

ABSTRACTS

2022 Midwest Archaeological Conference, La Crosse, Wisconsin

Abstracts are alphabetical by senior author's last name

Georgia A. Abrams (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Hannah Rucinski** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Kjersti E. Emerson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University)

Community Shaped by Diversity: A Comparative Ceramic Analysis from Recent Excavations at Noble-Wieting

The Noble-Wieting cultural site (11ML24) is a unique precontact settlement in central Illinois in part because of the presence of both Langford and Mississippian ceramic traditions. Focusing on a sample assemblage from a cluster of pits situated just south of a rebuilt wall trench structure, this paper provides basic information about temper type, surface treatment, vessel form, and continuous vessel attributes, and compares this assemblage with other contemporaneous Langford and Mississippian ceramic assemblages throughout the region. We also provide an occupation span estimate for the associated wall trench structure from calculating the minimum number of vessels from these pit features. Finally, we explore how the potting practices observed in this assemblage shaped community at Noble-Wieting. [Noble-Wieting symposium, Saturday, 10:15 am, Room B4]

Rob Ahlrichs (Project Manager CHG)

Panelist: Student Luncheon Workshop — Bridging the Gap: Collaboration among Professionals, Avocationalists, and Descendant Communities

[Friday, 12–1:30 pm, Room B4]

Rob Ahlrichs (Commonwealth Heritage Group) and **Jacqueline Pozza Reisner** (Field Museum of Natural History)

When is an Awl not an Awl?

Bob was insistent that we not assume a function where equifinality was possible. For example, copper objects that are long in one dimension and relatively short in the other two dimensions and have one or more pointed ends might be called awls by modern archaeologists. However, other possible uses for these tools exist. This paper examines this tool type diachronically in the Bussey collection and discusses the implications of prudent interpretation as opposed to etic pigeon holing. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 11 am, Room B4]

Michael Aiuvalasit (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University)

Microhistory from Microstratigraphy? Geoarchaeological Insights from the F49 Pit Feature at Noble-Wieting

Feature 49 is a 90 cm deep, 140 cm wide extramural pit feature at Noble-Wieting with stratified deposits rich in well-preserved faunal remains and other cultural materials. We combined radiocarbon dating and geoarchaeological analyses to develop a high-resolution chronology of the use history of this feature. Micro-stratigraphic and pedological observations of an intermediary fill zone using soil micromorphology and microCT analyses inform a Bayesian

stratigraphic model of five radiocarbon dated maize fragments. The results allow us to constrain the use of the pit to the late 13th and early 14th centuries. This chronology gets us closer to being able to interpret pit fill as a sequence of events in the history of the Native American occupation of Noble-Wieting. [Noble-Wieting symposium, Saturday, 10:30 am, Room B4]

Ben Akey — see **Stacey L. Camp** (Michigan State University), **Ben Akey** (Michigan State University), and **Jeff Burnett** (Michigan State University)

Kaila Akina — see **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University), **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University), **Logan Pappenfort** (Dickson Mounds Museum), **Kaila Akina** (Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi), and **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Lydia Alvarez — see **Mark L. Madsen** (IAAA, CAS, SSAS member), **Lester Marszalek**, **Bill Wild**, **Tony and Maria Talarico and son Tony**, **Lydia Alvarez**, and **Ryan Martin**

Alison Anastasio — see **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **Jeff Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Alison Anastasio** (University of Chicago)

Bettina Arnold (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Of Mounds and Moundbuilders: An Old World/New World Comparison

The construction of conical or semi-conical structures as repositories of the dead in various materials appears in numerous cultures across the globe with sufficient frequency to be worth investigating as a phenomenon. A systematic cross-cultural comparison investigating possible commonalities in the organization of societies constructing such mortuary monuments has yet to be attempted. In the years after his arrival at UWM in 1997 Bob Jeske and I frequently discussed the possibility of organizing a conference session or symposium exploring the functional and adaptive motivations for Old World and New World mound building. While we never managed to get the symposium off the ground before Bob retired, it is hoped that this paper comparing approaches to interpreting burial mounds in Europe and the US will serve as a catalyst for such a future collaboration. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 11:45 am, Room B4]

Constance Arzigian (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse)

Burned in situ: Remnants of an Oneota Food Storage Pit from La Crosse, Wisconsin

The late precontact Oneota sites in La Crosse, Wisconsin, have thousands of storage pits, but the vast majority were reused as refuse pits, so their contents represent secondary deposits. One pit excavated in 2012 from 47Lc288 had a dense layer of charred corn, beans, and *Chenopodium* near the pit bottom. Reddened soil on the margin indicates in situ burning of the deposit, while many sedge seeds and remnants of thatch adhering to corn kernels suggest a pit lining. The corn deposit was subsequently covered with village debris. This feature gives insight into the variety of foods stored together, both domesticated and wild, and how they had been prepared for storage. It also shows the multiple stages in the life cycle of a storage pit. [Baerreis posters, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

Constance Arzigian (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse) and **Wendy Holtz-Leith** (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse)

Organizers: Oneota Artifacts Workshop

[Saturday, Noon–5 pm, Ballroom]

Sydney Baker — see **Aaron Comstock** (Indiana University East), **Robert Cook** (Ohio State University), and **Sydney Baker** (The Mark Twain House & Museum)

Bill Balco (UW-Milwaukee–CRM)

Archaeological Engagement – Building Experience and Camaraderie

Student participation and engagement in the process of archaeology is paramount to the training and development of future professional archaeologists. During his career at UWM, Bob Jeske afforded students many opportunities to engage in volunteer archaeological engagement projects throughout Wisconsin. Such projects provided real-world field experiences outside of formal classroom and field school contexts. The lessons learned during these experiences significantly contributed to shaping the perspectives of many archaeology students, including my own. This paper presents a brief overview of my interpretation of Bob Jeske's archaeology engagement model. Three engagement-centered projects in north Georgia are presented as case studies attesting the successful application of such strategies and the fundamental importance of an engaged approach to the process of archaeology. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 1:45 pm, Room B4]

William M. Balco — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Sean P. Gleason** (Cross Roads at Big Creek)

William M. Balco — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

William M. Balco — see **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Joseph L. Bartholomew — see **Robert G. McCullough** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Daniel J. Joyce** (Director Emeritus and Curator of Archaeology, Kenosha Museum Campus), **David J. Nolan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Joseph L. Bartholomew** (Warsaw Historical Society)

Rebecca M. Barzilai (IU NAGPRA) and **Molly R. Bleyhl** (IU NAGPRA)

Delineating Associated Funerary Objects: Gray Areas Between Law and Intent

While determining the status of Associated Funerary Objects under NAGPRA law may seem straightforward, this step in the repatriation process is often quite complex. Archaeological contexts, sparse documentation, and the specificity of definitions for Associated and Unassociated Funerary Objects each add to the difficulty in delineating which objects are

subject to the law, and which are not. This poster features examples of lessons learned by the Indiana University Office of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in the 10 years that it has been established. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Meagan N. Bell (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), **Daniel Hershberger** (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), and **Robert C. Chidester** (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.)

The Armory Park Gasometer Site: An Investigation into Toledo's Early Manufactured Gas Utility

The Armory Park Gasometer site (33LU0905) was discovered in the fall of 2021 when a brick structure was unexpectedly exposed during construction activities in downtown Toledo, Ohio. Upon further examination, the structure was recognized as the component of a gasometer once belonging to the Toledo Gas Light and Coke Company. Built before 1875 and likely dismantled before 1917, the structural remnants were part of one of Toledo's earliest public utilities and an integral piece of the city's first gasworks. The gasometer's primary function was to store manufactured gas, a fuel commonly used during the mid-late 19th century. Here, we explore how rapid innovation in Ohio's natural gas industry quickly supplanted the use of manufactured gas, rendering the gasometer obsolete by the end of the 19th century. [Poster, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

Jennifer Bengtson (Southeast Missouri State University) and **Amy Michael** (University of New Hampshire)

Fertility in Siouan Perspective: Biocultural Approaches, Spatial Correlates, and Potential Research Directions at Morton Village

The lives of Oneota women, infants, and children have been a central focus of Dr. O'Gorman's work, and we have been fortunate to be able to work with her on several projects related to these themes. In this paper, we will revisit some of the work we have done together, emphasizing reproductive fertility as a ritually- and spiritually-charged force that unites our shared interests in women, motherhood, and infancy in archaeological perspective. We look particularly to traditional Siouan perspectives on fertility to inform ideas and suggestions for future research at Morton Village and beyond that may help draw these themes into sharper focus. [O'Gorman symposium, Friday, 2:15 pm, Room B1]

Jennifer Bengtson — see **Lynne Goldstein** (Retired, Michigan State University) and **Jennifer Bengtson** (Southeast Missouri State University)

Erin M. Benson (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Victoria G. Rothe** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

The Late Mississippian Occupation at the Stemler Site (11S1754), St. Clair County, Illinois

In the summer of 2022, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey undertook excavations at the Stemler site (11S1754), a small Mississippian site that sits between Pulcher Mounds and the base of the bluff in the southern American Bottom. Despite identification of fewer than 100 features, most dating to the early Moorehead phase (1200-1300 CE), the site was complex, presenting unexpected challenges and surprises to excavators. Here we summarize the results of our fieldwork and ongoing analysis, demonstrating the continued vibrancy of Late Mississippian life and community in the Greater Cahokia region. [Friday, 3:45 pm, Boom B3]

Colin Betts (Luther College)

Geophysical Examination of Rock Features and Submound Intaglios at the Marching Bear Mound Group (13CT26)

The nature of inter-mound variation in the internal structure of effigy mounds is poorly documented, particularly for the Keyes phase (A.D. 700-1050) of northeast Iowa. A multi-instrument geophysical survey was conducted at the Marching Bear site (13CT26) in 2022 with the goal of identifying internal mound features and associated methods of construction of the site's ten bear and three bird mounds. The number of mounds at this site, the largest remaining effigy mound complex in Iowa, represents an ideal context for assessing variability in Keyes phase mound form. This poster presents the geophysical evidence for two types of internal mound features identified by this study: pre-mound intaglios and rock features. The results reveal significant inter-mound, temporal, and inter-regional differences in the presence of these features. [Poster, Thursday, 2–4 pm, Atrium]

M. Catherine Bird (Elgin Public Museum of Natural History & Anthropology, Board of Directors)

The Fox Valley CAA Lab, the Elusive Search for the Menominee Village in Coral, Washington Irving, Fermi National Accelerator, and other stories—Then and Now

My Bob Jeske stories begin in 1983 when I enrolled for field school at Elgin Community College with headquarters at the Center for American Archeology (CAA) Fox Valley laboratory in Elgin. The 1983 session sought to locate the historical Indian village near Coral, IL and investigated relict wings of the Lawrence Farmhouse, then serving as the CAA Lab. The 1984 session tested the nearby Washington Irving site in Sleepy Hollow. A selection of Bob's students formed his crew for CRM investigations at the Chain o' Lakes State Park in 1985 as well as for subsequent projects. In 1986, Bob, then a graduate student at Northwestern University, accepted an internship at Fermilab and worked to review and evaluate archaeology at the facility. My stories provide highlights from a crew member's perspective with some updates to particular places following thirty or so years of further investigations and my viewpoint as Principal Investigator. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 3:15 pm, Room B4]

Molly R. Bleyhl — see **Rebecca M. Barzilai** (IU NAGPRA) and **Molly R. Bleyhl** (IU NAGPRA)

Dustin Bloodgood — see **Sam Peterson** (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and **Dustin Bloodgood** (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

Taylor Brehm — see **Mara Taft**, **Edward Fleming**, **Taylor Brehm**, **Jasmine Koncur**, **Miriam Samuels-Schwartz**, and **Selena Wimmergren** (Science Museum of Minnesota)

Lauren Brewer (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), Introduction by **Marvin DeFoe** (Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)

Collaborative Historical Archaeology: Spatial Analysis of the Apostle Islands Indian Pageant Grounds

This paper examines how the Apostle Islands Indian Pageant of 1924 and 1925 in Red Cliff, Wisconsin used space on the site during this early tourism endeavor. The assessment of soil color and texture, artifact locations, and ages, complemented with archival records, makes it possible to interpret where people sat, ate, and participated in pageant activities. By learning about the pageant and the use of the “natural amphitheater” for the event, which included

Ojibwe performers, a greater knowledge of site usage through the 20th century is available. Overall, this project investigates the roles of the local Indigenous community in early tourism and its overall impact on the history of Red Cliff, which is of interest to modern tribal members, who are collaborating on a long-running community archaeology project with academic archaeologists. [Saturday, 9:45 am, Room B3]

James A. Brown (Northwestern University)

Oneota Cultural Development

Oneota Cultural Development in the Mississippi River Valley has been so consumed with a purported source of inspiration out of Cahokia as to obscure the effect of alternative social processes that enhance explanations of the relationship between northern woodland and Mississippian archaeological expressions. This paper advocates a global approach to the problem that builds on accumulated information to realize that cultural developments in Mississippi River valley bear striking resemblances to contemporary developments in the northern Great Plains and southern Ontario/New York areas. Furthermore, parallel evolutionary change in all three areas contribute to understanding why tribal cultures in those areas historically bear such great similarities. [Jeske Festschrift, Thursday, 1:45 pm, Room B3]

Lauren Brewer— see **Tania Lee Milosavljevic** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Lauren Brewer** (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), and **Benjamin Cross** (The Ohio State University)

Jeff Burnett — see **Stacey L. Camp** (Michigan State University), **Ben Akey** (Michigan State University), and **Jeff Burnett** (Michigan State University)

Amy Burnette — see **Sean Dunham** (USDA Forest Service), **Amy Burnette** (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe), **Dan DeVault** (Leech Lake Tribal College), **Marcie Gotchie** (USDA Forest Service), **Lane Johnson** (University of Minnesota), **Melinda Neville** (Leech Lake Tribal College), and **Sophie Pitney** (University of Minnesota)

Amanda J. Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and **Zev A. Cossin** (American University)

Haunted by Spirits: Recent Archaeological Excavations Behind a Ghost Town Saloon

The railroad expansion successfully connected the East Coast to the West Coast, sights began to turn North to Canada. In west-central Minnesota, one such railroad junction was platted in 1897 by the Northern Pacific Railroad and christened Winnipeg Junction. The town grew quickly and at its peak, would boast three saloons – that is a generous one bar per 83 residents! Recent excavations by the Minnesota State University Moorhead archaeology field school, examined a large refuse pit behind one of these saloons, Ole Gol's Saloon and Restaurant. This paper provides a summary of excavations in addition to preliminary analysis of the materials recovered. [Saturday, 8 am, Room B3]

Stacey L. Camp (Michigan State University), **Ben Akey** (Michigan State University), and **Jeff Burnett** (Michigan State University)

Glimpses of Post-World War II Life at Michigan State University

This talk explores the archaeology of student and faculty life on Michigan State University's campus after World War II. MSU President John Hannah had the foresight to plan and implement expansive housing for veterans and their families on campus, helping to pave the way for the university's expansion and eventual growth into one of the premier land grant universities in the United States. During the summer of 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic, a mile-long landfill was uncovered at MSU that dates to this period of time. Artifacts recovered from the landfill speak to the multitude of transformations that were taking place on campus as well as in American life after World War II. [O'Gorman symposium, Friday, 4 pm, Room B1]

Aimée E. Carbaugh (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

Bioarchaeological Research and NAGPRA: A Framework for the Future

Bioarchaeological research on Indigenous communities in the Midwest has typically centered around academic questions that require a specific set of data be collected from the relevant ancestral human remains (e.g., measurements, pathology identification, etc.). While this approach to research satisfies the academics, it does little to assist tribes with the identification and return of their Ancestors. That is why this presentation proposes a framework that highlights the value of the NAGPRA documentation process as an essential part of collaborative research. Using my dissertation project as an example and touching upon the hurdles of working in a removal state like Illinois, this presentation builds a framework and establishes a set of best practices for bioarchaeology in the Midwest to address the harmful practices upon which the field's research and teaching were built. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Aimée E. Carbaugh — see **Krystiana L. Krupa** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), **Eve A. Hargrave** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), **Aimée E. Carbaugh** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), and **Ryan Clasby** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office)

June Carpenter — see **Drew Jepson** (Field Museum), **June Carpenter** (Field Museum), and **Helen Robbins** (Field Museum)

Jesse Casana — see **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **Jeff Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Alison Anastasio** (University of Chicago)

Robert C. Chidester — see **Meagan N. Bell** (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), **Daniel Hershberger** (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), and **Robert C. Chidester** (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.)

