SESSION A (Room 1)

CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE OHIO VALLEY
(Chairperson, Martha Otto)

1:00 Introduction (Martha Otto, The Ohio Historical Society)
1:20 The 1984 Field Season at 12D29S, A Middle Woodland Village in Southwestern Indiana (Jack K. Blasser)
1:40 Patterns of Possible Astronomical Sight Lines Within the Seip-Liberty Group (Norm Greber, Cleveland Museum of Natural History)
2:00 The Walls and Parallel Lines of Fort Ancient (James Marshall)
2:20 Aerial Photogrammetry of the Degradation of the Hopeton National Monument, Ross County, Ohio (John E. Blank, Cleveland State University)
2:40 BREAK
3:00 Stylistic Variation in Copper Earspoons of the Hopewell Period (Katherine R. Ruhl, Cleveland Museum of Natural History)
3:20 The Murphy Site: A Middle Woodland Settlement in Central Ohio (William S. Dancey, The Ohio State University)
3:40 Middle Woodland/Late Woodland Interface in Central Ohio: Subsistence Continuity Amid Cultural Change (Dea Anne Wymer, The Ohio State Univ.)
4:00 The Contributions of E.G. Squier to the Archaeology of Ohio (Terry A. Barnhardt, The Ohio Historical Society)
4:20 The Contributions of E.G. Squier to the Archaeology of Central America (John Strong, Long Island University)

SESSION B (ROOM 10)

FIRST FARMERS OF THE MIDDLE OHIO VALLEY:
RECENT PERSPECTIVES ON FORT ANCIENT SOCIETIES A. D. 1000-1650
(C. Wesley Cowan, Chairperson)

1:00 Opening Remarks (C. Wesley Cowan, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History)
1:20 Comments on the Historical Development of Fort Ancient (James B. Griffin, University of Michigan and the Smithsonian Institution)
1:40 The Muir Site: An Upland Fort Ancient Village in Central Kentucky (Christopher A. Turnbow and William E. Sharp, The University of Kentucky)

Recent Research at the Clover Site, Cabell County, West Virginia (Nicholas Freedin, Marshall University)
2:20 Beyond the Periphery of Fort Ancient: Late Prehistoric Settlement in Southern West Virginia (Janet Brashear, U.S. Forest Service)
2:40 Fort Ancient East: Origins, Change, and External Correlations (Jeffrey Graybill, Blennerhassett Island Historical Commission)

3:00 BREAK
3:20 The Orchard Site: Ethnic Diversity in the Ohio Valley Protohistoric (Robert F. Meskis, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Early Glass Trade Beads in the Ohio Valley: An Evaluation (James Herbst, State Museum of Pennsylvania)
4:00 Fort Ancient Influence in Northern Ohio (David S. Brose, Cleveland Museum of Natural History)

VIDEOTAPES

4:30 Ethics in Archaeology (Paul Hooge, Licking County Archaeological and Landmarks Society)

FRIDAY EVENING (October 17)

7:00-9:30 Reception at the Ohio Historical Center: New Ohio Prehistory Exhibit
**SATURDAY MORNING (October 18)**

**SESSION A (Room 1)**

**CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE OHIO VALLEY (Continued)**

- **8:00** Introduction (Martha Otto, Chairperson)
- **8:20** Early Paleo-Indian Land Use Patterns in the Central Muskingum River Basin, Coshocton County, Ohio (Bradley T. Lepper, The Ohio State University)
- **8:40** Lithic Determination or Big Game Efficiency: An Examination of Early Paleoindian Lithic Exploitation and Settlement Patterns in the Midwestern United States (Kenneth B. Tarkessley, Indiana University)
- **9:00** Settlement/Subsistence Patterns in the Waihonding River Valley, Ohio (Nigel Brush, University of California Los Angeles)
- **9:20** Investigation of an Early Woodland Settlement in Athens County, Ohio (Elliot Abrams, Ohio University)
- **9:40** An Analysis of Some Adena Cache Blades (Harry Murphy, Ohio Department of Transportation)
- **10:00** BREAK
- **10:20** The Greater Sandusky Valley Archaeological Survey (Jonathan Bowen, The Ohio State University)
- **10:40** Urban Archaeology (Al Lee, Cleveland Museum of Natural History)
- **11:00** Technological Changes in Midwestern Woodland Ceramics (Christopher Carr, Arizona State University)

**SESSION B (Room 4)**

**FIRST FARMERS OF THE MIDDLE OHIO VALLEY (Continued)**

- **8:00** Up Against the StateLine: Analysis of an Early Fort Ancient Community in the Great Miami Valley of Southwestern Ohio (W. Kevin Pape, University of Cincinnati)
- **8:20** Horseshoe Johnson: A Small Fort Ancient Site on the East Fork of the Mill Creek, Hamilton County, Ohio (Patrick M. Bennett, University of Cincinnati)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session C (Assembly Hall)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>The Geochronology of the Madisonville Site, Hamilton County, Ohio (Kenneth B. Tarnskasse, Indiana University, and Charles Oehler, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History)</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
<td>Investigating Fort Ancient Social Organization at the Incinerator Site, Montgomery County, Ohio (James M. Heltman, Dayton Museum of Natural History)</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>The Use and Reuse of Fort Ancient &quot;Ash&quot; Pits: A Comparative Examination of Food Storage and Reuse Disposal Patterns in the Late Prehistoric Ohio Valley (Mark Seaman, Kent State University)</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Farming and Foraging Among the Fort Ancient Indians (Gail E. Wagner, Washington University)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Analysis of Cut Marks and Burned Bone from the Richards Site in the Muskingum Valley of Eastern Ohio (Flora Church, Paul Sciulli, and John Wright, The Ohio State University)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>The Skeletal and Dental Biology of Late Prehistoric Populations from the Ohio Valley (Patricia A. Tench, Indiana University, and Anthony Perzigian, The University of Cincinnati)</td>
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<td>11:20</td>
<td>The Use of Skeletal Remains in the Assessment of Developmental Stress in a Fort Ancient Population (Ann Alexis, The University of Cincinnati)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>First Farmers of the Middle Ohio Valley: The Rise and Fall of Agricultural Societies in the Midcontinent (C. Wesley Cowan, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History)</td>
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**SESSION C (Assembly Hall)**

