

*The 37<sup>th</sup> Annual*  
**Midwest  
Archaeological  
Conference**



**PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS**

October 16-18, 1992  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

REF  
Conferen  
MAC  
1992

# Midwest Archaeological Conference

37<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting  
October 16-18, 1992  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

*Sponsored By:*

**The Grand Valley State University  
Department of Anthropology and Sociology  
The Public Museum of Grand Rapids**

## **CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

Janet Brashler Elizabeth Cornell Fred Vedders  
Mark Tucker Pam Biller Jaret Beane  
Brian Kwapi Jack Koopmans

**The Department of Anthropology and Sociology  
gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the  
following organizations for their assistance in  
planning the 1992 Midwest Archaeological Conference:**

The Grand Valley State University Conference  
Planning Office  
The Office of the President, Grand Valley State  
University  
The Anthropology Student Organization  
The Public Museum of Grand Rapids

*Cover Illustration:*

*Design from Norton Zoned Dentate Pot,  
Mound C, Norton Mounds*

**General Information**

*Green*  
REF  
conferences  
TIAC  
1992

**Registration**

Registration is located on the second floor of the L.V. Eberhard Center at the Conference Services office. It will be staffed from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 16; 7:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 17; and from 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. on Sunday, Oct. 18.

**Parking**

Parking is located in two free lots: Immediately south of the L.V. Eberhard Center, across Fulton (South Lot), and the other lot is under the US 131 viaduct, approximately one block west on Fulton (West Lot). In addition, the reserved lot, immediately west of the L.V. Eberhard Center will be open on both Saturday and Sunday. Participants staying at the Days Inn and the Eastbank Radisson can park in the hotel lots.

**Plenary Session**

Please note that the Plenary Session is scheduled for Friday Evening from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. in the L.V. Eberhard Center Multi-Purpose Room (Rooms B-G).

**Business Meeting - Midwest Archaeological Conference**

Selecting a site for the 1993 Midwest Archaeological Conference will be discussed at a short business meeting, 11:45 a.m. on Sunday, October 18, in the Grand Rapids Press Teleconference Auditorium.

**No Smoking**

The L.V. Eberhard Center is a smokefree building. Guests are requested to leave the building to smoke.

### **Slide Screening**

A projector will be available for speakers who wish to preview slides in Room A. Hours are from 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m. on Friday; 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturday and 7:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on Sunday.

### **Information Table**

An information table will be set up in the second floor foyer during the conference for messages, maps and other information regarding the program. Information on parking, restaurants, shopping, points of interest and transportation to the Museum will also be available.

### **Book Sales**

Individuals and publishers will sell books in Rooms GH of the L.V. Eberhard Center. Set up begins on Friday at 11:00 a.m. and on Saturday at 7:30 a.m. Hours are from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Friday; Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

### **Snack Bar**

On Friday only, a Snack Bar, La Cart will be open on the 3rd Floor of the L.V. Eberhard Center immediately adjacent to the elevators. In addition, a vending machine area is located in the same vicinity, which will be open on Saturday and Sunday.

### **Saturday Evening Reception**

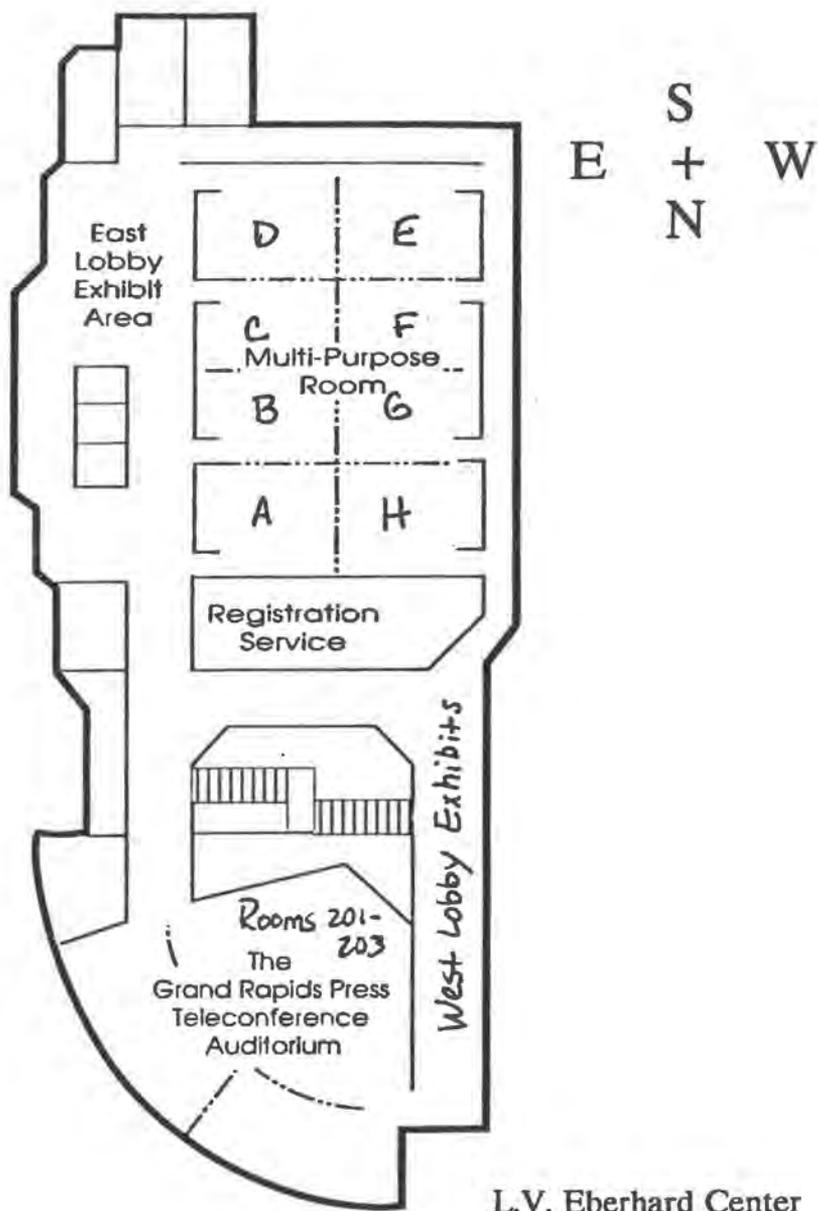
This year's Grand Reception, hosted by The Public Museum of Grand Rapids will be held from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m., Saturday at the Museum. The Museum is located on Jefferson, which intersects Fulton, eight blocks east of the Grand River. Parking is limited at the Museum. A shuttle bus will run from the entrances of the Day's Inn, the Radisson and the Museum between 7:00 and 10:00 p.m.

### **Paper Award**

Due to lack of response when abstracts were submitted, an award for the best student paper will not be given.

### **T-Shirts**

Those who ordered T-shirts with the official conference logo when they registered, can pick them up at registration. A limited number of shirts will be available for purchase by those who did not preorder. Cost is \$10.



- Foyer - Registration
- Rooms G,H - Book Exchange/Vender Tables
- Room A - Slide Viewing Room
- Rooms B-G - Papers
- West Lobby - Poster Session



## PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

---

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16

- |  |             |                 |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| <b>1</b> GENERAL SESSION:<br>Mounds, Earthworks and<br>Gardenbeds      | Rooms B C D | 1:30-4:10 p.m.  |
| <b>2</b> SYMPOSIUM:<br>The TCPL-2 Project in<br>Minnesota and Michigan | Rooms E F G | 1:30-4:30 p.m.  |
| <b>3</b> PLENARY SESSION:<br>Hopewell Archaeology<br>in the 1990's     | Rooms B-G   | 7:00-10:00 p.m. |

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17

- |  |               |                                    |
|--|---------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>4</b> SYMPOSIUM:<br>Rock River Baseline:<br>What's When on the Rock | Rooms B C D   | 8:00 a.m.-Noon                     |
| <b>5</b> SYMPOSIUM:<br>Paleo-Indian Studies                            | Rooms E F     | 10:00-11:20 a.m.                   |
| <b>6</b> GENERAL SESSION:<br>Archaic Through Contact<br>Period Studies | Rooms 201-203 | 8:00 a.m.-Noon<br>1:00 - 2:20 p.m. |
| <b>7</b> SYMPOSIUM:<br>Onecota Studies                                 | Rooms 201-203 | 2:40-4:40 p.m.                     |

- |          |  |                                  |                 |
|----------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>8</b> | <b>GENERAL SESSION:</b><br>Settlement Patterns and<br>Resource Utilization                               | Rooms E F                        | 2:20-4:20 p.m.  |
| <b>9</b> | <b>SYMPOSIUM:</b><br>Grappling with Late Pre-<br>historic Ceramic Diversity<br>in the Great Lakes Region | Rooms B C D                      | 1:20-4:40 p.m.  |
|          | <b>EVENING RECEPTION</b>   | Public Museum<br>of Grand Rapids | 7:00-10:00 p.m. |

## SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18

- |           |   |  |                      |
|-----------|---|--|----------------------|
| <b>10</b> | <b>GENERAL SESSION:</b><br>Current Research in Mid-<br>western Historic Archaeology         | Rooms B C D                                      | 8:30-11:30 a.m.      |
| <b>11</b> | <b>SYMPOSIUM:</b><br>Regional Perspectives on<br>Environment, Technology and<br>Subsistence | Rooms D E F                                      | 8:30 a.m.-Noon       |
| <b>12</b> | <b>POSTER SESSION:</b>  | West Lobby<br>2nd Floor                          | Sunday &<br>Saturday |
|           | <b>BUSINESS MEETING</b><br>Midwest Conference   | Grand Rapids<br>Press Tele-<br>conference Center | 11:45 a.m.           |