Alyssa Christoffers (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

Archaeological Illustration: Drawing History

Archaeological illustration is a dying visualization form used in archaeology with the use of digital visualization methods taking precedence. However, the techniques and methods used in archaeological illustration can play a vital role in the recording of a site and its artifacts.

Illustration methods are often used for site mapping and profile drawing, but it can also be used in visually recording artifacts, often for publication. During the summer of 2022, a Minnesota State University Moorhead field school conducted excavations at Winnipeg Junction, a railroad ghost town active from 1887-1910 in Clay County, Minnesota. I utilized archaeological illustration throughout these excavations. This poster examines how illustration plays an important part in archaeology, its uses, benefits, and contribution to the archaeological record. [Poster, Thursday, 2–4 pm, Atrium]

Ryan Clasby — see **Krystiana L. Krupa** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), **Eve A. Hargrave** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), **Aimée E. Carbaugh** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), and **Ryan Clasby** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office)

Jody A. Clauter (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

Ceramic Thin-Section Analysis from the Elk Mountain Site (48cr301): How Midwestern Connections Persist Then and Now

The Elk Mountain site (48CR301), also called the Garrett Allen site, is located in south-central Wyoming. Excavations commenced every year from 1969 until 1980 and were highly productive with many different types of artifacts recovered. Despite its productivity, analyses were never completed until recently. The University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository received grant funding to produce a petrographic thin-section study from three vessels recovered during the early excavations. The results indicate that a Woodland vessel was likely made from non-local materials similar to those found in the South Platte River basin of Colorado and Nebraska. Two other smoothed surfaced vessels probably were made locally, but do not correspond well with established ceramic types in southern Wyoming. Faunal element identification also indicates some external site influences. It is hypothesized the assemblages represents trade or the movement of midcontinental groups who carried with them the pots or ceramic manufacturing traditions. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 11:30 am, Room B4]

Jaremy Cobble (Avocational Archaeologist)

Panelist: Student Luncheon Workshop — Bridging the Gap: Collaboration among Professionals, Avocationalists, and Descendant Communities

[Friday, Noon–1:30 pm, Room B4]

Angela R. Collins (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

Chemical and Composition: A Dual Approach Combining pXRF and Petrographic Analyses of Mill Creek Ceramics in Northwest Iowa

Ceramics collected from the Joy Creek Major site (13PM7) were analyzed with a portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) machine and a polarizing microscope to identify predominate chemical signatures and compositional patterns in paste and temper. This study then compares these patterns with results from contemporaneous Mill Creek sites in the region to address questions of ceramic manufacture and cultural interaction while exploring possible influences from Cahokia. Results highlight the presence of nonlocal sherds from a primarily locally-made collection. [Friday, 4 pm, Room B3]

Aaron Comstock (Indiana University East), **Robert Cook** (Ohio State University), and **Sydney Baker** (The Mark Twain House & Museum)

White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus) Hunting Strategies by Fort Ancient Agriculturalists in the Context of Climate, Diet, and Culture Change: A Case from the Little Miami River Valley in Southwest Ohio

This study contextualizes changes in village life associated with shifting climate, ecology, and hunting practices through the lens white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). The development of Fort Ancient agriculturalists circa AD 1000-1650 was impacted by changing conditions during the Medieval Climate Anomaly and subsequent Little Ice Age, something that is evident in terms of decreased maize consumption and changes in settlement patterns. Differences in deer body sizes and ages at three sites occupied between AD 1000-1650 point to changing patterns of deer procurement over time. Early Fort Ancient and newly established villages exhibit steep survivorship patterns associated with high harvest pressures, possibly related to dietary and/or demographic stress. Late Fort Ancient occupations exhibit bimodal distributions focused on prime-age deer that could relate to an increased focus on hides. Our findings highlight the often-overlooked aspect of how culture change and environmental stress in agricultural systems can impact relationships with prey species. [Thursday, 3:30 pm, Room B4]

Aaron Comstock (Indiana University East), **Katie Russell** (Indiana University East), and **Ryan Tincher** (Indiana University East)

Testing the “Pits and Tunnels” from the Turner Site: Preliminary Lessons from Experimental Replication of Enigmatic Thermal Features

The people that archaeologists refer to as Hopewell were adept engineers and artisans. Perhaps one of the most intriguing Hopewell sites is the Turner Earthwork Complex, located in southwest Ohio. This complex includes significant evidence of landscape modification in the form of enclosures, embankments, and mounds. Beneath one of these mounds were 30 large features originally referred to as “Pits and Tunnels” — deep pits connected by long angled tunnels, arranged in a circle around an “altar.” Given evidence of intense burning, these have been interpreted as kilns of some sort. We recreated one such feature and tested its thermodynamics. Our findings suggest these ingenious inventions are akin to augmented draft kilns, and their design allows for the easy production of temperatures in excess of 1,000° Celsius. While possible functions will be examined in a future study, this initial test provides key insights into Hopewell engineering and activities at Turner. [Poster, Saturday, 10 am–noon, Atrium]

Aaron R. Comstock — see **Benjamin J. Cross** (The Ohio State University), **Aaron R. Comstock** (Indiana University East), and **Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast)

Michael D. Conner (Illinois State Museum Retired)

How Are Going to Dig This Thing? 10 Years at Morton Village

In 2008, Michigan State University and the Illinois State Museum began excavations at the Morton Village site in Fulton County, Illinois. Limited excavations had been conducted in the 1980s by ISM in conjunction with work at the adjacent Norris Farms 36 cemetery, a largely Oneota cemetery with notable levels of violence indicated by the remains. This paper discusses

the evolving field methods, including remote sensing, used over the 10-year course of the project that were used to investigate the extent, layout, and cultural components at the site. Ultimately about 140 structures over 7 ha were identified. Results indicate cohabitation at the site by Oneota and Mississippian peoples, significant investment in ritual structures, and a village layout atypical of Mississippian towns in the region. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 11:30 am, Room B1]

Robert Cook — see **Aaron Comstock** (Indiana University East), **Robert Cook** (Ohio State University), and **Sydney Baker** (The Mark Twain House & Museum)

Zev A. Cossin — see **Amanda J. Butler** (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and **Zev A. Cossin** (American University)

John Creese (North Dakota State University), **Heather Walder** (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse), and **Marvin DeFoe** (Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa)

Collaborative Indigenous Archaeology at Frog Bay Tribal National Park, Gaa-Miskwaabikaang, WI

In this paper we provide an update on four seasons of collaborative Indigenous archaeology at the Frog Bay Tribal National Park by the Gete Anishinaabeg Izichigewin Community Archaeological Project (GAICAP) – an undertaking of the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa’s Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) and academic archaeologists. Limited excavations at the multicomponent Frog Bay site have allowed us to document several unique features associated with Middle and Late Archaic shoreline occupations dating between ca. 5300 and 2800 cal. BP. Multiple lines of evidence point towards the site’s regional importance as a multipurpose warm season “Old Copper” habitation site. Hot rock cooking features with preserved fish bone and associated post molds suggest the site’s role in a regional mid-Holocene fishing economy. Macrobotanical and palynological evidence provides insight into past environmental conditions, including anthropogenic effects associated with localized Late Archaic land clearance at the site. [Saturday, 9 am, Room B1]

Benjamin J. Cross (The Ohio State University), **Aaron R. Comstock** (Indiana University East), and **Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast)

Exploring Long-Term Socio-Environmental Relationships in the Middle Ohio Valley through Soils

The alluvial soils of the Ohio River Valley are among some of the most fertile in the continent and are partially the product of millennia of socio-ecological processes. For over 3000 years, pre-contact American Indian societies not only targeted these riparian ecological zones, but also actively managed them to increase productivity. These anthropogenic practices surely had some impact on soil formation processes that render them ideal for farming. Late pre-contact agricultural communities of the Fort Ancient culture targeted alluvial soils of floodplains and terraces, many of which contain the Huntington Silt Loam series. In this poster, we examine the legacy of Woodland-period land practices on soil pedogenesis in the middle Ohio River Valley, as well as the possible factor these soils played in the settlement patterns of Fort Ancient maize agriculturalists. Examining the “soil memory” of these locations provides deeper

insight into the long-term impacts of human occupation. [Poster, Saturday, 10 am–noon, Atrium]

Benjamin Cross —see **Tania Lee Milosavljevic** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Lauren Brewer** (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse), and **Benjamin Cross** (The Ohio State University)

Marvin Defoe (Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians)
Panelist— Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology
[Friday, 9 am–noon, Room B3]

Marvin DeFoe — see **Lauren Brewer** (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), Introduction by **Marvin DeFoe** (Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)

Marvin DeFoe — see **John Creese** (North Dakota State University), **Heather Walder** (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse), and **Marvin DeFoe** (Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa)

Dan DeVault — see **Sean Dunham** (USDA Forest Service), **Amy Burnette** (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe), **Dan DeVault** (Leech Lake Tribal College), **Marcie Gotchie** (USDA Forest Service), **Lane Johnson** (University of Minnesota), **Melinda Neville** (Leech Lake Tribal College), and **Sophie Pitney** (University of Minnesota)

Randy R. Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants) and **Coggin Heeringa** (Cross Roads at Big Creek)

Cross Roads at Big Creek: Public Archaeology in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Crossroads at Big Creek is a learning center and nature preserve that inspires environmental stewardship through education, research, restoration and outdoor experiences. We believe that the land shaped the people and the people shaped the land and that it is only through understanding our past that we can make sound land management decisions. For the past decade, Crossroads has sponsored both fall and spring “archaeological experiences” for area schools and the general public. Students involved in these hands-on outreach activities develop an appreciation for the humanities while practicing curriculum skills including: map reading, measuring, recording and analyzing data, classification and attempting to answer research questions. More than a thousand students and interest adult learners have experienced Phase 1 archaeological survey including shovel testing, excavated in a test unit, used a float machine and sorted artifacts, creating memories that will last a lifetime. [Cross Roads poster symposium, Friday, 9:30–11:30 am, Atrium]

Randy R. Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Sean P. Gleason** (Cross Roads at Big Creek)

Sharing Archaeology with the Public: The Cove Site Late Woodland Occupations

The Cove site (47DR428) is located in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin on property owned by Crossroads at Big Creek. The 2-hectare site is adjacent to Big Creek where the creek forms an

estuary into Sturgeon Bay. It is predominantly a Late Woodland occupation, but also has yielded some Middle Woodland artifacts. Since 2016, archaeology at the site has been a teaching experience for adults, elementary, and secondary school students in northeast Wisconsin. Approximately 110 square meters have been excavated, yielding 19 features, including a keyhole-shaped structure. Fauna, lithic microwear, and protein residue analysis indicate utilization of fish, deer, beaver and rabbit. Radiocarbon samples of food residues from grit tempered, cordmarked ceramics range from cal. AD 775-1150. Charred twigs date to cal. AD 1522-1640, but no early Contact period artifacts have been recovered. [Cross Roads poster symposium, Friday, 9:30–11:30 am, Atrium]

Randy R. Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Sharing with the Public: The Ida Bay Preserve North Bay and Late Woodland Occupations

The Ida Bay site (47DR35) is located in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin on property owned by Crossroads at Big Creek. The roughly 6-hectare site sits just below an Algoma stage beach ridge above Sturgeon Bay. It was occupied during the Early, Middle and Late Woodland periods. Since 2015, archaeology at the site has been a teaching experience for adults, elementary, and secondary school students in northeastern Wisconsin. Approximately 100 square meters have been excavated. Faunal data suggest a heavy dependence upon deer. Incised over cordmarked, North Bay, and Heins Creek ceramics have been recovered. Lithic materials include North Bay as well as Madison triangulars. Lithic, ceramic, subsistence and radiocarbon dating are on-going. [Cross Roads poster symposium, Friday, 9:30–11:30 am, Atrium]

Randy Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants)

How Bob Jeske Sold His Soul at the Crossroads

Crossroads at Big Creek is a privately funded preserve in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin which offers education, conducts scientific research and provides outdoor experiences to inspire environmental stewardship for all ages. Crossroads at Big Creek also conducts an archaeological outreach program for local public schools in northeast Wisconsin. In the Spring of 2021, the outreach program did not have enough archaeologists to teach 4th through 8th grade students. Dr. Bob Jeske was enthusiastic to fill that void and teach students the fundamentals of archaeological excavation on Woodland sites 47DR-35 and 47DR-428 on the Crossroads campus. Bob also conducted flintknapping demonstrations and gave lectures to adult groups interested in archaeology. The Fall of 2022 marks the fourth session of Bob teaching archaeology in the Crossroads outreach program. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 2 pm, Room B4]

Randy Dickson — see **Robert Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants) and **Randy Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants)

John F. Doershuk (University of Iowa) and **April K. Sievert** (Indiana University)

11-Wi-241: Early Lessons in CRM Archaeology

In the early 1980s, several Northwestern University (NU) archaeology graduate students became involved with Chicago area cultural resources management (CRM) archaeological

investigations. Important in these efforts was Robert J. Jeske, who by 1983 was serving as Chief Archaeologist of the NU Chicago Area Archaeological Program, a regional counterpart to NU's long-running Center for American Archaeology. Jeske and NU graduate student colleagues conducted CRM projects in the Chicago area developing valuable career-building professional skills during an important period of maturation of the national archaeological compliance system. This paper relates the specifics of a project involving mound site 11-Wi-241, Will County, Illinois, and the efforts of Jeske and colleagues to bring its significance to the attention of federal and state officials through an unlikely partnership with a county attorney. Review of the project details provides a valuable educational lens on the evolution of midcontinent CRM archaeology and Jeske's successful career. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 2:30 pm, Room B4]

Zoe Doubles — see **Karla Saracay** (Center for American Archeology), **Allyson M. Simon** (Mercyhurst University), **Lucía T. Rombolá** (Universidad de Buenos Aires and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano), **Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Kenzie R. May** (Center for American Archeology), **Holly Silva**, and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

Eric Drake (US Forest Service)

Discussant: Sharing Perspectives in Midwest Historical Archaeology

[Saturday, 10:15 am–noon, Room B3]

Sean Dunham (USDA Forest Service), **Amy Burnette** (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe), **Dan DeVault** (Leech Lake Tribal College), **Marcie Gotchie** (USDA Forest Service), **Lane Johnson** (University of Minnesota), **Melinda Neville** (Leech Lake Tribal College), and **Sophie Pitney** (University of Minnesota)

Learning from the Trees: Fire History and Cultural Burning on Star Island (Windigoominis)

The Star Island Fire History partnership is a collaborative effort involving the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Leech Lake Tribal College, the USDA Forest Service, and the University of Minnesota to explore the role of human behavior in shaping the iconic red pine forests of northern Minnesota. Part of this effort includes compiling fire histories across the Leech Lake Reservation and the Chippewa National Forest. Our most complete data set is from Star Island where we have a tree ring chronology that extends into the 1670s. The data suggests that the fire history pattern observed on Star Island, as well as in other parts of the forest, were formed and maintained over time by Ojibwe people. This presentation will provide an overview of our current understanding of the fire history from Star Island as well as what we are learning in other parts of the forest. [Saturday, 9:45 am, Room B1]

Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Discussant: The Noble-Wieting Community in the Upper and Middle Mississippian Worlds

[Noble-Wieting symposium, Saturday, 10:45 am, Room B4]

Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

A Dangerous Word "The" and other Archaeological Lessons

For nearly 15 years, Bob Jeske has been a friend and mentor. Over the years we shared many stories and beers, theorized about the past, wrote some papers, and dug a few holes to

find some pretty amazing sites. In the process, Bob's done his best to impart some kernels of knowledge to me and some important ones have managed to sink in. In this paper I share stories about these lessons and apply them to the Upper Mississippian sites of the Late Precontact period in the western Great Lakes. [Jeske Festschrift, Thursday, 3 pm, Room B3]

Richard Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), **Seth Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and **Katherine Sterner** (Towson University)

Organizers: Symposium — All Who Wonder Are Not Lost: The Bob Jeske Festschrift

Over his career, Bob Jeske has filled many roles in archaeology – from field school student to full professor and everything in between. In that time, his research interests have ranged widely, and he has impacted the lives and careers of many fellow archaeologists, students, and colleagues. Three sessions cover a wide array of Bob's research interests, spanning from his longtime interest in Upper Mississippian lifeways, to his specialty of lithic analysis, to his love for dogs (living and deceased), and passion for public outreach and education. These sessions are meant to highlight Bob's achievements over his career. [Thursday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Room B4 and Friday, 9:30 am–noon and 1:45–4 pm, Room B4]

Richard W. Edwards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Katherine M. Sterner** (Towson University), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Peter J. Geraci** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

