SunWatch.

CONFERENCE EVENTS – SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2005

Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc. Membership Meeting

There will be a meeting for the general membership at 2:00 in Van Cleve IV.

Cash Bar

There will be a cash bar in the Van Cleve Foyer from 5:30 to 6:30 PM.

Banquet

There will be a banquet with speaker Dr. Lawrence Keeley (University of Illinois at Chicago) entitled “The Universal Features of Fortifications.” The banquet is by reservation only. Participants should bring their ticket, which is in the registration packet for those that registered for the banquet. Guests will be seated for the banquet beginning at 6:30 PM from the Van Cleve Foyer. Dinner will be served at 7:00 PM. Our guest speaker will begin at 8:00 and end at 9:00 PM.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Congratulations to the competition co-winners:

Kelly Arnold (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)

- Southern Illinois Ceramic Figurines: A Temporal Investigation.

Christine Boston (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)

- Analysis of Skeletal Remains of the Emmons Site, Fulton County, Illinois.

Thanks! to the competition selection committee:

- *Jarrold Burks, Bob Genheimer, and Linda Whitman*

Friday Morning

Session 1: Van Cleve I

Symposium: Archaeology of 19th and 20th Century Native American Sites in the Midwest

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Sean Dunham and Eric Drake

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| 8:30am | Dunham, Sean B. (Organizer), and Eric Drake (Co-organizer) | The Archaeology of 19 th and 20 th Century Native American Sites in the Midwest |
| 8:45am | Schurr, Mark R., and William B. Secunda | The Search for the Menominee Village: Tradition, History, and Removal |
| 9:00am | Broihahn, John, and Matthew Thomas | Recent Archaeological Investigations of Late 19 th and 20 th Century Potawatomi Refuge Communities in Northern Wisconsin |
| 9:15am | Richner, Jeffrey | Historical and Archaeological Evidence for Bois Forte Ojibwe Outside Reservation Allotments at Voyageurs National Park: A Case Study of the Big Sky Man's Outside Reservation Allotment 245 and Site 21SL156 |
| 9:30am | Franzen, John G. | Archaeology and Historic Landscapes of Late 19 th Early 20 th Century Native American Homesteads in Michigan's Upper Peninsula |
| 9:45am | Perkins, Eric | Archaeology and Memory: The Little River Band of Ottawa at Indian Village |
| 10:00-10:15am | Break | |
| 10:15am | Thomas, Matthew | Early 20 th Century Ojibwe and Potawatomi Maple Syrup and Sugar Production Features in Michigan and Wisconsin |
| 10:30am | Drake, Eric, and Sean B. Dunham | Crosscutting Culture and Time: Native American Logging and the Continuity of Seasonal Mobility Patterns in the Upper Great Lakes |
| 10:45am | Mather, David, and Joseph McFarlane | The Pit Site (21ML48) and the Onamia Tablet |
| 11:15am | Roundtable Discussion | |

Friday morning
 Session 2: Van Cleve II
 Midwest Prehistory Contributed Papers I.
 Chair: John Hart

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| 9:00am | Brush, Nigel | Developing a Predictive Model for Locating Pleistocene Megafauna |
| 9:15am | Severson, Elizabeth | Don't Throw the Mammoth Out with the Bath Water: Megafauna Exploitation by Early Paleoindians Revisited |
| 9:30am | Hart, John P., William Lovis, Janet K. Schulenberg, and Gerald R. Urquhart | Paleodietary Information from Stable Isotope Analysis of Cooking Residues: Implications from Controlled Residue Replication Experiments |
| 9:45am | Arnold, Kelly | Southern Illinois Ceramic Figurines: A Temporal Investigation |
| 10:00am | Byers, A. Martin | Cahokia as a World Renewal Cult Heterarchy |
| 10:15-10:30am | Break | |
| 10:30am | Thomas, Chad Ryan | The Vacant Quarter Hypothesis: A Summary of Previous Thought |
| 10:45am | Monaghan, G. William, Kathryn Egan-Bruhy, Michael Kolb, Staffan Peterson, Daniel R. Hayes, and Michael J. Hambacher | Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project: Part 1, Project Background, Design and Results |
| 11:00am | Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn, G. William Monaghan, Michael Kolb, Staffan Peterson, Daniel R. Hayes, and Michael J. Hambacher | Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project: Part 2, Cost/Benefit and Deep Test Protocol |
| 11:15am | Burks, Jarrod | The Magnetic Structure of Ohio's Past: Summarizing Three Years of Intensive Ground Truthing Data |

Friday morning

Session 3: Van Cleve III

Symposium: Hunter-Gatherers in the Ohio Valley

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Sarah Surface-Evans and Rick Burdin

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| 9:00am | Harrell, Perry | A Survey of PaleoIndian Points in Clark County Indiana |
| 9:15am | Surface-Evans, Sarah (Organizer) | Contextualizing Shell Mound Archaic Adaptations: The Utility of Existing Archaeological Data for Regional Model Building |
| 9:30am | Bader, Anne | Do Not Stand at My Grave and Weep... Possible Evidence for a Late Middle Archaic Wake at the Meyer Site, Spencer County, Indiana |
| 10:00am | Burdin, Rick | Archaic Bannerstones: Raw Material and Color Choices Among Hunting and Gathering Groups in the Lower Ohio River Valley (ca. 6500 to 3000 BP) |
| 10:15am | Discussant | |
| 10:30am | Discussant | |

Friday morning

Session 4: Van Cleve IV

Midwest Historical Archaeology Contributed Papers

Chair: Tim Bauman

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| 9:00am | Bird, M. Catherine, and Jack Van Orden | Cisterns: "Dead Water" Hardly Fit to Wash the Backsettler's Face |
| 9:15am | Rotman, Deborah I. | Social Relations in a Small Midwestern Town: Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Rothenberger-Steckel-Hovde Residence in Mulberry, Indiana |
| 9:30am | Madsen, Mark L. | "Griffonage" on a Handmade Copper-Plated Cap Found at Site 11-DU-56 in Illinois |
| 9:45am | Bauman, Timothy | Prairie Park Plantation: An Archeological and Architectural Study of a Frame Slave Quarters |

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| 10:00am | Lillie, Robin M., and Matt Donovan | Not So Final Resting Place: The Rose Hill Cemetery Investigation |
| 10:15-10:30am | Break | |
| 10:30am | Mansberger, Floyd, and James Yingst | The Current Status of Urban Historical Archaeology in Illinois: An Overview |
| 10:45am | Mansberger, Floyd, and James Yingst | Historical Archaeology and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, Springfield, Illinois |
| 11:00am | Bruhy, Mark | The Treaty Tree Site (47FR186): A Nexus of Prehistoric and Historic Native Occupation at the Headwaters of the Brule River |
| 11:15am | Pickard, William | Recent Investigations at Pickawillany, Miami County, Ohio, or Making Sense of the First Thing to Happen in Ohio |
| 11:30am | Pansing, Linda | Fort Laurens Musketball Concentration: Evidence of a Fight or Fiasco? |

Friday afternoon

Session 5: Van Cleve I

Symposium: SunWatch Village: Evolving Perspectives on the Archaeology and Public Interpretation of a Fort Ancient Village.

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Robert Cook and Andrew Sawyer

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| 1:15pm | Simonelli, Lynn | Archaeological Investigations at SunWatch 1964-2005: Who Dug What Where, When, and Why |
| 1:30pm | Sawyer, Andrew | A History of SunWatch |
| 1:45pm | Higdon, Lawrence | The American Indian Advisory Committee to the Dayton Society of Natural History |
| 2:00pm | Cook, Robert (Organizer) | Expanding a Model of SunWatch Prehistoric Social Structures |
| 2:15pm | Cook, Robert, and William Kennedy | Preliminary Results of the 2005 Ohio State University/Dayton Society of Natural History Summer Archaeological Field Program |

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| 2:30pm | Sawyer, Andrew (Co-Organizer) | Interpretation in Action: Bringing the Past to Life at SunWatch |
| 2:45pm | Dalton, Melissa | Peering into the Past: House Reconstruction at SunWatch |
| 3:00pm | Nelson, Susan | Prairie Reconstruction at SunWatch Indian Village |
| 3:15pm | Discussant | |
| 3:30pm | Discussant | |

Friday afternoon

Session 6: Van Cleve II

Middle Woodland Archaeology Contributed Papers

Chair: Jarrod Burks

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| 1:15pm | Burks, Jarrod, and Karen Leone | New Geophysical survey results from Carlisle Fort, a little-known Hopewell hilltop enclosure in southwestern Ohio |
| 1:30pm | Royce, Karen | Re-examination of the Water Plant Site (33FR155) Using Geophysical Methods |
| 1:45pm | Thompson, Amanda, and Kathryn Jakes | Implication of Textile Evidence for Ohio Hopewell Burial Practices |
| 2:00pm | Baldia, Christel, and Kathryn Jakes | Forensic Photography of Ohio Hopewell Textiles |
| 2:15pm | Appleby, Kristin | Inferring Migration from Flint Raw Material: A Central Ohio Valley Adena Sample |
| 2:30pm | Marshall, James | Five Prehistoric Earthworks of the Dayton Area |
| 2:45pm | Brown, James, Robert J. Jeske, and J.B. Stoltman | Hopewellian Exchange and Material Resources at Mound City, Ohio |
| 3:00-3:15pm | Break | |
| 3:15pm | Emerson, Thomas E., Randall Hughes, Kenneth Farnsworth, and Sarah Wisseman | Sourcing Squier and Davis Mound City Pipe Cache |
| 3:30pm | King, Jason L., and Jane E. Buikstra | Rituals of Renewal in the Lower Illinois River Valley |
| 3:45pm | Simon, Mary L., and Leighann Calentine | Middle Woodland Plant Use and Pottery in the Uplands of West Central Illinois |

Friday afternoon

Session 7: Van Cleve III

Union Village Shaker Community Archaeology

Chair: Bruce Aument

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| 1:15pm | Aument, Bruce | Unearthing Shaker History at the North Family Lot, Union Village in Warren County, Ohio |
| 1:30pm | Simpson, Duane | Integration of Geophysical Investigations and Archival Research at Site 33WA407, North Family Lot, of the Shaker Community at Union Village, Warren County, Ohio |
| 1:45pm | Sewell, Andrew R. | Archaeology in Wisdom's Paradise: A Preliminary Report on a Phase III Data Recovery Project at the North Family Lot of Union Village, a Shaker Community in Warren County, Ohio |
| 2:00pm | Grooms, Thomas | Simplicity Comes in All Forms: The Shaker Smoking Pipe from Union Village, Ohio |
| 2:15pm | Sewell, Andrew R. | A Preliminary Shaker Brick Typology for Union Village, Warren County, Ohio |
| 2:30pm | Aument, Bruce | Preliminary Insights on Shaker Social Dynamics Reflected in Landscape Dynamics at Union Village in Warren County, Ohio |

Saturday morning

Session 8: Van Cleve I

Symposium: The Ohio Archaeological Council Sponsored Symposium: Current Research in Ohio Archaeology 2005

Organizer and Chair: Brian G. Redmond

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| 8:15am | Cameron, Erica L., and J. Ryan Duddleson | The Prehistoric Archaeological Record of Williams County, Ohio: A Preliminary Investigation |
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| 8:30am | Whitman, Linda, and Timothy Matney | University of Akron Geophysical Survey in the Cuyahoga River Valley |
| 8:45am | Schwarz, Kevin, Jeffrey Weinberger, and Jarrod Burks | Ground Truth: Archaeological and Site Structure Implications for Recent Field Verification of Magnetic Surveys of Ohio Archaic and Woodland Sites |
| 9:00am | Nolan, Kevin | The Ohio Hopewell Blade Industry at the Turner Workshop |
| 9:15am | Pacheco, Paul J., Jarrod Burks, and Dee Anne Wymer | Investigating Ohio Hopewell Settlement Patterns in Central Ohio: Archaeology at Brown's Bottom #1 (33Ro21) |
| 9:30am | Genheimer, Robert A. | Millions and Millions of Flakes: Preliminary Results from the Barnyard Site, Stubbs Earthwork Complex |
| 9:45am | Cowan, Frank L. | Black and White and Buried All Over |
| 10:00am | Sunderhaus, Ted S. | Closer Look at Ceramic Variability at the Stubbs Earthworks Complex |
| 10:15-10:30am | Break | |
| 10:30am | Spertzel, Staci | Late Woodland Hunting Patterns: Evidence from Facing Monday Creek Rockshelter (33Ho414), Southeastern Ohio |
| 10:45am | Stothers, David M., and George B. DeMuth | Current Research in the Lower Huron River Valley of Northcentral Ohio: Taylor Mortuary Site (33Er3) |
| 11:00am | Purtill, Matthew P. | Alive and Kicking: New Excavation Data from the Late Prehistoric Madisonville Village and Cemetery Site (33Ha36), Southwestern Ohio |
| 11:15am | Redmond, Brian G. (Organizer) | Saving the Danbury Site (33Ot16): Investigation of Woodland to Late Prehistoric Settlement and Mortuary Behavior Along the Lake Erie Shore |
| 11:30am | Sowden, Carrie E. | <i>The Dundee: An Interim Report</i> |

Saturday morning
 Session 9: Van Cleve II
 Upper Great Lakes Prehistory Contributed Papers
 Chair: Duane Esarey

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| 9:00am | Ensor, Bradley | A CRM-Oriented Field School: Phase I and Phase II Investigations at the Lower Huron Metro Park, Michigan |
| 9:15am | Winkler, Daniel M., and Brian D. Nicholls | Lithic Resource Availability and Use on the Door Peninsula of Northeastern Wisconsin |
| 9:30am | Toth, Jay | Mound Preservation and Maintenance |
| 9:45am | Norder, John | Landscape Marking and Social Organization in Woodland Period NW Ontario |
| 10:00am | Wagner, Stephen | Mobility and Resources Procurement in the Headwaters: Campsites in the Northern Driftless Area, Wisconsin |
| 10:15-10:30am | Break | |
| 10:30am | Ferone, Troy | Terminal Woodland Copper Procurement in the Southern Lake Superior Basin: A View from the Ontonagon River Watershed |
| 10:45am | Cheruvellil, Jubin | Ritual Behavior Material Dynamics Among the Western Wisconsin Oneota |
| 11:00am | Foley Winkler, Kathleen | Oneota Nutrition and Dental Pathology |
| 11:15am | Esarey, Duane | Paleography des Indes: An Overview of the Codex Canadensis |

Saturday morning
 Session 10: Van Cleve III
 Symposium: The Archaeology of Nationalism
 Organizers and Co-Chairs: Robert Chidester and Jeremy Freeman

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| 10:00am | Chidester, Robert (Organizer), and Jeremy Freeman (Co-organizer) | A Prospectus for the Archaeology of Nationalism |
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| 10:15am | Chidester, Robert | Nationalism and Ceramic Consumption Patterns: A Case Study from Northwest Ohio |
| 10:30am | Freeman, Jeremy | Southern Nationalism and the Creation of the Confederate Ideology |
| 10:45am | Pipes, Marie-Lorraine | The Remains of the Day: Faunal Remains as Evidence of Public Ceremonies and the Creation of National Identity |
| 11:00am | Discussant | |

