PAC & MAC • Iowa City, Iowa

Program & Abstracts

Joint Meeting of the
Plains Anthropological Conference
& Midwest Archaeological Conference

October 29–November 1, 2025
The Graduate Hotel
Iowa City, Iowa

Revised October 27, 2025

plains ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

plainsanthropologicalsociety.org

MAC Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.

www.midwestarchaeology.org

Behavioral Expectations

To help prevent incidents of harassment in any form at the annual meeting, the PAC-MAC 2025 organizers on behalf of the respective Boards have 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 PAS or MAC presidents.

Details about MAC and PAS behavioral policies can be found on their websites and are linked on the Meeting Information Webpage: https://www.midwestarchaeology.org/annual-meeting/upcoming.

Safety Message

The Plains Anthropological Society and Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc. Boards of Directors and the annual meeting organizers are committed to all attendees having a safe and enjoyable experience. If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to john-doershuk@uiowa.edu, matthew-e-hill@uiowa.edu, or **safety@plainsanthropologicalsociety.org**. We are available to provide guidance and support.

Joint Meeting of the Plains Anthropological Conference & Midwest Archaeological Conference

October 29–November 1, 2025
Iowa City, Iowa

Hosted by
Plains Anthropological Society
& ***Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.***

Meeting Organizers

Matt E. Hill, Jr. (University of Iowa Anthropology Department)
John F. Doershuk (State Archaeologist, University of Iowa)
Angela R. Collins (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)
Christopher Johnston (Paleocultural Research Group)

Welcome to Iowa City and the first joint annual meeting of the Plains Anthropological Society and Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc. in a generation! With ~400 participants registered it will be a busy and fun meeting and those who have attended PAS or MAC gatherings here in previous years know there are many excellent restaurant and bar options close at hand to our meeting venue at the Graduate Hotel along Iowa City's walking-only "Ped Mall." Be sure to make use of the meeting app and explore the walking tour of Iowa City feature to make the most of your visit.

As the program amply demonstrates, there are numerous papers and posters that will be well worth attending. In addition to the more traditional 20 minute papers, we are happy to include a record number of posters, as well as several forums/workshops exploring NAGPRA, SHPO-THPO consultation, implementing public outreach, and appropriate use of sensitive images.

Enjoy!

Matt Hill & John Doershuk

Logo Credit

The 2025 joint meeting logo heavily influenced by original artwork "Remembrance" by Jessica Harjo, PhD, Weomepe, currently on display at the Glenwood lodge-themed rest area on I-29 in the Loess Hills region of western Iowa. Harjo's work represents the Glenwood culture from about 600 years ago and includes different representations of agriculture, vegetation, and general life of the original inhabitants. The color palette, partially preserved in the logo, symbolize environmental or natural elements including the sky, sun, moon, stars, earth, stone, vessels, vegetation, and water, all of which have different significance to indigenous peoples today.

Land Acknowledgment

Native Americans have lived in the land we call Iowa for more than 13,000 years. The tribal nations listed here continue to maintain deep connections to their traditional territories. It is important to recognize their continued connections and acknowledge their sovereignty, the histories of dispossession, and the historical and current experiences of Native peoples.

Oceti Sakowin (Dakota/Lakota/Nakoda)
Póⁿka (Ponca)
Umoⁿhoⁿ (Omaha)
Ho-Chunk (Winnebago)
Jiwere (Otoe)
Báxoǰe (Iowa)
Meskwaki/Nemahahaki/Sauk
Sahnish/Nuxbaaga/Nuweta (Three Affiliated Tribes)
Omāēqnomenēwak (Menominee)
Myaamiaki (Miami)
Nutachi (Missouri)
Odawaa (Ottawa)
Ojibwe/Anishinaabe (Chippewa)
Kiikaapoi (Kickapoo)
Bodéwadmi/Neshnabé (Potawatomi)

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InTerris - Registries

Fred Finney

Terry Martin

PAC-MAC Joint Meeting

October 29–November 1, 2025, Iowa City, Iowa

Registration

The Graduate Hotel, Prefunction

Wednesday, October 29, 2:00–6:00 pm
Thursday, October 30, 7:30 am–4:00 pm
Friday, October 31, 7:30 am–5:00 pm
Saturday, October 8, 7:30 am–9:00 am

Computer Access

Free wireless throughout the Meeting Area with "Graduate_Meeting" signal

Vendor & Book Rooms

Wayne C

Thursday, October 30, 8:00 am–6:00 pm (opens to Poster reception at 4pm)
Friday, October 31, 8:00 am–6:00 pm
Saturday, November 1, 8:00 am–12:00 pm

Benson Room

Thursday, October 30, 8:00 am–6:00 pm
Friday, October 31, 8:00 am–6:00 pm
Saturday, November 1, 8:00 am–12:00 pm
*Vendors are required to clear their materials prior to 5:00 pm on Saturday

Meeting Vendors

InTerris - Registries
Archaeological Conservancy
Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS)
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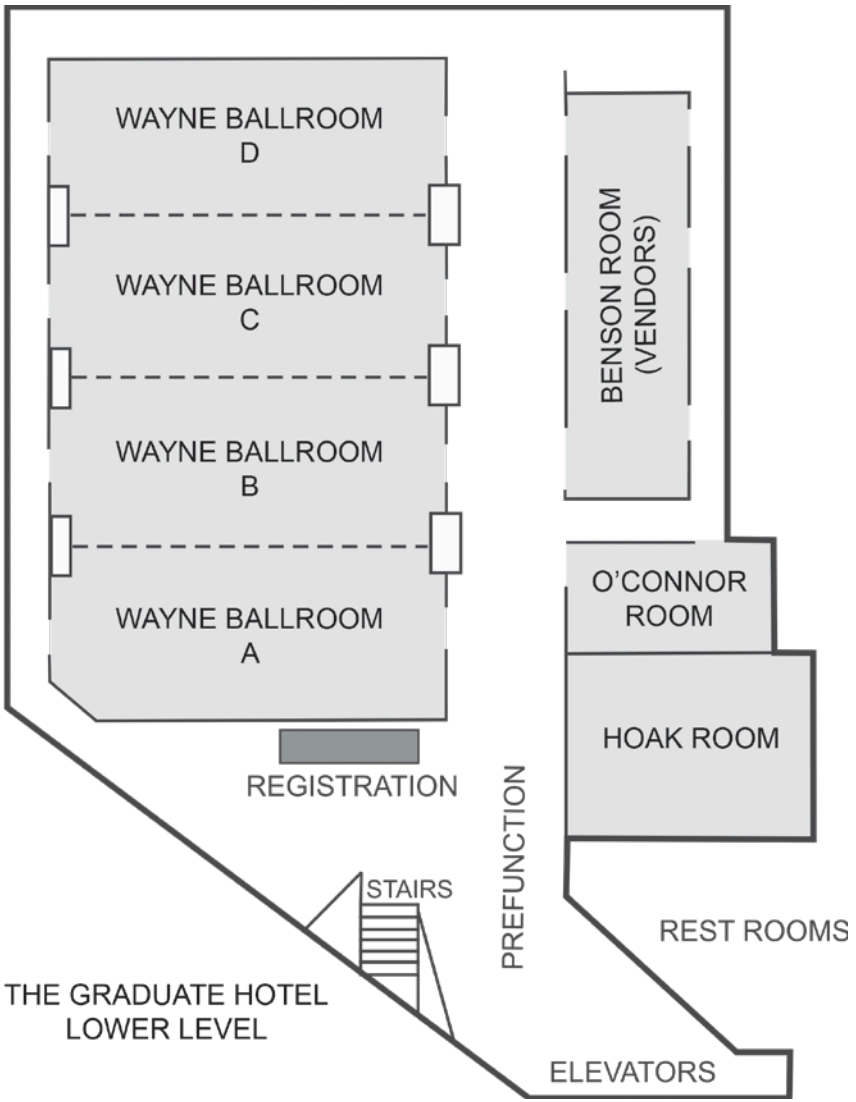
Marshalltown Company
South Dakota Archaeological Society
University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist

The Graduate Floor Plan



PERCH ROOM on Second Floor

Meeting at a Glance

	THURSDAY (Oct. 30)	FRIDAY (Oct. 31)	SATURDAY (Nov. 1)
ALL DAY	On-site registration* (7:30 am–4:00 pm) Vendors (Benson and Wayne C, 8:00 am–6:00 pm) Iowa City self-tours	On-site registration (7:30 am–5:00 pm) Vendors (Benson and Wayne C, 8:00 am–6:00 pm) Iowa City self-tours	On-site registration (7:30–9:00 am) Vendors (Benson and Wayne C, to Noon) Tour: Effigy Mounds National Monument (by preregistration, 8:00 am–5:00 pm)
MORNING	[1] Lance Foster (L. Noldner) Wayne A, 8:30–Noon [2] MAC & PAS Student Papers (S. Trabert) Hoak, 10:20–Noon [3] First Peoples' (S. Holen) Wayne B, 8–10 am [4] Farmsteads (T. Bevitt) Wayne B, 10:20–Noon [5] Poster General Session, Wayne D, 8–10 am	[10] NAGPRA (J. Yann & N. Klarmann) Perch (by preregistration) 8–10 am [11] Specialized Analyses (M. Adair) Wayne B, 8:00–11:20 am [12] GIS/Geophys/Geoarch (A. Anton) Wayne A, 8:00–11:20 am [13] Native Culture, History & Technology (tbd), Wayne D, 8:20–11:20 am	[20] Iowa Archaeology (D. Higginbottom) Wayne A, 8:20–Noon [21] Stewardship (P. Bump) Wayne B, 9–11 am
LUNCH		[14] Student Lunch Workshop: Drones in Archaeology, Perch (by preregistration) 11:30 am–1:20 pm Midwest Archaeological Conference Board Lunch (by invitation, O'Connor, 11:30 am–1:20 pm)	
AFTERNOON	[6] Late Ohio R. Valley (P. Trader) Wayne A, 1–4 pm [7] GRSLE Posters, Wayne D, 1–3 pm [8] PAS Sensitive Image Policy Forum (CSC. Grover) Wayne B, 1–3 pm [9] Happy Hour Posters (PAS and MAC students), Wayne C & D, 4–6 pm	Repository Open House, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 S. Clinton St. (1:30–4:30 pm) [15] SHPOs and THPOs Forum (E. Hargrave) Wayne B, 1:20–3:20 pm [16] Oneota E Wisc. (R. Edwards) Wayne A, 1:20–4:00 pm [17] Northern Plains and Upper Midwest (N. Johnson) Wayne C, 1:20–4:40 pm [18] Implementing Effective Outreach (E. Reetz) Perch, 3–5 pm [19] History and Practice (J. Artz) Wayne B, 3:20–4:40 pm	
EVENING	Reception at ReUnion Brewery (by ticket, 6–8:30 pm)	MAC Business Meeting (Eve Hargrave) Wayne A, 5–6 pm PAS Business Meeting (Andrew Clark) Wayne B, 5–6 pm Grand Ballroom, Plaza Towers: • Cash Bar (6–9 pm), Banquet (by ticket, 7 pm), Remarks (8 pm), Speaker—Prof. Steve Warren (ca. 8:15 pm)	

* all events lower level Graduate Hotel unless otherwise indicated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Blackhawk Park
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Public Library
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College St
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ReUnion
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Garden
Market
Plaza Tower
(Hotel Vetro)
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W66
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Firestone
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Plains Anthropological Society

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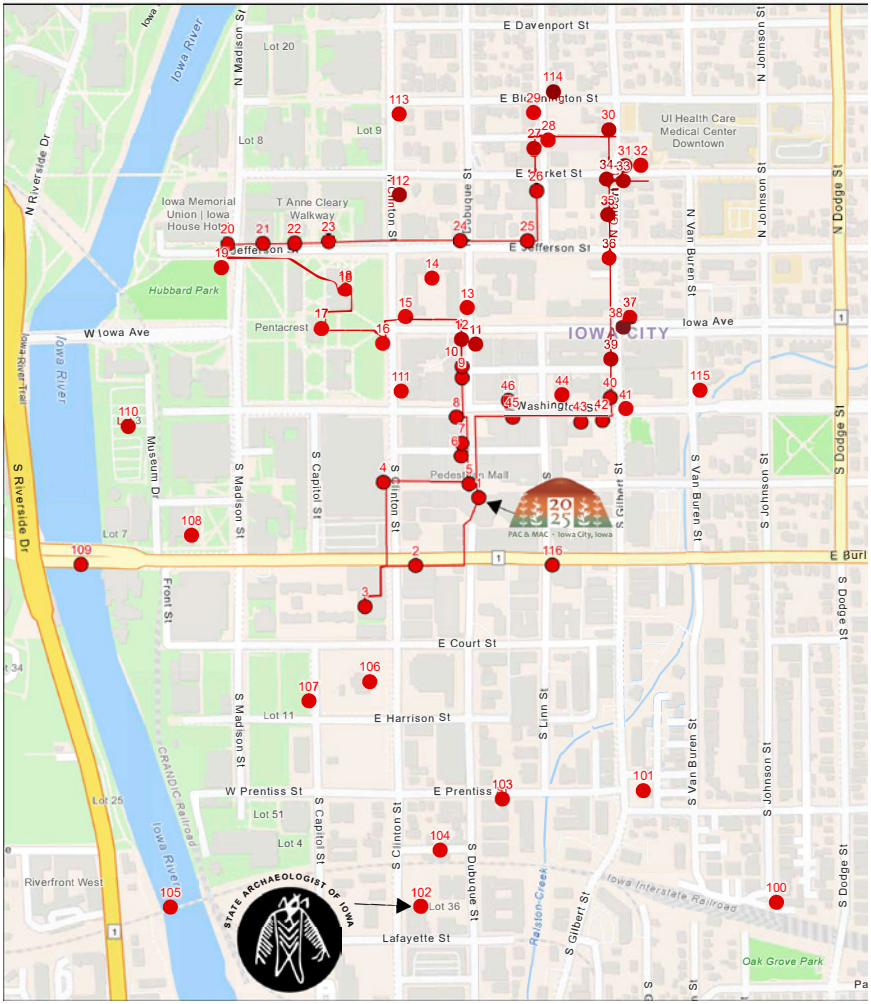
Check out our very own Iowa City downtown walking tour!

Iowa City Walking Tour

Interactive map and details: https://www.midwestarchaeology.org/annual-meeting/ICWT

Created by Bill Whittaker, August 2025



Meetings and Special Events

Early Bird Reception

Lower Level Pre-function, Wayne A–D: Beer, wine, and appetizers provided with a cash bar

Wednesday, October 29, 6:00–9:00 pm

Plains Anthropological Society Executive Board Dinner

O'Conner (by invitation)

Wednesday, October 29, 5:00–10:00 pm

"Happy Hour" Student Posters

Wayne D: cash bar

Thursday, October 30, 4:00–6:00 pm

Reception

ReUnion Brewery (ticketed): includes beer and heavy appetizers

Thursday, October 30, 6:00–8:30 pm

Midwest Archaeological Conference Executive Board Lunch

O'Connor (by invitation)

Friday, October 31, 11:30–1:20 pm

Midwest Archaeological Conference Business Meeting

Wayne A: open to members

Friday, October 31, 5:00–6:00 pm

Plains Anthropological Society Business Meeting

Wayne B: open to members

Friday, October 31, 5:00–6:00 pm

Cash Bar

Grand Ballroom, Plaza Towers (Hotel Vetro)
Friday, October 31, 6:00–9:00 pm

Conference Banquet

Grand Ballroom, Plaza Towers (Hotel Vetro)
Buffet style with wine and dessert included
Friday, October 31, 7:00 pm (ticketed)
Remarks, 8:00 pm (open)

Conference Speaker

Grand Ballroom, Plaza Towers (Hotel Vetro)
Friday, October 31, 8:15 pm (open)

Speaker: Stephen Warren,
In "Native Americans and Community Engagement: Toward an Ethic of Engaged Research," historian Stephen Warren challenges archaeologists to consider how the knowledge claims of their discipline might be reconciled with the needs and ambitions of Midwestern Native peoples that have been subjected to removal and dispossession. Through an analysis of proto-historic ceramics and removal era foodways, Warren will offer examples of archaeological research that has been innovative and useful to academic and tribal communities.

IOWA

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State Archaeologist

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Archaeological Research Laboratory Center

The Archaeological Research Laboratory Center (ARLC) is dedicated to conserving and understanding the archaeological and historical heritage of the Midwest region. This is achieved through its cultural resource management program, repository and collections management, and student education and training. ARLC staff collaborate closely with the Department of Anthropology faculty, providing research opportunities and experiential learning for both undergraduate and graduate students.

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Email: bca@bearcreekarcheology.com

Phone: 563-547-4545

PO Box 347
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Presentation Schedule

Day 1-Thursday

[1] Papers in Honor of Lance Foster [Wayne A] Chair: Lara Noldner

8:30 AM ***Video Showing: Landscapes that Shape Us – Mitigation Efforts for U.S. 20.*** Introduced by Brennan Dolan (Iowa DOT)

9:00 AM ***Lance on Landscape: A Tribute to Irogre.*** Brennan Dolan (Iowa DOT)

9:20 AM ***Lance Foster: Guide to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program.*** Lara Noldner (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

9:40 AM ***Ceramic Style, Ethnic Groups, Central Plains "Oneota", and Pawnee Ethnogenesis.*** Douglas Bamforth (University of Colorado-Boulder), KC (Kristen) Carlson (Augustana University)

10:00 AM BREAK

10:20 AM ***Ioway Mobility, Traditional History, and Oneota Legacies.*** William Green (Beloit College and University of Iowa)

10:40 AM ***Looking at Landscape: Examining the Regional Use of Space by Oneota and Middle Mississippian Groups in Relation to Bold Counselor Oneota Sites in Central Illinois.*** Nikki Klarmann (Kansas Historical Society)

11:00 AM ***Reification and Reality: when taxa cause problems for people.*** Ronald Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

11:20 AM ***Refining Oneota Chronologies: A Bayesian Radiocarbon Analysis in Honor of Lance Foster.*** Carlton Shield Chief Gover (University of Kansas and Pawnee Nation)

11:40 AM Open time for brief remarks honoring Lance Foster.

[2] MAC & PAS Student Papers [Hoak] Chair: Sarah Trabert

10:20 AM ***Ageing dogs and wolves using x-ray micro-computed tomography (μ-CT): an application to canid remains from the Junction Site, Alberta, Canada.*** Megan Bieraugle (University of Alberta)

10:40 AM ***Rediscovering the Brady Site: Using Legacy Data to Analyze a Central Nebraska Hunting Ground from the Early Archaic Period.*** Kailyn Drain (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

11:00 AM ***Agate Basin Lithic Assemblage at Blackwater Draw: Stylistic and Metric Analysis.*** Grace Lowenthal (Eastern New Mexico University)

11:20 AM ***Identifying the driving force behind dietary diversity of people in Uinta Phase (1800–1000 years Before Present) sites in Southwest Wyoming.*** Fox Nelson (University of Iowa)

11:40 AM ***Navigating Funding: Potential Alternatives for Funding Archaeological and Historical Projects.*** Anna Banowsky (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[3] First Peoples' Subsistence, and Land Use [Wayne B] Chair: Steve Holen

8:00 AM ***Some Examples of Long-Distance Movement of Archaic and Paleoindian Obsidian Artifacts from Nebraska.*** Steven R. Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research), Jeffrey Ferguson (University of Missouri Department of Anthropology and Archaeometry Laboratory at MURR), Alex Nyers (Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory)

8:20 AM ***Windy Ridge: Quartzite Quarry Research in the Colorado High County.*** Christopher Johnston (Paleocultural Research Group)

8:40 AM ***Experimental and archaeological evidence for the efficacy of the atlatl in hunting megafauna during the terminal Pleistocene.*** Devin Pettigrew (Sul Ross State University), Kristen Carlson (Augustana University), Robert Hitchcock (University of New Mexico)

9:00 AM ***Fire, fragmentation, and Early Holocene foragers: An update on research at the DeWulf site in northwestern Illinois.*** Thomas J. Loebel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University)

9:20 AM ***Proboscidean Exploitation: New Research at the Colby Mammoth Site.*** Madeline Mackie (Michigan State University), Briana N. Doering (University of Wyoming), Kelli L. Moran

9:40 AM ***Isotope Analysis of Paleoindian Bison Bone Collagen from Blackwater Locality No. 1.*** Scott Jones (Eastern New Mexico University)

[4] Historic Archaeology, Farmstead, and Settler Colonialism [Wayne B] Chair: Tod Bevitt

10:20 AM ***In Search of the Early Homestead: The 2024 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) Testing at Site 14BO14 on the Skinner Homestead Property.*** C. Tod Bevitt (Buried Past Consulting, LLC), Wendi M. Bevitt (Buried Past Consulting, LLC)

10:40 AM ***A Report on the Archaeology of Life and Labor on a Historic Farmstead in North Dakota.*** Kristen R. Fellows (North Dakota State University), Lauren Brewer (North Dakota State University)

11:00 AM ***The Nebraska Rural Producers Oral History Project: Introduction, Scope, and Status.*** LuAnn Wandsnider (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), William F. Stoutamire (University of Nebraska-Kearney)

11:20 AM ***Building Vast Silent Spaces: The Civilian Conservation Corps at Theodore Roosevelt National Park.*** Adam S. Wiewel (Midwest Archeological Center), Jacob Moody (Midwest Archeological Center)

11:40 AM ***Preserving the Plum Creek Massacre Site (25PP24).*** Dave Williams (Nebraska State Historical Society), Steve Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research), Kelli Bacon (Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office), Jim Peters (Samaritan Detection Dogs, LLC)

[5] General Session Poster [Wayne D] 8:00–10:00 am

(1) ***Mapping the Past: GIS Applications for Interpreting and Preserving Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Skokie Valley (11CK1230) in Glenview, Illinois.*** Trinity Rosa (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Paula Bryant (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

(2) ***The Schultz Private Collection: a Comparison to Reported IAS Sites.*** Ehanniawia Vanderwest (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Daniela Gradillas (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Marie Meizis (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

(3) ***Livin' On The River: A Brief Look At The Smiley-Evans Site (39BU0002).*** Katie Anderson (South Dakota Archaeological Research Center), Camilla Crosby (South Dakota Archaeological Research Center)

(4) ***Changes Throughout Time: Shifts in Collection Methodologies at Woodpecker Cave and How General Collection Criteria Help with Site Analysis.*** Evan Banks (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

(5) ***Situating the German Site (11C377).*** Allison Krob (The University of the South), Lucy Suchomel (Center for American Archeology), Sydney Sills (University of Florida), Adriana Núñez (Center for American Archeology), Kenzie May (Center for American Archeology), Jason L. King (Center for Americ

(6) ***Middle Ceramic Occupation at site 14SH67.*** Kastyn Matheny (WSP)

(7) ***Neighborhoods at Cahokia's Eastern Margins.*** Melissa Baltus (University of Toledo), Sarah Baires (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), B. Jacob Skousen (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

(8) ***Understanding the mysteries of the Nebraska Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (NCRGIS).*** Jennifer Banks (Nebraska State Historical Society), Annie Davis (Nebraska State Historical Society)

(9) ***Rail and Ruin: Revealing the Human Costs of Expansion in the Gilded Age.*** Amanda Butler (Minnesota State University Moorhead), Zev Cossin (University of Maryland)

(10) ***Late Quaternary stratigraphy, geomorphology and archaeological site potential in the Lower Sugar Creek and Big Blue River valleys, Indiana.*** Todd Grote (Indiana University Southeast), Patrick Trader (Gray and Pape, Inc.), Henry Loope (Indiana Geologic and Water Survey), Edward W. Herrmann (Far Western Anthropological Group)

(11) ***Did Women Make Stone Tools at Sunwatch Indian Village?*** Shannon McCormick (Augustana University), Phyllis S. Johnson (Michigan State University)

(12) ***Sangamon River Country – Prehistoric Site Distribution on the South Fork.*** Marlis Muschal (WSP USA, Inc.)

(13) ***Silvernale Feature Radiocarbon Comaprison.*** Edgar Vea (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

(14) ***An Archaeology of the First Gilded Age: "Quackery," Public Health and the Debate Over Regulation.*** Zev Cossin (University of Maryland)

(15) ***By the Bottle: Supplying a 19th Century Frontier Fort.*** Grace Gronniger (Veterans Curation Program, New South Associates)

(16) ***Wire, Wealth, and Workhorses: The Ellwood Farmstead and the Horsepower Behind DeKalb's Barbed Wire Empire.*** Lucas Howser (Midwest Archaeological Research Services), Jay Martinez (Midwest Archaeological Research Services), Maggie Andres (Midwest Archaeological Research Services), Jordan Solis (Midwest Archaeological Research Services), and Laura Laudadio (Midwes

(17) ***Recent Archaeological Excavations of Laundress Housing at Old Fort Meade, Sturgis, SD.*** Anthony Krus (University of South Dakota), Eva Rindelaub (University of South Dakota), Elyn Krohn (University of South Dakota), Natalie Wagner (University of South Dakota), Greyson Baumberger (University of South Dakota), Willow Gilliland (University of South Dakota)

(18) ***Cardy Site Revisted.*** Randy Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), Robert Jeske, (Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC)

(19) ***An Analysis of Lithic Debitage from a Possible Early Fort Ancient Feasting Context.*** Kathleen Eller (University of Louisville), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville)

(20) ***The Chesrow Complex, PaleoIndians, Mammoths and more - 35+ years later.*** Dan Joyce (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

(21) ***Texas to Colorado: Raw Material Distribution on the Chancellor Ranch, Las Animas County, Colorado.*** Kelsy Kreikemeier (Paleocultural Research Group), Christopher Johnston (Paleocultural Research Group)

(22) ***Systematic Surface Sampling at the Grand Meadow Chert Quarry.*** Dan Wendt (Minnesota Historical Society), Tom Trow (Grand Meadow Chert Quarry / Wanhi Yukan Preserve)

(23) ***Fort Defiance, Ohio: A Preliminary Analysis of a Legacy Collection.*** Thomas Zych (University of Toledo), Nicholas McKarus (River Raisin National Battlefield Park), Herman Dally (Andrew L. Tuttle Memorial Museum)

(24) ***Pigments in the Northeastern Plains: Mill Creek Red Slips.*** Margaret Beck (University of Iowa)

(25) ***Allotments as Resistance: Documenting Wichita Allotted Lands in Oklahoma.*** Brandi Bethke (University of Oklahoma), Sarah Trabert (University of Oklahoma)

(26) ***Practicing Good Chemistry: Ojibwe Archaeological Monitoring on Mooningwanekaaning.*** Heather Walder (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

(27) ***Tuff Love: The High Incidence of Suboptimal Wall Mountain Tuff in Artifact Assemblages as an Indicator of Dene Presence on the Western High Plains of Central Colorado.*** Kevin Gilmore (HDR, Inc.)

(28) ***Initial Thoughts on an Unusual Discovery: A Square Shell Bead Recovered From Courthouse and Jail Rocks.*** Elsie McCabe (Nebraska State Historical Society)

(29) ***Obsidian Sourcing Results on Dismal River "Objects of Unknown Use."*** Rebecca Wiewel (Midwest Archeological Center), Kevin Hammond

(30) ***Gathering Manoomin: Uncovering evidence for precontact wild rice (Zizania spp.) in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.*** Sean Dunham (USDA Forest Service), Susan Kooiman (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Eric Drake (USDA Forest Service), Matthew Boyd (Lakehead University)

(31) ***Dogs in Space: An application of machine-learning geometric morphometric analyses for species determination of large canids using mandibles.*** Abigail Fisher (University of Montana)

(32) ***The Des Moines River Freshwater Mussel Community Prior to Anthropogenic Disturbance.*** Matthew G.Hill (Iowa State University), James L. Theler (University of Wisconsin - La Crosse), John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Society)

(33) ***Archaeological Investigations at Turkey Peak Reservoir: Subsistence and Landscape Use in the Southern Plains.*** Chelsea Aurelea Reedy (HDR, Inc.), Mary Lucyia Schmidt (HDR, Inc.), Caroline Knowlton (HDR, Inc.), Zachary Overfield (HDR, Inc.)

