



Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.

# 66th Annual Midwest Archaeological Conference

OCTOBER 12-14, 2023 | BOWLING GREEN, KY



FOLK STUDIES &  
ANTHROPOLOGY

## About the Cover

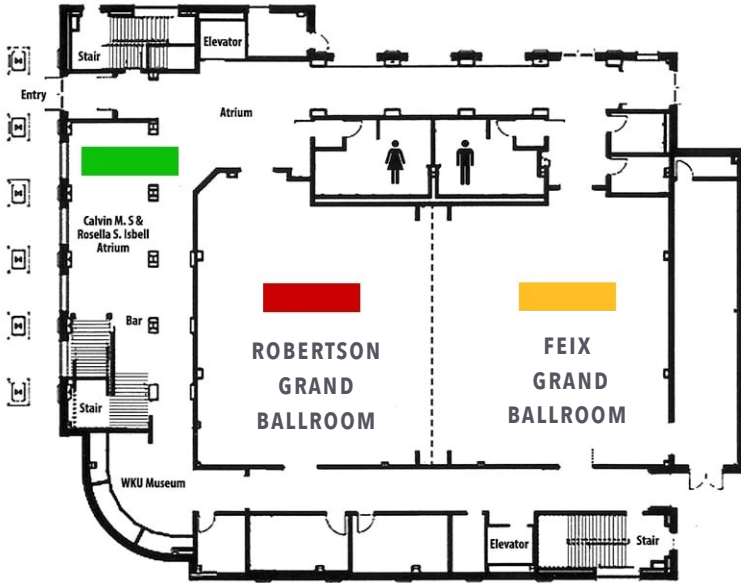
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Lifeways mural created for The Kentucky Museum's *First Farmers of the Barren River Valley* exhibit. Native peoples lived at this small village, located not far from our conference venue, around the mid- to late 1300s CE.

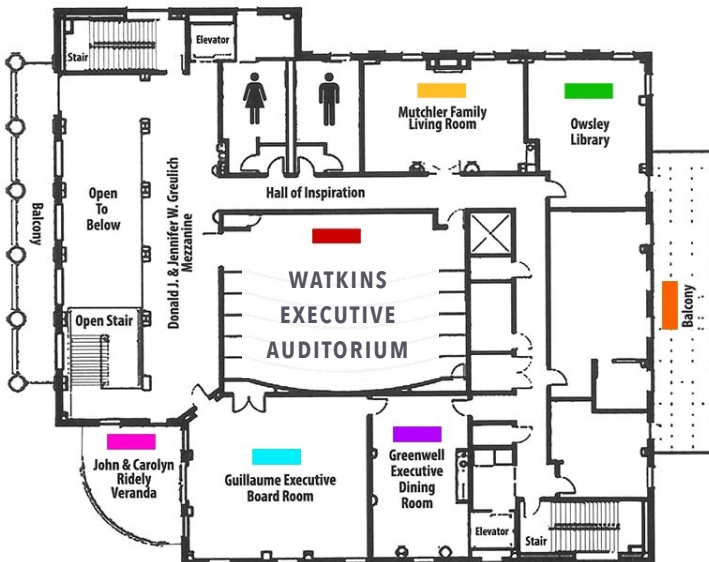
# MAP

## EVA & JIM MARTENS ALUMNI CENTER

### First Floor



### Second Floor



# Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.

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## Executive Committee

Mark Schurr, President  
Eve Hargrave, President-Elect  
Sean Dunham, Secretary  
Katy Mollerud, Secretary-elect  
Anne Lee, Treasurer  
Jessica Yann, Treasurer-elect  
Robert Cook, MCJA Editor  
Katherine Sterner, Executive Officer  
Heather Walder, Executive Officer  
Robert Sasso, Executive Officer-elect

## Conference Organizers

David Pollack, Chair  
A. Gwynn Henderson  
Darlene Applegate  
M. Jay Stottman  
Edward Jakaitis

## Student Paper Competition Judges

Aaron Comstock  
Rick Edwards  
Katherine Sterner  
Heather Walder

## Midwest Archaeological Perspectives

Don Gaff, Editor

## Student Workshop Committee

Bailey Lambert (Western Kentucky University)  
Kaitlyn Morgan (Western Kentucky University)  
Kristina Whittington (Western Kentucky University)  
Lauren Brewer (University of Wisconsin–La Crosse)  
Tania Lee Milosavljevic (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee)  
Darlene Applegate (Western Kentucky University)

# Organizers' Acknowledgments

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The organizers would like to acknowledge the continuous support of the MAC Board, the tireless efforts of Angela Collins (MAC Webmaster); Anne Lee (MAC Treasurer); all the Kentucky Archaeological Survey staff and student works; WKU Folk Studies and Anthropology Department faculty and student volunteers; The Kentucky Museum's staff; and the many donors and supporters who have helped to make this conference possible.

Kelly Smith, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey's talented graphic designer, created a great conference logo and program cover, and laid out the document in no-time flat.

The Kentucky Museum's Tiffany Isselhardt, Exhibits Curator & Development Coordinator, went the extra mile to ensure that the Thursday night reception would have something for everyone.

KAS friend and colleague Thomas Royster designed and created the 3D conference coasters.

We would especially like to thank Mammoth Cave National Park and Ed Jakaitis, Cultural Resource Program Manager at the park (though not for long, as he will be leaving Kentucky soon for a new job at the Apostle Islands National Park. We will miss him, and we wish him well). Ed pulled together an amazing slate of Saturday afternoon Mammoth Cave tour leaders:

Dr. George Crothers

Dr. Joseph Douglas

Ed Jakaitis

Larry Johnson

David Kime

# CONFERENCE SUPPORTERS

## PLATINUM SPONSORS (\$1000+)



## ADDITIONAL SUPPORT



National Park Service

# BOOK ROOM AND VENDORS

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Ancient Society Books

Department of Sociology and Anthropology,  
North Dakota State University

Elliot Werner Publications

Illinois State Archaeological Survey

University of Alabama Press

University of Notre Dame

Kentucky Archaeological Survey

## CONFERENCE THEME

This year's conference theme is **Engaging With Communities.**

Archaeologists engage with a host of communities – descendants, landowners, the public – in both formal and informal contexts. This engagement enhances our research and makes a difference in the lives of the people with whom we work. Papers and posters addressing the many ways we engage with communities are particularly welcomed.



## **BEHAVIORAL EXPECTATIONS**

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To help prevent incidents of harassment in any form at our annual meetings, the MAC anti-harassment Presidential Task Force has established a policy requiring all annual meeting registrants to certify that they are not currently cited or censured under Title IX, by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, or by any other adjudicating body, or subject to a current restraining or no-contact order issued by a judicial authority. Registration for the annual meeting will not be possible without this certification step being completed. If you have any questions about this policy, please contact the MAC President.

## **BANQUET**

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The banquet and a cash bar will be on Friday night. An abbreviated MAC, Inc. business meeting will take place toward the end of the dinner. Tickets to the buffet banquet are already included with all full 3-day registrations. Those attending with one-day registration can add the banquet separately (\$30) while on site.

## **STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION**

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The Midwest Archaeological Conference Student paper competition was created to promote scholarly excellence among students conducting archaeological research in the Midwestern U.S. Awards are decided by the MAC Student Paper Committee, based on intellectual merit and methodological execution.





Recommended **Kentucky Museum** exhibits to visit during Thursday Night's Reception.

### **LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

*First Farmers of the Barren River Valley* highlights diverse aspects of pre-contact Native American farm life in our region, utilizing results of recent excavations by the Kentucky Archaeological Survey at a site dated to 1350 CE.

### **LOCAL CAVES**

*Gazing Deeply: The Art and Science of Mammoth Cave* showcases how the unique landscape of Mammoth Cave National Park is being studied, interpreted, and inspiring action on environmental change. A collaborative effort between WKU arts and science faculty and students, the exhibit highlights one of the world's most well-known and vital natural landscapes.

### **HISTORIC QUILTS**

*Stitches in Time: 200 Years of Kentucky Quilts* showcases thirty of the Kentucky Museum's finest quilts, from the late 18th to early 21st centuries. Quilts on view include a whitework masterpiece made by President George Washington's niece-in-law; a 66,000-piece quilt made by an immigrant from New Zealand in the 1930s; quilts with portraits of Henry Clay and Father Thomas Merton; and several textiles associated with Florence Peto, a leading figure in the second twentieth century quilt revival.

### **ART**

*ArtWorks Fall Exhibition* invites you to discover local artists' diverse works and traditions. ArtWorks, Inc. is a visual arts coalition dedicated to increasing the visibility and economic vitality of artists in Bowling Green. Mediums include ceramics, fiber, glass, jewelry, metals, wood, mixed media, paintings, photography, and sculpture.

# PANEL DISCUSSION AND STUDENT WORKSHOP

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## PANEL - THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC OUTREACH IN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Moderator:** John F. Doershuk (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

**Time:** Friday Afternoon, 2 pm - 4 pm

**Location:** Watkins Executive Auditorium

**Participants** **Constance Arzigian** (Archaeology and Anthropology Department, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

**Bill Quackenbush** (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Ho-Chunk Nation)

**Michelle Rathgaber** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

**Elizabeth C. Reetz** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

**M. Jay Stottman** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

There is a general consensus among archaeologists that public outreach is incredibly important. But when we review investments in public engagement, historically through the present, do our actions align with our stated values? This forum brings together professionals in archaeology and Tribal historic preservation who are deeply entrenched in outreach and education.

We will 1) discuss the current attitudes and culture surrounding public archaeology, ranging from single “checkbox” initiatives to the recognition of archaeology education/public archaeology as a specialization; 2) examine the benefits of supporting public education programs and professionals and the impact de-prioritizing outreach has had on ourselves and the communities we serve; and 3) ask each other and the audience: What is done well? What could be improved, and how? How can more agencies and firms prioritize education, outreach, and engagement? Following the forum, panelists will continue these conversations and network with those interested at an informal reception.

# PANEL DISCUSSION AND STUDENT WORKSHOP

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## **STUDENT LUNCHEON WORKSHOP: YOU'RE AN ARCHAEOLOGIST. NOW WHAT? SPECIALIZATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Organizers: **Bailey Lambert**, **Kaitlyn Morgan**, **Kristina Whittington** (Western Kentucky University), **Lauren Brewer** (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), **Tania Lee Milosavljevic** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and **Darlene Alegate** (Western Kentucky University)

Time: **Friday 11 am - 1 pm**

Location: **Jimmy Feix Ballroom**

Lunch is provided for people who pre-registered; everyone is welcome to attend.

The field of archaeology is full of specializations. Through training and experience, archaeologists become experts in different subdisciplines. In this interactive discussion-based workshop, participants will have the opportunity to engage in conversation with experts and learn what it takes to become a specialist in various fields of work.

## **MEETINGS**

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### **MAC BOARD MEETING**

**Friday, Noon-1:30 pm, Dan & Anne**

**Greenwell Executive Dining Room (2nd floor)**

# SYMPOSIA

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## SYMPOSIUM - FORT ANCIENT RESEARCH: 10TH-18TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENTS FROM THE CROSSROADS OF THE MIDCONTINENT

Organizers: **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Matthew Davidson** (University of Kentucky), and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Time: **Thursday Afternoon, 1:30 - 4:45 pm**

Location: **Lee Robertson Ballroom**

The Middle Ohio River Valley has long been an important nexus of interaction and cultural development. Between 1000-1750 CE, societies in this region classified by archaeologists as the “Fort Ancient” culture established agrarian lifestyles and adapted to significant social and ecological transitions. It has been over 25 years since there was an inclusive and synthetic consideration of Fort Ancient archaeology. This span has witnessed considerable advancements in archaeoscience applications and more nuanced considerations of regional variation and interregional connections. Our session gathers archaeologists focused on post-1000 CE research in the Middle Ohio Valley to provide updates on recent research and reveal regional patterns, discontinuities, and opportunities. By providing perspectives from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, the papers in this session both synthesize recent research and identify key directions for future research in the Midcontinent.

## SYMPOSIUM - COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDWEST

Organizers: **Elizabeth C. Reetz** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) and **Susan Kooiman** (Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

Time: **Thursday Afternoon, 2:00 - 4:00 pm**

Location: **Watkins Executive Auditorium**

The National Historic Preservation Act was enacted, in part, in recognition that preservation was in the public’s interest. Although public archaeology is a decades-old, established subfield of our profession, many archaeologists across academia and Cultural

Resources Management have long treated public engagement initiatives as an add-on or check box. Several midwestern archaeologists are participating in a growing movement to integrate public outreach and collaboration into all aspects of the archaeological process, often in partnership with local, Tribal, and descendant communities. In this symposium, we exemplify a range of approaches and methodologies to engage various publics and other stakeholders and discuss the impacts, challenges, and successes of our efforts.

## **SYMPOSIUM - ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NUCOR BRANDENBURG PROJECT.**

Organizer: **Douglas Kullen** (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company)

Time: **Saturday Morning, 9:00 - 10:00 am**

Location: **Watkins Executive Auditorium**

Nucor Steel Corporation sponsored survey, testing, and full excavation at historic and prehistoric sites near Brandenburg in Meade County, Kentucky. The project covered hundreds of acres in an archaeologically rich location on the south bank of the Ohio River. In this symposium, the archaeological investigations are reviewed, with a focus on findings from a 19th century plantation and from deeply buried Woodland components on the Ohio River floodplain.

## **SYMPOSIUM - EXCAVATING THE PAST: UWM FIELD SCHOOL EXCAVATIONS AT THE KOSHKONONG CREEK VILLAGE**

Organizers: **Richard W. Edwards IV, Crystal Morgan** and **Sean P. Gleason** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Time: **Saturday Morning, 9:00 - 11:00 am**

Location: **Jimmy Feix Ballroom**

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Field School returned to the Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV) in the summer of 2023. The students learned field survey and excavation techniques at KCV, a 12-15th century Oneota village in southeastern Wisconsin. The students excavated over 100 square meters and identified numerous artifacts, features, and structures. The posters in this session present the preliminary results of the analyses from the 2023 KCV excavations.