All Who Wonder Are Not Lost: An Introduction to Bob Jeske

Bob Jeske's beginnings in archaeology were at Beloit College with an influential experience on a field school in Madeline Island in northern Wisconsin. Later he continued his education at Northwestern University where he earned his Ph. D. While at Northwestern, Bob developed his foundations in academic and contract archaeology which fostered professional connections and friendships that have lasted through to today. Over his career, Bob Jeske has filled many roles in archaeology of which his role as an advisor and mentor has impacted many students and direction of research in the Midwest. This paper provides a brief overview of Bob the archaeologist. [Jeske Festschrift, Thursday, 1:30 pm, Room B3]

Richard W. Edwards IV — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Richard W. Edwards IV — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Sean P. Gleason** (Cross Roads at Big Creek)

Richard W. Edwards IV — see **Robert F. Sasso** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Kjersti E. Emerson — see **Georgia A. Abrams** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Hannah Rucinski** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Kjersti E. Emerson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University)

Thomas E. Emerson (Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation), **Kristin M. Hedman** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Matthew A. Fort** (University of Illinois)
Revisiting Upper Mississippian Social Complexity, Agricultural Intensity, and Dietary Diversity

Bob Jeske has been one of the few researchers to perceive noteworthy differences between Langford and "typical" Oneota people's agricultural practices. Examining a select sample of Fisher-Huber and Langford occupations, he observed that Langford sites were associated with dryer soils while Fisher-Huber sites were characterized by wetter soils. He interpreted this as reflecting different agricultural technologies, with the Langford people using digging sticks and Fisher-Huber peoples employing scapula hoes. What these differing technologies implied for subsistence practices was not known. As Jeske noted, "what was needed to address this issue was new data . . .to determine the importance of maize in Upper Mississippian diets". Extensive data has been collected on Upper Mississippian lifeways in the last three decades. Here we review the implications of this information as it relates to climate shifts, dietary variations, village patterns, and material technologies and our understanding Upper Mississippian agricultural lifeways. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 9:30 am, Room B4]

Kristen Fellows (North Dakota State University)

Discussant: Sharing Perspectives in Midwest Historical Archaeology

[Saturday 10:15 am–noon, Room B3]

Tyler Ferree (University of California Santa Barbara)

Oneota Migration and the Multiethnic Occupation of the 14th Century Central Illinois River Valley

The fourteenth century Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV) was simultaneously occupied by local Mississippian and nonlocal Oneota groups. Although there are important organizational differences between Mississippian and Oneota societies in terms of hierarchy, religion, and foodways, these groups lived together in at least four nucleated villages in the CIRV. However, the nature of this relationship remains enigmatic, especially because these relationships occurred in the context of the most intense violence recorded in the Eastern Woodlands. This paper presents the preliminary results of a dissertation project that attempts to understand these relationships. Remote sensing, excavation, and ceramic data will be used to reveal a complicated history of migration-induced settlement nucleation and intersite variability in the expression of Mississippian and Oneota traditions. [O'Gorman symposium, Friday, 2 pm, Room B1]

Edward Fleming (Science Museum of Minnesota)

New Investigations at the Pedersen Site (21LN2) by the Science Museum of Minnesota

The Science Museum of Minnesota has initiated a new multi-year interdisciplinary project investigating the Pedersen Site, an island site on Lake Benton in southwestern Minnesota. The Pedersen site holds archaeological deposits spanning the more than 10,000-year history of the Prairie Lakes region. Our investigations on the island currently focus on two primary areas –

one, a large concentration of fire-cracked rock believed to be the remains of an earth oven that was used during the 15th century; the other, an area of stratified refuse two-meters deep that includes Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Late Precontact materials. This paper presents an overview of the project with preliminary results. [Friday, 1:30 pm, Room B3]

Edward Fleming — see **Mara Taft, Edward Fleming, Taylor Brehm, Jasmine Koncur, Miriam Samuels-Schwartz,** and **Selena Wimmergren** (Science Museum of Minnesota)

Matthew A. Fort — see **Thomas E. Emerson** (Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation), **Kristin M. Hedman** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Matthew A. Fort** (University of Illinois)

Kathryn M. Frederick — see **Susan M. Kooiman** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Kathryn M. Frederick** (Olivet College)

Donald Gaff — see **Alexis Wirtz** and **Donald Gaff**

Judi gaiashkibos — see **Dave Williams** (State Archeologist, History Nebraska), **Judi gaiashkibos** (Director, Nebraska Commission on Indian Affairs), and **Jim Peters** (Samaritan Detection Dogs, LLC)

Rebekah J. Gansemer (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee)

Placement and Perspective: Intervisibility of the Lake Koshkonong Oneota

The Lake Koshkonong area was occupied by Oneota peoples between AD 1050-1450. Compared to Oneota communities in other parts of Wisconsin, Lake Koshkonong Oneota were more heavily reliant on maize and wild rice and were relatively isolated. Nine sites have been identified in the area surrounding Lake Koshkonong that chronologically and culturally date to the Oneota period. This research consists of a viewshed analysis of four of these sites, Crescent Bay Hunt Club (47JE904), Schmeling (47JE833), Carcajou Point (47JE002), and Koshkonong Creek Village (47JE379). Additional viewshed analyses from Late Woodland village sites and mound sites surrounding the locality was also conducted. This research seeks to understand Oneota settlement patterns surrounding Lake Koshkonong from the visual perspective of those who occupied these sites and explore how these sites fit into the physical and spiritual landscape of Lake Koshkonong. [Friday, 3:15 pm, Room B3]

Peter J. Geraci(University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee)

Contextualizing the Winfield Mounds and Village Site (11DU33) within the Late Woodland Landscape of Northeastern Illinois

The Winfield Mounds and Village Site (11DU33) has been known to archaeologists for over a century however it has been a sacred place on the landscape for well over a millennium. This sacred place consists of three low earthen mounds and an associated living area along the West Branch of the DuPage River in northeastern Illinois. A recent reexamination of the archaeology has revealed interesting clues about Woodland technological adaptations and cultural connections within the Great Lakes region. A landscape analysis revealed that Winfield was centrally located to key resources near a forest/wetland ecotone which fits a pattern for Woodland sites seen elsewhere in the region (cf. Brown 1965; Goldstein 1982; Jeske 1986). The landscape analysis also highlights how Winfield is not an isolated anomaly but part of a larger

network of settlements and sacred places that reflect the complex history of northeastern Illinois. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 3 pm, Room B4]

Peter J. Geraci — see **Richard W. Edwards** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Katherine M. Sterner** (Towson University), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Peter J. Geraci** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Jacquelyn L. Gill — see **Angelina G. Perrotti**, **Christopher Kiahtipes**, **James Russell**, **Stephen T. Jackson**, **Jacquelyn L. Gill**, **Guy Robinson**, **Teresa Krause**, and **John W. Williams**

Sean P. Gleason (Cross Roads at Big Creek) — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Sean P. Gleason** (Cross Roads at Big Creek)

Daniel B. Goatley

Perspectives the Lithic Assemblages of the Late Prehistoric Occupations of Southwestern Michigan

This paper will focus on the characteristics of the Lithic Assemblages from occupations during the late prehistoric period in Southwestern Michigan and how they compare to earlier Late Woodland occupations in the region and to Oneota and Upper Mississippian Occupations in the Midwest. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 1:30 pm, Room B1]

Lynne Goldstein (Retired, Michigan State University) and **Jennifer Bengtson** (Southeast Missouri State University)

Organizers: Symposium — Migration, Gender, Foodways, and Collections in the Midwestern U.S.: Various Pathways in Honor of Jodie O’Gorman

This symposium features studies that explore a few of Jodie O’Gorman’s major research interests. On the occasion of Jodie’s retirement from Michigan State University, a number of her colleagues and former students want to honor Jodie and highlight her significant impact on archaeology in the Midwestern U.S. Topics include gender, foodways and cuisine, accessibility of museum collections, the nature of particular artifact types, Mississippian societies and interactions, regional perspectives on mothers and infants, and revisiting some of O’Gorman’s earlier research. While Jodie’s current research focuses on social interactions of Upper Mississippian and contemporary communities, her work has had an impact beyond one time period or culture. The diversity of topics represented in these papers is a reflection of the wide-ranging impact that Jodie O’Gorman has had on midwestern archaeology and its practitioners. [Friday, 11 am–noon and 1:30-4:30 pm, Room B1]

Lynne Goldstein (Retired, Michigan State University)

Introduction to the Session

The session is in honor of Jodie O’Gorman and her Midwestern archaeology research, on the occasion of her upcoming retirement. This paper will provide a context for this session, some background on Jodie O’Gorman’s research and teaching, and will explain the direction of the papers within the session. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 11 am, Room B1]

Marcie Gotchie — see **Sean Dunham** (USDA Forest Service), **Amy Burnette** (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe), **Dan DeVault** (Leech Lake Tribal College), **Marcie Gotchie** (USDA Forest Service), **Lane Johnson** (University of Minnesota), **Melinda Neville** (Leech Lake Tribal College), and **Sophie Pitney** (University of Minnesota)

William Green (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College)

Re Peet: Rediscovering Beloit College's Founding Family

Beloit College is the baccalaureate home of more anthropology PhDs than any other independent, undergraduate liberal arts college. Bob Jeske is one of this multitude. Beloit has educated future anthropologists and archaeologists right from the start: its first graduating class (1851) included Stephen Denison Peet, who became one of his era's best-known archaeologists—a mound surveyor and prolific publisher of archaeological books and journals. His father, Stephen Peet, was one of Beloit College's founders, so one could say he benefited from legacy affirmative action. Be that as it may, one member of the Peet family—Stephen's sister (S.D.'s aunt), Minerva—had been almost entirely forgotten until we chanced to excavate a portion of her home. Preliminary study of features, recovered material, and archival records sheds light on Minerva and her family, providing more nuanced perspectives on Beloit's history and on “great man” narratives in general. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 3:45 pm, Room B4]

William Green — see **Nicolette B. Meister** and **William Green** (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College)

Jeff Grignon — see **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **Jeff Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Alison Anastasio** (University of Chicago)

Todd Grote — see **Benjamin J. Cross** (The Ohio State University), **Aaron R. Comstock** (Indiana University East), and **Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast)

Maury O. Haag — see **William A. Lovis** (Michigan State University) and **Maury O. Haag** (Independent Researcher)

Eve A. Hargrave — see **Krystiana L. Krupa** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office) and **Eve A. Hargrave** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office)

Eve A. Hargrave — see **Krystiana L. Krupa** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), **Eve A. Hargrave** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), **Aimée E. Carbaugh** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), and **Ryan Clasby** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office)

Rebecca A. Hawkins (Algonquin Consultants and Miami Tribe of Oklahoma)

Impacts of Removal on Repatriation

In the mid-1800s, the removal of American Indian tribes from homelands, generally east of the Mississippi, and their relocation to the Southern Plains had catastrophic consequences on health, community structure, language, traditional knowledge, and other cultural practices. Almost 150 years after the Miami Tribe was removed, NAGPRA was passed in 1990. While NAGPRA provides opportunities to repatriate ancestors and their belongings, as well as other items provided for in the Act, a number of specific challenges are routinely faced by the Miami

and other removed tribes. This poster presents an overview of some of those challenges.
[NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Mikayla S. Hed (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse)

Oneota Subsistence: An Analysis of Trash

Faunal and floral remains in trash pits provide seasonal and environmental data. They suggest what was available and/or eaten, an estimate of feature use-life, seasonality, approximate age of the animal, and the season when it died. This study examined faunal and floral remains from two Oneota features from the Sanford Archeological District in La Crosse, Wisconsin. All faunal remains from these two features were sorted, recorded, and analyzed. The fauna (including fish scales) were examined to determine seasonality and age at death. The data indicates the use-life and seasonality of the pits and contributes to the understanding of Oneota subsistence behavior. Another individual examined the floral remains, enabling a blind test comparison for seasonal conclusions. F717 shows a mostly summer use-life, a few strata also indicate late spring. The data from F812 indicate both summer and winter use-life. Winter seasonality is based mostly from bone grease processing. [Baerreis posters, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

Kristin M. Hedman — see **Thomas E. Emerson** (Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation), **Kristin M. Hedman** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Matthew A. Fort** (University of Illinois)

Coggin Heeringa — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants) and **Coggin Heeringa** (Cross Roads at Big Creek)

A. Gwynn Henderson — see **David Pollack**, **Bruce L. Manzano**, **A. Gwynn Henderson**, **Thomas Royster**, and **Moriah McKenzie Raleigh**

Reagan Herdt — see **Jean Hudson** (UW Milwaukee), **Emily Middleton** (UW Milwaukee), **Laura Monahan** (UW Milwaukee and UW Madison Zoology Museum), **Amy Klemmer** (UW Milwaukee), **Samantha Mills** (UW Milwaukee), **Reagan Herdt** (UW Milwaukee), **Calleigh Wondra** (UW Milwaukee), and **David Shaw** (UW Milwaukee)

Daniel Hershberger — see **Meagan N. Bell** (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), **Daniel Hershberger** (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.), and **Robert C. Chidester** (The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.)

Matthew G. Hill — see **James L. Theler** (University of Wisconsin, La Crosse) and **Matthew G. Hill** (Iowa State University, Ames)

Hayley Hintz and **Jordan Karsten** (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh)

Examining the Utility of the Platymeric Index for Identifying Ancestral Remains in the Western Great Lakes

During NAGPRA compliance work at UW Oshkosh, we have had to assess many fragmentary skeletal collections with no associated documentation or cultural material. These collections often include a large number of soil-stained and fragmentary femora. Previous research has suggested that Native American femora are platymeric, while those of American Whites and Blacks are eurymeric. However, earlier studies came to this conclusion primarily by

examining femora of indigenous populations from the Great Plains and Southwest. No examination of Great Lakes populations has ever been conducted. To test whether platymeria characterizes Great Lakes populations, 52 femora from well-established archaeological contexts were examined. The platymeric index correctly classified 88.4% (46/52) femora as Native American in our sample. This suggests that using the platymeric index in NAGPRA-related ancestry assessments is applicable to Great Lakes populations and can be a useful tool for teams undergoing this important work. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Hayley Hintz — see **Jordan Karsten** and **Hayley Hintz** (University of Wisconsin–Oshkosh)

Wendy Holtz-Leith — see **Constance Arzigian** (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse) and **Wendy Holtz-Leith** (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse)

Jean Hudson (UW Milwaukee), **Emily Middleton** (UW Milwaukee), **Laura Monahan** (UW Milwaukee and UW Madison Zoology Museum), **Amy Klemmer** (UW Milwaukee), **Samantha Mills** (UW Milwaukee), **Reagan Herdt** (UW Milwaukee), **Calleigh Wondra** (UW Milwaukee), and **David Shaw** (UW Milwaukee)

Dogs, Wolves, and Coyotes: Evaluating the Potential of Post-Cranial Osteometrics to Differentiate Fragmentary Archaeological Canidae Remains

The Canidae of the Midwest, including dogs, wolves, and coyotes, are notoriously challenging to differentiate when the identifications must rely solely on osteological remains that have been recovered archaeologically. Most published efforts concerning diagnostic characteristics have focused on attributes of the cranium and mandible, leaving post-cranial elements largely neglected. The present study is a team effort to evaluate the diagnostic potential of post-cranial osteometric analysis that could be applied to fragmentary archaeological remains. It makes use of extensive comparative collections of *Canis lupus* and *Canis latrans* specimens recovered as modern individuals living in Wisconsin. In keeping with the theme of this session, two aspects of this work might readily be considered “diagnostic” of some of Bob Jeske’s research interests – an attention to dogs and wolves, and a celebration of archaeological teamwork. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 10 am, Room B4]

Stephen T. Jackson — see **Angelina G. Perrotti**, **Christopher Kiahtipes**, **James Russell**, **Stephen T. Jackson**, **Jacquelyn L. Gill**, **Guy Robinson**, **Teresa Krause**, and **John W. Williams**

Drew Jepson (Field Museum), **June Carpenter** (Field Museum), and **Helen Robbins** (Field Museum)

The Field Museum and NAGPRA: Recent Research and Collaboration Initiatives

Emerging from the World’s Columbian Exposition, the Field Museum’s anthropology collections can be read as a snapshot of 19th century colonial tenets. Turn of the century anthropologists and avocational archaeologists collected, often unethically, culturally significant objects and human remains that form the foundation of the Museum’s North American collections. These large and poorly documented collections have proven to be a challenge to museums and tribes and, as a result, impeded meaningful, collaborative consultations. After a comprehensive review of the North American human remains held by the Museum, the Repatriation Program has been able to allocate more staff and resources to initiating and participating in consultations, especially regarding human remains that lack affiliation or

detailed provenience. The Repatriation Program intends to continue strengthening and building partnerships on restorative principles of equity, inclusivity, and accessibility, and invites requests from tribes in the United States and internationally. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Robert Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants) **and Randy Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants)

Organizers: Poster Symposium — At the Crossroads: Archaeology and Public Outreach in Door County, Wisconsin

Cross Roads at Big Creek is a non-profit land restoration organization in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, whose mission “offers education, conducts research and provides outdoor experiences to inspire environmental stewardship.” Archaeology fits well into the Cross Roads mission because it is an educational outdoor experience that is easily shared with students and inspires stewardship by centering the role of humans in creating their environment. Because of this intrinsic relationship between humans and the landscape, archaeology plays an integral part of land restoration, conservation, and environmental learning. For the past decade, Cross Roads has built a commitment to archaeological public education and research. Cross Roads has two pre-European contact archaeological sites on their properties; the Ida Bay (47DR35) and Cove (47DR428) sites. This symposium describes Cross Roads' experience in public outreach and education. It also provides preliminary details on archaeological research conducted at the two sites. [Friday, 9:30–11:30 am, Atrium]

Robert J. Jeske — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Sean P. Gleason** (Cross Roads at Big Creek)

Robert J. Jeske — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Robert Jeske — see **Katherine Sterner** (Towson University), **Robert Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC)

Lane Johnson — see **Sean Dunham** (USDA Forest Service), **Amy Burnette** (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe), **Dan DeVault** (Leech Lake Tribal College), **Marcie Gotchie** (USDA Forest Service), **Lane Johnson** (University of Minnesota), **Melinda Neville** (Leech Lake Tribal College), and **Sophie Pitney** (University of Minnesota)

Daniel J. Joyce — see **Robert G. McCullough** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Daniel J. Joyce** (Director Emeritus and Curator of Archaeology, Kenosha Museum Campus), **David J. Nolan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Joseph L. Bartholomew** (Warsaw Historical Society)

Jordan Karsten and Hayley Hintz (University of Wisconsin–Oshkosh)

Examining the Utility of the (hu)MANid and MaMD Analytical Programs for Identifying Ancestral Remains.