(34) ***Oneota Tradition (Moingona phase) Maize Dependence in Central Iowa: Assessment of Stable Isotope Data from Vertebrate Faunal Remains.*** Andrew Somerville (Iowa State University), Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University), Larkin Chapman (University of New Mexico), Stephen Mattingly (Iowa State University), James L. Theler (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

(35) ***Ancient DNA from Archaeological Dogs Reveal Insights into Pawnee History.*** ArianeThomas (National Institutes of Health), Matthew E. Hill, Jr. (University of Iowa), Andrew Kitchen (University of Iowa), Joseph Reed (Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma), Elaine A. Ostrander (National Institutes of Health)

(36) ***Fish Otoliths in Midwestern Archeology: Revealing Seasonality, Species, and Environmental Data from an Underrepresented Resource.*** Cecilia Trembley (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

(37) ***Reprocessing and Digitizing the ISAS-IDOT Archive.*** Seth M. Allgeier (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Mary R. Hynes (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

(38) ***The Hoxie Site (11CK4) as an Example of Preparing for Collections Reviews.*** Dawn Pagel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[6] The Late Precontact Period in the Lower Ohio River Valley [Wayne A]
Chair: Patrick Trader

1:00 PM ***Did Late Woodland Yankeetown "Become" Angel Phase Mississippian? A Discussion of the Evidence.*** Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana)

1:20 PM ***The Kreitzer Site (12VG2104), a transitional Yankeetown-Angel phase site along the Ohio River, Vanderburgh County, Indiana.*** Patrick Trader (Gray & Pape, Inc.)

1:40 PM ***Transitional Yankeetown-Angel phase Structures at the Kreitzer site (12VG2104) Vanderburgh County, Indiana.*** Colin McKinstry (Gray & Pape, Inc.), David Moffatt (Gray & Pape, Inc.), Samuel Vogel (Gray & Pape, Inc.)

2:00 PM ***Coping with Uncertainty through Community Care at Angel Mounds.*** Christina Friberg (Field Museum)

2:20 PM ***The Fifteenth Century's Angel-to-Caborn-Welborn Transition.*** David Pollack (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

2:40 PM ***Scraping together Cultures: A Comparative Analysis of Caborn-Welborn and Oneota Endscrapers.*** Ben Grubbs (Purdue University)

3:00 PM BREAK

3:20 PM ***Reconstructing Plant Use at Angel Mounds.*** Jack Rossen (Chronicle Heritage Inc.), Ed Herrman (Far Western Anthropological Research Group), Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis), Rebecca Hawkins (Algonquin Consultants Inc)

3:40 PM ***Tracing Ancestral Quapaw Relationships in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi River Valleys through the Bradley Off-Site Remediation Project.*** Elizabeth Watts Malouchos (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Everett Bandy (Quapaw Nation), Steven L. Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[7] GRSLE Posters [Wayne D] Chair: Larry Todd 1:00–3:00 pm

(1) ***GRSLE 2025: Student Research across Alpine and Basin Landscapes.*** Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah)

(2) ***You Can't Hide Your Drinking Habits: Tracking Elk with Oxygen Isotopes in Wyoming.*** Emily Milton (Michigan State University), Chris Widga (Penn State University), Kristin Barker (Beyond Yellowstone), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.)

(3) ***From Segregated to Integrated: Rethinking Big Data with GRSLE.*** Charles Orngard (Iowa State University), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), David Rapson (University of Wyoming)

(4) ***Spent but Not Forgotten: Cartridges in the GRSLE Dataset.*** Charles Orngard (Iowa State University), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah)

(5) ***Not Just Archaeology: Stable Isotopes and the Multifaceted GRSLE Dataset.*** Charles Orngard (Iowa State University), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah)

(6) ***Alpine and Sage Grasslands – GRSLE Mountain and High Plains Archaeology 2025.*** Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah)

(7) ***Caught on the Wire: Archaeology of Boundaries in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.*** Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Kristin Barker (Beyond Yellowstone)

(8) ***When Metal Replaced Stone: Skill, Learning, and Technological Change on the Plains.*** Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Riley Hamada (University of Utah)

(9) ***Glass Beads in the Backcountry: Contact-Era Trading in the Absaroka Mountains.*** Jackson Wagemann (Lawrence University), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), Kurt Wilson (Lawrence University), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.)

(10) ***Small Animals with Big Data: An Application of Microfaunal Analysis at the Bugas-Holding Site to Interpret Past Environment and Ecology.*** Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), David Rapson (University of Wyoming), Alexis Holyfield (University of Utah), Kayla Rigby (University of Utah)

(11) ***Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeological Practice: Excavation, Survey, and Collaboration.*** Naomi Gilmore (University of Utah)

(12) ***Modern Disturbance and Artifact Distribution: A Case Study of a Two-Track Road.*** Susanna Hale (University of Utah), Lawrence C Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), Charles Orngard (Iowa State University)

(13) ***Designing Research with Little Big Data: Lithic Material Studies in Northwestern Wyoming.*** Riley Hamada (University of Utah), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.)

(14) ***Modeling Archaeological Landscapes and Ungulates in the Absaroka Range Wyoming.*** Paul Burnett (SWCA Environmental Consultants), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE, Inc.), Kristin Barker (Beyond Yellowstone)

[8] Forum: Toward Ethical Representation: A Forum on the Proposed PAS Sensitive Image Policy [Wayne B] Chair: Carlton Shield Chief Gover

1:00–3:00 pm ***Forum: Toward Ethical Representation: A Forum on the Proposed PAS Sensitive Image Policy.*** Carlton Shield Chief Gover (Plains Anthropological Society), Tyrel Iron Eyes (Standingrock.org, Andrew Clark (Plains Anthropological Society)

[9] PAS & MAC Student "Happy Hour" Posters [Wayne D] 4:00–6:00 pm

(1) ***Continuing the Use of Photogrammetric Documentation at the Belle Creek Site.*** Sarah Busch (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Jasmyne Fisher (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Wyatt Puhl (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Andrew Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

(2) ***Lithic Traditions: An Analysis of Flaked Stone Tool Production at The Turpin Site in Southwest Ohio.*** Asia Del Rosario (University of Louisville), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville)

(3) ***A Brothel in a Bottle: Learning more from Fargo's Historic Red Light District from a Problematic Assemblage.*** Gage Fossen (North Dakota State University)

(4) ***A Study in Burning: Secrets of the Unidentified Saloon.*** Jordyn Friesz (Minnesota State University Moorhead), Alison Jones (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

(5) ***Children at Play on the Farmstead: Bisque Ceramic Figurines Found in a Refuse Midden.*** Alexie Hagemeister (North Dakota State University)

(6) ***Foundational Findings: The Base of Winnipeg Junction.*** Reid Haugen (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Lillian Adkins (Minnesota State University, Moorhead)

(7) ***An Analysis of the Worked Bone Industry at the Turpin site (33HA19).*** Ryan Howell (University of Louisville), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville)

(8) ***Not Lost, Just Waiting: The Search for the Rummells Site Using GIS and 3D Modeling.*** Lucas Howser (University of Iowa), John Doershuk (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

(9) ***Mississippian Connections in a Middle Fort Ancient Settlement: Ceramic Analysis of the State Line Site (33HA58/12D18).*** Jamie Inman (University of Louisville), Kevin Schwarz (ASC Group, Inc.), Andrea Crider (ASC Group, Inc.), Collin Williams (ASC Group, Inc.), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville)

(10) ***Reassessing Findings through Vessel Reconstruction: Applying Refit Analysis to a Fort Ancient Pottery Assemblage.*** Jamie Inman (University of Louisville), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville)

(11) ***Mapping Women Homesteaders in North Dakota.*** Leah Kaspari (North Dakota State University)

(12) ***Health and Beauty at the Crystal Palace: Analysis of Specialty Bottles from a 19th-Century Brothel in North Dakota.*** Evelyn Lewis (North Dakota State University)

(13) ***Revealing Architectural Diversity at the Turpin Site: Updates from Ongoing Excavations at an Early Fort Ancient Community.*** Aubrey Marsee (University of Louisville), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville)

(14) ***Preliminary Zooarchaeological Findings from the 4e Farmstead, North Dakota.*** Annika Mathias (North Dakota State University), Julianna Berg (North Dakota State University)

(15) ***Dating and Sequencing of the Belle Creek Site (21GD0072).*** Cole L. Nowicki (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Kara D. Drees (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Andrew A. Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

(16) ***Contested Spirits: The saloon as a political and social space.*** Thomas Pease (American University), Teya Schneider (American University)

(17) ***Bones, Butchery, and Booze: A Preliminary Analysis of a Historic Saloon & Restaurant Midden.*** Noelle Pfau (Minnesota State University, Moorhead)

(18) ***Tracing Labor Divisions through Material Culture at a North Dakota Bonanza Farmstead.*** Jayde Ratcliff (North Dakota State University), Taylor Severance (North Dakota State University)

(19) ***Hidden Railcar: Preliminary Explorations of a Decommissioned Railcar within the Windbreak of the 4e Farmstead.*** Merlin Schilling (North Dakota State University)

(20) ***Using Thresher Teeth to Explore Bonanza Farming in North Dakota.*** Skylar Sundeen (North Dakota State University)

(21) ***"Of Grieves and Graving": Accessing the Geography of Emotion in Historic Cemeteries.*** Samantha Zahn-Hiepler (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

(22) ***Assault and Acro-battery: How the Circus Highlighted Railroad Injustices.*** Lillian Adkins (Minnesota State University, Moorhead)

(23) ***Preliminary Analysis of Exotics at Etzanoa (14CO3).*** Katharine Bender (Wichita State University)

(24) ***Raw Material Sourcing of Recovered Lithic Artifacts from 2025 Joint KU/WSU Field Session at Hell Gap National Historic Landmark.*** Morgan Campbell (University of Kansas)

(25) ***Use Wear Analysis on Fibrolite Macrolithic Tools.*** Avery Domino (University of Iowa), Corinne Watts (University of Iowa), Katina Lillios (University of Iowa)

(26) ***Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Tools from Etzanoa.*** Jami Ecklund (Wichita State University), Nautika Richards, Wichita State University

(27) ***Typology of Projectile Points Found at Hell Gap.*** Elizabeth Enslin (University of Kansas)

(28) ***Ground Stone and Fire Cracked Rock: A Spatial and Metric Analysis from 14CO3.*** Monika Hoffman (Wichita State University)

(29) ***Neanderthals and Modern Human Population Structures Defined by Bottlenecks.*** DJ Lueloff (University of Wyoming), Allison Mann (University of Wyoming)

(30) ***An Outline for Testing Systems of Exchange and Placemaking in the Calf Creek Horizon.*** Ethan Mofidi (University of Oklahoma)

(31) ***Archaeology and Accessibility at Etzanoa: Assessing ArcGIS Digital Workflows as a Tool for Data Management and Community Engagement.*** Kaitlyn E.Reis (Wichita State University), Crystal A. Dozier (Wichita State University), Matthew D. Howland (Wichita State University)

(32) ***Comparison of Three Methods of Digital Modeling for Archaeological Materials.*** Stephanie Silverman (University of Kansas)

(33) ***Analyzing the Stratigraphic Context of Shovel Tests at Hell Gap National Historic Landmark.*** Isaac Toups (University of Kansas)

(34) ***Northwest Plains, Survey, Archaeological Field School.*** Jaxon Williams (Washington State University), Ermia Butler (Washington State University), Abigail Magee (Washington State University), Jack Kitchen (WSU), Jaime Newsome (Washington State University), Xavier McCoy (Washington State University).

Day 2-Friday

[10] Navigating NAGPRA: Archaeologists' Roles in Stewardship and Return [Perch] Chair: Jessica Yann & Nikki Klarmann 8:00–10:00 am

[11] Advances in Specialized Analyses [Wayne B] Chair: Mary Adair

8:00 AM ***Evaluating the Economic Importance of Maize during the Central Plains Tradition.*** Mary Adair (University of Kansas)

8:20 AM ***Recent Find of a Complicated Stamped Swift Creek Santa Rosa Tetrapodal Vessel in the Mississipppi River Valley in Northwestern Illinois.*** Ferrel Anderson (Quad Cities Archaeological Society)

8:40 AM ***The Silent Testimony of Communal Game Traps.*** Leland Bement (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Dan Malkinson (Haifa University), Guy Bar-Oz (Haifa University), Dani Nadel (Haifa University)

9:00 AM ***Exploring Faunal Data at a Regional Scale: An Example from the Middle Ohio Valley.*** Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville)

9:20 AM ***Best Practices for Preparing Residue Samples in the Field.*** Crystal A. Dozier (Wichita State University)

9:40 AM ***Paleoethnomedicine: Detecting Medicinal Plant Use in Macrofloral Assemblages.*** Raquel Dwyer

10:00 AM BREAK

10:20 AM ***Animal Remains from the Berger Site (23SL2402), a Late 18th-century Property in the Original French Village of St. Louis, Missouri.*** Terrance Martin (Illinois State Museum)

10:40 AM ***Discovering Past Climate and Resource Management with Phytoliths.*** Wendy Munson-Scullin (Midwest Ethnohorticulture, LLC)

11:00 AM ***The Archaeobotany of the Janey B. Goode Site: Continuity and Change in the Greater Cahokia Area.*** Kimberly Schaefer (Illinois State Archaeological Survey [ISAS]), Mary King (ISAS)

[12] GIS/Geophysics/Geoarchaeology [Wayne A] Chair: Alec Anton

8:00 AM ***Assessing Methods for Generating Locally Stored Countywide LiDAR Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) Quickly: The Efficient Creation of Elevation-based Archaeological Background Data.*** Alexander Anton (South Dakota State Historical Society & Archaeological Research Center)

8:20 AM ***Long Known – but Little Known: Geophysical Surveys of the Ware and Linn-Heilig Mississippian Towns in Southern Illinois.*** Steven Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Robert G. McCullough (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

8:40 AM ***Radar Rookie.*** Laura Crawford (Nebraska State Historical Society)

9:00 AM ***Comparing Geophysical Methods in Archeology, an Investigation of Burial Mounds at 21GD72, The Belle Creek Site.*** Jackson Davis (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ron Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Phillip Larson (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Andrew Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

9:20 AM ***The Impact of Fluvial Erosion on Archaeological Sites in Kansas.*** Max Gosch (Purdue University), Matthew Howland (Wichita State University)
9:40 AM WITHDRAWN
10:00 AM BREAK
10:20 AM ***Finding the Bad Lands Cantonment through Archaeology and Remote Sensing.*** Andrew Robinson (State Historical Society of North Dakota), Margaret Patton (State Historical Society of North Dakota)
10:40 AM ***Prairie and Resource Management using UAS-Lidar at Jeffers Petroglyphs Cottonwood County, Minnesota.*** Kat Rocheford (Minnesota Historical Society), David Briese (Minnesota Historical Society), Chuck Broste (Minnesota Historical Society), Jennifer Rankin (Minnesota Historical Society)
11:00 AM ***Showing an Old Rolfe New Pits: Recent Excavations at 32RM116.*** Jeff Shelton (KLJ Engineering), Rolfe Mandel (University of Kansas)

[13] Native Culture, History, and Technology [Wayne D] Chair: Rachel Thimmig

8:20 AM ***Resisting the "white way" of Interpretation: Centering Crow Perspectives in the Examination of Current Interpretations of the Second Crow Agency (1875–1884).*** Victoria Bochniak (Wichita State University)
8:40 AM ***Carving Place: Pipestone, Indigenous Materiality, and Embodied Knowledge.*** Miranda C. Washinawatok (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin)
9:00 AM ***The Horse and Warrior in Lakota Culture.*** William Kurtz (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
9:20 AM ***Spiritual Foundations of Woodland Tradition Pottery Decorations.*** David W. Benn (Chattanooga TN)
9:40 AM ***J. N. Nicollet's 1838 Sojourn to the 'Sissiton Country:' Microhistory in Martin County, Minnesota.*** Paul Picha (Bismarck, North Dakota)
10:00 AM BREAK
10:20 AM ***Navigating Wisconsin's Dugout Canoe Landscapes.*** Sissel Schroeder (University of Wisconsin-Madison);Tamara Thomsen (Wisconsin Historical Society)
10:40 AM ***Cultivating Continuity: Rethinking Assimilation through Gendered Activities in Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Cabins.*** Rachel Thimmig (Brown University)
11:00 AM ***Exploratory Excavations at the Nisawakamig Copper Mining District on Isle Royale.*** Katherine Trotter (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

[14] Student Lunch Workshop [Perch] (by registration) Chair: Mary De La Garza and Lucas Howser

11:30 am–1:20 pm ***All You Want to Know about Archaeological Drone Use***

[15] Forum: SHPOS and THPOs: Histories and Perspectives [Wayne B] Chair: Eve A. Hargrave

1:20–3:20 pm Panel: Heather Gibb, Tieranny Keahna, Jeff Krutchen, Joseph Reed, David Williams

[16] Revisiting Oneota: An Early Look at New Research in Eastern Wisconsin [Wayne A] Chair: Richard W. Edwards IV, Sean P. Gleason, Mya Welch

1:20 PM ***Expanding Our Understanding: Continued Research into Oneota Lifeways.*** Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

1:40 PM ***Contextualizing Oneota Hunting Strategies with Stable Isotope Analysis of Deer Remains.*** William Balco (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Richard W. Edwards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Laurie Reitsema (University of Georgia), Bee Williams (Northern Illinois University)

2:00 PM ***An analysis of spindle whorls and textile production at Koshkonong Creek Village.*** Ian Auger (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

2:20 PM ***The Continuity of Stone: Investigating Oneota Lithic Use Patterns in a Large Feature Complex at the Koshkonong Creek Village.*** Jadon Thornton (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Avantika Tandon (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Dakota Galkowski (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Mya Welch (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

2:40 PM ***This Old Household: A Comparison of Oneota Structure-Associated Ceramic Assemblages at Koshkonong Creek Village.*** Catherine M. Lake (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Rowan L. Grider (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Mason Hansen (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Sean P. Gleason (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

3:00 PM BREAK

3:20 PM ***Down in the Pits: Disposal and Distribution of Faunal Remains at Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV).*** Angelina R.Collura (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Melissa A. Middleton (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Kathryn A. Fredrick (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

3:40 PM ***Late Precontact Structures on the Western Shores of Lake Winnebago and in Eastern Wisconsin Oneota Localities: Negative Space as Cultural Significance.*** Seth A. Schneider (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), William M. Balco (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

[17] Northern Plains and Upper Midwest Archaeology [Wayne D] Chair: Nolan Johnson

1:20 PM ***Thoughts on the Current State of Pedestrian Survey in North America.*** Gideon Ben-Tovah (Farmland Archaeological Services), Addison Kimmel (Wapsi Valley Archaeology, Inc), Elizabeth Wilk (Independent Researcher).

1:40 PM ***A Tree-Ring Analysis Confirms Radiocarbon Dating of an Eighteenth-Century Mast and Keel on Big Bay de Noc.*** Mark Madsen (IAAA, CAS, SSAS)

2:00 PM ***The Reports of the Destruction of 25DW1 Have Been Greatly Exaggerated.*** Nolan Johnson (Nebraska State Historical Society), MaKenzie Coufal (Nebraska State Historical Society), Laura Crawford (Nebraska State Historical Society)

2:20 PM ***Archaeology at Fort Ransom State Park: Testing of 32RM112.*** Charlie Peliska (KLJ), Lauren Miller (KLJ)

2:40 PM ***Surviving Cold Northern Plains Winters: Mandan and Hidatsa Winter Earthlodge Villages.*** J. Signe Snortland (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants), Kimball M. Banks (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants)

3:00 PM BREAK

3:20 PM ***The Other Side of the Bridge: Phase II Testing at 13JK48, a Late Woodland site at Maquoketa Caves State Park.*** Warren Davis (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

3:40 PM ***A Site Revisited: Phase I Survey results of the Archaeological Site 21CA0472.*** Jaelyn Stebbins (Minnesota Historical Society)

4:00 PM ***The Archeology of Courthouse and Jail Rocks: 12000 Years in the Making***. Nolan Johnson (Nebraska State Historical Society) & Brian Goodrich (Nebraska State Historical Society)

4:20 PM ***Conducting Collaborative Archeology, Environmental Restoration, Site Preservation, and Repatriation at the Belle Creek Site Complex***. Andrew Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato) & Ronald Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato).

[18] Intentional Programming for Effective Outreach [Perch] Chair: Elizabeth Reetz

3:00–5:00 pm By registration but space available, contact Elizabeth to reserve.

[19] History and Practice of Archaeology [Wayne B] Chair: Joe Artz

3:20 PM ***Moss-Bennett and Its Effect on Graduate Education at the University of Kansas (1974–1980).*** Joe Artz (Geoarchaeologist)

3:40 PM ***Aztalan Pérsis: Fall of Aztalan as a Cultural Artifact.*** Dominica Raven Greenlee

4:00 PM ***Patriarchy Persists in the Plains: Gender Inequities in Plains Anthropologist Publishing from 1954 to 2023.*** Phyllis Johnson (Michigan State University)

4:20 PM ***The Radical Difference Between STEM Science and Historical Sciences.*** Alice Kehoe (Retired)

Day 3-Saturday

[20] Current Research in Iowa Archaeology [Wayne A] Chair: Dan Higginbottom

8:20 AM ***Aerial Infrared Photography of Two Southeastern Iowa Sites Long Considered to be Fortifications.*** Ferrel Anderson (Iowa and Quad Cities Archaeological Societies)

8:40 AM ***Connected in Death: Frontier Cemeteries and the Nationalization of Funerary Practices in 19th Century Iowa.*** Samantha Murphy (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

9:00 AM ***Investigations at the Kirchner Log House (13CY85) Peterson, Iowa.*** Mark Anderson (Sanford Museum and Planetarium), Deann Haden (Sanford Museum and Planetarium)

9:20 AM ***13DK96: A "Good Gray" Late Woodland Site in Northwest Iowa.*** Pat Collison (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist), John Doershuk (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

9:40 AM ***IAS Business Meeting*** (Dan Higginbottom) ***& Tribute to Dale Henning.*** David Benn (Iowa Archeological Society)

10:00 AM BREAK

10:20 AM ***Signals of Seasonality: Site Use at the IFC Lost Creek Site (13LE914).*** Daniel M. Finn-Kandel (Wapsi Valley Archaeology, LLC), Nurit G. Finn (Wapsi Valley Archaeology, LLC)

10:40 AM ***Pilot Rock and its Petroglyphs.*** James McGrath-Seegmiller (Tallgrass Archaeology LLC), Adam Skibbe (University of Iowa), Chun Hang Chan (University of Iowa), Mark Anderson (Sanford Museum and Planetarium)

11:00 AM ***Implementing a Needs Assessment to Strategically Inform a Revision of the Iowa Archaeological Certification Program for Avocational Archaeologists.*** Elizabeth Reetz (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

11:20 AM ***Historical, Archaeological, and GPR Investigations at the Fairport Fisheries Biological Station (13MC219).*** Sandy Stevens

11:40 AM ***The Hartley Fort Enclosure in Northeastern Iowa.*** William Whittaker (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologists), Joseph Tiffany (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologists)

[21] Stewardship, Historic Preservation, and Public Engagement [Wayne B] Chair: Paige Bump

8:40 AM ***Reinstating Kansas Archeology Month!*** Paige Bump (Kansas Historical Society), Nikki Klarmann (Kansas Historical Society)

9:00 AM ***Once More Laid to Rest: Repatriation and Non-Native Communities.*** Brooke Morgan (Illinois State Museum)

9:20 AM ***From Shore to Sky: Engaging Communities in Cultural Resources Stewardship in Minnesota.*** Jennifer C. Rankin (Minnesota Historical Society), Travis J. Beacham (Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources), Kaelyn Olson (Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources), Kat Rocheford (Minnesota Historical Society)

9:40 AM ***Revisiting FAI-270 Project Collections Fifty Years Later.*** Hannah Rucinski (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Tamira Brennan (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Mary Hynes (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation

A nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization founded in 1973

UMVARF, founded in 1973, is a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization of professional archaeologists dedicated to the acquisition and preservation of archaeological collections. In addition to its own extensive collections, it curates those of Western Illinois University, mostly from west central Illinois, as well as important assemblages from the American Bottom and the Illiniwek site in northeastern Missouri, which are available for research by qualified scholars. UMVARF accepts no public funds but does accept private donations of cash, collections, and books.

For anyone interested in sharing the excitement of Iowa's archaeological past.

IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Since 1951

Purpose of the Society

- To unite those interested in the archaeology of Iowa.
- To foster cooperation among professional and amateur archaeologists.
- To promote the study, investigation, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic remains in Iowa.
- To provide for the dissemination of knowledge and research in archaeology and related disciplines.
- To encourage the recording and preservation of sites and artifacts.
- To develop a constructive attitude toward these cultural resources through education and public involvement.

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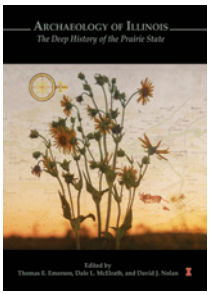
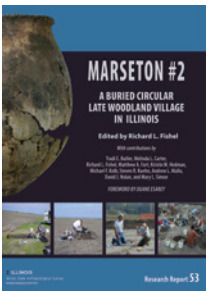
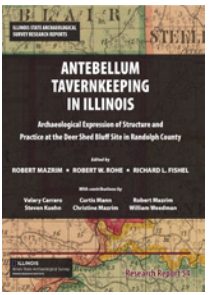






COMING SOON!

Spring 2026

Research Report No. 55 Mounds North of Cahokia: Sixty Years of Archaeology at the Mitchell Site

[1] Papers in Honor of Lance Foster

Lara Noldner (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

This session is in honor of Lance Foster, who left us far too soon early this year. Lance's presence and contributions to the world were immense as he effected change and brought awareness to the importance of cultural heritage preservation wherever he was in his numerous roles as Iowa Tribe representative, artist, writer, archaeologist, and educator. Anyone who worked with him gained better understanding and perspective, and we honor his legacy by gathering and sharing the work and research done in partnership with Lance. One particular area of Lance's interest to be addressed is the long-standing and oversimplified assumption that the ceramic style archaeologists call "Oneota" is automatically a marker for Chiwere (or Chiwere and some Dhegihan) Siouan speakers. Cultural preservation oriented, not just research-based, collaborations will also be presented, and time will be alotted for all attendees to just say a few words and share memories as they wish.

[6] Late Precontact Period in the Lower Ohio River Valley

Patrick Trader (Gray & Pape, Inc.)

The Lower Ohio River Valley was the setting for both extensive and intensive occupation during the Late Woodland (AD 700–1200) and Mississippian (AD 1200–1700) periods. The predominant archaeological phase recognized in this region for the Late Woodland period is the Yankeetown phase, while both Angel and Caborn-Welborn phases are known for the subsequent Mississippian period. Using new and existing data, the authors of the papers in this symposium will examine chipped-stone and pottery assemblages, archaeobotanical collections, and architectural remains to explore connections between the earlier Yankeetown and the later Angel phases, as well as between the Angel (AD 1000–1450) and Caborn-Welborn (AD 1400-1700) phase occupations. Connections between later Mississippian occupations in the Lower Ohio River Valley and sites in the Trans-Mississippi west also will be examined.

[7] GRSLE Archaeology 2025: Expanding Contextual Archaeology from Wilderness to Foothills in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, NW Wyoming

Lawrence Todd (GRSLE, Inc.)

When the Greybull River Sustainable Landscape Ecology (GRSLE) Project began systematic fieldwork in the Absaroka Mountains in 2002, the Washakie Wilderness had only a single prehistoric site recorded. Over two decades later, through consistent, cumulative artifact-based documentation of more than 5000 hectares and over a quarter million data points, we have demonstrated that high-elevation landscapes were neither empty nor marginal, but central to long-term human use. This "little big data" approach—slowly built, context-rich, and systematically recorded—has created one of the most comprehensive regional datasets in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem if not in the entire Plains. Yet, our results also highlight a paradox: the mountains are no longer "blank" but instead densely populated on the archaeological map, while the surrounding lower elevations remain analytically underdeveloped. Methodological differences between artifact-based documentation and other more common site-based treatment of surface archaeology do not allow meaningful comparison. In 2025, GRSLE initiated new survey and inventory projects extending into these "analytical blank spots," applying our established methods to create

directly comparable datasets. This symposium presents initial findings from 2025, exploring how filling in blank spots reshapes our understanding of regional land use, mobility, and long-term human ecologies.