Saturday morning

Session 11: Van Cleve IV

Symposium: The Upper Mississippian Fortified Village at the Hoxie Farm Site

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Douglas Jackson and Thomas Emerson

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| 10:00am | Jackson, Douglas (Organizer) | Introduction to the ITARP investigations at the Hoxie Farm site and the Fortified Village Community |
| 10:15am | Emerson, Kjersti, and Thomas Emerson | Conceptualizing a Late Fisher Phase Ceramic Assemblage: The Evidence from the Hoxie Farm Fortified Village |
| 10:30am | Evans, Madeleine | Profile of an Upper Mississippian Village Lithic Assemblage from Hoxie Farm |
| 10:45am | Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn | Floral Analysis of the Hoxie Farm Site and the Fortified Village Community |

Saturday afternoon

Session 12: Van Cleve I

Scioto Hopewell Sociopolitical and Ritual Organization: A Detailed

Reconstruction

Special Paper

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| 1:15-2:15pm | Carr, Christopher | Scioto Hopewell Sociopolitical and Ritual Organizations: A Detailed Reconstruction |
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Saturday afternoon

Session 13: Van Cleve II

Symposium: Troweling into the 21st Century: Current Research in Michigan Archaeology

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Jon Carroll and Donald Gaff

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| 2:15pm | Carr, Dillon | Current Research Problems in the Identification of Paleoindian Sites in the Upper Great Lakes |
| 2:30pm | Raviele, Maria | Investigations at the Nipissing 2 Terrace Site, Atrim County, Michigan |
| 2:45pm | Brashler, Janet | Applying New and Old Technology to Old Problems: Style, Function and Technology in West Michigan Prehistoric Ceramics |
| 3:00pm | Carroll, Jon (Organizer) | Late Woodland Social Dynamics in Michigan's Saginaw Valley |
| 3:15pm | Gaff, Donald (Co-Organizer) | Late Prehistoric Cultural Identity and Affiliation: A Review of the Evidence from Southern Lake Michigan |
| 3:30pm | Malischke, Lisa Marie, and Michael Nassaney | Glass Trade Beads as Commodities at Fort Saint Joseph, Niles, Michigan |
| 3:45pm | O'Gorman, Jodie | Archaeology of Saints' Rest Dormitory |
| 4:00pm | Howey, Meghan | Life in Uninvestigated Places: Recent Research in North Central Michigan |
| 4:15pm | Cleland, Charles E. Discussant | |
| 4:30pm | Discussant | |

Saturday afternoon

Session 14: Van Cleve I

Midwest Prehistory Contributed Papers II

Chair: Kevin Mohny

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| 2:30pm | Mohny, Kevin | A Review of Utilized Flakes in the Ethnographic Literature with Implications of Archaeology |
| 2:45pm | Collins, James | Circular Reasoning: A Search for Meaning in Annular Stamped Pottery |

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| 3:00pm | Marquard, Amy | Experimental Archaeology: Breaking Strength and Porosity of Prehistoric Ceramic Reproductions Phases |
| 3:15pm | Waters, Kari | Woodland Ridge: Evidence of Interpersonal Conflict in Late Prehistoric Indiana |
| 3:30pm | Hart, John P., John P. Nass, and Bernard Means | Monongahela Subsistence-Settlement Change? |
| 3:45pm | Pollack, David, and A. Gwynn Henderson | Protohistoric Fort Ancient Mortuary Practices in Northern Kentucky |
| 4:00pm | Finney, Fred, and Donald L. Johnson | What Did Theodore H. Lewis See At Harpers Ferry Iowa in 1884? |

Saturday afternoon

Session 15: Van Cleve III

Symposium: Recent Historic Archaeology Research in the Midwest

Organizer and Chair: Christina Blanch

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| 2:30pm | Favret, Amy | The Bioarchaeology of Children's Health in Antebellum Kentucky: The Old Frankfurt Cemetery |
| 2:45pm | Wyatt, Jennifer | From Collectors to Proposals: A Background of the Patty Ann Farms Site |
| 3:00pm | Barleben, Christa | Historic Canals of Indiana |
| 3:15pm | Whitaker, Jamie | The Historic Contents and Archaeology of African American Cemeteries |
| 3:30pm | Blanch, Christina | Victorian Meanings and Motivations in the Midwest |
| 3:45pm | Macke, Jessica | 19 th Century Death Rituals – Social Cemetery Stones |
| 4:00pm | Pletcher, David T. | Class Struggle in Midwest |
| 4:15pm | Strezewski, Michael | Investigation at Kethtippecanunk, a Late Eighteenth Century French and Indian Town in Tippecanoe County, Indiana |

Friday Morning 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM
 Poster Session 1: Van Cleve Foyer
 Session Organizer: Robert McCullough
 Presenters at Posters 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

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| Robert McCullough and Andrew White | Overview of Research Experiences for Undergraduates in Geophysical Survey at Strawtown Koteewi Park | 1A |
| Kevin Foster | Resistivity in 3D | 1B |
| Scott Hipskind | Geophysical Exploration of Site 12H1052 | 1C |
| Ashley Holmes | Using Magnetometry Data to Identify Stockade Locations | 1D |
| Mariah Yager | Ground Penetrating Radar as a Tool for Shallow, High Resolution Subsurface Mapping | 1E |
| Tom A. DeCola | Spatial Distribution of Pit Features at 12H1057, a Late Prehistoric Oneota Occupation Located on the White River, Hamilton County, Central Indiana | 1F |
| Cherlyn A. Clark | Comparing the Accuracy of Three-Dimensional Resistivity Data to Ground-Penetrating Radar in Mapping Large Subsurface Features | 1G |
| Julie Smith | Developing a Model of Interpretation of Geophysical Anomalies at 12H3 | 1H |
| Colin Graham | Using Ground Penetrating Radar and Resistivity Survey to Test a Model of Community Plan within the Strawtown Enclosure | 1I |
| Josh Herman | Effect of Instrument Pitch and Sensor Height on Magnetic Survey Data Using a Geoscan FM256 | 1J |
| Joshua Engle | Can Geophysical Methods Replace the Dozer? Testing Feature Distribution with Magnetometry and Resistivity | 1K |

Friday Afternoon 1:00 – 5:00 PM
 Poster Session 2: Van Cleve Foyer
 Session Organizer: Matthew G. Hill
 Presenters at Posters 2:30 – 3:30 PM

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| Adam C. Holven and Matthew G. Hill | Mortality of Iowa River Bison | 2A |
| Jeremy N. Hall | Oneota Exploitation of Bison and Elk at the Howard Goodhue Site | 2B |
| Scott F. Sinnott | Beaver Remains from the Howard Goodhue Site | 2C |
| Stacy Lindsheild | Discoloration Patterns on Pioneer Human Remains from the Henry Woods Site | 2D |
| Steven M. Mussman | Canid Remains from the Howard Goodhue Site | 2E |
| Adam C. Holven, Erik Otarola-Castillo, and Matthew G. Hill | Dalton in Iowa: The Reece Site | 2F |
| Matthew G. Hill | The Interstate Park, Wisconsin Bison Find: A Report on the Extant Faunal Collection | 2G |
| Andrew R. Boehm and Matthew G. Hill | Experimental Breakage of Bison, Elk, and Deer Long Bones | 2H |

Saturday 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM
 Poster Session 3: Van Cleve Foyer
 Contributed Posters
 Presenters at Posters 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

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| Adam Holven | A GIS Approach to Intrasite Spatial Analysis: Site Formation and Late Paleoindian Activities at the Clary Ranch Site | 3A |
| George Horton | Buffalo Nation | 3B |
| Michael F. Kolb and Daniel J. Joyce | Late Pleistocene Site Formation Processes at the Hebior-Schaefer Mammoth Locality, Southeastern Wisconsin | 3C |
| Sophie Lehman and Greg Wiles | Dendroarcheology: Tree Ring Dating of Historical Structures in Northeastern Ohio | 3D |
| Margo Frost and Robert F. Sasso | Recovery of Archaeological Materials Through Water Screening from the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site, Franksville, Wisconsin | 3E |

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| Tamara A. Gaut and Robert F. Sasso | Electrolytic Cleaning and Analysis of Square Nails Recovered from the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site, Racine County, Wisconsin | 3F |
| Mark Lynott | Excavation of a Hopewell Structure at the Hopeton Works, Ross County, OH | 3G |
| Erik Otarola-Castillo and Branden K. Scott | The Chipped Stone and Faunal Assemblages from the Mohler Farm Site | 3H |
| Staffan Peterson | Recent Excavation at Angel Mounds, Indiana | 3I |
| Ashlee Russeau-Pletcher | Motifs of Irish Mythology | 3J |
| Robert F. Sasso, Matthew Liesch, and Derek Rivers | GIS Analysis of Nineteenth Century Potawatomi Site Selection in Southeastern Wisconsin | 3K |
| Katherine Spielmann | Architectural Complexity at Seip Earthwork | 3L |
| Joshua Wells | Another Season in the Museum: Evaluating the Mississippian Artifacts from Howard Winters' Archaeological Survey of the Wabash Valley in Illinois | 3M |
| Andrew White | Paleoindian Chronology in Northeastern Indiana | 3N |

Friday morning

Session 1: Van Cleve I

Symposium: Archaeology of 19th and 20th Century Native American Sites in the Midwest

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Sean Dunham (CCRG, Inc.) and Eric Drake (Binghamton University)

Sean Dunham (CCRG, Inc.) and Eric Drake (Binghamton University)

The Archaeology of 19th and 20th Century Native American Sites in the Midwest

While historic period Native American sites are relatively well represented throughout the Midwest, those dating to the 19th and 20th centuries are less well known. Despite this, such sites provide a rich context within which to explore a variety of 19th and 20th century social and economic processes. Some of the more obvious avenues of research include ethnicity, cultural continuity and change, labor history, and settlement dynamics. The goal of this symposium is to bring together archaeologists working with these sites to share current research as well as to generate a discussion of future research goals and directions.

Mark R. Schurr (University of Notre Dame) and William B. Secunda (University of Notre Dame)

The Search for the Menominee Village: Tradition, History, and Removal

On September 3, 1838, the Menominee Village in Marshall County, Indiana was the starting point for the forced removal of the Potawatomi leader Menominee and his followers, a trek now known as the Trail of Death. Local folklore placed the village at Twin Lakes but attempts by archaeologists to locate physical evidence of the village failed. New documentary evidence led to field surveys that located late Removal period sites in the Wolf Creek locality. The site locations and characteristics provide new insights into this turbulent period in Potawatomi history and its influence on local and tribal histories.

John Broihahn (Wisconsin Historical Society) and Matthew Thomas (National Science Foundation)

Recent Archaeological Investigations of Late 19th and 20th Century Potawatomi Refuge Communities in Northern Wisconsin

In the late 19th and early 20th century, a series of Potawatomi Indian villages were established in Wisconsin and Michigan in response to removal and resettlement efforts of federal and state government. This paper outlines the historical context of these villages and reports the results of recent archaeological field investigations at the McCord and Indian Lake villages in north Central

Wisconsin. The McCord and Indian Lake villages are significant in their representations of different responses by Potawatomi people to removal efforts prior to the formation of the Forest County Potawatomi Community.

Jeffrey Richner (Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service)
Historical and Archeological Evidence for Bois Forte Ojibwe Outside Reservation Allotments at Voyageurs National Park: A Case Study of The Big Sky Man's Outside Reservation Allotment 245 and Site 21SL156

By 1896 numerous Bois Forte Ojibwe had selected allotments outside of their Nett Lake reservation. Thirty-two were within the current boundaries of Voyageurs National Park. Archival research has documented the location of these parcels. Archeological inventory at several allotments has revealed the presence of significant late 19th and early 20th century sites that often contain earthen berms from log cabins, other features including pits and rock clusters, and extensive artifact surface scatters. This paper summarizes research at Kechegeshig-waib's allotment to serve as an example of the scope of resources that can be expected to occur at these sites.

John G. Franzen (USDA Forest Service)
Archaeology and Historic Landscapes of Late 19th-Early 20th Century Native American Homesteads in Michigan's Upper Peninsula

The physical remains of six abandoned homesteads once occupied by individuals of Ojibwe, Odawa, and French-Canadian ancestry are described and analyzed. These sites include: clearings remaining from pastures and fields, rows and piles of fieldstones, foundations, earthen berms, pits, surface and subsurface artifacts and features, domestic plants, and culturally-influenced plant communities. Horticulture at these sites was part of an economic adaptation that included other activities, such as commercial fishing, gathering, and wage labor. Characteristics that may relate to ethnicity, such as the frequent use of storage pits, are identified and comparisons are made with other contemporary homesteads.

Eric Perkins (Michigan Historical Center)
Archaeology and Memory: The Little River Band of Ottawa at Indian Village

Work at the Indian Village site, near Manistee, Michigan, provided an opportunity to assess early-twentieth century Great Lakes Native labor, community and village life in light of both excavation and interviews with band elders. The intersection of these two sources provided insights into identity, politics, and community relations not possible with archaeology alone. While

superficially similar in material culture and layout, closer examination of early-twentieth century Native sites shows distinct differences from their Euro-American counterparts. Interviews shed light on archaeological patterns from house, to site, and to regional levels, giving us tools with which to evaluate other late-modern Native sites.

Matthew Thomas (National Science Foundation)

Early 20th Century Ojibwe and Potawatomi Maple Syrup and Sugar Production Features in Michigan and Wisconsin

The archaeological remains of boiling arches associated with historic American Indian maple sugar and syrup making activities are a distinct, but often overlooked, feature of Western Great Lakes forests. This paper describes the remains, context, and distribution of 20th century American Indian maple production boiling arches. Detailed examples are presented of arches from the Upper Peninsula Ojibwe community of Lac Vieux Desert in Michigan and the Potawatomi/Ojibwe community of McCord in northern Wisconsin. Lastly, this paper examines the historical significance of boiling arches and what they represent within the American Indian communities in the Upper Peninsula and adjacent northern Wisconsin.

Eric Drake (Binghamton University) and Sean B. Dunham (CCRG, Inc.)

Crosscutting Culture and Time: Native American Logging and the Continuity of Seasonal Mobility Patterns in the Upper Great Lakes

The social and economic lives of the Great Lakes Indians have long been structured by a cyclical, seasonal understanding of time, which directed their mobility patterns and organization of labor. By the twentieth century Native Americans had become increasingly tied to the wage labor market associated with the regional extractive industries. Certain organizational elements of that market may have accommodated traditional patterns of seasonal mobility. This paper will address the maintenance of traditional mobility patterns in the context of wage labor by examining archaeological and historical evidence pertaining to Native Americans and the Great Lakes logging industry.