# THURSDAY AFTERNOON

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## Registration

Open 12 Noon to 5:00 pm

Lobby - Eva & Jim Martens Alumni Center  
292 Alumni Ave, Bowling Green, KY

## Vendors Room

Open 12 Noon to 5:00 pm

Jimmy Feix Ballroom

## Symposium - Fort Ancient Research: 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent

Organizers: Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville), Matthew Davidson (University of Kentucky), and David Pollack (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Time: **1:30 - 4:45 pm**

Location: **Lee Robertson Ballroom**

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**1:30 pm**

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**The End of Hopewell and the Beginning of Fort Ancient: Comparing Middle to Late Woodland Projectiles at the Turner and Turpin Sites in Southwest Ohio.** Robert Cook (Ohio State University) and Grace Conrad (Ohio State University)

**1:45 pm**

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**Hydroclimatic Pushes-and-Pulls, Windows of Opportunity and Landscape Ecology: A Paleoenvironmental Perspective on Fort Ancient Origins and Settlement Patterns in the Middle Ohio River Valley.** Todd Grote (Indiana University Southeast), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville), and Ben Cross (The Ohio State University)

**2:00 pm**

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**Modeling Fort Ancient: Bayesian Approaches to Chronology in the Middle Ohio Valley.** Brandon T. Ritchison (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign) and Matthew Davidson (University of Kentucky)

- 2:15 pm**  
**An Analysis and Interpretation of Functional Changes of Fine Triangular Projectile Point Morphologies Within the Mid-Ohio Valley During the Fort Ancient Cultural Period, AD 1000-1750.** Donald A. Miller (Environmental Solutions and Innovations, Inc. and Northern Kentucky University)
- 2:30 pm**  
**Late Precontact Settlement Dynamics in the White River Valley and the Emergence of the Oliver Phase.** Patrick D. Trader (Gray & Pape, Inc.)
- 2:45 pm**  
**Structural Archaeology: Overview of Recent Archaeological Investigations of the State Line Site, A Middle Fort Ancient Village.** Kevin R. Schwarz (ASC Group, Inc.) and Andrea D. Crider (ASC Group, Inc.)
- 3:00 pm**      **Break**
- 3:15 pm**  
**Beyond Predictive Modeling: An Investigation of Fort Ancient Settlement Location Through A Multi-Criteria GIS Approach.** Claiborne Daniel Sea (ArchaeoSpatial Analytics)
- 3:30 pm**  
**Fort Ancient Plant Use: Identity, Decision-Making, and Social Boundaries.** Jack Rossen (Chronicle Heritage)
- 3:45 pm**  
**Fort Ancient Pipestone Craft Production, Distribution and Use During the Late Precontact and Contract Periods, 1000-1750 CE.** Matthew Davidson (University of Kentucky)
- 4:00 pm**  
**Six Centuries of Home: Diversity, Connections, and Continuity at the Late Precontact Hahn Site Near Cincinnati, Ohio.** Robert A. Genheimer (Cincinnati Museum Center)
- 4:15 pm**  
**The Buffalo Site (46Pu41) and the Fort Ancient Archaeological Tradition.** Penelope B. Drooker (New York State Museum)

**4:30 pm** **Shawnee Ceramic Heritage: Connecting the Middle Ohio Valley and the Savannah River Region.** A. Gwynn Henderson (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), David Pollack (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and Benjamin Barnes (Shawnee Tribe)

**4:45 pm** **The Past, Present, and Future of Fort Ancient Research: Call for a Modern Synthesis.** Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville), Matthew Davidson (University of Kentucky), and David Pollack (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

## **Symposium - Community Engagement and Public Archaeology in the Midwest**

Organizers: Elizabeth C. Reetz (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) and Susan Kooiman (Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

Time: **2:00 - 4:00 pm**

Location: **Watkins Executive Auditorium**

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**2:00 pm** **Co-creating Knowledge about Iowa Sites and Increasing Awareness of Iowa's Descendant Tribes through Community Engaged Archaeology.** Elizabeth C. Reetz (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) and John F. Doershuk (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

**2:15 pm** **Creating Community Connections: Engaging Local High School Students to Archaeology and Field-Based STEM Pathways.** Susan Kooiman (Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), Carol E. Colaninno, (Center for Faculty Development and Excellence, Emory University, Atlanta), and Adriana E. Martinez (Departments of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

**2:30 pm** **Reimagining Section 106 Creative Mitigations: A Lake Delhi, Iowa Case Study.** John F. Doershuk and Elizabeth C. Reetz (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)



**2:45 pm**

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**Locating Intensive Agriculture Through Community Archaeology in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.** Madeleine McLeester (Dartmouth College), Jesse Casana (Dartmouth College), David Overstreet (College of the Menominee Nation), David Grignon (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and Jonathan Alperstein (Dartmouth College)

**3:00 pm**

**Break**

**3:15 pm**

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**Placemaking at the Pageant Grounds: Engaging Communities in Miskwaabikang.** Heather Walder (University of Wisconsin - La Crosse), Marvin DeFoe (Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa THPO), and John L. Creese (North Dakota State University)

**3:30 pm**

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**Wisconsin's Canoe Conundrum: Unraveling the Mysteries of the Ho-Chunk Nation's Dugout Canoes in Lake Mendota.** Bill Quackenbush (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Ho-Chunk Nation)

**3:45 pm**

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**At the Intersection of Public Archaeology and Public Opinion: Does a Rising Tide Really Lift All Boats?** Jon W. Carroll (Oakland University)

## **Contributed Posters - Methods**

**Time: Thursday 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm**

**Location: Jimmy Feix Ballroom**

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**Developing GIS Materials for the Documentation and Analysis of a Historic Cemetery in Allen County, KY.** Lillian Bradford (Western Kentucky University)

**Geophysical Survey at a Cemetery on a Possible Mound Site in the Lower Illinois River Valley.** Martin Calvin Guevara (Arizona State University) and Hayden Bernard (Indiana University)

## **Late Wisconsin Glaciation and Post-glacial Evolution of the Ohio River Basin: A Stratigraphic and Geomorphologic Framework for Archaeological Research in Alluvial Valleys.**

Todd Grote (Indiana University Southeast), Ron Counts (University of Mississippi), and Edward Herrmann (Indiana University)

## **Seeing In Color: XRF analysis of glass from Winnipeg Junction**

Pierce Johnson (Minnesota State University)



## **THURSDAY EVENING**

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**Reception at the Kentucky Museum 5:00-7:00 pm**

**1444 Kentucky Street, Bowling Green, KY 42101**

ATTENDEES MAY CHOOSE TO PARTICIPATE IN TWO SPECIAL EVENTS.

The Kentucky Museum's Tiffany Isselhardt developed a **Museum Scavenger Hunt** especially for the conference. Nine questions will take you through four exhibits: Gazing Deeply: The Art and Science of Mammoth Cave; First Farmers of the Barren River Valley; Decorative Arts; and Stitches in Time: 200 Years of Kentucky Quilts. All participants who pick up a sheet will receive a 10-page activity book about Mrs. Karrie Taylor, who ran a custom dressmaking factory in Bowling Green from 1890 to 1920.

Turn in your answers to Tiffany to enter a drawing for a framed, poster-sized photo of Mammoth Cave taken by WKU hydrology professor Chris Groves. Sheets must have seven or more correct answers – and your name clearly marked – to be eligible. The winner will be announced at the banquet on Friday. You do not have to be present to win.

In the Reception area, the Museum will host the **Fall Exhibition for ArtWorks, Inc.**, showcasing 42 works by their members across various mediums. MAC Conference attendees will be given a special preview of the exhibition before it opens to the public.



## FRIDAY

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### Registration

Open 12 Noon to 5:00 pm

Lobby - Eva & Jim Martens Alumni Center

292 Alumni Ave, Bowling Green, KY

### Vendors Room

Open 12 Noon to 5:00 pm

Jimmy Feix Ballroom



## FRIDAY MORNING

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### General Session - Historic Archaeology

Chair: Lori C. Stahlgren

Time: **9:00 - 10:15 am**

Location: **Lee Robertson Ballroom**

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**9:00 am**

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**2023 Exploratory Excavations at the Siskiwit Bay Copper Mining District.** Katherine Trotter (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

**9:15 am**

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**Bonanza Farms Excavated: Preliminary Findings from the 4e Farmstead.** Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University) and David R. Hubin (Cass County Historical Society)

**9:30 am**

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**Archaeological Identification of the Newport Barracks Site (15Cp103), City of Newport, Campbell County, Kentucky.** Donald A. Miller (Northern Kentucky University), Michael D. Coker (Northern Kentucky University), Brian L. Hackett (Northern Kentucky University), and Scott Clark (City of Newport, Kentucky)

**9:45 am** **Connecting with the Ancestors: Archaeology at Oxmoor.**  
Lori C. Stahlgren (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

**10:00 am** **Say Their Names: The Archaeology of a Post-Civil War Black Community in the West End of Louisville, Kentucky, the Beecher Terrace Archaeological Project.** Anne Tobbe Bader, David W. Schatz, and Sara M. Deurell (Corn Island Archaeology LLC)

## **General Session -**

Chair: M. Jay Stottman

Time: **10:30 - 11:45 pm**

Location: **Lee Robertson Ballroom**

**10:30 am** **Finding What You're Looking For: Understanding HRD Dog Use in Archaeology.** Jennifer Jordan Hall (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC) and Rebecca Hawkins (Algonquin Consultants, Inc.)

**10:45 am** **Use of Human Remains Detection Dogs to Find Unmarked Precontact Human Burials in the Ohio Valley.** Cheryl A. Johnston (Grave Matters Consultancy Group, LLC), Jennifer Jordan Hall (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC), Kevin R. Schwarz (ASC Group, Inc.), Andrea D. Crider (ASC Group, Inc.), and Taylor J. Bryan (ASC Group, Inc.)

**11:00 am** **50 Shades of Grey: Translating and Transforming Grey Literature for Public Engagement.** (Sam Peterson, Minnesota State University Moorhead)

**11:15 am** **Scanning with Ease?: An Assessment of Cost-efficient 3D Scanning Technologies in Archaeology and Their Role in Indigenous Engagements in the Great Lakes Region.** Steven Dorland (Grand Valley State University), Jordan Jamieson (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), Zoya Deen (Grand Valley State University), Michelle Oberlin (Grand Valley State University), John O'Dell (Grand Valley State University), and Wesley Jackson (Grand Valley State University)

## **Contributed Posters – Historic Archaeology**

**Time: Friday 10:00 am – Noon**

**Location: Jimmy Feix Ballroom**

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### **Investigations of Pyrotechnological Debris from Fort Ouiatenon.**

Cassandra Apuzzo (Department of Anthropology, Purdue University) and H. Kory Cooper (Department of Anthropology, Purdue University)

**Where is the Historic Indian Agency Blacksmith Shop? Engaging the Public in Research and Education.** Daniel Joyce (University of Wisconsin-Parkside), Constance Arzigian (University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse), John Walkman (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center), Adam Novey (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center), Historic India (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center), and Cynthia Kocik, (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)

**The Search for a Log House Reported at the Montgomery Site (47Kn363), Kenosha County, Wisconsin.** Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Daniel J. Joyce (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

## **Contributed Posters – Public Archaeology**

**Time: Friday 10:00 am – Noon**

**Location: Jimmy Feix Ballroom**

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**Archaeologists as Curators: Archaeology in the Exhibition Space.** Alyssa Christoffers (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

**It's Our Time Down Here: The Importance of Student Led Research and Design.** Celestte Eichers (Minnesota State University of Moorhead)

**Using Art Integration to Teach Anthropology in K-12 Education and Public Outreach.** Kenny Sorum (Minnesota State University of Moorhead)

**Wash Nights: Strategies and Successes in Public Archaeology.** G.B. Priest (Kentucky Archaeological Survey; University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)



# FRIDAY LUNCHTIME

## **Student Luncheon Workshop – You’re an Archaeologist. Now What? Specialization in Archaeology**

Organizers: **Bailey Lambert, Kaitlyn Morgan, Kristina Whittington** (Western Kentucky University), **Lauren Brewer** (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), and **Tania Lee Milosavljevic** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Time: **11:00 am – 1:00 pm**

Location: **Jimmy Feix Ballroom**

Lunch provided for people who preregistered; everyone is welcome to attend.

### **Panelists**

**Celise Chilcote-Fricker, PhD** (University of Kentucky)  
NAGPRA Coordinator

**Ed Jakaitis, MA** (Mammoth Cave National Park)  
Cultural Resources Program Manager

**Terry Langford, MA** (Mammoth Cave National Park)  
Curation

**Jean-Luc Houle, PhD** (Western Kentucky University)  
Environmental Archaeology

**Kathryn Marklein, PhD** (University of Louisville)  
Osteology

The field of archaeology is full of specializations. Through training and experience, archaeologists become experts in different subdisciplines. In this interactive discussion-based workshop, participants will have the opportunity to engage in conversation with experts and learn what it takes to become a specialist in various fields of work.