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1992**  
**1:30-4:30 P.M.**

---

# 1

## **GENERAL SESSION:**

*"Mounds, Earthworks and Gardenbeds"*

Rooms BCD, L.V. Eberhard Center

- 1:30 Robert F. Sasso, *Garden Beds and Corn Hills: Archaeological Manifestations of Aboriginal Midwestern Cultivation*
- 1:50 Robert P. Connolly, *Prehistoric Land Modification at the Fort Ancient Hilltop Enclosure*
- 2:10 John E. Kelly, *Moorehead's Investigations in the American Bottom*
- 3:00 Jarrod Burks, *Light Through the Window: Surface Patterning at Twin Mounds, Ballard County, Kentucky*
- 3:20 Karen A. Atwell and Kenneth B. Farnsworth, *Vandalism Assessment of Crimson Circles Mound 1, Grafton, Illinois*
- 3:50 Dee Anne Wymer, Bradley Lepper, and William Pickard, *Recent Excavations at the Great Circle, Newark, Ohio: Hopewell Ritual in Context*
- 4:10 James Marshall, *Architecture of Prehistoric Chicago Land*

## 2

### SYMPOSIUM:

#### *"The TCPL-2 Project in Minnesota and Michigan*

Rooms EFG, L.V. Eberhard Center

Organizers and Chairpersons: Ted Lofstrom and Clark Dobbs

- 1:30 F. Jerry Kott and Ted Lofstrom, *The TCPL-2 Project - Overview and Tactical Issues*
- 1:50 Clark A. Dobbs and Mathew Murray, *Two Archaic Sites in North-Central Minnesota*
- 2:10 Scott Meyer and Clark A. Dobbs, *Investigations at 20SA1034: A Late Woodland Site in the Saginaw Valley, Michigan*
- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 3:00 Kathryn E. Parker, *New Evidence for Late Woodland Horticulture in Southern Michigan*
- 3:20 Howard Mooers and Sheena Beaverson, *Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction of an Archaic Site Associated with the Shores of Lake Nipissing, Saginaw Basin, Michigan*
- 3:50 Kathryn Egan, Beverley Smith, Michael J. Hambacher and Mark C. Branstner, *The Bear Creek Site (20SA1043): A Stratified Archaic and Woodland Site in the Saginaw Valley of Michigan*
- 4:10 Michael J. Hambacher and Mark C. Branstner, *A Progress Report on the Analysis of the Phase III Excavations at Sites 20SA1021 and 20SA291, Saginaw County, Michigan*

**FRIDAY EVENING**  
**7:00 - 10:00 P.M.**

---

**3**

**PLENARY SESSION:**

*"Hopewell Archaeology in the 1990's"*

Rooms B-G, L.V. Eberhard Center

- 7:00 Janet G. Brashler, Introduction and Welcome
- 7:10 William A. Lovis, Elizabeth B. Garland, and Janet G. Brashler, *Recent Research on Hopewell in Michigan*
- 7:30 N'omi B. Greber, *Cultural Deposits: Consigned by Hopewellian Customs*
- 7:50 Mark F. Seeman, *The GE Mound and its Implications for Hopewell Archaeology*
- 8:10 Andrew C. Fortier, *A People of Colors: The World of American Bottom Hopewell, Their Middens, Blades and Other Profanities*
- 8:30 J. A. Brown and J.B. Stoltman, *Hopewellian Ceramic Sourcing with Thin-Section Analysis at Mound City, Ohio*
- 8:50 Christopher Carr, *Ohio Hopewell Household Integration and Ceramic Exchange*
- 9:10 Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., *Middle Woodland in the Midsouth: A Perspective from Pinson Mounds*
- 9:30 DISCUSSANTS: James B. Griffin and James A. Brown

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1992**

**8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.**

---

**4**

**SYMPOSIUM:**

*"Rock River Baseline: What's When on the Rock"*

Rooms BCD, L.V. Eberhard Center

- 8:00 Mark W. Mehrer, *Rock River Archaeology in Illinois: A Brief and Incomplete History*
- 8:20 Joseph Randolph and Rochelle Lurie, *Survey and Testing Along a Seven-Mile Stretch of the Rock River North of Dixon Illinois: Or Cruising with Hog Molly*
- 8:40 Linda L. Rozycki, *Prehistoric Exploitation of Moline Chert Deposits Along the Rock River in Illinois*
- 9:00 Kenneth B. Farnsworth, Thomas B. Berres, Randall E. Hughes, and Duane M. Moore, *Rock River Pipestone and Hopewellian Trade*
- 9:20 Sarah Studenmund, *Prophet Site: Middle Woodland Occupation in the Rock River Valley*
- 9:40 John A. Schwegman, *Late Woodland Occupations Along the Rock River in Illinois*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Thomas Wolferth, Mary Simons, Paul Kreisa, and Douglas Brewer, *The Formal Garden Site: A Small Early Late Woodland Occupation Near the Mouth of the Rock River, Illinois*
- 10:40 Ferrel Anderson, *Linear and Conical Mound Groups of the Lower Rock River Valley*
- 11:00 M. Catherine Bird, *Langford Tradition Upper Mississippian Settlements in the Rock River Valley*

## SATURDAY

- 11:20 David L. Ohman and David L. Miller, *Historic Settlement in the North-Central Rock River Valley: Settlement Pattern for Site 11-Og-188, Located Near Grande Detour, Illinois*
- 11:40 DISCUSSANT: Elizabeth Benchley

## 5

### SYMPOSIUM:

#### *"Paleo-Indian Studies"*

Rooms EF, L.V. Eberhard Center

Chairperson and Organizer: Kenneth B. Tankersley

- 10:00 Kenneth B. Tankersley, *Geological Setting and Cultural Contexts for Paleoindian Occupations at the Bostrom Site*
- 10:20 Julie E. Morrow, *Fluted Point Production at the Ready (Lincoln Hills) Site: New Perspectives on Paleoindian Lithic Technology*
- 10:40 Toby A. Morrow, *The Fear of Fluting: A Modern Flintknapper's Perspective on the Lincoln Hills Manufacturing Sequence*
- 11:00 Seppo H. Valppu, *Plant Macrofossil Analysis of the Bearskin Point Site*

## 6

### GENERAL SESSION:

#### *"Archaic Through Contact Period Studies"*

Rooms 201-203, L.V. Eberhard Center

- 8:00 Daniel B. Goatley, *Investigations of the Quasar Site: A Stratified Middle Archaic Site in the Lower Illinois River Valley*

SATURDAY

- 8:20 Rochelle Lurie, *Preliminary Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from the Garrison Site in Lake Forest, Illinois*
- 8:40 Keith W. Adams, *Beachfront Archaeology: The Archaeology of the Glenwood-Dyer Beach Formations*
- 9:00 Mark A. Hill, *Alligator Eye: Late Archaic Quartz Procurement and Reduction in the Southwest Lake Superior Basin*
- 9:20 Christine N. Branstner, *1991 and 1992 Archaeological Investigations at the Cloudman Site: A Multicomponent Site on Drummond Island, Michigan*
- 9:40 William Green, Mary K. Whelan, Timothy S. Hare, Nancy J. Hodgson, Margot S. Neverett, and Timothy Weitzel, *Weaver (Early Late Woodland) Settlement Organization, Technology, and Subsistence Economy in Southeastern Iowa*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Donald R. Cochran and Beth A. Kolbe, *Morell-Sheets: A Late Albee Phase Habitation in West Central Indiana*
- 10:40 William S. Dancey, *The Cole Complex and the Late Woodland Problem in Central Ohio*
- 11:00 David M. Stothers, *The "Wayne" Taxonomic Construct in Michigan Prehistory*
- 11:20 William Gustav Gartner, *The Gottschall Rockshelter Anthroseds*
- 11:40 Caven P. Clark and Cassandra DeMarais, *Hope for the Future: Testing and Stabilization of a Stratified Laurel/Blackduck Site on Isle Royale, Lake Superior*
- 12:00 **LUNCH BREAK**
- 1:00 Harry Murphy, Dan Goatley, and John Evanson, *Young Scholar's Contributions to Archeology*
- 1:20 Mark L. Madsen, *The Northbrook Site*

## SATURDAY

- 1:40 Charles L. Rohrbaugh, Lenville J. Stelle, Robert Jeske, and James A. Brown, *New Light on the Zimmerman Site: 1992 Excavations at the Grand Village of the Illinois State Historic Site*
- 2:00 J. Peter Denny, *Archaeology and Algonquian Linguistics for the Lake Michigan Region*

## 7

### SYMPOSIUM: "Oneota Studies"

Rooms 201-203, L.V. Eberhard Center

- 2:40 Robert J. Salzer, *Oneota Origins*
- 3:00 Clark A. Dobbs and Scott B. Meyer, *Investigations at the Mero (Diamond Bluff) Complex: 1991 and 1992*
- 3:20 R. Eric Hollinger, Art Hoppin, and Dale R. Henning, *Impressions from the Field: Oneota Site Excavations in Southeast Iowa*
- 3:40 Fred A. Finney, *Hartley Fort Revisited: Late Woodland and Mississippian Culture Contact in Northeast Iowa*
- 4:00 Joseph A. Vradenburg and R. Eric Hollinger, *Analysis of a Contact Period Oneota Cemetery from North-East Iowa*
- 4:20 Duane Esarey, *The Prehistoric Ice-Fishing Decoy: Function, Distribution, and Antiquity*

## 8

### GENERAL SESSION: "Settlement Patterns and Resource Utilization"

Rooms EF, L.V. Eberhard Center

- 2:20 Matthew M. Thomas, *The Anthropology of Native Copper Use in the Western Lake Superior Basin*

- 2:40 John B. Anderton, *Prehistoric Use of Relict Shorelines in the Northern Great Lakes: Examples from the Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan*
- 3:00 Jacqueline A. Ferguson and Robert E. Warren, *The Dynamics of Site Structure in the Uplands of North-Central Illinois*
- 3:20 Steven R. Ahler, *Analysis of Settlement Patterns in the Proposed Hunter Lake Reservoir, Sangamon County, Illinois*
- 3:40 George R. Holley, *Scott Joint-Use Airport Project: Archaeological Mitigation in Central Silver Creek, St. Clair County, Illinois*
- 4:00 Bret J. Ruby, *Late Middle Woodland Settlement Patterns at the Mouth of the Wabash*

## 9

### SYMPOSIUM:

#### *"Grappling with Late Prehistoric Ceramic Diversity in the Great Lakes Region"*

Rooms BCD, L.V. Eberhard Center

Organizer and Chairperson: Claire McHale Milner

- 1:20 Carol Mason, *Historic Pottery and Tribal Identification in Wisconsin: A Review of the Evidence and the Problems*
- 1:40 Caven Clark, *Late Woodland Ceramic Diversity and Group Composition in the Upper Great Lakes*
- 2:00 Michael J. Hambacher, *Impressed by a Punctate?: A Perspective on Late Woodland Period Ceramic Diversity from the Skegemog Point Site, Grand Traverse County, Michigan*
- 2:20 Robert J. Jeske, *Population, Politics, and Pots: Late Prehistoric Ceramic Diversity in Northern Illinois*

## SATURDAY

- 2:40 Janet Stouffer Dunn, *What Does Composition Analysis Reveal About Behavior?*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 Claire McHale Milner, *Diversity Within Homogeneity: The Role of Ceramic Style in Juntunen Phase Social Differentiation and Risk Buffering*
- 3:40 James Molnar, *Ceramic Spatial Patterning at the Hunter's Point Site*
- 4:00 Mima Kapches, *The Hill Site: A Possible Ceramic Firing Station in Southcentral Ontario*
- 4:20 David S. Brose, *Ceramic Diversity as Ethnic Confusion in the Terminal Prehistory of Northeast Ohio*

## EVENING RECEPTION

7:00-10:00 p.m.