David Mather (Mather Heritage Group, LLC) and Joseph McFarlane (McFarlane Consulting, LLC)

The Pit Site (21ML48) and the Onamia Tablet

The Pit site is located in east-central Minnesota, near the Kathio National Historic Landmark District. The site is named for a series of visible pits positioned along a terrace at the edge of Lake Onamia. Components identified at the site span more than 2,000 years. The site vicinity was formerly a gathering

place for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe. Recent investigation of the pits revealed a variety of forms, and a complex series of fill episodes. One particularly interesting find is a small stone tablet carved with anthropomorphic figures, designs, and possible representation of a historic event.

Friday morning

Session 2: Van Cleve II

Symposium: Midwest Prehistory Contributed Papers I

Chair: John Hart (New York State Museum)

Nigel Brush (Ashland University, Geology Dept.)

Developing a Predictive Model for Locating Pleistocene Megafauna

Skeletons of Pleistocene megafauna, such as mammoth and mastodon, are usually discovered by accident during the excavation of building sites, drainage ditches, or ponds. These skeletons frequently show evidence of hunting or butchering by Paleo-Indians. Since hunting and butchering are learned behaviors, the location of these sites will, in part, be determined by culturally prescribed procurement strategies. A study of landforms associated with megafauna kill and butchery sites across North America has been conducted in order to identify such cultural patterning. These patterns are used to develop a predictive model for locating new megafauna sites.

Elizabeth Severson (University of Wisconsin – Madison)

Don't Throw the Mammoth Out with the Bath Water: Megafauna Exploitation by Early Paleoindians Revisited

The portrayal of Paleoindians as megafauna-chasing, specialized hunters is the outgrowth of the discovery of mammoth kill sites in the Southwest (Cotter 1937; Haury, et al. 1953; Haury, et al. 1959). Recent research contradicts this unilateral view of Paleoindian subsistence and indicates that Paleoindians utilized a vast resource base (Kelly and Todd 1988; Meltzer and Smith 1986; Tankersley 1998; Walthall 1998). Moreover, a re-examination of mammoth kill sites by Grayson and Meltzer (2002) questions whether Paleoindians hunted megafauna to any significant extent. Most recently, the pendulum has swung the other way and archaeologists are reassessing the conjectured variability of Paleoindian diet (Haynes 2002a; Waguespack and Surovell 2003). Reanalysis of Clovis faunal assemblages on regional and continental scales offers meaning to the complex, equivocal, and regionally-specific dataset.

John P. Hart (New York State Museum), William A. Lovis (Michigan State University), Janet K. Schulenberg (Pennsylvania State University), Gerald R. Urquhart (Michigan State University)

Paleodietary Information from Stable Isotope Analysis of Cooking Residues: Implications from Controlled Residue Replication Experiments

The timing of maize's introduction into regions of eastern North America has been a long-standing topic of interest among archaeologists. Morton and Schwarcz [2004] investigated the timing of maize's introduction in Ontario through isotope analysis of charred cooking residues adhering to the interior of prehistoric pottery sherds. Their results suggest maize was incorporated into diets after A. D. 600. In this paper we assess their approach with stable carbon isotope assays on experimental cooking residues. Our results suggest that some prior knowledge of C3 plants and animals consumed is necessary to interpret stable carbon isotope values on prehistoric cooking residues.

Kelly Arnold (Southern Illinois University – Edwardsville)

Southern Illinois Ceramic Figurines: A Temporal Investigation

Ceramic figurines of anthropomorphic design were included in the cultural material remains of the Late Woodland societies. These figurines appear at several prehistoric sites within the Southern Illinois region. They are small and crudely shaped into human form. About the size of an opened hand, they all offer similar stylistic qualities of size, decoration and design. The archaeological record suggests these figurines only appear for a short time during a crucial period in prehistory: the transition from Late Woodland to the Terminal Late Woodland, formerly known as Emergent Mississippian (Fortier and McElrath 2002), which is a time that spans about A.D. 600 to A.D. 900 (Fortier and Jackson 2000). The purpose of this research was to determine the temporal and demographic aspect of the occurrence of these figurines. The method of research for this project was a complete detailed contextual and comparative analysis of the figurines from eight different sites within the southern Illinois region.

A. Martin Byers (McGill University)

Cahokia as a World Renewal Cult Heterarchy

Instead of Cahokia representing a centralized- polity-based community, the dominance of monumental earthworks, plazas, and timber constructions, as well as the carefully configured layout of Cahokia suggests a world renewal cult center. It is argued that this monumental site is the outcome of multiple autonomous world renewal cults that affiliated to constitute a world renewal cult heterarchy. The shopping mall is used as a structural analogy to argue that the social powers manifested at Cahokia did not reside there but resided in multiple

autonomous cults located at ceremonial nodal locales distributed across the American Bottom and its immediate uplands.

Chad Ryan Thomas (Arizona State University)

The Vacant Quarter Hypothesis: A Summary of Previous Thought

The history of the Vacant Quarter Hypothesis is summarized, along with the arguments for and against it. Ideas in the published literature concerning where and when the abandonment occurred, why it occurred, and where emigrants went are also examined. Finally, a model combining environmental, social, and historical factors is offered as a first attempt to explain the abandonment of the Vacant Quarter.

G. William Monaghan (Glenn Black Laboratory, Indiana University), Kathryn Egan-Bruhy (CCRG, Inc.), Michael Kolb (Stratamorph Geoexploration), Staffan Peterson (Indiana University), Daniel R. Hayes (Hayes and Monaghan, Geoarchaeologists), and Michael J. Hambacher (CCRG, Inc.)

Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project: Part 1, Project Background, Design, and Results

A recent study, funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation, compared the results and costs of various methods for discovering and evaluating buried archaeological sites. These methods included remote sensing (magnetometry, resistivity, and GPR), small-diameter, solid-earth coring (GeoProbe), and backhoe trenching. Each technique was applied independently by different research teams to six areas representing different types of depositional contexts across Minnesota. Results were reported without knowledge of the outcomes of the other methods. This presentation focuses on the project design and discusses results by comparing the strengths and weaknesses of these methods for buried sites discovery and evaluation.

Kathryn Egan-Bruhy (CCRG, Inc.), G. William Monaghan (Glenn Black Lab, Indiana University), Michael Kolb (Stratamorph Geoexploration), Staffan Peterson (Indiana University), Daniel R. Hayes (Hayes and Monaghan, Geoarchaeologists), and Michael J. Hambacher (CCRG, Inc.)

Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project: Part 2, Cost/Benefit and Deep Test Protocol

A recent study, funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation, compared the results and costs of various methods for discovering and evaluating buried archaeological sites. These methods included remote sensing (magnetometry, resistivity, and GPR), small-diameter, solid-earth coring

(GeoProbe), and backhoe trenching. Each technique was applied independently by different research teams to six areas representing different types of depositional contexts across Minnesota. Results of each survey method were reported without knowledge of the outcomes of the other methods. This presentation compares the costs and benefits of the methods and discusses the protocol we propose for buried sites discovery and evaluation.

Jarrold Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants, Ltd.)

The Magnetic Signature of Ohio's Past: Summarizing Three Years of Intensive Ground Truthing Data

Over the last three years I have conducted magnetic surveys at nearly 100 archaeological sites in Ohio, dating from the Early Archaic to the Late 1800s. At most of these sites some kind of anomaly testing, or ground truthing, was used. In this paper I summarize the results of this work and show that certain feature classes, such as earth ovens, produce consistent magnetic signatures from site to site. I also present a technique for quickly ground truthing geophysical anomalies, the results of which can be used in a variety of ways, from studying site structure to scoping future work.

Friday morning

Session 3: Van Cleve III

Symposium: Hunter-Gatherers in the Ohio Valley

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Sarah Surface-Evans (Michigan State University) and Rick Burdin (University of Kentucky)

Perry Harrell (FOAS)

A Survey of Paleoindian Points in Clark County Indiana

A preliminary survey of paleoindian points in the falls area, with known provenience – these locations provide insights into environmental settings exploited by paleoindian groups in this region.

Sarah Surface-Evans (Michigan State University)

Contextualizing Shell Mound Archaic Adaptations: The Utility of Existing Archaeological Data for Regional Model Building

Many regions in the Ohio valley, such as the Falls area of southern Indiana and northwestern Kentucky, have immense databases of existing archaeological site data. This data was often collected during CRM investigations and remains largely unexplored, particularly at the regional level. Ongoing research concerning the emergence of social complexity during the Middle to Late Archaic period, seeks to synthesize regional-level settlement data. The specific

focus of this research is on the role of shell mound locales within Middle to Late Archaic society. The utility of existing data for developing a regional GIS-based model of shell mound contexts is evaluated.

Anne Bader (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

Do Not Stand at My Grave and Weep....Possible Evidence for a Late Middle Archaic Wake at the Meyer Site, Spencer County, Indiana

This paper examines the range of activities conducted at the late Middle Archaic Meyer Site (12SPI082) in southern Indiana. While groups of this period may have enjoyed reduced residential mobility, the evidence at Meyer suggests shows a restricted aspect of the overall settlement system. Unlike some Matanzas sites, hafted bifaces were brought to the site in completed form. Debitage is a minority artifact type, and restricted to tool maintenance. Feature type diversity is low, and not indicative of long-term residential occupation. The possibility this site was used for short-term mortuary ritual feasting is explored.

Rick Burdin (University of Kentucky)

Archaic Bannerstones: Raw Material and Color Choices Among Hunting and Gathering Groups in the Lower Ohio River Valley (ca. 6500 to 3000 BP)

Based on the analysis of nearly 1700 bannerstones from the Lower Ohio River Valley, this paper explores changing patterns of raw material selection by hunter-gatherers for the production of bannerstones and discusses particular patterns of color choices such materials would have afforded. Earlier research (Burdin 2004) has demonstrated that stylistically there are spatial and temporal patterns among the bannerstone assemblage. Ethnographically the use of particular colors is known to have symbolic meanings, but in the Midcontinent, is rarely present on most artifacts (e.g., ceramics). The bannerstone assemblage offers an opportunity to observe human choices concerning particular colors and to discern changes in raw material usage for a class of hunter-gatherer material culture considered herein to have been important symbolic devices that signaled perhaps a variety of social messages such as identity, membership, or status.

Friday morning

Session 4: Van Cleve IV

Symposium: Midwest Historical Archaeology Contributed Papers

Chair: Tim Bauman (University of Missouri - St. Louis)

M. Catherine Bird (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) and Jack Van Orden (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.)

Cisterns: "Dead Water" Hardly Fit to Wash the Backsettler's Face

Historian David Hackett Fischer documents an avoidance of the "dead water" in cisterns by borderland (Scotland/England) migrants to the Appalachian Backcountry. Backsettlers built near fresh water sources, creeks and springs, while the road-bound settlers of New England gathered rainwater for cooking and washing. Research by archaeologist Paula Porubcan posits a positive link between New England settlers and the presence of cisterns on northeastern Illinois farmsteads; farmsteads of Backcountry migrants to northeastern Illinois did not include cisterns. Ethnic, temporal, and spatial data gathered by the authors of this paper support and enhance the conclusions drawn by Porubcan and Fischer.

Deborah I. Rotman (Purdue University)

Social Relations in a Small Midwestern Town: Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Rothenberger-Steckel-Hovde Residence in Mulberry, Indiana

The agricultural history of the Midwest provides an exceptional opportunity for examining the tensions between rural and urban ideologies as well as social relations under an emerging industrial capitalist system. The Rothenbergers (1853-1884) and Steckels (1884-1904) were prominent families in the town of Mulberry. Their patriarchs were industrious farmers and affluent businessmen. The 2005 Purdue University Archaeological Field School sought to understand how the physical spaces inside the house and in the yard – as well as the objects used within them – created and reproduced class, gender, and ethnicity. The paper presents the preliminary research results of those investigations.

Mark Madsen (Chicago Archaeological Society)

"Griffonage" on a Handmade Copper-Plated Cap Found at Site 11-DU-56 in Illinois

Could a copper-plated cap with a corroded splotch in the middle (shaped like an old Spanish galleon) possibly be a representation of La Salle's ship, *Le Griffon*? An inscription along the edge seemed to read "1701 STJuchereau." Three men named Juchereau came into Illinois territory and were friends of prominent

opponents of La Salle. One of them obtained the same patent La Salle once had. They were also sailors, privateers, and coureurs de bois. This paper shows attempts to interpret markings on the cap as a possible geomorphic pirate map, which led to a keel-like artifact which has a 34% calibrated chance of dating to the age of *Le Griffon*.

Timothy Baumann (University of Missouri - St. Louis)

Prairie Park Plantation: An Archaeological and Architectural Study of a Frame Slave Quarters

Prairie Park plantation is considered by many as one of the elite planter farmsteads in Missouri's Little Dixie region with nearly 40 enslaved African Americans in 1860. In the twentieth century, this plantation was nearly lost to neglect, but through private preservation efforts, the main house was restored and placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the current landowners are attempting to restore a frame slave quarters on this property. In July of 2005, an archaeological and architectural study was conducted to document this endangered structure and to expand our knowledge of Missouri's enslaved African Americans citizens.

Robin M. Lillie (The University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist) and Matt Donovan (Iowa Department of Transportation)

Not So Final Resting Place: The Rose Hill Cemetery Investigation

An avocational archaeologist reported human skeletal material just outside the perimeter of a small cemetery in Boone County, Iowa. The Iowa DOT, County Sheriff's Office, Iowa DCI, and the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist worked cooperatively to determine the remains' origin. Historic artifacts, early cemetery records, interviews with cemetery personnel, and the osteological analysis contributed to the conclusion that an early Euro-American burial, ca. 1850-1860, had been accidentally disinterred during excavation for a recent interment. Rose Hill Cemetery represents one of the oldest cemeteries in Boone County and continues to serve as a quiet and scenic resting place for the local citizens.

Floyd Mansberger (Fever River Research) and James Yingst (Fever River Research)

The Current Status of Urban Historical Archaeology in Illinois: An Overview

In 1988, Mansberger presented a status overview of urban historical archaeology in Illinois. His paper emphasized the relative lack of historical archaeological investigations undertaken within Illinois cities at that time. Since then, several substantial archaeological projects have been undertaken within Illinois' urban

areas. Fever River Research has conducted urban projects in communities such as Springfield, Peoria, Quincy, East St. Louis, and Rockford. Unfortunately, much of this work, as well as that of other researchers, has gone largely unreported. This paper summarizes the urban historical archaeology conducted in the State of Illinois to date, discussing some of the practical considerations and critiquing previous investigations.

Floyd Mansberger (Fever River Research) and James Yingst (Fever River Research)

Historical Archaeology and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, Springfield, Illinois

Archaeological testing and mitigation of a three-block area designated for the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum complex in Springfield, Illinois, were completed from 2001 to 2004. The project area includes Blocks 1, 2, and 12 of the Original Town Plat, City of Springfield. Archaeological investigations documented a wide range of subsurface archaeological features dating from the late 1820s through the early twentieth century; domestic, commercial, and industrial components were all identified. Most significantly, the nearly complete stripping of multiple, contiguous city lots allows for serious discussions of temporal changes in site structure associated with these lots. This paper summarizes the project fieldwork and presents several research topics currently under development.