### **MAC Board Meeting**

**Noon – 1:30 pm**

**Dan & Anne Greenwell Executive Dining Room (2nd floor)**



# FRIDAY AFTERNOON

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## General Session

Chair – Darlene Applegate

Time: **1:30 - 4:15 pm**

Location: **Lee Robertson Ballroom**

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- 1:45 pm** **New Parietal Art and Radiocarbon Dates from a Disturbed Kentucky Cave (15Ed23).** Joseph C. Douglas (Volunteer State Community College), Kristen Bobo (National Speleological Society), and James R. Honaker (Kentucky Technical Solutions Inc.)
- 2:00 pm** **The Fairfield Art Style and a Newly Recognized Example from Kentucky.** Mark F. Seeman (Kent State University)
- 2:15 pm** **The Mann Site: Recent Updates and Implications for Understanding the Hopewell Phenomenon.** Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana)
- 2:30 pm** **Crane and Loy: Middle Woodland Settlements on Macoupin Creek, Greene County, Illinois.** G. Logan Miller (Illinois State University) and Kenneth B. Farnsworth (Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation)
- 2:45 pm** **Highlights from the Lakeside Estates Archaeological Project: Recent Investigations of Woodland and Mississippian Settlements in the American Bottom Uplands.** Alleen Betzenhauser (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
- 3:00 pm** **Break**
- 3:15 pm** **Me, Myself, and Koshkonong: A Look at Intersite Specialization and Identity at the Oneota Koshkonong Locality through the Lens of Paleoethnobotany.** Crystal Morgan (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)

**3:30 pm**      **Lithics and Floatation Analysis of a Late Woodland Lodge and nearby Mississippian “Work Mound” Camp Site at the Carl Steiber Farm Site on the Former Grounds of Lincoln Fields and Balmoral Racetrack in Crete, Illinois.** Mark L. Madsen (Member of the IAAA, CAS, and SSAS)

**3:45 pm**      **Lithic Evidence for Craft Production and Maize Processing at the Mitchell Mound Center in the American Bottom.** Madeleine G. Evans (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

**4:00 pm**      **A Paleoethnobotanical Comparison of Mortuary and Village Langford Tradition Sites in Northern Illinois.** Tania Milosavljevic, M.S., RPA (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

## **Panel - The Importance of Public Outreach in Archaeology**

Moderator: John F. Doershuk (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

Time: **2:00 - 4:00 pm**

Location: **Watkins Executive Auditorium**

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- Panelists**
- Constance Arzigian** (Archaeology and Anthropology Department, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)
  - Bill Quackenbush** (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Ho-Chunk Nation)
  - Michelle Rathgaber** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
  - Elizabeth C. Reetz** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)
  - M. Jay Stottman** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)



## **FRIDAY EVENING**

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Reception and Cash Bar: **5-7 pm; Atrium (second floor)**

Banquet, Business Meeting, and MAC Awards Presentations: **7-9 pm Ballroom**





# SATURDAY MORNING

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## Registration

Open 8:00 am to 10:00am

Lobby - Eva & Jim Martens Alumni Center  
292 Alumni Ave, Bowling Green, KY

## Vendors Room

Open 8:00 am to 12 Noon

Jimmy Feix Ballroom

## Symposium - Archaeology of the Nucor Brandenburg Project.

Organizer: Douglas Kullen (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company)

Time: **9:00 - 10:00 am**

Location: **Watkins Executive Auditorium**

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- 9:00 am**  
**Archaeology of the Nucor Steel Project and Glen Fount Plantation, Meade County, Kentucky.** Douglas Kullen (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company)
- 9:15 am**  
**Glen Fount Plantation Toys and Pastimes.** Emily Ruoff (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company)
- 9:30 am**  
**A Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Adena Projectile Point Stems Recovered from the Nucor Steel Project.** John Topi (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company)
- 9:45 am**  
**Observations on the Prehistoric Archaeology of the Nucor Project, Meade County, Kentucky.** Douglas Kullen (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company)

## General Session -

Chair: Deborah Parrish

Time: **9:30 - 10:45 am**

Location: **Lee Robertson Ballroom**

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- 9:30 am**      **The Illinois Historic Bridge Video Series: Making Accessible Information.** Robert W. Rohe (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
- 9:45 am**      **A Recently Discovered Megalodon Fossil Shark Tooth Artifact from Horse Cave, Hart County, Kentucky.** George H. Colvin (Cox-Colvin & Associates, Inc.) and Warren Lively (Landowner and Finder)
- 10:00 am**      **Little Ice Age Climate in the Kankakee Valley: Evidence from Shell Isotope Proxies.** Mark Schurr (University of Notre Dame), Charlotte Cardarella (University of Notre Dame), Caitlin Conly (Paleowest), and Madeleine McLeester (Dartmouth College)
- 10:15 am**      **Experimental Replication of the "Pit and Tunnel" Features from the Turner Site: Preliminary Lessons from Hopewell Thermal Features.** Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville), Katie Russell (Indiana University East), and Ryan Tincher (Stantec)
- 10:30 am**      **Electrical Resistivity Tomography in Support of Ground Penetrating Radar at Claibourne Cemetery, Claibourne Township, Union County, Ohio.** Alexander C. Corkum II (Terracon Consultants, Inc.) and Joseph E.B. Snider (Terracon Consultants, Inc.)

## Poster Symposium - Excavating the Past: UWM Field School Excavations at the Koshkonong Creek Village

**Organizers:** Richard W. Edwards IV, Crystal Morgan and Sean P. Gleason (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

**Time:** 9:00 am - 11:00 am

**Location:** Jimmy Feix Ballroom

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**Where to Dig? Survey and Excavation by the 2023 UWM Field School at KCV.** Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

**Sherds of the Past: Analyzing the 2023 UWM Field School Ceramics.** Elsie J. Touchstone, Catherine VanKammen, and Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

**The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Interpreting Uncharacteristic Lithics at Koshkonong Creek Village (47JE0379).** Rachel Stewart (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), Ava Wolcott (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), Sydney Davis (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), and Crystal Morgan (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)

**Structures Out of Sand: A Comparative Analysis of Precontact in the Koshkonong Locality.** Ian Auger, Anissa Zaske, Gil Amador, and Sean P. Gleason IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

## **Contributed Posters - Woodland, Oneota, Mississippi**

**Time: 9:00 am - 11:00 am**

**Location: Jimmy Feix Ballroom**

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**The German Site: An Analysis of House Basin 1.** Haley Mullins (Center for American Archeology), Morgan Musgrove (Center for American Archeology), Journey Wilder (Kennesaw State University), Livya Phillips-Levin (Beloit College), Emma Bell (Northern Illinois University), Kenzie May (Penn State University), and Jason L. King (Center for American Archeology)

**Introducing the Mullins Creek Complex: An Oneota Occupation in the American Bottom.** Steven L. Boles, Thomas J. Loebel, Robert McCullough, and Justin Wallace (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

**Cahokia-Style Engraved Stone Tablets.** William Iseminger (Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Retired)

**Examination of the Early Woodland Mortuary Component at the Murphy Site, Posey County, Indiana.** Emily Thurman (University of Southern Indiana)

**Preserved Textiles and Cordage in Illinois.** Kimberly Schaefer (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Mary King (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

**A Lozenge-Shaped Late Woodland Lodge Design.** Mark L. Madsen (Member of the IAAA, CAS, and SSAS)



# SATURDAY AFTERNOON\*

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## Mammoth Cave Tours

Tours have limited capacity; all tours are \$6 each.

### **Lantern Tour Hike w/ Gothic Addition, 12:30 - 6:30 pm - max. 20**

*participants* - A 3.5-mile hiking tour that covers the broad history of precontact and early historic exploration of Mammoth Cave. (moderate-level hike)

### **Historic Entrance to Olives Bower Hike, 12:30 - 2:15 pm - max. 20**

*participants* - A 1.5-mile hiking tour to the popular Rotunda and saltpeter mining works and the historic Mushroom Beds and Olives Bower formation. (moderate-level hike)

### **Historic Tour Route w/ Pensacola Ave. Addition, 12:00 - 4:30 pm - max.**

*15 participants* - A 2-mile hiking tour that introduces Mammoth Cave history through a toured route that many experience today, with a side trip to learn about African American history and historical uses beyond mining and tours. (moderate-level hike)

### **McCoy Hollow and MACA-44 Surface Hike, 12:00 - 4:00 pm - max. 12**

*participants* - A 5-mile trail hike that takes participants across the park's surface landscape in the rugged northwest quadrant, with off-trail overland hiking to rockshelters in the area. (strenuous-level hike)

## **South Union Shaker Village**

896 Shaker Museum Road, Auburn, KY 42206

Between 1807 and 1922, a communal religious sect called the Shakers occupied this 6,000-acre farm not far west of Bowling Green, Kentucky. The site maintains and interprets nine original Shaker structures on nearly 500 acres of farmland.

### **Sunday, October 15, 2023 (If there is interest)**

**Salts Cave Caving Trip, 9:00 am - 3:00 pm - max. 10 participants** - A 3-mile caving trip into Salts Cave, to learn about precontact lifeways and uses of the cave environment. (strenuous-level and caving experience)

*\*Participants are responsible for their own transportation.*

# ABSTRACTS

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## 2023 MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, BOWLING GREEN, KY

Abstracts listed alphabetically, by senior author's last name

**Jonathan Alperstein** – see **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **David Overstreet** (College of the Menominee Nation), **David Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Jonathan Alperstein** (Dartmouth College)

**Gil Amador** – see **Ian Auger**, **Anissa Zaske**, **Gil Amador**, and **Sean P. Gleason** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

**Cassandra Apuzzo** (Department of Anthropology, Purdue University) and **H. Kory Cooper** (Department of Anthropology, Purdue University)  
*Investigations of Pyrotechnological Debris from Fort Ouiatenon*

As the first French colonial settlement in Indiana, Fort Ouiatenon was an important early site in the relationship between colonial and Indigenous lifeways during its occupation. Historical documents identify the presence of a blacksmith at the fort who served the fort and surrounding indigenous communities. PXRf and metallography were used to analyze a sample of pyrotechnological debris collected from a possible forge area to identify chemical and structural composition. These results indicated that a portion of sampled artifacts were debris produced from iron metalworking activities, and the other portion was identified as highly fired ceramic debris, possibly associated with metallurgical activities. Analysis of this waste aims to illuminate French colonial frontier metalworking traditions and adaptations during the 18th century. [Contributed Posters – Historic Archaeology, Friday, 12:00pm, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Constance Arzigian** (Archaeology and Anthropology Department, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

**Constance Arzigian** – see **Daniel Joyce** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside), **Constance Arzigian** (University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse), and **John Walkman, Adam Novey, Historic India**, and **Cynthia Kocik** (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)

**Ian Auger, Anissa Zaske, Gil Amador, and Sean P. Gleason** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

*Structures Out of Sand: A Comparative Analysis of Precontact in the Koshkonong Locality*

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archeological Field School returned to the Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV) over the summer of 2023. KCV was occupied from the 12th to the 15th century in Southeastern Wisconsin, near the northwest shore of Lake Koshkonong. This poster will focus on the nature of the structures excavated at the 2023 Field School. These structures will be contextualized with other structures identified elsewhere at KCV and at the neighboring sites of Carcajou Point and Crescent Bay. We will be investigating architectural and organizational features of the structures to better understand the intra- and intervillage dynamics. [Poster Symposium – Excavating the Past: UWM Field School Excavations at the Koshkonong Creek Village, Saturday, 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Anne Tobbe Bader, David W. Schatz, and Sara M. Deurell** (Corn Island Archaeology LLC)

*Say Their Names: The Archaeology of a Post-Civil War Black Community in the West End of Louisville, Kentucky, The Beecher Terrace Archaeological Project*

Since 2016, Corn Island Archaeology has managed the largest urban archaeological project to date in Kentucky. Focused on a black community established during the first westward expansion of Louisville in the 1870's, archaeology and archival research reveals the story of a self-sustaining community of educated black professionals and entrepreneurs, as well as those of the working class. The archaeology demonstrates that through time the quality of life decreased dramatically in this neighborhood, due in part to the national economic depression of the 1890s and a devastating natural disaster. However, the decline was likely hastened by the injustices of racial inequality. [General Session – Historic Archaeology, Friday, 9:00am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Benjamin Barnes** – see **A. Gwynn Henderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **Benjamin Barnes** (Shawnee Tribe)

**Emma Bell** – see **Haley Mullins** (Center for American Archeology), **Morgan Musgrove** (Center for American Archeology), **Journey Wilder** (Kennesaw State University), **Livya Phillips-Levin** (Beloit College), **Emma Bell** (Northern Illinois University), **Kenzie May** (Penn State University), and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

**Hayden Bernard** – see **Martin Calvin Guevara** (Arizona State University) and **Hayden Bernard** (Indiana University)

**Alleen Betzenhauser** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

*Highlights from the Lakeside Estates Archaeological Project: Recent Investigations of Woodland and Mississippian Settlements in the American Bottom Uplands*

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey completed the Lakeside Estates Archaeological Project in Mascoutah, Illinois in the spring of 2020. The project consisted of survey and data recovery investigations at the multi-component Danny site (11S870), and the discovery, documentation, and preservation of the late Mississippian Danny Cemetery site (11S2170) prior to the construction of a housing development. Here I summarize the results of previous surveys and testing conducted by the Office of Contract Archaeology at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville and the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University Carbondale in 1996 before highlighting new insights from ISAS's pedestrian and geophysical surveys and feature excavation and documentation. Some of these highlights include an expansion of the site limits and temporal depth of the occupations, further delineation of feature density and site layout, and interesting feature types and deposits such as burned structures, post pits, and hearths with seed and nut caches. [General Session, Friday, 1:30pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Kristen Bobo** – see **C. Douglas** (Volunteer State Community College), **Kristen Bobo** (National Speleological Society), and **James R. Honaker** (Kentucky Technical Solutions Inc.)