**THE HAVANA-HOPESWELL COMPONENTS AT THE ELIZABETH AND NAPOLEON HOLLOW SITES: EXPANDING STRUEVER'S CONCEPT OF MORTUARY CAMP**

- **8:00** The Havana-Hopewell Components at Elizabeth and Napoleon Hollow Sites: Introductory Remarks (Michael D. Wiant, Illinois State Museum)
- **8:20** The Havana-Hopewell Components at the Napoleon Hollow Site (Charles R. McGimsey and Michael D. Wiant, Illinois State Museum)
- **8:40** Introduction to the Elizabeth Site (Steven Leigh, Northwestern University, Douglas Charles, Wesleyan College, and Jill Bullington, Northwestern)
STUDIES OF THE LAKE FOREST ARCHAIC: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF ROBERT E. RITZENTHALER

9:00 Achieving Demographic Equilibria in Disparate Environments (Norman Sullivan, Marquette University)
9:20 Variability in Late Archaic Assemblages along the Southern Margin of the Prairie Peninsula (Kerry McGrath, Southwest Missouri State University)
9:40 Late Archaic Adaptations to the Interior-Riverine Environments of Southwestern Illinois (Thomas Emerson, Illinois Preservation Agency)
10:00 The Brown Site: Evidence for Brewerton Longevity in the Upper Ohio Valley (Richard George, Carnegie Museum)
10:20 BREAK

SESSION D (Room 8)

11:40 Havana's Hidden Mound (Duane Esarey, Dickson Mounds Museum)

SESSION E (Room 9)

GENERAL SESSION

9:00 Testing for Impact of Burying Sites Under a Highway (Duncan C. Wilke, Southeast Missouri State University)
8:20 Survey Data and the Development of Cultural Sequences (Kevin McGowan, University of Illinois-Urbana)
8:40 Archaeological Survey in the Red Cedar River Valley, Wisconsin (Robert J. Baehr, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)
9:00 Recent Excavations at the Robinson Reserve Site (11 CK 2): a Langford Tradition Village along the Desplains River in Chicago, Illinois (Rochelle Lurie and John P. Hart, Northwestern University)
9:20 Four Endangered Sites Between The Fox River and Salt Creek in Illinois (Mark L. Madsen, Chicago Archaeological Society)
9:40 Archaic Site Distributions and Lithic Assemblage Patternning in the Upper Kaskaskia Drainage, Illinois (James R. Yingst)
10:00 A Review and Analysis of the Will County, Illinois, Archaeological Database (John F. Dechshuk, Northwestern University)
10:20 The Joe Louis Site (Bill Nowicki, Cook County Forest Preserve District)
10:40 Prehistoric Lokational Response to Climatic Episode during the Holocene: An Example from the Uplands of the Prairie Peninsula (Stephen C. Loring, The University of Iowa)
11:00 The Yankeetown Phase: An Emergent Mississippian Cultural Manifestation in the Lower Ohio River Valley (Brian G. Radman, Glen Black Laboratory of Archaeology)
11:20 Change in Site Boundaries and Spatial Organization at the Angel Mounds Site (Thomas Wolfarth, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
11:40 That Old Time Archaeology: Sophisticated Antiquarianism or Accumulative Science? (Guy Gibbon, University of Minnesota)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON (October 18)
Keynote Symposium (Assembly Hall) 1:00 - 5:00
CULTURAL CHANGE IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS DURING THE LATE WOODLAND PERIOD (A.D. 400-1000)
(Richard Yerkes, Organizer)

Introduction
(Richard Yerkes, The Ohio State University)

Late Woodland Settlement and Subsistence Systems
(Patrick J. Murson, Indiana University)
The Beginning of Field Agriculture in the Eastern Woodlands
(Patty Jo Watson, Washington University)
The Social and Technological Roots of Late Woodland
(David P. Braun, Southern Illinois University)
Conflict and Organized Defense in the Eastern Woodlands
(Richard M. Grant, Buffalo Museum of Science)
Late Woodland Social Organization and Mortuary Behavior
(John O'Shea, University of Michigan)

Discussant
(Bruce Smith, Smithsonian Institution)

SATURDAY EVENING (October 18)
7:00-9:00 Cash Bar Fawcett Center
9:00-12:00 Slate Party (Fawcett Center)

SUNDAY MORNING (October 19)
SESSION A (ROOMS 6 AND 9)
LATE WOODLAND CULTURES OF ILLINOIS AND OHIO
(Carl Kutnuff, Chairperson)

8:00 Introduction
(Carl Kutnuff, The Ohio State University)

8:20 Late Woodland Pioneer Settlement of the Western Illinois Upland Frontier
(William Green, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

8:40 The Jersey Bluffs Mounds Revisited
(Frances Clark, Cleveland Museum of Natural History)

9:00 Late Woodland Population Structure and the Middle to Late Woodland Demographic Transition
(Michael D. Conner, Center for American Archaeology)

9:20 BREAK

9:40 Storage Pit Variation During the Middle and Late Woodland Periods of West Central Illinois
(Paul J. Pacheco, The Ohio State University)

10:00 Late Woodland Settlement and Subsistence Systems in the Lower Kaskaskia River Valley: A Reevaluation
(Carl Kutnuff, Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

10:20 The Middle Woodland-Late Woodland Cultural Shift in the Midwest: The Paleoenvironmental Record
(Dew Anne Wymer, The Ohio State University)

10:40 Late Woodland Settlement Patterns in the Lower Scioto Valley
(Jonathan E. Bowen, The Ohio State University)

11:00 BREAK

11:20 The Western Basin Middle Woodland: Fact or Fiction?
(David M. Stothers, University of Toledo)

11:40 Stable Carbon Isotope Analysis: Implications for the Prehistoric Populations of Western Lake Erie
(Susan K. Bechtel, University of Toledo)

SESSION B (Room 5)
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

9:00 The Search for the 18th Century West: 1986 IUPUI Fieldwork
(Neal L. Trubowitz, Indiana University-Indianapolis)

9:20 Subsistence and Socioeconomic Status at the Drake Site, a Late 19th Century Farmstead in Northern Illinois
(Terrance J. Marlin, Illinois State Museum, and Joseph S. Phillipe, Illinois State University)
Asch, David L. and Asch, Nancy B. (Center for American Archaeology) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE NAPOLI MIDDLE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS Carbonized Middle Woodland plant remains from the Naponi Middle Woodland sites identified as Middle Woodland base settlements. It is concluded that unrepresentative sampling, varying circumstances of charcoal preservation, or geographic variability of plant resources cannot adequately account for differences between sites. The Napoli Middle Woodland plant spectrum is consistent with an interpretation that this site was not a group principal annual residence - that the site could have been a functionally specialized site type or, if serving a general maintenance function, occupied during a short season each year.