Mark Bruhy (USDA Forest Service)

The Treaty Tree Site (47FR186): A Nexus of Prehistoric and Historic Native Occupation at the Headwaters of the Brule River

A Forest Service study team conducted test excavations at the Treaty Tree Site (47Fr186), a multi-component site located along the Brule River. The site was thought to be the location of an encampment associated with a General Land Office survey team who in 1840 established the boundary between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. The investigation was successful in locating the camp of the survey party. Moreover, material culture and radiocarbon dates confirmed Late PaleoIndian, Mero Complex Oneota, and historic Ojibwe occupation.

William Pickard (Ohio Historical Society)

Recent Investigations at Pickawillany, Miami County, Ohio, or Making Sense of the First Thing to Happen in Ohio

Between 1748 and 1752 Pickawillany was a thriving English trade center and Miami Indian village in the heart of the French held Ohio country. Its existence

epitomized the nearly century long war for empire between France and England in North America. The French sacked Pickawillany in 1752, driving English interests from the Ohio country. The site lay fallow for more than two centuries until incorporated into the Piqua Historical Area State Memorial in 1990. Recent fieldwork combining metal detection and other forms of remote sensing has begun to bring order to the site and delineate possible activity areas of particular interest.

Linda Pansing (Ohio Historical Society)

Fort Laurens Musketball Concentration: Evidence of a Fight or Fiasco?

In 2004, Ohio Historical Society archaeologists conducted an excavation of a musket ball concentration at Fort Laurens State Memorial, Ohio's only Revolutionary War period fort. The concentration was located during a 1999-2000 survey of the Memorial property conducted by the Center for Historic and Military Archaeology (CHMA), Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio. The purpose of the OHS project was to discover the nature of the musket ball concentration and possibly determine if it was the result of the February 23, 1779 ambush, a March 23, 1779 pack animal stampede or some other event in the fort's short history.

Friday afternoon

Session 5: Van Cleve I

Symposium: SunWatch Village: Evolving Perspectives on the Archaeology and Public Interpretation of a Fort Ancient Village

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Robert Cook (The Ohio State University) and Andrew Sawyer (Dayton Society of Natural History)

Lynn Simonelli (Dayton Society of Natural History)

Archaeological Investigations at SunWatch, 1964-2005: Who Dug What Where, When and Why

Archaeological investigations at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park have taken a variety of forms over the past seventy years. Avocational, professional, and student archaeologists have participated in these inquiries, and the investigations themselves have consisted of surface collections, excavations, and have also taken the form of reconstruction and experimental archaeology. Very diverse methodologies have been used to recover and interpret the material culture of SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park each year.

Andrew Sawyer (Dayton Society of Natural History)

A History of SunWatch

Originally identified as the Incinerator Site, the first excavations at Sun Watch Indian Village were conducted in the 1960s by amateur archaeologists. The earliest known activities at the site began with amateur collections in the 1930s. The proposed destruction of the site to make room for a sewage treatment plant expansion inspired the amateur excavators to contact the Dayton Society of Natural History in hopes of saving the site. Excavations by the Society exposed a roughly 3 acre village site with excellent preservation. Once the extent and preservation of the site became known the Society and numerous supporters worked hard to preserve and interpret the site.

Lawrence Higdon (Metropolitan Energy Systems, Inc.)

The American Indian Advisory Committee to the Dayton Society of Natural History

In the early 1970s a group of local Native Americans came together to voice their concerns about excavations at the site now known as Sun Watch in Dayton, Ohio. This group, now formally recognized as the American Indian Advisory Committee to the Dayton Society of Natural History, remains an important part of the planning and interpretation process at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park and the Boonshoft Museum of Discovery. While the backgrounds of the members of the committee vary, they share many of the same concerns and the desire to preserve American Indian culture and to share it with the public.

Robert Cook (The Ohio State University)

Expanding a Model of SunWatch Prehistoric Social Structures

This paper expands the current model of the prehistoric social structures of SunWatch Village, a Middle Fort Ancient site located in Dayton, Ohio. All major data sets are used to investigate nested scales of social organization. Specific attention is placed on small and large scales of social organization, such as the development of lineal descent groups and village leadership formation in relation to interactions with Mississippian groups. Lineal descent groups are particularly important and appear to form larger collectives such as clan and moiety-like entities predominant among southern Algonquians in the general area at the time of European contact.

Robert Cook (The Ohio State University) and William Kennedy (Dayton Society of Natural History)

Preliminary Results of the 2005 Ohio State University/Dayton Society of Natural History Summer Archaeological Field Program

The 2005 Summer Archaeological Field Program was undertaken to resolve two major problems regarding the spatial structure of SunWatch, a Middle Fort Ancient village in Dayton, Ohio. The first goal was to locate the wall trench house initially discovered by amateur archaeologists. Excavation confirmed that this Mississippian structure is also in an unusual location, much closer to the center pole than other houses. The second goal was to assess the eastern and southern village boundary using geophysical and traditional methods. The most significant finding was the presence of substantial features beneath West River Road, long thought to have greatly impacted this part of the site.

Andrew Sawyer (Dayton Society of Natural History)

Interpretation in Action: Bringing the Past to Life at Sun Watch

Since opening to the public in 1988 SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park has offered its visitors a glimpse into the prehistoric past of southwest Ohio. As our knowledge of the Fort Ancient culture in general and the Sun Watch site specifically has grown over the years the public interpretations presented at Sun Watch have changed to reflect this increased understanding. Sun Watch provides a unique environment in which to teach the public about not only the Fort Ancient occupants of the Miami Valley, but other aspects of American Indian life in the region and the prehistory of Ohio as well.

Melissa A. Dalton (Dayton Society of Natural History)

Peering into the Past: House Reconstruction at SunWatch

In 1971, J. Heilman and a crew of volunteers began excavating at the Incinerator Site (33 MY 57). The initial goal was to salvage as much as possible before the planned expansion of the Wastewater Treatment Plant began. Fortunately the expansion was relocated and reconstruction commenced at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park. In 1981 House 1/71, better known as the Big House, set the precedent for rebuilding the site that is carried on to this day. This paper will discuss how ethnographic evidence and evidence gained through excavation are utilized in house reconstruction at Sun Watch.

Susan Nelson (Dayton Society of Natural History)

Prairie Restoration at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park

Archaeological data, historical records, and ongoing research support evidence for a prairie at the SunWatch location in the 13th century. The restored prairie

provides resources for village reconstruction and presents visitors with an environment similar to what the Fort Ancient villagers would have experienced 800 years ago. The prairie restoration is a significant part of the reconstruction efforts at SunWatch and provides an opportunity to educate the public on the value of Ohio's native ecosystems both in the past and present.

Friday afternoon

Session 6: Van Cleve II

Symposium: Middle Woodland Archaeology Contributed Papers

Chair: Jarrod Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants, Ltd.)

Jarrold Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants, Ltd.) and Karen Leone (The Ohio State University)

New Geophysical survey results from Carlisle Fort, a little-known Hopewell hilltop enclosure in southwestern Ohio

Hopewell hilltop "forts," some as complex as the famous geometric earthworks of the Scioto Valley, are rarely studied and remain enigmatic. In this paper we present the results of recent geophysical surveys at Carlisle Fort, a large hilltop enclosure in the Great Miami Valley. While an early map of the site suggests an intricacy of earthen construction rarely seen at hilltop enclosures, our results reveal that, indeed, there is much more to Carlisle Fort's components than simply a wall enclosing a hilltop. An array of linear walls inside the fort suggests repeated rebuilding and use of the site.

Karen Royce (The Ohio State University)

Re-examination of the Water Plant Site (33FR155) Using Geophysical Methods

Preliminary analyses of geophysical data (magnetic gradiometer) collected at the Water Plant site (33FR155) indicate that evidence of a ditch circumscribing the site is present in the archaeological record. In addition, there are several other interesting archaeological features present within the site. Nearly complete coverage of the site using geophysics will be performed as part of a Ph.D. dissertation from The Ohio State University. This coverage provides a unique opportunity to re-examine this important site using geophysical methods in a comprehensive and efficient manner in examining the internal arrangement of an early Late Woodland village in the Middle Ohio River Valley.

Amanda Thompson (University of Alabama) and Kathryn A. Jakes (The Ohio State University)

Implications of Textile Evidence for Ohio Hopewell Burial Practices

Textiles recovered from Ohio Hopewell burial mounds are often black and charred, due to their association with cremation rituals. The textile remains were exposed to heat but were not completely combusted by the cremation process. Review of the textile specimens and archaeologists' reports provide evidence for scenarios of how the cremations could have been conducted. Implications can be hypothesized from the state of the textiles for treatment and handling of the corpse, activities during the cremation ritual, and how textiles were utilized at various points in the cremation and burial process.

Christel Baldia (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Kathryn A. Jakes (The Ohio State University)

Forensic Photography of Ohio Hopewell Textiles

Textiles from Seip Mound, Ohio that had been classified according to apparent appearance as: white/turquoise, yellow/brown and blackened by charring were examined. Using techniques of forensic photography, patterns that were not visible to the unaided eye were detected. These patterns are indicative of different chemical signatures due to the presence of colorant within or on the fabrics. These results lead to implications concerning Ohio Hopewell colorant application to textiles and with it the complexity of prehistoric textile production. Furthermore these patterns provide a potential template for purposive sampling for further analyses leading to colorant detection and identification.

Kristin Appleby (Northern Kentucky University)

Inferring Migration from Flint Raw Material: A Central Ohio Valley Adena Sample

The hypothesis that social ties will be maintained between people who migrated a short distance away from their homeland and those who remain residents of it is applied to the migration of Adena populations with a northern Kentucky origin to southern Ohio. The expectation that social ties will be manifested by the exploitation of flint raw material within the migration corridor is investigated by identifying flint varieties in the assemblages of five Adena sites in southern Ohio and six Hopewell sites in Ohio and Indiana in an effort to determine whether their source areas reflect expected north-south and east-west distributions, respectively. These observations are compared with biological distance studies concluding that mate selection occurs between homeland and daughter communities when they are in close proximity to one another (representing short-distance migration) while geographically more distant populations

(representing long-distance migration) belong to separate gene pools. Potentially fruitful avenues for future research are suggested.

James A. Marshall (Independent Scholar)

Five Prehistoric Earthworks of the Dayton Area

This researcher has instrumentally surveyed the remnants and air photo images of more than 230 prehistoric constructions in Eastern United States since 1965 including five such in the Dayton area. Calvary Cemetery work (Squier and Davis VIII, No. 4; Leshner Work, a three-sided work along an ancient stream bed; Leshner Southwork, a circle about 526 feet across; Alexandersville Work (Squier and Davis XXIX, No. 1; Bolander-Resher Work, a rectangle, the north half of which was acquired as a municipal park at my recommendation in 1981 and 1982.

James A. Brown (Northwestern University), Robert J. Jeske (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), and J.B. Stoltman (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Hopewellian Exchange and Material Resources at Mound City, Ohio

Current research on the ceramics and lithic materials and their sources from the Ohio Hopewell site of Mound City sharpens our image of both the form and function of Hopewellian exchange. Basic patterns have been revealed. There are 1) strong geographical bias in the source areas for various materials; and 2) distinct patterns in how exotic materials are put to use. We conclude with implications for our understanding of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere.

Thomas E. Emerson (University of Illinois), Randall Hughes (Illinois State Geological Survey), Kenneth Farnsworth (University of Illinois), and Sarah Wisseman (University of Illinois)

Sourcing Squier and Davis' Mound City Pipe Cache

Ohio has long been considered the center for the manufacture and distribution of the justly famed effigy pipes that serve as an important marker of the Hopewell tradition. Research by the Midwestern Archaeometric Working Group on the early Tremper pipe caches using PIMA and XRD technologies have cast doubt on this model. Here we continue that research by sourcing the stones used to manufacture the pipes recovered in the 1840s by Squier and Davis from Mound City. These pipes show a very different pattern of raw material use than those from the Tremper Mound.

Jason L. King (University of New Mexico) and Jane E. Buikstra (Arizona State University)

Rituals of Renewal in the Lower Illinois River Valley

Middle Woodland rituals of renewal were symbolically linked to liturgical sequences performed according to annual or supra-annual calendrics. Recent excavation at the Mound House site (11GE7), a Middle Woodland (150 BC - AD 250) floodplain mound group in the lower Illinois River Valley, has revealed evidence of pre-mound activity, prepared surfaces, ramp-building, and other structural elements defined by contrastive sediments. The depositional sequence of these elements and their constituent components are interpreted here in terms of symbolic referents that anchor the worldview of Middle Woodland peoples.

Mary L. Simon (ITARP) and Leighann Calentine (ITARP)

Middle Woodland Plant Use and Pottery in the Uplands of West Central Illinois

In this study, we compare Middle Woodland plant assemblages from sites in upland western Illinois, the lower Illinois River valley, and southern Illinois. This is of particular interest because the former yielded both Hopewell fine wares and locally produced ceramics stylistically characteristic of southern Illinois Crab Orchard wares. Assuming conservatism in subsistence, we predicted that plant assemblages would also more closely resemble those of southern Illinois. This was not the case. Assemblages were more like those found at lower Illinois River Valley sites. We suggest that this pattern reflects participation in Hopewell culture as well as simple availability.

Friday afternoon

Session 7: Van Cleve III

Symposium: Union Village Shaker Community Archaeology

Chair: Bruce Aument (Ohio Department of Transportation)

Bruce Aument (Ohio Department of Transportation)

Unearthing Shaker History at the North Family Lot, Union Village in Warren County, Ohio.

The ODOT safety project on SR 741 necessitates the data recovery of a portion of the North Family Lot, Union Village, a 19th century western Shaker community. The history of the transportation project, the location of the community, and the historic significance of the community provides an introductory background to a series of papers on the preliminary archival and archaeological results.

Duane Simpson (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

Integration of Geophysical Investigations and Archival Research at Site 33WA407, North Family Lot, of the Shaker Community at Union Village, Warren County, Ohio

This paper presents the results of geophysical investigations completed for the Ohio Department of Transportation at 33WA407, the North Family Lot of the Shaker community of Union Village, Warren County, Ohio. A total of 24 anomalies were identified across the survey area, representing the core of the potential cultural features that relate to the Shaker occupation. The results have identified a number of instances when archival documentation appears to be different than that noted in the ground. These results and their implications for future excavations are addressed, as well as a new innovative and proactive methodology used for investigating the site.

Andrew R. Sewell (Hardlines Design Company)

Archaeology in Wisdom's Paradise: A Preliminary Report on a Phase III Data Recovery Project at the North Family Lot of Union Village, a Shaker Community in Warren County, Ohio.

