

PROGRAM

18th Annual Midwest Archaeological Conference

Friday, 26 October 1973

Wonders Hall Kiva

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|---------------|--|---|
| 1:00 | Introductory Remarks | Moreau S. Maxwell
Michigan State University |
| 1:10 | Official University Welcome | Dean Clarence Winder
Michigan State University |
| 1:25 | Business Meeting | |
| 2:00 | Keynote Address | George I. Quimby
University of Washington
William A. Lovis, Jr.
Chairperson |
| 3:15 | Test Excavation at the Copper Hollow Site:
A Late Paleo Indian-Early Archaic Camp in
Lorain County, Ohio | Alfred M. Lee
Baldwin-Wallace College |
| 3:30-
4:15 | Coffee will be available in the
Snack Shop | |
| 3:30 | The Cherokee Sewer Site,
Cherokee County, Iowa | Richard Shutler, Duane Anderson
University of Iowa |
| 3:45 | A Preliminary Report on the Richter Site:
A North Bay Complex of the Middle
Woodland Tradition | Gordon R. Peters
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee |
| 4:00 | Break | |
| 4:15 | Further Excavations at Orendorf:
A Middle Mississippian Town in
Central Illinois | L. A. Conrad
University of Wisconsin-Madison |
| 4:30 | A survey of the Council Bluff Lake
Area in Southeast Missouri | David J. Ives
University of Missouri-Columbia |
| 4:45 | Distributional Characteristics of
Pottery Bearing Sites in the Sangamon
River Drainage, Illinois | Donna C. Roper
University of Missouri-Columbia
Walter E. Klippel
Illinois State Museum |
| 5:00 | Titus Site Excavations, Illinois | Stephen Noble
Northwestern University |
| 8:30 | PARTY
Beer and dip <u>gratis</u> , cash bar | Starboard Tack |

Saturday, 27 October 1973

158 Natural Resources Bldg.
Charles E. Cleland, Chairperson

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|-----------------|---|--|
| 9:00 | The Horseshoe Lake Site:
A Satellite Community in the
Central Cahokia Complex | Michael L. Gregg
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee |
| 9:15 | A Late Woodland Scaffold Cremation
from Eastern Illinois | John G. Douglas
Indiana State University |
| 9:30 | A Potential Objective Determination
of Chert Heat Treatment: A
Preliminary Report | David J. Ives
University of Missouri-Columbia |
| 9:50 | A Botanical Method for Testing Soils | David Brose
Case Western Reserve |
| 10:00-
10:45 | Coffee and donuts will be
available in the lobby | |
| 10:05 | The Utilization of Faunal Data
in Formal Economic Analysis | W. Frederick Limp
Indiana University |
| 10:20 | Break | |
| 10:35 | Neutron Activation Studies of
Lower Illinois Valley Chert | Tom Meyers
University of Michigan |
| 10:50 | The Clark-Stringham Site, Jackson
County, Michigan: A Preliminary Report | Joseph L. Chartkoff
Michigan State University |
| 11:05 | 1973 Koster Site Excavations, Illinois | Gail Houart
Northwestern University |
| 11:20 | Rabid Comments on Obsidian and the
Hopewell Interaction Sphere | James Griffin
University of Michigan |
| 12:00 | Lunch | |
| 1:30 | Progress Report on Work in the
Traverse Corridor, Northwestern
Lower Michigan | Joseph Chartkoff, Chairperson
Charles E. Cleland
Michigan State University |
| 1:45 | Revision of the Traverse Corridor
Concept | William A. Lovis
Michigan State University |
| 2:00 | Chert Sources and Their Distribution
in Michigan | Barbara Luedtke
University of Michigan |
| 2:15 | Burial Program at the Mueller-
Ringhausen Mound Group, Calhoun
County, Illinois | Della C. Cook
Indiana University |

Saturday, 27 October 1973 (continued)