Barth, Robert J. (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE RED CEDAR RIVER VALLEY, WISCONSIN
Between 1984 and 1986, the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire conducted archaeological surveys in portions of the Red Cedar River Valley in Wisconsin. The results of these surveys are discussed and a preliminary cultural history for the area is presented.

Bechtel, Susan K. (University of Toledo) STABLE CARBON ISOTOPE ANALYSIS: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PREHISTORIC POPULATIONS OF WESTERN LAKES ERIE The results obtained from the stable carbon isotope analysis of human skeletal materials have recently been employed to trace the introduction and subsequent rise of maize consumption at ten prehistoric sites in northcentral Ohio. The 13C values from this study have corroborated archaeologically-established models of settlement and subsistence for the western Lake Erie region and also have facilitated quantitative inter-regional and inter-regional comparisons of maize consumption in ancient diets.
turtles (snapping turtle, spiny softshell, and pond turtle). Mammal remains include whitetail deer, elk, beaver, cf. fox, raccoon, connotal rabbit, chipmunk, gray squirrel, rice rat, vole, dog (?), bear (?), and one bone representing a mountain lion or wolf. Other vertebrate species represented by identified bones are box turtle, turkey, bobwhite, owl snake, and frog.

A second field season at ZO295 was conducted by Sue E. Kozak during the summer of 1965.

Bowen, J. E. (Ohio State University) LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY
The lower Scioto River flows across the Illi plains of south-central Ohio before entering the unglaciated plateau on its course toward the Ohio River on the Kentucky border. While Late Woodland Settlements occur both on terraces and bluff edges in the Illi plain, they are restricted to terraces in the unglaciated plateau. This may reflect the non-arability of bluff-top areas in the unglaciated plateau.

Bowen, Jonathan E. (Ohio State University) THE GREATER SANDYSKY VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Continued professional archaeological research has now been pursued for just a decade in the Sandysky Valley region of north-central Ohio. Approximately 500 archaeological sites have been inventoried in this three-county area; approximately a dozen sites have been partially excavated. A preliminary settlement/subsistence system outline for the entire prehistoric period has been formulated. Settlement data suggest that the Sandysky Valley region reached its maximum population of perhaps 1000 people by ca. 1000 B.C., when the inhabitants were living in perhaps 30 local bands of 20-50 members each. By late prehistoric times the population had not increased, but the people had aggregated into one or two semi-permanent villages near Sandysky Bay.

Bullington, Jill (see Leigh, Stephen)

Carr, Christopher (Arizona State University) TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES IN MIDWESTERN WOODLAND CERAMICS
Three technological parameters of ceramic cooking vessels in Ohio and Illinois are observed changes from the Middle through Late Woodland: wall thickness, temper particle size distribution, and total volumetric density of temper. Trends in these parameters are predicted to differ for the two regions according to the thermal expansion coefficients and kinds of tempering materials that were used, despite potentially similar underlying processes driving the changes. Accumulating data from Ohio and Illinois follow the predicted trends.

Charles, Douglas (see Leigh, Stephen, and Wiant, Michael)

Church, Flora; Sculli, Paul Wright John (Ohio State University) ANALYSIS OF CUT MARKS AND BURNED BONE FROM THE RICHARDS SITE
The Richards site is a Philo phase 13th century Maskingham Valley Fort Ancien Village. Distinguishing the Richards site from all other Fort Ancien phases in southern Ohio is the apparent mode of burial or at least a mode of disposal of deceased individuals; placement of dissected segments in refuse pits. Previous analyses of these remains suggested that mutilation and possibly cannibalism was practiced by the population at this site. The purpose of the present paper is to determine the nature of the 'cut marks' noted on the skeletal elements and to determine the nature of the burning of skeletal elements in order to evaluate previous hypotheses on the disposal of the dead at this site.

Clark, Frances (Oberlin University) THE JERSEY BLUFFS MOUNDS REVISITED
The Jersey Bluffs mounds, in the lower Illinois River Valley, were excavated by Paul F. Titterington in the 1930's. On the basis of ceramic relationships, these mounds were the type site for Late Woodland in the lower valley, and the area around Cahokia in the northern American Bottom. But recent studies in the Bottom have produced a dated ceramic sequence with new terminology which has displaced the old concepts of the Jersey Bluffs focus and Bluffs pottery. The Illinois State Museum houses most of the artifacts from the mounds including 15 restored pots, several hundred sherds and eight vases systematically recorded data from Titterington's excavations. The ceramics from the Nutwood mounds at Otter Creek, one group of the Jersey Bluffs mounds, have been reexamined and placed in the new sequence from the Bottom. With the results of the new analysis and data from the notebooks, the mounds have been placed in a probable sequence of construction and some burial patterns, spanning 500 years in a single location, are observed.

Conner, Michael D. (Center for American Archaeology) LATE WOODLAND POPULATION STRUCTURE AND THE MIDDLE TO LATE WOODLAND DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION Anthropological geneticists have demonstrated the importance of various demographic factors relating to population structure--i.e., size of subgroups, patterns of mate exchange, etc.--in affecting levels of genetic variation. This study examines nonmetric trait variation among 12 Late Woodland skeletal series from west-central Illinois. Results demonstrate the existence of a closely related series of sites associated with the Bluff phase in the lower Illinois River Valley which are distinctive relative to sites in nearby areas of the Mississippi Valley exhibiting different ceramic styles. Population growth and expansion during Bluff times through a fissioning process is proposed. Comparison with previous findings on Middle Woodland skeletal variation supports Brown's (1977) and Brown and Plog's (1982) model of an expanding tribal network from Middle to Late Woodland times.