Recently, several freely available web-based software packages have been created to assist human osteologists with ancestry assessment. Here we examine the accuracy of two programs, MaMD Analytical and (hu)MANid, with regards to their ability to accurately identify Native American Ancestral remains. For institutions working towards compliance under the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, osteological data can frequently be the only information available in terms of determining Native American ancestry. For this reason, it is imperative that methods able to identify the highest percentage of ancestral remains be recognized and put into use. The (hu)MANid analytical software was tested using an independent sample (n=53) of Native American mandibles in order to investigate the accuracy of the program at identifying this important demographic group. When processed using linear discriminant analysis in (hu)MANid, 82.7% of the mandibles (43/52) were correctly classified as Native American. A sample of 34 Native American crania was used to investigate the accuracy of the MaMD Analytical program, of which 5.9% (2/34) were correctly classified. Our results suggest (hu)MANid is an accurate tool for use in conducting NAGPRA work. However, MaMD analytical should not be employed by those working on NAGPRA compliance until adjustments to that program can be made. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Jordan Karsten — see **Hayley Hintz** and **Jordan Karsten** (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh)

Steven A. Katz — see **Addison P. Kimmel** (University of Iowa), **Marcus F. Lewis** (Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Education), **Steven A. Katz** (Percheron LLC), and **Elizabeth Wilk** (Environmental Resources Management)

Kelly Kennedy — see **Abigail Chipps Stone** (Illinois State University) and **Kelly Kennedy** (Illinois State University)

Christopher Kiahtipes — see **Angelina G. Perrotti**, **Christopher Kiahtipes**, **James Russell**, **Stephen T. Jackson**, **Jacquelyn L. Gill**, **Guy Robinson**, **Teresa Krause**, and **John W. Williams**

Addison P. Kimmel (University of Iowa), **Marcus F. Lewis** (Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Education), **Steven A. Katz** (Percheron LLC), and **Elizabeth Wilk** (Environmental Resources Management)

Working With Tribal IRBs: A Practical Approach to Collaborative Archaeology

Archaeologists have an obligation to conduct research that is relevant and responsive to the desires, interests, values, and concerns of Indigenous descendant communities. Using a case study involving review by and collaboration with the Ho-Chunk Nation IRB on a recent doctoral dissertation project, this paper examines how working with Tribal Institutional Review Boards and other tribal research oversight entities can help archaeologists better fulfill this obligation, as well as improve relationships between Indigenous groups and professional archaeologists, facilitate the telling of new and important Native stories, and strengthen tribal sovereignty. Although IRB review and other related practices may not be "fully collaborative,"

we believe that even this kind of "imperfect" collaboration can help right old wrongs and play a key role in building a better, more ethical discipline going forward. [Saturday, 9:15 am, Room B1]

Jason L. King — see **Karla Saracay** (Center for American Archeology), **Allyson M. Simon** (Mercyhurst University), **Lucía T. Rombolá** (Universidad de Buenos Aires and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano), **Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Kenzie R. May** (Center for American Archeology), **Holly Silva**, and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

Nikki Klarmann (Kansas Historical Society & Michigan State University)

Before Brown: Investigating the History of the Monroe School Property and Making Connections to the People Who Lived and Learned There

As the Public Archeologist for the Kansas Historical Society, I coordinate our annual Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, a public focused archaeological experience. This past summer we partnered with the National Park Service to investigate the history of Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park, the former site of the Monroe School (built 1874, razed 1927) and the current site of Monroe Elementary School (built 1926), also the interpretive center for the park. Now why is this paper in a symposium dedicated to Jodie O’Gorman? As my doctoral advisor, her guidance and support got me here. Her emphasis on thinking about and caring deeply about those we research is something I carry into my work. With this summer’s project, we wanted to connect to the people who lived and learned at Monroe. This paper is dedicated to Jodie and the importance she places on telling people’s stories. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday 3:30 pm, Room B1]

Amy Klemmer — see **Jean Hudson** (UW Milwaukee), **Emily Middleton** (UW Milwaukee), **Laura Monahan** (UW Milwaukee and UW Madison Zoology Museum), **Amy Klemmer** (UW Milwaukee), **Samantha Mills** (UW Milwaukee), **Reagan Herdt** (UW Milwaukee), **Calleigh Wondra** (UW Milwaukee), and **David Shaw** (UW Milwaukee)

Jasmine Koncur — see **Mara Taft**, **Edward Fleming**, **Taylor Brehm**, **Jasmine Koncur**, **Miriam Samuels-Schwartz**, and **Selena Wimmergren** (Science Museum of Minnesota)

Susan M. Kooiman (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Kathryn M. Frederick** (Olivet College)

Collecting, Caching, and Cooking: The Agency of Women in Hunting-Gathering Societies of the Northern Great Lakes

Northern Great Lakes research, to date, shows there was a dramatic shift in the socio-economic landscape during the Terminal Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1600). This paper argues that changes in Late Woodland subsistence strategies were driven by the decision-making of women. Analysis of subterranean food storage containers (their construction and location), ceramic cookware (its construction and use), and evidence of associated foodstuffs supports the argument for a shift in focus to select abundant fall resources that could be collected in surplus with minimal labor costs. The tasks of food collection, processing, and cooking, along with the manufacture of associated technologies, are traditionally accomplished by women, leading to the conclusion that these primary markers of subsistence change were

controlled by women. The traditional division of labor, evidenced in ethnographic and ethnohistoric accounts, positions women as agents of socioeconomic change in the Northern Great Lakes and beyond. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 1:45 pm, Room B1]

Teresa Krause — see **Angelina G. Perrotti, Christopher Kiahtipes, James Russell, Stephen T. Jackson, Jacquelyn L. Gill, Guy Robinson, Teresa Krause, and John W. Williams**

Krystiana L. Krupa (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office) and **Eve A. Hargrave** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office)

Organizers: Poster Symposium — NAGPRA in the Midwest: Working Together to Connect Past and Present

During the past year, archaeology has seen a significant increase in job postings, collections management opportunities, and research projects related to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Since its passage in 1990, NAGPRA has inspired both positive and negative reactions among archaeologists and institutions, but the field is now largely supportive of NAGPRA and similar restitution efforts. The Midwest in particular holds a unique NAGPRA position - due to the historical effectiveness of Indian Removal and other factors, tribal pressure on institutions to comply with NAGPRA has been sparse until recently. The current surge in compliance efforts is relatively recent compared to other parts of the United States. This session provides an opportunity for NAGPRA practitioners in the Midwest to share current projects, plans for moving forward, success stories, and lessons from their repatriation work. [Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Krystiana L. Krupa (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), **Eve A. Hargrave** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), **Aimée E. Carbaugh** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office), and **Ryan Clasby** (University of Illinois NAGPRA Office)

Repatriating Cahokia: Pursuing Tribal Priorities within and Around NAGPRA

The NAGPRA Office at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign is in the process of coordinating a multi-tribe, multi-institution project with the goal of repatriating Ancestors and cultural items from the Cahokia site, near present-day East St. Louis. This presentation summarizes the development and current status of the project, as well as its future goals. In particular, it will detail tribal requests for the identification of additional Cahokia collections, including those which are not known to fall under NAGPRA. Our partner tribes are committed to interpreting Ancestors and objects from the site as comprehensively as possible, and sharing collection information is a critical means of accomplishing this goal. The purpose of the presentation is to expand our collaborative efforts on this project by reaching as many collecting institutions as possible. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

William Kurtz – Bureau of Indian Affairs – Minneapolis/ St Paul

Panelist— Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology

[Friday, 9 am–noon, Room B3]

Michael La Ronge (Sokaogon Chippewa Community)

Panelist— Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology

[Friday, 9 am–noon, Room B3]

Elizabeth Leith — see **Sissel Schroeder** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and **Elizabeth Leith** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Edith Leoso (Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians)

Panelist— Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology

[Friday, 9 am–noon, Room B3]

Marcus F. Lewis — see **Addison P. Kimmel** (University of Iowa), **Marcus F. Lewis** (Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Education), **Steven A. Katz** (Percheron LLC), and **Elizabeth Wilk** (Environmental Resources Management)

Thomas Loebel (Assistant Director ISAS)

Panelist: Student Luncheon Workshop — Bridging the Gap: Collaboration among Professionals, Avocationalists, and Descendant Communities

[Friday, Noon–1:30 pm, Room B4]

William A. Lovis (Michigan State University) and **Maury O. Haag** (Independent Researcher)
Cut and Polished Wolf (Canis lupus) Mandible Segments from the Quanicassee River Drainage, Michigan

A pair of modified wolf (*Canis lupus*) mandible segments recovered from near the Quanicassee River drainage on Saginaw Bay, Michigan are described, their modifications discussed, and their potential chronological and cultural contexts evaluated. The strongest likelihood is that the mandible segments are Hopewell Middle Woodland dating ca. 200 BCE to CE 300, and that they likely served a personal or group ritual purpose including the potential of having been part of a mortuary context. Lack of detailed provenience does not allow further interpretation of social context. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 10:15 am, Room B4]

William Lovis — see **Jessica Yann** (Michigan State University), **Heather Walder** (UW La Crosse), and **William Lovis** (Michigan State University)

Mark L. Madsen (IAAA, CAS, SSAS member), **Lester Marszalek**, **Bill Wild**, **Tony and Maria Talarico and son Tony**, **Lydia Alvarez**, and **Ryan Martin**

Prehistoric Native American Trails in the Crete, Illinois Area

Since 2016, our team has documented Native American artifacts along two major trails in the Crete, Illinois area. Chert lithic artifacts and pottery collected on farm fields were marked where they were found on aerial photos. Styles range from the Paleolithic to Proto-Historic Periods. At Crete, a southern branch of the east-west Sauk Trail (used in rainy seasons) crossed the north-south Vincennes Trail. Artifact densities show Vincennes Trail once ran east of where Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard moved it to State Road 1. Two elliptical, two circular, and one rectangle earthwork mark the junction of the two trails and appear on 1939 IHAP aerial photos. Several earthworks still exist, while others have been plowed down where ceremonial Snyders points had been found by the farmer, and one fragment by Tony Talarico. Conical mounds with borrow pits were noted along these trails in the thick woods close to where artifacts were found. [Poster, Saturday, 10 am–noon, Atrium]

Mark L. Madsen (IAAA, CAS, and SSAA member)

A Middle Archaic Lodge Site Preserved Beneath Nipissing Stage Flood Water Sediment is a Time Capsule Showing the Kinds of Lithics Artifacts Collected and Used by its Inhabitants (as shown in photographs of the 1985 excavation)

At salvage site 11-DU-69, located at the junction of Spring Brook and Salt Creek at Itasca, Illinois in DuPage County, a pattern of post molds and central stone fire pit buried beneath a foot of river sediment were found in 1985. The features were located just above the natural glacial river train made up of clay, small water-worn pebbles, and limestone. The lodge floor began where limestone became smoothed by foot traffic and stained with dirt and carbon. All the stone above this was brought into the lodge and sorted out by its inhabitants. The central stone fire pit and pit features contained plant and faunal floatation materials. With the exception of broken biface fragments used as scrapers, chert lodge tools were mostly manufactured using direct percussion methods. Meat butchering occurred away from the lodge on the tertiary floodplain. A Brannon Side-Notched point excavated here matched chert inside the lodge. [Friday, 2 pm, Room B3]

Elizabeth Watts Malouchos — see **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University), **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University), **Logan Pappenfort** (Dickson Mounds Museum), **Kaila Akina** (Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi), and **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Rob Mann (St. Cloud State University)

Discussant: Sharing Perspectives in Midwest Historical Archaeology

[Saturday, 10:15 am–noon, Room B3]

Bruce L. Manzano — see **David Pollack**, **Bruce L. Manzano**, **A. Gwynn Henderson**, **Thomas Royster**, and **Moriah McKenzie Raleigh**

Samuel Marcucci (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

GIS-based Settlement Pattern Analysis of Orr Phase Oneota Sites Along the Upper Iowa River Valley in Allamakee County, Iowa

GIS software such as ArcGIS allows researchers to compute great quantities of data related to the natural landscape which may have been important factors taken into consideration when past cultures selected areas of land for specific cultural activities. This project aimed to utilize GIS to show geospatial patterning between similar site types across the Upper Iowa River Valley in Allamakee County, Iowa associated with the Oneota complex. The Oneota archeological complex was present in this area between 1300-1650 C.E., and past archeological work has established different site types often associated with this group, such as cemeteries/mounds, villages, rock shelters, artifact scatters, and open habitation sites. Using GIS, this study found the range and mean for slope, elevation, soil drainage, and distance to water for each site type, hoping to discover which of these variables were most useful in explaining site distribution throughout the study area. [Poster, Thursday, 2–4 pm, Atrium]

Lester Marszalek — see **Mark L. Madsen** (IAAA, CAS, SSAS member), **Lester Marszalek, Bill Wild, Tony and Maria Talarico and son Tony, Lydia Alvarez, and Ryan Martin**

Ryan Martin — see **Mark L. Madsen** (IAAA, CAS, SSAS member), **Lester Marszalek, Bill Wild, Tony and Maria Talarico and son Tony, Lydia Alvarez, and Ryan Martin**

Terrance J. Martin (Illinois State Museum, Curator Emeritus)

Jodie O’Gorman: Midwestern Archaeology Myth-buster

Dr. Jodie A. O’Gorman’s investigations of Upper Mississippian, Oneota, and early colonial sites in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan have resulted in innovative perspectives on longhouse communities, gender, conflict, mortuary patterns, migration, multicultural societies, and ancient foodways and cuisine. She approaches most of these topics by reconsidering subtle but important details that had not been contemplated by previous researchers. Whereas the efforts of O’Gorman, her students, and colleagues at the Morton Village site in the Central Illinois River Valley continue to address significant topics, her previous challenge of the “Myth of Moccasin Bluff” following excavations she directed at that site in 2002 remains an important milestone for how archaeologists perceive late precontact sites and their roles in greater settlement systems in southwestern Michigan. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 11:15 am, Room B1]

Terrance J. Martin — see **Mark Schurr** (University of Notre Dame), **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), and **Terrance J. Martin** (Illinois State Museum)

Kenzie R. May — see **Karla Saracay** (Center for American Archeology), **Allyson M. Simon** (Mercyhurst University), **Lucía T. Rombolá** (Universidad de Buenos Aires and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano), **Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Kenzie R. May** (Center for American Archeology), **Holly Silva**, and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

Robert G. McCullough (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Daniel J. Joyce** (Director Emeritus and Curator of Archaeology, Kenosha Museum Campus), **David J. Nolan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Joseph L. Bartholomew** (Warsaw Historical Society)