*Public Museum of Grand Rapids*

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1992**  
**8:30 A.M. - NOON**

---

## **10**

### **GENERAL SESSION:**

*"Current Research in Midwestern Historic Archaeology"*

Rooms BCD, L.V. Eberhard Center

- 8:30 Dean L. Anderson, *Method in Historical Archaeology: French Period Trade in the Western Great Lakes Region*
- 8:50 John R. Halsey and Frank Cantelas, *Investigations at 20MK265: The Millecoquins River Shipwreck*
- 9:10 Vergil E. Noble, *National Park Service Archaeological Research in the Apostle Islands of Lake Superior*
- 9:30 Karyn L. Pletka, *View From a Two-Story Privy: The Hotel's Place in a Company Town*
- 9:50 **BREAK**
- 10:10 Robert A. Birmingham, *Fort Blue Mounds and the Archeology of the Black Hawk War*
- 10:30 James R. Jones, III, *Archaeological Patterns of Ethnic Adaptation and Culture Change in 18th and 19th Century Cultures in Indiana*
- 10:50 Joseph Craig and Clark Spencer Larsen, *Preliminary Results of Historical and Archaeological Investigations at the Higgins Homestead Cemetery, Sangamon County, Illinois*
- 11:10 David R. Bush, *Johnson's Island Civil War Military Prison: Intrasite Micro-Chronology*

SUNDAY

# 11

## SYMPOSIUM:

*"Regional Perspectives on Environment, Technology and Subsistence"*

Rooms DEF, L.V. Eberhard Center

Organizers: Terrance J. Martin and Kathryn E. Parker

- 8:30 Terrance J. Martin, Introduction
- 8:40 Allison B. Cormie and Henry P. Schwarcz, *Potential for Paleoclimatic Determination in Archaeology from the Stable Isotopic Ratios of Bone*
- 9:00 James R. Purdue, *Advances Toward Unlocking Ancient DNA*
- 9:20 Seppo H. Valppu, *Paleoethnobotany of the Big Rice Site*
- 9:40 Sandra L. Dunavan, *Fort Ancient Subsistence as Indicated by Archaeobotanical Remains from the Madisonville Site*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:30 James L. Theler, *Down in the Dumps: Seasonal and Taphonomic Implications of Subsistence Remains from Oneota Feature Fills*
- 10:50 Terrance J. Martin and Kenneth B. Tankersley, *Examination of Use-Wear Polish on Perforated Black Bear Mandibles from the Upper Great Lakes Region*
- 11:10 David B. Landon, *Foodways on the Mining Frontier: Faunal Remains from a Hotel in Fayette, Michigan*
- 11:30 **DISCUSSION**

**12**

**POSTER SESSION:**

West Lobby, 2nd Floor, L.V. Eberhard Center

Sat & Sun      Wendell P. Greek, *The Archaeology of a 19th  
Century Industrial Site*

**BUSINESS MEETING**

*Midwest Conference*

*11:45 a.m.*

*Grand Rapids Press Teleconference Center*

## ABSTRACTS

**Adams, Keith W.** (Patrick Engineering Inc. Glen Ellyn, Illinois) [6]  
**BEACHFRONT ARCHAEOLOGY: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GLENWOOD-DYER BEACH FORMATIONS**

MLA  
The beach ridge of the Glenwood Stage of Lake Chicago together with associated spits and bars are discussed with regard to the formation of post-lake-retreat ecotones. Prehistoric exploitation of these is described utilizing the results of an ongoing intensive survey of portions of Bloom Township, Southern Cook County, Illinois. Specific analysis centers on an early Middle Archaic plowzone site whose lithic assemblage is dominated by hafted end-scrapers fashioned from broken side-notched projectile points.

**Ahler, Steven R.** (Illinois State Museum) [8]  
**ANALYSIS OF SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE PROPOSED HUNTER LAKE RESERVOIR, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

Survey of a proposed 7,800 acre reservoir in the Sangamon River drainage in central Illinois documented 727 sites, 586 of which have prehistoric components. Site distribution analyses show both long-term trends and two major changes in settlement pattern. No changes in settlement pattern are associated with the onset or duration of the Hypsithermal climatic interval. From Late Archaic through Mississippian periods, increasing numbers of sites are located in the larger of two stream valleys within the project area. Historic Euro-american sites show a distinct settlement pattern associated with the prairie-forest boundary. Possible explanations for these settlement pattern changes are explored.

**Anderson, Dean L.** (Michigan Bureau of History) [10]  
**METHOD IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: FRENCH PERIOD TRADE IN THE WESTERN GREAT LAKES REGION**

3/23  
JMC  
JH  
MLA  
Archaeologists use a variety of types of data in interpreting the archaeological record. These include ethnographic data, ethnoarchaeological data, and historical data. Archaeologists create arguments of analogy linking the archaeological record to observed behavior recorded in these data sets. In historical archaeology the documentary record exists as a body of data produced independently, but contemporaneously, with the archaeological record. The ability to compare these two data sets presents an important opportunity to advance our understanding of the formation of the archaeological record. This paper uses a body of documentary data to look at the archaeological representation of the flow of trade goods into the western Great Lakes region during the French period.

Anderson, Ferrel (Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology / Quad Cities Archaeological Society Chapter) [4]

LINEAR AND CONICAL MOUND GROUPS OF THE LOWER ROCK RIVER VALLEY

Several large and distinctive groups of linear and conical mounds located in the lower Rock River Valley of northwestern Illinois are described, and the sparse available information on their archaeology and distribution is presented. In addition, models are presented that speculate on their relationship to the Effigy Mound groups of Wisconsin and the immediate contiguous areas of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, and to the incursion of Late Woodland groups from Wisconsin into northern and central Illinois late in the Late Woodland period.

Anderton, John B. (United States Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest) [8]  
PREHISTORIC USE OF RELICT SHORELINES IN THE NORTHERN GREAT LAKES: EXAMPLES FROM THE HIAWATHA NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN

A long-term program of systematic site survey has identified a number of aceramic prehistoric sites associated with former shorelines in the Hiawatha National Forest. Limited testing of these sites coupled with geomorphological interpretations of site settings has established a preliminary model of prehistoric coastal settlement. In general, sites associated with relict shorelines tend to be located on coastal barriers, spits, or low terraces near river mouths that were presumably high enough to avoid poorly drained coastal wetlands and yet provide access to fish spawning habitat in areas of shallow water, complex shoreline reaches such as protected embayments, river mouths, and lagoons.

Atwell, Karen A. and Kenneth B. Farnsworth (Center for American Archeology) [1]  
VANDALISM ASSESSMENT OF CRIMSON CIRCLES MOUND 1, GRAFTON, ILLINOIS

The 1991 project to assess the extent of vandalism damage to a large Late Woodland mound on Illinois Department of Transportation land provided information on a mound at a cultural boundary between Jersey Bluff populations and Emergent Mississippian. Located on the bluffs overlooking the confluence of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, Crimson Circles Mound 1 is a large, oval mound 40 m long, 25 m wide, and over 3 m in height. Extensive damage to the central area of the mound removed upper mound fill and the interface between primary and secondary mound episodes, but structural components including burials, a crematory, and a burned three-sided wall trench structure were undisturbed. The wall trench structure seems to be the focal point for the primary mound rather than individual burials.

Beaverson, Sheena - see Moores, Howard

Berres, Thomas B. - see Farnsworth, Kenneth B.

**Blrd, M. Catherine** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and MARS, Inc.) [4]  
**LANGFORD TRADITION UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE  
ROCK RIVER VALLEY**

*June*  
Social relationships among Late Woodland, Middle Mississippian, and Upper Mississippian groups in the Rock River Valley have been poorly understood. This paper will examine the social relationships of the late prehistoric groups specifically addressing the role of material culture in the maintenance of social boundaries. The "environment" of any one ethnic group is not only defined by natural conditions, but also by the presence and activities of the other ethnic groups. This paper is primarily interested in discerning "rules" that generated the patterns of settlement of late prehistoric groups in the region, spatial rules and stylistic rules.

**Birmingham, Robert A.** (State Historical Society of Wisconsin) [10]  
**FORT BLUE MOUNDS AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BLACK  
HAWK WAR**

Fort Blue Mounds is a fortification erected by the residents of Blue Mounds Wisconsin during the so-called Black Hawk War of 1832. The site is partially owned by the State Historical Society but had been plowed for much of the 20th century. During 1991 and 1992 the Office of State Archaeologist conducted public participation test excavations at the site in order to relocate and assess the integrity of features associated with the fort. The stockade line as well as other features have been identified and a narrow range of artifacts reflecting activities at the fort have been recovered.