**Steven L. Boles, Thomas J. Loebel, Robert McCullough, and Justin Wallace** (all staff of Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

*Introducing the Mullins Creek Complex: An Oneota Occupation in the American Bottom*

Illinois State Archaeological Survey staff recently investigated a large Late Mississippian/Oneota occupation in the southern American Bottom. This locality, referred to as the Mullins Creek Complex, encompasses several adjacent sites near the base of the eastern Mississippi River bluff line. The Oneota affiliation is indicated by surface-collected ceramics, numerous endscrapers, and catlinite pipe fragments. Although Oneota occupations are rare in the American Bottom region, data from surface collections, aerial photos, and geophysical surveys suggest an intense Oneota occupation at 11MS1252. The limited presence of post-contact trade items may suggest early historic down-the-line trading, or perhaps contemporaneity with local

historic settlements such as French Cahokia (established in 1699), located just a few miles to the west. [Contributed Posters – Woodland Oneota, Mississippian, Saturday, 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Lillian Bradford** (Western Kentucky University)

*Developing GIS Materials for the Documentation and Analysis of a Historic Cemetery in Allen County, KY*

Across the United States, many historic cemeteries have yet to be recorded by archaeologists, work that is vital for the documentation, interpretation, protection, and preservation of these cultural resources. This project aimed to create a detailed record of a historic Black cemetery in Allen County, Kentucky using GIS. The main components of this project were to (1) collect and consolidate spatial data and associated information for the marked burials; (2) collect aerial imagery to create a base map for the cemetery data; and (3) collect and incorporate ground penetrating radar data for unmarked burials at the site. Primarily, the project generated a database containing the locations of marked burials and associated information about interred persons. Secondly, the base map and dataset provided form the basis for future analysis, such as cultural studies of the cemetery and interpretation of the GPR data. [Contributed Posters – Methods, Thursday, 2:00pm, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Taylor J. Bryan** – see **Cheryl A. Johnston** (Grave Matters Consultancy Group, LLC), **Jennifer Jordan Hall** (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC), **Kevin R. Schwarz** (ASC Group, Inc.), **Andrea D. Crider** (ASC Group, Inc.), and **Taylor J. Bryan** (ASC Group, Inc.)

**Charlotte Cardarella** – see **Mark Schurr** (University of Notre Dame), **Charlotte Cardarella** (University of Notre Dame), **Caitlin Conly** (Paleowest), and **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College)

**Jon W. Carroll** (Oakland University)

*At the Intersection of Public Archaeology and Public Opinion: Does a Rising Tide Really Lift All Boats?*

Public outreach is an activity that many archaeologists are expected to undertake regardless of organizational affiliation. Whether highlighting research findings or educating the public about past lifeways, the value is self-evident to us. We must always remember, however, that there is an embedded political component to what we do, and competing interests may reveal themselves in the most unexpected ways. Oakland University's Past-to-Future Archaeology Partnership provides high school students from



economically challenged districts access to STEM education through field research. After the first year, reactions from the participants and the university were overwhelmingly positive. However, subsequent public outreach efforts exposed an undercurrent of negative sentiment that was puzzling, but also predictable and explainable. [Symposium – Community Engagement and Public Archaeology in the Midwest, Thursday, 3:45pm, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**Jesse Casana** – see **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **David Overstreet** (College of the Menominee Nation), **David Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Jonathan Alperstein** (Dartmouth College)

**Alyssa Christoffers** (Minnesota State University Moorhead)  
*Archaeologists as Curators: Archaeology in the Exhibition Space*

Art and archaeology have long been intertwined since the beginning of our discipline. Archaeological objects viewed through an artist's lens have the capability to engage with the public in unique ways beyond a standard museum exhibit. Art exhibitions are used to showcase new and emerging artists and generally display temporary, but contemporary work. They bring in a wide audience of art lovers, academics, and the general public. When art exhibitions are constructed with participating archaeologists, or by archaeologists themselves, it has the potential to distill and highlight archaeological objects and research from a perspective not generally seen by the public. This poster explores how archaeological research can be presented in these exhibition spaces utilized in the art world. Specifically, it will examine my own experience constructing an exhibition from artifacts and research from my archaeological field school in the Summer of 2022. [Contributed Posters – Public Archaeology, Friday, 10:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Scott Clark** – see **Donald A. Miller** (Northern Kentucky University), **Michael D. Coker** (Northern Kentucky University), **Brian L. Hackett** (Northern Kentucky University), and **Scott Clark** (City of Newport, Kentucky)

**Michael D. Coker** – see **Donald A. Miller** (Northern Kentucky University), **Michael D. Coker** (Northern Kentucky University), **Brian L. Hackett** (Northern Kentucky University), and **Scott Clark** (City of Newport, Kentucky)

**Carol E. Colaninno** – see **Susan Kooiman** (Departments of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Carol E. Colaninno** (Center for Faculty Development and Excellence, Emory University, Atlanta), and **Adriana E. Martinez** (Departments of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

**George H. Colvin** (Cox-Colvin & Associates, Inc.) and **Warren Lively** (Landowner and Finder)

*A Recently Discovered Megalodon Fossil Shark Tooth Artifact from Horse Cave, Hart County, Kentucky*

Fossil shark teeth from archaeological sites in Kentucky are not commonly reported in the literature. In July 2023, a broken Megalodon (*Otodus megalodon*) fossil shark tooth was discovered by the landowner in an agricultural drainage ditch in Horse Cave, Hart County, Kentucky. The partial tooth shows clear evidence of tool use. Mineralogic deposits and staining similar to that on flint artifacts found in the vicinity of the tooth as well as in-situ video substantiate the discovery. *Otodus megalodon* lived during the Miocene and Pliocene Epochs. There are no geologic deposits of this age in Kentucky or natural processes which could have transported the fossil to the site from outside of the area, indicating that the shark tooth artifact was brought to Kentucky through human activity. Additional investigation is ongoing. The reporting of this discovery would not have been possible without the curiosity and collaboration of the landowner. [General Session, Saturday, 10:45am, Lee Roberston Ballroom]

**Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Matthew Davidson** (Daniel Boone National Forest), and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)  
*The Past, Present, and Future of Fort Ancient Research: Call for a Modern Synthesis*

Investigations of the Fort Ancient archaeological culture have played an important role in North American archaeology. Spanning Harvard's work in the 1880's, Griffin's formalization of the concept in the 1940's, and post-radiocarbon refinements that have enabled empirically driven research through the present, investigations of the Fort Ancient culture have tracked broader theoretical and methodological developments in American Archaeology. This paper summarizes primary themes of research presented in this session and reflects on the continued utility of the Fort Ancient concept. Given the amount of high-quality research conducted over the last 30 years, we are collectively at a point where we can ask and begin to answer anthropological questions regarding transitions to agricultural lifeways, culture contact, demography, and human-environment relations. We conclude

with a call for a collaborative effort among archaeologists and Tribal partners to produce a synthetic multi-vocal volume on Late Precontact archaeology in the Middle Ohio Valley. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 4:45pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

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

*Experimental Replication of the “Pit and Tunnel” features from the Turner Site: Preliminary Lessons from Hopewell Thermal Features*

The peoples labeled by archaeologists as “Hopewell” were expert artisans and adept engineers, creating vast culturally modified landscapes. One of the most intriguing Hopewell sites is the Turner Earthwork Complex in southwest Ohio. This complex included enclosures, embankments, and mounds. Excavations beneath one mound by Harvard University in the 1880’s revealed a circle of 30 large features originally referred to as “Pits and Tunnels” - deep pits connected by long angled tunnels. Evidence of intense burning in each of these features led to interpretations as possible kilns. We recreated one such feature and lit fires in order to examine its thermodynamics. Our findings reveal ingenious inventions akin to augmented draft kilns, and their design allows for the relatively easy production of temperatures in excess of 1,000° Celsius. While possible functions will be tested in a future study, this initial research provides insights into Hopewell engineering and activities at Turner. [General Session, Saturday, 11:15am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Aaron Comstock** – see **Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast), **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), and **Ben Cross** (The Ohio State University)

**Caitlin Conly** – see **Mark Schurr** (University of Notre Dame), Charlotte Cardarella (University of Notre Dame), Caitlin Conly (Paleowest), and **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College)

**Grace Conrad** – see Robert Cook (Ohio State University) and Grace Conrad (Ohio State University)

**Robert Cook** (Ohio State University) and **Grace Conrad** (Ohio State University)  
*The End of Hopewell and the Beginning of Fort Ancient: Comparing Middle to Late Woodland Projectiles at the Turner and Turpin Sites in Southwest Ohio*

A long-standing point of contention has been the degree of continuity and change between the Middle Woodland Period (ending about AD 500) and the Fort Ancient Period (beginning about AD 1000). The intermediate

Late Woodland Period was a time during which people transitioned into corn-farming villagers. Much current research has found solid evidence that this shift occurred closer to the AD 1000 mark; however, it remains unclear exactly how much overlap from the earlier time extends into the later one. Here, we address this issue by focusing on change and continuity in diagnostic projectile points from a legacy collection from the Middle Woodland Turner site and the Late Woodland/Fort Ancient Turpin site housed at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. We specifically focus on the marked overlap of point styles. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th – 18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 1:30pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**H. Kory Cooper** – see **Cassandra Apuzzo** (Department of Anthropology, Purdue University) and **H. Kory Cooper** (Department of Anthropology, Purdue University)

**Alexander C. Corkum II** (Terracon Consultants, Inc.) and **Joseph E.B. Snider** (Terracon Consultants, Inc.)

*Electrical Resistivity Tomography in Support of Ground Penetrating Radar at Claibourne Cemetery, Claibourne Township, Union County, Ohio*

In May 2023, Terracon, Inc. conducted a geophysical survey in Claibourne Cemetery, the oldest recorded cemetery in Claibourne Township. One section – potentially containing unmarked graves – was systematically surveyed using GPR and drone-based photogrammetry. The particularly high dielectric permittivity of the soils were found to limit the depth of investigation to approximately one meter below surface. Despite this, several grave-like anomalies were identified. Given the likelihood that graves exist below this depth, Terracon conducted tightly-spaced ERT survey over several potential iron vaults which had been identified in the GPR data. The ERT data increased the depth of investigation and was remarkably effective at not only identifying the potential iron vaults but also in capturing their grave cut and vertical extent. Building on this success, the authors plan to use ERT to investigate several microtopographic grave-like features identified in the drone-based photogrammetry that have no corresponding GPR anomaly. [General Session, Saturday, 11:30am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Ron Counts** – see **Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast), **Ron Counts** (University of Mississippi), and **Edward Herrmann** (Indiana University)

**John L. Creese** – see **Heather Walder** (University of Wisconsin - La Crosse), (Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa THPO), and **John L. Creese** (North Dakota State University)

**Andrea D. Crider** – see **Cheryl A. Johnston** (Grave Matters Consultancy Group, LLC,), **Jennifer Jordan Hall** (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC), **Kevin R. Schwarz** (ASC Group, Inc.), **Andrea D. Crider** (ASC Group, Inc.), and **Taylor J. Bryan** (ASC Group, Inc.)

**Ben Cross** – see **Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast), **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), and **Ben Cross** (The Ohio State University)

**Matthew Davidson** (University of Kentucky)

*Fort Ancient Pipestone Craft Production, Distribution and Use During the Late Precontact and Contract Periods, 1000-1750 CE*

Pipestones such as flint clay and argillite (e.g., catlinite) are widely known as materials used to craft ceremonial Adena and Hopewell pipes dating to the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. For reasons unknown, pipestone lost its appeal during the Late Woodland Period, but once again gained popularity during the subsequent Fort Ancient Period. Despite Fort Ancient revitalization of pipestone use, surprisingly little systematic research – with the exception of sourcing studies – has been done on its production, distribution and chronology. This paper presents a preliminary inventory of reported Fort Ancient pipestone objects that can be used to start exploring these three issues. A preliminary attempt is then made to situate production and use within demographic, exchange, and geopolitical trends in the region. It is hoped that this paper will elicit both feedback about the interpretations presented, and leads on Fort Ancient pipestone objects not included in the current inventory. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th – 18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 3:45pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Matthew Davidson** – see **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Matthew Davidson** (Daniel Boone National Forest), and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

**Matthew Davidson** – see **Brandon T. Ritchison** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign) and **Matthew Davidson** (University of Kentucky)

**Sydney Davis** – see **Rachel Stewart** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), **Ava Wolcott** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), **Sydney Davis** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), and **Crystal Morgan** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)

**Zoya Deen** – see **Steven Dorland** (Grand Valley State University), **Jordan Jamieson** (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), **Zoya Deen** (Grand Valley State University), **Michelle Oberlin** (Grand Valley State University), **John O’Dell** (Grand Valley State University), and **Wesley Jackson** (Grand Valley State University)

**Marvin DeFoe** – see **Heather Walder** (University of Wisconsin - La Crosse), (Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa THPO), and **John L. Creese** (North Dakota State University)

**Sara M. Deurel** – see **Anne Tobbe Bader**, **David W. Schatz**, and **Sara M. Deurell** (Corn Island Archaeology LLC)

**John F. Doershuk** and **Elizabeth C. Reetz** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

*Reimagining Section 106 Creative Mitigations: A Lake Delhi, Iowa Case Study*

Catastrophic disasters resulting from extreme weather events affecting northeast Iowa eventually led to negotiation of treatment measures as a Section 106 creative mitigation solution focused on community engagement. Representatives of federal and state agencies, Tribes, and members of the interested public in the affected location negotiated an MOA that identified three desired outcomes including an educational web resource, physical interpretive panels, and a conservation easement protecting three surviving archaeological sites from future adverse impacts. Development and implementation of these measures, with an emphasis on the process followed to create the educational web resource using Prezi, are described as a case study including consideration of challenges and lessons learned. [Symposium – Community Engagement and Public Archaeology in the Midwest, Thursday, 2:00pm, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**John Doershuk** – see **Elizabeth C. Reetz** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) and **John Doershuk** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

**John F. Doershuk** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

**Steven Dorland** (Grand Valley State University), **Jordan Jamieson** (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), **Zoya Deen** (Grand Valley State University), **Michelle Oberlin** (Grand Valley State University), **John O'Dell** (Grand Valley State University), and **Wesley Jackson** (Grand Valley State University)

*Scanning with Ease? An assessment of cost efficient 3D scanning technologies in archaeology and their role in Indigenous engagements in the Great Lakes Region*

The development of digital archaeology has changed the discipline of archaeology and approaches to heritage and conservation, but there are factors that need to be considered before pursuing this approach. In this paper, we focus on cost-effective 3D scanning alternatives, specifically the Revopoint POP 2 and Revopoint Mini. We assess the value of 3D scanning in archaeology of the Great Lakes region, public education initiatives in smaller West Michigan research institutions, and Indigenous engagement and heritage initiatives in southern Ontario. Our assessment is drawn from the experiences of faculty and students at GVSU, and a Field Liaison Representative who is a member of Mississauga of the Credit First Nation in Ontario. This paper explores the applicability of this equipment, in terms of usability, accessibility, and ability to replicate material culture, while also evaluating the opportunities and ethical issues archaeologists must consider when working with Indigenous material material culture. [General Session, Friday, 11:15am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Joseph C. Douglas** (Volunteer State Community College), **Kristen Bobo** (National Speleological Society), and **James R. Honaker** (Kentucky Technical Solutions Inc.)