Rediscovering Fort Edwards Utilizing Multiple Geophysical Techniques

Archival research and geophysical surveys have been conducted at the early-nineteenth-century Fort Edwards site in Warsaw, Illinois. Located on the high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River and near the base of the Des Moines rapids and across from the mouth of the Des Moines River, this fort had a commanding view of the landscape to monitor the river traffic along this stretch of the Mississippi River. Construction of the fort began in 1816 and by 1818 was designated the official regional fur-trade factory. A combination of magnetometry, soil resistivity, electromagnetic induction, and ground-penetrating radar techniques were employed. The results discovered portions of the fort footprint and probable related fur-trade era structures. These extended from a small state memorial parcel across a road onto a private residential lot. Utilizing multiple geophysical techniques illustrate that some are complimentary to each other and reveal more of the fort than utilizing one technique alone. [Saturday, 8:30 am, Room B3]

Robert G. McCullough — see **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University), **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University), and **Robert G. McCullough** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Madeleine McLeester (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **Jeff Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Alison Anastasio** (University of Chicago)
Preliminary Results of Remote-Sensing and Plant Surveys at the Menominee Reservation

Thanks to centuries of sustainable land use practices and its unique political history, the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin today offers a remarkable window into the largely lost archaeological landscape of the Midwest, with unparalleled preservation of past settlement, agriculture, and ceremonial activities. This presentation details our ongoing collaborative research efforts to document and investigate unique archaeological features at the Reservation. We present results from recent lidar surveys and photogrammetry models of now-rare archaeological features and sites. We will also provide new data assessing the biodiversity of archaeological sites and the long-term impacts of archaeological agricultural practices. Together, these datasets offer a rich synthesis that can be applied to more fragmentary datasets in the Midwest. [Thursday, 2:15 pm, Room B4]

Madeleine McLeester — see **Mark Schurr** (University of Notre Dame), **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), and **Terrance J. Martin** (Illinois State Museum)

Nicolette B. Meister and **William Green** (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College)
Accelerating NAGPRA Consultation and Repatriation at the Logan Museum of Anthropology

Over the past twenty years, Beloit College's Logan Museum of Anthropology has worked incrementally to revise inventories, consult with Tribes, and publish Notices. The museum's Collections Accessibility Project (2002-2016) improved preservation and physical and intellectual control of collections, which are criteria essential to meaningful consultation and repatriation. These efforts and a new strategic plan, as well as a college-wide focus on equity, inclusion, and an aspiration to be actively anti-racist, positioned the Logan Museum to accelerate NAGPRA consultation and repatriation in 2019. This poster provides an overview of our current understanding of NAGPRA eligible cultural items, repatriations to date, strategic next steps, and ongoing challenges to NAGPRA consultation and repatriation efforts at a small academic museum. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30 pm–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Amy Michael — see **Jennifer Bengtson** (Southeast Missouri State University) and **Amy Michael** (University of New Hampshire)

Emily Middleton — see **Jean Hudson** (UW Milwaukee), **Emily Middleton** (UW Milwaukee), **Laura Monahan** (UW Milwaukee and UW Madison Zoology Museum), **Amy Klemmer** (UW Milwaukee), **Samantha Mills** (UW Milwaukee), **Reagan Herdt** (UW Milwaukee), **Calleigh Wondra** (UW Milwaukee), and **David Shaw** (UW Milwaukee)

G. Logan Miller (Illinois State University)

Examining Lithics and Community at Noble-Wieting

Thousands of lithics have been recovered from numerous field seasons at Noble-Wieting. Their density and ubiquity speak to the enduring role of lithics in the materiality of village life. In this paper, I review ongoing lithic analysis at Noble-Wieting largely focusing on chipped stone

debitage and ground stone celts. Examining the materiality of lithics demonstrates the reciprocal relationships between people and things in daily practice, and therefore community making, at the site. Ground stone tools are some of the least common lithics but appear to be key components in house closing deposits at structures across the community. Multiscalar analysis of assemblages from particular features and individual artifacts in light of larger regional patterns illustrates the layers of community at Noble-Wieting while highlighting important avenues for future research. [Noble-Wieting symposium, Saturday, 9:45 am, Room B4]

G. Logan Miller — see **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University) and **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University)

G. Logan Miller — see **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University), **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University), and **Robert G. McCullough** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

G. Logan Miller — see **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University), **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University), **Logan Pappenfort** (Dickson Mounds Museum), **Kaila Akina** (Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi), and **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Samantha Mills — see **Jean Hudson** (UW Milwaukee), **Emily Middleton** (UW Milwaukee), **Laura Monahan** (UW Milwaukee and UW Madison Zoology Museum), **Amy Klemmer** (UW Milwaukee), **Samantha Mills** (UW Milwaukee), **Reagan Herdt** (UW Milwaukee), **Calleigh Wondra** (UW Milwaukee), and **David Shaw** (UW Milwaukee)

George R. Milner (Pennsylvania State University)

The Agricultural Transition and Age-Independent Mortality as Seen from the North American Midcontinent

The emergence of agriculture had a profound effect on human existence, fueling an increase in the global population throughout the Holocene. Previously published reports on human skeletal and archaeobotanical remains from the midcontinent are used to track central tendencies in age-independent mortality (Siler model constant hazard of dying) and food-production systems. Stepwise, not gradual, changes in subsistence strategies left a demographic signal in Bocquet-Appel's Juvenility Index (JI; D5-19/D5+). Widely interpreted as a fertility indicator, the JI is more responsive to age-independent mortality in societies that existed during virtually all of human existence. In the midcontinent, the JI increased during the move toward a maize-based subsistence system. The JI declined during the final centuries of the precontact period when a smaller regional population reverted to a somewhat more diverse diet. Similar rises and falls in the JI accompanied the agricultural transition elsewhere in the world. [Thursday, 2:30 pm, Room B4]

Tania Lee Milosavljevic (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Lauren Brewer** (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse), and **Benjamin Cross** (The Ohio State University)

Organizers: Student Luncheon Workshop — Bridging the Gap: Collaboration Among Professionals, Avocationalists, and Descendant Communities

In this workshop, four panelists will discuss their experiences and views on artifact collecting in archaeology. Each panelist brings a different perspective, allowing for a conversation on how to build collaboration amongst avocationalists, professionals, and descendant communities. Through open and honest discourse, we work towards bridging the gap in communication. Lunch will be provided for those students who preregister. Additional students and professionals may attend and participate without pre-registering. If you like discussing avocational archaeology, working with descendant communities, and discussing ethics, come to our workshop. [Friday, Noon–1:30 pm, Room B4]

Laura A. Monahan (University of Wisconsin-Madison Zoological Museum & University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

At a Snail's Pace: Terrestrial Gastropods in Archaeology

Terrestrial gastropod remains are common in archaeological sites across the Midwest. Despite their ubiquity, it is debated whether they were intrusive in archaeological contexts or intentionally harvested by Indigenous populations. During his tenure at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, David A. Baerreis took interest in terrestrial snails, as important indicators of environmental change. He and his students systematically collected, preserved, and archived archaeological and modern land snails from the same locality. Baerreis's methodological framework was foundational in developing the zooarchaeological sub-discipline of archaeomalacology. His resultant assemblage of over 300,000 land snails, housed at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Zoological Museum, includes specimens from 20 states representing 80 genera and 134 species. This legacy collection holds enormous potential for contributing to research on relative dating and understanding past-climates and is a valuable tool in discussions of current climate change. This poster illustrates the taxonomic, ecological, geographic and temporal breadth of the collection. [Baerreis posters, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

Laura Monahan — see **Jean Hudson** (UW Milwaukee), **Emily Middleton** (UW Milwaukee), **Laura Monahan** (UW Milwaukee and UW Madison Zoology Museum), **Amy Klemmer** (UW Milwaukee), **Samantha Mills** (UW Milwaukee), **Reagan Herdt** (UW Milwaukee), **Calleigh Wondra** (UW Milwaukee), and **David Shaw** (UW Milwaukee)

Linka Moreno (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

Rediscovering a Ghost Town Through GIS

When excavating a ghost town, it is essential to know the geospatial characteristics surrounding the area. This way you can be certain you are digging in the right place and it also helps with finding prominent areas. The Minnesota State University Moorhead tackled such an issue during our Summer 2022 excavations at Winnipeg Junction. Winnipeg Junction is a late 19th early 20th century railroad town which was platted east of Moorhead, MN, and abandoned in 1910. A combination of USGS maps, survey markers, and GIS were used to find the exact location of Ole Gol Saloon and restaurant. In this poster, I aim to show how using a

variety of GIS tools and archaeology methods helped us reconnect the past to the present. We georeferenced a plat map of Winnipeg Junction and brought it to existence in a contemporary map so we could compare it to Saloon Row. [Poster, Thursday, 2–4 pm, Atrium]

Jim Moss (University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology)

Curating Poorly Documented Human Remains

Many anthropology departments and museums curate human remains from 19th and early 20th century medical collections, “souvenirs” collected by tourists, or from completely unknown sources. Because of the lack of specific provenience or historic documentation, the source communities of these collections have often been overlooked or ignored as “unknowable.” NAGPRA has provided a well-developed, if imperfect, process for connecting North American indigenous human remains with Native American communities. Other communities, who have not benefited from the law, are also actively engaging with and questioning the colonial histories of these collections. Initially inspired by a simple guideline of respect conveyed by Dr. Jeske, I will discuss some of the work we have conducted outside of NAGPRA in engaging with communities around the human remains in the collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 2:15 pm, Room B4]

Susan C. Mulholland (Duluth Archaeology Center)

A Possible Tool Kit for Knapping Knife Lake Siltstone

Several small loci of knapping debitage have been identified since 2014 during UMD field classes on a segment of the Cloquet River drainage in northeastern Minnesota. A new locus in 2022 yielded Knife Lake siltstone debitage scattered along a ridge with a separate concentration of chert and Knife River flint. Small cobbles (16) concentrated in the densest area of siltstone debitage are interpreted as cultural since the sediment is comprised of sand and gravel with no cobbles. The concentration includes several small hammerstones and at least two rocks with linear grooves interpreted as grinding activity. Although not all the cobbles show obvious wear areas, the concentration is considered to represent a lithic reduction tool kit used on Knife Lake siltstone. [Friday, 2:30 pm, Room B3]

Wendy Munson-Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture, LLC)

Agronomic Practices on the Wolf River (Wisconsin) Interpreted Through Phytolith and Humic Acid Analysis

Ridged gardens which are well-preserved, provide an opportunity to study their construction and by extension, the ways in which people managed the landscape they inhabit. Phytolith and humic acid analysis can detect soil (dis)placement during garden construction and indicate characteristics of those soils or materials used to build gardens, their sources and functions. Crop productivity (outputs) may have been optimized through soil management requiring a variety of diverse inputs that suit the locale. [Thursday, 1:30 pm, Room B4]

Melinda Neville — see **Sean Dunham** (USDA Forest Service), **Amy Burnette** (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe), **Dan DeVault** (Leech Lake Tribal College), **Marcie Gotchie** (USDA Forest Service), **Lane Johnson** (University of Minnesota), **Melinda Neville** (Leech Lake Tribal College), and **Sophie Pitney** (University of Minnesota)

Brian D. Nicholls (UW-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory Center)

Evaluating Seasonal Occupation of a Door Peninsula Woodland Site: The Beaudhuin Village Site Chipped Stone Assemblage

Between 2004-2005, UWM conducted archaeological investigations at the Beaudhuin Village Site (47DR-0432) on the Door Peninsula in Wisconsin. Based on stone tool and ceramic types, the initial interpretation of the site was that it was predominantly a Middle to Late Woodland occupation. In addition, the composition of the lithic assemblage suggested the site was occupied primarily in the winter to early spring. This paper will expand on the initial interpretations, focusing in particular on the lithic assemblage and its use in determining the seasonal occupation of the site. [Jeske Festschrift, Thursday, 3:15 pm, Room B3]

David J. Nolan — see **Robert G. McCullough** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Daniel J. Joyce** (Director Emeritus and Curator of Archaeology, Kenosha Museum Campus), **David J. Nolan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Joseph L. Bartholomew** (Warsaw Historical Society)

Sheila Oberreuter (Effigy Mounds National Monument)

Prioritizing People: NAGPRA at Effigy Mounds National Monument After 30 Years

Effigy Mounds National Monument entered the NAGPRA process in 2018 to repatriate human remains which were stolen in 1990 and objects associated with those individuals. Working through the process from 2018-2020, as opposed to 1995, produced different results as perspectives in archaeology have changed over the years. This paper will briefly cover the theft from the museum collection to give context to the resulting situation the park encountered, the goals of repatriation the park prioritized, a phased approach to the NAGPRA process, and the pitfalls of past collections mismanagement. By sharing the perspectives gained through this process, we hope to broaden the perspectives of other cultural institutions. [Saturday, 9:30 am, Room B1]

Jodie O’Gorman

Discussant: Migration, Gender, Foodways, and Collections in the Midwestern U.S.: Various Pathways in Honor of Jodie O’Gorman

[O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 4:15 pm, Room B1]

David F. Overstreet (Menominee Cultural and Logging Museum, Keshena, WI)

Beginning and Demise of Upper Mississippians in Eastern Wisconsin, a Reconsideration

UW-Milwaukee research at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club and related sites in the Lake Koshkonong locality directed by Robert Jeske has generated an unparalleled comprehensive data base. Comparable in scope and depth to decades of La Crosse Terrace locality investigations by the Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center at the UW-La Crosse, the data sets benefit from numerous theses and dissertation research. Both Lake Koshkonong and La

Crosse have generated interpretations about other Upper Mississippian loci in eastern Wisconsin, the Middle Fox River, Grand River, Waupaca and the provisional Wolf River Tradition in particular. Lacking institutional support, many eastern Wisconsin localities are empirically fragile. Thus, comparisons between perspectives of Lake Koshkonong and La Crosse to less well documented eastern Wisconsin areas are often akin to apples and oranges. Though admittedly fragile, the archaeological record when merged with broader anthropological perspectives fosters reconsideration of some earlier abandoned models. [Jeske Festschrift, Thursday, 2 pm, Room B3]

Autumn M. Painter (Independent Scholar) and **Jeffrey M. Painter** (USDA NRCS New Hampshire) *Unpacking Cuisine and Community at Morton Village: A Paper in Honor of Jodie O’Gorman*

In this paper, we honor Jodie O’Gorman by summarizing several research projects on cuisine and community at Morton Village that were inspired and guided by her. Morton Village is a multi-ethnic community in central Illinois that has been a focus of Jodie’s research since 2008. As work progressed at the site, cuisine, coalescence, and social interaction at Morton Village became a major interest of both Jodie and her students, leading to several dissertations. Topics in this paper include discussions of cooking, food choice and sharing, and food insecurity at Morton Village. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 11:45 am, Room B1]

Jeffrey M. Painter — see **Autumn M. Painter** (Independent Scholar) and **Jeffrey M. Painter** (USDA NRCS New Hampshire)

Logan Pappenfort — see **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University), **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University), **Logan Pappenfort** (Dickson Mounds Museum), **Kaila Akina** (Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi), and **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Angelina G. Perrotti^{1,2}, **Christopher Kiahtipes**³, **James Russell**¹, **Stephen T. Jackson**⁴, **Jacquelyn L. Gill**^{5,6}, **Guy Robinson**^{7,8}, **Teresa Krause**⁹, and **John W. Williams**^{2,10}

¹Department of Earth, Environment, and Planetary Sciences, Brown University; ²Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin–Madison ³Institute for the Advanced Study of Culture and the Environment, University of South Florida; ⁴US Geological Survey, Southwest and South Central Climate Adaptation Science Centers, and Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona; ⁵School of Biology and Ecology, University of Maine ⁶Climate Change Institute, University of Maine; ⁷Department of Natural Sciences, Fordham University; ⁸Plant Research Laboratory, New York Botanical Garden; ⁹Department of Biology, Augsburg University; ¹⁰Center for Climatic Research, University of Wisconsin–Madison

Rapid Environmental Change After Megaherbivore Decline and Human Influence on Environmental Proxy Records in the Midwest

Despite decades of research on the causes of end Pleistocene megafaunal extinctions, the environmental effects of this event remain largely unexplored. This research investigates the Megaherbivory Release Hypothesis (MRH), which posits that the decline and extinction of megaherbivores during the end-Pleistocene in the Midwest contributed to the expansion of more hardwood tree taxa, the formation of vegetation assemblages with no modern analog,

and increased fuel load and fire activity. This hypothesis suggests that these changes occurred rapidly and would have affected human populations. We use coprophilous fungal spores, pollen, and charcoal records to demonstrate that the MRH was well supported in the Midwest. In addition, we find that spore declines generally preceded final declines from bone dates, which we attribute to potential human activity in the region. [Thursday, 3 pm, Room B4]