This paper presents a brief overview of the archaeological fieldwork performed at Shaker Site D/33WA407, the North Family Lot at Union Village, Ohio. Union Village was the largest Shaker community in Ohio and arguably the most important community in what was then the western frontier. The paper will discuss the preliminary results of fieldwork, which included the excavation of six Shaker-period structures, a well, a cistern, several pathways, and four large Shaker-period refuse pits. The artifact assemblage includes numerous examples of both commercially acquired ceramics and Shaker manufactured redware vessels, which were produced on site. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the research goals for the project.

Thomas Grooms (Ohio Historic Preservation Office)

Simplicity Comes in All Forms: The Shaker Smoking Pipe from Union Village, Ohio

Excavations of the North Family Lot of Union Village (33WA407) revealed structures and deposits related to the early craft industries of the Shaker residents. One such industry that manifested archaeologically was the production of smoking pipes. Pipes are known to have been manufactured for use and sale at other Shaker villages, but pipe production by Ohio-based Shakers has yet to be documented. Our excavations revealed hundreds of Shaker-made pipes exhibiting a redundancy in form but variation in paste. The paper will present this Union Village smoking pipe type, as well as, trace its origins, its importance

to the economy of Union Village, and its role in the social/religious life of the early Believers.

Andrew R. Sewell (Hardlines Design Company)

A Preliminary Shaker Brick Typology for Union Village, Warren County, Ohio

This paper will present the preliminary findings of research into constructing a brick typology for Shaker buildings at Union Village, Ohio, the central community of Shakers in the western states during the nineteenth century. The brick typology was constructed from brick samples recovered during a Phase III data recovery project at the North Family Lot located at Union Village (Site 33WA407). The Union Village typology will be compared to a typology constructed for South Union, a Shaker community located in Kentucky. Differences in brick typologies between Shaker sites may give insight into differing levels of adherence to the 1821 Shaker Millennial Laws.

Bruce Aument (Ohio Department of Transportation)

Preliminary Insights on Shaker Social Dynamics Reflected in Landscape Dynamics at Union Village in Warren County, Ohio.

The traditional static view of Shaker organization as an egalitarian commune of brothers and sisters purposefully removed from mainstream 19th century America is challenged. Cartographic sources, historic documents and archaeological excavation results from the North Family Lot, Union Village point towards social stratification and internal social tensions leading to periodic communal reorganization. Internal social dynamics promote more regular worldly (external) contact and interaction than previously understood. Western Shakers communities provide an alternative lifestyle for adapting to the changing 19th century American culture and actively participate in it.

Saturday morning

Session 8: Van Cleve I

**Symposium: The Ohio Archaeological Council Sponsored Symposium:
Current Research in Ohio Archaeology 2005**

**Organizer and Chair: Brian G. Redmond (Cleveland Museum of Natural
History)**

**Erica L. Cameron (The Mannik & Smith Group) and J. Ryan Duddleson
(The Mannik & Smith Group)**

***The Prehistoric Archaeological Record of Williams County, Ohio: A
Preliminary Investigation***

Changing environmental conditions influenced prehistoric settlement patterns across the Midwest region. Fluctuating lake levels and the Wisconsinan glaciation altered the landscape in northwestern Ohio, which is today characterized by end and ground moraines and the glacial lake plain. Williams County, located in the northwest corner of the state, is situated along the margin of the glacial lake plain and the Fort Wayne moraine. Archaeologists have done relatively little work in Williams County and have recorded fewer than 100 sites in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory. This paper analyzes all of the prehistoric sites that have been recorded in the county. We examined data including environmental setting, climate, and temporal period to characterize prehistoric settlement patterns in Williams County and the variables that may have influenced them.

**Linda Whitman (University of Akron) and Timothy Matney (University of
Akron)**

University of Akron Geophysical Survey in the Cuyahoga River Valley

This paper presents results of magnetic gradiometry and electrical resistance surveys at six archaeological sites within or immediately adjacent to the Cuyahoga River valley in northeastern Ohio. Two of these sites are historic, dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries; one is a prehistoric (Hopewell) burial mound; three are prehistoric occupation sites (Whittlesey, Hopewell, Late Woodland). After describing the methods and results from each survey, we assess the usefulness and limitations of these geophysical techniques for conducting archaeological research into the prehistoric and historic periods, as well as our experiences in teaching archaeological geophysics in northeastern Ohio.

Kevin Schwarz (ASC Group, Inc.), Jeffrey Weinberger (ASC Group, Inc.) and Jarrod Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants, Ltd.)
Ground Truth: Archaeological and Site Structure Implications for Recent Field Verification of Magnetic Surveys of Ohio Archaic and Woodland Sites

Recent archaeological assessments of several prehistoric sites by ASC Group, Inc. and Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants, Ltd. have led to an enhanced understanding of site structure and the relationship between plow zone artifact distributions and subsurface features at a Late Archaic site and two multi-component sites in Ohio. These assessments have utilized magnetic survey to detect cultural features, followed up by focused ground-truthing excavations. This paper explores how these focused excavations, aided by geophysical survey, resulted in better interpretations of the natural and cultural transformations of site structure and of the occupations of these upland campsites.

Kevin Nolan (Kent State University)

The Ohio Hopewell Blade Industry at the Turner Workshop

The Turner workshop is one of a growing number of blade-making sites associated with the major Hopewell earthwork complexes of the Ohio Valley. Blademaking is a potential context for craft specialization. Yerkes recently has suggested that craft specialization be viewed as a continuum with a range of levels of intensified production. This paper examines variability among continuous attributes and manufacturing error rates for a large sample of blades and blade-cores from the Turner Workshop and subsequently compares the results with similar data from other blade industries to ascertain the position on the specialization continuum of the Ohio Hopewell blade industry.

Paul J. Pacheco (SUNY Geneseo), Jarrod Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants, Ltd.), and Dee Anne Wymer (Bloomsburg University)

Investigating Ohio Hopewell Settlement Patterns in Central Ohio: Archaeology at Brown's Bottom #1 (33Ro21)

In this paper we present the preliminary results of our 2005 archaeological research at the Brown's Bottom #1 (33Ro21) site, located on the Harness farm in Liberty Twp, Ross County, Ohio. This site, tested by Prufer in 1963, represents a classic Ohio Hopewell domestic settlement. Our efforts represent a pilot study aimed at securing NSF funds to conduct more extensive settlement pattern research in the Central Scioto region. The research at Brown's Bottom #1 included GPS surface survey, magnetometry, and block excavations. Results include evidence of an Ohio Hopewell structure (the first of its kind in Ross Co.) and associated pit features.

Robert A. Genheimer (Cincinnati Museum Center)

Millions and Millions of Flakes: Preliminary Results from The Barnyard Site, Stubbs Earthwork Complex

The Barnyard Site, an outlier of the Hopewell-age Stubbs Earthwork in southwest Ohio, has proven to be one of the densest Hopewell lithic sites in America. Estimates from controlled surface collections and soil samples taken from a 0.1 hectare cultivated segment of the site suggest that between 8 and 12 million lithic reduction flakes are present. Nearly all flakes are exotic to the area, and more than a dozen flint and material sources have been tentatively identified from areas as diverse as Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and Wyoming. Obsidian and quartz are of particular interest since reduction waste from either is extremely rare in Ohio. Plow zone removal above the densest portion of the site revealed the presence of four or more structures, including one that is clearly rectangular in outline.

Frank L. Cowan (F. Cowan & Associates)

Black and White and Buried All Over

Ohio is renowned for the many obsidian Hopewell bifaces recovered from ritually buried deposits. The obsidian bifaces are of distinctively Hopewellian forms and appear to have been produced in Ohio. Yet, where exactly were they made, and where are all the resulting flakes? Although far less numerous than obsidian bifaces, Hopewell crystal quartz bifaces are more ubiquitous and pose the same problem. The Koenig Quartz Deposit, adjacent the Stubbs Earthworks, indicates that obsidian and quartz were thought of, handled, and disposed of in ways fundamentally different from other non-local and exotic chipped stone materials.

Ted S. Sunderhaus (Cincinnati Museum Center)

Closer Look at Ceramic Variability at the Stubbs Earthworks Complex

This paper uses Middle Woodland ceramics from the Great Miami and Little Miami River valleys of southwestern Ohio to provisionally define regionally based micro-style zones. Strongly patterned differences in pottery tempering habits between river valleys provide a warrant for differentiating local and non-local pottery at sites clustered around individual earthworks. Ceramics from sites associated with the geometric Stubbs Earthworks in Warren County, Ohio suggest that people and pots from multiple micro-style zones routinely traveled to and stayed at the earthwork complex.

Staci Spertzel (Ohio University)

Late Woodland Hunting Patterns: Evidence from Facing Monday Creek Rockshelter (33Ho414), Southeastern Ohio

Intensified use of southeastern Ohio rockshelter environments during the Late Woodland is significant to resource procurement strategies of the upland environment. Evidence from Facing Monday Creek Rockshelter is synthesized with comparative research to delineate broad cultural patterns in which rockshelters served as specialized task localities. A pattern includes intermittent seasonal exploitation by small hunting parties or task groups in search of target resources at known locations. It is hypothesized that during the Late Woodland, aggregation to larger residential settlements within the broad alluvial valleys resulted in an increased distance to upland settings initiating a site function for rockshelters as temporary hunting stations.

David M. Stothers (University of Toledo) and George B. DeMuth (Sandusky Bay Chapter, Archaeological Society of Ohio)

Current Research in the Lower Huron River Valley of Northcentral Ohio: Taylor Mortuary Site (33Er3)

The Taylor site (33Er3) is located a few miles south of Lake Erie along the bluffs overlooking the Huron River in northcentral Ohio. Beginning with Emerson Greenman's archaeological testing of the site in 1930, and followed by extensive scientific excavations beginning in 1992 by the Sandusky Bay chapter of A.S.O., new insights and knowledge about prehistoric Sandusky (Aictaeronon) tribal origins and development have emerged. In addition, a complete 1830's Euro-american cabin floor was uncovered which has been positively linked to the early pioneer William Pollack through cartographic and archival documentation.

Matthew P. Purtill (Gray and Pape, Inc.)

Alive and Kicking: New Excavation Data from the Late Prehistoric Madisonville Village and Cemetery Site (33Ha36), Southwestern Ohio

Although long recognized as one of the preeminent archaeological sites in the Midwest, many archaeologists presume that the Madisonville site (33Ha36) was "excavated out of existence" around the turn of the century by associates of the Peabody Museum. Non-Section 106 excavation between 1999 and 2005 by Gray & Pape, a Cincinnati-based consulting firm, are revealing that significant sections of the site are intact and retain considerable research value. Preliminary project results are presented, including attempts at correlating the modern excavations with previous work. Methodological problems associated with determining which features were previously excavated are also considered.

Brian G. Redmond (Cleveland Museum of Natural History)

Saving the Danbury Site (33Ot16): Investigation of Woodland to Late Prehistoric Settlement and Mortuary Behavior Along the Lake Erie Shore

Recent salvage excavations at the Danbury site (33Ot16) in northcentral Ohio have yielded the remains of a multi-component, prehistoric settlement and mortuary area. Habitation zones are represented by post mold configurations as well as cooking and storage pits which date to Early Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Prehistoric time periods. The 24 burial features documented to-date include primary and secondary interments which range in age from the Early Woodland to Late Prehistoric periods. Of particular significance is the discovery of one multiple burial that contained two whelk shell (*Busycon* sp.) pendants. These artifacts document participation in a long-distance exchange/interaction network with the Southeast.

Carrie E. Sowden (Peachman Lake Erie Shipwreck Research Center, Great Lakes Historical Society)

The Dundee: An Interim Report

Shipwreck archaeology is an underdeveloped discipline in Ohio. However, there are a few groups that are trying to make a difference and create a knowledge base for interested parties. Two of these groups, the Maritime Archaeological Survey Team and the Great Lakes Historical Society, have been surveying wrecks in Lake Erie waters for 8 years. During the summer of 2005, the two groups took on their most ambitious project to date. The schooner *Dundee* sank in a horrific storm on September 11, 1900. This paper will outline the ongoing work, the procedures, as well as our results and how they are improving awareness of Ohio's submerged cultural heritage.

Saturday morning

Session 9: Van Cleve II

Upper Great Lakes Prehistory Contributed Papers

Chair: Duane Esarey (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

Bradley Ensor (Eastern Michigan University)

A CRM-Oriented Field School: Phase I and Phase II Investigations at the Lower Huron Metro Park, Michigan

The Eastern Michigan University Archaeology Field School was specifically designed to better prepare students for Cultural Resource Management archaeology, to refine the culture history of the Lower Huron River Valley, and to provide a comprehensive cultural resources inventory for the Lower Huron Metropark, Wayne County, Michigan. The field school included a Phase I survey,

a Phase II testing program, and laboratory artifact processing and analyses, This presentation describes the results of the survey and test excavations and discusses the outcomes in student preparation for Cultural Resource Management.

Daniel M. Winkler (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee) and Brian D. Nicholls (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee)

Lithic Resource Availability and Use on the Door Peninsula of Northeastern Wisconsin

Two varieties of lithic materials outcrop on the Door Peninsula in northeastern Wisconsin; Silurian and Maquoketa cherts. These materials and their outcrop locations are described and discussed in relation to regional geology. The lithic materials recovered at excavated sites on the peninsula are examined to identify geographic and temporal patterns in the use of these and other lithic materials.

Jay Toth (Ho-Chunk Nation)

Mound Preservation and Maintenance

In Wisconsin, mounds are minimally protected by excavation and looters but now face destruction by neglect and natural environmental forces. The sheer existence of ancient earth works to exist in the Midwest suggest that human intervention was necessary both during construction and there after. Within the state boundaries of Wisconsin, there once were 45,000 mounds. Today only approximately 4,000 still exists. These remaining mounds are a national and state historic treasure that is uniquely truly American. Yet when one travels the state neglect and indifference seems to be the standard that most threatens these remaining mounds. The Native people who resided within Wisconsin had practice environmental land management through burning off the land. This burning prevented forest growth from over taking the land and provided a protective cover of grass on these ancient cemeteries and religious expressions. The Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Historic Preservation has embarked on re-teaching the need for preservation of the mounds by using old and new techniques of environmental land practices.

John Norder (Michigan State University)

Landscape Marking and Social Organization in Woodland Period NW Ontario

The study of rock art in NW Ontario through an examination of information content and landscape placement provides clues to the ways that Woodland peoples interacted with each other. A survey conducted during the summer of 2005 suggests that rock art sites served as a means of facilitating population

movements by their limited placement. Sites in the central study area tend to be placed in visible locations along particular lines of travel through watersheds. However, in an area to the east of the study region, this pattern does not appear to hold. This paper will discuss some of the possibilities for the disparities in these patterns and directions for future research.