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| 2:30 | Koster Site: The Godar, Helton,
and Titterington Phases | Thomas G. Cook
University of Chicago |
| 3:00-
3:45 | Coffee will be available in the lobby | |
| 3:00 | The Cliff Mine Residential Site,
Keweenaw County, Michigan | Eleanor DeLing
Michigan Technological University |
| 3:15 | The Armstrong Oneota Site of Wisconsin | William Hurley
University of Toronto |
| 3:30 | Break | |
| 3:45 | Michigan History Division's Field
Program in Archaeology, Summer 1973 | James Fitting
Michigan History Division |
| 4:00 | Historical Archaeology at the Filbert
Site, Cheboygan County, Michigan | Patrick E. Martin
Michigan State University |
| 4:15 | A Formal Analysis of Fletcher
Site Ceramics | Janet Brashler
Michigan State University |
| 4:30 | Site Survey Within the Menominee
Watershed | Marla Buckmaster
Northern Michigan University |
| 4:45 | Helton Site Excavation, Illinois | Jane Buikstra
Northwestern University |
| 5:00 | Weitzer Site Excavations, Illinois | John Nicholas
Northwestern University |

Saturday, 27 October 1973148 Natural Resources

"The Ancient Iowa Film Series," a group of six films on Midwestern ethnology and archaeology using examples from Iowa excavations (see abstracts), will be shown concurrently with Saturday's session.

ABSTRACTS

The Cherokee Sewer Site, Cherokee County, Iowa

Richard Shutler, Jr. and Duane Anderson
University of Iowa

The Cherokee Sewer Site, Cherokee County, Iowa, was excavated for two weeks in August 1973, under the joint sponsorship of the Department of Anthropology, University of Iowa, and the Sanford Museum, Cherokee, Iowa. The project was supported by funds from the National Park Service, coordinated by the Iowa State Conservation Service. Three cultural horizons have been identified. Horizon I is associated with side-notched points, bone tools, and is C-14 dated at ca. 6000 B.P. Horizon II is also associated with side-notched points and is C-14 dated at ca. 7400 B.P. Projectile points from these two horizons appear to fall within the Simonsen Point Tradition. Horizon III has one Agate Basin type point, with C-14 dates pending. All three horizons are associated with bison bones, some dog or wolf, and elk. Each cultural horizon is separated by at least 2 meters of sterile deposit. The C-14 dates so far obtained indicate a short occupation period for each level. Pollen samples, snails, micro and macro fauna, sedimentation samples, and the cultural material are undergoing detailed analysis. Preliminary studies suggest some climatic change between occupation periods.

A Preliminary Report on the Richter Site: A North Bay Complex of the Middle Woodland Tradition

Gordon R. Peters
University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee

During the summer of 1973, the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee undertook excavations at the Richter Site, a single component, North Bay site, on Washington Island, Wisconsin. Through preliminary analysis, the Richter Site appears to be a seasonal habitation site, reoccupied during late summer and early fall, for the exploitation of fish and waterfowl.

Further Excavations at Orendorf: A Middle Mississippian Town in Central Illinois

L. A. Conrad
University of Wisconsin--Madison

During a 14-week season, with an average crew of 30, the Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation excavated approximately an acre of the Orendorf Site, a Spoon River temple town in Fulton County,

Illinois, threatened by strip mining. Work concentrated on the northwest quadrant of a rectangular occupation area with a central plaza. These excavations bring to more than 40 the number of excavated structural features and to more than 450 the number of excavated non-structural features from the site. After analysis of the recovered material, Orendorf should be the best understood of the northern Mississippian towns.

A Survey of the Council Bluff Lake Area in Southeast Missouri

David J. Ives
University of Missouri--Columbia

A survey of the area encompassed by a future U. S. Forest Service lake was accomplished utilizing a little-applied technique--traverse surveying. The usefulness of this technique is discussed as are the results of the survey.

Distributional Characteristics of Pottery Bearing
Sites in the Sangamon River Drainage, Illinois

Donna C. Roper
University of Missouri--Columbia

and
Walter E. Klippel
Illinois State Museum

Plotting of pottery identified from the surface of 137 sites in the Sangamon River area reveals discontinuities in distribution of various ware groups. This paper considers possible explanations for this distribution in terms of a consideration of the environmental setting of the Sangamon drainage. Environmental context data were recorded for each site. Multivariate statistical techniques are employed to delineate the patterns, if any, of site distribution considered within its microsetting. Some possible implications of the analysis for settlement patterns of Woodland peoples are discussed.

The Horseshoe Lake Site:
A Satellite Community of the Central Cahokia Complex

Michael Lee Gregg
University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee

1973 excavations at the Horseshoe Lake Site resulted from the award of an NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant for investigating the relationships between differentiated settlement morphology and specialization in the production and distribution of goods within the Cahokia settlement system.