Dancey, William S. (Ohio State University) THE MURPHY SITE: A MIDDLE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT IN CENTRAL OHIO
The Murphy site [35-LL 212], a 1.3 ha Middle Woodland settlement in Licking County, Ohio has been almost completely excavated in a program of archaeological investigation started in 1983 and continued through 1986 by The Ohio University Archaeological and the Licking County Archaeological and Loomarks Society. Although analysis of the data produced in these four seasons of work is incomplete, a preliminary description can be made of the general character of the site. These data consist of traces of blacklake and biface chipped stone industries, ceramics, cultural features (including pits and post molds), and the structural relationships between classes. Taken together, these data give one of the most complete and comprehensive pictures of a Middle Woodland settlement yet obtained in the Middle Ohio Valley. In addition to the preliminary description of the Murphy assemblage, this paper outlines the research problems underlying the investigation and the objectives of the laboratory analysis.
Doeshuk, John F. (Northwestern University) \textit{A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE}

Cultural resources in Will County, Illinois have been a subject of near continuous interest and archaeological research since antiquarian speculations of the late 19th century. In recent years the completion of numerous cultural resource management projects has greatly expanded the body of available archaeological data for the county. However, interpretations of Will County and northeastern Illinois prehistory remain almost entirely dependent on data from a handful of sites excavated forty to sixty years ago. A review of previous research and an analysis of reported site data for the county permits a synthesis of current knowledge and identification of problems and biases in the Will County database. Suggestions for alleviating some of the recognized deficiencies are proposed as a basis for ongoing research in Will County are discussed.

Emerson, Thomas E. (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency) \textit{LATE ARCHAIC ADAPTATIONS TO THE INTERIOR-RIVERINE ENVIRONMENTS OF SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS}

The geographical distribution of the Lake Forest Archaic Tradition appears to be strongly linked with the distinctive mixed-forest biome and climate. Transportation networks of the Great Lakes. To a limited degree, Illinois being located on the western shores of Lake Michigan might be expected to participate in or interact with the Lake Forest Tradition. Previous research in the state has suggested that the mixed prairie-hardwood biome and the western drainage patterns have created a distinctive "interior riverine" adaptation that differs significantly from the more northerly Lake Forest culture. Recent excavations in southwestern Illinois have dramatically increased our understanding of this Late Archaic interior riverine adaptation. This new data will be summarized to form a backdrop against which to evaluate the distinctiveness of the Lake Forest Tradition.

Esrey, Duane (Dickson Mounds Museum) \textit{THE MAJOR MIDDLE WOODLAND SITES IN THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS RIVER VALLEY WERE FIRST DOCUMENTED IN 1877 AND THIS AREA HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENTION THROUGHOUT THE PAST 60 YEARS. LET US CALL NOW ARCHAEOLISTS HAVE COMPLETELY FAILED TO NOTICe ONE OF THE LARGEST MOUNDS IN THE ILLINOIS RIVER VALLEY. IN August 1986, AN AMATEUR EXCAVATED A SMALL TRENCH VERIFYING THAT AN ALMOST PERFECTLY PRESERVED "MOUND" ON DOWNTOWN MOWAHS, ILLINOIS IS A MAN-MADE STRUCTURE. COVERING .85 HECTARE (2.12 ACRES) AT THE BASE, THE APPROXIMATELY 4.5 METER (14.6 FT.) HIGH MOUND APPEARS TO DATE TO THE LATER PART OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD. DETAILS LEADING UP TO THE MOUND'S DISCOVERY, A SUMMARY OF THE DATA NOW IN HAND, AND THE MOUND'S PROSPECTS FOR CONTINUED PRESERVATION ARE PRESENTED.}

Gibson, Guy (University of Minnesota) \textit{THAT OLD TIME ARCHAEOLOGY: SOPHISTICATED ANTIQUARIAN OR ACCUMULATIVE SCIENCE?}

"Traditional" pre-1960s archaeology has been a favorite punching-boy of New Archaeology. Dismissed as "empiricism", "inductivism", it was later labeled as sophisticated antiquarianism. Yet, the same events viewed from a realist perspective, suggest, however, quite a different interpretation. Examples from Midwestern archaeology are used to illustrate the argument.

Greber, N. (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) \textit{PATTERNS OF POSSIBLE ASTRONOMICAL SITTING LINES WITHIN THE SEIP-LIBERTY GROUP}

Work in progress on the patterns of construction of five square shaped ceremonial earthworks in Ross County, Ohio has shown a complex array of possible astronomical sitting lines which were incorporated into the design of the embankment walls. It is estimated that (1) there is likely some local significance to sets of lines within each of the five squares which site towards classes of astronomical events involving, for example the moon or other horizon features visible to the naked eye, and (2) the entire set of squares is tied together and forms some type of single cultural unit based on a series of solar sitting lines. The locations of the end points of the walls which form the site lines are being determined with the use of archived maps and photographs as well as by current field work using geophysical remote sensing techniques.

Green, William (University of Wisconsin-Madison) \textit{LATE WOODLAND PIONEER SETTLEMENT OF THE WESTERN ILLINOIS UPLAND FRONTIER}

Between A.D. 300 and 1000 there was a gradual expansion of Late Woodland peoples into upland headwater areas in the Prairie Peninsula and maintenance of a successful adaptation to those areas. Such upland headwaters can be termed "frontier" zones and the new occupants "pioneers" because those areas had not been intensively utilized or occupied for the previous 800 to 1000 years. Surveys and excavations in west-central Illinois provide data on settlement organization, chronology, technology, and subsistence economy of the participants in this previously noted but unexplored pattern. Settlement along headwater streams was encouraged by several cultural factors and by environmental changes which increased the ratio of perennial to ephemeral streams. Four phases of pioneer settlement are identified, beginning with a Wehr phase community movement into tributary valley systems (ca. A.D. 350-600). This was followed by a fissoning into smaller settlement units which continued the traditional reliance on riverine and aquatic resources, native cultigens, and use of darts (rather than bow and arrow) (ca. A.D. 400-600). This phase was followed by a long-lived, successful upland adaptation characterized by a major population increase, reflected in numerous dispersed communities occupied on a year-round basis (ca. A.D. 600-950). Bow hunting, upland nut and acorn collection, cultivation of selected food grains, mortuary structures for individual representatives, and maintenance of distinct ethnic group boundaries characterize this phase. The final phase (ca. A.D. 950-1200) involved the addition of corn to the diet and was affected by a variety of Mississippian influences which encouraged abandonment of the interior uplands.