Stephen Wagner (CEMML/Fort McCoy)

Mobility and Resources Procurement in the Headwaters: Campsites in the Northern Driftless Area, Wisconsin

In 2004, additional excavation was conducted on a series of overlapping campsites located in northern Monroe County, Wisconsin. Found at the marshy headwaters of Ranch Creek, which eventually drains into the Black River, these campsites are associated with Middle Archaic through Late Woodland occupations. This paper will review the results of this limited excavation and explore the possible implications towards mobility and resource procurement in the northern driftless area.

Troy Ferone (Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States)

Terminal Woodland Copper Procurement in the Southern Lake Superior Basin: A View from the Ontonagon River Watershed

Archaeologists have long suspected that naturally displaced (secondary) copper deposits played a role in the prehistoric acquisition of copper throughout the Upper Great Lakes. However, the scale, intensity, cultural and temporal signature of a procurement strategy focused on secondary deposits is underrepresented in the archaeological record. Excavations at site 200N209 revealed a prehistoric copper quarry and habitation site located along the East Branch Ontonagon River in Michigan's western Upper Peninsula. The evidence suggests a procurement strategy focused on secondary copper deposits that functioned within the context of the Terminal Woodland "Lakes Phase" in the southern Lake Superior basin.

Jubin Cheruvelil (Michigan State University)

Ritual Behavior Material Dynamics Among the Western Wisconsin Oneota

Societal rituals such as feasting encompass and respond to many different facets of life including the economic, social and ideological. In addition, rituals can be the context in which community level social actions take place. Therefore, this study explores ritual among Western Wisconsin Oneota communities in the Lacrosse locality. To examine the roles of rituals, a comparative temporal and ceramic morphological and stylistic analysis of two proximate areas of the

Tremaine complex was carried out. The results suggest that the two areas had morphological and stylistic differences in a contemporaneous context. These differences highlight the multifunctional roles that ritual plays, allowing Oneota communities to be internally cohesive and flexible in their reactions to external pressures.

Kathleen Foley Winkler (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee)

Oneota Nutrition and Dental Pathology

Dental pathological conditions, such as caries and enamel hypoplasias, are oftentimes associated with malnutrition and disease. An analysis of the dentition from human remains from three Developmental Horizon Oneota sites in eastern Wisconsin, the Walker-Hooper, Pipe, and Crescent Bay Hunt Club is presented. This information is examined in light of subsistence data from the three sites and lends insights into the social and political atmosphere of the region during this time.

Duane Esarey (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

Paleography des Indes: An Overview of the Codex Canadiensis

Ethnohistorians and archaeologists in North America make frequent use of animals, plants, and human subjects depicted in the ca. 300 hundred-year-old folio "Les Raretés des Indes" (a.k.a. Codex Canadiensis). Now resident at the Gilcrease Institute, the manuscript folio contains 180 drawings attributed by Baron Marc de Villiers to Charles Becart de Granville following its discovery less than a century ago in Paris. In recent decades the author has been firmly identified as the Jesuit Louis Nicolas, who served in New France prior to 1675. This presentation discusses the details of Louis' service and the apparent intended purpose of the folio.

Saturday morning

Session 10: Van Cleve III

Symposium: The Archaeology of Nationalism

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Robert Chidester (University of Michigan) and Jeremy Freeman (Ball State University)

Robert Chidester (University of Michigan) and Jeremy Freeman (Ball State University)

A Prospectus for the Archaeology of Nationalism

Archaeologists have often studied the effects of nationalistic ideologies on the interpretation of archaeological remains. However, few archaeologists have attempted to study the phenomenon of nationalism through the material remains

of the past. In this introduction we will briefly outline the extremely prolific scholarly literature on nationalism, which has mostly been produced by historians and cultural anthropologists; we will offer some ideas on how archaeologists can look for the effects of nationalistic ideologies on individual and group behavior in the ground; and we will introduce the three case studies that will be presented in this session.

Robert Chidester (University of Michigan)

Nationalism and Ceramic Consumption Patterns: A Case Study from Northwest Ohio

Fort Miamis was a British fort located in present-day Maumee, Ohio and occupied from 1794 to 1798. Fort Meigs was an American fort located in adjacent Perrysburg and occupied from 1813 to 1815. A comparative analysis of the ceramic assemblages from these two sites was undertaken, and it was hypothesized that differing national ideologies would lead to identifiable differences in the patterns of ceramic consumption and use between the two sites. The results of the analysis, however, indicate that such patterns might not be useful indicators of cultural differences based on national ideologies

Jeremy Freeman (Ball State University)

Southern Nationalism and the Creation of the Confederate Ideology

At the outset of the Civil War, a nationalistic movement was undertaken to create a Confederate national identity. The national definition comprised a redefinition of self-identity that used elements recognizable by the Southern people and created a common ground with which they could all identify. The creation of national identity comprised a negotiation of these elements between the Southern elite class and the non-slave-holding class. This negotiation was necessary in order to amalgamate all Southern people under a single banner. Although the elements used to define the Southern people may not have been authentic outtakes from a common heritage, they were used and redefined as cultural elements creating a common ideology.

Marie-Lorraine Pipes (Zooarchaeologist, Consultant)

The Remains of the Day: Faunal Remains as Evidence of Public Ceremonies and the Creation of National Identity

At the end of the Revolutionary War the ruling elite of the United States realized that the newly formed country's chances of succeeding depended greatly on their ability to create a sense of nationalism in the former colonists. In order to do this they sprinkled the calendar year with days of national celebration. Days of celebration were designed to nourish the spirit and the body by including

speeches, parades and great feasts, and by making all feel welcome. This paper examines faunal evidence from Manhattan which was generated by great feasts at the turn of the nineteenth century and considers the social events and players of the time.

Saturday morning

Session 11: Van Cleve IV

Symposium: The Upper Mississippian Fortified Village at the Hoxie Farm Site

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Douglas Jackson (ITARP, University of Illinois) and Thomas Emerson (University of Illinois)

Douglas K. Jackson (ITARP, University of Illinois)

Introduction to the ITARP Investigations at the Hoxie Farm Site and the Fortified Village Community

ITARP recently completed large-scale investigations at the Hoxie Farm site in the wake of proposed alterations to the Interstate 80/294 corridor in south suburban Chicago. Extensive evidence of multiple Upper Mississippian occupations was encountered, including a segment of a spatially segregated, fourteenth century, late Fisher phase, fortified village. Excavation, geophysical and soil probe investigation data indicate this village encompassed approximately 4 ha. The focus of this paper will be on this village, with discussion centering on the numerous basin structures, the fortification features, and aspects of the overall organization of this unique and important village.

Kjersti Emerson (ITARP, University of Illinois) and Thomas Emerson (ITARP, University of Illinois)

Conceptualizing a Late Fisher Phase Ceramic Assemblage: The Evidence from the Hoxie Farm Fortified Village

While the general pattern of Fisher Phase ceramic development is known, the details have been less clear because of a past dependence on poorly contextualized collections. The vessels and rims from the 14th century occupation of the Fortified Village provide the first glimpse of an intact Late Fisher ceramic assemblage. The assemblage is typified by medium-sized, cordmarked jars decorated by continuous panels of nested lines and/or chevrons creating rectilinear designs on the shoulders. In the context of the larger collection of midden ceramics, the Hoxie Site provides new insights into Upper Mississippian ceramic evolution.

Madeleine Evans (ITARP)

Profile of an Upper Mississippian Village Lithic Assemblage from Hoxie Farm

The lithic assemblage from the Hoxie Farm fortified village is full of familiar items, typical of Late Prehistoric sites in the area. From arrowpoints to disk pipes, the artifacts testify to a connection with the broader Upper Mississippian/Oneota life-ways. The importance of the assemblage lies in its association with a component of contextual integrity that is uncommon in northeastern Illinois. We will offer a profile of the assemblage and examine patterns of material distribution. The extent to which these patterns are or are not consistent with broad trends in feature configuration will be discussed.

Kathryn Egan-Bruhy (CCRG, Inc.)

Floral Analysis of the Hoxie Farm Site and the Fortified Village Community

Analysis of floral remains from the multiple Upper Mississippian components at the Hoxie Farm site will be reviewed with particular emphasis on the late Fisher phase, fortified village component. The intrasite analysis will address temporal, spatial, and functional variations. The inter-site analysis will consider differences in similarities between the Fisher component of the Hoxie assemblage and Langford and Huber assemblages from other sites in the area.

Saturday afternoon

Session 12: Van Cleve I

Special Paper

Christopher Carr (Arizona State University)

Scioto Hopewell Sociopolitical and Ritual Organization: A Detailed Reconstruction

The details of Scioto Hopewell sociopolitical and ritual organization and its history of change are presented, based primarily on a regional-scale mortuary analysis of 750+ burials from 50+ mounds. The study reveals a fairly flat, horizontally organized sociopolitical-ritual system, which richly interwove the small, spatially dispersed households in the Scioto-Paint Creek area: a diversity of complementary leadership positions, each usually recruited from multiple clans, not centralized, and only moderately institutionalized; clans that were nonlocalized, interdispersed, and crosscut communities, and that complemented each other in the important social roles that they filled; sodalities and ceremonial societies that had members from multiple clans and communities and that crosscut each other; and communities tied closely together by a spiritual-ritual

alliance. Changes over time in the diversification of leadership roles and in the number and kinds of sodalities are documented.

Saturday afternoon

Session 13: Van Cleve II

Symposium: Troweling into the 21st Century: Current Research in Michigan Archaeology

Organizers and Co-Chairs: Jon Carroll (Michigan State University) and Donald Gaff (Grand Valley State University)

Dillon Carr (Michigan State University)

Current Research Problems in the Identification of Paleoindian Sites in the Upper Great Lakes

The occurrence of Hixton Silicified Sandstone (HSS) on archaeological sites in Michigan's Upper Peninsula is often used to establish the presence of Paleoindian components at sites. However, the applicability of using HSS in this manner has never been formally evaluated. This paper examines the structure of lithic technology at seventeen sites in the Deer Lake Basin. Analysis indicates that significant differences exist between sites possessing HSS when contrasted to sites where the material is absent. It is suggested here that variation is only minimally related to differences in site function. The implication is that HSS may in fact serve as a suitable temporal marker warranting further evaluation of sites as being Paleoindian in age.

Maria Raviele (Michigan State University)

Investigations at the Nipissing 2 Terrace Site, Atrim County, Michigan

The Michigan State University field school conducted a five week excavation during the summer of 2004 at the Nipissing 2 Terrace site in Antrim County, Michigan. This site, located just three miles south of the Norwood chert quarry, produced large quantities of chert debitage and a number of bifaces. Comparisons with materials from the Eastport site will be made in order to provide a better understanding of the Late Archaic period of northern Michigan.

Janet Brashler (Grand Valley State University)

Applying New and Old Technology to Old Problems: Style, Function and Technology in West Michigan Prehistoric Ceramics

Ceramics, more than any other category of material culture, provide information on pre-contact societies including spatial-temporal distributions of groups, exchange, social or "ethnic identity," culture change, and indirectly through residue analysis, subsistence and diet. In recent applications, new technology

such as INAA, and older but underutilized technology such as petrography enhance ceramic analyses and enrich understanding of prehistoric cultural dynamics in west Michigan. This paper briefly describes several applications of these technologies to the analysis of Early, Middle and Late Woodland ceramics from western Michigan and includes both successes and cautionary tales.

Jon Carroll (Michigan State University)

Late Woodland Social Dynamics in Michigan's Saginaw Valley

The Saginaw Valley has been the subject of a great deal of archaeological investigation in recent years. These investigations have allowed researchers to develop a fundamental understanding of the relationships between prehistoric Native Americans and their environment. However, the nature of prehistoric social dynamics in the Saginaw Valley is not particularly well understood. This paper discusses potential solutions for modeling social dynamics in the Saginaw Valley during the Late Woodland period (A.D. 500- A.D. 1650).

Donald Gaff (Grand Valley State University)

Late Prehistoric Cultural Identity and Affiliation: A Review of the Evidence from Southern Lake Michigan

The cultural affiliation of Late Prehistoric complexes around southern Lake Michigan has been the subject of debate in Midwestern archaeology for several decades. In particular, the Huber and Berrien phases have been associated with various historic Native American groups. This paper reviews the history of assigning cultural affiliation in the region and examines some of the different scenarios that identify particular archaeological cultures with historically known Native American groups. The focus will be on assumptions underlying claims of association and how those assumptions have influenced assessments of affiliation.

Lisa Marie Malischke (Western Michigan University) and Michael Nassaney (Western Michigan University)

Glass Trade Beads as Commodities at Fort Saint Joseph, Niles, Michigan

Fort Saint Joseph, an 18th century trading post in Niles, Michigan, was the site of intercultural exchange in the French effort to maintain amicable relations with their Native allies. Among the objects exchanged were glass beads, which make up a large portion of the Fort St. Joseph artifacts. Past researchers have used trade beads as chronological markers. Beads were also commodities that changed in regard to European supply and Native demand. Analysis of the Fort St. Joseph beads can provide insight into the social, political, and economic forces that contributed to material culture change.

Jodie O’Gorman (Michigan State University)

Archaeology of Saints’ Rest Dormitory

Michigan State University's humble beginnings were explored during the summer of 2005 through the excavation of Saints' Rest, the institution's first boarding house. Home to the earliest students, who were experiencing the application of a new philosophy in higher education, Saints' Rest was in use from 1856 to 1876 when it was destroyed by fire. In this paper we present our preliminary findings and offer commentary on the role of community archaeology within an academic research institution.

Meghan Howey (University of Michigan)

Life in Uninvestigated Places: Recent Research in North Central Michigan

Recent research in North-Central Michigan has revealed a broad picture of the social and economic organization in this interior portion of the State, a region often viewed as marginal and primarily vacant. Work at four sites in Missaukee and Roscommon County representing three different scales of community interaction and activity has demonstrated that Native American communities had a long engagement with this interior region that spanned from the Archaic through the Historic period. The results of five seasons of field work will be summarized and the contributions to and the implications for archaeology in Michigan will be presented.

Saturday afternoon

Session 14: Van Cleve I

Midwest Prehistory Contributed Papers II

Chair: Kevin Mohny (Monroe County Community College)

Kevin Mohny (Monroe County Community College)

A Review of Utilized Flakes in the Ethnographic Literature with Implications of Archaeology

Lithic debitage is one of the most ubiquitous artifact classes recovered from archaeological sites. When examining debitage, archaeologists often report use-related damage to the edges of these flakes. Many assume that "utilized" flakes represent hand-held "expedient" tools. However, a review of the ethnographic literature suggests that at least some of these flakes were likely hafted. This paper reviews the ethnographic literature on flake usage and suggests that archaeologists consider the possibility that some flakes were employed as portions of composite tools.