[8] Forum: Toward Ethical Representation: A Forum on the Proposed PAS Sensitive Image Policy

Carlton Shield Chief Gover (Plains Anthropological Society), Tyrel Iron Eyes (Standingrock.org), Andrew Clark (Plains Anthropological Society)

The Plains Anthropological Society (PAS) invites members to an open forum on the Society's proposed Sensitive Image Policy. This policy outlines ethical standards for the use, publication, and presentation of sensitive images, including those depicting human remains, funerary objects, sacred items, and objects of cultural patrimony. Aligned with NAGPRA and similar initiatives by peer organizations, the policy emphasizes respect for Tribal sovereignty, the need for prior written consent from affiliated Tribal Nations, and guidance on alternative representations such as line drawings. The forum will present the policy's goals and procedures, provide context for its development, and invite feedback from attendees. This is an opportunity to ensure the policy reflects the values of the Society and supports responsible, respectful scholarship across the Great Plains. We welcome your participation in shaping this important initiative.

[10] Workshop: Navigating NAGPRA: Archaeologists' Roles in Stewardship and Return

Jessica Yann (Michigan State University) and Nikki Klarmann (Kansas Historical Society)

This workshop provides an introduction to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implications for archaeology. Many people still have very basic questions regarding how archaeologists engage with NAGPRA on a day-to-day basis, particularly surrounding the updated regulations that went into effect in 2024. We hope to demystify the process using real world examples and case studies to highlight how these regulations play out in the field, and to emphasize the positive impact working with Tribal Nations can have on our own work.

[14] Student Workshop: All You Want to Know about Archaeological Drone Use

Mary De La Garza (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) and Lucas Howser (University of Iowa Department of Anthropology)

Hear from archaeologists with drone expertise on all aspects of using this exciting technology including logistics of flight planning; compliance issues (institutional, federal, state, and local); using various cameras (thermal, high resolution photogrammetry, lidar); and see examples of data collection and processing. Several drones and various support equipment will be available for hands-on inspection!

[15] Forum: SHPOS and THPOs: Histories and Perspectives

Eve A. Hargrave (University of Illinois), Heather Gibb (State Historic Preservation Office-Iowa), Tieranny Keahna (THPO, Meskwaki Nation, Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa), Jeff Krutchen (Illinois Historic Preservation Office), Joseph Reed (THPO Pawnee Nation), David Williams (State Archaeologist, Nebraska State Historical Society)

State Historic Preservation Offices and the Tribal Historic Preservation Offices have unique histories and roles within federal, state, and tribal contexts. This panel brings together representatives who perform the role of SHPO Officers/State Archaeologists and THPO Officers across the Midwest and Plains regions. The purpose is to present the roles and responsibilities of each office and discuss how their goals overlap, leading to collaborative efforts towards site preservation. As part of this panel, this experienced group of SHPOs and THPOs will also provide their individual perspectives on what changes they have seen in archaeology over the past several decades and how they envision the future of collaborative archaeology moving forward. The panel is particularly targeted towards students and young professionals who are in the early stages of their career.

[16] Revisiting Oneota: An Early Look at New Research in Eastern Wisconsin

Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Sean P. Gleason (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Mya Welch (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Since 1998, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee has been a hub of Oneota research in Wisconsin. That work continues, and the papers in this session provide some of the preliminary results of the newest research by UWM and its partners. Many of the session authors focus on the 2025 field school excavations at Koshkonong Creek Village, but other papers revisit older collections or are based on recent fieldwork in the Middle Fox. Overall, the papers revisit our understanding of Oneota lifeways in eastern Wisconsin and examine landscape use, architectural and ceramic styles, hunting strategies, and more.

[18] Workshop: Intentional Programming for Effective Outreach

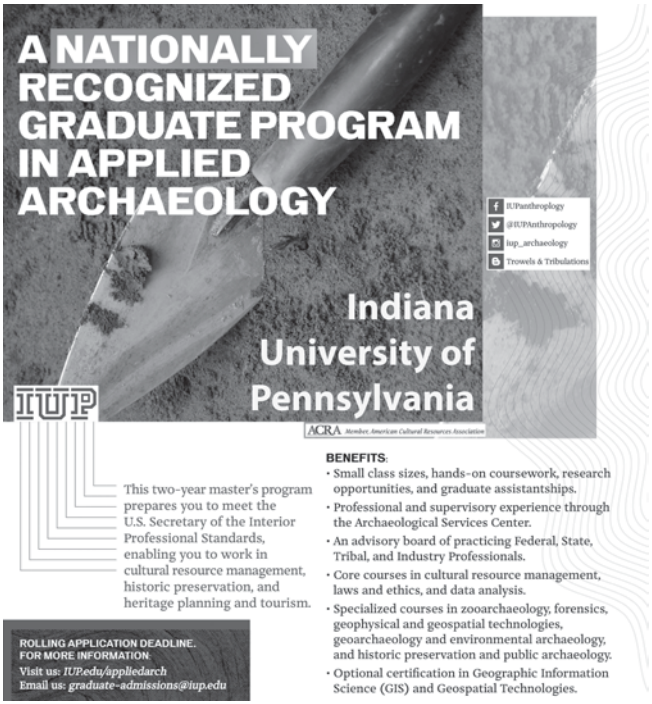
Elizabeth Reetz (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)

When it comes to engaging the public, archaeologists don't know what they don't know -- until they realize it after the fact! In this 2-hour interactive workshop, you'll learn the basics of planning and implementing public outreach events to help increase the your impact and effectiveness. Guided by the recently published A Practitioner's Guide to Public Archaeology: Intentional Programming for Effective Outreach (2024), this practicum will cover audiences, goals and outcomes, accessibility, logistics, and assessment. Many of these fundamentals can also be applied to interpretive media. As the 30+ contributors to this book can attest, archaeologists are not taught this stuff in school and rarely learn it formally on the job! Whether you're a student, new to public outreach, or a seasoned professional you will learn something new.

[20] Current Research in Iowa Archaeology

Dan Higginbottom (Iowa Archeological Society)

Iowa straddles the boundary between the Plains and the Eastern Woodlands, and includes everything from bison processing sites in the west to Oneota villages in the Mississippi valley to historic Native American and European sites. These papers reflect the diversity of current research in Iowa Archaeology.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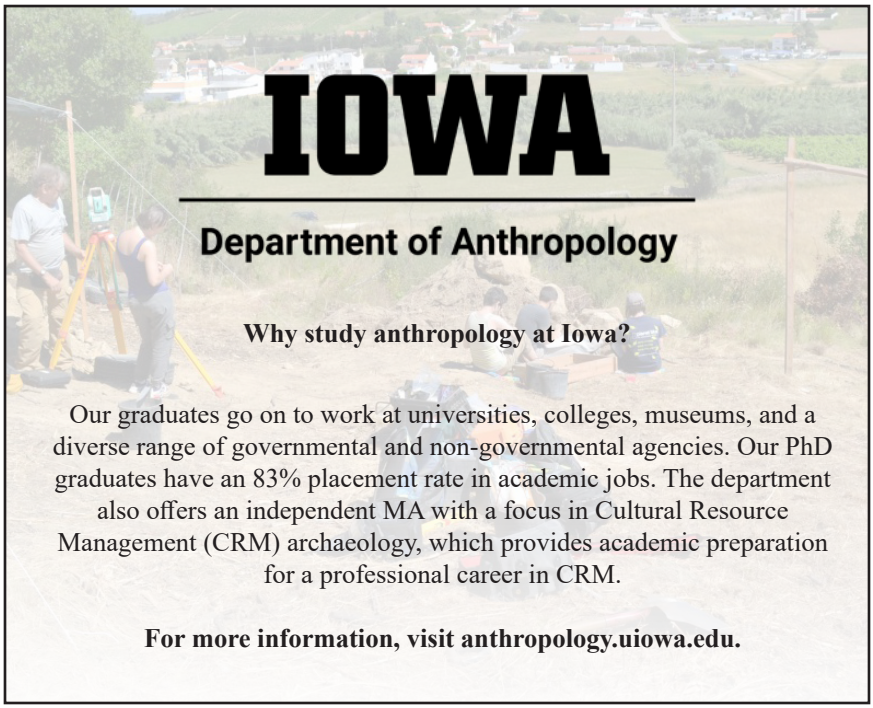
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Presentation Abstracts

Adair, Mary (University of Kansas, retired). **[11]** ***Evaluating the Economic Importance of Maize during the Central Plains Tradition*** [Paper Presentation]. Significant regional differences exist in the timing of maize adoption and intensification, influenced partly by political complexities, population densities, climate, and existing farming strategies. Terms used to describe the importance of crops, especially maize, to Central Plains farmers include low-level food production, multicropping, and intensive maize agriculture. Each term can be defined, but the economic value of farming is most often based on either the amount present in an archaeobotanical assemblage or, when available, isotope values. Both measures have limitations in reconstructing the significance of maize use on the Plains. Here, I focus on Nebraska phase botanical remains to suggest an alternative way to measure and compare the amount of maize to other domesticates, while briefly discussing the complexities of interpreting regional isotope values. The less well-known social structure of individual households and the relationships among contemporaneous households may also have influenced what we see in the archaeobotanical record.

Adkins, Lillian (Minnesota State University Moorhead). **[9]** ***Assault and Acro-battery: How the Circus Highlighted Railroad Injustices*** [Poster Presentation]. The American circus became one of the most beloved spectacles of the Gilded Age, traveling the country on the newly built railroads, which were the symbol of progress. But the same rails that carried wonder and excitement also shaped the fate of towns across America. Winnipeg Junction, Minnesota, was one such place. Founded along the Great Northern Railway, it was an example of the intersection of progress and spectacle. In 1894, during a railroad strike, The Boston Globe reported a sensational story: a circus train stranded at Winnipeg Junction. What seemed like a comical incident actually revealed deeper struggles over labor, monopoly, and small-town survival. When the railroad later moved its line just one mile north, Winnipeg Junction was left to die, exposing the power to erase a community. This poster examines how a single newspaper story illuminates the everyday consequences of the Gilded Age's pursuit of progress.

Allgeier, Seth M. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) & Mary R. Hynes (Illinois State Archaeological Survey). **[5]** ***Reprocessing and Digitizing the ISAS-IDOT Archive*** [Poster Presentation]. The documentary record is critical in understanding an archaeological site and the curation of its associated material collections. The Illinois State Archaeological Survey's (ISAS) documents for associated Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) projects comprises approximately 1300 linear feet. The physical and digital documents are organized in varying degrees of completeness, stored in several different locations, and tracked across multiple legacy flat-file databases. As curation staff began stabilization on the material collections, requests for supporting documents became a time-consuming task. It was apparent that reprocessing the document archive was necessary. This process includes reorganizing, rehousing, and digitizing the collection and utilizing a relational database to create item-level inventories. This project prioritizes access, discoverability, and preservation of archival documentation for use by current and future researchers and descendant communities. This poster will illustrate the procedures developed for this project and how the products are being used by ISAS staff.

Anderson, Ferrel (Quad Cities Archaeological Society). **[11]** ***Recent Find of a Complicated Stamped Swift Creek Santa Rosa Tetrapodal Vessel in the Mississippi River Valley in Northwestern Illinois*** [Paper Presentation]. The basal portion of the subject tetrapodal vessel was found on a Middle Woodland village site in a badger kick pile along with a large amount of fire cracked rock and one Havana ceramic series rim sherd. The vessel is composed of black paste and limestone temper and features a body decoration of stamped festoons of ridges and valleys that are similar to decorations found on some vessels from the Kolomoki site in southwest Georgia. Petrographic analysis indicates that

the vessel was fabricated at the Mann Site in southwest Indiana on the Ohio River or at the Tunacunnhee site in extreme northern Georgia. The vessel is compared to other complicated and simple stamped tetrapodal vessels found in the Midwest, and interpretation of this amazing find in relation to the Hopewell Interaction Sphere, pilgrimages and the demise of the Hopewell Culture in presented.

Anderson, Ferrel (Iowa and Quad Cities Archaeological Societies). **[20]** ***Aerial Infrared Photography of Two Southeastern Iowa Sites Long Considered to be Fortifications*** [Paper Presentation]. Two southeastern Iowa archaeological sites long considered to be fortifications were photographed from the air with aerial infrared color film. One site, the Toolsboro site, was first described in1841as an octagonal "fortification" earthwork enclosing 21 acres with two gates: one to the west opening to a spring and the other to the east opening to the Mississippi River bluff edge and a large group of large Hopewellian burial mounds. A large Oneota culture village site occupies the earthwork. The second site, the Gast Farm Site, hosts a rectangular configuration of light soil lines oriented along the cardinal directions. The photographs confirm the configuration of the Toolesboro earthwork and provide insight to its internal configuration and pose new questions. Those of the Gast Farm site appear to confirm an earthwork, later dispelled by remote sensing by the University of Iowa, and show two distinct circular village middens to the west and north of the "earthwork."

Anderson, Katie (South Dakota Archaeological Research Center) & Camilla Crosby (South Dakota Archaeological Research Center). **[5]** ***Livin' On The River: A Brief Look At The Smiley-Evans Site (39BU0002)*** [Poster Presentation]. The current archaeological record of the Black Hills demonstrates that people have populated the area for thousands of years. Artifact assemblages suggest populations were highly nomadic, subsisting on bison hunting and plant gathering. Few sites have yielded evidence to suggest longer, more permanent settlements, representative of a village-like habitation. There are outliers in the Black Hills Region, such as 39BU0002, the "Smiley-Evans Site," that exhibit similar characteristics to the more well-researched Plains Village (PV) sites along and east of the Missouri River. This site, first excavated over 40 years ago, has yet to be fully analyzed. Previous research at 39BU0002 has revealed a fortification ditch, post molds, and a large array of artifacts. Radiocarbon dates generated a mean age of AD 1077, corresponding to the Initial Middle Missouri PV variant. Reviewing these datasets is essential for completing further research to expand the knowledge of Black Hills archaeology.

Anderson, Mark (Sanford Museum and Planetarium) & Deann Haden (Sanford Museum and Planetarium). **[20]** ***Investigations at the Kirchner Log House (13CY85) Peterson, Iowa.*** [Paper Presentation]. During the summer of 2024, excavations were conducted at the historic Kirchner Log House located in Peterson, Iowa. Built in 1867 and occupied until 1881, the log house served the family well during its 14 years as a residence. After the new house was built, the log house continued to be used for storage and was listed in 1993 to the National Register of Historic Places. The 2024 excavations were followed by restoration work on the house, which should ensure its presence into the future. The Kirchner family was originally from upstate New York and arrived at Peterson in 1856 and are a prominent family in northwest Iowa. This presentation will discuss the log house excavations and brief review of the Kirchner family.

Anton, Alexander (South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center). **[12]** ***Assessing Methods for Generating Locally Stored Countywide LiDAR Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) Quickly: The Efficient Creation of Elevation-based Archaeological Background Data*** [Paper Presentation]. High-resolution LiDAR DEMs and hillshades are a useful resource in identifying archaeological features or landforms with substantial archaeological potential (e.g. indigenous burial mounds, remains of the walls of historic Euro-American forts, or stream terraces). Pre-processed LiDAR DEMs (TIFFs) are now available through the USGS's LiDAR Explorer, as well as through state government websites, that

have the potential to provide complete high-resolution DEM coverage of many U.S. counties. However, organizations that provide archaeological services sometimes do not use publicly available LiDAR data during cultural resources reviews because of inefficiencies in converting the available data into an interpretable format. Through building a statewide set of countywide 1m-resolution DEMs and hillshades, staff at the Archaeological Research Center implemented various Python packages to generate large LiDAR-based datasets rapidly and also demonstrated the potential of standard alternative DEM generation methods.

Artz, Joe (Retired Geoarchaeologist). **[19]** ***Moss-Bennett and Its Effect on Graduate Education at the University of Kansas (1974–1980)*** [Paper Presentation]. The 1974 Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (aka Moss-Bennett) required that archaeological investigations be conducted for all federal undertakings. At the time dozens of reservoirs were planned or under construction in Kansas, but the state had only four archaeologists qualified to undertake such work. Two of them -- Thomas A. Witty (Kansas State Historical Society) and Alfred E. Johnson (University of Kansas) -- responded by securing contracts for archaeological investigations at ca. 20 reservoirs in eastern Kansas. This paper focuses on KU's investigations at the El Dorado Reservoir in the southern Flint Hills. From 1976–1980, Johnson's graduate students were in charge of fieldwork, lab analysis, and report writing. For many of them, experience gained on the project led to successful careers, careers that began just as the 1976 National Historic Preservation Act kicked in, allowing them to continue their journeys of discovery and self-discovery into the twenty-first century.

Auger, Ian (University of Wisconsin-Madison). **[16]** ***An Analysis of Spindle Whorls and Textile Production at Koshkonong Creek Village*** [Paper Presentation]. Textiles are extremely important in human expression and require time and effort to produce. Most textiles require someone to turn fiber into usable thread. Spindle whorls are one way to turn raw fiber into threads to make various textile items. Archaeologically, spindle whorls are found throughout the upper Midwest, but little research has been dedicated to these artifacts. So, there is a large gap in our knowledge of the precontact textile industry. New excavations at the Koshkonong Creek Village have recovered an additional spindle whorl. This paper details the results of the preliminary investigation into whorl usage in the area to further understand spindle whorls and their place in the textile production in the Lake Koshkonong locality.

Balco, William (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Richard W. Edwards (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Laurie Reitsema (University of Georgia), and Bee Williams (Northern Illinois University). **[16]** ***Contextualizing Oneota Hunting Strategies with Stable Isotope Analysis of Deer Remains*** [Paper Presentation]. Deer remains (*Odocoileus virginianus*) recovered from the Koshkonong Creek Village (ca. CE 1100–1450), an Oneota site located in southeast Wisconsin, were subjected to AMS dating and isotopic analysis (δ13C and δ15N) to contextualize hunting strategies at the site. The δ13C from bone collagen indicate that the sampled deer had not consumed any maize or other C4-pathway plants. Given that previous studies have demonstrated the centrality of maize in the diet at KCV, these results were unexpected. This paper couches the sampled deer assemblage with previously collected canid isotope, faunal, floral, and lithic data from several Oneota sites in the Koshkonong Locality, to better contextualize hunting strategies employed by the Oneota-site residents who inhabited the Koshkonong Locality.

Baltus, Melissa (University of Toledo), Sarah Baires (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), B. Jacob Skousen (Illinois State Archaeological Survey). **[5]** ***Neighborhoods at Cahokia's Eastern Margins*** [Poster Presentation]. Geophysical survey and test excavations at the Kreitner Elementary School property on the eastern margins of Cahokia have revealed basal remnants of Mississippian features despite heavy modern disturbance. This poster describes the identified magnetic anomalies and their statistically determined potential temporal affiliation, along with the results of excavations during the 2024 and 2025 field

season. Our work at this edge of Cahokia explores the relationship between this particular neighborhood and the nearby sites and features of the city and the local landscape, contextualized within our understanding of broader Cahokian history.

Bamforth, Douglas (University of Colorado Boulder), Kristen Carlson (Augustana University). **[1]** ***Ceramic Style, Ethnic Groups, Central Plains "Oneota", and Pawnee Ethnogenesis*** [Paper Presentation]. Oneota pottery appeared on the central Plains after 1250 as imported vessels in Central Plains Tradition sites, as locally-produced vessels in the Ponca creek sites, and as vessels in purely Oneota sites. Ponca creek potters also mixed Oneota ceramic iconography and CPt styles on vessels. CPt communities who imported or made Oneota vessels show evidence of social differences from midwestern Oneota communities, including collective burial and Plains style houses instead of Oneota-style long-houses. These patterns suggest that the style of ceramic decoration that archaeologists label "Oneota" may also mark the spread of beliefs or ideas among a variety of different ethnic groups. We summarize these patterns here and show how them map on geographically to important aspects of the development of the Pawnee nation to help to think about the processes of ethnogenesis that led from what we call "Central Plains tradition" to Pawnee.

Banks, Evan (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). **[5]** ***Changes Throughout Time: Shifts in Collection Methodologies at Woodpecker Cave and How General Collection Criteria Help with Site Analysis*** [Poster Presentation]. Looking at changes in collection methodology at Woodpecker Cave and comparing practices from the earlier Caldwell investigation in 1956 to that of Enloe's in the 2010s. Looking at site reports and data from each excavation's collections the aim is to examine potential biases in the collection methods and criteria, and how the later updated method provides significantly more useful and accurate data. Examining Caldwell's focus on tools and diagnostic artifacts, and lack of focus on other categories such as faunal or shell analysis and how this affects our site interpretations. Finally, comparing methodologies and site interpretation from Caldwell to later excavations conducted by James Enloe in the 2010s.

Banks, Jennifer (NSHS) & Annie Davis (NSHS). **[5]** ***Understanding the mysteries of the Nebraska Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (NCRGIS)*** [Poster Presentation]. This poster explores issues surrounding site documentation and site boundary communication within the Nebraska Cultural Resources Geographic Information system from the point of view of an archeologist and a GIS specialist. The NCRGIS was initially conceptualized as a planning tool to be used prior to carrying out cultural resource investigations in Nebraska. Until the early 2000s, records of sites and surveys from Nebraska were maintained using paper files, maps, and reports. The original goals for the creation of the NCRGIS were to create a tool for archeologists with useful and accurate site and survey layers as well as one that ensured easy maintenance of archeological data. Now, twenty-five years later, we explore issues related to the digitization and symbolism of that early site data and provide some solutions to redrawing arbitrary site boundaries and communicating site information to outside archeologists and stakeholders.

Banowsky, Anna (University of California, Santa Barbara). **[2]** ***Navigating Funding: Potential Alternatives for Funding Archaeological and Historical Projects*** [Paper Presentation]. This past year, we've seen a decline in available funds for conducting archaeological, archival, and historical research. Federal and state grants are being cut, leaving professionals in a tough place. How can research continue without these traditional sources of funding? In this paper, I discuss the ways in which archaeologists can draw on practices from other fields, both inside and outside of the academy, to preserve artifacts and sites in the face of these challenging times. Considering advances in community engaged archaeology, I propose the use of public-facing programs to gain support for our discipline from those working outside of it, focusing on successful projects in the Midwest which have drawn considerable attention in the past several years.

Beck, Margaret (University of Iowa). **[5]** ***Pigments in the Northeastern Plains: Mill Creek Red Slips*** [Poster Presentation]. Along the Big Sioux river in northwest Iowa, potters around AD 1100 made red-slipped ceramics similar to Mississippian red ware. Here I describe geologic pigment samples from northwest Iowa and northeast Nebraska, using mineralogy (assessed by x-ray diffraction and Raman spectroscopy) to compare them to Mill Creek Red slips. Exposures of the Cretaceous Dakota and Carlile Shale formations in the study area include iron mineral concretions suitable for red slips. Of particular interest are Carlile Shale and Mill Creek Red samples that include jarosite, a secondary sulfate mineral from the oxidation of iron sulfide minerals such as pyrite and marcasite. Iron sulfide oxidation is an exothermic reaction, producing the heat and steam historically observed at sites such as the Ionia "Volcano" in northeast Nebraska. Pigment from sites of active iron sulfide oxidation may have been seen as unusual or sacred and therefore especially appropriate for ritual ceramics.

Bement, Leland (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Dan Malkinson (Haifa University), Guy Bar-Oz (Haifa University), Dani Nadel (Haifa University). **[11]** ***The Silent Testimony of Communal Game Traps*** [Paper Presentation]. A recently completed comparison of North American pounds, jumps, and arroyos with the extensive stone constructs known as Desert Kites in southwest and central Asia has revealed new cross-cultural parallels in the development and function of communal game traps. Similarities in landscapes, building materials, animal behavior, and technology resulted in the construction and function of similar trap systems replete with stone cairns, drive lanes, and kill structures. Adding in the dimension provided by oral history, ethnographic analogy, and eye-witness accounts on both continents led us to propose that these hunting systems created an architectural landscape of fear for the prey, with people as the catalyst. By instilling an ever-increasing level of anxiety and fear in the prey, the animals were progressively maneuvered to their doom. Without people, the cairns, walls, and enclosures were little more than dormant landscape features. People, through rituals, refurbishing, and proximity, brought the landscape to life.

Bender, Katharine (Wichita State University). **[9]** ***Preliminary Analysis of Exotics at Etzanoa (14CO3)*** [Poster Presentation]. This research presents geochemical analysis of exotic artifacts from Etzanoa (14CO3), a key settlement within the Great Bend Aspect. 27 specimens identified as possible exotics were analyzed using portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) spectroscopy. Calibration detected elemental signatures central to provenance assessment. Results confirm the presence of obsidian and epidote, while turquoise identifications remain tentative due to small sample size and compositional overlap with analogous minerals. Metallic artifacts required further analysis due to inconclusive profiles. Comparison with regional geochemical datasets indicates potential affiliations with Southwest quarry zones but does not permit definitive sourcing. Although pXRF's limitations prevented definitive sourcing, elemental signatures indicate overlaps with known quarry regions, highlighting the importance of trade in shaping Wichita sociopolitical structures, status display, and interregional alliances. These findings support Etzanoa's participation in long-distance exchange networks and support models of Plains–Southwest interaction, emphasizing the integration of non-local materials into sociopolitical and ritual economies.

Benn, David W. (Chattanooga, TN). **[13]** ***Spiritual Foundations of Woodland Tradition Pottery Decorations*** [Paper Presentation]. Pottery vessels were one of the principal tools of food production and ritual activities Native Americans employed to relate to the spirit-beings of Nature. This paper traces metaphorical relationships in the form of pottery cosmograms between spirit-beings and women pottery makers of the Woodland Tradition in the upper Midwest. Whole pottery vessels were spirit-beings composed of cosmograms for vessel forms, surface finishes, tempers, and decorative symbolism—all shaped and decorated to conform to the orderly structure of the cosmos and its spiritual energies. Theoretically, if not manufactured and decorated in the appropriate manner, a vessel-being could not function successfully as a producer of nutrition to nourish human life. Examples

of decorative cosmograms representing four essential truths of human existence are displayed: the layered cosmos, water as the wellspring of life, the wind and breath as the spark of life, and gender roles (females, males) as the division of labor and reciprocity.

Ben-Tovah, Gideon (Farmland Archaeological Services), Gideon Ben-Tovah (Farmland Archaeological Services), Addison Kimmel (Wapsi Valley Archaeology, Inc), and Elizabeth Wilk (Independent Researcher). **[17]** ***Thoughts on the Current State of Pedestrian Survey in North America*** [Paper Presentation]. The reliability of data obtained through field walking (pedestrian survey) has long been regarded by archaeologists as challenging due to sample bias and related interpretative issues. With this consideration, five key factors have been identified that may influence the detection of physical evidence from past human activity: ground surface visibility and preparation, survey intensity, surveyor expertise, artifact conspicuousness, and site definition (Cherry 1983, Schiffer et al. 1978, Boismier 1991). This presentation draws upon fieldwork conducted in the Midwest and Southeastern United States to examine these factors and recommend strategies for optimizing survey outcomes.

Bethke, Brandi (University of Oklahoma), Sarah Trabert (University of Oklahoma). **[5]** ***Allotments as Resistance: Documenting Wichita Allotted Lands in Oklahoma*** [Poster Presentation]. In 1887, the U.S. Congress passed the General Allotment Act, aiming to break up tribal communities by replacing communally owned land with individual allotments. For the Wichita, Caddo, and Delaware Nations in Oklahoma, this policy resulted in the loss of 80% of their shared reservation lands. Despite these assimilation efforts, the Wichita people resisted—continuing to build grass houses and arbors, living in multi-family groups, and maintaining dance grounds and gathering spaces on their allotments. These places were, and continue to be, significant to the community and are critical for understanding how Indigenous people circumvented federal policies to continue gathering, practicing ceremonies, and preserving culture. Since 2020, we have worked with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes to develop minimally invasive research methods to document their allotment histories. This poster presents the results of that research. We invite others researching allotments to connect with us to plan future collaborative conference sessions.