Hart, John P. (see Lurie, Rochelle) \textit{HABITAT CHANGE AND THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD}

Herbsttritt, James T. \textit{EARLY GLASS TRADE BEADS IN THE OHIO VALLEY: AN EVALUATION}

It has been recognized that glass beads are useful items of material culture for spatiotemporally organizing Protohistoric and Historic Period aboriginal occupations. This paper presents the results of an ongoing analysis of 17th century glass beads from the Ohio Valley Monongahela occupations. The analysis demonstrates that certain "hallmark" bead types occur at sites in both study areas. The hallmark types which appear to be time-sensitive indicators are assigned to established bead typologies for eastern North America and a provisional bead sequence for the Fort Ancient and Monongahela components is presented.
described by Gardner (1983) for the Flint Run complex in Virginia. Workshop-occupations which are presumed to reflect the multiple activities of a base camp, are restricted largely to the floodplains in close proximity to the water. Chert processing loci tend to be situated on the upland fringes between the workshop-occupations and outcrops of Upper Mercer chert. Food procurement-processing loci are widely distributed throughout the floodplains, uplands, and interior hollows. These results suggest that Paleo-Indian populations in Ohio were exploiting fully the diverse habitats within the Appalachian Plateau much as later Archaic populations are believed to have lived.

Lurie, Rochelle and Hart, John P. (Northeastern University) RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT THE ROBINSON RESERVE SITE (11 CK 2): A LANGFORD TRADITION SITE ALONG THE DESPLAINS RIVER IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This past summer Northwestern University and Elgin Community College conducted a field school at the Langford tradition Robinson Reserve site. The site appears to be an upland village from approximately A.D. 1200. Sixteen 2 x 2 meter units were excavated. Midden was water screened through 1/4 and 1/8 inch hardware cloth. All materials from 26 features were subject to flotation. These methods for recovering small scale remains have produced large numbers of stone tools (primarily points and drills), debitage (indicating bipolar manufacture), sherd (typical of Langford tradition), and a wide range of plant and animal remains. Plans for analysis include functional studies of stone tools and pottery, technological evaluation of tool debitage, analysis of feature, artifact and debris distributions, as well as comparisons with other Langford components recently excavated in the Chicago area.

Madsen, Mark L. (Chicago Archeological Society) FOUR ENDANGERED SITES BETWEEN THE FOX RIVER AND SALT CREEK IN ILLINOIS

This 15-minute slide presentation will begin at the forest-edges site (11-UW-60) with the results of a florescent flotation analysis of carbonized ceramic material from the central fire pit of a Habitation settlement dated to 10,000 B.C. Thirty stratified cultural remnants were excavated and data salvaged prior to industrial development of this area along Salt Creek. The importance of accurate plotting of surface collections will be demonstrated by survey results from three endangered farm fields along Poplar Creek near the Fox River. Artifact and char debitage zones have left Telltale traces of area living patterns. A nine-grid test excavation gives some clues to stratigraphic fluctuations in chert and pottery varieties over time.

Markman, Charles W. (Northern Illinois University) PUTNEY LANDING (11HE3) INVESTIGATIONS 1986: A MIDDLE WOODLAND STAGE COMMUNITY IN NORTHWEST ILLINOIS

In May and early June excavations were conducted at Putney Landing, a large Middle Woodland site, on the Mississippi River about 60 miles downstream from Rock Island, Illinois. A 12-meter-wide block along a 40 meter length of shoreline was excavated. Extensive areas of dense midden were encountered along three of the five features. The site is a high-density Havanah-Hopewell village with a significant assemblage of exotic raw materials including obsidian, copper, and galena. Behind the village component is a group of 19 mounds. Putney Landing, along with a number of other Middle Woodland sites in the vicinity, show that this stretch of the Mississippi was a major Havannah Hopewell center. This center was an important link in the trade
network through which obsidian, copper, and galena made their way from northern and western sources to far-reaching areas of the riverine Midwest and the South.

Martin, Terrance J. (Illinois State Museum) and Phillippe, Joseph S. (Midwestern Archeological Research Center - Illinois State University) SUBSISTENCE AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AT THE DRAKE SITE, A LATE 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS. Historical documents, ceramic data, and faunal remains were analyzed in order to better understand socioeconomic status and subsistence at a northern Illinois farmstead. The Drake site (1838-1900) was investigated by the Midwestern Archeological Research Center (Illinois State University) in 1985 under contract with the Illinois Department of Transportation and yielded abundant samples of artifacts and animal remains. Although socioeconomic scaling techniques met with varying degrees of success, the research provides a perspective on the effect of regional traditions on artifact and faunal assemblages and will be useful as additional work is carried out on 19th century farmstead sites elsewhere in the Midwest.

McGisney, Charles R. (Illinois State Museum) THE HAVANA-HOPEWELL COMPONENTS AT THE NAPOLEON HOLLOW SITE. Napoleon Hollow is a stratified multicomponent site located in the lower Illinois River Valley, west central Illinois. Two spatially and functionally distinct Middle Woodland activity areas are present. The floodplain deposits include a structure, features, and refuse disposal facility. The artifact assemblages and spatial organization are distinct from other excavated Middle Woodland sites. It is interpreted as a short-term habitation for individuals participating in mortuary activities at the blufftop mound group. The second activity area is a refuse disposal facility located on the steeply sloping bluffs (side). It contains the refuse from activities conducted at the blufftop mound group. Together, these deposits provide a unique view of Middle Woodland adaptation in the Midwest.

McGowan, Kevin P. (University of Illinois) SURVEY DATA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL SEQUENCES. Evaluation of survey results from the Lake Shelbyville locality in East-Central Illinois has raised questions regarding the ways archaeologists commonly present cultural sequences in their reports. At one extreme is the presentation of a cultural sequence which mirrors the general sequence presented for the Eastern United States which runs from Paleo-Indian to Historic Asian. At the other extreme, a cultural sequence of very specific phases. However, this form of cultural sequence really requires extensive excavation to be adequately constructed. Since most localities lack an extensive excavated data base it is common to see surveys citing the general sequence for the area. From a research standpoint this does little more than suggest that the very broad trends seen in the Eastern United States are also noted in the locality of study. To improve this situation a third type of cultural sequence is presented and illustrated as a potential to increase the specificity of research questions while accounting for the weaknesses inherent in survey derived data.