James Collins (University of Iowa)

Circular Reasoning: A Search for Meaning in Annular Stamped Pottery

Annular stamped pottery is found uncommonly over a wide geographic area of the Midwest. Although appearing most frequently in early Havana contexts, circular stamps also occur on ceramics from later prehistoric periods. My interest in this motif was stimulated by recovery of a type specimen, radiocarbon dated to cal. B.C. 128, from the Dolomite Ridge site near Dubuque, Iowa. Recent contemplation of possible meanings for this decoration suggests an iconographic relationship with spiritual rituals of supplication, transition, and transformation among a variety of Native American groups. Archaeologists might profitably seek other physical evidence of such rites whenever encountering these ceramics.

Amy Marquard (Iowa Archaeology Society/Mediapolis High School)

Experimental Archaeology: Breaking Strength and Porosity of Prehistoric Ceramic Reproductions Phases

This experiment tested the effects of temper on breaking strength, porosity and microscopic analysis of Native American ceramics. Six tempers and four clays were used to make 1,008 samples. To test for breaking strength, a 4-point breaking strength test machine was used. To test for porosity, samples were dehydrated then submerged in boiling water. Analysis of microscopic compounds was done using Raman Spectroscopy. It was concluded that temper is not chosen strictly for its strength or porosity. Other factors could have-influenced temper selection. The breaking strength and porosity are complex functions of clay and temper.

Kari Waters (University of Indianapolis)

Woodland Ridge: Evidence of Interpersonal Conflict in Late Prehistoric Indiana

The record of interpersonal violence among Native American people of the Late Woodland/Early Mississippian periods in Indiana is relatively modest. The Woodland Ridge cemetery from northern Indiana, however, indicates at least some level of conflict. Osteological evidence comes from two multiple interments. One of these includes an individual with a projectile point imbedded in a vertebra. The other burial contains at least three individuals with scalping cut marks. All told, 21% of the 19 people in the cemetery have some evidence of trauma. The cemetery consists of several multiple burials, but only two have individuals bearing signs of conflict.

John P. Hart (New York State Museum), John P. Nass (California University of Pennsylvania), and Bernard Means (Arizona State University)

Monongahela Subsistence-Settlement Change?

The Late Prehistoric Monongahela tradition subsistence and settlement trait changes are most often interpreted to have occurred at the boundaries of its three time periods. An accumulation of data now allows for statistical analysis of these posited changes. The results do not support the proposed subsistence and settlement pattern shifts at time period boundaries. Rather, the results support the position of continuous variation in the settlement and subsistence traits through the entire sequence with no evidence of regional uniformity.

David Pollack (Kentucky Heritage Council/Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and A. Gwynn Henderson (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Protohistoric Fort Ancient Mortuary Practices in Northern Kentucky

Excavation of a protohistoric (AD. 1550-1630) Fort Ancient cemetery within the Petersburg site (15Be6) in Boone County, Kentucky documented 37 individuals, most of whom were adult males. Although several were interred in stone box graves, these investigations documented variation in burial treatment. Status differences are reflected in the types of burial goods placed with the dead, such as stone pipes, shell beads, copper/brass beads/clips, and a barred copper gorget. A comparison between the Petersburg burials and those documented at contemporary Fort Ancient sites can shed light on protohistoric middle Ohio Valley mortuary patterns.

Fred Finney (Upper Midwest Archaeology) and Donald L. Johnson

What Did Theodore H. Lewis See At Harpers Ferry Iowa in 1884?

Theodore H. Lewis reported 900 mounds at Harpers Ferry, Iowa, in 1884. This total represents the largest mound group by count in North America. This observation was not repeated by subsequent visitors who reported no more than 22 mounds. Lewis is justly considered a first rate field archaeologist and later investigators have speculated about Harpers Ferry. Lewis did not substantiate his earlier claim during an 1894 visit. This paper discusses noncultural phenomena that may have existed in 1884. We suggest that mima mounds are the most likely cause of the archaeological illusion known as the Harpers Ferry Great Group (13AM79).

Saturday afternoon

Session 15: Van Cleve III

Symposium: Recent Historic Archaeology Research in the Midwest

Organizer and Chair: Christina Blanch (Ball State University)

Amy Favret (Ball State University)

The Bioarchaeology of Children's Health in Antebellum Kentucky: The Old Frankfort Cemetery

The Old Frankfort Cemetery is located in downtown Frankfort, Kentucky. Records indicate that this cemetery may have been the first in use in Frankfort first being used as a general burial ground for the city in the early 1800s. Subsequent development of the site through out the 19th and 20th centuries effectively removed the cemetery from the landscape and public memory. This amnesia was compounded by the social status of those interred at the Old Frankfort Cemetery. In this paper political and economic conditions during the 19th century that affected health conditions will be examined through documentation of immature skeletal.

Jennifer Wyatt (Ball State University)

From Collectors to Proposals: A Background of the Patty Ann Farms Site

The Patty Ann Farms site, in northeastern Hamilton County Indiana, has long been known by collectors as a good place to "hunt *for* arrow heads." My parents bought the land several years ago and my father began to collect points and fragments from a small four-acre area. I have looked at his collection and identified many of them. This site is unique because the lithic profile represents almost every period from Paleo Indian through Late Woodland. I plan to introduce this site through background research, identified projectile points and plans for future investigation

Christa Barleben (Ball State University)

Historic Canals of Indiana

Indiana's position as an inland state had left its economy to be solely based on its ability to transport goods to the major trade routes of the Midwest. Indiana's state government quickly realized the state's natural waterways and how they could be of use. The natural waterways and manmade canals opened the state to the major trade routes that turn the state's economy from subsistence to commercial use. In this presentation, I will discuss the short lived Indiana canals that helped to overcome transportation problems. The canals, however, bowed to the forces of Mother Nature, and railroads prevailed.

Jamie Whitaker (Ball State University)

The Historic Contents and Archaeology of African American Cemeteries

Archaeological material from early African American cemeteries can yield a vast amount of information. Grave goods are evidence that certain West African burial traditions persisted over the years and provide knowledge regarding health conditions, life ways, and labor environments. In this presentation artifacts and skeletal material from various sites indicate that African folk beliefs sustained in both the North and South of the United States. By studying the contents of cemeteries it is also possible to gather information concerning the health and life styles of historic African American populations and the physical stress and average ages of death

Christina Blanch (Ball State University)

Victorian Meanings and Motivations in the Midwest

The Victorian Period in America was marked by rapid social change, growing industrialization and the transformation of gender roles. These changes created an expanded middle-class in communities across America. For the middle class the home was a sanctuary and Victorian women were expected to devote themselves to the home and family. Thus began the "cult of domesticity". This presentation explores the influence of gender roles in 19th century Indiana. It will examine a Victorian house museum in Indiana, the Moore-Youse house, as a microcosm of Victorian ideology and material culture, utilizing the methods of historical archaeology and ethnohistory.

Jessica Macke (Ball State University)

19th Century Death Rituals – Social Cemetery Stones

Death is something that awaits all living things. Not only must we learn to accept death on an individual basis, but we must deal with death culturally and religiously. From the beginning of time, each generation, society, and culture has placed different values and taboos around the concept of death. This paper focuses on the death rituals of the 19th century with an emphasis on cemetery stones from three 19th century family groups.

David T. Pletcher (Ball State University)

Class Struggle in Midwest

Class analysis draws on the theory traditions of Marx and Weber to understand the structure of the American society. Class analyses involve theoretical and empirical studies of class process, class structure, and class formation. In this paper I will examine how this class struggle can be seen in the material cultural of midwesterners of the 19th century. I will focus on various aspects of class

analysis, particularly illuminating the intersections of race, class, and gender, and the ongoing formation of the United States' middle class.

Michael Strezewski (Indiana University - Purdue University Ft. Wayne)
Investigation at Kethtippecanunk, a Late Eighteenth Century French and Indian Town in Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Kethtippecanunk (12-T-59) was burned by the U.S. Army in 1791 as part of General Scott's punitive expedition against the Native American inhabitants of the Wabash valley. Recent work by the IPFW Archaeological Survey has focused on relocating the site, determining its extents, and evaluating the integrity of the remains. Investigations consisted of extensive geophysical survey and small-scale test excavations. The probable remains of at least one French *poteaux en terre* structure were located and additional intact structures are likely. Despite their known presence at the site, the archaeological presence of historic Native American peoples has proven more difficult to identify.

Poster Session 1

Friday morning

8:00AM – 12:00 PM

Robert McCullough (Indiana University - Purdue University Ft. Wayne)
and Andrew White (Indiana University - Purdue University Ft. Wayne)
Overview of Research Experiences for Undergraduates in Geophysical Survey at Strawtown Koteewi Park

The Strawtown Koteewi Park in Hamilton County in central Indiana has a rich inventory of Late Prehistoric sites, including a large stockaded village and surrounding settlements of Western Basin peoples, evidence of Oneota occupations, and the Strawtown Enclosure, which is a Fort Ancient/Oliver phase village. Archaeological investigations have been ongoing at the park since 2001 and have included geophysical survey since 2003. In 2005, the National Science Foundation funded a program of undergraduate student research at the park through Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne to continue these investigations using a variety of geophysical survey techniques.

Kevin Foster (Ball State University)

Resistivity in 3D

A three-dimensional representation of resistivity data from a 10 by 24m grid within the Strawtown enclosure is compared to features and stratigraphy from a previous excavation within the survey grid. Resistivity data taken at sequential probe spacings starting at 25cm and proceeding in 25cm increments are used to

create a three-dimensional dataset using AutoCAD. Resistivity data modeled in three-dimensional space are then compared to the excavations data, testing the practicality and accuracy of the three dimensional model.

Scott Hipskind (Indiana University - Purdue University Ft. Wayne)
Geophysical Exploration of Site 12H1052

The purpose of this study is to more clearly define the cultural relationship of site 12H1052 to adjacent sites through geophysical investigation. 12H1052 is situated immediately outside the Strawtown Enclosure, and historic accounts about the deposits on it differ. The site was first investigated by screened shovel test probes, and limited hand and machine excavations were conducted in 2003 that uncovered two features of unknown cultural affiliation. Magnetic and resistance surveys were used to map anomalies on 12H1052, and excavation of a sample of these anomalies will provide information on the prehistoric use of the area.

Ashley Holmes (Butler University)
Using Magnetometry Data to Identify Stockade Locations

In 2004, two parallel lines of postholes were excavated at 12H3. The posts seem to be part of a stockade and were located within a large, linear anomaly that appeared in resistivity, ground penetrating and gradiometer data. These geophysical anomalies could be caused by natural variances in gravel depth, but the presence of the postholes strongly suggests that the linear anomaly may have been caused, directly or indirectly, by the presence of a stockade wall. Once the apparent correlation between magnetic anomalies and some of the largest postholes is quantified, that correlation can be used to predict the locations of similar posts and lines of posts elsewhere.

Mariah Yager (Indiana University - Purdue University Ft. Wayne)
Ground Penetrating Radar as a Tool for Shallow, High Resolution Subsurface Mapping

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) is used most commonly for wide-area, rapid “coarse” subsurface mapping. The usefulness of GPR as a tool to map small, shallow features has yet to be thoroughly studied. Using a GSSI SIR-3000 with a 400 MHz antenna, data were collected over an area of known, high density magnetic anomalies at 12H3. The outlines of discrete pit features are visible in time slices created using 10cm transect spacing. Slices created using wider transect spacing were less successful at delineating these same anomalies.

Tom A. DeCola (Indiana University – Northwest)

Spatial Distribution of Pit Features at 12H1057, a Late Prehistoric Oneota Occupation Located on the White River, Hamilton County, Central Indiana

In 1003, a small late prehistoric Oneota site (12H1057) was mechanically trenched to determine the archaeological deposition. The site is located on an elevated terrace along the White River, Hamilton County, central Indiana. The trenching activities discovered multiple pit features with associated diagnostic shell-tempered Oneota-like anomalies. These anomalies were classified and interpreted. Spatial distribution, from the features located at 12H1057 by remote sensing and mechanical trenching, is compared to that at larger excavated Oneota sites, in an effort to understand the function of this smaller satellite settlement.

Cherlyn A. Clark (University of Kentucky)

Comparing the Accuracy of Three-Dimensional Resistivity Data to Ground-Penetrating Radar in Mapping Large Subsurface Features

Both resistivity and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) use contrasts in the electrical properties of sediments to map the location of subsurface anomalies. Resistivity data are traditionally viewed in two-dimensions, while GPR data are typically analyzed in three-dimensions. With the program AUTOCAD, two-dimensional resistivity data may be manipulated to become three-dimensional. GPR and resistivity data collected from a 10m x 24m area within the Strawtown enclosure (12H883) will be compared to the known locations of large storage pits and the earthen ditch and embankment to evaluate the effectiveness of these two geophysical methods.

Julie Smith (Indiana University)

Developing a Model of Interpretation of Geophysical Anomalies at 12H3

Geophysical surveying techniques are a relatively recent addition to the field of archaeology. This presentation investigates the potential of using geophysical tools in combination to produce a more precise interpretive framework. Magnetic and resistivity surveys together clarify the location and size of features as well as the nature of their contrast with their matrix. Numerous magnetic and resistive anomalies have been mapped at 12H3. Combining these with previous excavation data, an interpretive framework is developed for anomalies in one portion of the site. Ground truthing determined if this framework is applicable to the remainder of 12H3.

Colin Graham (Indiana University - Purdue University Ft. Wayne)
Using Ground Penetrating Radar and Resistivity Survey to Test a Model of Community Plan within the Strawtown Enclosure

The Strawtown Enclosure (12H883) is defined by a circular ditch and embankment. A 10m x 115m grid across the central portion of the enclosure was surveyed using resistivity and ground penetrating radar. Geophysical information can be used to test the idea that habitation within the enclosure was arranged in a circular pattern with empty, central plaza and multiple zones of activity similar to Middle Fort Ancient sites. Identifying how the site was structured can help in understanding such elements of social organization as political organizations, socioeconomics, and subsistence strategies.

Josh Herman (Indiana University)
Effect of Instrument Pitch and Sensor Height on Magnetic Survey Data Using a Geoscan FM256

Gradiometric survey data are affected by a number of operator-created variables. While the instrument is being used to collect data, it must be held vertically with minimal deviations in pitch, yaw, and roll. Changes in sensor height and pitch affect the “smoothness,” range, and mean value of the data being collected. This poster will demonstrate what effects controlled changes in sensor height and pitch have on a 10 x 10 meter grid over strong and weak prehistoric magnetic anomalies.

Joshua Engle (University of Kentucky)
Can Geophysical Methods Replace the Dozer? Testing Feature Distribution with Magnetometry and Resistivity

In 2003, Phase II excavation occurred on site 12H1057 by means of mechanical trenching of 12.8% of the site area. An area of avoidance was determined based on the distribution of cultural features. Magnetic and resistance survey of 31% (2400²) of the site area was conducted as a comparison to the Phase II data. Anomalies found by geophysical survey were mapped, interpreted, and a sample excavated, to compare the effectiveness of geophysical survey in Phase II site evaluations with traditional methods.