Bevitt, C. Tod (Buried Past Consulting, LLC), Wendi M. Bevitt (Buried Past Consulting, LLC). **[4]** ***In Search of the Early Homestead: The 2024 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) Testing at Site 14BO14 on the Skinner Homestead Property.*** [Paper Presentation]. Intact evidence of early homestead occupations on long-occupied farmsteads is often difficult to discover considering the length of occupation, periodic improvements, and the accumulation of decades of daily activities leaving researchers with mixed results. The Skinner farmstead, a sizable acreage donated in 2014 to the State of Kansas and managed currently by staff from nearby Crawford State Park, includes what appeared to be an early cabin structure modified for use in later years. Archival research indicates early settlement of the acreage in the 1860s, around the period of Kansas statehood. The 2024 KATP included efforts to identify evidence of this early historic component in the midst of a farm that was occupied for over 160 years with surprising results.

Bieraugle, Megan (University of Alberta). **[2]** ***Ageing dogs and wolves using x-ray micro-computed tomography (µ-CT): an application to canid remains from the Junction Site, Alberta, Canada*** [Paper Presentation]. Methods for studying archaeological canid remains, particularly where age is concerned, are limited. Reliable estimations of age at death could provide insights into the long and complex relationships people had with canids, including how they vary geographically, temporally, and by species. This study uses X-ray micro-computed tomography (µ-CT) to examine mandibular 1st molar root cross-sections for age estimation, demonstrating that %C, visualized using µ-CT techniques is an effective tool for determining the age at death for dogs and wolves (combined as a single group), with an error margin of 1.65 years. The method is then applied to archaeological canids from the Junction site (DkPi-2) in Alberta, Canada. These techniques indicate that canids of all ages

were present at the site, including juvenile/young adult, prime-age adults, and senescent individuals. Explaining this pattern is challenging, but it likely involved a combination of natural deaths, culling, predation, and also some wolf-human conflict.

Bochniak, Victoria (Wichita State University). **[13]** ***Resisting the "white way" of Interpretation: Centering Crow Perspectives in the Examination of Current Interpretations of the Second Crow Agency (1875–1884)*** [Paper Presentation]. During the early reservation period, the US government established successive reservation headquarters for the Crow Tribe (Apsáalooke) of present-day Montana, in part to attempt to assimilate Crow people into European American culture. The site of the Second Crow Agency (1875–1884) has been interpreted archaeologically as an example of Crow people transitioning from "traditional" to European American culture and lifestyle. The presence of artifacts like glass scrapers and Crow items usually found in Medicine Bundles located in the dump area contribute to the evidence many archaeologists and local scholars use to characterize the site as "transitional". Crow perspectives, however, collected through ethnographic research and documentary records, demonstrate how damaging the use of transition is for understanding Crow history and contemporary culture and values. This paper challenges the transition interpretation and calls for a more accurate representation of the history of this site through centering of the Crow people and culture.

Boles, Steven (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) & Robert G. McCullough (Illinois State Archaeological Survey). **[12]** ***Long Known – But Little Known: Geophysical Surveys of the Ware and Linn-Heilig Mississippian Towns in Southern Illinois*** [Paper Presentation]. The eastern edge of the Ozark Plateau in southern Illinois is the source area for Kaolin and Mill Creek chert. These cherts were valued for the manufacture of large bifaces, such as hoes, hypertrophic tools, and high-status symbolic weaponry that were traded across the Midwest. At least three Mississippian towns are situated near the quarries for these important lithic resources. We present an overview and history of these important sites along with the results of recent magnetometry surveys at the Ware and Linn-Heilig sites in Union County, Illinois. Based on these surveys, preliminary assessments of community structure indicate that the two sites were examples of Late Mississippian fortified towns with complicated settlement histories. Limited data from previous surface collections and recently recorded private collections provide additional insights into life at these quarry-related sites.

Brown, Andrew (Minnesota State University, Mankato) & Ronald Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato). **[17]** ***Conducting Collaborative Archeology, Environmental Restoration, Site Preservation, and Repatriation at the Belle Creek Site Complex*** [Paper Presentation].The Belle Creek site complex consists of seven individual sites on over 150 acres above the Cannon River in Goodhue County, Minnesota. Over the last six years, archeologists at Minnesota State University, Mankato and the Prairie Island Indian Community Tribal Historic Preservation Office have been conducting research at the site which is undoubtedly one of the most intact village and burial complexes in the state of Minnesota. During this time, we have worked side-by-side to conduct archeological and geophysical investigations. We are now in the process of landscape restoration and the repatriation of Dakota relatives to the grounds we have had the honor of helping to build at the Belle Creek site. Details of the archeological work conducted in 2025 will be presented, as well as an overview of the restoration, preservation and repatriation efforts.

Bump, Paige (Kansas Historical Society) & Nikki Klarmann (Kansas Historical Society). **[21]** ***Reinstating Kansas Archeology Month!*** [Paper Presentation]. In April 2025, the Kansas Historical Society celebrated Kansas Archaeology Month after a 15-year hiatus. In April 1993, the Kansas Governor signed a Proclamation to commemorate Kansas Archaeology Week. Randy Thies, an archeologist for the Kansas Historical Society, created a poster to honor the proclamation. These annual posters invited the public to celebrate the joy of archaeological discovery and to preserve archaeological heritage. In 2003, the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas shifted to a month-long celebration which continued annually

until 2010. The recent revival of archaeology month stemmed from our hopes to, like our predecessors, invite the public to join us in celebrating archeology and in preserving Kansas' cultural heritage. After a new Proclamation was signed in 2025, the Kansas Historical Society hosted presentations across the state. In this presentation we will discuss the revival of Kansas Archaeology Month, including our successes, struggles, and future plans.

Burnett, Paul (SWCA Environmental Consultants), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE, Inc.), and Kristin Barker (Beyond Yellowstone). **[7]** ***Modeling Archaeological Landscapes and Ungulates in the Absaroka Range Wyoming*** [Poster Presentation]. We model probability surfaces for archaeological landscapes and four ungulate taxa across the Absaroka Range, Wyoming: elk, bighorn sheep, deer, and pronghorn. Models are trained on vetted site locations and species occurrence records using an array of environmental predictors. Performance is evaluated with cross validation, and we compare spatial correspondence between each ungulate surface and the archaeological surface. Patterns show that some species align strongly with archaeological probability, while others align weakly or not at all. In the context of ethnographic accounts, these models help frame land use by identifying where archaeological potential coincides with ungulate use and where it does not. This research advances understanding of past montane occupation as it relates to ungulate procurement.

Busch, Sarah (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Jasmyne Fisher (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Andrew Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato), and Ronald Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato). **[9]** ***Continuing the Use of Photogrammetric Documentation at the Belle Creek Site*** [Poster Presentation]. Photogrammetry has become an increasingly important recordation technique at the Belle Creek site complex. For several years, the field school conducted by Minnesota State University, Mankato has investigated what is thought to be an intact and unplowed village (21GD0072) containing an unknown number of occupations from roughly 900 CE to 1400 CE. Multiple overlapping features within the village area make sorting out the chronology of the occupations, and subsequently the interpretation of the site, a considerable challenge. In 2024, photogrammetry was used to document a 5 x 9-meter excavation block at multiple levels and a rough photogrammetry workflow was established. In 2025, the excavation block was extended several meters south of the 2024 block and once again photogrammetry was employed to capture finished floors of the block. Some of the new methodologies (e.g., different equipment, increased documentation intervals) in the photogrammetric process will be presented and compared.

Butler, Amanda (Minnesota State University Moorhead) & Zev Cossin (University of Maryland). **[5]** ***Rail and Ruin: Revealing the Human Costs of Expansion in the Gilded Age*** [Poster Presentation]. Following the completion of the transcontinental railroad, the Northern Pacific turned its sights northward, establishing Winnipeg Junction in 1897 along its line through west-central Minnesota. The town quickly became a boomtown, peaking at ~260 residents before the railroad's rerouting in 1908 left it to bust. Collaborative archaeological investigations by Minnesota State University Moorhead field schools and American University, have explored this community since 2022, revealing how railroad power shaped both livelihoods and landscapes in the Gilded Age. The 2025 field season expanded research beyond Ole Gol's Saloon to include a large geophysical survey and targeted excavations of several anomalies. Ground-truthing confirmed multiple structural and refuse features, including artifact-rich deposits that clarify the layout of the town's commercial core. The integration of archaeological, geophysical, archival, and community data, provides insight into how industry and infrastructure structured everyday life in a short-lived boomtown, ultimately erased, by the power of the railroad.

Campbell, Morgan (University of Kansas). **[9]** ***Raw Material Sourcing of Recovered Lithic Artifacts from 2025 Joint KU/WSU Field Session at Hell Gap National Historic Landmark*** [Poster Presentation]. The summer 2025 Archaeological Field School held at Hell Gap

National Historic Landmark in eastern Wyoming was co-hosted by the University of Kansas and Washington State University. Through the pedestrian and shovel test survey, lithic artifacts, both diagnostic and non-diagnostic, were recovered for analysis. This poster examines the variability in raw materials of the recovered lithic assemblage and their potential procurement sources to identify possible mobility patterns.

Collison, Pat (Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) & John Doershuk (OSA). **[20]** ***13DK96: A "Good Gray" Late Woodland Site in Northwest Iowa*** [Paper Presentation]. The results of excavations conducted at 13DK96, a Late Woodland occupation near Spirit Lake in Northwest Iowa, are presented in this report. Fieldwork was carried out during the summers of 2014, 2015, and 2016 by students enrolled at Lakeside Lab on West Lake Okoboji under the direction of John Doershuk, State Archaeologist of Iowa. Rich and well-preserved collections of bone, ceramic, and lithic materials are discussed with an emphasis on the faunal remains. Primary and secondary data derived from analysis of identified skeletal elements provide an understanding of the ecological systems exploited, seasonality of occupation, methods of capture, dietary variation, and inferred socio-cultural activities. Ceramic and lithic artifacts add additional information regarding the temporal and cultural context of 13DK96.

Collura, Angelina R. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Melissa A. Middleton (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Kathryn A. Fredrick (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). **[16]** ***Down in the Pits: Disposal and Distribution of Faunal Remains at Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV)*** [Paper Presentation]. During the summer of 2025, UW-Milwaukee field school students excavated at Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV), an Oneota site in southeastern Wisconsin, dating between ca. AD 1100–1400. Here we present the initial analysis of faunal remains from two adjacent pit features, F25-53 and F25-144, that both have large faunal assemblages and are part of a large feature complex in close proximity to a domestic structure. One pit also included numerous zones that allowed for finer-grained analyses to be performed. Taking a diachronic, comparative approach, we analyze the composition of faunal remains within these two pit features for: evidence of foodways, inferred indicators of the activities which occurred in the vicinity of the structure, and evolving feature usage patterns over the course of time.

Comstock, Aaron (University of Louisville). **[11]** ***Exploring Faunal Data at a Regional Scale: An Example from the Middle Ohio Valley*** [Paper Presentation]. This paper presents an exploratory approach for assessing the utility of previously published faunal data to elicit regional patterns during the Late Precontact period in the Middle Ohio Valley. While caveats and assumptions abound, results suggest that by applying an initial pass of "hygiene," examining traditional measures of abundance and diversity, and implementing pairwise comparisons between sites, meaningful patterns are identifiable. For example, temporal differences in animal use are apparent. Also, environmental differences across the Middle Ohio Valley appear to have shaped animal availability and/or hunting patterns. Finally, by comparing Fort Ancient assemblages with those of neighboring Late Precontact societies, a patently Fort Ancient hunting signature is evident. The paper concludes with a discussion of limitations and assumptions that help advance an approach to faunal analysis conducive to analysis at a regional scale. Ultimately, this approach suggests that meta-analyses of zooarchaeological data can reveal regional trends worth further exploration.

Cossin, Zev (University of Maryland). **[5]** ***An Archaeology of the First Gilded Age: "Quackery," Public Health and the Debate Over Regulation*** [Poster Presentation]. Are we living through a second "Gilded Age" of monopoly, corporate consolidation and deregulation? What does that mean for consumers as we eat, drink, and care for our wellbeing? In this poster I present a series of "Gilded Age" artifacts from Winnipeg Junction, MN – a late 19th century railroad boomtown – to transport readers back to a period when food, alcohol, and drug producers sickened the American population with toxic and misleading products. The often-deadly effects finally led the U.S. Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act

in 1906 to regulate the products that went into American's bodies. Historic artifacts offer visceral warnings about why regulatory frameworks came to exist in the United States as new debate over regulation unfolds in 2025.

Crawford, Laura (Nebraska State Historical Society). **[12]** ***Radar Rookie*** [Paper Presentation]. How does one learn GPR from scratch? What does the journey from total novice to slightly less of a novice actually look like? When the Nebraska State Historical Society's State Archeology Office (SAO) acquired two SIR-3000 units, someone had to figure out how to use them and that someone was me. Join me on a year-long adventure in Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), featuring generous helpings of trial, error, YouTube tutorials, and the occasional moment of clarity. With guidance from Steve DeVore and Adam Weiwel at the Midwest Archeological Center, tech support from Dean Goodman (and his formidable software, GPR-Slice), and an online course from Larry Conyers, I slowly began to piece things together. This presentation chronicles the ups, downs, and sideways detours of learning GPR the hard way: through doing, stumbling, re-reading manuals, and celebrating minor victories like getting the antenna to actually work.

Dalmas, Daniel (GRSLE), Lawrence Todd (GRSLE), David Rapson (University of Wyoming), Alexis Holyfield (University of Utah), and Kayla Rigby (University of Utah). **[7]** ***Small Animals with Big Data: An Application of Microfaunal Analysis at the Bugas-Holding Site to Interpret Past Environment and Ecology*** [Poster Presentation]. Microfaunal remains at the Bugas-Holding site in northwestern Wyoming provide an exceptional window into the ecological context and seasonal environment in which past human groups lived. Excavations here revealed a single occupational event centered on bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis) and bison (Bison bison) hunting, indicating a winter camp of four to five months duration. Taxonomic identifications of associated mammalian and avifaunal remains corroborate this interpretation. By integrating zooarchaeological data with the documented seasonal behaviors of these species, we build a compelling case for winter use of Bugas-Holding. We also compare recovered avifaunal remains with modern avian populations recorded through summer bird counts conducted by the GRSLE Project between 2023 and 2025. This comparative approach highlights the differences between past and present avifaunal communities while situating Bugas-Holding within its broader ecological setting. This study demonstrates the value of interdisciplinary approaches for refining interpretations of site seasonality and human-environment interactions.

Davis, Jackson (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Ron Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Phillip Larson (Minnesota State University, Mankato), and Andrew Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato). **[12]** ***Comparing Geophysical Methods in Archeology, an Investigation of Burial Mounds at 21GD72, The Belle Creek Site*** [Paper Presentation]. Non-invasive geophysical methods like electrical resistance/resistivity (ER), magnetic gradiometry (MG), and ground penetrating radar (GPR) are commonly utilized in archeological research. These geophysical methods provide data that not only can be used to identify and interpret subsurface archeological features but can also illuminate on the geological context in which those features are found. This study investigates a late pre-contact aggregation village and its associated mound group known as 21GD0072, The Belle Creek Site. The Belle Creek Site is located on a fluvial terrace within the Cannon River valley, Minnesota, and occupation of the site is dated between 900–1400 C.E. Unlike the other major villages in the region, the Belle Creek site is largely undisturbed, providing a unique opportunity to investigate intact burial mounds. In direct collaboration with the Prairie Island Indian Community, several intact and disturbed mounds were investigated using the three methods of ER, MG, and GPR.

Davis, Warren (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). **[17]** ***The Other Side of the Bridge: Phase II Testing at 13JK48, a Late Woodland site at Maquoketa Caves State Park*** [Paper Presentation]. In June 2025, staff at the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist performed Phase II archaeological testing of a previously recorded Late

Woodland camp site at Maquoketa Caves State Park. This site, 13JK38 was previously recorded in 1980, though previous excavations turned up only small quantities of artifacts that left the assumption that archaeological deposits were ephemeral or heavily disturbed from natural processes and nineteenth century historic disturbances. During fieldwork this previous summer, OSA crews were not only able to re-locate the site, but determined after test excavations that substantially more of 13JK48 is preserved than previously thought. This paper discusses the recent history of archaeological investigations at 13JK48, including summary of recent survey, findings from the Phase II testing, and implications for local regional chronology.

Del Rosario, Asia (University of Louisville), Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville). **[9]** ***Lithic Traditions: An Analysis of Flaked Stone Tool Production at The Turpin Site in Southwest Ohio*** [Poster Presentation]. The Turpin Site (33HA19) is a multi-component Late Woodland (ca. 500–1000 CE) and Fort Ancient settlement located in the Little Miami Valley, near Cincinnati, Ohio. The primary occupation of the site is a large early Fort Ancient (ca. 1000–1300 CE) village. This period was marked by the emergence of sedentism, an increased focus on maize agriculture, and material culture that points to multiethnic origins. Recent excavations at Turpin revealed a variety of flaked stone tools that could reflect Archaic, Late Woodland, Mississippian, and/or Fort Ancient origins. This project analyzes the diversity of flaked stone projectile points from several areas across the site excavated over the last decade. By assigning these tools to traditional typological categories and examining raw materials, this study seeks to contextualize traditions of stone tool production at one of the earliest villages in the region.

Dickson, Randy (Midwest Archaeological Consultants) & Robert Jeske. **[5]** ***Cardy Site Revisted*** [Poster Presentation]. Site 47DR79 was initially discovered by the Cardy family while gardening in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. In 2003 the site was partially excavated by Dr. David Overstreet. Much of the site is in a disturbed context, however overburden from cabin and barn construction has preserved a portion of the site. The site is composed almost entirely of Moline chert. The site exists on the edge of the former Green Bay Lobe. Implications for the use and adaptation of the Gainey Complex in the Lake Michigan drainage basin and long-distance travel for Moline chert acquisition leads to further study. A choke point hypothesis presents relevant consideration as higher lake levels would have resulted in a narrow landmass between the Bay of Green Bay and Lake Michigan. This choke point and proximity of Cardy site would have Led to improved opportunities for hunting with animals migrating across the peninsula.

Dolan, Brennan (Iowa DOT). **[1]** ***Lance on Landscape: A Tribute to Irogre*** [Paper Presentation]. When you spent time around Lance, you almost always learned something. I had the fortune to share a decade's long discussion with Lance about landscapes. This presentation highlights some of the discussion we had over the years and shares examples that help paint the picture that Lance spent much of his career sketching to us. Some of Lance's general principles about understanding ancient geographies are shared with supplemental discussion about how cultural resource professionals can think about the complex arrangement of natural and cultural places on the landscape.

Domino, Avery (University of Iowa), Corinne Watts (University of Iowa), and Katina Lillios (University of Iowa). **[9]** ***Use Wear Analysis on Fibrolite Macrolithic Tools*** [Poster Presentation]. Fibrolite (sillimanite) is a relatively rare stone, however, polished tools made from fibrolite are known from pre-contact sites in North America, specifically from the Northeast, Southwest, and the Intermountain West, as well as Neolithic and Copper Age sites in the Iberian Peninsula. In order to determine the use of groundstone fibrolite tools found in Iberia, five experimental replicas were produced using fibrolite collected from central Spain. These tools were then applied to different materials, including wood (yellow pine, red oak, and European yew), animal hide (dry, water-soaked, and lye solution-soaked),

and Bos bone, and their use-wear was assessed. This poster discusses the results of these experiments, which have the potential to contribute to understanding the functions of fibrolite tools found in North American contexts.

Dozier, Crystal A. (Department of Anthropology, Wichita State). **[11]** ***Best Practices for Preparing Residue Samples in the Field*** [Paper Presentation]. Archaeological residue studies utilizing absorbed chemical signals, pollen, starch, phytoliths, and other microscopic components are becoming more regularly incorporated into a variety of field contexts. These studies have the capacity to dramatically improve archaeological understanding of resource use, subsistence patterns, cooking technologies, domestication, and trade and exchange. The accuracy and validity for these kinds of studies are supported by proper field collection techniques. This presentation outlines current best practices for preparing residues samples in the field, highlighting contamination controls and sampling recommendations for absorbed chemical and microfossil residues on ceramic and groundstone artifacts.

Drain, Kailyn (University of Nebraska-Lincoln). **[2]** ***Rediscovering the Brady Site: Using Legacy Data to Analyze a Central Nebraska Hunting Ground from the Early Archaic Period*** [Paper Presentation]. From 1938 to 1942, during construction of the Jeffrey Reservoir supply canal near Brady, Nebraska, a significant collection of artifacts were unearthed, including lithic flakes/tools, bison bones, charcoal/fire pits, and human remains. Despite initial interest, the site remained largely unexamined in an archaeological context for nearly a century. Recent analysis of the artifacts suggests use as a bison hunting ground with carbon dating placing it in the Early Archaic Period. Faunal analysis, lithic sourcing, and predictive modeling suggests the site to be larger than originally excavated and containing important information on Great Plains subsistence strategies. The Brady Site presents an opportunity to better understand human activity on the plains during the Early Archaic Period. It also acts as a case study in how to better utilize legacy data in the field of archaeology.

Dunham, Sean (USDA Forest Service), Susan Kooiman (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Eric Drake (USDA Forest Service), and Matthew Boyd (Lakehead University). **[5]** ***Gathering Manoomin: Uncovering Evidence for Precontact Wild Rice (Zizania spp.) in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*** [Poster Presentation]. Wild rice (manoomin, *Zizania* spp.) is closely linked to past and present Indigenous cultures in the North American Great Lakes region. However, wild rice is difficult to detect on archaeological sites using traditional methods such as archaeological site excavation and plant macrofossil analysis. The central and eastern UP has not been associated with precontact wild rice use. However, a growing corpus of data supporting the use of wild rice has been generated over the past decade through the application of new approaches such as silicophytolith analysis and food residue analysis. Our poster presents preliminary results of our recent efforts to detect and recover evidence for precontact wild rice use at a Late Precontact archaeological site in the central UP using these analyses in concert with traditional approaches.

Dwyer, Raquel. **[11]** ***Paleoethnomedicine: Detecting Medicinal Plant Use in Macrofloral Assemblages*** [Paper Presentation]. What if the plant remains we've been cataloging for decades are telling only half the story? Paleoethnobotany has long prioritized food plants, while non-food uses—especially medicinal—remain in the margins. Yet in living ethnobotanical traditions, healing plants often rival food in cultural importance. This paper calls for a new subfield: paleoethnomedicine. I introduce a practical methodology for detecting and assessing medicinal plant use from macrofloral assemblages, reconstructing a "prehistoric pharmacology" for specific cultures, regions, and time periods. Applying this approach to 63 archaeological sites from central Sweden (600–1200 CE) reveals patterns invisible to food-focused analysis. The result is a more holistic view of human–plant relationships—one that situates medicinal plant use within both ecological availability and cultural meaning. This framework not only enriches site interpretation, but also challenges us to rethink what we consider essential in past lifeways.

Ecklund, Jami (Wichita State University), Nautika Richards, Wichita State University. **[9]** ***Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Tools from Etzanoa*** [Poster Presentation]. This presentation discusses formal lithics tools recovered during the 2016–2019 excavations at Etzanoa (14CO3) and if there was the possibility of this site having been used for bison hide processing. Etzanoa is an ancestral Wichita settlement that is in Arkansas City, Kansas which is located along the Walnut River and is a part of the Great Bend Aspect. Tools analyzed included projectile points, end scrapers. Beveled knives, cores, awls, expedient tools, tool fragments, and a drill. The research performed revealed patterns in the material used over time. The interpretations and conclusions drawn from the research presented shed light on the technological practices of the ancestral Wichita and their resource use. Further research incorporating other material and additional excavations would help to contribute to the better elucidate interpretation of the site and the possibility of bison hide processing technologies and economies.

Edwards IV, Richard W. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). **[16]** ***Expanding Our Understanding: Continued Research into Oneota Lifeways*** [Paper Presentation]. Through its academic program, CRM projects, and research partnerships, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee has continued to expand what is known about life during the Late Precontact in the western Great Lakes region. This paper will provide an overview of the most recent research, with a focus on the results of the 2025 UWM Archaeological Field School. This includes the identification of a wall-trench structure, a long house, and numerous pit features. The results will be contextualized with the previous work at the site, and with our understanding of the Late Precontact period more broadly.

Eller, Kathleen (University of Louisville) & Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville). **[5]** ***An Analysis of Lithic Debitage from a Possible Early Fort Ancient Feasting Context*** [Poster Presentation]. Identifying feasting behaviors is difficult in small-scale egalitarian or heterarchical communities. The Turpin site, an early Fort Ancient (1000–1300 CE) settlement located in southwest Ohio, represents a possible location to examine feasting due to a variety of feature types excavated. Recent excavations revealed a particularly dense refuse pit hypothesized to reflect the material remains of a feast, an idea supported by an analysis of faunal remains. Traditionally, lithics remain an understudied aspect of examining archaeological remains of feasting, with more attention given to dietary evidence. By analyzing lithic production debris from a likely feasting context and comparing it to debris from nearby household refuse, this project examines the role of lithic production and discard in feasting. Findings suggest that while the overall production of material is consistent between everyday and special purpose contexts, the overall density of remains and proportion of high-quality raw material are higher in feasting debris.

Enslin, Elizabeth (University of Kansas). **[9]** ***Typology of Projectile Points Found at Hell Gap*** [Poster Presentation]. This poster analyzes the projectile points found through surface surveys at Hell Gap National Historic Landmark during the 2025 Archaeological Field School conducted by the University of Kansas and Washington State University, and their relation to recorded stone circles. By classifying the projectile points into typologies and examining their spatial relationships with the stone circles, we gain insight into the technological complexes that are most spatially related to stone circle construction. The points found this summer primarily include projectile point types that have historically been found at or near Hell Gap National Historic Landmark. The typology of the projectile points and their spatial relationship to the stone circle features brings forth new evidence to support an Archaic age association for the initial construction of the stone circles and site use.

Fellows, Kristen R. (North Dakota State University) & Lauren Brewer (North Dakota State University). **[4]** ***A Report on the Archaeology of Life and Labor on a Historic Farmstead in North Dakota*** [Paper Presentation]. For the past three summers (2023–2025) archaeological excavations at the 4e Farmstead have uncovered two primary features of this Bonanza Farm-turned-farmstead which dates to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A refuse

midden has been located between the outhouse and the farm house on the North side of the site and includes materials associated with domestic activities and the daily lives of those living at the site. In contrast, pedestrian survey and electrical resistivity testing led to excavations in and around the foundation and remains of a wagon scale. Materials recovered from this area speak to the agricultural focus of the farmstead and offer insights into the technology being used to harvest and sell the wheat grown in the surrounding fields. This paper will report on the work conducted at the 4e Farmstead to date and will explore the differences in material culture found at these two notable loci.

Finn-Kandel, Daniel M. (Wapsi Valley Archaeology, LLC) & Nurit G. Finn (Wapsi Valley Archaeology, LLC). **[20]** ***Signals of Seasonality: Site Use at the IFC Lost Creek Site (13LE914)*** [Paper Presentation]. Seasonality structured the patterned recurrence of human activities in space in response to cyclical fluctuations in resource availability and environmental conditions. Such cycles provide a framework for interpreting subsistence scheduling, mobility, settlement, and the persistence of favored localities for past peoples. This paper examines the IFC Lost Creek Site (13LE914), a Weaver Phase hamlet in southeastern Iowa, to demonstrate how seasonality structured site use. Analyses of features, macrobotanical assemblages, and Bayesian modeling of thirty radiocarbon determinations indicate three, and possibly four, discrete occupational episodes timed to harvest periods. The combined evidence indicates that the site served as a key locality periodically revisited by Weaver people. The site illustrates how seasonality organized mobility, provisioning, and reoccupation within the broader settlement system of Weaver communities in the Upper Mississippi River valley.