Jim Peters — see **Dave Williams** (State Archeologist, History Nebraska), **Judi gaiashkibos** (Director, Nebraska Commission on Indian Affairs), and **Jim Peters** (Samaritan Detection Dogs, LLC)

Sam Peterson (Minnesota State University Moorhead) and **Dustin Bloodgood** (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

A Very Wet History of Clay County, MN: An Archaeology of Saloons

Alcohol has had—and continues to have—major influences in the shaping of Clay County Minnesota. Alcohol has a deep historical reach in the region, the late 19th century and turn of the 20th century being one of the wettest times in the county. Saloon Row in Moorhead, so named from the outlawing of liquor establishments on the North Dakota side of the Red River and subsequently forcing businesses to relocate to the Minnesota side. On the West end of the county, alcohol was also influencing a blossoming railroad community called Winnipeg Junction. This small, but growing community had three saloons, likely catering to different clientele. This poster is a preliminary examination of a refuse pit from recent excavations at Winnipeg Junction and will look at comparisons in drinking culture between the town and Saloon Row. [Poster, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

Sara Pfannkuche (ISAS/University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Frank Osborn and the Illinois Site Files: The Forgotten Contributions of an Early Artifact Collector

During his life, Frank Osborn was well-known in Rockford, Illinois, and the surrounding community as an artifact collector and presenter of Native American technology, but he is all but lost within the history of local archaeology. Only his misspelled name remains on early site forms, giving some indication that he took part in early 20th century site identification. Yet without Osborn, many archaeological sites today might remain unknown. For example, in Ogle County, of the first 121 sites recorded, forty-nine were identified by the combined efforts of the Illinois State Museum and University of Chicago while seventy-two (59.5%) were sites identified by Osborn. This presentation is my attempt to re-establish Frank Osborn's place in the local archaeology of North-Central Illinois by describing his life, his collection, and how his data was used to formulate the early site records for Winnebago and Ogle Counties of Illinois. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 3:30 pm, Room B4]

E. Elizabeth Pillaert — see **Janet M. Speth** (UW-Madison Zoological Museum) and **E. Elizabeth Pillaert** (UW-Madison Zoological Museum)

Sophie Pitney — see **Sean Dunham** (USDA Forest Service), **Amy Burnette** (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe), **Dan DeVault** (Leech Lake Tribal College), **Marcie Gotchie** (USDA Forest Service), **Lane Johnson** (University of Minnesota), **Melinda Neville** (Leech Lake Tribal College), and **Sophie Pitney** (University of Minnesota)

David Pollack, Bruce L. Manzano, A. Gwynn Henderson, Thomas Royster, and Moriah McKenzie Raleigh

Fort Ancient Village Wild Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) Harvesting Strategies

Birds, and in particular wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*), were an important component of the Fort Ancient diet, often accounting for about four percent of the meat consumed by village residents. Analysis of turkey humeri recovered from five Fort Ancient villages in the middle Ohio Valley documented two different turkey harvesting strategies. One, involved taking relatively equal numbers of males and females. The other, involved taking more than twice as many males as females. Within the middle Ohio Valley, a harvesting strategy that puts more emphasis on taking males appears to be associated with villages that have longer occupational histories relative to those that were occupied for shorter period of time. By focusing on males and not over hunting hens, village residents could have maintained a viable wild turkey population within the vicinity of their village, contributing to a community's occupational longevity at a particular location. [Thursday, 3:15 pm, Room B4]

William Quackenbush (Ho-Chunk Nation)

Workshop — Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) Demonstration

The demonstration will include a GPR scan of a small sample area in Riverside Park to allow for a demonstration about the use of Ground Penetrating Radar within the context of archaeological work. Discussion will demonstrate how GPR use is utilized within many tribal preservation programs, as well as to demonstrate how non-invasive techniques can be utilized to support archaeological field work in practical ways. In addition, posters and handouts will be incorporated within the demonstration to assist in the conference session experience. [Thursday, 9–11 am, Riverside Park]

William Quackenbush (Ho-Chunk Nation)

Panelist— Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology

[Friday, 9 am–noon, Room B3]

William Quackenbush (Ho-Chunk Nation)

Panelist: Student Luncheon Workshop — Bridging the Gap: Collaboration among Professionals, Avocationalists, and Descendant Communities

[Friday, Noon–1:30 pm, Room B4]

Moriah McKenzie Raleigh — see **David Pollack, Bruce L. Manzano, A. Gwynn Henderson, Thomas Royster, and Moriah McKenzie Raleigh**

Arielle Y. Reich, MA (Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)
Regional Trends of NAGPRA Compliance within the Medicolegal System

Under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Indigenous Ancestors must be repatriated by all “museums” (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001 et seq). However, the term “museum” as defined within the law has only recently been realized to include medical examiner and coroner (MEC) offices (Kleeschulte 2018). A search of NAGPRA public notices involving MEC custody showed an increasing trend in compliance from east to west, corresponding with states with federally recognized tribal lands. The lack of tribal

representation has been seen to correspond with insufficient tribal communication/relationships at institutions more conventionally seen as requiring NAGPRA compliance (Krupa 2022). With MEC offices only recently being found to fall under the law and having little to no NAGPRA training, targeting MEC offices in states lacking tribal representation is key to improving the rate of repatriation. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Jacqueline Pozza Reisner — see **Rob Ahlrichs** (Commonwealth Heritage Group) and **Jacqueline Pozza Reisner** (Field Museum of Natural History)

Benjamin Rhodd (Forest County Potawatomi Community)

Panelist— Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology

[Friday, 9 am–noon, Room B3]

John D. Richards and **Arik B. Scapellato** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

‘Wonderful Power’ in the Late Prehistoric of Southeast Wisconsin: Copper in the Material Culture Inventories of Aztalan and the Lake Koshkonong Oneota Locality

This paper provides a comparative overview of native copper artifacts recovered from the Aztalan site and four sites in the Lake Koshkonong Oneota Locality. The Aztalan collection is the smaller of the two assemblages consisting of approximately 377 pieces while the Koshkonong Locality inventory includes over 600 items. The Aztalan inventory is restricted to collections held by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) and the Milwaukee Public Museum. The Koshkonong materials include items held by UWM as well those in two private collections. Results of the analysis suggest that assemblage composition of the two collections differs significantly in terms of artifact type and frequency. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 11:15 am, Room B4]

Sarah J. Richardson (University of Manitoba)

Legacy Data to Legible Data: The Importance of Taking Paper Excavations Digital

The importance of legacy data in archaeological analysis is undeniable, however the integration of these datasets to modern data collections can be a time consuming and daunting venture. In the process of completing the data collation for my PhD there were a number of aspects regarding the integration of legacy data as well as data collected throughout a technological upgrade that were vital to the research. Additionally, these sections of data caused hurdles in the analysis of the entirety of the dataset. This poster will discuss the process of digitization as well as the analytical issues that arose and were overcome through the course of analysis and digitization. [Poster, Thursday, 2–4 pm, Atrium]

Gabrielle Ritter (Civil and Environmental Consultants) and **Maria Smith, M.A., R.P.A.** (Civil and Environmental Consultants)

Always be Prepared (To Find an Archaeological Site): Archaeology in Indian Hills in the City of Rossford Ohio

In the late 1960s a group of Boy Scouts discovered human remains in the woods in Rossford Ohio, outside of Toledo. Throughout the early 1970s, the Boy Scouts expanded with further excavations. Further excavations were undertaken by professional archaeologists that same decade. The City of Rossford owned the land that the Nationally Registered site was on,

and a school was near the site. In recent years, they proposed to remove the school and repurpose the land. To account for the lack of modern GPS service data, the City of Rossford implemented a 40-foot boundary around the site's original 1970s boundary. Civil and Environmental Consultants, Inc. was contracted to ensure that this boundary was sufficient and that the site would not be destroyed. In this presentation we use Rossford as a case study to expand upon how past survey work factors into the fieldwork of current archaeology.
[Saturday, 10:45 am, Room B1]

Helen Robbins — see **Drew Jepson** (Field Museum), **June Carpenter** (Field Museum), and **Helen Robbins** (Field Museum)

Guy Robinson — see **Angelina G. Perrotti**, **Christopher Kiahtipes**, **James Russell**, **Stephen T. Jackson**, **Jacquelyn L. Gill**, **Guy Robinson**, **Teresa Krause**, and **John W. Williams**

Lucía T. Rombolá — see **Karla Saracay** (Center for American Archeology), **Allyson M. Simon** (Mercyhurst University), **Lucía T. Rombolá** (Universidad de Buenos Aires and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano), **Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Kenzie R. May** (Center for American Archeology), **Holly Silva**, and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

Amy Rosebrough — see **James M. Skibo** (Wisconsin Historical Society), **Tamara Thomsen** (Wisconsin Historical Society), **Amy Rosebrough** (Wisconsin Archaeological Society), and **Catilin Zant** (Wisconsin Archaeological Society)

Victoria G. Rothe — see **Erin M. Benson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Victoria G. Rothe** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Thomas Royster — see **David Pollack**, **Bruce L. Manzano**, **A. Gwynn Henderson**, **Thomas Royster**, and **Moriah McKenzie Raleigh**

Hannah Rucinski — see **Georgia A. Abrams** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Hannah Rucinski** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Kjersti E. Emerson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University)

James Russell — see **Angelina G. Perrotti**, **Christopher Kiahtipes**, **James Russell**, **Stephen T. Jackson**, **Jacquelyn L. Gill**, **Guy Robinson**, **Teresa Krause**, and **John W. Williams**

Katie Russell — see **Aaron Comstock** (Indiana University East), **Katie Russell** (Indiana University East), and **Ryan Tincher** (Indiana University East)

Madison Rutter (Minnesota State University, Mankato) and **Jaelyn Stebbins** (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

The Vosburg Site (21FA2): a Case Study in Catchment Analysis Using ArcGIS

Although application of Geographic Information Studies (GIS) in archeology has become common, it is still not widespread practice to use advanced modeling features to understand the archeology of any particular site or region. This poster presents a case study of how to perform a basic catchment analysis focusing on the environment surrounding the Vosburg site (21FA2). The catchment analysis includes studies of animal and plant preferred habitats within 16000 meters, 4500 meters, 3000 meters, and 1500 meters of the site boundaries. The poster

includes a review of the Vosburg site, data accumulation, GIS methods, analysis, conclusions, and possibilities for future research and analysis. [Poster, Thursday, 2–4 pm, Atrium]

Madison Rutter (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

Late Precontact Oneota Subsistence Strategies in Southern Minnesota: An Archeozoological Analysis of the Vosburg Site

This poster discusses the archeozoological analysis of the Vosburg site, a Blue Earth Oneota site inhabited from c.a. 1300-1400 in southwest Minnesota. Using zoological data, this research provides insight into the subsistence patterns, bone tool use, and lifeways of western Oneota groups. Preliminary zoological data indicates a considerable reliance on terrestrial mammals including bison and deer, as well as aquatic resources such as fish and mussels. Additionally, several specimens suggest the presence of domestic dog at the Vosburg site. The zoological data are discussed in relation to eastern and central Oneota sites, providing more information on western Oneota lifeways. The Vosburg site data also serves as a case study for basic archeozoological methods relating to species identification, comparative collection utilization, and identification resources. This research aims to further the understanding and use of zoological methods and applications in archaeology. [Baerreis posters, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University) and **Heather Walder** (University of Wisconsin– La Crosse)

Panel Discussion — Sharing Perspectives in Midwest Historical Archaeology

This session brings together professional historical archaeologists who work in the Midwest and neighboring Great Plains states to share and compare perspectives on topics, approaches, and challenges that crosscut their regional projects. Participants will briefly introduce their research and then engage with other panelists in a moderated discussion. In this conversation, they will draw on their experiences investigating topics including: the archaeology of underrepresented communities, intersections between archaeology and historic preservation, working with sites that have compromised provenience, contrasts between urban and rural contexts, settler colonialism and the interpretation of Euro-American and Native American sites of recent historic periods, collaboration, public engagement, and more. Questions and participation from audience members will be encouraged. The panel will also consider whether there are distinctive aspects of Midwestern historical archaeology that remain underappreciated by the wider discipline but have the capacity to enrich the scope of American and global historical archaeology. [Saturday, 10:15 am–noon, Room B3]

Krysta Ryzewski (Wayne State University)

Discussant: Sharing Perspectives in Midwest Historical Archaeology

[Saturday, 10:15 am–noon, Room B3]

Andrew M. Saleh (UWM-CRM)

Using Historic General Land Office Records in Wisconsin Archaeological Studies

To help answer questions about the past, many studies have relied on environmental data and reconstruction. Archaeological investigations frequently implement historic vegetation and waterway data from General Land Office (GLO) records. The GLO research discussed in this

paper pertains to the Midwest, with Wisconsin as the focal point. Here, researchers are known to use GLO data in coordination with Historic and Late Prehistoric archaeological site data. In the La Crosse area for example, we can combine archaeological site locations and GLO vegetation data to further assess Oneota occupations. However, attempting to address diverse research questions using GLO plat maps and notes can present its own set of issues. This presentation will highlight some of these issues and will also discuss capturing and using GLO data in archaeological studies in coordination with Geographic Information Systems (GIS). [Saturday, 8:15 am, Room B3]

Miriam Samuels-Schwartz — see **Mara Taft**, **Edward Fleming**, **Taylor Brehm**, **Jasmine Koncur**, **Miriam Samuels-Schwartz**, and **Selena Wimmergren** (Science Museum of Minnesota)

Karla Saracay (Center for American Archeology), **Allyson M. Simon** (Mercyhurst University), **Lucía T. Rombolá** (Universidad de Buenos Aires and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano), **Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Kenzie R. May** (Center for American Archeology), **Holly Silva**, and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

An Analysis of Artifact Densities at the German Site

The German site (11C377) is a Late Woodland Jersey Bluff phase (ca 800-1200 CE) occupation in the Crawford Creek Valley. Field work between 2019-2022 revealed the presence of three unique houses unlike others documented at the Jersey Bluff phase sites. Here, we compare artifact densities and diagnostic ceramic types found among the three distinct house basins to assess differences in occupations. Ceramic analysis suggests House Basin 1 was occupied later in the phase than House Basins 2 and 3. ANOVA tests revealed statistically significant artifact density differences between the three house basins ($p < 0.05$). House Basin 1 is characterized by greater proportions of faunal and floral remains, chipped-stone lithics, other lithics, and ceramics relative to House Basins 2 and 3, suggesting a more intense or longer occupation at that structure. [Poster, Saturday, 10 am–noon, Atrium]

Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Revisiting Late Precontact Agricultural Practices in the Upper Midwest

A little over thirty years ago, Robert Jeske described differences in patterns he had recognized between Langford and Fisher and Huber Oneota site locations and agricultural practices. He noted that each group used distinctive tools for the cultivation of crops, especially maize. He noted that their habitation site settings differed as well, suggesting that each used distinctive environmental settings for crop cultivation. He also compared and contrasted these with some Oneota patterns from further north in Wisconsin. He argued that these differences were evidence of a fundamentally unique form of agricultural production between Upper Mississippian groups, indicating not just differences in ceramic styles, but in lifeways. In this paper, we revisit Upper Mississippian agricultural techniques, but use an expanded lens and current datasets from across Wisconsin and northern Illinois. We look forward to hearing Bob's updated perspectives at the bar after the session. [Jeske Festschrift, Thursday, 2:15 pm, Room B3]

Arik B. Scapellato — see **John D. Richards** and **Arik B. Scapellato** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Seth A. Schneider (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

One Out of Many: An Examination of Community and Ethnicity of Oneota Localities in Eastern Wisconsin

Oneota is referred to as the “Pottery Culture” dominated by shell-tempered globular jars, which had a wide geographic distribution. Oneota groups in Wisconsin are evident in distinct localities throughout the state. Between AD 1050-1400 potters in Eastern Wisconsin localities chose specific manufacturing techniques and decorative motifs to emphasize and communicate different aspects of their identities as a community. This paper examines these variations between localities, demonstrating that some groups used unique surface treatments and designs to emphasize their socio-political autonomy from other Oneota localities. [Jeske Festschrift, Thursday, 2:45 pm, Room B3]

Seth A. Schneider (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Ceramic Analysis: Ida Bay and Cove

The archaeological excavations at the Ida Bay (47DR35) and Cove (47DR428) sites have produced cultural features and materials indicating the presence of a campsite or village. The ceramic assemblages from the two sites are dominated by grit-tempered sherds associated with the Woodland Tradition. This poster provides a preliminary ceramic analysis of the assemblages from the sites. The analysis provides an inter and intra-site temporal chronology based on vessels identified and radiocarbon dating of residue collected from the interior of sherds. [Cross Roads poster symposium, Friday, 9:30–11:30 am, Atrium]