*New Parietal Art and Radiocarbon Dates from a Disturbed Kentucky Cave (15Ed23)*

This paper presents recent research at 15Ed23, a disturbed Early Woodland site in the greater Mammoth Cave region. After briefly summarizing previous work in the cave, we describe new geometric petroglyphs in the Left-hand Maze, a pictograph panel of arranged dots in the mid-level Bat Passage, and new linear petroglyphs in the Right-hand Maze. A new radiocarbon assay (D-AMS 041431) from river cane torch charcoal in the Bat Passage yielded a Late Archaic Period date ( $3480 \pm 28$  BP). Two unpublished Late Woodland radiocarbon dates from gypsum-mining contexts in the Right-hand Maze are also presented. Indigenous people extensively explored and utilized the cave for a thousand years. [General Session, Friday, 1:45pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Penelope B. Drooker** (New York State Museum)

*The Buffalo Site (46Pu41) and the Fort Ancient Archaeological Tradition*

The Buffalo site on the Kanawha River in West Virginia has been considered part of the Fort Ancient archaeological tradition since soon after James Griffin described it in 1943 as “probably a Fort Ancient site.” But how culturally similar and how closely allied actually were its residents with contemporaneous large “Fort Ancient” settlements farther west? Can the protohistoric Buffalo Downstream Village be considered part of the Late Fort Ancient Madisonville Horizon, when increasingly similar pottery and other attributes signaled closer connections among Central Ohio Valley communities, or was it something else entirely? West Virginia archaeologists, in defining local Late Fort Ancient phases, have mustered considerable relevant evidence. In addition, this paper brings to bear quantitative data from mortuary practices within the Buffalo community and elsewhere within “Fort Ancient” to help clarify relationships among contemporaneous communities in this region. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th – 18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 4:15pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

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

*Where to Dig? Survey and Excavation by the 2023 UWM Field School at KCV*

In 2023, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Field School returned to the Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV). This poster provides an overview of the work that the students conducted at KCV, a 12-15th Century Oneota village in southeastern Wisconsin. The results are based off an analysis of artifacts from six features and two structures identified in more than 116 square meters of excavations. [Poster Symposium – Excavating the Past: UWM Field School Excavations at Koshkonong Creek Village, Saturday, 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Richard W. Edwards IV** – see **Elsie J. Touchstone, Catherine VanKammen,**  
and **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee)

**Celeste Eichers** (Minnesota State University of Moorhead)

*It's Our Time Down Here: The Importance of Student Led Research and Design*

Hands-on opportunities for archaeology undergraduates to participate in the design and execution of a Phase I survey is rare. These skills are especially important with the increasing demand for archaeologists in the Cultural Resource Management sector. In the fall of 2022, students in the Contemporary Archaeology course at Minnesota State University Moorhead



were invited by landowners to formally identify boundaries for a potential archaeological site. Students executed the survey design, collected artifacts, worked with landowners to understand the history of the area, and compiled the data into a site form following Minnesota state guidelines. The site became known as the Crave Site, and given the number 21-OT-0242. This experience generated further research opportunities, including identifying the ceramics collected in the field. This poster discusses the student lead archaeological survey and the subsequent results of my ceramic analysis. [Contributed Posters – Public Archaeology, Friday, 10:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Madeleine G. Evans** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

*Lithic Evidence for Craft Production and Maize Processing at the Mitchell Mound Center in the American Bottom*

Recent excavations and geophysical survey at the Mitchell mound center in the American bottom established the presence of intact subsurface features in an area far more expansive than the previously established site limits would suggest. These findings prompted an in-depth examination of all known investigations at the site that confirms the important place Mitchell held in the Mississippian world of Greater Cahokia. Spatial organization reminiscent of that seen at other Mississippian mound centers was recognized. The lithic assemblage recovered during salvage excavations led by James Porter in the early 1960s contributed to our current understanding of the structured use of space by Mitchell community members. This paper examines evidence for craft production and communal maize processing, visible in the lithic assemblage, in a residential site segment south of the primary area of mound construction. [General Session, Friday, 3:45pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Kenneth B. Farnsworth** – see **G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University) and **Kenneth B. Farnsworth** (Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation)

**Kristen R. Fellows** (North Dakota State University) and **David R. Hubin** (Cass County Historical Society)

*Bonanza Farms Excavated: Preliminary Findings from the 4e Farmstead*

Bonanza farms are iconic of and central to the white settlement of North Dakota, but were surprisingly short lived (beginning in the 1870s, larger holdings were being dissolved by the 1890s). These large agroindustrial operations cultivated tens of thousands of acres in wheat, imported large numbers of laborers seasonally, and were tied to the rise of flour mills (think Kellogg and Pillsbury) in Minneapolis. With the introduction of innovative and improved machinery, bonanza farms transitioned into something of a tenant

farming system; yet, the wealth, political influence, and infrastructure that stemmed from the rise of these farms can still be seen in the region. The first archaeological study of this unique farming system began in the summer of 2023. This paper will present preliminary findings from excavations as well as discuss the process of working with landowners as they run a winery on-site. [General Session – Historic Archaeology, Friday, 9:15am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Robert A. Genheimer** (Cincinnati Museum Center)

*Six Centuries of Home: Diversity, Connections, and Continuity at the Late Precontact Hahn Site near Cincinnati, Ohio*

Twelve years of excavations at the Fort Ancient Hahn Site have helped to place this large Late Precontact village within a larger settlement system in the lower reaches of the Little Miami River Valley. Radiocarbon dates and material culture indicate that Hahn was occupied at least intermittently as early as the mid-11th century and as late as the mid-17th century. A broad range of ceramic tempers, decorations, and body forms hint at an equally broad diversity of the site occupants. The ceramic assemblage also shows connections to other regions to the north and west of the Central Ohio River Valley including Oneota and Whittlesey groups in northern Indiana, northern Ohio, and southern Michigan. But, while notable differences in material culture and housing are noted over time, Hahn demonstrates a continuity and return to place spanning at least the Late Archaic through Protohistory. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 4:00pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Sean P. Gleason** – see **Ian Auger, Anissa Zaske, Gil Amador, and Sean P. Gleason** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

**David Grignon** – see **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **David Overstreet** (College of the Menominee Nation), **David Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Jonathan Alperstein** (Dartmouth College)

**Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast), **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), and **Ben Cross** (The Ohio State University)  
*Hydroclimatic Pushes-and-Pulls, Windows of Opportunity and Landscape Ecology: A Paleoenvironmental Perspective on Fort Ancient Origins and Settlement Patterns in the Middle Ohio River Valley*

It is generally understood that Late Holocene hydroclimate variability in the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio River valleys played a role in destabilizing Mississippian settlements (“pushes”) and influenced migration

into the middle Ohio River valley (MORV) where the Fort Ancient culture developed. It is likely that the generally more-stable hydroclimate and streamflow regimes, fertile and fine-textured soils, and ecological habitat mosaics of the MORV acted as “pulls” to these Mississippian migrants, who possibly took advantage of “windows of opportunity.” Here we analyze Fort Ancient diachronic patterning of site distributions in relation to paleoclimatic proxies, the pre-Colonial forests of Ohio, soil survey information and hydrologic information to better understand precontact human-environment interactions. Our findings suggest that Fort Ancient groups adapted to regional hydroclimate variability and a variety of ecological niches. This study provides an excellent example of human-environment interaction and provides a strong foundation for futured research into Fort Ancient ecologies. [Contributed Posters – Methods, Thursday, 2:00pm, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast), **Ron Counts** (University of Mississippi), and **Edward Herrmann** (Indiana University)

*Late Wisconsin Glaciation and Post-glacial Evolution of the Ohio River Basin: A Stratigraphic and Geomorphologic Framework for Archaeological Research in Alluvial Valleys*

Late Wisconsin glaciation profoundly impacted alluvial valleys within the Ohio River Basin. These impacts range from ice-proximal, direct effects from the Laurentide Ice Sheet’s presence in the basin to indirect effects of periglaciation in regions far removed from the ice, both of which influenced spatial and temporal variations in hydrology, sediment supply and vegetation. Since deglaciation, rivers and streams have largely adjusted to post-glacial environmental conditions through episodic phases of lateral migration/erosion, vertical aggradation, and incision. Here we develop a stratigraphic and geomorphic framework of archaeological site preservation and distribution for alluvial valleys throughout the basin, considering the variety of geologic filters imposed on the archaeological record. It is shown that differing sets of post-glacial geomorphic processes have worked out-of-phase between the upper and lower Ohio valley, and between the trunk valley and tributary valleys. These differences have important implications for archaeological site distributions and designing testing strategies. [Contributed Posters – Methods, Thursday, 2:00pm, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Martin Calvin Guevara** (Arizona State University) and **Hayden Bernard** (Indiana University)

*Geophysical Survey at a Cemetery on a Possible Mound Site in the Lower Illinois River Valley*

Geophysical surveys facilitate remote sensing of archaeological features. GIS and remote sensing in archaeology provide non-intrusive studies of how people in the past have interacted with landscapes. This project

focuses on a site, Nicholas Cemetery, an established historical cemetery in Calhoun County, Illinois. It demonstrates connections between the landowner and archaeologists. Select techniques including Real Time Kinematic Global Navigation Satellite Systems, Ground Penetrating Radar, Electromagnetic Induction, and Magnetometry, have provided data that suggests an earlier use of the landform. In this poster, we show that combining these methods demonstrates how potential archaeological features are measured by geophysical instruments, how they can be interpreted as cultural phenomena, and how remote sensing is relevant to archaeological studies. We highlight the value that geophysical analysis provides both as preliminary work in the context of ground-truthing, site preservation, and as necessary work to help establish protections over lands determined to have cultural burial contexts. [Contributed Posters – Methods, Thursday, 2:00pm, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Brian L. Hackett** – see **Donald A. Miller** (Northern Kentucky University), **Michael D. Coker** (Northern Kentucky University), **Brian L. Hackett** (Northern Kentucky University), and **Scott Clark** (City of Newport, Kentucky)

**Jennifer Jordan Hall** (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC) and **Rebecca Hawkins** (Algonquin Consultants, Inc.)

*Finding What You're Looking For: Understanding HRD Dog Use in Archaeology*

The use of dogs trained to search for precontact or historic human remains is becoming more common in archaeological field work, particularly work that involves descendant communities anxious to find burials prior to ground disturbing undertakings. After working together on several projects, the authors - a human remains detection (HRD) dog handler and an archaeologist - have identified several issues important for both professions to recognize to ensure optimal use of HRD dogs and to complement the Section 106 process. Understanding these issues is also important in developing workable, appropriate requirements by agencies or project managers for HRD dog use in archaeology. These issues include differing perspectives on objectivity and bias in effective research design, differing understandings of HRD dog capabilities, and differing objectives in the deployment of HRD dogs.

**Jennifer Jordan Hall** – see **Cheryl A. Johnston** (Grave Matters Consultancy Group, LLC), **Jennifer Jordan Hall** (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC), **Kevin R. Schwarz** (ASC Group, Inc.), **Andrea D. Crider** (ASC Group, Inc.), and **Taylor J. Bryan** (ASC Group, Inc.)

**Rebecca Hawkins** – see **Jennifer Jordan Hall** (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC) and **Rebecca Hawkins** (Algonquin Consultants, Inc.)

**A. Gwynn Henderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **Benjamin Barnes** (Shawnee Tribe) *Shawnee Ceramic Heritage: Connecting the Middle Ohio Valley and the Savannah River Region*

At the request of the Shawnee Tribe, in 2017, we joined an interdisciplinary team of archaeologists, historians, ethnohistorians, linguists, ceramic artists, and Tribal citizens working to reconnect Shawnee citizens to their Fort Ancient ancestry. In an outgrowth of this project, the Tribe has become interested in using material culture to confirm aspects of the Shawnee diaspora. In this paper, we report on research that focuses on ceramics recovered from site locations near Augusta, Georgia, where historic documents indicate the Shawnee migrated in the late 1600s/early 1700s. These ceramics are distinguished from local ceramics, in part, by temper (sand vs shell), surface treatment (plain vs cordmarked) and decoration (stamping vs trailing). The shell tempered ceramics recovered from the Middle Savannah River Region most closely resemble middle Ohio Valley Madisonville Series ceramics. The overall similarity of these vessels reflects a common ceramic tradition and the movement of people during the Shawnee diaspora. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 4:30pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Edward Herrmann** – see **Todd Grote** (Indiana University Southeast), **Ron Counts** (University of Mississippi), and **Edward Herrmann** (Indiana University)

**James R. Honaker** – see **C. Douglas** (Volunteer State Community College), **Kristen Bobo** (National Speleological Society), and **James R. Honaker** (Kentucky Technical Solutions Inc.)

**David R. Hubin** – see **Kristen R. Fellows** (North Dakota State University) and **David R. Hubin** (Cass County Historical Society)

**Historic India** – see **Daniel Joyce** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside), **Constance Arzigian** (University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse), and **John Walkman, Adam Novey, Historic India, and Cynthia Kocik** (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)

**Wesley Jackson** – see **Steven Dorland** (Grand Valley State University), **Jordan Jamieson** (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), **Zoya Deen** (Grand Valley State University), **Michelle Oberlin** (Grand Valley State University), **John O'Dell** (Grand Valley State University), and **Wesley Jackson** (Grand Valley State University)

**Jordan Jamieson** – see **Steven Dorland** (Grand Valley State University), **Jordan Jamieson** (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), **Zoya Deen** (Grand Valley State University), **Michelle Oberlin** (Grand Valley State University), **John O'Dell** (Grand Valley State University), and **Wesley Jackson** (Grand Valley State University)

**Pierce Johnson** (Minnesota State University)

*Seeing In Color: XRF Analysis of Glass from Winnipeg Junction*

X-ray fluorescence (XRF) is an elemental methodology that can be used to identify the different compounds used to color glass. Historically, glass making methods included known colorants, opacifiers, clarifiers, and fining agents. Up until the turn of the 20th Century, a variety of glass colors were still in use, including aqua-marine, aqua, amethyst, brown, and green. Recent archaeological excavations of a saloon midden at Winnipeg Junction, an historic railroad ghost town in Minnesota, yielded a glass assemblage that included many of these colors. This poster details a learning project using portable XRF to qualitatively identify the colorants in the glass recovered from Winnipeg Junction.