The Horseshoe Lake Site (11-Ms-37), located on the shore of an oxbow lake just 3 miles north of the central Cahokia complex, is representative of one particular class of settlements within the overall Cahokia settlement system. Excavations were directed with the goal of detecting the physical traces of specific kinds of specialized production involving agricultural products, hand-crafted items, and natural food products such as fish and wild plant foods.

A Late Woodland Scaffold Cremation from Eastern Illinois

John G. Douglas
Indiana State University

Excavations into Indian Springs Mound, adjacent to the Late Woodland Collins Site, revealed a complex funerary ritual involved in the mass cremation of five human individuals. A platform mound was erected in apparent winter solstice sunrise alignment. A crematory structure on the same alignment was built directly alongside the platform mound, with Eastern red cedar serving as the only construction material. This structure took the form of a raised scaffold, or platform, with cedar logs leaned in against it from all directions, lending the appearance of a platform mound replica in wood. Five bundled, decomposed bodies were placed on the platform, the structure was fired; while still smoldering, both the structure and the platform mound were completely covered by a uniform mantle of loess. Solstice ceremonialism with Middle Mississippian involvement is argued from evidence of parallel activities at the Collins Site.

An Objective Determination of Chert Heat Treatment: A Preliminary Report

David J. Ives
University of Missouri--Columbia

Most methods for determining the prehistoric heat treatment of chert are subjective in nature and are therefore subject to observational and judgmental errors. Theory and preliminary experimentation indicates that the determination of thermo-luminescence is a potential objective test for such heat treatment. Additional applications for such data are given.

The Utilization of Faunal Date in Formal Economic Analysis

W. F. Limp
Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology
Indiana University

It is argued that formal economic anthropology has developed methodologies that will serve as powerful tools for faunal analysis. The mathematical

and quantified nature of formal economic anthropology is shown to mesh with the nature of faunal data and with the requirements of effective archaeological research.

Formal economic concepts of input-output cost relations, opportunity costs, and linear programming are discussed with specific illustrations utilizing present faunal analysis problems as examples.

Excavations at the Clark-Stringham Site, Northern Jackson County, Michigan

Joseph L. Chartkoff
Michigan State University

The Clark-Stringham Site is a riverine habitation site in northern Jackson County, Michigan. It was first recorded by Charles Cleland in 1968, when it was surface-collected. A subsequent surface collection was made in 1970 by William Lovis. The MSU Archaeological Field Class undertook the first excavations in 1973. Fifteen 5 x 5 and 10 x 10 units were excavated, a 0.001% sample. The site is a seasonal campsite, repeatedly used, stretching along the west bank of the Grand River for over 3000 feet; with a depth range of 6 to 10 inches, it lacked any vertical stratification or internal features. The times of heaviest use were Late Archaic and Late Woodland, although some Early Woodland and possibly some Middle Woodland materials were recovered. The recovered materials included several dozen retouched artifacts, several hundred utilized and non-utilized flakes, a small number of cores, no bone artifacts, 27 Late Woodland sherds, and 60 pieces of bone (4 were unidentifiable). Predominant lithic raw materials were chert and flint, much of which came from local glacial sources. Imported flint and chert materials came from Indiana, northwest Ohio, the Saginaw Bay and the Traverse area of Michigan, as well as other possible sources. Quartzes and argillite were present in some quantity. The site suggests that patterns of seasonal mobility persisted even during the Late Woodland when maize horticulture was practiced in southern Michigan, while persistent exchange relationships were being maintained.

The Cliff Mine Residential Site, Keweenaw County, Michigan

Eleanor L. DeLing
Michigan Technological University

Archaeological fieldwork at the Cliff Mine Site was begun in the summer of 1973 by MTU at the deserted mining town of Clifton, Michigan. This town boasted a population of over 2000 people in 1870 but is entirely deserted at the present. Although fortunes were made from the rich silver-bearing mass copper, only two cemeteries bear the names of former inhabitants, and present occupation is limited to bears and coyotes. Reconstruction of the cemeteries and excavation of building sites began under the efforts of the MTU Social Science Department staff and students, and current laboratory analysis is underway on materials removed from the site. The unique aspect of this work

is the inter-disciplinary nature of this analysis. Cooperation has been obtained from the following departments: Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, Forestry, Geology, Biology, and Physics. Several professors representing these departments are forming an inter-disciplinary team which will continue its investigation as to the origin and nature of site materials. Professors in the areas of anthropology and history in the Department of Social Science are coordinating this effort.