Fisher, Abigail (University of Montana). **[5]** ***Dogs in Space: An Application of Machine-learning Geometric Morphometric Analyses for Species Determination of Large Canids Using Mandibles*** [Poster Presentation]. A persistent issue in zooarchaeology is the differentiation of domesticated dogs from wolves and coyotes from fragmentary archaeological remains. This is particularly problematic in regions where size cannot be used as a factor, such as the North American northern Great Plains. This poster presents the use of ancient DNA, traditional osteometrics, qualitative observations, and geometric morphometrics to create a training sub-set of an assemblage of dogs, wolves, and coyote mandibles of varying completeness. This training dataset is then used to create probabilistic species determination hypotheses for the rest of the assemblage using a K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and a series of geometric morphometric analyses.

Fossen, Gage (NDSU). **[9]** ***A Brothel in a Bottle: Learning more from Fargo's Historic Red Light District from a Problematic Assemblage*** [Poster Presentation]. The Crystal Palace was a late 19th into early 20th century brothel in Fargo, ND. Owned and operated by Melvina Massey, a former slave from Virginia, this establishment was a relatively upscale house of ill repute for its context. This work builds on a salvage archaeology project started in 2016 and uses the SHA bottle website to identify and catalogue approximately 150 glass vessels (mostly bottles). Despite the poor provenience of the assemblage, these bottles can provide insight into the history of the site and demonstrate different components of daily life for the women living and laboring in the red-light district. This form of material culture proves that these women lived full lives, and made efforts to maintain their health, keep up their physical appearance, and generally conform to their expected gendered labor roles.

Friberg, Christina (Field Museum). **[6]** ***Coping with Uncertainty through Community Care at Angel Mounds*** [Paper Presentation]. The Mississippian cultural phenomenon (1050–1450 CE) is marked by the near sudden emergence of population centers with regional networks along the Mississippi River and its tributary valleys in the late 11th and early 12th centuries. These societies seem to have declined as quickly as they emerged beginning around the transition from the Medieval Climate Anomaly to the Little Ice Age around 1200 CE, which resulted in prolonged and unpredictable periods of drought and coincided with an increase in warfare throughout the Mississippian world. However, far from collapsing,

resilient Mississippian peoples created strategies for coping with warfare and climate change from shifting subsistence strategies, to building protective palisade walls, and the reorganization of communities in increasingly constricted spaces. For over 200 years, people of Angel Mounds (12Vg1)—a fortified Mississippian (1150–1450) multi-mound center located in Evansville, Indiana—maintained exchange relationships with other Mississippian groups in addition to continuing to build and maintain mounds and plazas, emphasizing practices that served to integrate the community early. This paper investigates the ways in which the people of Angel Mounds focused on caring for the community as a means of coping with a changing climate and endemic warfare through a GIS spatial analysis of architecture, excavation data, and remote sensing survey at the site.

Friesz, Jordyn (Minnesota State University Moorhead) & Alison Jones (Minnesota State University Moorhead). **[9]** ***A Study in Burning: Secrets of the Unidentified Saloon*** [Poster Presentation]. In the summer of 2025, Minnesota State University Moorhead (MSUM) and American University (AU) conducted a six-week archaeological field school in the now ghost town of Winnipeg Junction, Minnesota. This railroad boomtown thrived from the late 1890s to 1910, peaking at roughly 250 residents, many of whom were Scandinavian immigrants. The field school focused on identifying saloons and associated middens. Archival documents indicate that four structures maintained liquor licenses throughout the town's existence. Three of the four locations were known and named saloons, however, the fourth is much less understood. Resistivity and targeted ground truthing revealed a significant structural feature located directly behind the main structure's footprint. A Test unit placed into the feature uncovered a significantly high concentration of burned artifacts, including ceramic, metal, and glass. This poster provides a summary of Feature 1009, a suspected storage shed located behind a documented saloon.

Gilmore, Kevin (HDR). **[5]** ***Tuff Love: The High Incidence of Suboptimal Wall Mountain Tuff in Artifact Assemblages as an Indicator of Dene Presence on the Western High Plains of Central Colorado*** [Poster Presentation]. Analysis of perishable material culture, primarily Subarctic style moccasins, recovered at Franktown Cave, Colorado, establishes the late-twelfth to early-thirteenth century CE entrance of the Dene ancestors of the Diné-Ndee into the Western High Plains. However, in the absence of chronometrically dated diagnostic perishables, discerning early Dene sites from structurally similar undated artifact scatters left by other highly mobile foragers is challenging. The lithic assemblage from Franktown Cave and its vicinity reveals a pattern of raw material procurement and tool production that may be recognizably Dene. Most remarkable is the large proportion of Wall Mountain tuff (WMT), a locally ubiquitous volcanic rock with relatively poor knapping characteristics. The use of WMT predominantly for hide processing tools could represent the possibly smaller territorial range of women, resulting in reduced access to sources of more suitable tool stone, but could also reflect the unfamiliarity of recent Dene migrants with locally available lithic resources.

Gilmore, Naomi (University of Utah). **[7]** ***Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeological Practice: Excavation, Survey, and Collaboration*** [Poster Presentation]. This project is an exploratory study of Native American perspectives on archaeological survey, excavation, and surface-level practices on their land. Instead of formal research, it begins with informal conversations and reflections to see how cultural values and lived experiences shape views on excavation compared to non-invasive or minimally altering methods. The goal is to establish a baseline of perspectives and highlight Native voices whose lands and histories are often the focus of archaeological work. This work also demonstrates how future research could be conducted more formally. On the poster, I will include example surveys, sample questions, and a roadmap showing how this project could grow into a larger study. Future steps will include surveys that compare opinions on excavation versus non-invasive techniques, interviews with tribal leaders and landowners, and participatory workshops. As preliminary groundwork, this project shows how exploratory conversations can guide respectful and collaborative archaeology.

Gosch, Max (Purdue University), Matthew Howland (Wichita State University). **[12]** ***The Impact of Fluvial Erosion on Archaeological Sites in Kansas*** [Paper Presentation]. Fluvial erosion is a dynamic site formation process that has the potential to degrade and destroy archaeological sites worldwide and especially in Kansas. Fortunately, fluvial erosion can be monitored utilizing remote sensing techniques, including water indices detected through Landsat and Sentinel imagery, linear regression, and change detection algorithms. In this study, we systematically analyze the spatial and temporal dynamics of river behavior across Kansas from 1984–2024 using these approaches. By correlating shifts in water dynamics with the locations of known archaeological sites from the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) database, our approach identifies archaeological sites that have eroded or are eroding and informs predictive models for future erosion. Through these methods, our research found twenty-three (23) archaeological sites at immediate risk of erosion, eroding, or eroded. This study addresses the urgent need to safeguard these cultural resources by identifying critical erosion zones where fluvial forces threaten to permanently erase remnants of our past.

Gover, Carlton Shield Chief (University of Kansas; Pawnee Nation), Makayla Williams (University of Kansas; Cherokee Nation). **[1]** ***Refining Oneota Chronologies: A Bayesian Radiocarbon Analysis in Honor of Lance Foster*** [Paper Presentation]. Lance Foster championed the integration of Tribal perspectives, community partnerships, and archaeological scholarship. Building on collaborations we shared—revisiting the White Rock collections, exploring DNA research, and envisioning a field school on the Ioway Reservation—this paper honors his commitment to linking science and community. I present results from a Bayesian reanalysis of radiocarbon dates from Oneota sites across the Midwest and Central Plains. Using published and unpublished datasets, Bayesian chronological modeling refines temporal phases of Oneota occupations, clarifies the timing of key cultural transitions, and highlights asynchronous developments across subregions. These results not only sharpen regional chronologies but also suggest broader implications for understanding Oneota social networks, settlement histories, and interregional connections. In pursuing these questions, this work extends Lance's vision of collaborative, rigorous research that deepens both archaeological interpretation and Indigenous engagement.

Green, William (Beloit College and University of Iowa). **[1]** ***Ioway Mobility, Traditional History, and Oneota Legacies*** [Paper Presentation]. In the 1830s, Ioway leaders asserted long-standing control of the territory between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, mapping numerous village locations spanning 200 years. Post-contact geopolitical factors contributed to Ioway mobility, but Ioways also attributed their "migratory character" to "the will of the Great Spirit that they should not be stationary, but travel from place to place, cultivating different ground, and they believe that they will only continue to have good crops and healthy children so long as they obey this law of their nature." Residential mobility was a long-established Ioway practice. Leaving a village permitted local resources to replenish, while the new village renewed connections to other parts of their large territory. Ioway traditional territory coincides with much of the area that had been inhabited by people of the Oneota tradition. Ioway mobility was a legacy of the ancestral Oneota pattern of sedentary village life punctuated by periodic relocations.

Greenlee, Dominica Raven. **[19]** ***Aztalan Pérsis: Fall of Aztalan as a Cultural Artifact*** [Paper Presentation]. The Fall of Aztalan is a poem composed by C.A. Alexander in 1839 upon the 'discovery' and cursory explorations of Aztalan. The poem is a fanciful image of a lost city drawing heavily from ancient poetic descriptions of destroyed cities such as Thebes and Troy. This imagery situates Aztalan in a Graeco/Roman framework through the 'fallen city' and 'primordial natural state' motifs found in Homer, Virgil, and Hesiod. While the poem contains limited archaeological insights, it is instructive in reconstructing the mindsets of early archaeologists and explorers of the mound-buildering cultures. This early era can be understood through the lens of cultural reception. By projecting Classical Antiquity onto native traditions, Americans were able to reframe the cultural features they

encountered into familiar imagery, allowing them to both contextualize the new terrain they found themselves in and assert possession. The Fall of Aztalan provides insights into these early dynamics.

Gronniger, Grace (Veterans Curation Program-New South Associates). **[5]** ***By the Bottle: Supplying a 19th Century Frontier Fort*** [Poster Presentation]. In the mid to late 19th century, food, beverages, medicine, and various other household supplies were packaged and shipped all over the United States and its territories while housed in a variety of packaging. One type of packaging is the ubiquitous glass bottle or jar. This poster will present a sample of the various types of bottles and other glass vessels from a collection of artifacts from the Fort Ellsworth (14EW26) Site, Kansas, which was excavated in 1999 and 2000 for the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, and is in the process of being rehabilitated by the Veterans Curation Program in St. Louis, Missouri.

Grote, Todd (Indiana University Southeast), Patrick Trader (Gray and Pape, Inc.), Henry Loope (Indiana Geologic and Water Survey), and Edward W. Herrmann (Far Western Anthropological Group). **[5]** ***Late Quaternary Stratigraphy, Geomorphology and Archaeological Site Potential in the Lower Sugar Creek and Big Blue River Valleys, Indiana*** [Poster Presentation]. The Sugar Creek and Big Blue River valleys were important glacial meltwater conduits during Late Wisconsin deglaciation until the Laurentide Ice Sheet retreated from central Indiana. Here, we combine surficial geologic/geomorphic mapping and USDA-NRCS soil maps to develop landform age estimates and model archaeological site potential. The remnants of Late Wisconsin meltwater routing are represented by coarse-grained sediments of the Atherton Formation that holds high surficial archaeological potential. In places, sandy aeolian dunes cap Atherton Formation outwash surfaces, but their varied spatial distribution and ages results in largely unknown archaeological potential. The Martinsville Formation represents post-glacial fluvial/alluvial deposition within river valleys. Three subunits of the Martinsville Formation are recognized in the study area. Two Martinsville terraces pre-date Euro-American disturbances and have potential for hosting buried and surficial cultural materials. The third floodplain subunit largely represents post-contact sediment, but the possibility of pre-contact sediment in places with moderate archaeological potential exists.

Grubbs, Ben (Purdue University). **[6]** ***Scraping Together Cultures: A Comparative Analysis of Caborn-Welborn and Oneota Endscrapers*** [Paper Presentation]. Endscrapers, a lithic tool frequently used for bison-hide processing on the Great Plains, have made an unexpected appearance in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio River Valley. In an analysis of 1412 endscrapers from the Murphy, Hovey Lake, and Caborn site in Posey County, IN., numerous connections emerged between the Caborn-Welborn (Southern Indiana) and the Oneota culture (Wisconsin/Missouri) during the late Mississippian period, ca. AD 1400–1600. Data reveals striking similarities between length, width, thickness, and plan-view shapes, suggesting shared crafting styles. Further investigations were made through site locations, chert distribution, and frequency of end scrapers throughout the Mississippi and Ohio River Valley. This project compares potential shared lithic technology, pointing towards a deeper connection between these two groups and likely cultural exchanges.

Hagemeister, Alexie (North Dakota State University). **[9]** ***Children at Play on the Farmstead: Bisque Ceramic Figurines Found in a Refuse Midden*** [Poster Presentation]. Penny Dolls were a form of cheaply made, mass produced bisque ceramic figurines that were popular from the 1850s to the 1920s. Originating in Germany, these dolls later became popular in Britain and the US. In the summer of 2025, fragments of a penny doll were recovered from the 4e Farmstead during NDSU's archaeological field school. Found in a domestic refuse midden, this doll had been discarded among other common household items. Interestingly, fragments of an Uncle Walt bobble head figurine were recovered in the same feature in a previous field season. What can the presence of these statuettes reveal about daily life and who was living on this Bonanza turned tenant farm? This poster will

explore penny and other small bisque ceramic dolls and the potential presence of children on farmsteads in rural North Dakota. Looking at what a penny doll is – a cheaply made toy, perhaps children on the site for some point in time. Mass produced ceramic dolls that originated in Germany and then became popular in Britain and the US, date to 1850s–1920s. Shoulders, feet, or back would have had where it was made/who made it – unfortunately our example of the penny doll did not feature any sort of identifying markers.

Hale, Susanna (University of Utah), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), and Charles Orngard (Iowa State University). **[7]** ***Modern Disturbance and Artifact Distribution: A Case Study of a Two-Track Road*** [Poster Presentation]. During the 2025 GRSLE field season, one of the most intensively studied localities was a two-track road running through the center of our inventory block. Artifact density was markedly higher in the road than in adjacent surfaces raising questions about how modern disturbances affect archaeological visibility and integrity. This study explores several potential mechanisms underlying this pattern. Erosion and bioturbation (e.g., rodent burrowing) can expose subsurface artifacts. Conversely, vehicle traffic can fracture artifacts, thus inflating counts by reducing larger lithics into smaller fragments. This is being evaluated through comparative experiments with flintknapping and vehicular impacts. Surface visibility and collection bias are also considered, as well as suggestions that many exposed artifacts have been taken by campers whose use is evidenced by modern fire pits. By examining these processes, the poster assesses how two-track roads complicate interpretation of artifact density and site significance in forest contexts.

Hamada, Riley (University of Utah), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), and Lawrence Todd (Colorado State). **[7]** ***Designing Research with Little Big Data: Lithic Material Studies in Northwestern Wyoming*** [Poster Presentation]. The GRSLE Project has systematically documented over 250,000 artifacts in northwestern Wyoming since 2002, providing an exceptional foundation for regional scale research. This poster outlines a new study investigating lithic raw material diversity across Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric periods using temporally diagnostic projectile points (N=1825) from the cumulative, artifact-based database. We introduce the project design, methods, and goals, emphasizing how ArcGIS and RStudio can be used to analyze raw material distributions across time. Our aim is to evaluate whether increasing population densities in the region led to greater reliance on local stone resources, or alternatively stimulated broader interaction and exchange networks reflected in more diverse lithic assemblages. This poster presents the research framework and early stages of analysis, setting the stage for future results and interpretation.

Haugen, Reid (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) & Lillian Adkins (Minnesota State University Moorhead). **[9]** ***Foundational Findings: The Base of Winnipeg Junction*** [Poster Presentation]. In May 2025, Minnesota State University Moorhead (MSUM) students began geophysical surveys and excavations at Winnipeg Junction, MN. Winnipeg Junction was a railroad boomtown at the turn of the 20th Century that was abandoned after the Northern Pacific Railroad (NPR) moved the rail line 1-mile north of town. The loss of the railroad caused significant loss of business, leading people to slowly leave Winnipeg Junction for surrounding towns. The handful of residents that remained voted to unincorporate in 1910. Evidence of this once thriving community including businesses, homes, and daily life remains beneath the surface of what is now a quiet rural neighborhood. Data from electrical resistivity surveys was used to locate potential building foundations and were ground truthed. This poster explores the brief history of Winnipeg Junction and its historical foundations, in addition to providing an overview of investigations of one significant foundation and its preliminary analysis.

Hill, Matthew G. (Iowa State University), James L. Theler (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) & John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Society). **[5]** ***The Des Moines River Freshwater Mussel Community Prior to Anthropogenic Disturbance*** [Poster Presentation]. Integration of archaeological, historical, and contemporary survey data from

the central Des Moines River reveals the structure of its freshwater mussel community prior to Euroamerican anthropogenic alterations beginning in the early to mid-19th century. At least 35 species inhabited the river before this period, including 5 previously unreported species. Today, only six taxa remain extant, with the remainder suffering precipitous declines prior to expiration of most taxa by approximately A.D. 1930. The scale of species loss is extraordinary compared to other interior Iowa rivers and highlights the vulnerability of unionid communities to habitat modification, pollution, and hydrological alteration.

Hoffman, Monika (Wichita State University). **[9]** ***Ground Stone and Fire Cracked Rock: A Spatial and Metric Analysis from 14CO3*** [Poster Presentation]. Ground stone and fire cracked rock can give insight into areas and types of activity at an archaeological site. 14CO3 – also known as the Arkansas City Country Club site, or Etzanoa – is a Great Bend Aspect site specific to the Lower Walnut Focus. It is an Ancestral Wichita site dated between 1450–1650CE on the junction of the Arkansas and Walnut rivers. The 100 artifacts analyzed are from the 2016–2019 field seasons. Spatial and quantitative analyses of the artifacts gave further insight into the lifeways of those living and interacting with the site. The data yielded a heat map indicating higher levels of activity requiring ground stone and fire cracked rock in the northernmost portions of the site. The inverse was also found, as there was little ground stone and fire cracked rock discovered in the southeastern portion, indicating lower levels of processing activities in that area.

Holen, Steven R. (Center for American Paleolithic Research), Jeffrey Ferguson (University Of Missouri Department of Anthropology and Archaeometry Laboratory at MURR), and Alex Nyers (Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory). **[3]** ***Some Examples of Long-Distance Movement of Archaic and Paleoindian Obsidian Artifacts from Nebraska*** [Paper Presentation]. Obsidian is rarely found in Archaic and Paleoindian sites in Nebraska. We report on the sources of three Paleoindian artifacts and Archaic artifacts from one site and two surface finds. Four obsidian flake fragments and one projectile point from the Archaic site in southcentral Nebraska were sourced to the Malad source in Idaho a distance of ~1,072 km. One Paleoindian projectile/knife tip was sourced to Mt. Konocti in California, a distance of ~2,012 km. The midsection of an Eden point made of mahogany/black obsidian was sourced to Spodue Mountain in Oregon a distance of ~1,847 km. Agate Basin/Cody Complex Paleoindian groups were apparently a part of an extensive interaction sphere that included the trade in obsidian over very long distances.

Howell, Ryan (University of Louisville) & Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville). **[9]** ***An Analysis of the Worked Bone Industry at the Turpin site (33HA19)*** [Poster Presentation]. The Turpin site (33HA19) is an early Fort Ancient settlement along the banks of the Little Miami River, occupied circa 1000–1300 CE. Recent excavations have revealed a series of villages spaced along a narrow terrace and have found evidence of non-local architecture and material culture. The cultural assemblage at Turpin consists of a mix of ceramic, lithic, and animal bone artifacts, and while dietary research has been conducted on the faunal assemblage at Turpin, the bone industry remains unexplored. To address this issue, a sample of bone tools from Turpin is analyzed. Following standard regional classifications, each tool is assigned to a category and the type of bone used is determined. A preliminary analysis of spatial patterns will also be conducted. Ultimately, this study summarizes the composition of the Turpin bone tool assemblage and sets the groundwork for future research into bone tool production and use.

Howser, Lucas (Midwest Archaeological Research Services), Jay Martinez (MARS), Maggie Andres (MARS), Jordan Solis (MARS), and Laura Laudadio (MARS). **[5]** ***Wire, Wealth, and Workhorses: The Ellwood Farmstead and the Horsepower Behind DeKalb's Barbed Wire Empire*** [Poster Presentation]. This study integrates archival research with archaeological excavation at one of four farmsteads owned by barbed wire tycoon Isaac L. Ellwood in DeKalb County, Illinois. The project reconstructs the site's occupational history and evaluates its role in supporting Ellwood's industrial enterprise through agricultural and equine

production. Archival records trace ownership from a Civil War widow to Ellwood, who retained the property until his death in 1910. Archaeological fieldwork uncovered structural remains, including foundations of agricultural outbuildings and a blacksmith shop predating the farm demolition in 1984. Artifact assemblages, such as harness hardware and hand-forged horseshoes, indicate the presence of both draft and light horses. Additional materials, including barbed wire, further entangle the site within Ellwood's broader manufacturing operations. The convergence of material and documentary evidence supports the interpretation that Ellwood operated this and other regional properties as integrated centers of horse breeding and food production essential to his industrial expansion.

Howser, Lucas (University of Iowa) & John Doershuk (Office of the State Archaeologist). **[9]** ***Not Lost, Just Waiting: The Search for the Rummells Site Using GIS and 3D Modeling*** [Poster Presentation]. The precise location of the 1960s Rummells site (13CD15) excavation block, a documented Paleoindian locality that yielded numerous Clovis projectile points, was lost, leaving only an archive of photographs, basic field notes, and minimal cartographic references. In the absence of exact coordinates, a geospatial methodology was developed to constrain the potential location of the excavated portion of the site through the development of terrain analysis routines. Modeling software was employed to accurately orient field photographs within the model, and azimuths were calculated from identifiable vegetation and landscape features. In GIS, a resection method was applied by projecting back-azimuths from multiple identifiable locations toward the modeled vantage point, intersecting near the contingent position of the original excavation. These spatial data were used to identify a constrained candidate zone, which will be field-tested in the upcoming season, targeting the locus with the highest spatial and environmental correspondence to the original site description.

Inman, Jamie (University of Louisville), Kevin Schwarz (ASC Group, Inc.), Andrea Crider (ASC Group, Inc.), Collin Williams, MLitt (ASC Group, Inc.), and Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville). **[9]** ***Mississippian Connections in a Middle Fort Ancient Settlement: Ceramic Analysis of the State Line Site (33HA58/12D18)*** [Poster Presentation]. This poster presents an analysis of ceramics from the State Line site (33HA58/12D18), a Fort Ancient settlement in the Middle Ohio River Valley. Ongoing fieldwork by ASC Group, Inc. has recovered a significant amount of Late Precontact pottery, a sample of which was analyzed to characterize the assemblage and examine regional and extraregional connections. A total of 1544 sherds were analyzed using over thirty metrics, including temper, wall thickness, surface treatment, and decoration. Patterns in temper and surface treatment reveal distinct Late Woodland and Fort Ancient traditions, yet grit and shell-tempered body sherds maintain comparable wall thicknesses, contrary to expectations. Variations in rim and neck forms indicate diverse finishing techniques, with decorative motifs connecting the assemblage to Fort Ancient and Mississippian influences. Altogether, these findings portray State Line as a place of long-term occupation and cultural diversity, informing discussions of migration, regional variation, and what exactly constitutes Fort Ancient identity.

Inman, Jamie (University of Louisville) & Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville). **[9]** ***Reassessing Findings through Vessel Reconstruction: Applying Refit Analysis to a Fort Ancient Pottery Assemblage*** [Poster Presentation]. This poster presents a case study in ceramic refit analysis from the Turpin site (33HA19), a Fort Ancient settlement in the Middle Ohio River Valley. Sherds from a refuse pit with a high frequency of decorated ceramics and a nearby residential midden were refitted to reconstruct vessels and reexamine prior interpretations. In several cases, motifs previously identified as curvilinear guilloche were discovered to be a type of Ramey Incised motif upon refitting. Rim diameters were also reevaluated, leading to revised interpretations of vessel morphology within the assemblage. These findings reveal how incorporating refit analysis across Fort Ancient assemblages can correct classification errors and provide a better representation of decorative diversity and social interaction in the Middle Ohio River Valley. This study advocates for the

adoption of refit analysis as a standard component in ceramic research and encourages the reexamination of existing collections to produce more accurate depictions of past communities.

Johnson, Nolan (Nebraska State Historical Society), MaKenzie Coufal (Nebraska State Historical Society), and Laura Crawford (Nebraska State Historical Society). **[17]** ***The Reports of the Destruction of 25DW1 Have Been Greatly Exaggerated*** [Paper Presentation]. 25DW1, the Chadron State Park Site, located in Dawes County, Nebraska was identified in 1940 during construction for a recreation hall at Chadron State Park. Dirt work halted when a burial was uncovered. A.T. Hill, then working at the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS), was called to the site and excavated a house stain and other features. While sporadic work continued in the state park between 1940 and 2022, the site remained unreported until 2014 when Terry Steinacher, former NSHS Archeologist, published a report based on Hill's field notes and the unanalyzed artifacts in the NSHS collection. Archeologists who visited the park contended that the site had been destroyed by the work in 1940 and subsequent park modifications. However, the NSHS conducted work at the site in the fall of 2022 on behalf of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC). Archeological material was found in situ, refuting the idea that 25DW1 was completed destroyed by past construction.

Johnson, Nolan (Nebraska State Historical Society) & Brian Goodrich (Nebraska State Historical Society). **[17]** ***The Archeology of Courthouse and Jail Rocks: 12000 Years in the Making*** [Paper Presentation]. Courthouse and Jailhouse Rocks are prominent landmarks in Morrill County, Nebraska. They are perhaps most famously remembered in the diaries of thousands of emigrants and freighters along the overland trails. The archeological record at the rocks goes back much farther and has many stops in-between. The location was listed on the NRHP in 1977. Trail ruts, a pony express station, a Pawnee legend, and a Dismal River archeological site were all contributing elements. Excavations in 2019 and 2024 further expanded the occupational history of the site as a Mallory point fragment and a base of Clovis Point were found. The rocks are also carved with many names, some dating back to the emigrant trails, as well as Native American Petroglyphs. This paper will provide an overview of human activity at these iconic landmarks.

Johnson, Phyllis (Michigan State University). **[19]** ***Patriarchy Persists in the Plains: Gender Inequities in Plains Anthropologist Publishing from 1954 to 2023*** [Paper Presentation]. Gender discrepancies amongst peer-reviewed publications in academia have become a topic of great interest to archaeologists over the past decade. Overall, this research has demonstrated a consistent bias towards men, who tend to not only publish more often but are also much more likely to serve as first or sole author. In the current study, we examine publishing trends in the peer-reviewed journal Plains Anthropologist between 1954 (the inaugural publication of this journal) and 2023, covering a span of 69 years and 266 issues. During this time, men have published as first author in 82.25 percent of articles, while women serve as first author in only 17.18 percent of publications, which is the highest rate of gendered discrepancies recorded in a peer-reviewed archaeological journal to date. Further, this discrepancy has remained fairly consistent since the early 1990s with an overall decrease in the rate of women authors since that time.

Johnston, Christopher (Paleocultural Research Group). **[3]** ***Windy Ridge: Quartzite Quarry Research in the Colorado High County*** [Paper Presentation]. Indigenous people began using Windy Ridge during the Folsom period and continued mining this high-quality orthoquartzite for the next 11,000 years. The quarry, sitting at roughly 9,300 feet asl about 25 miles southeast of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, spans nearly 1.5 hectares and contains over 180 pits—which prior research has shown were more like trenches than pits. Several major workshop areas are associated with the site below the prominent Dakota Formation ridge. Archaeologists first documented Windy Ridge in the early 1980s, and follow-on work conducted by Douglas Bamforth and the University of Colorado at Boulder in 1993

represented the lone major research activity at one of the largest and most intensively used quarries in northwest Colorado. From 2019–2024, Paleocultural Research Group (PCRG) conducted a multi-year research program at the site to better define the quarry and workshop boundaries, and collect additional data on lithic reduction strategies and chronology.