**Cheryl A. Johnston** (Grave Matters Consultancy Group, LLC.), **Jennifer Jordan Hall** (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC), **Kevin R. Schwarz** (ASC Group, Inc.), **Andrea D. Crider** (ASC Group, Inc.), and **Taylor J. Bryan** (ASC Group, Inc.)

*Use of Human Remains Detection Dogs to Find Unmarked Precontact Human Burials in the Ohio Valley*

Remote sensing techniques, including magnetic survey and ground penetrating radar, are commonly used in archaeology as part of cultural resource management projects. In this presentation we share our experience using a complimentary, nascent remote sensing technique to locate human remains on archaeological sites: human remains detection (HRD) dogs. Dogs have been used with increased frequency to locate human remains in forensic settings. Only recently have they been used to locate ancient human remains. HRD dogs have successfully located buried human remains at a Fort Ancient village site in the Ohio Valley, which dates from AD 1050-AD 1275. The specialized HRD dogs found numerous human burials that were not detected by other modalities. Our results suggest that using these specialized HRD dogs in archaeological prospection is uniquely beneficial from a variety of perspectives. We will discuss the benefits of this search modality along with guidelines for proper site preparation. [General Session, Friday, 10:45am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Daniel Joyce** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside), **Constance Arzigian** (University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse), and **John Walkman, Adam Novey, Historic India**, and **Cynthia Kocik** (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)  
*Where is the Historic Indian Agency Blacksmith Shop? Engaging the Public in Research and Education*

The Historic Indian Agency House in Portage, Wisconsin is an important site of early 19th century Euro American – Ho-Chunk interaction. A Public Archaeology program was undertaken starting in 2020 to both locate the shop and house while engaging the public. Despite COVID, the program has involved over 500 people, while answering research questions about the history of the Agency house and its treaty-mandated blacksmith house and shop. Engaging young people, particularly teens, is often difficult with simulated archaeological projects. Real historical archaeological sites where young persons can see objects they readily recognize and can participate in their proper recovery not only engages them but sparks curiosity and enthusiasm for both archaeology and history, perhaps setting them on a preservation career path. The project has been a rewarding experience for all and has had participants from a wide area, many returning year after year. [Contributed Posters – Historic Archaeology, Friday, 10:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Daniel J. Joyce** – see **Robert F. Sasso** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and **Daniel J. Joyce** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

**Jason L. King** – see **Haley Mullins** (Center for American Archeology), **Morgan Musgrove** (Center for American Archeology), **Journey Wilder** (Kennesaw State University), **Livya Phillips-Levin** (Beloit College), **Emma Bell** (Northern Illinois University), **Kenzie May** (Penn State University), and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

**Mary King** – see **Kimberly Schaefer** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Mary King** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

**Cynthia Kocik** – see **Daniel Joyce** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside), **Constance Arzigian** (University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse), and **John Walkman, Adam Novey, Historic India**, and **Cynthia Kocik** (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)

**Susan Kooiman** (Departments of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Carol E. Colaninno**, (Center for Faculty Development and Excellence, Emory University, Atlanta), and **Adriana E. Martinez** (Departments of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

*Creating Community Connections: Engaging Local High School Students to Archaeology and Field-Based STEM Pathways*

A collaborative outreach and education project between the Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (SIUE) Departments of Anthropology and Geography and the SIUE STEM Center, provided a week-long, summer learning experience in field-based sciences for students enrolled with a community partner, the Upward Bound Math & Science program at a local high school, during summer 2022. The program, led by three female scientists, introduced historically marginalized local youth to: archaeological concepts and methods; field-based learning and technologies; and college majors, research opportunities, and regional career possibilities. Students learned archaeological field methods at the Gehring site on SIUE's campus, and assessment of pre- and post-program career interest surveys yielded promising outcomes. This project empowered students to see the significance of research in this region and potential for archaeology and other field-based STEM careers, while connecting them to the relevance of the history and place of their community. [Symposium – Community Engagement and Public Archaeology in the Midwest, Thursday, 2:00pm, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**Douglas Kullen** (Burns & McDonnell)

*Archaeology of the Nucor Steel Project and Glen Fount Plantation, Meade County, Kentucky*

Nucor Steel Corporation planned and built a major steel recycling facility on the south bank of Ohio River at a location that turned out to be loaded with prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. From 2019 through 2023, Burns & McDonnell undertook surveys, test excavations, and full site mitigations there. This paper reviews those investigations and then focuses on findings from the Glen Fount Plantation (15Md458), which contained prehistoric occupations as well as the remains of the Big House, several outbuildings, and a pair of slave houses surrounded by a rich domestic midden. [Symposium – Archaeology of the Nucor Brandenburg Project, Saturday, 9:00am, Watkins Executive Auditorium]



**Douglas Kullen** (Burns & McDonnell)

*Observations on the Prehistoric Archaeology of the Nucor Project, Meade County, Kentucky*

Abundant evidence of the Early Woodland presence in the Nucor project area is exemplified by findings at the Craven Crawdad Site (15Md475), which was found buried 2 meters below the floor of the Ohio River valley. The site contained two stratified, radiocarbon-dated Early Woodland components. The richer, upper cultural horizon was manifested by a dense midden packed with fire-cracked rock, pottery sherds, stone tools, and Wyandotte chert debitage. Findings indicate recurring short-term Early Woodland occupations which focused on the production of Adena point preforms. Broader conclusions from the project address the inscrutable lure of Wyandotte chert and defining the Constricted Valley of the Ohio River as its own archaeological sub-region. [Symposium – Archaeology of the Nucor Brandenburg Project, Saturday, 9:45am, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**Livya Phillips-Levin** – see **Haley Mullins** (Center for American Archeology), **Morgan Musgrove** (Center for American Archeology), **Journey Wilder** (Kennesaw State University), **Livya Phillips-Levin** (Beloit College), **Emma Bell** (Northern Illinois University), **Kenzie May** (Penn State University), and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

**Warren Lively** – see **George H. Colvin** (Cox-Colvin & Associates, Inc.) and **Warren Lively** (Landowner and Finder)

**Thomas J. Loebel** – see **Steven L. Boles**, **Thomas J. Loebel**, **Robert McCullough**, and **Justin Wallace** (all staff of Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

**Robert McCullough** – see **Steven L. Boles**, **Thomas J. Loebel**, **Robert McCullough**, and **Justin Wallace** (all staff of Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

**Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **David Overstreet** (College of the Menominee Nation), **David Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Jonathan Alperstein** (Dartmouth College)

*Locating Intensive Agriculture Through Community Archaeology in Michigan's Upper Peninsula*

The Sixty Islands site in Michigan's Upper Peninsula is the only extant archaeological ridged field system in Michigan. It is also the largest

extant field system in the eastern United States. Despite its critical import to understandings of past Indigenous intensive food production, portions of the site are currently at risk of destruction by the proposed Back Forty mine. At the request of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (MITW), we conducted a preliminary lidar survey in May 2023 to test drone acquired lidar's precision in mapping agricultural features as well as to locate unknown features, like burial mounds, dance rings, and agricultural ridges. Results demonstrate an intensity of food production far beyond what was previously understood and uncovered multiple previously unknown features. Our findings will assist the MITW and local landowners in their efforts to preserve this site. [Symposium – Community Engagement and Public archaeology in the Midwest, Thursday, 2:45pm, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**Madeleine McLeester** – see **Mark Schurr** (University of Notre Dame), **Charlotte Cardarella** (University of Notre Dame), Caitlin Conly (Paleowest), and **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College)

**Mark L. Madsen** (Member of the IAAA, CAS, and SSAS)

*Lithics and Floatation Analysis of a Late Woodland Lodge and nearby Mississippian "Work Mound" Camp Site at the Carl Steiber Farm Site on the former grounds of Lincoln Fields and Balmoral Racetrack in Crete, Illinois*

In Lydia Alvarez's "Wayfarer Farm" horse pasture, an eroding spear point led to a 4-grid test excavation which revealed half of a lozenge-shaped Lodge with central and outer White Oak Posts. One charred post mold carbon dated to 600-680 AC. (Patrick Phase)? Floatation samples revealed microscopic faunal and floral remains, such as Tobacco, Flowering Dogwood, Amaranth, Goosefoot, Squash, Sunflower, Grapes, Chokecherry, Turkey, Turtle, and Deer among others. Remains of a Dogbane fiber bag contained Smartweed seed. White starch flatbread fragments were impressed with grape leaves. Flat slabs of fire-hardened clay lacking pottery temper seem to have been "Roasting Baskets;" not pottery. A fifth test grid fifty feet away revealed a raised bed or "Work Mound" radiocarbon dated to 1380-1640 with posts for processing mats, deer meat and hides, Squash, Goosefoot, Evening Primrose, Ragweed grain and Bean Starch. A hand-ground limestone marble, deer astralagus bone, and phalanges were possibly game pieces. [General Session, Friday, 3:30pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Mark L. Madsen** (Member of the IAAA, CAS, and SSAS)

*A Lozenge-Shaped Late-Woodland Lodge Design*

The Steiber Site Late-Woodland Lodge along the Vincennes Trail in Crete, Illinois is Comparable to a Chippewa "Rectangular-Lodge" with bark or cattail mat sides and bark roof. However, the doorway of this lodge points

south and not east and west. It seems to have had small Stud branches set at an angle three feet from the inner circle of posts and tied to the Top Plate. Joist Stringers then ran to the smoke hole between Center Posts. Mirroring the excavated half of this 4X4m test excavation, this lodge would have had a 12-post design; like a Hidatsa-Mandan-Osage-Omaha (Siouan) Earth Lodge and perhaps "Keyhole" doorway like "Patrick Phase" dwellings. Post Mold "4b" to the west of the door suggests a Hidatsa-style "Wind Break." Activity areas inside have some placements similar to a Lodge described by "Buffalo-bird-woman;" where women were chief Earth Lodge designers and Agriculturalists in Hidatsa Siouan Matriarchal Society. [Contributed Posters – Woodland, Oneota, Mississippian, Saturday, 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Adriana E. Martinez** – see **Susan Kooiman** (Departments of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Carol E. Colaninno** (Center for Faculty Development and Excellence, Emory University, Atlanta), and **Adriana E. Martinez** (Departments of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

**Kenzie May** – see **Haley Mullins** (Center for American Archeology), **Morgan Musgrove** (Center for American Archeology), **Journey Wilder** (Kennesaw State University), **Livya Phillips-Levin** (Beloit College), **Emma Bell** (Northern Illinois University), **Kenzie May** (Penn State University), and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

**Donald A. Miller** (Environmental Solutions and Innovations, Inc. and Northern Kentucky University)

*An Analysis and Interpretation of Functional Changes of Fine Triangular Projectile Point Morphologies Within the Mid-Ohio Valley During the Fort Ancient Cultural Period, AD 1000-1750*

A number of typologies have demonstrated the relationship between changes in Fine Triangular projectile point morphology and Fort Ancient temporal trends. While some of these changes are perhaps related to stylistic preferences, little attention has been paid to the functionalities of Fine Triangulars as they relate to the natural history of big game species of the Eastern Woodlands. Using multiple lines of evidence including engineering analogs of modern archery tackle, and an analysis of North American Game physiology, this paper will propose potential functional explanations for the observed morphological changes in triangular projectile point forms.

[Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 2:15pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Donald A. Miller** (Northern Kentucky University), **Michael D. Coker** (Northern Kentucky University), **Brian L. Hackett** (Northern Kentucky University), and **Scott Clark** (City of Newport, Kentucky)  
*Archaeological Identification of the Newport Barracks Site (15Cp103), City of Newport, Campbell County, Kentucky*

The Newport Barracks was an extremely important military installation located at the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers, in Campbell County, Kentucky. Originally constructed in 1803, the Barracks were subjected to repeated flooding and the location abandoned for higher ground by the mid 1890's. A collaboration between the City of Newport and the Department of History and Geography at Northern Kentucky University facilitated archaeological documentation of this resource. Subsequent engagement with community partners has resulted in a Ground Penetrating Radar study and subsequent ground truthing of those results are planned. These findings, along with the hundreds of documents uncovered, will be incorporated into a comprehensive management strategy and reinterpretation of this significant historical resource. [General Session – Historic Archaeology, Friday, 9:30am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**G. Logan Miller** (Illinois State University) and **Kenneth B. Farnsworth** (Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation)  
*Crane and Loy: Middle Woodland Settlements on Macoupin Creek, Greene County, Illinois*

The Middle Woodland period of midcontinental North America is characterized by shifts in subsistence-settlement strategies and ceremonialism that are often collectively termed Hopewell. In spite of the wealth of archaeological information on the Middle Woodland, there have been relatively few examinations of variation in residential communities within this broader temporal period. Two sites located along the lower Illinois River tributary of Macoupin Creek offer just such an opportunity. While various aspects of the sites' assemblages have been reported in the past 50 years, site layout and other relevant feature data has not. Comparative analysis indicates that both sites represent small hamlets whose residents harvested EAC crops and participated in Middle Woodland ceremonialism. But differences materialized in the form of increased cultivated seed crops at Crane and changes in the use of chipped stone drills, illustrating variability related to new interpersonal dynamics resulting from semi-settled life and low-level food production. [General Session, Friday, 2:30pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Tania Milosavljevic, M.S., RPA** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)  
*A Paleoethnobotanical Comparison of Mortuary and Village Langford Tradition Sites in Northern Illinois*