Moffat, Charles (see Yingst, James)

Morgan, David T. (Center for American Archaeology/Mississippi Department of Archives and History) THE CONTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC ANALYSIS TO INTERPRETING THE MIDDLE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS AT NAPOLEON HOLLOW AND ELIZABETH SITES. Havona and Hopewell materials dominates the ceramic assemblages at the Napoleon Hollow and Elizabeth site. At both sites Hopewell ceramics compose an unusually large percentage of the inventory. In this paper, the ceramics from these two sites will be inspected as a means for discerning intrasite and intersite variation and possible temporal and/or functional correlates. Includes a discussion of the thirty three (33) reconstructible vessels recovered from the Elizabeth site.

Murphy, Harry (Ohio Department of Transportation) AN ANALYSIS OF SOME ADENA CACHE BLADES. Dragoo's (1963) observation was that Adena blades tend to become broader relative to length through time. This analysis of Adena cache blades is based on the idea that Adena caches have attributes in common that may reflect cultural continuity. These caches are thought to form a continuum from the early narrow Cresap blades to the late wide Robbins blades. Based on this understanding, one can estimate the date and cultural affiliation of a cache by placing it in the appropriate position along this continuum. The problem encountered with this method of analysis is the subjective determination of where a cache belongs or which other cache does it resemble most. The traditional method of analysis lacks precision and repeatability. Maximum length and width measurements were collected for 1,000 Adena leaf blades to provide a sample on which to test Dragoo's hypothesis. There are eighteen separate cache populations in the sample, representing caches from Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. The sample was analyzed by means of the BRDF-2M (1966) Stepwise Discriminant Analysis Program. The results confirm Dragoo's hypothesis.

Nass, John Jr. (Ohio State University) A PRELIMINARY FUNCTIONAL STUDY OF HOUSEHOLD UNITS AT THE INCINERATOR SITE, A FORT ANCIENT COMMUNITY IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO. The study of cultural variation and change has concerned archaeology for decades. One means of developing models of social and economic organization for the purpose of studying variation and change is the household since it represents the basic social entity at which a society articulates directly with both its social and natural environments. Settlement, feature, artifact, and use-wear data from the Incinerator Site will be used to study household variation on a functional basis, and the entire site on a general basis.

Nowicki, Bill (Cock County Forest Preserve District) THE JOE LOUIS SITE. During the recent remodeling of a golf course, the presence of an Upper Mississippian/Oenca village site became apparent. The site is the Joe Louis Golf Course which is located on the south bank of the Little Calumet River, which flows into Lake Michigan, just south of Chicago. Through a series of surface collections of the disturbed soil, many artifacts were found, which include scrapers, points, drills and blades. One feature was found in the
graded area and contained a great variety of bones from aquatic animals. Also, three 2m x 2m test-pits were dug which revealed post-molds, fire-pits and scapula holes. Lithic and ceramic analysis also suggest a cultural affiliation with local groups along the same river and its tributaries.

Oehler, Charles - Cincinnati Museum of Natural History (see Tankersley, Kenneth)

Pacheco, Paul Joe (Ohio State University) STORAGE PIT VARIATION DURING THE MIDDLE AND LATE WOODLAND PERIODS OF WEST CENTRAL ILLINOIS

Variability in storage pits, as measured by four metrical attributes and shape, is examined within a sample of eighteen excavated Middle Woodland (H-6) and Late Woodland (H-10) components from west central Illinois. Temporally the mean age of the components ranges from 127 B.C. to 1024 A.D. The four terminal Late Woodland components are classified as Lake Bluff cultures (Emergent Mississippian in the American Bottoms) and are included in the analysis for comparative purposes. Three regions are represented by the sample; the Illinois River drainage (H-4), the Kaskaskia River drainage (H-6), and the American Bottoms, along a side drainage of the Mississippi River. Variation is investigated through time and between regions, with volume being the most important attribute to the analysis.

Initial analysis identified bell-shaped pits and flat-bottomed pits with flat-bottomed pit feature classes which were most likely storage pits. Centrality to this identification is the assumption that storage pits are on average the largest pit features. The sample of storage pits (N=79) is composed of more analytical methods including descriptive statistics, one and two-way ANOVAs, the nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test, and Dunn’s method for multiple comparisons. Generally storage pits show a trend of increasing size through time with some interesting deviations from linearity, but the increase is not consistent between regions. Within regions size variation is much more consistent. Late Woodland components generally possess larger storage pits than Middle Woodland components, probably as a result of increased population at the local level. The density and size of storage pits to other pit feature classes (such as basin shaped pits) is roughly the same for both periods. This similarity in the settlement systems. A few components from both periods show significant ratios of storage pits to other pit features. These components are probably not sedentary habitation. A tentative model for the identification of non-habitation sites emerge from this comparison, although further testing and investigation is required.

Phillippe, Joseph (see Martin, Terrance)

Purdua, James (see Styles, Ronnie)

Redmond, Brian G. (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology) THE YANKETOWN PHASE: AN EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURAL MANIFESTATION IN THE LOWER OHIO RIVER VALLEY

The Yanketown phase is the name given to a late prehistoric cultural manifestation located in the lower Ohio and Wabash river valleys of southwestern Indiana, southeastern Illinois, and northwestern Kentucky. The results of a recent study of Yanketown settlement in this region suggest the occupation of sedentary floodplain villages, dispersed hamlets, and small extractive campsites. Previous archaeological investigations have outlined various aspects of Yanketown material culture, subsistence, and chronology.