Jones, Scott (Eastern New Mexico University). **[3]** ***Isotope Analysis of Paleoindian Bison Bone Collagen from Blackwater Locality No. 1*** [Paper Presentation]. Blackwater Locality 1 contains an abundance of ancient bison remains, including two Paleoindian kill events that have been exposed through excavations on the South Bank. Unlike other Paleoindian sites that have been discovered in the Llano Estacado in the Southern High Plains, isotopic analysis has not been carried out and radiocarbon dating attempts on bone have been largely unsuccessful. My research will address these gaps in knowledge at Blackwater Draw Locality 1. Six long bones from the kill event dating 10 thousand years ago have been chosen for collagen extraction. These samples will be used in C3/C4 and N15/N14 isotopic analysis and Carbon 14 dating. Results are used to reconstruct the diets of the bison, the season when they died, and determine a more accurate radiocarbon age range. These results will then be compared to other sites found within the Llano Estacado and in the Southern High Plains, including sites in Oklahoma and Texas. This study aims with preliminary data to illuminate the context of bison and human interactions within the Llano Estacado and fill in the missing bison isotopic data on the northwestern periphery of this region during the late Paleoindian time period.

Joyce, Dan (UW-Milwaukee). **[5]** ***The Chesrow Complex, PaleoIndians, Mammoths and More - 35+ Years Later*** [Poster Presentation]. In 1988, the Chesrow Complex was defined for southeastern Wisconsin as a chronological substitute for a landscape without any apparent Clovis culture present. The Chesrow Complex, initially defined by an extensive collection from a single locality, as well as several local sites where amateurs initially found typical “Chesrow” points. They became the basis of this theoretical Complex and had many issues when first proposed. The Chesrow Complex was later associated with the Schaefer and Hebior mammoths, as well as a caribou subsistence strategy based on scant evidence. Since its inception, the definition and chronology of the Chesrow Complex have changed, and today, many consider it a definitive complex, rather than theoretical construct based on scant evidence, questionable data recovery, and interpretation.

Kaspari, Leah (North Dakota State University, Anthropology). **[9]** ***Mapping Women Homesteaders in North Dakota*** [Poster Presentation]. A 1991 historical sociological study of women homesteaders in North Dakota examined the homesteading experience of single women and what their lives were like. This poster draws from the data collected and presented by Dr. Lindgren and seeks to examine how spatial analysis can add to our understanding of this gendered experience of western expansion. The ArcGIS-based map created from Dr. Lingren’s data represents movement of women to North Dakota to claim land under the homestead act of 1862. Analysis will incorporate other spatial data, like soil and topographic maps. Preliminary findings from this mapping exercise will demonstrate the utility of ArcGIS in asking new questions of old data.

Kehoe, Alice (Retired). **[19]** ***The Radical Difference Between STEM Science and Historical Sciences*** [Paper Presentation]. Archaeology is a historical science, radically different from the STEM sciences. This has not been recognized by NSF, and there are political reasons for it. Historical sciences are Geology and Paleontology besides Archaeology. We rely on field data and interpret by comparisons with present and historical phenomena. How to do historical science is outlined in this presentation.

Klarmann, Nikki (Kansas Historical Society). **[1]** ***Looking at Landscape: Examining the Regional Use of Space by Oneota and Middle Mississippian Groups in Relation to Bold Counselor Oneota Sites in Central Illinois*** [Paper Presentation]. A regional approach is used

to characterize large-scale spatial relationships in how Oneota and Middle Mississippian people established their settlements prior to interacting and cohabitating at Morton Village, a Bold Counselor Oneota site in the central Illinois River valley (CIRV). The use of a landscape has continuity in its structure and organization throughout an occupation, which creates visible landscape use patterns in the archaeological record. To address this, data was gathered on several related landscape use attributes at Oneota and Middle Mississippian sites. By examining the spatial organization of these communities prior to their interaction in the CIRV, changes in cultural traits at a landscape scale at Morton Village can be identified. By analyzing the characteristics of multiple sites, regional differences in the relationship between people and their environment are identified and able to be understood.

Kreikemeier, Kelsy (Paleocultural Research Group), Christopher Johnston (Paleocultural Research Group). **[5]** ***Texas to Colorado: Raw Material Distribution on the Chancellor Ranch, Las Animas County, Colorado*** [Poster Presentation]. PCRG began fieldwork at Chancellor Ranch— a 53,000-acre Colorado State Land Board property—in 2022 by conducting a reconnaissance survey that documented 17 sites. In 2024, PCRG used these results and partnered with the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs and the Oklahoma State University archaeological field schools, and the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC) to continue investigations on the property. Survey on the property was conducted over two, 10-day sessions, documenting a total of 55 sites, all but three of which were newly recorded. During the survey, the research team observed a pattern and hypothesized non-local raw materials—particularly sources from the Texas Panhandle—were more prevalent at Late Prehistoric sites than at Archaic sites. The survey data were summarized in the lab and this poster presents the results of testing this hypothesis.

Krob, Allison (The University of the South), Lucy Suchomel (Center for American Archeology), Sydney Sills (University of Florida), Adriana Núñez (Center for American Archeology), Kenzie May (Center for American Archeology), Jason L. King (Center for American Archeology). **[5]** ***Situating the German Site (11C377)*** [Poster Presentation]. The German site (11C377) is a Late Woodland Jersey Bluff phase (ca. 800–1200 CE) occupation located in the Crawford Creek valley, Calhoun County, Illinois, at the McCully Heritage Project. Ongoing fieldwork by Center for American Archeology field schools has revealed structures, features, and artifact assemblages associated with daily life, marking the site as a small habitation community rather than a short-term activity locus. Evidence of interaction with communities in the American Bottom and Central Illinois Valley situates the site within regional cultural networks. Our poster compares the German site to contemporaneous settlements in the Lower Illinois Valley and adjacent regions.

Krus, Anthony (University of South Dakota), Eva Rindelaub (University of South Dakota), Elyn Krohn (University of South Dakota), Natalie Wagner (University of South Dakota), Greyson Baumberger (University of South Dakota), Willow Gilliland (University of South Dakota), Ben Livermont (University of South Dakota), and Aaron J. Mayer (University of South Dakota). **[5]** ***Recent Archaeological Excavations of Laundress Housing at Old Fort Meade, Sturgis, SD*** [Poster Presentation]. The 2024 and 2025 University of South Dakota archaeological field schools took place at the Soapsuds Row area of Fort Meade at the Bear Butte Creek Historic Preserve in Sturgis, South Dakota. The term "Soapsuds Row" refers to the housing originally used by laundresses employed by Fort Meade in the late AD 1800s. Twelve 1x1m units were opened to investigate a log house and possible privy. The diagnostic artifacts recovered date primarily to the 1870s-1910s and include household items, food debris, children's toys, and military clothing. This work advances the goal of learning more about the history of Fort Meade and the longer human use of the valley of Bear Butte Creek. Additionally, the project is in support of development of a natural and historical park on land formerly included in the Fort Meade Military Reservation, as well as providing an education experience for South Dakota archaeology students and volunteers.

Kurtz, William (Bureau of Indian Affairs). **[13]** ***The Horse and Warrior in Lakota Culture*** [Paper Presentation]. When a Lakota warrior's horse was killed in battle the horse and warrior was remembered and honored in several ways. One way was to portray the horse's death and warrior's deeds in ledger drawings. A second way of remembrance was through a carved horse effigy memorial called TaSunkeOpi Wokiksuye. A third way to honor the warrior and his horse was by giving the warrior a Lakota name regarding this event. This name along with the story behind it are passed on down through the generations. This presentation will discuss these Lakota cultural ways through family stories and view No Two Horn's wokiksuye horse memorials from several museum collections. These stories and cultural ways of the horse and warrior will cover five Lakota generations from the Little Bighorn Battle down to the present generation.

Lake, Catherine M (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Rowan L. Grider (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Mason Hansen (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Sean P. Gleason (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). **[16]** ***This Old Household: A Comparison of Oneota Structure-Associated Ceramic Assemblages at Koshkonong Creek Village*** [Paper Presentation]. During the summer of 2025, UWM field school students excavated at Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV), an Oneota site occupied from ca. AD 1100–1400. Students identified numerous features, including the Feature 53 Complex, which contains a series of four dense overlapping pit features that varied in size. The feature complex was located near a small house, and we infer that the pits were related to that household. This paper provides a stylistic and functional ceramic analysis to identify levels of variation within the features of the complex. By comparing data from previous excavations associated with other structures, we identify trends amongst Oneota households. This analysis largely focuses on variation in decoration, but also examines potential shifts in surface treatment, tempering, and functional qualities of the vessels.

Lewis, Evelyn (North Dakota State University). **[9]** ***Health and Beauty at the Crystal Palace: Analysis of Specialty Bottles from a 19th-Century Brothel in North Dakota*** [Poster Presentation]. In 2016, scholars from North Dakota State University led a salvage archaeology project on a 19th Century brothel known as the Crystal Palace. Melvina Massey, an African American madam, owned and operated this brothel in Fargo, North Dakota. Although the context of recovered materials was poor, the identification and dating of bottles collected from the site allowed for the exploration of health and medicinal practices within the brothel. Preliminary analysis of these materials demonstrate that the women working at the Crystal Palace used beauty, pharmaceutical, and medicinal products, as well as their femininity to their advantage while working. The differences in the products represented by the recovered bottles demonstrate how these sex workers navigated their health and well-being within the context of their work and daily lives.

Loebel, Thomas J. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), John M. Lambert (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University). **[3]** ***Fire, Fragmentation, and Early Holocene Foragers: An Update on Research at the DeWulf Site in Northwestern Illinois*** [Paper Presentation]. Systematic surface collections and controlled excavations covering 600 m2 at the DeWulf site in northwest Illinois have uncovered a substantial early Holocene archaeological component, cross-dated by the presence of Angostura-like lanceolate projectile points with parallel-oblique flaking. Subsequent years of detailed artifact analysis focused on the large assemblage (~ 24,000 artifacts) revealed a striking pattern: a large number of bifaces, preforms, projectile points, and unmodified flakes were transported to the site, intentionally broken, and then subjected to fire, resulting in further fragmentation. Although the material is relatively dispersed due to over a century of agricultural activity and hillslope erosion, evidence suggests that these site activities are associated with a single, very localized event. The *raison d'être* of the assemblage is clearly not domestic or related to large-animal kill-butchery, and likely corresponds to a gathering of dispersed groups of early Holocene foragers in the uplands east of the Mississippi River.

Lowenthal, Grace (Eastern New Mexico University). **[2]** ***Agate Basin Lithic Assemblage at Blackwater Draw: Stylistic and Metric Analysis*** [Paper Presentation]. My study presents the first detailed metric and stylistic analysis of Agate Basin projectile points recovered from Blackwater Draw Locality No. 1 in New Mexico. Although the site is best known for its Clovis and Folsom occupations, it also includes a lesser-studied Agate Basin component. Nine Agate Basin points, curated by the Blackwater Draw Museum, serve as the basis for this analysis. These points, recovered primarily during the 1966 excavations, mark the southernmost extent of the Agate Basin complex, a Paleoindian tradition more commonly associated with the northern and central High Plains. Using a comparative typological framework, I analyze attributes including maximum length, width, thickness and compare them with published metrics from the Agate Basin Type Site, Hell Gap, Beacon Island, the Jim Pitts Site and the Frazier Site. This research evaluates whether the Blackwater Draw specimens fall within established Agate Basin variability or exhibit regional differences.

Lueloff, DJ (University of Wyoming), Allison Mann (University of Wyoming). **[9]** ***Neanderthals and Modern Human Population Structures Defined by Bottlenecks*** [Poster Presentation]. Neanderthals and Anatomically Modern Humans (AMH) have introgressed or mated since about 250 thousand years ago (kya), all the way up to the Neanderthal extinction around 40kya. In that time these populations were plagued by evolutionary forces such as genetic bottlenecks. Genetic bottlenecks, a sharp reduction in the size of a population typically resulting in lower genetic diversity, are a common evolutionary force that have affected the evolutionary history of both AMH and Neanderthals as well as their population structures. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of incorporating bottlenecks in population structure simulations and research. We ran genetic simulations using msprime, which stores hypothetical genetic sequences, with different parameters including bottlenecks to gage their impact on population structure. Using principal coordinate analysis, we evaluated genetic separation and diversity of the populations analyzed. Bottlenecks are crucial in creating accurate population structures amongst modern populations. In this study, the bottlenecks we applied reduced genetic diversity amongst the Eurasian population to accurately represent what we expect to see from Eurasian populations today. Results from this research show that simulating bottlenecks and other evolutionary forces can greatly improve our understanding of ourselves, where we come from, and where we fit amongst the world.

Mackie, Madeline (Michigan State University), Briana N. Doering (University of Wyoming), and Kelli L. Moran. **[3]** ***Proboscidean Exploitation: New Research at the Colby Mammoth Site*** [Paper Presentation]. Archaeologists have long known that megafauna, particularly proboscideans, were hunted during the terminal Pleistocene in North America. However, for decades there has been debate about the importance of proboscidean hunting for Pleistocene populations, particularly if these multi-ton mammals were frequently or only occasionally pursued. Since its excavation in the 1970s, the Colby Mammoth site (48WA322) has long been recognized as a case of mass hunting as the remains of at least seven Columbian Mammoths were found in association with Clovis points. Initial analysis suggested the mammoths were butchered and frozen into caches, perhaps the result of multiple hunting events. Here we report on recent collections and field work at Colby aimed at resolving if the site was produced from a single event or repeated use as a hunting locale. This research has implications for our understanding of Pleistocene food systems, megafauna-human interactions, and the importance of new analyses on legacy collections.

Madsen, Mark (IAAA, CAS, SSAS). **[17]** ***A Tree-Ring Analysis Confirms Radiocarbon Dating of an Eighteenth-Century Mast and Keel on Big Bay de Noc*** [Paper Presentation]. The mast and keel of an Eighteenth-Century ship were found in Big Bay de Noc in 2002. The mast was Red Spruce, Picea Rubens. Peter Kelly and Douglas Larson, botanists from the University of Guelph positively identified the keel as Eastern Hemlock, or Tsuga canadensis. Coniferous trees were used to make masts on small ships at this time and white pine

was used in keel repairs on the Felicity (1771) and Welcome (1774). Oxford University Radiocarbon dates suggested a wreck from the Late Seventeenth-Century, and these were confirmed by tree ring analysis using NOAA's International Tree Ring Data Base (ITRB) and Richard L. Holmes's COFECHA Program. James Lee's study "The Masting and Rigging of English Ships of War, 1625–1860" further narrowed the age of the wreck to a two-year period 1773–1774. John Askin's and Jean-Baptiste Barthe's ship Archange was built at Detroit in 1774 and was the second ship ever to sail to Green Bay in 1778. It disappeared the following year, the hundredth anniversary of the disappearance of La Salle's ship Le Griffon. Bolts and an oar lock resemble those from HMS Bounty (1784).

Marsee, Aubrey (University of Louisville) & Aaron Comstock (University of Louisville). **[9]** ***Revealing Architectural Diversity at the Turpin Site: Updates from ongoing excavations at an Early Fort Ancient community*** [Poster Presentation]. The Turpin site (33HA19) is an Early Fort Ancient (ca. 1000–1300 CE) village in the lower Little Miami River Valley of southwest Ohio. Recent excavations have revealed a complex settlement with multiple occupations before and during the Late Precontact period. Excavations conducted between 2023 and 2025 uncovered several superimposed structures, indicating repeated habitation at a single location over time. Architectural diversity such as possible Mississippian style wall trench structures and staked bent pole structures suggests a culturally pluralistic community shaped by interregional interaction and technological exchange. The distribution of features in these structures, including a series of offset central hearths, reveals diverse architectural practices and contribute to a broader understanding of settlement organization and cultural hybridity during the Early Fort Ancient period. This study lays the groundwork for future excavations and comparative analyses at Turpin and across the region.

Martin, Terrance (Illinois State Museum, Curator Emeritus). **[11]** ***Animal Remains from the Berger Site (23SL2402), a Late 18th-century Property in the Original French Village of St. Louis, Missouri*** [Paper Presentation]. The Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) conducted archaeological investigations on four city blocks in downtown St. Louis adjacent to the Mississippi River between 2013 and 2017. A major focus of the Poplar Street Bridge Project was the examination of homes and businesses of the original French-speaking inhabitants of early St. Louis. Perhaps the most interesting and significant of these colonial properties, the Berger site (23SL2402) can be separated into four distinct periods of use from 1776 through 1825 and includes occupations by three French-speaking families. A recently completed study of the site's faunal assemblage of nearly 7,500 animal remains provides information on the importance of wild and domesticated animals to the local economy as well as interaction and trade with American Indian groups.

Matheny, Kastyn (WSP). **[5]** ***Middle Ceramic Occupation at site 14SH67*** [Poster Presentation]. In the spring of 2025, WSP archaeologists undertook excavations at site 14SH67 near Topeka, Kansas. Although the excavations bordered the historic Fool Chief's Village site (14SH305), no historic features were discovered. Instead, artifacts and a large structure dating to the Middle Ceramic period (1000–450 BP) were uncovered. The structure, only partially excavated, contained an intact row of charred posts and an interior pit or hearth feature. While ceramic sherds from the Central Plains Tradition were collected from within the structure, Pomona Variant ceramics were also found at site 14SH67, suggesting an intra-site cultural overlap. This poster presents the results of the fieldwork and artifact analysis, and discusses the Middle Ceramic cultural components at site 14SH67.

Mathias, Annika (North Dakota State University) & Julianna Berg (NDSU). **[9]** ***Preliminary Zooarchaeological Findings from the 4e Farmstead, North Dakota*** [Poster Presentation]. Bonanza Farms and large tenant farms are central to the Euro-American experience in North Dakota. The lived experience on these remote farms is a central focus for the 4e Farmstead Historical Archaeology project. A noteworthy domestic refuse midden has been excavated and can allow for greater understandings of how people have lived on this farm. Over the course of the first two field seasons (2023–2024), just over 2,000 artifacts were recovered.

Although not a huge component of the assemblage, faunal remains make up a marked proportion of what was found. This poster will explore preliminary findings of what zooarchaeological analysis can reveal about the people who lived and labored on this farm. A lack of comparative collection greatly hinders this work, however, general conclusions based on higher order classifications and instances of bone modifications can still offer valuable insights.

McCabe, Elsie (Nebraska State Historical Society). **[5]** ***Initial Thoughts on an Unusual Discovery: A Square Shell Bead Recovered From Courthouse and Jail Rocks*** [Poster Presentation]. Testing at Courthouse and Jail Rocks in 2024 resulted in the recovery of a square shell bead from a Dismal River site. Shell beads are rarely found in Nebraska, making this artifact an unusual addition to the regional archeological record. Its distinctive square form further complicates interpretations, possibly reflecting external cultural influences. When considered alongside the relative chronology of associated materials, this find raises new questions about the temporal span of the site's occupation.

McCormick, Shannon (Augustana University) & Phyllis S. Johnson (Michigan State University). **[5]** ***Did Women Make Stone Tools at Sunwatch Indian Village?*** [Poster Presentation]. Sunwatch Indian Village, located in Dayton, Ohio, is an excavated and partially reconstructed 12th-century Fort Ancient Native American village that has been under archaeological investigation since 1968. Soil samples were collected from multiple structures within the site. This study focuses on micro-debitage analysis from two specific houses, the Men's Lodge and the Women's Lodge, to investigate patterns of stone tool production and identify potential flintknappers. Heat maps created using Geographic Information Systems, ArcGIS Pro, showcase the spatial distribution of lithic debris for both houses. The results reveal drastic differences in both quantity and weight of micro-debitage between the two structures, thus suggesting a real possibility that men were not the only flintknappers of Sunwatch Indian Village.

McGrath-Seegmiller, James (Tallgrass Archaeology LLC), Adam Skibbe (University of Iowa), Chun Hang Chan (University of Iowa), and Mark Anderson (Sanford Museum and Planetarium). **[20]** ***Pilot Rock and its Petroglyphs*** [Paper Presentation]. Pilot Rock (13CK101) is one of only a handful of known rock art sites in northwest Iowa. This presentation will review the findings of recent archaeological research at the site, as well as the preliminary results from recent terrestrial lidar and high-resolution handheld 3D scanner analyses of its petroglyphs. Initial results from the scanning analyses indicate that these technologies can help identify petroglyphs that are not visible to the naked eye.

McKinstry, Colin (Gray & Pape, Inc), David Moffatt (Gray & Pape, Inc), and Samuel Vogel (Gray & Pape, Inc). **[6]** ***Transitional Yankeetown-Angel Phase Structures at the Kreitzer site (12VG2104) Vanderburgh County, Indiana*** [Paper Presentation]. Excavation at the Late Precontact Kreitzer site (12VG2104) identified four structures associated with both the Late Woodland Yankeetown and Mississippian Angel phases. Structure 1 was a nearly complete Angel phase wall trench structure. Structure 2 was a small remnant of an Angel phase wall trench structure superimposed onto Structure 1. Structure 3 was a line of post of unknown function, adjacent to and contemporary with the wall trench structures. Structure 4 was a shallow basin and associated post of unknown function dated to the Yankeetown phase. The authors have examined the construction methods, size, and site context, of these structures and compared them with regional examples to explore the transition of the Late Woodland to Mississippian farmstead transition in the Lower Ohio River Valley.

Milton, Emily (Michigan State University), Chris Widga, Kristin Barker, and Lawrence C. Todd. **[7]** ***You Can't Hide Your Drinking Habits: Tracking Elk with Oxygen Isotopes in Wyoming*** [Poster Presentation]. The GRSLE Project examines archaeological and ecological records in the Washakie Wilderness, with a recent focus on multi-species migration

and human-animal interactions in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Stable carbon and oxygen isotope analysis of faunal tooth enamel offers a powerful tool for reconstructing seasonal mobility, dietary shifts, and climatic change. However, accurate interpretations of isotopic data depend on well-characterized, environmental reference baselines. This poster presents stage one of an isotopic survey of the Greybull River Basin, focused on modern surface waters and elk scat. Following IAEA protocols, samples were collected across diverse waterbody types (streams, wetlands, rivers, ice patches) over different seasons to evaluate spatial and temporal variability in oxygen and hydrogen isotopes. Meanwhile, elk scat, representative of spring and fall movements, helps to establish seasonal variation in carbon and nitrogen. Results will strengthen isotopic analyses of archaeological materials from the region and contribute to broader hydrological and ecological research.

Mofidi, Ethan (University of Oklahoma). **[9]** ***An Outline for Testing Systems of Exchange and Placemaking in the Calf Creek Horizon*** [Poster Presentation]. The Calf Creek Horizon is a Middle-Archaic cultural expression that has been argued to have spread rapidly from 5960 to 5750 cal BP throughout much of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas. This rapid spread is thought to be a signature of foraging mobility strategies in marginal environments. However, new data indicates that there is much more ecological nuance than previously thought. This poster outlines topics that may be helpful to approach this problem and others, including Bayesian statistics, GIS, climate chronology, and lithic analysis. Current research angles include identifying practices of landscape management and testing for systems of exchange.

Morgan, Brooke (Illinois State Museum). **[21]** ***Once More Laid to Rest: Repatriation and Non-Native Communities*** [Paper Presentation]. The Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (HSRPA) was passed in 1989 to regulate the preservation and protection of unmarked graves and funerary objects greater than one hundred years in antiquity. Though largely applied to Native American burials, this law covers individuals of any ancestry for whom lineal descent cannot be determined. The Illinois State Museum is the repository for such human remains and burial items and repatriates Native American collections under NAGPRA. However, no similar pathway for repatriation existed for non-Native remains in Illinois until the HSRPA (now the HRPA) was updated in 2023. This paper presents a case study of repatriation and reinterment of a Euroamerican historic cemetery (ca. 1834–1873) in Grafton, Illinois, offering perspective on the process and how "forgotten" populations may be respectfully returned by museums.

Munson-Scullin, Wendy (Midwest Ethnohorticulture, LLC). **[11]** ***Discovering Past Climate and Resource Management with Phytoliths*** [Paper Presentation]. Phytolith analysis can be a tool for understanding past landscape management and climate. Pre-contact resource management was specifically designed for this continent, sustaining people for millennia through changing climates. An understanding of these practices and the landscapes they created can be constructed by combining oral histories, paleoclimate and palaeoecological study, which includes phytolith analysis. Undisturbed soils can provide an ecological trip down memory lane about the plants which grew in that place and how that ecosystem changed through human modification. This process produces not dates, but patterns. Patterns that are useful in interpreting data about climate and behavior. Examples in which known management changes occurred in soils are presented to demonstrate this application. If a significant change occurs in plant cover, shading, or species composition, it will be appear in the phytolith record. Those changes occur with both land management and climate changes.

Murphy, Samantha (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). **[20]** ***Connected in Death: Frontier Cemeteries and the Nationalization of Funerary Practices in 19th Century Iowa*** [Paper Presentation]. The inadvertent discovery of a pioneer cemetery in Cherokee Iowa offers an insight into the transformation of the funeral industry during the 19th century from a localized, cottage-based practice to a more standardized, mass market, industrial system. The unrecorded cemetery contained multiple examples of

mass-produced coffin hardware. As similar artifacts have been identified in contemporaneous cemeteries in Iowa, the artifacts demonstrate the growing integration of frontier settlements with national manufacturing and distribution networks, and that these developing communities in the Midwest were not isolated but connected to the broader national economic and social trends.

Muschal, Marlis (WSP USA, Inc.). **[5]** ***Sangamon River Country – Prehistoric Site Distribution on the South Fork*** [Poster Presentation]. The lower Sangamon River valley in central Illinois is one of the better drained landscapes in the Grand Prairie Division of the Central Lowland physiographic province. Pedestrian survey of 2,800 acres near Sangchris Lake in Christian County identified over 100 prehistoric sites/isolates, most of which are located within approximately 0.10 mile (160 meters) of permanent, intermittent, or relict drainages. This poster examines prehistoric site distribution along tributaries to the South Fork of the Sangamon River to test the hypothesis that prehistoric sites/isolates are more likely to be located within 0.10 mile of drainages of the South Fork Sangamon River watershed. This study aims to identify a pattern in prehistoric settlement along the downstream reaches of tributaries in order to inform expectations for site discovery in the lower Sangamon River valley.

Nelson, Fox. **[2]** ***Identifying the Driving Force Behind Dietary Diversity of People in Uinta Phase (1800–1000 Years Before Present) Sites in Southwest Wyoming*** [Paper Presentation]. Many theoretical paradigms have utilized zooarchaeology to understand human-animal relations in the past. One such paradigm is called human behavioral ecology which focuses on using economical models to understand human dietary decision-making processes. While HBE analyses generally argue that the main influence on dietary decision-making is to utilize prey which provide the most overall caloric return rate, there are many factors which can influence these decisions. In this paper, I utilize a sample of 166 faunal assemblages dating to the Uinta phase (~1800–1000 years bp) of southwest Wyoming to understand the driving force behind dietary diversity of people during this period. I test two hypotheses as to the driving force of Uinta-phase faunal assemblages: the introduction of the bow and arrow and paleo-climatic patterns. Overall, the introduction of the bow had some influence on hunting decision-making processes based on faunal assemblage diversity and richness but not paleo-climatic patterns.

Noldner, Lara (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). **[1]** ***Lance Foster: Guide to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program*** [Paper Presentation]. This paper presentation summarizes collaborative work that the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) Bioarchaeology Program has done with Lance Foster for 20+ years in his roles as Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, and advisory council for both the OSA's Advisory Committee and Indian Advisory Council. Lance was a steadfast guide for Native burial site protection and imparted better ways for agencies, institutions, and landowners to respect ancient cemeteries and sacred spaces across Iowa. He also facilitated numerous reburials of ancestors' remains. Included in discussion are the results of his involvement in repatriations, management plans for places like Blood Run National Historic Landmark and Effigy Mounds National Monument, and a sample of mitigation efforts at sites throughout Iowa.