Michigan History Division's Field Program in Archaeology, Summer 1973

James E. Fitting
Michigan History Division

During the summer of 1973, the major field effort of the Michigan History Division was a 15-week field program in St. Ignace. During this time, major excavations were carried out at the 1671-1701 Tionontate Village and the nearby Middle Woodland Gyftakas Site. Smaller excavations were carried out at six other sites in St. Ignace. Cooperative projects were carried out with four other organizations, and six other surveys and test excavation programs were undertaken in the spring and fall of the year.

Historical Archaeology at the Filbert Site, Cheboygan County, Michigan

Patrick E. Martin
Michigan State University

Brief test excavations undertaken by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission in 1972 generated a great deal of interest in this site which was discovered by a local amateur. In a cooperative arrangement between the Park Commission and the Michigan State University Museum, the summer of 1973 saw a substantial crew return to the Filbert Site to carry out more extensive excavations to clarify its character and chronological placement.

Documentary evidence suggests this location near the Lake Huron shore just east of Mackinaw City as the site of a saw mill and a grist mill important in the development of the Straits region. Built about 1790, the mill (or mills) passed into the hands of Great Lakes trader and entrepreneur Michael Dousman about 1810 and was in operation until about 1840.

Application of a systematic sampling procedure has revealed evidence of at least three structures; surface indications suggest that at least three more are present. Functional differences are evident between structures, and artifacts reflecting a wide range of activities are present, indicating use as a fur-trade station, and possibly some military occupation, as well as the milling operation. Thus, the Filbert Site shows great potential for illuminating this important period in the history of the region and also for providing an example of an early industrial complex in the Upper Great Lakes.

A Formal Analysis of Prehistoric Ceramics From the Fletcher Site

Janet G. Brashler
Michigan State University

A large collection of Late Woodland Wayne Ware ceramics from the Fletcher Site (20By28) in Bay City, Michigan, is analyzed using a monothetic subdivisive technique. Results of the study indicate that Wayne Ware ceramics are homogeneous across a broad geographic area. Additional results suggest that more internal variability exists within Wayne Ware than was accounted for in the original definitions. A revision of Wayne Ware ceramics is proposed.

Ancient Iowa Film Series

Marshall McKusick
University of Iowa

1. Visiting the Indians with George Catlin (25 min., color, sound).
Using Catlin's journals and lithographs the film shows four different lifestyles of Indian culture in the 1830's as a background for archaeology. Tribes include the Blackfoot horse nomads; Mandan Plains farmers; Santee Upper Mississippi farmers; and Great Lakes Ojibwa.
2. Prehistoric Cultures not yet available.
3. Late Woodland Village (20 min., color, sound).
The Hartley fortified village of about A.D. 900 is interpreted through excavations, artifacts, and an artist's reconstruction drawings.
4. Mill Creek Village People (25 min., color, sound).
The Wittrock fortified village of northwest Iowa is interpreted through excavations, artifacts, and an artist's reconstruction drawings. Mill Creek culture is similar to the Mandan-like Middle Missouri Tradition.
5. Earth Lodge People (20 min., sound, color).
Excavations of Glenwood locality earth lodges in southwest Iowa typify the eastern extension of the Central Plains tradition. The settlement pattern is small clusters of homesteads rather than compact villages. The Glenwood locality earth lodges date around A.D. 900 to 1300 and are interpreted through excavations, artifacts, and an artist's reconstruction drawings.
6. Oneota Longhouse People (15 min., sound, color).
The Grant Oneota village dates around A.D. 1000 and has post patterns of huge longhouses averaging 25 feet wide and 60 feet long. Comparable Siouan houses with related clan-like residence patterns are reviewed from the explorer's narratives and the film concludes with an ethnological reconstruction of the Grant Oneota village.

7. Old Fort Madison (15 min., sound, color).

The fort garrisoned from 1808-1813 was the first U.S. government trading post and fort on the Upper Mississippi Valley. The film shows the discovery of the fort beneath a parking lot. The emphasis is on the site as an example of historic archaeology showing interpretations of architecture and explaining artifacts of the fort.