Seth A. Schneider — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Seth A. Schneider — see **Randy R. Dickson** (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), **Robert J. Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **William M. Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Sean P. Gleason** (Cross Roads at Big Creek)

Seth Schneider — see **Richard Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), **Seth Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and **Katherine Sterner** (Towson University)

Seth A. Schneider — see **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Katherine M. Sterner** (Towson University), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Peter J. Geraci** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Sissel Schroeder (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and **Elizabeth Leith** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Returning Tribal Ancestors: NAGPRA in Action at UW-Madison Department of Anthropology

In this poster, we provide a synopsis of the UW-Madison Anthropology Department's NAGPRA compliance accomplishments over the past 30 years and our proactive efforts to improve policies, procedures, standards of care, pedagogy, and tribal relationships through ongoing consultation and collaboration with tribes. Our first large repatriation action, after our May 1996 inventory, began in 2005 when we worked with the Bureau of Land Management to repatriate Alaskan ancestors. In 2007, we received an internal grant to rehouse collections and hired our first permanent Curator. NAGPRA grants received in 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2021 supported documentation and re-inventory of the collections, consultations, and repatriations to five Wisconsin Tribes, totaling 163 ancestors and 179 funerary objects. Our continued philosophy of transparency and tribal and federal collaboration has resulted in the repatriation of over 400 ancestors and over 3,500 funerary objects. [NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Sissel Schroeder (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and **Tamara L. Thomsen** (Wisconsin Historical Society)

What's Canoe with Us? A Survey of Dugout Canoes in Wisconsin

In 2018 the Wisconsin Historical Society knew of only 11 dugout canoes in collections statewide. As a result of an intensive effort to contact local museums, historical societies, and private collectors across the state, and through diving expeditions, more than 40 craft have been identified and documented, significantly enhancing our knowledge of dugout diversity. Documentation of the canoes included measurements and technical drawings, wood identification, and photogrammetry and handheld LiDAR to construct 3D models. Preliminary results of the survey include analyses of size, shape, raw material, and age, to understand stylistic differences, construction technology, and varying uses of dugout canoes. Together with the quantitative and qualitative data, the results of this project will expand the accessibility of these uncommon objects for scholars and the public, and raise awareness of the importance of curating even fragmentary dugout canoes. [O'Gorman symposium, Friday, 3:45 pm, Room B1]

Sarah E. Schultz (Bear Creek Archaeology)

An Experimental Study in the Replication Oneota Pottery using the Paddle and Anvil Method of Pottery Production

Pottery from the Oneota period primarily consists of large, thin walled, globular vessels, comprised of a clay body featuring laminated shell temper. The large size, coupled with the thin walls, have made these pots difficult to replicate. To understand the construction method of these pots, a detailed examination of Oneota sherds was conducted which identified depressions along the interior surface of sherds, along with paddle markings along the exterior. These markings suggest that prehistorically these pots were produced using the paddle and anvil method of construction, and a review of pottery production literature further supported this by linking the compression from the paddle and anvil method to temper lamination within the clay body. An experiment was then conducted using the paddle and anvil to evaluate these

findings, and the transformation in size, thickness, and temper lamination during this process was recorded and compared to the prehistoric Oneota sherds. [Friday, 3:30 pm, Room B3]

Mark Schurr (University of Notre Dame), **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), and **Terrance J. Martin** (Illinois State Museum)

Farmers of the Little Ice Age: The Exploitation of Domesticated and Wild Resources at Middle Grant Creek (11 Wi 2739)

Oneota subsistence has been seen from many different and sometimes incompatible perspectives. For example, Oneota maize agriculture has been seen as less intensive than Middle Mississippian agriculture, or as more intensive. In a similar fashion, the use of wild resources, especially aquatic ones, has been seen as evidence for diversification or intensification. The Middle Grant Creek site (11 Wi 2739), an early 17th century Huber-phase village in northeastern Illinois, provides evidence for heavy investment in maize agriculture and the cultivation of wetland soils, the exploitation of wild terrestrial plants, and the use of a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic animals. We describe the range of subsistence strategies and how they fit into a seasonal exploitative pattern that supported this agricultural population during the coldest part of the Little Ice Age. [Thursday, 2 pm, Room B4]

Michael Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture)

The Jones Site (21BE5): Life and Times, Living on the Edge

The Jones site is the smallest of the four Cambria Focus sites located 10-12 miles northwest of Mankato, Minnesota and adjacent to the Minnesota River. Like Mill Creek people they were marginal Mississippians. They raised corn, squash and sunflowers. They hunted bison, deer, and beavers. They fished in the Minnesota River for catfish. They lived in totally unknown shelters. They also produced several distinctive varieties of ceramics including a variety of Ramey pottery although at the Jones site it is known by but one sherd. Then, like the rest of the Cambrians, they left. [Friday, 1:45 pm, Room B3]

David Shaw — see **Jean Hudson** (UW Milwaukee), **Emily Middleton** (UW Milwaukee), **Laura Monahan** (UW Milwaukee and UW Madison Zoology Museum), **Amy Klemmer** (UW Milwaukee), **Samantha Mills** (UW Milwaukee), **Reagan Herdt** (UW Milwaukee), **Calleigh Wondra** (UW Milwaukee), and **David Shaw** (UW Milwaukee)

C. Thomas Shay (Anthropology, University of Manitoba)

Where the Buffalo Roam: Indigenous Peoples and Bison Management

The late 19th Century near-extinction of the buffalo (*Bison bison*) severely affected Indigenous peoples who had harvested these animals for thousands of years. Bison furnished food, shelter, tools, and utensils but, crucially, were revered as spiritual beings akin to humans. Such links with the natural world were considered reciprocal, not “take” but “give and take.” Since their near-demise, scattered bison herds have been nurtured back to about 400,000 animals today. Bison management history reveals that four calves rescued in 1873 by Walking Coyote, a Pend d’Orville (Kalispel), were the origin for, among others, the National Bison Range herd, as well as those in Yellowstone and Wood Buffalo National Parks. In recent years, some Indigenous groups have been able to manage herds on public lands. It seems that opposing

interests are slowly finding ways to work together. [Thursday, 3:45 pm, Room B4 (Zoom presentation)]

Christian L. Shumate (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

Dry Lightning: How Batteries Changed the Face of America's Frontier

The invention of the dry cell battery made safe, portable electricity available to many people in the United States. During the Minnesota State University Moorhead archaeology field school in the Summer of 2022, we recovered one large dry cell battery and numerous smaller examples across the site of Winnipeg Junction, a small railroad town in west-central Minnesota. It was established in 1897 when the Northern Pacific Railroad chose the area for a Canadian connection. and was abandoned in 1910 when the railroad was moved. The discovery of these batteries inspired an examination into their use during the time period. This poster examines the history of the dry cell battery and their potential uses on the railroad and at Winnipeg Junction. [Poster, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

April K. Sievert — see **John F. Doershuk** (University of Iowa) and **April K. Sievert** (Indiana University)

Holly Silva — see **Karla Saracay** (Center for American Archeology), **Allyson M. Simon** (Mercyhurst University), **Lucía T. Rombolá** (Universidad de Buenos Aires and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano), **Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Kenzie R. May** (Center for American Archeology), **Holly Silva**, and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

Allyson M. Simon — see **Karla Saracay** (Center for American Archeology), **Allyson M. Simon** (Mercyhurst University), **Lucía T. Rombolá** (Universidad de Buenos Aires and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano), **Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Kenzie R. May** (Center for American Archeology), **Holly Silva**, and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

Trista Simon (Minnesota State University Moorhead- Archaeology)

Archaeology of the Invisible: Playful Intents for all Ages

A plethora of boom-n-bust towns popped up and disappeared in direct correlation to the 19th century railroads that colonized the western expanse of North America. An archaeological excavation was conducted at Winnipeg Junction, a turn of the 20th century railroad town that uncovered strong evidence of an often-missed human component of the archaeological record: children. During the summer of 2022 a Minnesota State University Moorhead archaeology field school, uncovered material that places children in this historically short-lived location. Using census records and a preliminary analysis of artifacts recovered, including marbles and partial fragments of porcelain doll assemblages, this poster will identify the potential playful behaviors of children in this now historic ghost town. [Poster, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

James Skibo (Wisconsin Office of the State Archaeologist)

Panelist— Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology

[Friday, 9 am–noon, Room B3]

James M. Skibo (Wisconsin Historical Society), **Tamara Thomsen** (Wisconsin Historical Society), **Amy Rosebrough** (Wisconsin Archaeological Society), and **Catilin Zant** (Wisconsin Archaeological Society)

What's Canoe with You? The Discovery, Recovery, and Preservation of the Lake Mendota Canoes

There is indirect evidence that Wisconsin's inland waterways have been used as transportation corridors and to collect resources since the region was first occupied. Up until recently, however, the earliest evidence of a dugout canoe dates to about AD 250. A recent discovery from Lake Mendota in Madison, Wisconsin, demonstrates that water transportation extends back to over three thousand years. In September of 2022, a 1,000 BC canoe was recovered in 25 feet of water. This paper will examine the recent documentation and recovery of the Lake Mendota Dugout Canoe #2 and discuss how these findings have led to a reinvestigation of the region's climate and lake levels 3,000 years ago. Data from this research and analysis is a preliminary step in understanding Wisconsin's prehistoric maritime landscapes and the people who lived in this region. [Friday, 2:45 pm, Room B3]

B. Jacob Skousen (Western Illinois University) and **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University)

Organizers: Symposium — Recent Research at the Noble-Wieting Cultural Site

The Noble-Wieting cultural site is a large Langford-Mississippian settlement in McLean County, Illinois. This village is situated far from other Langford and Mississippian settlements, and previous excavations at the site suggests that multiple cultural groups lived there, making it one of the few known multi-cultural Langford related settlements. In 2016, upon receiving word that the landowner was interested in mining the site for gravel, archaeologists from the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Illinois State University, and Parkland College began a long-term collaborative project to excavate portions of this village. Another significant aspect of this project is ongoing collaboration with Tribal partners about possible ways to preserve parts of the site. The primary purpose of this symposium is to present the results of this work as well as highlight the importance of this place. Participants also consider the practices, processes, materiality, and relationships involved in making community at this multi-cultural settlement. [Saturday, 9–11 am, Room B4]

B. Jacob Skousen (Western Illinois University), **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University), and **Robert G. McCullough** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Beyond the Natural Community: Village Structure, Architecture, Temporality, and Community at Noble-Wieting

Communities are continually (re)constructed figuratively, symbolically, and physically. While villages should not be conflated with communities, the physical layout of a village – buildings, monuments, natural features, and spaces within them – is vital in how individuals move, think, live, and ultimately create community at a particular place through time. In this paper, we discuss Noble-Wieting's layout, architectural patterns, and occupational history using geophysical and excavation data. Though variation in architectural details differ from known Langford or Mississippian architectural patterns and suggests residents had a certain degree of freedom in constructing their homes, the circular shape of the village and its central burial mound and plaza suggests the ongoing creation of a collective community identity. This focus on community identity is apparent at other Langford settlements, though admittedly the data

are limited. Overall, Noble-Wieting is more akin to a coalescent community, where multiple groups with different backgrounds created something new. [Noble-Wieting symposium, Saturday, 9:15 am, Room B4]

B. Jacob Skousen (Western Illinois University), **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University), **Logan Pappendorf** (Dickson Mounds Museum), **Kaila Akina** (Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi), and **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Introducing the Noble-Wieting Cultural Site

The Late Precontact period in midwestern North America was a turbulent time. Between the 13th and 15th centuries, native groups were relocating, social groups and alliances were shifting, violence or the threat of violence was ever-present, and new communities were being created. This symposium is about one of these communities, the Noble-Wieting cultural site. This 6-acre village in east-central Illinois was a Langford settlement with potential Mississippian residents or influence, though it was located far from other known Langford and Mississippian settlements. In this introductory paper, we discuss the historical importance of this place, previous excavations there, and ongoing collaboration with Tribal partners regarding research and preservation efforts. We also provide some preliminary thoughts on community formation, which is the primary theoretical focus of our research at Noble-Wieting. [Noble-Wieting symposium, Saturday, 9 am, Room B4]

B. Jacob Skousen — see **Georgia A. Abrams** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Hannah Rucinski** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Kjersti E. Emerson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University)

B. Jacob Skousen — see **Michael Aiuvalasit** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University)

Maria Smith, M.A., R.P.A. — see **Gabrielle Ritter** (Civil and Environmental Consultants) and **Maria Smith, M.A., R.P.A.** (Civil and Environmental Consultants)

Janet Speth (UW-Madison Zoological Museum)

Organizer: Poster Symposium — 40 Years A.B. (After Baerreis): Recent Research into Past Environments and Climate Change through the Lens of Archaeology

In the 40 years since Dr. David A. Baerreis's retirement from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, research into past climates and climate change and the effects of climate change on human societies has taken on greater urgency. Archeology is uniquely positioned to investigate climate change and human responses to climate change through the examination of ecofacts and subsistence data in addition to other archeological topics. This poster session honors the pioneering work of David A. Baerreis by displaying current research that continues Dr. Baerreis's emphasis on ecofacts, subsistence, and systematic data collection. [Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

Janet M. Speth (UW-Madison Zoological Museum) and **E. Elizabeth Pillaert** (UW-Madison Zoological Museum)

Bones, Blowing Dust and Snails

A brief overview of Dr. David A. Baerreis's (1916-1989) professional interest in past climates, climate change and environmental influences on human societies is offered here in respectful memory of his influence on cohorts of students. [Baerreis posters, Saturday, 8–10 am, Atrium]

Jaelyn Stebbins (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

Plants and Environment: The Preliminary Results of a Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of the Vosburg Site

While extensive paleoethnobotanical analyses have been completed for the late Precontact period in southeastern Minnesota and southwestern Wisconsin, little is known about plant utilization by late Precontact peoples on the Minnesota prairie. The Vosburg site (21FA2) is a Blue Earth Oneota site located within the woodland-prairie transitional ecotone. Radiocarbon dates place the site occupation at c. C.E. 1300-1400. The focus of this paper is the results of a paleoethnobotanical analysis of a quarter of a large feature that contained a culturally significant vessel. The results are compared to those of previous paleoethnobotanical studies from contemporaneous Oneota sites in Red Wing and La Crosse. Differences in the botanical assemblages among the regions are examined in light of subsistence, technology, and environment. [Thursday, 1:45 pm, Room B4]

Jaelyn Stebbins — see **Madison Rutter** (Minnesota State University, Mankato) and **Jaelyn Stebbins** (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

Katherine Sterner (Towson University), **Robert Jeske** (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC)
Functional Analysis of the Cove Site Lithic Tools

The Cove site (47DR0487), located on the Door Peninsula in Wisconsin, has yielded ceramic and lithic assemblages suggesting a predominantly Late Woodland occupation. Three calibrated radiocarbon dates ranging from AD 775-1250 support this age estimation. Excavations identified a total of 19 cultural features, including refuse pits and one keyhole style structure. The lithic assemblage from the site comes primarily from the plowzone/A horizon, making intra-site analysis of the assemblage difficult. However, microwear, blood residue and assemblage analyses of chipped stone tools from Cove provides some insight into practices of lithic production, use, and discard at the site. These analyses provide a basis for broader insights into daily life at the Cove site during the 8th through 12th centuries. [Cross Roads poster symposium, Friday, 9:30–11:30 am, Atrium]

Katherine M. Sterner (Towson University)

Efficiency, Economy, and Ugly Stone Tools: 40 Years of the Lurie/Jeske Lithic Schema

In 1990, Rochelle Lurie and Bob Jeske published their lithic schema in *At the Edge of Prehistory: Huber Phase Archaeology in the Chicago Area*. This was not the first lithic schema focused on an assemblage approach to lithic analysis. In fact, a plethora of scholars were homing in on the examination of questions of economy and efficiency at the same time the Lurie/Jeske schema was developed. But the schema they developed has continued to endure

and adapt over the last forty years. Lithic assemblages from across the Eastern Woodlands have been cataloged and characterized using this schema. Although examples of the scholarship produced using Lurie and Jeske's schema are legion, three case studies illustrate the breadth of the schema's applicability. Each case study demonstrates the value of the original analysis tool Lurie and Jeske produced, and its adaptability to multiple geographic and temporal contexts. [Jeske Festschrift, Friday, 9:45 am, Room B4]

Katherine Sterner — see **Richard Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), **Seth Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and **Katherine Sterner** (Towson University)

Katherine M. Sterner — see **Richard W. Edwards** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Katherine M. Sterner** (Towson University), **Seth A. Schneider** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Peter J. Geraci** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Cynthia M. Stiles, RPA (Tribal Archaeologist (retired), Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians)

Moderator: Panel Discussion — Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology

Discussion 1: The Nuts and Bolts of a THPO Program: This panel discussion provides a general understanding of the THPO Program and explains how each Tribe's sovereignty enables unique and distinct programming. Discussion 2: Archaeology Within Tribal Historic Preservation Programs: Good, Bad and the Ugly.