Nowicki, Cole L. (Minnesota State University, Mankato), Kara D. Drees (MSU), Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato), and Andrew A. Brown (Minnesota State University, Mankato). **[9]** ***Dating and Sequencing of the Belle Creek Site (21GD0072)*** [Poster Presentation]. Since its acquisition nearly six years ago, archeologists have been interested in understanding how the Belle Creek site connects to other presumably similar sites within the Red Wing region. The site's position on the landscape and layout have clear parallels to other Red Wing region sites such as Bryan (21GD0004), Energy Park (21GD0158), Silvernale (21GD0003), and Mero 1 (47PI0002). However, until recently there had been no excavation data to provide clear ways of placing Belle Creek into the Red Wing

sequence as known from other sites. After six years of field work, the excavations have yielded sufficient numbers of assorted pottery sherds to facilitate placement. Moreover, it was only in the last few weeks that radiocarbon dates associated with diagnostic pottery from the Belle Creek site became available. Here, we present preliminary data and dates for the purpose of comparing them with the radiocarbon dates collected from other sites within the Red Wing region.

Orngard, Charles (Iowa State University), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc.), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), and David Rapson (University of Wyoming). **[7]** ***From Segregated to Integrated: Rethinking Big Data with GRSLE*** [Poster Presentation]. Archaeology increasingly engages with "big data," yet most datasets remain fragmented, site-based, artifact-class specific, or built from incompatible systems. The GRSLE Project offers an alternative: a "little big data" approach developed through continuous high-elevation fieldwork in northwest Wyoming since 2002. Rather than segregated artifact classes, GRSLE employs a unified coding system that records every object (lithics, faunal remains, features, historic materials, and modern traces) at the individual level. Over 250,000 artifacts have been cataloged, producing scale without losing context and enabling interpretations that move beyond traditional site boundaries. The system balances detail with accessibility: refined enough to capture variability yet simple enough for new students to apply consistently. This poster introduces GRSLE's integrated big data framework and evaluates its broader utility. We argue that cumulative, context-rich datasets open avenues of research not possible in fragmented ones, and that integration, not aggregation, is what makes Big Data transformative for archaeology.

Orngard, Charles (Iowa State University), Larry C. Todd (GRSLE Inc) and Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah). **[7]** ***Spent but Not Forgotten: Cartridges in the GRSLE Dataset*** [Poster Presentation]. The GRSLE Project records all traces of human activity in the alpine landscapes of northwest Wyoming, from lithics and faunal remains to modern recreational features. Among these datasets are hundreds of cartridge casings, each documented with provenience, caliber, grain, and headstamp information. Though often overlooked, such materials provide an opportunity to explore questions about contemporary hunting behavior. This poster introduces the cartridge dataset and outlines potential analytical approaches. GIS mapping is used to examine whether casings are more frequently associated with particular landforms or located near big game migration routes. Cartridge attributes such as caliber and manufacturer are summarized to investigate possible trends, while statistical tests are used to evaluate variation across spatial or contextual groupings. While analysis is ongoing, this project highlights how recording modern material culture contributes to integrated datasets and opens avenues for linking present behavior to broader archaeological questions.

Orngard, Charles (Iowa State University), Lawrence C. Todd (GRSLE Inc), and Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah). **[7]** ***Not Just Archaeology: Stable Isotopes and the Multifaceted GRSLE Dataset*** [Poster Presentation]. The GRSLE Project records more than just traditional archaeology. By documenting lithics, faunal remains, historic debris, modern traces, and ecological materials, GRSLE creates an integrated dataset that allows us to ask new questions about how landscapes were used in the past. This project explores one such avenue through a basic experiment in stable isotope analysis. An elk antler collected during 2025 fieldwork will be analyzed for carbon and nitrogen isotope values, which can provide insight into the seasonal diet and trophic status of the elk during antler formation. While preliminary, this case highlights how GRSLE's multifaceted data structure facilitates diverse forms of experimentation. By linking biogeochemical signals with artifacts and ecological traces, we can expand interpretations of hunting, animal ecology, and human–environment interaction. This study demonstrates how even small-scale projects can contribute to and benefit from the cumulative, context-rich framework developed by GRSLE.

Pagel, Dawn (Illinois State Archaeological Survey). **[5]** ***The Hoxie Site (11CK4) as an Example of Preparing for Collections Reviews*** [Poster Presentation]. The Illinois State Archaeological Survey curates extensive collections recovered through projects for the Illinois Department of Transportation. In some cases, ISAS's fieldwork represents the first professional investigations at sites previously only known from hasty salvage excavations or private collections with minimal documentation. This presents a challenge when stabilizing collections and preparing them for Tribal reviews. ISAS has developed a classification system to efficiently organize collections and documents that will facilitate consultations and collections reviews. This process is explained in this poster as a demonstration for those undertaking similar projects at their own institutions. The Hoxie (11CK4) site is used as an example, as it includes both legacy collections from a 1950s salvage excavation and excavations completed in the 2000s under more ideal recovery conditions. The challenges of preparing for collections reviews in these different scenarios are discussed, as are the merits of the process.

Pease, Thomas (American University) & Teya Schneider (American University). **[9]** ***Contested Spirits: The Saloon as a Political and Social Space*** [Poster Presentation]. The Gilded Age, the turbulent period between the Civil War and the early 20th Century, brought about rapid changes in American industrialization and immense inequality. As laborers sought solidarity, they turned to more localized and social spaces, including saloons, to navigate the pressures of industrial capitalism. In towns like Winnipeg Junction, Minnesota, (ca. 1890–1910) saloons became multifaceted spaces for people to gather and negotiate their place within a changing America. This raises the question: Did saloons in the railroad town of Winnipeg Junction, Minnesota reflect an escape from or an accommodation of the capitalist agenda during the Gilded Age? Utilizing both archival and material culture analysis from Ole Gol's saloon we understand how this space and its patrons interacted with each other amid the rise of industrial capitalism and how saloon goers navigated the balance between leisure and capitalism during the Gilded Age.

Peliska, Charlie (KLJ) & Lauren Miller (KLJ). **[17]** ***Archaeology at Fort Ransom State Park: Testing of 32RM112*** [Paper Presentation]. KLJ conducted intensive Cultural inventories in parts of Fort Ransom State Park in North Dakota. Numerous sites were identified, and KLJ conducted evaluative testing of 32RM112 in the autumn of 2024. This Plains Village site on the west bank of the Sheyenne River, at the far north end of the Big Bend of the Sheyenne River, had a variety of cultural materials including faunal remains, Plains Village pottery, and a variety of lithic debitage. This site holds the potential to help with further interpretation of prehistoric use of the Big Bend Region of the Sheyenne River.

Pettigrew, Devin (Sul Ross State University), Kristen Carlson (Augustana University), and Robert Hitchcock (University of New Mexico). **[3]** ***Experimental and Archaeological Evidence for the Efficacy of the Atlatl in Hunting Megafauna during the Terminal Pleistocene*** [Paper Presentation]. Human contributions to the Terminal Pleistocene Extinctions remain hotly contested and packed with implications for contemporary human and animal relationships. Recent research sheds doubt on our species' role in extinctions by questioning the efficacy of weapons available to Paleolithic hunters, namely the atlatl and dart, for hunting massive land mammals such as mammoths and mastodons. We find notable problems with the design and interpretation of that research, however, and attack this question with data derived from naturalistic experiments on bison carcasses. We present results of those experiments particularly related to Paleoindigenous archaeology, and build predictive models of penetration and wounding in even larger fauna derived from the data. We then compare our model predictions with archaeological evidence of mammoth hunting from Siberia. This new data provides the latest evidence in an on-going argument as we continue to discuss the role of humans in animal extinctions in the past.

Pfau, Noelle (Minnesota State University Moorhead). **[9]** ***Bones, Butchery, and Booze: A Preliminary Analysis of a Historic Saloon & Restaurant Midden*** [Poster Presentation]. What was on the menu at a boomtown saloon and neighboring restaurant? Data from a 2022 and 2025 archaeological field school conducted by Minnesota State University Moorhead (MSUM) archaeology students, might answer that question. Winnipeg Junction, Minnesota, a busted railroad boomtown, thrived from the late 1890s to 1910 with a peak population of around 250 residents. The town had four saloons, two hotels, two restaurants, a bakery, a mercantile, two churches, a two-story schoolhouse, a large roundhouse, and elevator. Targeted excavations were conducted behind the largest of the saloons, Ole Gol's Saloon and the neighboring restaurant. A large midden yielded a diverse assemblage of animal remains, offering unique insights into historic butchery methods as well as menu preferences for a historic saloon and restaurant. These preliminary findings contribute to a broader interpretation of consumption patterns and cultural dietary preferences amongst early 20th-century saloons and restaurants.

Picha, Paul (Bismarck, North Dakota). **[13]** ***J. N. Nicollet's 1838 Sojourn to the 'Sissiton Country:' Microhistory in Martin County, Minnesota*** [Paper Presentation]. Jan de Vries' (2019) commentary "Playing with Scales: The Global and the Micro, The Macro and the Nano," in Past and Present, provides a backdrop to 19th century expeditionary history. Likewise, elements drawn from culture and environment figure prominently in Joseph N. Nicollet's narrative record of his brief visit to the prairie-lakes region of modern-day southern Minnesota. Two examples drawn from archaeology and fur-trade history serve to support this assertion. This scalar exercise also serves as a complementary account to Brad Logan's (2024) reflective review of In the Country of the Kaw in the pages of Plains Anthropologist.

Pollack, David (Kentucky Archaeological Survey). **[6]** ***The Fifteenth Century's Angel-to-Caborn-Welborn Transition*** [Paper Presentation]. The widespread late fourteenth-/early fifteenth-century collapse of Mississippian chiefdoms in the lower Ohio valley and elsewhere often led to the dispersal of the local populations. The Angel-to-Caborn-Welborn transition is an exception. Instead of dispersing as the Angel chiefdom was collapsing, the local population moved only about 50 km downstream to the mouth of the Wabash River. Despite this reconfiguration, however, exchange relationships with groups living to the west in the central Mississippi valley continued. The Caborn-Welborn people also fostered new economic relationships with more northerly Oneota groups. These relationships are observable in the Slack Farm ceramic assemblage. Relationships with the former are revealed in ceramic vessel styles. Relationships with Oneota groups, however, are represented by actual examples of Oneota jars. Perhaps to foster and maintain these new exchange relationships, Oneota families moved to Slack Farm but continued to make jars as they had been taught by their Elders.

Rankin, Jennifer C. (Minnesota Historical Society), Travis J. Beacham (Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources), Kaelyn Olson (Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources), Kat Rocheford (Minnesota Historical Society), and Jared Langseth (Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources). **[21]** ***From Shore to Sky: Engaging Communities in Cultural Resources Stewardship in Minnesota*** [Paper Presentation]. The Minnesota Historical Society introduces a state-wide stewardship initiative for cultural and natural resources in Minnesota. The focus of the program is making connections between landscapes and people through the principles of preservation and conservation, while strengthening those connections through relationship building and community service. This summer, the program launched a larger partnership in northwestern Minnesota and as part of a lake drawdown in Lake Bronson State Park. Developed as an WPA-era artificial reservoir in 1936–1937, Lake Bronson includes the channel of the South Branch of the Two Rivers and the relict beach ridges of Glacial Lake Agassiz. With the locality temporarily exposed after being underwater over the last 85 years, a systematic and interdisciplinary

scientific investigation by community with preservation as priority is ongoing. The work of the stewardship program at Lake Bronson is presented, highlighting mutually beneficial experiences, research, and knowledge sharing.

Ratcliff, Jayde (North Dakota State University) & Taylor Severance (North Dakota State University). **[9]** ***Tracing Labor Divisions through Material Culture at a North Dakota Bonanza Farmstead*** [Poster Presentation]. Historic Bonanza Farms and the tenant farms that followed are relatively understudied in North Dakota. For the past three summers, the 4e Farmstead Archaeological Field School has explored a farmstead near Casselton, ND. In the summer of 2025, approximately 1,700 artifacts were recovered from two different parts of the site – a domestic refuse midden and a wagon scale. Based on preliminary analysis, this poster will explore differences in the material culture recovered from the two areas. While metal was found throughout the site, there are distinct differences based on agricultural production and domestic-facing activities. Similar patterns can also be seen in glass and ceramic artifacts. Preliminary findings suggest that a spatial division of labor existed on this site.

Reedy, Chelsea Aurelea (HDR, Inc.), Mary Lucyia Schmidt (HDR, Inc.), Caroline Knowlton (HDR, Inc.), and Zachary Overfield (HDR, Inc.). **[5]** ***Archaeological Investigations at Turkey Peak Reservoir: Subsistence and Landscape Use in the Southern Plains*** [Poster Presentation]. Between 2016 and 2024, HDR excavated six sites (41PP377, 41PP384, 41PP385, 41PP386, 41PP387, and 41PP388) as part of compliance work for the Palo Pinto County Municipal Water District No. 1. Sites 41PP387 and 41PP388 produced 77% of the faunal assemblage, including most culturally modified bones. Evidence of butchery was found at four sites, with 41PP387 revealing a discard midden of bison/bovid, cervid, and avian remains, and 41PP388 preserving a single butchered bison carcass. This poster will examine these faunal assemblages as they relate to landscape patterns and site use for the broader Brazos Drainage basin area.

Reetz, Elizabeth (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). **[20]** ***Implementing a Needs Assessment to Strategically Inform a Revision of the Iowa Archaeological Certification Program for Avocational Archaeologists*** [Paper Presentation]. The Iowa Archaeological Certification Program is managed by the Iowa Archeological Society (IAS), with support from the University of Iowa (UI) Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA). Established in the 1970s, the program invites the interested public to learn field and lab skills while assisting professional archaeologists as volunteers. Because the program currently lacks curricular structure, accessibility, and a stewardship component, OSA intends to revise the format, integrate eLearning courses to increase accessibility and reach, and establish statewide community partnerships to expand hands-on training opportunities. To inform revisions that best fit the expectations of past and potential avocational participants, cultural heritage professionals, and Indigenous partners, OSA developed and implemented a needs assessment with assistance from a UI Department of Teaching and Learning doctoral student. This paper communicates the results of that study and explores how structured evaluations using community feedback can provide insights to public program sustainability and participation.

Reis, Kaitlyn E. (Wichita State University), Crystal A. Dozier (Wichita State University), and Matthew D. Howland (Wichita State University). **[9]** ***Archaeology and Accessibility at Etzanoa: Assessing ArcGIS Digital Workflows as a Tool for Data Management and Community Engagement*** [Poster Presentation]. Etzanoa is a Great Bend Aspect settlement located along the confluence of the Arkansas and Walnut rivers in south-central Kansas occupied by the ancestral Wichita around A.D. 1450–1700. The wealth of archaeological information produced in Wichita State University excavations since 2015 has resulted in a slow transition from acquisition to dissemination due to the limitations of paper record-keeping. This study investigates the effectiveness of ArcGIS FieldMaps for data collection and management and ArcGIS Dashboards for displaying and disseminating data for

non-academic audiences. This investigation will utilize data from an Etzanoa Conservancy survey recorded in FieldMaps. The digitally managed information forms the basis of a Dashboard, which manages and displays the survey results. This Dashboard is evaluated for its accessibility, applicability to non-academic audiences, and effective research dissemination. This study can provide insights into the application of digital humanities platforms as analytic and communication tools for data management and community engagement.

Robinson, Andrew (State Historical Society of North Dakota) & Margaret Patton (State Historical Society of North Dakota). **[12]** ***Finding the Bad Lands Cantonment through Archaeology and Remote Sensing*** [Paper Presentation]. Where is the Bad Lands Cantonment, and does any of it still remain intact? Established in 1879 near present-day Medora, North Dakota, the site was occupied until 1883, later converted into a hunting resort visited by Teddy Roosevelt, and ultimately destroyed by fire in 1887. Although historically significant, few visible traces of the installation remain on the landscape. Recent fieldwork applied an integrated suite of remote sensing methods including drone-based imagery, thermal analysis, and magnetometry to assess the potential for subsurface features. Initial results reveal anomalies consistent with the dimensions and placement of structures documented in historic accounts, suggesting the site may retain a greater degree of integrity than previously recognized. Preliminary archaeological work has also recovered materials consistent with the period of occupation. Through identifying potential areas of significance, this research provides a foundation for future investigation and highlights the value of modern technology in reassessing obscured cultural landscapes.

Rocheford, Kat (Minnesota Historical Society), David Briese (Minnesota Historical Society), Chuck Broste (Minnesota Historical Society), and Jennifer Rankin (Minnesota Historical Society). **[12]** ***Prairie and Resource Management using UAS-Lidar at Jeffers Petroglyphs Cottonwood County, Minnesota*** [Paper Presentation]. Jeffers Petroglyphs, one of the most important repositories of Indigenous intellectual knowledge, religious, cosmological, and ideological symbols and iconography in the Midwest, is embedded in a rich natural and cultural landscape along the Red Rock Ridge in southwestern Minnesota. A 160-acre section of this landscape has remained protected as a Minnesota State Historic Site and State, Tribal, and community partners have worked tirelessly to protect the landscape and restore native tallgrass prairie vegetation. Prescribed burns are one management method for maintaining this healthy prairie vegetation, and in 2023, UAS-Lidar was introduced as an approach to assist with the development and/or update of resource management and protection plans at Jeffers Petroglyphs. Collecting data before and after prescribed burns in 2024 and 2025 assisted in developing best practices for future UAS-Lidar data collection and new perspectives of the cultural landscape at Jeffers Petroglyphs were observed and gained.

Rosa, Trinity (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) & Paula Bryant (Illinois State Archaeological Survey). **[5]** ***Mapping the Past: GIS Applications for Interpreting and Preserving Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Skokie Valley (11CK1230) in Glenview, Illinois*** [Poster Presentation]. Camp Skokie Valley, 11CK1230, is the largest of three known Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps in the Forest Preserves of Cook County (FPCC) in Glenview, Illinois. The camps are local connections to a national story of recovery from the Great Depression. Projects funded by IDOT and FPCC have traversed portions of these sites, however, detailed maps of the camp interiors are lacking. Several foundations at 11CK1230 remain in situ and can be linked to the CCC presence and later occupations. Utilizing GIS techniques, we incorporated information gathered from archival documents and in person visits where we identified some buildings and use areas within the site. Our goal is to further identify structures and seek out additional resources that may be available to fill in gaps within this ongoing research.

Rossen, Jack (Chronicle Heritage Inc.), Ed Herrmann (Far Western Anthropological Research Group), Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis), and Rebecca Hawkins (Algonquin Consultants Inc). **[6]** ***Reconstructing Plant Use at Angel Mounds*** [Paper Presentation]. Increased scholarly interest in precontact plant use at the Angel Mounds State Historic Site (12VG1), located in southwestern Indiana, was occasioned by the recent discovery of a ridge-and-furrow field there. The remnants of the field are the only production contexts ever sampled at the site for archaeobotanical remains. To provide a more complete picture of plant use at Angel, the authors have compiled an overview of the results of various archaeobotanical analyses of the remains of wild and domesticated plants from other contexts at the site. The overview of results is coupled with information about ethnographically documented uses for these plants (i.e., nutritional, medicinal, dyestuff, etc.). In addition, comparisons between the plants known from both production and use contexts at Angel Mounds are made with plants noted for other late precontact sites in both the lower and the central Ohio River Valley.

Rucinski, Hannah (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Tamira Brennan (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Mary Hynes (Illinois State Archaeological Survey). **[21]** ***Revisiting FAI-270 Project Collections Fifty Years Later*** [Paper Presentation]. From 1975 to 1990, the Resource Investigation Program (now the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, or ISAS) mitigated over 150 hectares of archaeological site area in anticipation of a new Interstate Highway (255/270) encircling the American Bottom immediately east of present-day St. Louis. This project recovered several million artifacts, now housed at ISAS' IDOT Collections Repository at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Following a 3-year assessment of ISAS' nearly 29,000 ft³ of collections and considering recent input from our Tribal partners, the FAI-255/270 project collection was identified as high priority for the Curation Section's newly established stabilization and inventory process. This process brings collections (both material and associated documentation) up to federal curation standards, with the goal of assuring long-term preservation and accessibility for descendant communities and researchers alike.

Schaefer, Kimberly (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) & Mary King (ISAS). **[11]** ***The Archaeobotany of the Janey B. Goode Site: Continuity and Change in the Greater Cahokia Area*** [Paper Presentation]. The Janey B. Goode (11S1232) site was a complex, multicomponent habitation site located near current day East St. Louis, situated between Cahokia and the East St. Louis Precinct. Recent excavations have produced a large volume of archaeobotanical data about this community. This paper summarizes assemblages for occupations beginning in the Late Woodland period, with the most intensive occupations spanning the Terminal Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. This time saw major shifts in social organization accompanied by changing food procurement strategies, including the adoption of maize. Overall, however, the suite of plants used by the site's inhabitants showed great continuity in utilized taxa. The Janey B. Goode site adds to our understanding of the local communities that contributed to the Greater Cahokia phenomenon.

Schilling, Merlin (NDSU). **[9]** ***Hidden Railcar: Preliminary Explorations of a Decommissioned Railcar within the Windbreak of the 4e Farmstead*** [Poster Presentation]. The relationship between railways and agricultural production run deep in the upper Midwest, especially during the era of Western Expansion. However, most think of railcars as solely serving as transportation for goods and people. What then do we make of a railcar, filled with a variety of material culture, found in a windbreak on a historic farmstead? This poster will begin a systematic exploration of a repurposed railcar through an examination of the exterior features of this structure. Preliminary findings suggest that this railcar likely started its life as grain transport – a faint, yet visible "Barley" fill line indicates its original purpose. Connection to Chicago as evidenced by hardware and re-roofing activities will also be discussed. This repurposed, decommissioned railcar illustrates that the railway-farming connection was multifaceted.

Schirmer, Ronald (Minnesota State University, Mankato). **[1]** ***Reification and Reality: When Taxa cause Problems for People*** [Paper Presentation]. Our brains are remarkable for their ability to gather vast quantities of data - more than we are truly conscious of - and finding links and patterns which help us organize those data into comprehensible units. This natural ability and its outcomes are central to archeology and form the backbone of interpretation in our discipline. Nearly 100 years ago, archeologists realized not only the importance of using careful classification schema to create taxonomies, but also the inherent risk that the results of those efforts may restrict thought in contravention to changes in empirical data, rather than help find more apt ways to organize them. Over the last decade, I had numerous lengthy discussions with Lance Foster and other Tribal Historic Preservation Officers about this issue, particularly as it applies to the archeological taxon of Oneota and its modern role in repatriation.

Schneider, Seth A. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) & William M. Balco (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). **[16]** ***Late Precontact Structures on the Western Shores of Lake Winnebago and in Eastern Wisconsin Oneota Localities: Negative Space as Cultural Significance*** [Paper Presentation]. A variety of Oneota structures have been identified in Eastern Wisconsin, including semi-subterranean, rectilinear, and long house types. Recent excavations in the Middle Fox River Locality have uncovered two significant late precontact village sites at Menominee Park 2 (47WN0544) and Entire Road Site (47WN0562). Structures identified at these sites compare favorably with those previously identified in other localities. Further, negative space identified between arrangements of pit features may indicate the presence of additional structures or activity areas at the sites. This paper describes the structures from the two village sites, comparing them with others identified in the Middle Fox River Locality and other Oneota Localities.

Schroeder, Sissel (UW-Madison) & Tamara Thomsen (Wisconsin Historical Society). **[13]** ***Navigating Wisconsin's Dugout Canoe Landscapes*** [Paper Presentation]. More than 120 dugout canoes reported from Wisconsin range in age from 81 to over 5,000 years old. Three-quarters of these canoes have been found in or near water, including a number of dugouts in Lake Mendota in Madison. The Madison area has been a significant dwelling place for Indigenous people for more than 12,500 years in archaeological terms, and since time immemorial for the Ho-Chunk and Menominee people. Watercraft played a principal role in the area's transportation network. The Lake Mendota canoes are found in three clusters near the southern shore of the lake, each in front of a gully that cuts through the bluff on the adjacent shoreline. These gullies would have provided easier access to the bluff top and trails in active use into the 1800s that lead to Lake Wingra, a spiritually significant spring-fed lake that was densely occupied by Ho-Chunk peoples and other tribes.

Shelton, Jeff (KLJ Engineering) & Rolfe Mandel (University of Kansas). **[12]** ***Showing an Old Rolfe New Pits: Recent Excavations at 32RM116*** [Paper Presentation]. Much like it does for the campers who visit Fort Ransom State Park today, the Sheyenne River Valley has been attracting visitors to eastern North Dakota for millennia. In an attempt to understand the archaeological record of an area of the park threated by erosion, KLJ Engineering excavated a four meter by four meter block along the banks of the Sheyenne River. This excavation identified Archaic and Woodland occupations, along with a convoluted stratigraphic profile which shows periods of stability as well as significant flood events. The results of the excavations as well as the geoarchaeological component are discussed here to shed a light on a region that has been a draw to people for thousands of years.

Silverman, Stephanie (University of Kansas). **[9]** ***Comparison of Three Methods of Digital Modeling for Archaeological Materials*** [Poster Presentation]. This poster compares and contrasts three methods of photogrammetric digital modeling and their respective software/hardware advantages and limitations: the Shining3D Einscan, the Artec Studio Micro II, and traditional camera-based photogrammetry with a Nikon X-II 6s. These methods in particular are effective for small-object digital modeling, which has impacts for the worlds

of archaeological research, museum display, and interdisciplinary information sharing with Indigenous tribes. As such, each method should be examined individually and in context with other forms of photogrammetry to determine what form or software/hardware is best for each individual researcher in terms of efficacy, cost, and adaptability. This research is based on digital modeling done with objects from the University of Kansas Archaeology Division.

Snortland, J. Signe (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, a Terracon Company) & Kimball M. Banks (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, a Terracon Company). **[17]** ***Surviving Cold Northern Plains Winters: Mandan and Hidatsa Winter Earthlodge Villages*** [Paper Presentation]. Typically, during the Plains Village Period Mandan and Hidatsa people built summer earthlodge villages on high Missouri River bluffs overlooking tributary confluences. But winter villages, which were occupied during long, cold winters, were constructed on sheltered floodplains where archaeological evidence was washed away during spring flooding. In 2023 Metcalf excavated a cluster of four earthlodge sites on bottomland near the Square Butte Creek confluence with the Missouri River. Ceramics indicate occupation began during the Huff Phase (CE 1300–1500) and reoccurred through the Four Bears Phase (CE 1880–1886). The assemblages are atypical of summer earthlodge villages. Winter village sites are an underrepresented type-site with few having been identified, let alone excavated. Ethnohistorical accounts of Mandan and Hidatsa winter villages in settings like the Square Butte Creek Valley support an interpretation that these were winter occupations rather than summer villages, offering an opportunity to explore seasonal differences in cultural material and technology.

Somerville, Andrew (Iowa State University), Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University), Larkin Chapman (University of New Mexico), Stephen Mattingly (Iowa State University), and James L. Theler (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse). **[5]** ***Oneota Tradition (Moingona phase) Maize Dependence in Central Iowa: Assessment of Stable Isotope Data from Vertebrate Faunal Remains*** [Poster Presentation]. The Howard Goodhue site (13PK1) in Polk County, Iowa, is an important Oneota village of the Moingona phase (AD 1100–1400) situated along the central Des Moines River. Stable isotope analysis of bone collagen (δ13C and δ15N) and apatite (δ13C and δ18O) from samples of wild upland, aquatic, and riparian vertebrate remains (*n* = 111) and domestic canid remains (n = 28) provides insight into the diet and ecology of the villagers. Assuming the diet of domestic canids is a reliable proxy for human diet, maize comprised approximately 60% of the diet at the site. These findings suggest that maize farming was the dominant subsistence strategy at the time. The results are further contextualized within a broader discussion of ecology and maize agriculture during the Oneota period in the region.