Archaeologists working in northern Illinois have conducted research on Langford Tradition (ca AD 1100-1450) sites for more than a century. The last 40 years have seen increasing methodological sophistication providing for a relatively nuanced understanding of food technology and resource use. Paleoethnobotany has provided one way to observe the diversity of plant use among Langford site occupants. Using standard paleoethnobotanical practices, plant macroremains from the Robinson Reserve Site (11CK2) are analyzed. Results of the plant macroremains analysis are then compared to existing floral data from the Washington Irving Site (11K52). This research investigates whether site functionality is distinguishable between Langford tradition mortuary and village sites. [General Session, Friday, 4:00pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Crystal Morgan** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)  
*Me, Myself, and Koshkonong: A Look at Intersite Specialization and Identity at the Oneota Koshkonong Locality through the Lens of Paleoethnobotany*

The Koshkonong Locality, an Oneota cluster of archaeological sites in south central Wisconsin, has nine habitation sites located around the northwest side of Lake Koshkonong. While Oneota localities are made up of multiple sites where individuals share similar identities – as seen by their subsistence patterns, pottery, and lithics – this theory is also seen at the cluster and site levels. Paleoethnobotany provides a unique lens for understanding identity because it informs researchers about people’s diet, impact on environment, climate change, and social organization. This paper analyzes data collected by Dr. Richard Edwards for two sites at the Koshkonong Locality, Koshkonong Creek Village and Crescent Bay Hunt Club, by comparing intersite ubiquity and density statistics to determine if specialization is present at one or both locations based on plant remains alone. This study will add to the growing research of nested identities and interconnectedness of communities for ancient indigenous cultures. [General Session, Friday, 3:15pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Crystal Morgan** – see **Rachel Stewart** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), **Ava Wolcott** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), **Sydney Davis** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), and **Crystal Morgan** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)

**Haley Mullins** (Center for American Archeology), **Morgan Musgrove** (Center for American Archeology), **Journey Wilder** (Kennesaw State University), **Livya Phillips-Levin** (Beloit College), **Emma Bell** (Northern Illinois University), **Kenzie May** (Penn State University), and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

*The German Site: An Analysis of House Basin 1*

The German site (11C377) is a Late Woodland Jersey Bluff phase (ca. 800-1200 CE) habitation site located on a colluvial slope north of Crawford Creek in Calhoun County, IL. Center for American Archeology (CAA) field schools have investigated the site since 2019, documenting three Jersey Bluff phase house basins and several associated features. In this poster, we report results from our 2023 field season, focusing on House Basin 1. Though all three basins include Jersey Bluff artifacts, House Basin 1 is unique in both its artifact assemblage and stratigraphy; it includes substantially more artifacts, a greater variety of artifacts, and more complex depositional units than the other two basins. Notably, House Basin 1 contains shell-tempered sherds, interiorly red slipped sherds, and a fragment of limestone pipe typically associated with terminal Jersey Bluff and Mississippian assemblages in addition to the typical Jersey Bluff assemblage. [Contributed Posters – Woodland, Oneota, Mississippian, Friday 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Morgan Musgrove** – see **Haley Mullins** (Center for American Archeology), **Morgan Musgrove** (Center for American Archeology), **Journey Wilder** (Kennesaw State University), **Livya Phillips-Levin** (Beloit College), **Emma Bell** (Northern Illinois University), **Kenzie May** (Penn State University), and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

**Adam Novey** – see **Daniel Joyce** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside), **Constance Arzigian** (University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse), and **John Walkman, Adam Novey, Historic India, and Cynthia Kocik** (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)

**Michelle Oberlin** – see **Steven Dorland** (Grand Valley State University), **Jordan Jamieson** (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), **Zoya Deen** (Grand Valley State University), **Michelle Oberlin** (Grand Valley State University), **John O'Dell** (Grand Valley State University), and **Wesley Jackson** (Grand Valley State University)

**John O'Dell** – see **Steven Dorland** (Grand Valley State University), **Jordan Jamieson** (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation), **Zoya Deen** (Grand Valley State University), **Michelle Oberlin** (Grand Valley State University), **John O'Dell** (Grand Valley State University), and **Wesley Jackson** (Grand Valley State University)

**David Overstreet** – see **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College), **David Overstreet** (College of the Menominee Nation), **David Grignon** (Menominee Tribal Historic Preservation Office), and **Jonathan Alperstein** (Dartmouth College)

**Sam Peterson** (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

*50 Shades of Grey: Translating and Transforming Grey Literature for Public Engagement*

Archaeology as a discipline, struggles to communicate research clearly with the public and engage with communities, stakeholders, and descendants. Often, these critical career skills are left out of undergraduate training. One space holds great potential to change that long-held pattern. The Regional Science Center in Glyndon, MN, an extension of Minnesota State University Moorhead, has been the focus of multi-disciplinary research for the past 30 years. Most of this research resides within the realm of grey literature and can only be accessed via personal connection. As part of my senior capstone project, I translated this grey literature into something not only more accessible to the public but something more participatory as well. This paper not only details that project, but also highlights the importance of involving undergraduates in public archaeology. [General Session, Friday, 11:00am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**David Pollack** – see **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Matthew Davidson** (Daniel Boone National Forest), and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

**David Pollack** – see **A. Gwynn Henderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **Benjamin Barnes** (Shawnee Tribe)

**G.B. Priest** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey; University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

*Wash Nights: Strategies and Successes in Public Archaeology*

To foster an environment of education and activism, public archaeologists must continue to reach out, explore, and critique strategies that actively involve community members. The Kentucky Archaeological Survey hosts Wash Nights, a weekly public outreach event at Western Kentucky University's Archaeology Lab. Wash Nights offers a specific community – WKU undergraduate students – the opportunity to process artifacts alongside professional archaeologists, to converse about the cultural landscape that surrounds them today, and to understand what archaeological stewardship means. This poster considers the effectiveness of the Survey's promotional methods of social media and campus outreach. It concludes that Wash Nights

is a successful and effective way to engage diverse groups in archaeology and offers anthropology majors authentic and practical experiences in the discipline. Academic institutions and Cultural Resource Management firms should develop similar approaches that engage and empower the communities they serve. [Contributed Posters – Public Archaeology, Friday, 10:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Bill Quackenbush** (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Ho-Chunk Nation)  
*Wisconsin's Canoe Conundrum: Unraveling the Mysteries of the Ho-Chunk Nation's Dugout Canoes in Lake Mendota*

In November 2021, the Wisconsin Historical Society notified the preservation community of the discovery of a buried shipwreck in Lake Mendota, Madison, Wisconsin. The sunken vessel was a dugout canoe that dated to 1,200 years before present. In September 2022, another dugout canoe was discovered in close proximity to the first, and it was dated to 3,000 years before present. Representatives from the Ho-Chunk Nation (HCN) were present at both extractions for their own purpose and needs, as their ancestors are attributed to being the makers of these watercrafts. In June 2022, the Ho-Chunk began a week-long journey with their own dugout canoe, taking their paddlers through the four lakes of Madison and down to South Beloit, Illinois. Join **Bill Quackenbush**, HCN THPO for a discussion regarding the scientific and cultural significance of these dugout canoes and learn what else may be buried in the lakebed of Lake Mendota. [Symposium – Community Engagement and Public Archaeology in the Midwest, Thursday, 3:30pm, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**Bill Quackenbush** (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Ho-Chunk Nation)

**Michelle Rathgaber** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

**Elizabeth C. Reetz** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) and  
**John Doershuk** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)  
*Co-creating Knowledge about Iowa Sites and Increasing Awareness of Iowa's Descendant Tribes through Community Engaged Archaeology*

The University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) recently completed a year-long collaboration with the Elgin Historical Society (EHS) and Meskwaki Nation to share knowledge about sites along the Turkey River in northeast Iowa, which is archaeologically very dense but sorely under documented. This was prompted by an inquiry from the EHS who recognized that many area residents had large family artifact collections, but those with contextual knowledge were aging and passing away. To encourage community members to share guarded knowledge, the partners organized



four community events, including two where local residents worked with archaeologists to identify their artifacts, document sites, and learn collections care tips. Participation by Meskwaki and Ho-Chunk Nation historians, artists, and dancers encouraged public involvement and reinforced for both local residents and Native people the continuing Tribal interests in the area. This paper communicates project outcomes and reflections from the collaborative team. [Symposium – Community Engagement and Public Archaeology in the Midwest, Thursday, 2:00pm, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**Elizabeth C. Reetz** – see **John F. Doershuk** and **Elizabeth C. Reetz**  
(University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

**Elizabeth C. Reetz** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

**Brandon T. Ritchison** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign) and **Matthew Davidson** (University of Kentucky)

*Modeling Fort Ancient: Bayesian Approaches to Chronology in the Middle Ohio Valley*

Regional archaeological chronologies, often built upon ceramic- and lithic-based seriations and a few radiometric dates, can be made more accurate through expanded, problem-oriented AMS dating programs. In the Middle Ohio River Valley, Fort Ancient chronologies suffer from poor radiocarbon hygiene, a limited number of dates, and uneven geographic and temporal representation. In this paper, we present the preliminary results of our efforts to refine Fort Ancient regional settlement chronologies using legacy dates and Bayesian chronological modeling. Our results demonstrate that Fort Ancient chronologies can benefit from revision, primarily through creation of an expanded, modern radiocarbon dataset. However, modeled extant data highlights productive avenues for future research into specific cultural phenomena. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 2:00pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Robert W. Rohe** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

*The Illinois Historic Bridge Video Series: Making Accessible Information*

Much of the work we do as archaeologists often caters to a specialized audience: other archaeologists. The fruits of our research are typically tucked away in technical reports, presented at professional conferences, or buried behind a digital wall of specific search terminology. The Illinois State Archaeological Survey, in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, has embarked on an initiative to provide reportage specifically for the general

public. This presentation will discuss the video making process, challenges we have encountered, and potential applications of outreach videos like these. [General Session, Saturday, 10:30am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Jack Rossen** (Chronicle Heritage)

*Fort Ancient Plant Use: Identity, Decision-Making, and Social Boundaries*

Fort Ancient plant use is well-understood as a result of forty years of research based on systematic water flotation of numerous sites. The research base allows discussion of fundamental cultural processes that are reflected by plant use systems. This paper discusses how Fort Ancient identity, decision-making, and social boundaries may be viewed through the archaeobotanical record. Utilizing principles of behavioral ecology, fundamental assumptions and ideas about the Fort Ancient people have been challenged and reformulated. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 3:30pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Emily Ruoff** (Burns & McDonnell)

*Glen Fount Plantation Toys and Pastimes*

The historic archaeology at Site 15Md458 consists of the remains of the Glen Fount Plantation. Established around 1848, the plantation was comprised of a residence, workshops, outbuildings, gardens, and living quarters for enslaved persons. This presentation focuses on children's toys recovered from Glen Fount. What types of toys were identified during the investigations? Many were recovered in the direct vicinity of the slave quarters. What can this tell us about who may have used them and when? This presentation provides images of toy fragments recovered at Glen Fount and approximate manufacture dates. Most of the toys were manufactured prior to and during the Civil War. Population census data indicates that child slaves lived on the plantation, providing further evidence that children lived there prior to Emancipation and that the people most likely playing with these toys were enslaved children themselves. Symposium – Archaeology of the Nucor Brandenburg Project, Saturday, 9:15am, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**Katie Russell** – see **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Katie Russell** (Indiana University East), and **Ryan Tincher** (Stantec)

**Robert F. Sasso** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and **Daniel J. Joyce** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

*The Search for a Log House Reported at the Montgomery Site (47Kn363), Kenosha County, Wisconsin*

In January 1836, Joshua Hathaway and his General Land Office survey crew recorded the precise location of a log house situated along a section line in the northern portion of the Montgomery site, in Somers Township, Kenosha County, Wisconsin. A 2021 GPR survey of the area revealed a rectangular anomaly possibly representing a former house foundation. The authors conducted fieldwork in the area encompassing both the original reported location and the GPR anomaly during the summer of 2023 as part of a UW-Parkside archaeological field school. While a good variety of household, structural, and other artifacts were identified, no nineteenth-century building foundations were encountered. A twentieth-century concrete foundation was recorded between the 1836 log house location and the GPR anomaly. We suspect later cultural activity or disturbance may have obscured in situ remains of the log house structure. We discuss the artifacts recovered at the site and our general findings. [Contributed Posters – Historic Archaeology, Friday, 10:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Kimberly Schaefer** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Mary King** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

*Preserved Textiles and Cordage in Illinois*

While they are extremely perishable, plant fibers, textiles, and cordage are found in Midwestern archaeological sites in some rare cases. This poster presents a survey of preserved fiber samples in the collections of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey. Fragments have been recovered from eight sites across Illinois dating to the Woodland and Mississippian periods. We discuss the conditions in which they were found, their method of preservation, and their state after excavation. In addition, we describe past and ongoing analysis of these fragments and future avenues of research. [Contributed Posters – Woodland, Oneota, Mississippian, Saturday, 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**David W. Schatz** – see **Anne Tobbe Bader**, **David W. Schatz**, and **Sara M. Deurell** (Corn Island Archaeology LLC)

**Mark Schurr** (University of Notre Dame), **Charlotte Cardarella** (University of Notre Dame), Caitlin Conly (Paleowest), and **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College)

*Little Ice Age Climate in the Kankakee Valley: Evidence from Shell Isotope Proxies*

Accurate climate reconstructions with high temporal resolution are important for understanding cultural change in the period before and during European contact and colonial expansion. The Little Ice Age was a period of unusually cold climate between about A.D. 1450 to 1850. While well documented in Greenland ice cores and geological records in Europe, its

impact on the climate of the Midwest is less clear. Stable oxygen and carbon isotopic analysis of *Actinonaias ligamentina* and other freshwater mussels from the Kankakee River in northwestern Indiana and northeastern Illinois provide a record of temperature and precipitation throughout the Little Ice Age. Isotopes from shells spanning the period are assessed within the background of other climate proxies from the Western Great Lakes. [General Session, Saturday, 11:0am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Kevin R. Schwarz** (ASC Group, Inc.) and **Andrea D. Crider** (ASC Group, Inc.)  
*Structural Archaeology: Overview of Recent Archaeological Investigations of the State Line Site, A Middle Fort Ancient Village*

ASC Group, Inc. has been excavating a portion of the State Line site, on the Ohio-Indiana border near Cincinnati, for an intersection improvement project. The site is primarily a Middle Fort Ancient Anderson Phase village (ca. AD 1050-AD 1275), with earlier components. This presentation provides an overview of our work, focusing on recent discoveries and excavations of Fort Ancient-period structures. We provide a brief overview of the field and laboratory research then describe the structures that have been identified. We have integrated the terminologies, approaches, and insights from *Building the Past*, the 2015 volume on ancient architecture of the Ohio Valley with our own research. We will discuss the recent discovery and documentation of a large and unique wall trench structure at the site, Structure 4, which is believed to be a community structure. We compare this structure with others at the site, and provide carbon dates and contextual information. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 2:45pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Kevin R. Schwarz** – see **Cheryl A. Johnston** (Grave Matters Consultancy Group, LLC), **Jennifer Jordan Hall** (KYK9 Search and Reunite Services, LLC), **Kevin R. Schwarz** (ASC Group, Inc.), **Andrea D. Crider** (ASC Group, Inc.), and **Taylor J. Bryan** (ASC Group, Inc.)