**Branstner, Christine N.** (Michigan State University Museum) [6]  
**1991 AND 1992 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE  
CLOUDMAN SITE: A MULTICOMPONENT SITE ON DRUMMOND  
ISLAND, MICHIGAN.**

During the summer of 1991 and 1992, field crews from Michigan State University conducted excavations at the multicomponent Cloudman site, located on Drummond Island, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Excavations revealed the presence of Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and protohistoric/contact period deposits. These deposits are both vertically and spatially stratified and represent late spring through early fall village occupations. Analysis of the large ceramic assemblage has revealed Middle Woodland Laurel Tradition and Saugeen Focus ceramics, Late Woodland Mackinac/Juntunen Phase ceramics and Algoma-like wares, and protohistoric/contact period Huron ceramics. This latter occupation has also yielded European trade materials. The site's geographical location along the boundary between major eastern and western cultural traditions makes the Cloudman site an important one in this region for the understanding of prehistoric cultural dynamics.

Branstner, Mark C. - see Hambacher, Michael J.

Branstner, Mark C. - see Egan, Kathryn

Brashler, Janet G. - see Lovis, William A.

Brewer, Douglas - see Wolferth, Thomas

**Brose, David S. (The Cleveland Museum of Natural History) [9]**  
**CERAMIC DIVERISTY AS ETHNIC CONFUSION IN THE TERMINAL  
PREHISTORY OF NORTHEAST OHIO**

The Whittlesey Tradition ceramic complex resulted from the interaction of three distinct cultural trajectories: The ceramic expressions of an eastern expansion of the Western Basin/Sandusky Tradition, and a southwestern outgrowth of the dynamic Ontario Iroquoian Tradition, by A.D. 1400 had been imperfectly integrated into a conservative ceramic tradition spread from the Great Lakes along the western edge of the Allegheny plateau south to the upper Ohio River.

Vessels from several Late Prehistoric northeastern Ohio sites display spatial and temporal permutations of these ceramic trajectories. Analyses of statistically significant distributions offers a different insight into the patterns as relections of significant inter-ethnic and intra-cultural changes after A.D. 1450.

**Brown, J.A. and J.B. Stollman (Northwestern University) [3-Plenary]**  
**HOPEWELLIAN CERAMIC SOURCING WITH THIN-SECTION ANALYSIS  
AT MOUND CITY, OHIO**

Certain long-held beliefs respecting Ohio Hopewellian pottery can be re-examined in light of a thin-section analysis that was performed on a suite of ceramics from the Mound City Hopewellian center. No evidence is present to suggest specialization in ceramic production although there are distributional differences with this earthwork. Furthermore, the dual ware pattern present in Illinois sites is absent at Mound City. The "classical" Hopewellian pottery was locally made with the same paste as the McGraw Cordmarked utility vessels. Notably, exotic pottery was common and was derived from a number of different locations, some as distant at the Gulf Coastal Plain. Little of this exotic material is decorated, instead it covers the range of vessel forms and surface finishes.

Brown, James A. - see Rohrbaugh, Charles L.

**Burks, Jarrod (University of Illinois Urbana) [1]**  
**LIGHT THROUGH THE WINDOW: SURFACE PATTERNING AT TWIN  
MOUNDS, BALLARD COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

The surface patterning of material culture of the Twin Mounds site (15Ba2) in Ballard County, Kentucky, was examined for similarities to patterning at the Adams site (15Fu4). These two sites are Mississippian Towns approximately 100 km apart in the Mississippi-Ohio rivers confluence region, but Twin Mounds is much smaller, possessing only two mounds, a plaza, and small village area. Adams has seven mounds, a large plaza, and two village areas. Comparison between the two sites offers the opportunity to view differences in social organization that may be explained by these site's locations in different parts of the Mississippi-Ohio confluence region and those that might be explained by these site's undoubtedly different site functions. This paper also allows the further testing and refinement of spatial analysis methods introduced by Stout at the Adams site.

**Bush, David R.** (Center for Cultural Resource Research, University of Pittsburgh)

[10]

**JOHNSON'S ISLAND CIVIL WAR MILITARY PRISON: INTRASITE MICRO-CHRONOLOGY**

Johnson's Island was utilized from April, 1862 until September, 1865 solely for the confinement of Confederate Officers captured during the American Civil War. A large set of diaries and letters from the Prisoners of War chronicle the living conditions, policies, and activities. The archaeological remains are mostly contained within the "sinks" or privies that were periodically moved during the war. Interpreting the "sink" chronology is critical for properly evaluating prisoner treatment through the material culture and primary documents. Historical mapping, prisoner accounts, and the material culture are all used in the development of this micro-chronology.

Cantelas, Frank - see Halsey, John R.

**Carr, Christopher** (Arizona State University)

[3-Plenary]

**OHIO HOPEWELL HOUSEHOLD INTEGRATION AND CERAMIC EXCHANGE**

An electron microprobe analysis of the clays and an x-radiographic mineralogical analysis of the rock temper of 59 coarse McGraw and finer Scioto Series utilitarian ceramic vessels from the McGraw site, Ohio, suggest that vessels of both kinds were made in several locations beyond McGraw. The data support a model of household and community interdependence through frequent "utilitarian" exchange, which may have occurred within either domestic or ceremonial settings, beyond the less frequent "valuables" exchange of Interaction Sphere goods. The estimated minimum rate of exchange, 10-15%, is in line with preliminary estimates of ceramic exchange rates for the Early through Late Woodland in southern Ohio, based on the neutron activation analysis of clays in 200 vessels from 13 sites.

**Clark, Caven** (National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center)

[9]

**LATE WOODLAND CERAMIC DIVERSITY AND GROUP COMPOSITION IN THE UPPER GREAT LAKES**

Descriptions of Terminal Woodland ceramic heterogeneity in the Upper Great Lakes region vary from chaotic to cosmopolitan. In this analysis the relationship between ethnographic and ethnohistoric groups is contrasted with archaeological cultures to provide a model of group composition which assumes that group membership is not necessarily restricted to a single archaeological culture. The archaeological evidence of regular patterned interaction among certain archaeological cultures, such as Blackduck and Selkirk, Juntunen and Huron, Oneota and Lakes phase, is explored using lithic raw materials, copper artifacts, and ceramic styles and clay sources.

Clark, Caven P. and Cassandra DeMarais (NPS-MWAC)

[6]

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE: TESTING AND STABILIZATION OF A STRATIFIED LAUREL/BLACKDUCK SITE ON ISLE ROYALE, LAKE SUPERIOR.

A site on Isle Royale, Michigan, was tested in 1990 and found to contain Laurel deposits overlain by a Late Woodland Blackduck midden. The site was exposed as a consequence of shoreline erosion and visitor use. As the only recorded stratified site on Isle Royale it is of particular significance, both locally and regionally. In 1992 the site was stabilized and additional Late Woodland Blackduck and Mackinac data recovered.

Cochran, Donald R. and Beth A. Kolbe (Ball State University)

[6]

MORELL-SHEETS: A LATE ALBEE PHASE HABITATION IN WEST CENTRAL INDIANA

Excavation of a portion of the Morell-Sheets site in 1992 produced evidence of a unique Albee Phase habitation. The site was within the plow zone and a paleosol. Artifacts suggested a virtually single component site. The ceramic assemblage was dominated by tool impressions on the interior of the lip and on and just below the collar. The lithic artifacts consisted of triangular points and debitage, but few other tools. Ground stone artifacts were absent. Faunal remains were abundant, but only one bone tool was found. Features included midden remnants, FCR filled pits of various sizes and artifact concentrations. No structures were found. The site appeared to represent a specialized settlement type with the potential to more fully define the chronological range and settlement system of the Albee Phase.

Connolly, Robert P. (University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana)

[1]

PREHISTORIC LAND MODIFICATION AT THE FORT ANCIENT HILLTOP ENCLOSURE

Recent research conducted at the Fort Ancient Site, Warren County, Ohio, revealed considerable land modification to the central plateau of this Middle Woodland hilltop enclosure during earthwork construction. Excavations showed that the Hopewell extended the plateau and filled erosional washes to accommodate their placement of embankment walls. In addition excavations showed that ponding areas, associated with gateways in many portions of the site, were loci of activity and modified through time. The new data provide an increased understanding of land modification, construction phases and site function at Fort Ancient.

Cormie, Allison B. and Henry P. Schwarcz (McMaster University)

[11]

POTENTIAL FOR PALEOCLIMATIC DETERMINATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE STABLE ISOTOPIC RATIOS OF BONE

Determining paleoclimates is of increasing interest in many disciplines including archaeology. We studied whether the isotopic ratios of hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, and oxygen ( $\delta D$ ,  $\delta^{15}N$ ,  $\delta^{13}C$ , and  $\delta^{18}O$ ) in archaeological bone samples could provide a means of evaluating paleoclimates. We found that the

$\delta D$  and  $\delta^{15}N$  of collagen from modern white-tailed deer bones can be used together to accurately estimate the  $\delta D$  of local rain. Temperature can then be evaluated since rain  $\delta D$  records temperature. In addition, the  $\delta D$  and  $\delta^{15}N$  of bone collagen along with the  $\delta^{18}O$  of bone phosphate can be used to estimate humidity. Therefore, the isotopic study of bone has excellent potential for providing paleoclimatic information in archaeology.

Craig, Joseph (Hanson Engineers Incorporated) and Clark Spencer Larsen (Purdue University) [10]  
PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HIGGINS HOMESTEAD CEMETERY, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

This paper presents the preliminary results of historical and archaeological investigations of an early to middle 19th century cemetery in central Illinois. Pursuant to the Illinois Human Grave Protection Act, 29 unregistered graves were excavated prior to property development for residential use. Archival and documentary information combined with osteological and bioanthropological analyses offer a unique opportunity to examine health and disease, activity patterns, and lifestyles in general of a pioneer family on the Illinois frontier.

Dancey, William S. (The Ohio State University) [6]  
THE COLE COMPLEX AND THE LATE WOODLAND PROBLEM IN CENTRAL OHIO

In a recent review of Late Woodland chronology in the Middle Ohio Valley, Michael Shott draws attention to the Cole Complex as the "most important--yet problematic--unit in central Ohio Late Woodland systematics..." While stopping short of advocating its abandonment, his summary suggests that the concept has outlived its usefulness. The present paper expands upon Shott's observations, introduces additional information on Late Woodland sites in central Ohio, and proposes explicitly that Cole be removed from the lexicon of Late Woodland systematics. The benefit of this conceptual housecleaning is a sharpened perspective on problems of post Hopewell culture history in the region.