Riggs, Rodney E. (University of Wisconsin-Madison) CERAMIC SEQUENCES FROM THE LOWER LITTLE MIAMI VALLEY

This interim report focuses on a preliminary study of the Late Woodland and Fort Ancient ceramic assemblages from the Sand Ridge (33KN17) and Turpin (33MI19A) sites. The ceramic study is part of a larger study of ceramic chronology being undertaken by the author in southwestern Ohio. The results, using a newly acquired stratigraphic and radiometric data, support the interpretation of the Late Woodland and Fort Ancient ceramic assemblages, when classified using the current typology, as preceramic and not predominantly Madisonville in character. Further, the results suggest that the local Late Woodland-Newton ceramic assemblage was probably transformed into a Fort Ancient assemblage in situ. The results also suggest that these Anderson-type developments continued until even a replacement by, or development into, the Madisonville phase at the same sites. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

Ruhl, Katharine C. (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) STYLISTIC VARIATION IN COPPER EARSPOOLS OF THE HOPEWELL PERIOD

A study of copper earspools from the major Hopewell period sites in Ohio has revealed distinct differences in design, size, and weight. Sites may be grouped according to earspool style, but these groupings are not coincident with geographic areas. The profiles of the contours are arranged in a developmental sequence, a possible indication that different groups of sites may have been developed over the same area. Although a time span for larger sites is to be expected, the observation of variation within some very specific proveniences suggests that cultural factors may be reflected in style.

Stothers, David M. (The University of Toledo) THE WESTERN BASIN MIDDLE WOODLAND: FACT OR FICTION?

The Western Basin Middle Woodland, as originally defined, does not appear to represent a valid taxonomic construct for the culture history of NW Ohio and SE Michigan. Recent C14 determinations and stable carbon isotope calibrations suggest that the original formulation of this taxon was the result of: unperceived, but mixed component sites; erroneous C14 dates; and the erroneous use of an 'in situ' analog model for cultural development. The Western Basin Middle Woodland (modified from the original definition) is suggested to be a valid construct for the NW Ohio basin. Although the Middle Woodland time period gave rise to the subsequent Hopewell period (Riviere au Vase), territorial expansion of these populations into SE Michigan and NW Ohio ensued. As now perceived the Middle Woodland time period, in the lands surrounding the western basin of Lake Erie (in SE Michigan and NW Ohio) was characterized by the Hopewellian, as opposed to Western Basin Middle Woodland populations.

Strong, John (Long Island University) THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF E.G. SQUIER TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Although Squier’s work in North and South America is well known and appreciated, his contributions to the study of Central American pre-history have not been given the credit they deserve. Some have even argued that Squier’s reports on the Nicaraguan antiquities were well below the standards

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set in his other work. When Carl Bovallius re-examined some of the materials described by Squier he challenged the accuracy of the descriptions. Bovallius' work in Central America in 1882-83 was sponsored by the Swedish Society of Anthropology, claimed to have found several inaccuracies in Squier's drawings and interpretations. More recently a scholar has suggested that Squier's work in Central America represented a "mistake" in his otherwise brilliant career.

The purpose of this paper is to reassess Squier's contribution to Central American archaeology. The sources used for this study include Squier's published reports, the assessment of modern scholars, the Zapatera Collection in the National Museum of Nicaragua and the materials in the Smithsonian.

Styles, Bonnie W. and Purdua, James R. (Illinois State Museum) **MIDDLE WOODLAND FAUNAL EXPLOITATION AT THE NAPOLEON HOLLOW SITE: EVALUATIONS OF SITE FUNCTION FROM A SUBSISTENCE PERSPECTIVE**

Analyses of over 70,000 bones from Middle Woodland contexts at the Napoleon Hollow site yield dramatic contrasts to faunal assemblages from Woodland Period habitation sites in the lower Illinois River Valley. Comparisons to the Silling Dan site, a Middle Woodland base camp on the east side of the Illinois River in Scott County yield the following results: 1) although the density of faunal remains in the deposits was smaller, species richness at Napoleon Hollow is lower on the whole and within each class of animal, 2) deer is more dominant at Napoleon Hollow and, 3) representation of deer body parts at Napoleon Hollow shows a greater emphasis on fore and hind quarters, phalanges, skull parts and teeth are virtually absent. These data support an interpretation of the site as a special-use facility, probably used in conjunction with the nearby Elizabeth Burial Mounds. The fauna from the burial mounds provides interesting contrasts to Napoleon Hollow and Silling Dan in the extremely low number of species assemblages are represented. The investigations of both sites are compared and contrasted with those from other lower Illinois River Valley Middle Woodland settlements. It is concluded that Napoleon Hollow represents a non-secular encampment. The potential for ritual activities outside the mound complex is explored. It is proposed that Elizabeth and Napoleon Hollow sites represent functionally distinctive but related aspects of Middle Woodland ritual.

Walk, Michael D. and McGinsey, Charles R. (Illinois State Museum); Leigh, Steven (Northwestern University) and Charles, Douglas (Wesleyan College) **REANALYSIS AND EXPANSION OF STRUVER'S CONCEPT OF MORTUARY CAMP**

Struver's (1968) concept of mortuary camp as a distinct lower Illinois River valley Middle Woodland settlement type is reexamined in light of the Elizabeth and Napoleon Hollow sites. The results of these investigations are compared and contrasted with those from other lower Illinois River Valley Middle Woodland settlements. It is concluded that Napoleon Hollow represents a non-secular encampment. The potential for ritual activities outside the mound complex is explored. It is proposed that Elizabeth and Napoleon Hollow sites represent functionally distinct but related aspects of Middle Woodland ritual.

Tankersley, Kenneth B. (Indiana University) **LITHIC DETERMINATION OR BIG GAME EFFICIENCY: AN EXAMINATION OF EARLY PALEOINDIAN LITHIC EXPLOITATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE MIDWESTERN UNITED STATES**

The lithostratigraphic and geographic distribution of high quality chert resources in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, have recently been identified. The possibility of obtaining artifacts from source areas has also been identified and compared with those cherts which have been manufactured into fluted projectile points. These data will be used to demonstrate the significance of high quality cherts in the exploitation and subsistence strategies of early Paleoindians of the Midwestern United States.

Tankersley, Kenneth B. and Dahler, Charles (Indiana University) **THE GEOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE MADISONVILLE SITE**

A geochronology of the Madisonville site (C33a36) has been developed by correlating Late Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits and erosional features, radiocarbon dates, temporally diagnostic artifacts, faunal remains, soil analyses, and stratigraphic data from excavated profile sections. Definite stratigraphy has been identified and suggests that the site was inhabited intermittently from ca. 9,500 B.C. to A.D. 1650. Petrographic and mineralogical analyses demonstrate that raw ceramic materials occurring at Madisonville were affected by habitation site selection.