Stebbins, Jaelyn (Minnesota Historical Society). **[17]** ***A Site Revisited: Phase I Survey results of the Archaeological Site 21CA0472*** [Paper Presentation]. Archaeological site 21CA0473 is a multicomponent site located near Rock Lake, in the Central Lakes Deciduous West archaeological region (4w) of central Minnesota. First identified during a surface survey in 1978, Site 21CA0473 was recorded as a single artifact "find spot," although numerous artifacts were recovered. Recovered artifacts included a biface fragment, a projectile point base, two quartz flakes, and various historic artifacts. Two historic foundations were also identified during the survey. The area where precontact artifacts were recovered was deemed "disturbed" and no further survey or evaluation was recommended. In Fall of 2024, staff from the Minnesota State Parks and Trails Cultural Resource Program completed a site visit and Phase I survey with positive results. While the site was previously deemed disturbed, the recent excavations revealed intact cultural material deposits and stratigraphy. This paper reviews the site's initial discovery and the recent survey and its results.

Stevens, Sandy. **[20]** ***Historical, Archaeological, and GPR Investigations at the Fairport Fisheries Biological Station (13MC219)*** [Paper Presentation]. In 2020–2021, Friends of Fairport Fish Hatchery conducted historical, archaeological, and GPR investigations of the Living Quarters at the Fairport Fisheries Biological Station. The biological station, now a NRHP Historic District, was established by an act of U.S. Congress in 1908. The research station, operational from 1910–1933, studied the propagation of freshwater mussels to replenish the freshwater mussel population for the pearl button industry in Muscatine. A pedestrian survey identified numerous concrete structural remains and 400+ artifacts at four of the five cottages. In 2020, Dr. Glenn Storey (University of Iowa), conducted ground-penetrating radar (GPR) studies at four former cottages. The GPR survey identified multiple point-source and planar targets at two of the cottages. Collectively, the targets suggest possible pits, wall lines, pipelines, and rooms. Artifacts from the Living Quarters are consistent with occupation from 1912 until 1960 when the last of the cottages was sold.

Strezewski, Michael (University of Southern Indiana). **[6]** ***Did Late Woodland Yankeetown "Become" Angel Phase Mississippian? A Discussion of the Evidence*** [Paper Presentation]. Data collected thus far indicate that spread of Mississippian culture played out differently in various areas of the Midwest and Southeast. How then did this process occur at the Ohio-Wabash confluence, where we see a transition from Late Woodland Yankeetown culture to that of Angel phase Mississippian? While data are still somewhat sparse, evidence seems to favor the replacement and/or assimilation of Terminal Late Woodland populations by a non-local Mississippian group of individuals, rather than an in-situ transition. This process seems to have begun ca. A.D. 1100, perhaps taking place over multiple generations. Though archaeologists have, for some time, sought a "smoking gun" in the form of transitional ceramics, such evidence has, until recently, been hard to come by. Rather, it seems that Yankeetown and Angel phase peoples kept their cultural traditions relatively separate for some time, with minimal evidence for interaction between the two.

Sundeen, Skylar (North Dakota State University). **[9]** ***Using Thresher Teeth to Explore Bonanza Farming in North Dakota*** [Poster Presentation]. The 4e Farmstead Historical Archaeology project examines the transition from Bonanza Farms to tenant farms. Bonanza Farms (approximately 1870s-1890s) were tens of thousands of acres large, but were eventually divided up into a tenant farming system that is still in practice today. Cultivation of these large farms was only possible because of innovations in technology. Artifacts recovered from the 2024 and 2025 field seasons include thresher teeth and other machinery related items. An in-depth examination of this equipment demonstrates the investment required for setting up these large farms. Moreover, advertisements demonstrate the economic networks and role the Bonanza Farms had in recruiting white settlers to the region. Early farming in North Dakota was at the forefront of agricultural technology innovation as well as proving the viability of settlement in this rather harsh environment.

Thimmig, Rachel (Brown University). **[13]** ***Cultivating Continuity: Rethinking Assimilation through Gendered Activities in Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Cabins*** [Paper Presentation]. This paper interprets Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara (MHA) cabins as Indigenous domestic spaces rather than evidence of assimilation, emphasizing the persistence of traditional practices such as gardening. Despite cabins' departure from the traditional domestic structure (the earthlodge), the difference in form does not necessarily mean all aspects of MHA life changed. Instead of treating change as divergence, the adoption of new tools and technologies is framed as evidence of cultural fluidity and innovation under settler colonial stress. Gardening, in particular, was central to MHA survivance: sustaining matrilineal labor in the nineteenth century, reasserting community ties before the Garrison Dam, and revitalizing food sovereignty in the present. Drawing on artifacts from cabins, historical ethnographies, archival records, and conversations with tribal members, this paper re-centers women's labor within cabins, making it visible and highlighting the resilience of MHA cultural continuity and survivance.

Thomas, Ariane (National Institutes of Health), Matthew E. Hill, Jr. (University of Iowa), Andrew Kitchen (University of Iowa), Joseph Reed (Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma), and Elaine A. Ostrander (National Institutes of Health). **[5]** ***Ancient DNA from Archaeological Dogs Reveal Insights into Pawnee History*** [Poster Presentation]. Pawnees used large dogs for hauling supplies during the 16th-18th centuries, however, Pawnee dog body sizes decreased after A.D. 1750, which is associated with European encroachment and the adoption of the horse in the Plains. We present a preliminary genetic analysis of five Lower Loup (A.D. 1500–1750) and historic Pawnee (A.D. 1750–1839) dogs. Our results demonstrate that Lower Loup and historic Pawnee dogs have Indigenous dog ancestry, and the former are ancestors of the latter. These findings contribute to archaeological evidence linking Lower Loup and historic Pawnee sites. We are sequencing 32 dogs to investigate the genetic variation associated with rapid fluctuations in body size. This work has implications for human health studies on obesity and metabolic diseases. This research was supported in part by the Intramural Research Program of the NIH but does not necessarily reflect the views of the NIH or the U.S. Department of HHS.

Thornton, Jadon (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Avantika Tandon (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Dakota Galkowski (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Mya Welch (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). **[16]** ***The Continuity of Stone: Investigating Oneota Lithic Use Patterns in a Large Feature Complex at the Koshkonong Creek Village*** [Paper Presentation]. UW-Milwaukee has investigated the Oneota component of the Koshkonong Creek Village (KCV) since 2012. KCV was an agricultural village that was inhabited between ca. AD 1100–1400. Field investigations continued with UWM's 2025 Archaeological Field School, where students identified a series of large overlapping pits known as the Feature 53 Complex. Based on the features plan and profiles, the pits were built and used sequentially, which offers an opportunity to explore the continuity and change in landscape use over time. This paper investigates the lithics recovered from the Feature 53 Complex features, with a focus on thermal use-alterations of fire-cracked rock and chipped stone. The comparison of the lithic assemblages among the features will consider several variables, including heat treatment, fracture type, and color change, as a preliminary look into how activities in that portion of the site changed over time.

Todd, Lawrence (GRSLE) & Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah). **[7]** ***GRSLE 2025: Student Research across Alpine and Basin Landscapes*** [Poster Presentation]. The 2025 GRSLE field season brought together a diverse group of student researchers who each pursued distinct projects within a shared framework of systematic artifact-based inventory designed to better understand landscape scale archaeological patterning. While working across alpine ridges, montane valleys, and basin foothills, students developed focused studies on a variety of topics. By combining these individual projects within a long-term cumulative survey effort, the 2025 season provided both comparative data and hands-on research opportunities. This poster highlights the breadth of student-led investigations, showing how diverse topics and approaches contribute to a larger picture of human use of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem by prompting question-driven fieldwork.

Todd, Lawrence (GRSLE), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah). **[7]** ***Alpine and Sage Grasslands – GRSLE Mountain and High Plains Archaeology 2025*** [Poster Presentation]. The 2025 field season of the GRSLE project expanded our long-term research program beyond high-elevation wilderness settings into lower elevation landscapes of the Big Horn Basin. This poster compares two systematically recorded, artifact-based inventory blocks located along a single drainage system—one at ~3100 m in alpine grasslands and another at ~2600 m in sage-steppe foothills. Both areas were surveyed using 5 m transects, single recording protocols, and individual stored GPS tracklog data to ensure direct comparability. Field documentation and preliminary results are presented, highlighting how consistent artifact-based (rather than site-based) inventory methods can bridge analytical gaps between montane and basin settings. A primary goal of this multi-setting approach is to

evaluate archaeological evidence for differing human uses of sharply contrasting landscapes, and to explore how filling in "blank spots on the map" may reshape our understanding of mobility and land use in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

Todd, Lawrence (GRSLE) & Kristin Barker (Beyond Yellowstone). **[7]** ***Caught on the Wire: Archaeology of Boundaries in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem*** [Poster Presentation]. Fences. Archaeologists usually dislike them, and they often obstruct fieldwork. But what if we treat fences not only as obstacles, but as evidence? During the 2025 GRSLE field season we expanded our inventories to include systematic documentation of fence posts and barbed wire. Inspired by ecological research on the impacts of fencing on wildlife movement, we asked how such features might serve as archaeological data for assessing human influence on high-elevation landscapes. Several fences documented above 3,000 m (>9,800 ft) directly intersect known elk migration routes, yet do not align with current Forest boundaries or historic grazing allotments. Why were these boundaries established, and what do they reveal about past land use? This poster describes our documentation methods and argues that incorporating "recent" boundary features into archaeological inventory provides new perspectives on the interplay of human practices, wildlife ecology, and long-term cultural landscapes.

Todd, Lawrence (GRSLE) & Riley Hamada (University of Utah). **[7]** ***When Metal Replaced Stone: Skill, Learning, and Technological Change on the Plains*** [Poster Presentation]. People living in the 21st century are accustomed to rapid changes in technology and the need to constantly learn new methods and approaches. Yet technological innovation not only demands the acquisition of new skills, it also diminishes the need to master older ones. Many traditional practices—from mapping with an optical transit to drafting with ink or using a slide rule—have become "lost skills" within a single generation. Archaeological data suggest a similar process may have occurred during the Contact Period, when Indigenous groups on the Plains began to manufacture metal arrow points. At several GRSLE sites, barrel hoop fragments and chisel marks indicate on-site production of metal points. Student experience during the 2025 field season highlighted how quickly a functional metal point could be made, compared with the years of practice required to achieve equivalent skill in knapping. This poster explores how the adoption of metal not only introduced a desirable new raw material but may also have rapidly reduced the incentive for younger people to learn traditional stone-working skills, reshaping technological knowledge transmission across generations

Toups, Isaac (University of Kansas). **[9]** ***Analyzing the Stratigraphic Context of Shovel Tests at Hell Gap National Historic Landmark*** [Poster Presentation]. In this poster, the stratigraphic context of an isolated landform at the Hell Gap National Historic Landscape is analyzed. This landform represents a pasture with stone circle features and associated lithic artifacts, which was pedestrian surveyed, and shovel tested during the 2025 University of Kansas and Washington State University Archaeology Field School. This poster investigates shovel test resulted on this landform to analyze geomorphology to investigate the relative age of the initial stone circle placements on the landform. Using data synthesis, GIS mapping, and geomorphology, this poster presents the results of the Shovel Test Pit survey and preliminary analysis of the age of the initial construction of stone circle features.

Trader, Patrick (Gray & Pape, Inc.). **[6]** ***The Kreitzer Site (12VG2104), a transitional Yankeetown-Angel phase site along the Ohio River, Vanderburgh County, Indiana*** [Paper Presentation]. In 2022, Gray & Pape identified the Kreitzer site (12VG2104) as a buried and stratified Late Precontact site on an abandoned levee as part of the I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project for the Indiana Department of Transportation. Recovered ceramics indicated the site dated to the Yankeetown phase (AD 700–1200). Subsequent data recovery efforts in 2023 and 2024 examined the Yankeetown phase component and identified a Mississippian Angel phase occupation as well. AMS dates and Mississippian pottery place the Angel phase occupation between AD 1100–1270. Both Yankeetown and Angel phase ware types were found

together in feature contexts. Also, traditional Mississippian pottery styles (Mississippi Plain and Mississippi Bell Plain) were found tempered with shell-grog, and grog-grit, suggesting a transitional pottery type, using Yankeetown tempering materials with Mississippian pottery types. I suggest that the co-occurrence of tempering materials and pottery styles that Kreitzer represents a transitional Yankeetown-Angel phase occupation.

Trembley, Cecilia (Minnesota State University, Mankato) & Ronald Schirmer (Minnesota State University, Mankato). **[5]** ***Fish Otoliths in Midwestern Archeology: Revealing Seasonality, Species, and Environmental Data from an Underrepresented Resource*** [Poster Presentation]. Otoliths are small calcium carbonate (CaCO3) structures found in the heads of teleost fishes. These structures possess special characteristics not seen in many skeletal structures, notably the daily deposition of CaCO3 throughout the fish's life. The deposition forms an alternating pattern of concentric rings, each ring representing the fast-growth, translucent summer season or the slow-growth, opaque winter season, both ring increments represent the total annual growth (annuli) of the fish. Like tree rings, the organism's growth trajectory and environmental history are recorded in these annuli. Annuli analysis is common in modern fisheries, yet it has not been represented much in archeological and paleoenvironmental records. Due to the limited publications on this topic, archeologists may be unaware of the potential data. This poster will overview the methodology of processing each specimen to procure species, age, season of catch, and overall, possible interpretive outcomes for paleoenvironmental reconstruction of archeological sites.

Trotter, Katherine (University of Wisconsin-Madison). **[13]** ***Exploratory Excavations at the Nisawakamig Copper Mining District on Isle Royale*** [Paper Presentation]. The recently identified Nisawakamig 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. Exploratory excavations took place from 2022 through 2024. Excavation in 2024 focused on excavation of two mining pits at the eastern end of the district in addition to excavation of a nearby activity area. The purpose of the excavations at Nisawakamig was to gain new insight into precontact copper mining processes in the Lake Superior region, establish antiquity of the site through radiocarbon dating, and draw comparisons between Nisawakamig and the Minong Copper Mining District. Preliminary findings indicate that, while both sites had temporal overlaps in activity, different mining methods were utilized at Nisawakamig when compared to Minong. These findings provide new insight into history of copper not only on Isle Royale but the wider Lake Superior Basin.

Vanderwest, Ehanniawia (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Daniela Gradillas (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and Marie Meizis (Illinois State Archaeological Survey). **[5]** ***The Schultz Private Collection: a Comparison to Reported IAS Sites*** [Poster Presentation]. In 2023, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) in partnership with the Forest Preserves of Cook County (FPCC) launched the First People: Ice Age Chicago research project. As part of the First People's Project, ISAS worked with private collectors to document collections from the Cook County area. The Terry Schultz collection consists of a large number of projectile points collected from the surface along the bluffs of the Kankakee River near Momence. These points were photographed, and Schultz's notes and maps were compiled and scanned. Utilizing this information, this poster will review the variety of time periods represented by the point types collected and compare Schultz's survey to known sites reported on the IAS database. Looking at the pre-contact sites reported in Kankakee County, we will compare the temporal affiliations of the Schultz Collection to examine if there is a difference between the time periods represented in private collections vs. the time periods represented in the IAS database. Projects such as the First People's Project have worked with private collectors like Terry Schultz to get their sites reported, benefiting both collectors and archaeologists alike.

Vea, Edgar (Minnesota State University at Mankato). **[5]** ***Silvernale Feature Radiocarbon Comaprison*** [Poster Presentation]. The Red Wing region is known for its large, complex village and mound sites, such as Silvernale, and as a cultural crossroads, where multiple different groups occupied the same space and influenced each other. Because of this complexity, and that so much took place in roughly 250 years, precise dating of various site components is essential. Older radiocarbon dates are often simply not useful anymore, nor are single dates from isolated levels. Rather, multiple dates on different materials are the best way to date occupations and depositions. Here, we present a suite of older and newer dates for a series of features to offer a more precise understanding of the feature chronology within the Silvernale site. I desire this to answer when were different features created and how can the comparison of radiocarbon dates between those features better illuminate which parts of the site were inhabited and by whom?

Wagemann, Jackson (Lawrence University), Daniel Dalmas (University of Utah), Kurt Wilson (Lawrence University), and Lawrence Todd (GRSLE Project). **[7]** ***Glass Beads in the Backcountry: Contact-Era Trading in the Absaroka Mountains*** [Poster Presentation]. Using the artifact-based survey from the GRLSE Project in the Absaroka Mountains of northwestern Wyoming, documentation has shown there to be the presence of multiple glass bead clusters. These finds provide an opportunity to examine how Euro-American trade goods entered this area. Initial research centers on historical records from U.S. forts, which include evidence of trade and exchange, as well as accounting for other firsthand documents and archaeological evidence from similar contexts in the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain area. The combination of these aims to examine the spatial distribution of bead clusters to consider their implications for reconstructing trade networks in that area. By situating the GRSLE bead clusters within broader historical and archaeological frameworks, this research contributes to understanding the dynamics of trade, exchange, cultural tradition, and interactions in the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountains during the Contact period.

Walder, Heather (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse). **[5]** ***Practicing Good Chemistry: Ojibwe Archaeological Monitoring on Mooningwanekaaning*** [Poster Presentation]. In June 2025, an interdisciplinary and collaborative team of academics, students, and community members conducted a soil chemistry survey of the c. 1793–1835 CE Northwest Company and American Trade Post site (47-As-0007) on Mooningwanekaaning or Madeline Island, in present-day northern Wisconsin. This place is both sacred and culturally significant in Ojibwe history, and therefore the research project involved coordination with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers of both the Red Cliff and the Bad River Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa. Two experienced Red Cliff archaeological monitors participated in the survey, which involved collecting soil cores to investigate levels of anthropogenic mercury, copper, iron, arsenic, and lead as indicators of nineteenth-century colonial activities, such as vermillion trade. This poster illustrates positive outcomes of tribal monitors' presence on site, such as informal stakeholder conversations and relationship-building, and emphasizes our shared ethical responsibility to support tribal sovereignty in archaeological research design and implementation.

Wandsnider, LuAnn (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) & William F. Stoutamire (University of Nebraska, Kearney). **[4]** ***The Nebraska Rural Producers Oral History Project: Introduction, Scope, and Status*** [Paper Presentation]. During 2024–2025, we launched The Nebraska Rural Producers Oral History Project. This project involves working with Nebraska families involved in farming and ranching to tell the story of their family and how it has navigated environmental and policy challenges over the last 50 to 100 years. Our presentation describes the goals and scope of this project, introduces the website where oral histories are housed, reports initial impressions coming from the oral histories themselves as well as our work with families, and describes our ongoing efforts.

Washinawatok, Miranda C. (University of Wisconsin-Madison; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin). **[13]** ***Carving Place: Pipestone, Indigenous Materiality, and Embodied Knowledge*** [Paper Presentation]. Pipestone, a sacred material in many Indigenous traditions, carries ceremonial, artistic, and ecological significance across generations. This paper reflects on a summer pilot study in which I carved beads from Minnesota pipestone and Barron County pipestone, including samples from the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Reservation in Wisconsin. Using a bow drill, abrasion with Hixton Silicified sandstone, and polishing with birch bark and leather, the study demonstrates that copper tools effectively carve pipestone – an insight grounded in both historical and traditional ecological knowledge. This challenges prior archaeological reconstructions that have overlooked copper's role as a functional tool and as a culturally embedded technology in carving activities. Beyond technical replication, this project revitalizes ancestral knowledge and material relationships, establishing lasting connections with traditional carvers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and archaeologists across Wisconsin. It also generated insights not previously shared in academic discourse, highlighting the value of Indigenous-led, practice-based research in archaeological interpretation.

Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), Everett Bandy (Quapaw Nation), and Steven L. Boles (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois). **[6]** ***Tracing Ancestral Quapaw Relationships in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi River Valleys through the Bradley Off-Site Remediation Project*** [Paper Presentation]. The Bradley Off-Site Remediation Project addresses the impacts of deep tilling that occurred during a Natural Resources Conservation Service project at the late precontact Bradley site (3CT7) in Crittendon County, AR—ancestral lands of the Quapaw Nation. This remediation project supports collections-based research to answer questions of cultural and historical significance to the Quapaw Nation by broadly exploring ancestral connections across the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi River Valleys. In this paper, we share preliminary Bradley Project findings and present recent research on collections from the Mississippian Angel Mounds (12Vg1) center and the Caborn-Welborn Bone Bank (12Po4) site in southwestern Indiana. This research offers refined late precontact chronologies at the confluence of the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, new perspectives of relationships between Angel and Caborn-Welborn phases, and novel insights on enduring connections farther afield in the Central Mississippi River Valley.

Wendt, Dan (Minnesota Historical Society Volunteer) & Tom Trow (Project Director, Grand Meadow Chert Quarry / Wanhi Yukan Preserve). **[5]** ***Systematic Surface Sampling at the Grand Meadow Chert Quarry*** [Poster Presentation]. The Grand Meadow Chert Quarry/ Wanhi Yukan Preserve is located in southeastern Minnesota near the town of Grand Meadow. The Preserve's three hectares of undisturbed oak savanna and two hectares of restored prairie had a unique role in indigenous history. Among the scattered trees are 100 chert quarry pits that are the remnants of nearly 2000 pits that were dug by people seeking stone for making tools, between 600 to 1000 years ago. A dog-leash surface survey method was adapted to the dense distribution of chert fragments on selected areas of the former prairie (now agricultural fields), examining 1 square meter for every 225 square meters of land. The resulting surface density maps of artifacts helped build an interpretation of stone tool reduction techniques, and how the landscape was used for both quarry and workshop activities and has set a stage for future remote sensing projects.

Whittaker, William (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) & Joseph Tiffany (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist). **[20]** ***The Hartley Fort Enclosure in Northeastern Iowa*** [Paper Presentation]. Hartley Fort, constructed in northeast Iowa ca. cal AD 1100–1200, served as a Late Woodland period fortified enclosure later reused as a Oneota burial center. Site visits since 1882 documented its degradation from a well-defined rectangular embankment site with mounds to a plowed site with barely discernible earthworks. Excavations in 1882, 1964, and 1993–1994 were not kind to the site, removing artifacts and data with little to show for it, none of these excavations were properly

compiled and published. This paper tries to make sense of Hartley Fort based on what we can learn from this incomplete data and to place it in a larger context of the terminal Late Woodland period of the Upper Midwest, especially illuminating the ties between Mill Creek and the Mississippi valley.

Wiewel , Rebecca (Midwest Archeological Center) & Kevin Hammond. **[5]** ***Obsidian Sourcing Results on Dismal River "Objects of Unknown Use"*** [Poster Presentation]. Dismal River complex sites are receiving renewed interest in Plains archaeological research. We introduce a distinctive category of artifact that appears to be associated with Dismal River sites in western Nebraska and adjacent portions of Wyoming and Colorado. These are small, bifacially flaked "objects of unknown use" (as described by Hill and Metcalf in 1941). Most are flaked from obsidian and appear in shapes of animal or hide effigies. Eighteen of these objects were obtained for nondestructive pXRF analysis to provide geological source assignments. Most are surface finds from private collections. The only professionally recorded artifacts are from the Lovitt site (25CH1) in western Nebraska. Still, the similarities are intriguing. Results indicate ties to New Mexico sources as previously proposed by Gunnerson (1968) and Hoard (2008) and to sources northwest of the Dismal River culture area, which aligns with recent work by Hughes and colleagues (2019).

Wiewel, Adam S. (Midwest Archeological Center) & Jacob Moody (Midwest Archeological Center). **[4]** ***Building Vast Silent Spaces: The Civilian Conservation Corps at Theodore Roosevelt National Park*** [Paper Presentation]. The CCC played a fundamental role in the establishment of recreation areas in western North Dakota that are now within the boundary of today's Theodore Roosevelt National Park. Three companies sponsored by the North Dakota State Historical Society operated in the park between 1934 and 1941, building roads, trails, and structures. Their legacy is interpreted by the NPS through the preservation of prominent structures like the South Unit's abandoned East Entrance Station and the North Unit's River Bend Overlook shelter. However, recent archeological surveys by the Midwest Archeological Center demonstrate that their presence was ubiquitous. Finds vary from subtle evidence, including rock imagery, writing, and chisel marks in seemingly random locations, to more substantial remnants like Company 2767's camp and dump. These results are significant in that they tell a more personal and comprehensive story of CCC life at the park, which I will convey in this presentation.

Williams, Dave (Nebraska State Historical Society, State Archeology Office), Steve Holen (Center for American Paleolithic Research), Kelli Bacon (Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office), and Jim Peters (Samaritan Detection Dogs, LLC). **[4]** ***Preserving the Plum Creek Massacre Site (25PP24)*** [Paper Presentation]. In August 1864, a group of teamsters leading a wagon train west along the Overland Trail (aka the California and Oregon Trails) to Denver was attacked by a band of Cheyenne warriors in modern-day Phelps County, Nebraska. Thirteen in the party were killed, with eleven reportedly buried in a mass grave near the wagon trail. The site of this event, known as the Plum Creek Massacre, is located on private land that has remained relatively untouched over the decades. Efforts to locate the burial site have involved collaborations with the Midwest Archeological Center, Nebraska State Archeology Office, Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, and Samaritan Detection Dogs, LLC, through multi-instrument geophysical survey and use of human remains detection dogs. The landowner's ultimate goal is to establish a preservation easement for the long-term protection of the site.

Williams, Jaxon (Undergraduate), Ermia Butler (WSU), Abigail Magee (WSU), Jack Kitchen (WSU), Jaime Newsome (WSU), and Xavier McCoy (WSU). **[9]** ***Northwest Plains, Survey, Archaeological Field School,*** [Poster Presentation]. Hell Gap has continued to be a critical site for the understanding of the chronology of Northwest Plains archaeology due to the landscape's intermittent occupations from the Pleistocene through the homestead era. Previous projects at the site, led by Harvard and later the University of Wyoming, focused on the five localities of 48GO305. 2025's research - a joint effort between Washington State

University and the University of Kansas – emphasized systematic survey of the southern end of the property, covering approximately 30 acres bounded by Whalen Canyon Road to the east and an arroyo to the west (approximately 10% of the full property). The survey yielded significant data including pre-contact domestic spaces, historic agricultural and mining practices, and the remnants of earlier archaeological work. I suggest that Hell Gap has much more to document outside the areas of past focus, with the potential for many future projects focusing on specific elements.

Zahn-Hiepler, Samantha (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee). **[9]** ***"Of Grieves and Graving": Accessing the Geography of Emotion in Historic Cemeteries*** [Poster Presentation]. The Victorian-era garden cemetery embodied grief, natural beauty, and sacred remembrance. Cemeteries reflect the anthropology of bereavement through material culture, offering insight into how societies grieve and selectively remember the dead. Forest Home Cemetery (est. 1850) in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, serves both as a burial ground and a space of public memory. This dissertation reconstructs communal narratives of grief through the cemetery's commemorative practices. Using spatial analysis via Geographic Information Systems (GIS), alongside archival, genealogical, and archaeological research, the project traces how emotional and social histories are embedded in the cemetery's landscape. While grief is often seen as intangible in anthropology, this work contributes to emerging quantitative grief studies. Focusing on underrepresented and nontraditional perspectives, the GIS-based analysis reveals how mourning is inscribed in space, shaping emotion, memory, and place. In this presentation, I aim to share some early results from this ongoing dissertation research and invite discussion on these evolving interpretations.

Zych, Thomas (University of Toledo), Nicholas McKarus (River Raisin National Battlefield Park), Herman Dally (Andrew L. Tuttle Memorial Museum). **[5]** ***Fort Defiance, Ohio: A Preliminary Analysis of a Legacy Collection*** [Poster Presentation]. This poster presents preliminary findings from the analysis of a legacy archaeological collection from 1980s–1990s excavations at Fort Defiance (est. 1794), located at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers in northwest Ohio. Constructed during General Anthony Wayne's campaign in the Northwest Territory, the fort played a strategic role leading up to the Battle of Fallen Timbers in August 1794. Excavations conducted by Defiance College uncovered well-preserved features, including officers' quarters, a kitchen/domestic area, and a blacksmith's shop. Despite the significance of these findings, the recovered materials remained unanalyzed for decades. This poster highlights early results from renewed efforts to study this collection, offering new insights into military life and material culture on the early American frontier.

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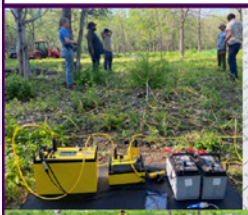

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