DeMarais, Cassandra - see Clark, Caven P.

Denny, J. Peter (University of Western Ontario) [6]  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ALGONQUIAN LINGUISTICS FOR THE LAKE MICHIGAN REGION

Previous papers claimed that a migration of Proto-Algonquians from the Columbia Plateau to the Midwest is seen in the very similar burials of the Western Idaho Archaic Burial complex (2500-1800 BC) in the Snake drainage, and of Red Ocher/Glacial Kame (1400-400 BC): shared lithics include turkey-tails, ovate-triangular cache blades and side-notched points based on the latter. This paper claims that 1) the earliest influences of the Algonquian migrants may be seen in the Reigh and Oconto burials (c. 1700 BC) near Green Bay which show the side-notched points and a sandal-sole gorget later characteristic of Glacial Kame; 2) the adoption of Algonquian culture in the Saginaw region is evidenced by turkey-tails and ovate-triangular side-notched points against the background of local lithics;

and 3) subsequent expansions of Algonquian speech from the north end of Lake Michigan included Cree language carried north as Laurel culture developed out of North Bay, and the spread of Ojibway language by the Mackinac-Bois Blanc-Juntunen phases.

Dobbs, Clark A. - see Meyer, Scott

**Dobbs, Clark A. and Mathew Murray (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology) [2]  
TWO ARCHAIC SITES IN NORTH-CENTRAL MINNESOTA**

During the 1991 TCPL-2 effort, the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology conducted investigations at two Archaic sites near the prairie forest border in north-central Minnesota. The sites provide two unusual perspectives on the Early to Middle Archaic occupation of this region. The Nushka Lake site contains a wild ricing component overlaying a stratigraphically separate Archaic zone. Because of high water conditions, bone preservation in the Archaic zone is outstanding. Investigations at the Middle River site revealed an extensive scatter of lithic debris on bluffs overlooking the Middle River. Although thin and extensively disturbed there is discernible patterning within the scatter and several small feature remnants were excavated. At both sites, there is evidence of significant redeposition of wind-blown sediments, presumably associated with the Mid-Continent Dry Period between 5,000 and 7,000 years ago.

JA  
MLA

**Dobbs, Clark A. and Scott B. Meyer (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology) [7]  
INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MERO (DIAMOND BLUFF) COMPLEX: 1991 AND 1992**

The Mero (Diamond Bluff) complex is the largest mound and village complex within the Red Wing Locality of the Upper Mississippi River Valley. Investigations in 1991 and 1992 at the site located a semi-subterranean structure that may represent at least two episodes of occupation. Excavation of 65 pit features have yielded a series of ceramic vessels associated with the Blue Earth Oneota, Silvernale, and Late Woodland ceramic complexes. Local hybrid vessels are also present. The data provides evidence in the emergence of Oneota and Mississippian groups and their interaction with local Late Woodland populations in the Locality.

FF  
JR

**Dunavan, Sandra L. (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) [11]  
FORT ANCIENT SUBSISTENCE AS INDICATED BY  
ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS FROM THE MADISONVILLE SITE**

Archaeobotanical remains from the late prehistoric and protohistoric Fort Ancient site of Madisonville (33Ha36) in southwestern Ohio are described and considered in regional context. A number of pit features at the Madisonville site with extraordinary preservation of carbonized plant material provide a more detailed look at the wild and cultivated species utilized than previously possible in this area, supplying new data for an examination of regional subsistence trends.

Early -  
~1200s  
Late -  
~1600s

Protohist - reduced use of domesticated cereals  
Woodland - only in 'mixed' (earlier?) component  
Some most abundant, & inc. in protohist.

Dunn, Janet Stouffer (University of Michigan) [9]  
WHAT DOES COMPOSITION ANALYSIS REVEAL ABOUT BEHAVIOR?

Late Woodland pottery and clay from the O'Neil Site of northwestern lower Michigan, as well as clay and temper from the nearby Skegemog Point Site, were analyzed by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) in order to test whether the residential patterns observed at the semi-stratified O'Neil Site were reflected in the chemical composition of the ceramic vessels from that site. The results of the analysis suggest that simple relationships between raw clays and prehistoric pottery in the upper Great Lakes do not exist. The implications of this on the study of prehistoric behavior at the site level are considered, and the need for additional information regarding the composition of geologic clays and archaeologically-derived clays is discussed.

Egan, Kathryn, Beverley Smith, Michael J. Hambacher, and Mark C. Branstner (Great Lakes Research) [2]  
THE BEAR CREEK SITE (20SA1043): A STRATIFIED ARCHAIC AND WOODLAND SITE IN THE SAGINAW VALLEY OF MICHIGAN

This paper will present the results of Phase III excavations conducted as part of the TCPL-2 effort at the Bear Creek site located along the southern edge of the Shiawassee Embayment in the Saginaw Valley of Michigan. This site contained evidence for a minimum of four discrete, but discontinuous, cultural horizons. Diagnostic projectile points include Middle and Terminal Late Archaic, and Late Woodland forms. Faunal analysis indicates that the site functioned for the initial processing of cervids and a variety of other small animals. The place of this site within the broader context of Archaic period adaptations in the Saginaw Valley will also be discussed.

Esarey, Duane (Dickson Mounds Museum) [7]  
THE PREHISTORIC ICE-FISHING DECOY: FUNCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND ANTIQUITY

McKern's 1945 identification of mussel shell fish effigies found in Wisconsin Oneota sites as "artificial minnows" was based on the testimony of an Ojibway informant. For the most part, archaeologists have been satisfied with having a functional label to apply to this tool, which is actually part of a widespread, ice-fishing trait complex. Often thought of as diagnostic of Oneota material culture, decoys were, in fact, used in numerous late prehistoric societies in northern North America. The trait complex of decoy, dark hut, and leister was observed among some Great Lakes and other American Indians, is still in use among some Great Lakes Indian groups, and has been adopted by modern sport-fishing enthusiasts. Historic and much older prehistoric fish decoys are found in northern and central Asia, leading to the conclusion that the tradition extends through much of the circumarctic region and is of considerable antiquity.

Evanson, John - see Murphy, Harry

Farnsworth, Kenneth B. (Center for American Archeology), Thomas B. Berres (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Randall E. Hughes (Illinois State Geological Survey, Champaign), and Duane M. Moore (Illinois State Geological Survey, Champaign) [4]

#### ROCK RIVER PIPESTONE AND HOPEWELLIAN TRADE

"Pipestone" platform pipes recovered at Hopewellian sites throughout Illinois are generally assumed to have been manufactured from the kaolinic flint clays of southern Ohio. However, x-ray diffraction studies now demonstrate that these artifacts derive from a northwestern Illinois berthierine flint clay unequivocally different from all other North American sources. Berthierine raw material fragments and artifacts are commonly found at Archaic and Woodland sites within, but not outside, the source area -- except for berthierine Middle Woodland platform pipes which were widely traded through the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere. Current views of Middle Woodland trade networks and cultural interaction must be revised accordingly.

Farnsworth, Kenneth B. - see Atwell, Karen A.

Ferguson, Jacqueline A. and Robert E. Warren (Illinois State Museum) [8]

#### THE DYNAMICS OF SITE STRUCTURE IN THE UPLANDS OF NORTH-CENTRAL ILLINOIS

Data from controlled surface collections of 43 upland prehistoric sites in north-central Illinois suggest that significant changes in site structure occurred during the Holocene. The sites of both Early Holocene (10,000-8000 BP) foragers and Late Holocene (4000-500 BP) horticulturists are small, low-density occupations. In contrast, sites dating to Middle Holocene times (8000-4000 BP) are larger, denser, and contain multiple high-density artifact clusters. These differences in site structure are probably a function of both environmental and economic changes and are indicative of the intensity and function of upland occupations.

Finney, Fred A. (Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa) [7]

#### HARTLEY FORT REVISITED: LATE WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE CONTACT IN NORTHEAST IOWA

Hartley Fort is a multicomponent Late Woodland and Oneota site located in northeast Iowa. The focus of this paper is the previously unreported Late Woodland component, including features, ceramics, lithics, fauna, and palisade.

Despite previous work in the Hartley terrace locality by Norris, Orr, and McKusick, the Hartley Fort site remains almost completely unknown. The only published reporting of the Hartley Fort cultural materials is an article by Tiffany on the ceramics. Tiffany defined the Late Woodland Hartley phase and he cites the existence of extralocal connections between Hartley Fort and Mill Creek sites of northwest Iowa and Mississippian sites in the Upper Mississippi Valley. A recent ceramic thin section study by Stoltman verifies cultural interaction or ceramic vessel movement between Hartley Fort and the Fred Edwards site in southwest Wisconsin. Stoltman's study underscores the importance of the Hartley Fort site in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Boundary betw. Maquoketa (Ordov.)  
p. 11

Need Formulation  
Sink syms  
Stale Pk.  
Cretaceous

Fortler, Andrew C. (University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign) [3-Plenary]  
A PEOPLE OF COLORS: THE WORLD OF AMERICAN BOTTOM  
HOPEWELL, THEIR MIDDENS, BLADES AND OTHER PROFANITIES

3mL  
The vast majority of Hopewellian researchers in the Midwest have focused on the sacred, ideological and more exotic aspects of this culture, especially their highly visible mortuary programs and elaborate artifacts. The structure of communities, i.e., the use of space, community activities, technologies, local rock preferences, and subsistence practices have remained largely unexplored in the Midwest. This is primarily a question of scholarly interest, not availability of data. Utilizing American Bottom resources this paper focuses on only several aspects of Hopewellian village behavior, highlighting the importance of such distinctive behavioral facets as blade technology, trash disposal, settlement and house type variation, subsistence remains, food preparation techniques and artifact contexts within the community plan. It is proposed that Hopewell society can not be well understood at the regional level without coming to grips with the more mundane aspects of the daily and yearly life cycles found archaeologically in village or household contexts.