Trubowich, Neal L. (Indiana University - Indianapolis) **THE SEARCH FOR THE 18TH CENTURY WEA: 1986 IUPUI FIELDWORK**

The Anthropology Department of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI) began a long range research program in 1986 designed to investigate the effects of Euroamerican and Native American contact in the Lafayette-West Lafayette area of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. The Wabash River was the center for several different tribes in the 18th century, which also established Fort Quaiteon among the Indian villages. The 1986 field research undertook floodplain reconnaissance on the north and south sides of the river, successfully recording new historic loci, and began test excavations of the largest known village, the Wea site 2176. The tests, designed to provide data for a National Register of Historic Places eligibility determination, included intensive surface recovery, a proton magnetometer survey, and test units one meter square in size. This work produced encouraging evidence of features surviving below the plowzone in cultivated portions of the site, cultural debris buried over 80 cm below flood deposits in the overgrown portion of the site, and a wide range of artifacts of both native and imported manufacture. This remains were found both on the surface and in context with abundant well preserved faunal remains.


Morphofunctional, low-power magnification edge-wear, and technologically-oriented analyses are used to analyze these artifact assemblages. Based on the morphofunctional analysis, the composition of the lithic artifact assemblages conform to Struver's expectations for a mortuary camp. However, edge-wear analysis conducted by George Odell indicates that site activities were more diversified than expected. Technological analysis expands our understanding of factors organizing at least one aspect of Middle Woodland lithic technology and indicates that provisioning, curated, and expedient artifacts were found at the site.

Walk, Michael D. (Illinois State Museum) **THE HAYANA-HOPEWELL COMPONENTS AT ELIZABETH AND NAPOLEON HOLLOW SITES: INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

This symposium investigates Struver's concept of a mortuary camp as a distinct lower Illinois River Valley Middle Woodland settlement type. Two adjacent sites, Elizabeth, a bluff-crest cemetery, and Napoleon Hollow, a bluff-base habitation site, provide new insights on understanding Middle Woodland settlement. Expectations about the attributes of a mortuary camp are
examined from several perspectives including analyses of facilities, lithic and ceramic artifacts, floral and faunal remains, and cemetery structure. It is concluded that the concept is viable if expanded to encompass non-secular activities. The potential for ritual activities outside the mound complex is explored.

Want, Michael (see McGimsey, Charles)

Wilkie, Duncan C. (Southeast Missouri State University) TESTING FOR IMPACT OF BURYING SITES UNDER A HIGHWAY: Will discuss a presently completed research project by the Missouri Highway Department to scientifically document the impact of burying 2 sites under 20' to 62' of fill for construction of a highway. One site is Early Mississippian and the other is a Woodland camp site. It was a multiple discipline research including an archaeologist, soil scientist and a geomorphologist. The final results of the research may have significant impact on how Highway departments deal with archaeological sites in the future.

Wolforth, Thomas (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) CHANGE IN SITE BOUNDARIES AND SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AT THE ANGEL MOUNDS SITE Excavations in 1963 at Angel Mounds focused on the stockade construction in and around the central site plaza. Results from that field season and examination of original field notes from previous seasons' work at Angel indicate that a significant change in community size and plan occurred over the course of several centuries of occupation. Site reorganization is discussed as it pertains to Middle Mississippian settlement patterns and the transition to the Cahokia/Welborn cultural expression in the Ohio River Valley.

Dee Anne Wymer (Ohio State University) THE MIDDLE WOODLAND-LATE WOODLAND INTERFACE IN CENTRAL OHIO: SUBSISTENCE CONTINUITY AMID CULTURAL CHANGE The appearance of the Middle Woodland (Hosweil), as well as its disappearance, has been the focus of numerous debates. Such drastic, and apparently sudden cultural shifts have often been linked with changes in the subsistence base of the populations. The Ohio Middle Woodland-Late Woodland interface is no exception and several authors have argued the cultural change was due to a basic shift in agricultural systems, typically cited as the introduction of maize. Recent research in central Ohio has focused on paleoethnobotanical investigations of two Middle Woodland and two Late Woodland habitation sites. Results show that both populations practiced horticulture based on an intensive use of the Eastern Agricultural Complex and that the most striking aspect is the nearly identical archaeo botanical assemblages for both time periods. Thus, although a major shift in cultural lifeways has occurred, the botanical portion of the subsistence base remained virtually the same.

Dee Anne Wymer (Ohio State University) THE MIDDLE WOODLAND-LATE WOODLAND CULTURAL SHIFT IN THE MIDDLEWEST: THE PALEOETHNOBOTANICAL RECORD This paper explores the paleoethnobotanical record of the Middle Woodland-Late Woodland period in Illinois and Ohio and addresses the questions concerning a basic subsistence change between the two periods and the diversity/similarity of the regions' archaeo botanical assemblages. The data suggest a series of subtle trends between the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland and a similarity among the research areas. Lastly, the researcher focuses on the difficulty in conducting this examination due to inadequate and uneven reporting of data and suggests a standard format for paleoethnobotanical materials.

Yingst, James R. (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency) ARCHAIC SITE DISTRIBUTIONS AND LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE PATTERNING IN THE UPPER KASKASIA RIVER DRAINAGE, ILLINOIS Seven contract archaeology projects undertaken over the past two decades in the upper Kaskasia drainage have reported seventy-one Archaic sites located in several environmental zones. Their entire Archaic sequence appears to be represented, but projectile points associated with the Late Archaic Helton phase are particularly common. Analysis of site distributions indicates a shift from an extensive settlement pattern during Early-Middle Archaic times to one concentrated in the river valley terrace zone by Late Archaic times. Analysis of lithic assemblages from surface collections indicates that the shift in site distributions involved: 1) changes in the locations of functionally diverse habitation campus; b) a decline in the frequency of specialized hunting campuses; and 3) the partial replacement of hunting camps with a new kind of specialized site. These results are compared to those obtained from other studies of Archaic site distributions in central and northern Illinois.