This panel discussion provides an opportunity for participants to interact with THPOs and discuss contemporary issues, such as finding human remains from the boarding school era, how tribes are addressing the trauma related to ancestral disinterment, and preservation planning for contemporary Tribal burial sites based on ancient knowledge which is still used today. There will also be a discussion on recent underwater archaeological finds. Tribal Historic Preservation Programs from around the Midwest have been invited to attend the session and participate. A Zoom option for this session will be available for those who are not able to attend the conference. [Friday, 9 am–noon, Room B3]

Abigail Chipps Stone (Illinois State University) and **Kelly Kennedy** (Illinois State University)

Elk Hunting and Community Building at Noble-Wieting

Nobel-Wieting is notable for its mix of Langford tradition and Mississippian-style artifacts. The site is located quite distant from known Langford and Mississippian villages, in the frontier between these groups. Furthermore, Nobel-Wieting has a remarkably high ratio of elk, *Cervus canadensis*, to white-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*, at 1:4. This abundance of elk suggested a possible ecological explanation for the site's location and multi-ethnic nature: inhabitants were drawn to the area due to an abundance of elk in the local landscape. We investigated this possibility using faunal and isotopic analysis, finding that in opposition to this ecological explanation, the site's inhabitants had to venture much further afield to hunt elk than deer. The rejection of this simple ecological hypothesis opens the door to more nuanced discussions of the site and its inhabitants, including the factors that drew people to this location and the ways in which community bonds were maintained. [Noble-Wieting symposium, Saturday, 9:30 am, Room B4]

Mara Taft, Edward Fleming, Taylor Brehm, Jasmine Konkur, Miriam Samuels-Schwartz, and Selena Wimmergren (Science Museum of Minnesota)
Rehabilitating the Pedersen Site Legacy Collection

The Pedersen Site, located in southwestern Minnesota, is an incredibly significant place in which people have occupied repeatedly for at least 10,000 years. The Science Museum of Minnesota began investigating the Pedersen Site with Joe Hudak's excavations of 1973-1975. Like many older collections in archaeological repositories, this collection remained largely uninventoried and only generally cataloged for many decades, making most of the collection difficult to access or research. Over the last four years, we have digitized this collection and brought it up to modern standards in collections management, thereby improving access to it physically or digitally by anyone who wishes to study or view it. This poster shows our processes for rehabilitating this collection of over 200,000 objects, and demonstrates the importance of curating archaeological legacy collections to organize and improve data, preserve objects, combat the curation crisis, and to expand access to archaeological collections and data. [Poster, Saturday, 10 am–noon, Atrium]

Tony and Maria Talarico and son Tony — see **Mark L. Madsen** (IAAA, CAS, SSAS member), **Lester Marszalek, Bill Wild, Tony and Maria Talarico and son Tony, Lydia Alvarez, and Ryan Martin**

James L. Theler (University of Wisconsin, La Crosse) and **Matthew G. Hill** (Iowa State University, Ames)

The Oneota Bison Scapula Hoe: Its Manufacture, Use and Discard in The La Crosse Wisconsin Area

Bone hoes made from large mammal scapulae, primarily bison, were often used by late precontact farmers in the Upper Mississippi River valley to prepare and tend fields of food-crops. How scapulae were acquired and selected, made into formal tools, and used, sharpened, and discarded has not been subject to comprehensive study. Metric and non-metric assessment of >150 hoes from La Crosse area Oneota villages (circa A.D. 1300-1550) indicates large bison scapulae were preferred as tool stock and, secondarily, elk scapulae. Preparation for handle attachment was systematic, and involved multiple grooving, grinding, and snapping steps. [Baerreis posters, Saturday 8–10 am, Atrium]

Tamara Thomsen — see **James M. Skibo** (Wisconsin Historical Society), **Tamara Thomsen** (Wisconsin Historical Society), **Amy Rosebrough** (Wisconsin Archaeological Society), and **Catilin Zant** (Wisconsin Archaeological Society)

Tamara L. Thomsen — see **Sissel Schroeder** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and **Tamara L. Thomsen** (Wisconsin Historical Society)

Megan E. Thornton (UWM Archaeological Research Laboratory Center)

Maintenance Phase: Moving beyond Rehabilitation in Archaeological Collections

Like many archaeological repositories and storage facilities, collections procedures for the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory Center (ARLC) were not standardized until decades after many of the artifacts were excavated. Formal efforts to inventory, digitize, and catalog the ARLC collections began in 2012. Over the past decade, the

ARLC has developed systematic procedures to care for its collections. In the first five years, ARLC staff, student volunteers and interns conducted a basic inventory and began rehabilitating collections housed in unstable storage containers. These efforts have continued over the past five years as staff have started to evaluate the collections and their histories. This presentation outlines some of the challenges in managing the ARLC collections, the ways staff have overcome them, and the benefits of prioritizing long-term maintenance of these cultural resources. [Saturday, 10:15 am, Room B1]

Ryan Tincher — see **Aaron Comstock** (Indiana University East), **Katie Russell** (Indiana University East), and **Ryan Tincher** (Indiana University East)

Clare Tolmie (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Over There Over Here: A World War I Landscape in Northern Illinois

Established in April 1917, the military cantonment at Camp Grant, located south of Rockford, Illinois was one of the largest World War I training camps in the United States. Maximum strength during WWI included 1,689 officers and 48,854 enlisted personnel; over 1,000 administrative, residential, training, and support facilities, plus a prisoners of war (POW) compound. Training included rifle drills, combat techniques and gunnery. An important aspect was trench warfare. By 1917, trench warfare was well-established on the Western Front and US troops required training and familiarization with both trench construction techniques and trench layouts. As a result, an extensive network of trenches, replicating the trenches in use in France and Belgium, developed in the eastern area of Camp Grant. This paper reports on archival research and remote sensing undertaken to reconstruct the trench system at Camp Grant and identify areas where these features may still survive in the modern landscape. [Saturday, 9:15 am, Room B3]

David J. Tovar (Avocational Archaeologist)

A Map that Functioned as an Instrument of American Expansion

On June 27th, 1831, the “Indian Agent”, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft departed from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan with a flotilla of canoes manned by voyageurs and a contingent of Chippewa for the purpose of exploring northern Wisconsin. An Army detachment commanded by Lieutenant Clary joined Schoolcraft as he made way westward along the southern coast of Lake Superior enroute to the mouth of the Bad River. Schoolcraft carried with him a hand drawn map believed to have been drawn by a voyageur employed in the commercial fur trade business that illustrated multiple transportation corridors connecting Lake Superior with inland waterways. This paper presents an analysis of the 1831 manuscript map to advance our understanding of the geographic data on the original map and the role it played in the treaty negotiations between the Chippewa and the U.S. government during the second quarter of the 19th century. [Saturday, 8:45 am, Room B3]

Katherine Trotter (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Exploratory Excavations at the Malone Bay Copper Mining District

During early summer 2022, an exploratory excavation took place at the Malone Bay Copper Mining District on Isle Royale National Park. The newly identified District is an extensive mining site that contains over 70 mining pits and appears to be undisturbed by industrial

mining activities. The 2022 exploratory excavation focused on one of the precontact copper mining pits. Two test units were opened, and excavators reached the base of a proposed horizon A activity level within the pit but did not reach the base of the original mine digging. Two horizontal diggings, or adits, were unearthed in the pit, one in each unit, that continue underneath the older activity level. Charcoal samples were collected to generate the first dates associated with the site. Through analysis of the digging, archaeologists can begin to better understand how indigenous miners created and used this landscape. [Friday, 2:15 pm, Room B3]

Heather Walder (UW-La Crosse)

Learning from Legacy Collections: Revisiting Reworked Glass Pendants from Marquette Mission (20MK82)

Jodie O’Gorman’s career includes significant contributions to making the Michigan State University Museum’s archaeological collections accessible to researchers, including students. Her 2007 publication, “Rehabilitating Old Archaeology Collections with GIS” provides a case study of the Marquette Mission site (20MK82), particularly addressing spatial data from three decades of excavation there. O’Gorman’s emphasis on collections-based research influenced my trajectory as a doctoral student, and her guidance enabled me to study curated glass trade beads and reworked glass pendants from probable 17th century Wendat (historic “Huron”) contexts at Marquette Mission. This paper reevaluates compositional data from four of these artifacts in comparison with new results from beads associated with Wendat-affiliated sites in Ontario and Quebec, and with production sites in Europe. Building on O’Gorman’s substantial work, these findings illustrate the value of revisiting both extant artifact collections and previously collected datasets in comparison with broader regional data. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 2:30 pm, Room B1]

Heather Walder (UW-La Crosse)

Discussant: Sharing Perspectives in Midwest Historical Archaeology

[Saturday, 10:15 am–noon, Room B3]

Heather Walder — see **John Creese** (North Dakota State University), **Heather Walder** (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse), and **Marvin DeFoe** (Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa)

Heather Walder —see **Krysta Ryzewski** (Wayne State University) and **Heather Walder** (University of Wisconsin– La Crosse)

Heather Walder — see **Jessica Yann** (Michigan State University), **Heather Walder** (UW La Crosse), and **William Lovis** (Michigan State University)

Ethan Watrall (Michigan State University)

Augmenting Tangible Heritage: Experimenting with Digitized Collections, 3D Printing, and Placed Based Information for Public Engagement in a Museum-Based Context

Digital approaches have provided archaeologists, heritage managers, and museum professionals exciting opportunities for augmenting collections, heritage space, and cultural landscapes with dynamic, location specific content for the public. Unfortunately, many of the

best examples of these sorts of projects are expensive, have a high technical barrier to entry, and are methodologically opaque. There is a real need for approaches that are easy to implement and have a low technical barrier to entry. This discussion focuses on a small-scale experimental collaboration between the MSU Museum and the MSU Digital Heritage Imaging and Innovation Lab that combined 3D collections digitization, 3D printing, and placed-based information order to enhance visitor engagement in an exhibit-based context. Ultimately, the goal is not only to explore the project itself, but to suggest a model for projects and institutions that is relatively low cost, flexible, and has a low technical barrier to entry. [O’Gorman symposium, Friday, 3:00 pm, Room B1]

Dan Wendt (Minnesota Archaeological Society)

Evidence for Retooling at a Western Wisconsin Chert Source

Far Western Wisconsin has an abundant source of Oneota Formation chert that was intensively utilized from the Middle Archaic onward. Archaic foragers visited this source to obtain Oneota Chert through a procurement system embedded in seasonal rounds. Broken and worn Archaic points were discarded at workshops surrounding the quarry source and include a range of western Wisconsin materials. Early Late Woodland workshops near the same source may also have evidence of retooling but the broken and worn points are entirely local Oneota Chert. There are gaps in the retooling record during the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland and Late Precontact periods that either reflect the use of other sources or that retooling did not occur near this source. Similar to retooling noted at the HSS and KRF quarries, the composition of the discarded curated tool kit can indicate the extent of transport or exchange within the lifecycle of these tools. [Friday, 4:15 pm, Room B3]

Bill Wild — see **Mark L. Madsen** (IAAA, CAS, SSAS member), **Lester Marszalek**, **Bill Wild**, **Tony and Maria Talarico and son Tony**, **Lydia Alvarez**, and **Ryan Martin**

Elizabeth Wilk — see **Addison P. Kimmel** (University of Iowa), **Marcus F. Lewis** (Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Education), **Steven A. Katz** (Percheron LLC), and **Elizabeth Wilk** (Environmental Resources Management)

Dave Williams (State Archeologist, History Nebraska), **Judi gaiashkibos** (Director, Nebraska Commission on Indian Affairs), and **Jim Peters** (Samaritan Detection Dogs, LLC)

Recent Efforts to Relocate the Genoa Indian Industrial School Cemetery

The U.S. Federal Indian boarding school system, operating between 1819 and 1969, consisted of 408 schools across the country, including nine in Nebraska. The Genoa Indian Industrial School, open from 1884 until 1934 in Genoa, Nebraska, enrolled thousands of children from 40-plus Indian nations over five decades, many of whom tragically perished while attending the school. Unfortunately, information documenting the total number of student deaths and the precise location of the school’s cemetery is scant. Since fall of 2021, the Nebraska State Archeology Office and Nebraska Commission on Indian Affairs have collaborated on efforts to relocate the cemetery and assist with healing and reconciliation for the descendants of the lost children. A combination of archival research, geophysical survey, and use of human detection dogs has been utilized in attempts to identify the cemetery’s location. [Saturday, 9:30 am, Room B3]

John W. Williams — see **Angelina G. Perrotti, Christopher Kiahtipes, James Russell, Stephen T. Jackson, Jacquelyn L. Gill, Guy Robinson, Teresa Krause, and John W. Williams**

Selena Wimmergren — see **Mara Taft, Edward Fleming, Taylor Brehm, Jasmine Koncur, Miriam Samuels-Schwartz, and Selena Wimmergren** (Science Museum of Minnesota)

Alexis Wirtz and Donald Gaff

How Many Carbs Are in This? A Chemistry Perspective on the Maple Sugar Debate

Archaeologists have long argued about the pre-contact origins of maple sugaring with Margaret Holman proposing an archaeological signature for maple sugar camps and Carol Mason arguing against using the scant documentary record. Maple products, consisting of mostly carbohydrates, are presumed to leave no trace, leading to the maple sugar debate being one primarily of circumstantial evidence. Recent advances in chemistry have revealed the existence of molecules unique to maple syrup as well as techniques to find trace residues. Accordingly, this paper reports on initial results from applying chemistry techniques to an experimental archaeology project involving maple sap boiling. [Thursday, 4 pm, Room B4]

Calleigh Wondra — see **Jean Hudson** (UW Milwaukee), **Emily Middleton** (UW Milwaukee), **Laura Monahan** (UW Milwaukee and UW Madison Zoology Museum), **Amy Klemmer** (UW Milwaukee), **Samantha Mills** (UW Milwaukee), **Reagan Herdt** (UW Milwaukee), **Calleigh Wondra** (UW Milwaukee), and **David Shaw** (UW Milwaukee)

Jessica Yann (Michigan State University), **Heather Walder** (UW La Crosse), and **William Lovis** (Michigan State University)

A Reanalysis of the Early Historic Component at the O'Neill Site (20CX18)

Jodie O'Gorman's work at the Marquette Mission site in St. Ignace continued a legacy of Michigan State University research into the Great Lakes contact period. While the O'Neill site (20CX18), located on Lake Michigan in Charlevoix County, Michigan, is best known for its Late Woodland component, it was occupied after European contact to at least A.D. 1720. William Lovis' 1973 dissertation first described the O'Neill site, including its early historic component, identified based on morphological attributes of European-made glass beads, gunflints, and cupric artifacts. Here, we draw on O'Gorman's contributions and revisit this component, offering a more detailed examination of the early historic assemblage, and interpreting how these later residents at O'Neill may have been influenced by Wendat, Tionontaté and other Eastern Great Lakes communities who arrived in what is now Michigan, in the mid-seventeenth century. [O'Gorman symposium, Friday, 3:15 pm, Room B1]

Jessica Yann (Michigan State University)

Creating a University-Wide NAGPRA Policy at Michigan State University

In 2019, Michigan State University began the creation of a revised NAGPRA program, situated within the Provost's Office and the Office of Research Regulatory Support. A NAGPRA Advisory Committee was established and throughout 2020 and 2021, they worked on finalizing a set of policies that would dictate how MSU would conduct NAGPRA work moving forward. Situated within both the University's Strategic Plan and DEI initiatives, the new policy (approved 2022) ensures that the University will remain committed to the intentions behind the law and "working collaboratively with Indigenous Tribes, communities and Native Nations to facilitate

the exercise of these rights [UNDRIP] in relation to university collections.” A NAGPRA Program Manager position was created & hired in 2021 to lead this burgeoning initiative. While the primary goal of the program is repatriation, we have plans for continued collaboration, co-stewardship of collections, and the pursuit of additional avenues towards reconciliation.
[NAGPRA posters, Friday, 1:30–3:30 pm, Atrium]

Catilin Zant — see **James M. Skibo** (Wisconsin Historical Society), **Tamara Thomsen** (Wisconsin Historical Society), **Amy Rosebrough** (Wisconsin Archaeological Society), and **Catilin Zant** (Wisconsin Archaeological Society)