Garland, Elizabeth B. - see Lovis, William A.

Gartner, William Gustav (University of Wisconsin-Madison Geography Department) [6]  
THE GOTTSCHALL ROCKSHELTER ANTHROSEDS

hh  
SD  
A prehistoric platform located underneath the Red Horn rock painting composition is identified from postmolds, interbedded stratigraphy, and a level surface aspect. Anthroseds, sediments with a composition and morphology primarily resulting from human action, were intentionally manufactured from the fourth to tenth centuries A.D. Two earth ovens confirm micromorphological observations of crushed limestone and coniferous tree ash as primary ingredients for the anthroseds. Platform construction entails preparation of the underlying ground surface, intense burning before and after anthrosed deposition, and the placement of additional obstructions in the anthrosed. Flood damage to the initial platform inspired a revetment and ditch system near the rockshelter back wall. This system contains much of the archaeological debris found at the Gottschall site.

Goatley, Dan - see Murphy, Harry

Goatley, Daniel B. (Center for American Archaeology) [6]  
INVESTIGATIONS OF THE QUASAR SITE: A STRATIFIED MIDDLE  
ARCHAIC SITE IN THE LOWER ILLINOIS RIVER VALLEY

JAA  
i, l, f  
The Quasar site is located in Greene County on a natural levee situated between the east bank of the Illinois River and a former backwater swamp. Two seasons of excavation at the site by the Center for American Archaeology Education Program have confirmed the presence of two distinct Middle Archaic horizons. The upper horizon appears to represent a late Helton phase logistical camp utilized for the procurement of a wide range of floodplain resources. The lower horizon appears to reflect an earlier less intensive, more specialized

occupation. Test excavations conducted in 1983 produced a date of  $6320 \pm 90$  (I.S.G.S.-1278) for this stratum.

**Greber, N'omi B. (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) [3-Plenary]**  
**CULTURAL DEPOSITS: CONSIGNED BY HOPEWELLIAN CUSTOMS**

Deposits of cultural materials are frequently encountered in Ohio Hopewell contexts. These deposits range in size from small through large to immense. Their composition varies from a single artifact form made from a single raw material to complicated inventories. A series of representative deposits from several sites will be considered. Suggestions as to possible interpretations of the commonalities and differences seen among the deposits will be made.

**Greek, Wendell P. (Michigan Technological University) [12]**  
**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A 19TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL SITE**

Research objectives for the 1991/1992 study of the Bay Furnace site focused on the identification and interpretation of archaeological features associated with two blast furnaces and the town of Onota. Field work was accomplished in two phases; phase 1 focused on 3 acres surrounding the crumbling remains of Furnace 1. During Phase 2 we surveyed the remainder of Forest Service property at Bay Furnace. Sixteen historical cultural features were identified including nine structures, three charcoal kilns, a lime kiln and the scattered timbers of a dam possibly related to a preoccupation sawmill operation. A prehistoric site was identified near one of the large deposits of charcoal located during the survey. (A Poster Presentation).

**Green, William, Mary K. Whelan, Timothy S. Hare, Nancy J. Hodgson, Margot S. Neverett, and Timothy Weltzel (University of Iowa) [6]**  
**WEAVER (EARLY LATE WOODLAND) SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION, TECHNOLOGY, AND SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY IN SOUTHEASTERN IOWA**

The Weaver occupation at Gast Farm (13LA12), defined as a ca. 1 ha ring midden, is characterized by extensive use of Weaver Plain pottery, Steuben points, and Burlington chert, similar to Weaver communities in western Illinois. Analysis of over 37,000 faunal remains reveals a focus on fish (69% of NISP from non-flotation excavated samples) and mammals (21% of NISP). Mammal remains are predominantly deer and muskrat, though 23 mammal species have been identified. Plant remains include large numbers of native cultigens (goosefoot, maygrass, little barley, knotweed) and a single mass of charred acorns and grass stems. Radiocarbon dates (uncorrected) indicate occupation around AD 300  $\pm$  70.

**Halsey, John R. (Michigan Department of State) and Frank Cantelas (East Carolina University) [10]**  
**INVESTIGATIONS AT 20MK265: THE MILLECOQUINS RIVER SHIPWRECK**

In the spring of 1990, two local residents of Naubinway, Michigan, discovered a shipwreck protruding from the eroding bank of the Millecoquins River on the north shore of Lake Michigan. Preliminary documentary research

identified this wreck as the same one noted by GLO surveyor William Ives in 1849. Excavations by East Carolina University in 1991, analysis of vessel design and artifacts have confirmed an early date for this vessel, Michigan's earliest discovered shipwreck.

**Hambacher, Michael J. and Mark C. Branstner (Great Lakes Research) [2]**  
**A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE PHASE III  
EXCAVATIONS AT SITES 20SA1021 AND 20SA291, SAGINAW COUNTY,  
MICHIGAN.**

This paper will present some preliminary results of the analysis of the Phase III excavations conducted as part of the TCPL-2 effort at sites 20SA1021 and 20SA291. Excavations at 20SA1021 revealed the presence of up to 1 meter of cultural deposits spanning the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Diagnostic artifacts indicate that the majority of this occupation occurred during the late Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland periods. Occupation of 20SA291 also spans the Late Archaic through late Woodland periods, although this site appears to have a more substantial Late Archaic presence. This paper will highlight aspects of site structure, function, season of occupation, assemblage composition, and the general place of these sites in Saginaw Valley prehistory.

**Hambacher, Michael J. (Great Lakes Research) [9]**  
**IMPRESSED BY A PUNCTATE?: A PERSPECTIVE ON LATE  
WOODLAND PERIOD CERAMIC DIVERSITY FROM THE SKEGEMOG  
POINT SITE, GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

Stylistic patterns from the complex, temporally broad Skegemog Point ceramic assemblage were investigated to explore Late Woodland social boundaries and interaction patterns in western lower Michigan. The analysis was shaped by persistent questions regarding the relationship between cultures and environments of the Upper Great Lakes region, and recent theoretical shifts in the manner in which style is used analytically. This paper highlights 1) the contextual place of ceramics in Late Woodland cultural systems; 2) the disparity in the analytical needs of different research questions; 3) temporal and taphonomic control over the archaeological record; and 4) the problem of comparability between the work of different researchers.

Hambacher, Michael J. - see Egan, Kathryn

Hare, Timothy S. - see Green, William

Henning, Dale R. - see Hollinger, R. Eric

Hill, Mark A. (USDA Forest Service, Ottawa National Forest) [6]  
ALLIGATOR EYE: LATE ARCHAIC QUARTZ PROCUREMENT AND  
REDUCTION IN THE SOUTHWEST LAKE SUPERIOR BASIN.

Quartz is a ubiquitous lithic material on occupation sites dating from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland in the southwestern Lake Superior Basin, yet few quartz quarries or procurement loci have been investigated. Testing at the Alligator Eye Site, a Late Archaic quartz quarry located in Michigan's western Upper Peninsula, was designed to investigate quartz procurement and reduction strategies. Limited excavations revealed that fire was employed in the extraction of quartz from veins trapped within surrounding rock. Analysis of the 4673 artifacts recovered suggested that tool production was the ultimate goal of on site activities. *MLA*

Hodgson, Nancy J. - see Green, William

Holley, George R. (Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville) [8]  
SCOTT JOINT-USE AIRPORT PROJECT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MITIGATION IN CENTRAL SILVER CREEK, ST. CLAIR COUNTY,  
ILLINOIS

Since 1988, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville has conducted archaeological investigations within a 3000+ acre area to be impacted by the expansion of Scott Air Force Base to include civilian air cargo facilities. More than 100 sites and isolated finds have been identified, yielding a fairly complete prehistoric sequence. We are involved currently in Phase III. In addition to developing an upland cultural-historical sequence, affording excellent comparison with the well-known regions bracketing Silver Creek (the American Bottom and Kaskaskia River), this data set also allows us to address issues of broader theoretical significance such as the emergence of sedentism. *JML*

Hollinger, R. Eric, Art Hoppin, and Dale R. Henning (Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.) [7]  
IMPRESSIONS FROM THE FIELD: ONEOTA SITE EXCAVATIONS IN  
SOUTHEAST IOWA

Excavation of Oneota components on two sites located on the Wever terrace, southeast Iowa, offers new information about late prehistoric cultural patterns in the Mississippi valley. Investigation of the hundreds of storage/trash pits found offers a rich data base for exploring questions of social, economic and political interrelationships in the region. Analysis of the Wever data will offer important insights into climatic conditions, patterns of exploitation and the relationships of the Oneota of southeast Iowa with their contemporaries. *JH*

Hollinger, R. Eric - see Vradenburg, Joseph A.

Hoppin, Art - see Hollinger, R. Eric

Hughes, Randall E. - see Farnsworth, Kenneth B.

JAN  
**Jeske, Robert J.** (University of Indian-Purdue University at Fort Wayne) [9]  
**POPULATION, POLITICS, AND POTS: LATE PREHISTORIC CERAMIC DIVERSITY IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS**

Four Upper Mississippian (A.D. 1100-1600) ceramic wares occur at sites in northern Illinois. Some may be developmentally related to each other and to Late Woodland ceramics; others may be intrusive wares. All are stylistically similar to Upper Mississippian wares in surrounding regions, yet are distinct regional types. This regional differentiation occurs at the southern end of Lake Michigan and the Upper Illinois River Valley due to a unique combination of variables including resource utilization, population size, and mobility. This combination of variables results in the use of ethnicity as an economic risk abatement strategy for interaction with the larger Oneota world.

Jeske, Robert - see Rohrbaugh, Charles L.

CM  
JH  
**Jones, James R., III** (Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis, Indiana) [10]  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PATTERNS OF ETHNIC ADAPTATION AND CULTURE CHANGE IN 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY CULTURES IN INDIANA**

SR  
This paper discusses recent excavations at the 19th Century French-Canadian Zachariah Cicott site in northwestern Indiana, and compares artifact patterns from the site to other 18th and 19th century Euroamerican and historic aboriginal sites in Indiana and elsewhere. Cultural and temporal trends in artifact patterns from historic aboriginal, French, mixed Euroamerican-aboriginal, early 19th century Euroamerican, and mid-late 19th century sites in Indiana are proposed and examined. A brief discussion of artifact patterns as indicators of ethnic adaptation and culture change is included.