Poster Session 2
Friday afternoon
1:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Adam C. Holven (Iowa State University) and Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University)

Mortality of Iowa River Bison

Bison mandibles from fluvial contexts in central and western Iowa provide new information on the population dynamics and paleoecology of Holocene bison in the prairie-plains region. Age-frequency analysis reveals a time-averaged attritional mortality profile represented by numerous old-age, fewer immature, and very few prime-age animals. Comparison with published archaeological and other natural dentary assemblages indicate this type of attritional mortality profile is not typical. Differential destruction of mandibles belonging to younger animals may contribute to this pattern. Most animals died in the late summer/early fall and late winter/early spring.

Jeremy N. Hall (Iowa State University)

Oneota Exploitation of Bison and Elk at the Howard Goodhue Site

Taphonomically-oriented reanalysis of the Body Size Class 4 (bison and elk) remains from the Howard Goodhue site (13PK1) offers refined insights into Oneota (Moingona phase) exploitation of large ungulates. Skeletal element representation suggests these prey were procured nearby, with most of each carcass being transported to the site for subsequent processing and provisioning. Although these large-bodied animals were almost certainly procured whenever the opportunity presented itself, they appear not to have played an important role in Oneota diet and subsistence behavior in central Iowa.

Scott F. Sinnott (Iowa State University)

Beaver Remains from the Howard Goodhue Site

The beaver assemblage from the Howard Goodhue site (13PK1) along the central Des Moines River, Iowa represents the largest sample of beaver skeletal material reported from an Oneota site (Moingona phase). No fewer than 29 beaver are represented among the 257 identified specimens. Element frequencies coupled with data on cutmarking, burning, fragmentation, carnivore and rodent modification, and recovery context offer new information on beaver exploitation by the occupants of the site. Ethnographic information reveals beaver meat was generally regarded as undesirable, though it was consumed during periods of food stress. In this instance, however, the available evidence suggests these animals were procured primarily for technological reasons, with incisors being

used as woodworking tools and pelts as a flexible raw material for manufacturing clothing, bags, and related items.

Stacy Lindsheild

Discoloration Patterns on Pioneer Human Remains from the Henry Woods Site

This research considers the taphonomic significance of patterns of discoloration on the skeletal remains in four pioneer burials (ca. A.D. 1850) salvaged in 1967 from the Henry Woods site (13PK20), Polk County, Iowa. The remains are in good to excellent physical condition due to the use of wood coffins. Of particular interest is the localized staining that is visible on the cortical surfaces of some specimens. The source of staining is inconclusive, however, it is most probably related to fungus or bacteria growth on the remains or to chemical reactions from contact with elements found in the soil.

Steven M. Mussman

Canid Remains from the Howard Goodhue Site

The canid assemblage from the Howard Goodhue site (13PK1) along the central Des Moines River, Iowa represents the largest sample of canid skeletal material reported from an Oneota site (Moingona phase), thus offering detailed information on use of these animals by the occupants of the site. At least four individuals belonging to a smaller size class and one individual belonging to a larger size class are represented among the 131 specimens in the assemblage. Several specimens show evidence of cultural modification, including cutmarks associated with skinning, disarticulation, and defleshing. Other modifications indicate canid bones were used as a source of raw material for the manufacture of beads and other bone artifacts. The available evidence suggests that while canids played a role in Oneota diet and subsistence behavior, they most likely served as either a seasonal or back-up food source.

Adam C. Holven (Iowa State University), Erik Otarola-Castillo (Iowa State University), and Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University)

Dalton in Iowa: The Reece Site

The nature of early Holocene hunter-gatherer adaptations in the Midcontinent represents a major gap in our knowledge of the early prehistory of the region. Recent field investigations and comprehensive analysis of an avocational collection from the Reece site (13HA162) along the central Iowa River has provided a wealth of information related to Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic mobility and technological organization. Of particular interest is the extensive Dalton assemblage, which includes 6 points and 46 adzes. Most of these tools are

manufactured from local Maynes Creek chert. Several specimens are made from Burlington chert from southeast Iowa/northeast Missouri. Limited excavations strongly suggest that large areas of the site are deeply buried in primary depositional context, and the site holds enormous potential for future research.

Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University)

The Interstate Park, Wisconsin Bison Find: A Report on the Extant Faunal Collection

Discovered and collected in the fall of 1936 by C.C.C. workers excavating a ditch in a peat bog within Interstate Park, northwestern Wisconsin, the sample of mid to late Holocene bison remains derived from this bonebed is by far the largest in the state (NISP = ~1200, MNI = 31). Heretofore, the assemblage has not been reported on, and several longstanding questions about aspects of its taphonomic history have persisted. Age-frequency mortality data and skeletal reassembly indicate the bonebed is a time- and space-averaged natural accumulation composed largely of partial carcasses belonging to younger and older individuals. The overall physical condition of the remains is outstanding, suggesting they were buried either relatively quickly or somehow protected during an extended preburial phase. Although evidence for human involvement in the formation of the bonebed is absent, the site holds important archaeological and paleoecological implications.

Andrew R. Boehm (Iowa State University) and Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University)

Experimental Breakage of Bison, Elk, and Deer Long Bones

Just over a decade ago, James Enloe asked, “Who knows how many splinters come from a single bone?” (1993:85) Surprisingly, however, despite tremendous advances in the documentation, quantification, analysis, and interpretation of long bone fragmentation and modification, the answer to this fundamental zooarchaeological question has gone largely unexplored. Inspired by this situation, we conducted a series of hammerstone-to-anvil breakage experiments on a combined total of 165 defleshed bison, elk, and deer long bones. This poster highlights preliminary results on 1) the number of hammerstone impact blows required to fracture each element; 2) the size, identifiability, and number of resulting shaft fragments, and 3) the incidence of percussion-generated damages on the specimens.

Poster Session 3

Saturday 8:00am – 5:00pm

Adam Holven (Iowa State University)

A GIS Approach to Intrasite Spatial Analysis: Site Formation and Late Paleoindian Activities at the Clary Ranch Site

Employing GIS for intrasite spatial analysis allows archaeologists to construct more reliable and robust references regarding site formation processes and past human activities. ArcGIS 9.1 and GeoDa 0.9.5-I (beta) are powerful tools for visual examination of item density and three-dimensional relationships, surface interpolation, exploratory spatial data analysis, and spatial autocorrelation. Such methods are used to decipher site formation processes and intrasite spatial organization at the Clary Ranch site, a late Paleoindian (ca. 9040 BP) bison-processing site in western Nebraska. Attribute-based spatial data including 3,997 piece-plotted items and 3,438 waterscreen samples are converted into point and polygon shapefiles from which visual and statistical analyses can occur. This use of GIS is relatively new to intrasite spatial analyses but its relevance to the understanding site formation processes and past human behavior make GIS a valuable asset for the archaeologist.

George Horton (Iowa Archaeological Society)

Buffalo Nation

My poster combines the 1881-85 Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology by Cyrus Thomas with the 1992 Lakota Star Knowledge by Ronald Goodman. Thomas stated, “the relative positions (of the mounds) may possibly furnish some aid to the Archaeologist in studying their several uses.” Goodman teamed with Lakota elders, holy men, and archaeologists. His study used mirroring, the concept that what is below on earth is above in the star world. My poster places the Sacred Hoop Buffalo Constellation above earthwork and mound patterns of the Midwest.

Michael F. Kolb (Stratamorph Geoexploration) and Daniel J. Joyce (Kenosha Public Museum)

Late Pleistocene Site Formation Processes at the Hebior-Schaefer Mammoth Locality, Southeastern Wisconsin

The Schaefer-Hebior Locality yielded two butchered mammoths associated with non-diagnostic stone tools. The remains exhibit cultural cut and wedge marks and date to 12,290 – 12,590 14 C yrs. BP. Geological data was gathered using profiles from archaeological excavations, backhoe trenches, cores and geomorphic mapping. Remains are preserved in ponds that occupy abandoned

meltwater channels incised into extensive glacial lake plains. Clastic lacustrine sediments, then organic sediments, infilled the ponds indicating a wet environment up until historic times. Radiocarbon ages, stratigraphic and geomorphic contexts indicate the locality contains in situ evidence for human interaction with mammoths near the active ice margin by 12,500 ¹⁴C yrs. BP.

Sophie Lehman (The College of Wooster) and Greg Wiles (The College of Wooster, Geology)

Dendroarcheology: Tree Ring Dating of Historical Structures in Northeastern Ohio

Tree-ring records developed from old growth oak forests in Northeast Ohio can be used to date beams of historical and archaeological significance and have extended ring-width chronologies back to AD 1559. Crossdating of 15 samples from the Beall House in Wooster, Ohio and 22 samples salvaged from the Gieser House in Orrville, Ohio yielded outer ring with calendar dates of 1814 and 1839, respectively. Partial outer rings show that cutting of the timber occurred in the fall, spring or summer. In addition to their utility in dating historical structures, tree ring chronologies are being used in climate change studies including reconstructing drought for the past several hundred years.

Margo Frost (University of Wisconsin – Parkside) and Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin – Parkside)

Recovery of Archaeological Materials Through Water Screening from the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site, Franksville, Wisconsin

The Vieau fur trade post located at Franksville, Racine County, Wisconsin, and was in active use until 1837. The trading post, owned and operated by brothers Jacques Vieau, Jr. and Louis Vieau, was near the Potawatomi village of Skunk Grove. Archaeological investigations conducted during the summer of 2004 involved water screening for enhanced artifact recovery. Soil removed from three excavation units was filtered through fine mesh screens to recover minute archaeological artifacts, including trade beads, ceramic fragments, and lithic fragments. This research contributes toward the further clarification of the relationships between the Potawatomi and Euro-American populations at this site.

Tamara A. Gaut (University of Wisconsin – Parkside) and Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin – Parkside)

Electrolytic Cleaning and Analysis of Square Nails Recovered from the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site, Racine County, Wisconsin

The Vieau fur trade post site was situated next to a Potawatomi village at Franksville. It reflects the trading relationship between the Potawatomi and Euro-Americans pre-dating 1838. To date, approximately 350 square nails have been recovered from this site. Electrolysis was used to loosen the rust on the nails, facilitating its mechanical removal. Once cleaned, the nails were heated to remove vestigial moisture, and lacquered to prevent further rusting. The nails were measured and analyzed to determine the approximate date of manufacture. Analysis to date suggests a range of nail types manufactured between circa A.D. 1800 – 1850. Several sizes have been identified.

Mark Lynott (National Park Service)

Excavation of a Hopewell Structure at the Hopeton Works, Ross County, OH

Excavations in 2002 along the west side of the rectangular enclosure at Hopeton exposed the foundation of a Middle Woodland building. Evidence from subsequent excavations indicates that it is not a domestic structure, and it is contemporaneous with the construction of the earthen embankment walls at the site. Three sides, and part of the interior of this structure have been excavated. The structure appears to have been built with a single row of posts and eventually dismantled. Information from excavations in 2002-2005 is presented.

Erik Otarola-Castillo (Iowa State University) and Branden K. Scott (Iowa State University)

The Chipped Stone and Faunal Assemblages from the Mohler Farm Site

Analysis of the previously unreported chipped stone artifacts and faunal remains from the Mohler Farm site (13MA30), central Iowa, provides new knowledge on Moingona phase Oneota technological organization and faunal exploitation strategies. Results suggest reliance upon locally available lithic raw materials for the manufacture of tools associated with procurement and processing of a broad range of vertebrate prey, though deer appear to be the focal species.

Staffan Peterson (Indiana University)

Recent Excavation at Angel Mounds, Indiana

In 2005, Indiana University conducted a field school at Angel Mounds State Historic Site near Evansville, Indiana. Very large scale sub-surface imaging of the site directed excavation towards previously uninvestigated areas. Several structures were excavated, and strong evidence for residential specialization in

crafts was recovered. This poster presents the results of 25 hectares of magnetometry at the site and summarizes the results of the excavations.

Ashlee Russeau-Pletcher (Ball State University)

Motifs of Irish Mythology

Ireland is a country where myth abounds. Iron Age Ireland was a place of knowledge. Myths representing this knowledge are complex and involve several different motifs. I will focus particularly on family structures, place names, and festival periods. In this poster, I will examine these motifs not only showcasing the knowledge of the Iron Age Irish but also highlighting essential knowledge about cultural practices of the time.

Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin – Parkside), Matthew Liesch (University of Wisconsin – Madison), and Derek Rivers (University of Wisconsin – Parkside)

GIS Analysis of Nineteenth Century Potawatomi Site Selection in Southeastern Wisconsin

Early nineteenth century Potawatomi sites were distributed across much of southeastern Wisconsin. These and other activity areas and trails contain most of the archaeological traces of their cultural activities. Approximately 240 of the best-documented archaeological sites were analyzed in a GIS study of five counties. Using ArcGIS, the authors plotted the locations of villages, camps, cornfields, and sugar camps. Environmental layers were added, allowing the analysis of Potawatomi site selection with references to 1) proximity to water source, 2) soil type, and 3) slope. Spatial analysis methods were performed using Arc GIS 8.3. The results add significantly to our understanding of the Potawatomi lifeway here.

Katherine Spielmann (Arizona State University)

Architectural Complexity at Seip Earthwork

The 2005 Arizona State University Field School undertook excavation inside the large circle at Seip in the vicinity of Structure 8, identified in 1977 during excavations directed by Raymond Baby. The 2005 excavations revealed a complex history of architectural construction in this area of the site. Structure 8 is differently constructed and aligned than the seven structures that Baby excavated. A few meters east of Structure 8 we encountered another structure, built of massive posts and stratigraphically higher than Structure 8. Radiocarbon samples from both structures, currently under analysis, will assist in sorting out the construction sequence at Seip.

Joshua Wells (Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University)

Another Season in the Museum: Evaluating the Mississippian Artifacts from Howard Winters' Archaeological Survey of the Wabash Valley in Illinois

In 1963, Howard Winters first described the Vincennes Mississippian phase in his survey report on the Wabash Valley for the Illinois State Museum. For decades, that work has remained the standard reference on the material culture of the Vincennes phase. This poster presents a reanalysis of the Mississippian artifacts Winters amassed through surface surveys and collector interviews. The Winters collection is used as a standard from which to make comparative description of other purported Vincennes assemblages. Sites included in this study come from both banks of the Wabash River, and from along the White River in southwest Indiana.

Andrew White (Indiana University - Purdue University Ft. Wayne)

Paleoindian Chronology in Northeastern Indiana

Paleoindian hafted biface forms with ties to the Great Lakes, Ohio Valley/Southeast, and Plains occur in northeastern Indiana. While Early Paleoindian (i.e. fluted) points are most similar to those from the Great Lakes, Late Paleoindian forms include regionally disparate types such as Hi-Low, Agate Basin, and Holcombe. Correspondence analysis of data from 122 finished hafted bifaces suggests that these distinctive Late Paleoindian point forms are expressions of different stylistic/technological trajectories. Viewed through the lens of a changing environment, the data suggest that multiple shifts in regional populations and subsistence patterns may have occurred in northeastern Indiana around 10,500-9,500 RCYBP.