**Claiborne Daniel Sea** (ArchaeoSpatial Analytics)  
*Beyond Predictive Modeling: An Investigation of Fort Ancient Settlement Location Through A Multi-Criteria GIS Approach*

Landscape studies in archaeology have been historically underpinned by dichotomous thinking which sets culture and nature in opposition. It is suggested that this opposition has resulted in several approaches which dehumanize the past. Often, archaeological data is used as a set of constraints from which to predict behavior instead of acknowledging that the data represent intentional and culturally significant decisions made by ancient Indigenous people. This study offers but one attempt at reconciliation by

broadening the perspective on Fort Ancient settlement systems through the use of a multi-criteria GIS approach. More specifically, it uses both archaeological and environmental data across the state of Ohio to investigate the spatial relationship between Fort Ancient settlements, ancestral earthen monuments, and the natural landscape. It suggests that both natural resources and deep ties to the pre-existing cultural landscape, may have played equally important roles in the location of Fort Ancient settlements. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 3:15pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Mark F. Seeman** (Kent State University)

*The Fairfield Art Style and a Newly Recognized Example from Kentucky*

The "Fairfield Style" of incised shell gorget develops sometime after 400 AD. In this paper a newly recognized example from western Kentucky is positioned within the style. The Fairfield style provides and communicates a distinctive, cohesive design system. A review of the discovered examples permits an emerging appreciation of the style's major boundaries, motifs, and themes. It is argued that the emergence of the Fairfield style is correlated with major shifts in other cultural systems within the midcontinent. [General Session, Friday, 2:00pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Joseph E.B. Snider** – see **Alexander C. Corkum II** (Terracon Consultants, Inc.) and **Joseph E.B. Snider** (Terracon Consultants, Inc.)

**Kenny Sorum** (Minnesota State University of Moorhead)

*Using Art Integration to Teach Anthropology in K-12 Education and Public Outreach*

Anthropology and its four sub-fields has been long over do for improvements in public education, but many methods of outreach have fallen short due to their inability to engage young audiences at a personal level. Art Integration, a method of teaching which utilizes art to teach a variety of subjects, is at the forefront of my research for its ability to captivate young classrooms and provide a tangible, interactive, and meaningful experience to individuals of a variety of learning styles. Using a combination of teacher action research, literary analysis, and contemporary learning theory, I have explored teaching anthropology through the lens of Art Integration in ways which can be applied to a variety of teaching contexts. The major methods and activities I have approached show promise in teaching anthropology by accounting for the perspectives and cognitive level children and creating a personally meaningful experience. [Contributed Posters – Public Archaeology, Friday, 10:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Lori C. Stahlgren** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

*Connecting with the Ancestors: Archaeology at Oxmoor*

In 2021, the Oxmoor Farm Foundation hired KAS to conduct a survey around extant buildings that once served as dwellings for enslaved people in the early 19th century and as dwellings for farm workers post-bellum and into the 20th century. Oxmoor plans to create museum space to commemorate the lives of the enslaved African Americans and to tell their stories, both separate and intertwined with the Bullitt family, who owned the plantation. The survey found intact archaeological deposits around the extant buildings and investigations extended into the interior of the buildings. The work thus far has generated thousands of artifacts and new lines of research involving the enslaved people at Oxmoor. This paper will describe the work to date and present some of the findings and artifacts discovered, as well as efforts to connect with descendants of the people enslaved at Oxmoor. [General Session – Historic Archaeology, Friday, 9:00am, Lee Robetson Ballroom]

**Rachel Stewart** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), **Ava Wolcott**

(University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), **Sydney Davis** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), and **Crystal Morgan** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)

*The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Interpreting Uncharacteristic Lithics at Koshkonong Creek Village (47JE0379)*

As an archaeological culture, the Oneota are known for their expediently made, “ugly”, stone tools. Previous research of the Oneota site Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV), located in south-central Wisconsin, has theorized that inhabitants, having access to limited resources, opted to spend their time and energy on other aspects of life rather than on creating elaborate stone tools. Excavations during the 2023 field school at KCV uncovered tool forms consistent with this energetic efficiency theory. Additionally, several well-made Madison points were recovered. While this energetic efficiency theory prevails, the presence of these uncharacteristic points in the archaeological record demonstrates that there were periods where time and energy were available for such endeavors. Using the 2019 Jeske et al. lithic schema, we analyzed a sample of lithic materials to demonstrate this difference in energy investment. This research further informs our understanding of the complex culture of the people who lived at KCV. [Poster Symposium – Excavating the Past: UMW Field School Excavations at the Koshkonog Creek Village, Saturday, 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**M. Jay Stottman** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

**Michael Strezewski** (University of Southern Indiana)

*The Mann Site: Recent Updates and Implications for Understanding the Hopewell Phenomenon*

Despite its importance in understanding the Hopewell phenomenon, the Mann site in southwestern Indiana is chronically understudied. Over the past decade, large amounts of new data have been generated, including over 20 radiocarbon dates, a 48-hectare magnetometry survey, analyses of legacy collections, and recent excavations at outlying Mann phase sites. The results of this work indicate that the Mann site was occupied between 200 and 600 C.E., sharing attributes with the Ohio and southeastern Middle Woodland traditions. Most unique are the immense quantities of habitation-type debris and features found across at least 20 hectares of the site. Radiocarbon dates suggest that Mann's residential population spanned the entire phase, with few indications of formal organization to the occupation areas. We have no solid estimates as to the number of residents present; however, all data point to a settlement of much greater magnitude than any known Middle Woodland site in the Midwest. [General Session, Friday, 1:30pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Emily Thurman** (University of Southern Indiana)

*Examination of the Early Woodland Mortuary Component at the Murphy Site, Posey County, Indiana*

The Murphy Site (12Po1) in Posey County, Indiana is located at the confluence of the Wabash and Ohio rivers. Past research is mostly limited to an extensive Caborn-Welborn occupation (A.D. 1400-1550). Long neglected is a mortuary component thought to date to the Early Woodland. While many of the 25 or so burials had grave goods, the records of the amateur archaeologist who excavated them in the 1960s are piecemeal. These Early Woodland materials were studied in hopes of piecing together basic information. The burials were found to represent adult men and women of all ages, as well as juveniles. Five samples were taken from non-funerary artifacts for dating. Four indicated a late Early Woodland period occupation, ranging from 400 to 150 B.C. There are very few Early Woodland burial sites known outside of Ohio and so, this study contributes to our knowledge of the mortuary practices from this period. [Contributed Posters – Oneota, Woodland, Mississippian, Saturday, 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Ryan Tincher** – see **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Katie Russell** (Indiana University East), and **Ryan Tincher** (Stantec)

**John Topi** (Burns & McDonnell)

***A Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Adena Projectile Point Stems Recovered from the Nucor Steel Project***

This analysis used two-dimensional Geometric Morphometrics (GM), the study of shape and its variation, to quantify the stem shape of Adena points. A total of 26 specimens were recovered from Phase III excavations of 15Md458, 15Md475, and 15Md476 near Brandenburg, Kentucky. Results demonstrate the sample from 15Md475 has roughly half the variation in point form compared to that from the other sites. The decreased variation likely corresponds with the contemporaneity of the West Pit Upper Horizon and the East Pit Horizon at 15Md475, whereas Adena points at 15Md476 were deposited sequentially during the Early-Middle Woodland transition, and those from 15Md458 were found within short-term workshops that represent non-contemporaneous occupations. Prehistoric occupants solely making Adena points were likely better able to replicate shape than those crafting multiple point types. In addition to being a novel application of methods, this study helps elucidate the effects of technological transition within precontact time periods. [Symposium – Archaeology of the Nucor Brandenburg Project, Saturday, 9:30am, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**Elsie J. Touchstone, Catherine VanKammen, and Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee)

***Sherds of the Past: Analyzing the 2023 UWM Field School Ceramics***

Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV) has played a pivotal role in our understanding of the Koshkonong Locality and has aided in the understanding of the Oneota archaeological culture more broadly. In 2023, the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee (UWM) archaeological field schools continued its investigations at this site. KCV dates to AD 1050-1430 and is located in southeastern Wisconsin (Jeske et al. 2020). The focus of this poster is to compare the ceramic types and motifs recovered from the 2023 field school with previous analyses. In particular, we will be looking to assess if previous patterns hold in this new portion of the site, such as the ratio of Busseyville Grooved Paddle to smoothed vessels and the proportional representation of different rim forms (Carpiaux 2018; Schneider and Carpiaux 2020). [Poster Symposium – Excavating the Past: UWM Field School Excavations at Koshkonog Creek Village, Saturday, 9:00am, Jimmy Feix Ballroom]

**Patrick D. Trader** (Gray & Pape, Inc.)

***Late Precontact Settlement Dynamics in the White River Valley and the Emergence of the Oliver Phase***



In 2019, Gray & Pape conducted data recovery efforts at the Hodges Site (12MG564), a predominately, Oliver phase (AD 1200-1450) occupation in the White River Valley of central Indiana. Investigations provided additional information regarding the Oliver phase. Using this new data on the Oliver phase, I build on previous models which considered central Indiana as a frontier interaction zone, which encouraged relations between numerous cultural groups, and resulted in the emergence of the Oliver phase. I propose that the Oliver phase emerged from resident Late Woodland populations because of these interactions. [Symposium – Fort Ancient Research: 10th-18th Century Developments from the Crossroads of the Midcontinent, Thursday, 1:30pm, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Katherine Trotter** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

*2023 Exploratory Excavations at the Siskiwit Bay Copper Mining District*

The newly identified Siskiwit Bay Copper Mining District on Isle Royale National Park is an extensive mining site that contains over 180 mining pits and appears to be undisturbed by industrial mining activities. The 2023 excavation focused on completing the excavation of one of the precontact copper mining pits opened in 2022 and on opening an additional four excavation units. In contrast to open mining pits common to sites like Minong mine, the Siskiwit Bay mines have horizontal diggings. Minong mine and Siskiwit Bay may have been active during different periods of the island's history, worked by two different groups of people, or some combination thereof to account for the differences in mining technique. Charcoal samples collected from the floor of the mine will be radiocarbon dated to help determine the antiquity of mining at Siskiwit Bay. [General Session – Historic Archaeology, Friday, 9:00am, Lee Robertson Ballroom]

**Catherine VanKammen** – see **Elsie J. Touchstone**, **Catherine VanKammen**, and **Richard W. Edwards IV** (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee)

**Heather Walder** (University of Wisconsin - La Crosse), **Marvin DeFoe** (Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa THPO), and **John L. Creese** (North Dakota State University)

*Placemaking at the Pageant Grounds: Engaging Communities in Miskwaabikang*

Building on recent theoretical and methodological literature, we contextualize Gete Anishinaabe Izhichigewin Community Archaeology Project (GAICAP) as a contribution to the broader landscape of engaged, Indigenous archaeologies in North America. We consider collaborative community-based archaeology both an ethical imperative and a practice that

strengthens archaeological interpretation and leads to more robust research outcomes. Through examples of place-based learning and placemaking at the "Old Pageant Grounds," in Miskwaabikang (Red Cliff, Wisconsin) this paper illustrates the importance of examining long-term site occupation histories and narratives while integrating community engagement throughout archaeological practice. Such efforts productively de-center our archaeological investigations; artifacts are only one small part of what makes a place meaningful. Our work finds alliances and common cause with broader projects of land reclamation, cultural programming, and language revitalization at Red Cliff. Community-engaged archaeology allows us to "undiscipline" Western frameworks of understanding and forces archaeologists to consider meaning-making within an Indigenous space. [Symposium – Community Engagement and Public Archaeology in the Midwest, Thursday, 3:15pm, Watkins Executive Auditorium]

**John Walkman** – see **Daniel Joyce** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside), **Constance Arzigian** (University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse), and **John Walkman, Adam Novey, Historic India, and Cynthia Kocik** (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)

**Justine Wallace** – see **Steven L. Boles, Thomas J. Loebel, Robert McCullough, and Justin Wallace** (all staff of Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

**Journey Wilder** – see **Haley Mullins** (Center for American Archeology), **Morgan Musgrove** (Center for American Archeology), **Journey Wilder** (Kennesaw State University), **Livya Phillips-Levin** (Beloit College), **Emma Bell** (Northern Illinois University), **Kenzie May** (Penn State University), and **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archeology)

**Ava Wolcott** – see **Rachel Stewart** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), **Ava Wolcott** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee), **Sydney Davis** (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), and **Crystal Morgan** (University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)

**Anissa Zaske** – see **Ian Auger, Anissa Zaske, Gil Amador, and Sean P. Gleason** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)



# 2024

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