**Kapches, Mima** (New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum) [9]  
**THE HILL SITE: A POSSIBLE CERAMIC FIRING STATION IN SOUTHCENTRAL ONTARIO**

MLA  
The Hill site is a late Pickering, Early Ontario Iroquoian site located in a backyard in southcentral Ontario. The location of the site and the poor quality of the ceramics led to the investigation of the hypothesis that the Hill site was a ceramic firing station. The ceramic data from Hill were compared with another Pickering site, the Eldorado hamlet, thought not to be a firing station. The conclusions of the paper suggest that Hill was a firing station and present avenues for future research.

MS  
**Kelly, John E.** (Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville) [1]  
**MOOREHEAD'S INVESTIGATIONS IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM**

Moorehead's archaeological investigations were initiated at the Cahokia Mound center in the 1920's. His investigations were instrumental in the central portion of the site being saved as a State Park. The extensive nature of his excavations and the subsequent publications on his work at Cahokia and other sites in the American Bottom provided important insights into the prehistoric occupation of this region. A recent review of the notes and collections at a

number of institutions pertaining to his work reinforce the importance of his involvement in the history of archaeological investigations in the region which this presentation will examine.

Kolbe, Beth A. - see Cochran, Donald R.

Kott, F. Jerry (Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership) and Ted Lofstrom (Braun Intertec Environmental, Inc.)

[2]

#### THE TCPL-2 PROJECT-OVERVIEW AND TACTICAL ISSUES

This paper reviews a case study of the requirements faced by an interstate natural gas pipeline company to build projects in compliance with cultural resource regulations and discusses the specific problems encountered before and during construction. The TCPL-2 project was a 460-mile looping project across three states - Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. To comply with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and state requirements, Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company and its consultants completed a reconnaissance level survey of the "APE" - area of project effect. This comprised a 225-foot wide corridor 459.6 miles long, 394 undeveloped access roads, 72 extra work spaces, and 104 contractor and pipe yards. The FERC review process differs from that contained in 36CFR800 and results in more stringent project requirements and greater demands on the SHPOs. Eight sites, one in Minnesota and seven in Michigan, required data recovery to avoid adverse effects. Data recovery was complicated by a programmatic disagreement between FERC and the ACHP and other unforeseen circumstances, but was successfully completed in time to meet construction schedules.

Kreisa, Paul - see Wolferth, Thomas

*John C.*  
*JH* Landon, David B. (Michigan Technological University)

[11]

#### FOODWAYS ON THE MINING FRONTIER: FAUNAL REMAINS FROM A HOTEL IN FAYETTE, MICHIGAN

Excavations in 1991 at Fayette, Michigan, uncovered the remains of a hotel privy filled at the end of the 19th century. In addition to a wealth of artifactual material, the privy contained a well-preserved faunal collection. This paper presents the results of the analysis of the animal remains. Taxonomic representation, body part representation, and butchery patterns are all presented and discussed. This information helps to clarify the importance of wild food resources in the diet, the way animals were butchered and prepared, and the types of cuts of meat served at the hotel.

Larsen, Clark Spencer - see Craig, Joseph

Lepper, Bradley - see Wymer, Dee Anne

Lofstrom, Ted - see Kott, F. Jerry

**Lovis, William A.** (Michigan State University), **Elizabeth B. Garland** (Western Michigan University), and **Janet G. Brashler** (Grand Valley State University) [3-Plenary]

**RECENT RESEARCH ON HOPEWELL IN MICHIGAN**

Michigan Hopewellian Middle Woodland mounds and villages were first defined in the 1940s. Research in the 1960s and 1970s identified several local regions of Hopewell activity, in the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon and Saginaw river systems. This paper presents the current status of new research in three of these areas that has been undertaken during the last few years with the intent of more clearly understanding the 1) origins and evolution of Hopewellian cultures in Michigan, 2) the adaptation of Michigan Hopewellian groups and 3) the nature of interaction both within Michigan and between Michigan and other regions.

**Lurie, Rochelle** (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) [6]  
**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE GARRISON SITE IN LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS**

The Garrison Site is an intact, multicomponent site in Lake Forest, Illinois. Contract archaeologists, field school students and volunteers have been excavating there for over two months this summer to recover artifacts before a road is built through the heart of the site. One substantial component at the site appears to be a transitional PaleoIndian/Early Archaic camp site; another is a Late Archaic/Early Woodland camp. Over 400 tools (including at least 50 diagnostics), thousands of pieces of chipping debris (half of which were recovered from knapping concentrations), large quantities of cracked rock, and some carbonized plant remains have been recovered from the site. Preliminary assessments of these materials are offered in this paper.

Lurie, Rochelle - see Randolph, Joseph

**Madsen, Mark L.** (Chicago Archeological Society) [6]  
**THE NORTHBROOK SITE**

Russell Gordon and Tom Loebel had found an American Indian site northeast of the intersection of Willow and Waukegan Roads near the North Branch of the Chicago River. The site is earmarked to become a housing development in the next several years. Helen Tanner, of the Newberry Library contacted us about the finds. Several surface surveys were conducted by Chicago Archeological Society members and students of Holy Cross High School. Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Mississippian points and tools were found.

As one of the last remaining farm fields between the Skokie Lagoons and the Des Plaines River, the Northbrook Site served as a strategic location for both overland transportation and hunting-and-gathering forays on the Chicago River.

**Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (Memphis State University)** [3]  
**MIDDLE WOODLAND IN THE MIDSOUTH: A PERSPECTIVE FROM PINSON MOUNDS**

One of the largest Middle Woodland ceremonial centers in eastern North America, the Pinson Mounds site includes a minimum of 12 mounds, a geometric enclosure, and associated temporary habitation loci within an area of approximately 160 ha. The presence of five large, rectangular flat-topped mounds underscores the unique nature of the site. This paper will emphasize internal site chronology and evidence of regional exchange and/or contact. Some comparisons with other major mound groups in the Midsouth will also be presented.

**Martin, Terrance J. and Kenneth B Tankersley (Illinois State Museum)** [11]  
**EXAMINATION OF USE-WEAR POLISH ON PERFORATED BLACK BEAR MANDIBLES FROM THE UPPER GREAT LAKES REGION**

Over 40 perforated black bear mandibles have been reported from several sites in the Upper Great Lakes region. Nearly all of the specimens date to the 17th or the early 18th centuries, and most have been attributed to the Huron, Petun, Odawa, as well as the Potawatomi. How and in what contexts they were used remains a mystery. Using photo micrographs, we compare replicated use polish on modern bone to the microstriations on available archaeological specimens in order to establish whether the use polish was produced by animal hide, wood or plant fiber. *Bioguent software - photo enhancement*

**Mason, Carol (University of Wisconsin Center-Fox Valley)** [9]  
**HISTORIC POTTERY AND TRIBAL IDENTIFICATION IN WISCONSIN: A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE AND THE PROBLEMS**

Processes for identifying Wisconsin peoples with the pottery they may have made in prehistory are examined in conjunction with the evidence so far proposed for such identifications.

**Mehrer, Mark W. (Northern Illinois University)** [4]  
**ROCK RIVER ARCHAEOLOGY IN ILLINOIS: A BRIEF AND INCOMPLETE HISTORY**

The Rock River drains most of northern Illinois and is large enough to be navigable for most of its length in Illinois. Sites of many cultures are abundant along its banks. The Effigy Mound culture extended southward from Wisconsin along the Rock. Many archaeological projects, large and small, have been conducted along the Rock River in the last few decades. A brief history of archaeology along the Rock River is presented along with some of the most important findings.

Meyer, Scott B. - see Dobbs, Clark A.

Meyer, Scott and Clark A. Dobbs (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology) [2]  
INVESTIGATIONS AT 20SA1034: A LATE WOODLAND SITE IN THE  
SAGINAW VALLEY, MICHIGAN

During the 1991 TCPL-2 effort, the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology conducted excavations at 20SA1034 along the Flint River in Saginaw County, Michigan. Although the site is under cultivation, 19th Century alluvial deposition had capped the site, protecting pit features from agricultural disturbances. Excavation revealed 28 pit features and one possible structure. A minimum of 15 individual ceramic vessels representing several different styles were recovered. Associated radiocarbon dates provide an interesting perspective on the relative ages of these ceramic styles.

Miller, David L. - see Ohman, David L.

Milner, Claire McHale (University of Michigan) [9]  
DIVERSITY WITHIN HOMOGENEITY: THE ROLE OF CERAMIC STYLE  
IN JUNTUNEN PHASE SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION AND RISK  
BUFFERING

*MLA*  
Ceramic style during the Late Prehistoric Juntunen phase, A.D. 1200 to 1650, has been characterized as homogeneous across the Upper Great Lakes region and quite different from neighboring ceramic traditions. Supposed homogeneity has been linked to highly fluid social relations within the region or to widespread mimicry of Iroquoian styles related to interregional symbiotic exchange. By taking an hierarchical view of design structure, homogeneity and diversity are found to coexist within this ceramic tradition. Stylistic patterning among Juntunen phase ceramic assemblages and between neighboring traditions is tied to social differentiation and interaction as strategies to buffer risk.

Milner, Claire McHale (University of Michigan) [9]  
SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZER:  
GRAPPLING WITH LATE PREHISTORIC CERAMIC DIVERSITY IN THE  
GREAT LAKES REGION

The Late Prehistoric period, A.D. 1000 to contact, encompassed the spread of agriculture, population increase, deteriorating climatic conditions, and changes in village and tribal organization. Because ceramics are sensitive to group formation and identification, interaction, and chronology, they are the primary archaeological data for exploring these transformations.

Unfortunately, the analysis of Great Lakes assemblages is complicated by a myriad of problems. Interpretations of Late Prehistoric ceramic diversity must take into account the unique position of the Great Lakes as a crossroads between distant regions, dramatic population shifts, diverse subsistence-settlement systems in adjacent regions, and variable levels of mobility and contact within and between groups. Taphonomic factors also contribute to ceramic assemblage diversity. Because of shallow deposits that contain several components, intermingled materials often lead to an erroneously heightened impression of ceramic diversity and hamper the refinement of culture chronologies.

This symposium serves as a forum for investigating theoretical and methodological problems that plague Great Lakes specialists. Contributors present methods to clarify the taphonomic and cultural sources of ceramic assemblage diversity, and develop social models for this dynamic period to account for ceramic diversity that is independent of postdepositional processes.

**Molnar, James** (University at Albany, SUNY) [9]  
**CERAMIC SPATIAL PATTERNING AT THE HUNTER'S POINT SITE**

Hunter's Point is an undisturbed multicomponent campsite in Bruce County, Ontario. It is located on a series of dolostone cobble strands adjacent to Georgian Bay. Preservation of both the artifacts and their patterns of deposition is exceptional. The author has been recording and excavating these patterns for the past three years. This paper presents the data set and analysis attempting to 'pull apart' the different stages of occupation utilizing the ceramic data.

**Mooers, Howard and Sheena Beaverson** (University of Minnesota-Duluth) [2]  
**PALEOENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AN ARCHAIC SITE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SHORES OF LAKE NIPISSING, SAGINAW BASIN, MICHIGAN**

An Archaic archaeological site, 20SA596, located within the Saginaw basin, Michigan, is preserved in a sedimentary sequence of middle Holocene lacustrine and eolian sediments associated with Lake Nipissing. These sediments overlie Late Glacial varved clays and nearshore sands associated with glacial lakes Saginaw, Warren, and Algonquin. A rising water table associated with the Nipissing transgression at approximately 5,000 years BP resulted in an increased wetness at the site with a transition to bog vegetation and peat accumulation prior to 4,700 radiocarbon years BP. Analyses of pollen and macrofossils from the peat reveal the presence of aquatic vegetation and an inordinately high percentage of grass pollen. Also contained within the peat are lenses of lacustrine sands.

Moore, Duane M. - see Farnsworth, Kenneth B.

**Morrow, Julie E.** (Louis Berger and Associates, Cedar Rapids, Iowa) [5]  
**FLUTED POINT PRODUCTION AT THE READY (LINCOLN HILLS) SITE: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON PALEOINDIAN LITHIC TECHNOLOGY**

The re-examination of a large assemblage of fluted points and preforms recovered from the Ready (Lincoln Hills) Site in Jersey County, Illinois provides a refined view of Paleoindian fluted point manufacturing strategies. Traditionally, fluting has been seen as a final, or at least very late, procedure in the manufacture of Clovis and related point forms. In contrast, the Ready Site materials clearly demonstrate that fluting was performed at an intermediate stage in the reduction sequence well in advance of the final lateral thinning and shaping of the preforms. This production strategy appears to have both reduced the rate of fluting failures and minimized the amount of time invested in preform manufacture prior to the risky step of fluting.

Morrow, Toby A. (Louis Berger and Associates, Cedar Rapids, Iowa) [5]  
THE FEAR OF FLUTING: A MODERN FLINTKNAPPER'S PERSPECTIVE  
ON THE LINCOLN HILLS MANUFACTURING SEQUENCE

MWA  
SD

The study of fluted points and preforms recovered from the Ready (Lincoln Hills) Site has identified several distinctive features of Paleoindian lithic reduction techniques and strategies (see J. Morrow). Experimental replication of the Lincoln Hills reduction sequence provides several insights into how this elaborate, multi-stage process was used to create finely tapered, fluted lanceolate points. While fluting at an intermediate, rather than at a final, reduction stage generally reduced the time invested in preform production prior to potential fluting mishaps, this procedure also created problems that needed to be solved in the subsequent finishing of successfully fluted preforms. Specific features of preform design anticipated these problems, allowing room for corrections and adjustments in finishing the points.

Murphy, Harry, Dan Goatley, and John Evanson (Center for American Archeology) [6]  
YOUNG SCHOLAR'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARCHEOLOGY

SJR

Through the Center for American Archeology's National Science Foundation Young Scholars program and summer field school, high school age students have conducted research that has made contributions to the understanding of the archeological past. Under the guidance of professional archeologists as mentors, students conduct research on an array of topics in geomorphology, bioanthropology, zoology, ethnobotany, lithic and ceramic technology, site structure and settlement patterns. This paper reviews selected research projects highlighting their contribution to the field of archeology.

Murray, Mathew - see Dobbs, Clark A.

Neverett, Margot S. - see Green, William

Noble, Vergil E. (National Park Service) [10]  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE  
APOSTLE ISLANDS OF LAKE SUPERIOR

Located near the western end of Lake Superior, the Apostle Islands have long been noted for their scenic beauty and diverse natural resources. Since incorporation as a National Lakeshore in 1970, 21 of the 22 Apostle Islands are now under National Park Service stewardship. Accordingly, as the lakeshore has been developed for visitor use, numerous opportunities to augment our archaeological knowledge of the region have arisen in keeping with statutory mandates to federal land managing agencies. This paper reviews past research in the Apostles, emphasizing historic resources, and outlines directions that archaeological research may take in the coming years.

**Ohman, David L. and David L. Miller (Northern Illinois University)** [4]  
**HISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-CENTRAL ROCK RIVER VALLEY: SETTLEMENT PATTERN FOR SITE 11-Og-188, LOCATED NEAR GRANDE DETOUR, ILLINOIS**

During 1992, Northern Illinois University tested site 11-Og-18, which was occupied from early Archaic through early/middle nineteenth century. This paper documents the region's historical settlement patterns from the mid/late eighteenth through the middle nineteenth century - the sparsely documented Historic Contact period - in north-central Illinois. Historical research documents both French Colonial and early Euro-American interaction with several inherent and displaced Native American groups that settled in the central Rock River Valley. Finally, the historic documentation and archaeological data are integrated into a preliminary assessment of historical settlement patterns in the Ogle County region.

**Parker, Kathryn E. (Great Lakes Ecosystems, Indian River, Michigan)** [2]  
**NEW EVIDENCE FOR LATE WOODLAND HORTICULTURE IN SOUTHERN MICHIGAN**

Plant materials from Site 20SA1034, a Late Woodland occupation in the Saginaw Valley of Michigan suggest that horticulture was more well-developed during this time period than previously thought. Preliminary results of botanical analysis have disclosed maize in at least fifty percent of features, and tobacco seeds in a minimum of ten percent of features. Sunflower achenes and chenopod fruits are also well-distributed. It is unlikely that this significant new information would have emerged without a specific research strategy designed to maximize recovery of subsistence data.

Parker, Kathryn E. - see Meyer, Scott

Pickard, William - see Wymer, Dee Anne

**Pletka, Karyn L. (Michigan Technological University)** [10]  
**VIEW FROM A TWO-STORY PRIVY: THE HOTEL'S PLACE IN A COMPANY TOWN**

In the summer of 1991 a Michigan Technological University archaeology crew excavated the two-story hotel privy at Fayette, Michigan. The 2m x 2m privy was connected to a large hotel associated with the blast furnace complex at this company town. A variety of ceramics, wine, liquor, and medicine bottles, as well as assorted personal items were resurrected from this late-nineteenth century feature; these artifacts are currently under analysis in the MTU Laboratory. This paper discusses the privy excavation and what these artifacts tell us about the hotel and its relationship to the Fayette community.

**Purdue, James R.** (Illinois State Museum)

[11]

**ADVANCES TOWARD UNLOCKING ANCIENT DNA**

In the mid-1980's the polymerase chain reaction was invented. Soon thereafter, molecular biology was revolutionized. By 1989, it became apparent that remnants of DNA were preserved in many museum specimens, including archaeological bone. In my presentation, I will first generically describe the techniques used to unlock ancient genomes. That will be followed by descriptions of specific case studies. Namely, I will relate what is known about the genetic histories of white-tailed deer from Randolph County, Illinois, and from isolated populations inhabiting barrier islands off the coast of Georgia.

**Randolph, Joseph and Rochelle Lurie** (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.)

[4]

**SURVEY AND TESTING ALONG A SEVEN-MILE STRETCH OF THE ROCK RIVER NORTH OF DIXON ILLINOIS: OR CRUISING WITH HOG MOLLY**

In August 1992, MARS, Inc. conducted a shore line survey along a seven mile stretch of the Rock River as part of the Commonwealth Edison, Dixon Hydroelectric Plant Relicensing process. Several previously identified sites were relocated and eight new sites were found. Many of these sites have deeply buried, intact deposits with excellent potential for further research. The lithic, ceramic, and well preserved bone assemblages excavated from the Fish Camp Site will be described in this paper as examples of the kinds of data that can be brought to bear on the prehistory of this little known section of the river.

**Rohrbaugh, Charles L.** (Archaeological Consultants), **Lenville J. Stelle** (Parkland College), **Robert Jeske** (Indiana University Purdue University Ft Wayne) and **James A. Brown** (Northwestern University)

[6]

**NEW LIGHT ON THE ZIMMERMAN SITE: 1992 EXCAVATIONS AT THE GRAND VILLAGE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC SITE**

1992 excavations at Zimmerman identified the early historic component where no occupation had been suspected and identified the Middle Woodland Component in a new area. The 1947 excavations were authoritatively defined and several new features, including a new house, were found. The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and several institutions cooperated in this effort. Stelle's Parkland College field school collected the surface of the western 30ac of the IHPA's new site in 5800 5m units. Rohrbaugh's IHPA crew tested Stelle's findings. Brown's and Jeske's field schools concentrated on the western part of the site, not far from Brown's 1991 excavations.

**Rozycki, Linda L.** (Northern Illinois University)

[4]

**PREHISTORIC EXPLOITATION OF MOLINE CHERT DEPOSITS ALONG THE ROCK RIVER IN ILLINOIS**

Recent investigations of a series of chert-reduction workshops in the lower Rock River valley have furthered our understanding of the prehistoric exploitation of Moline chert deposits. Chert-working activity areas have been

defined at a number of sites. The chert reduction techniques employed at each of these activity areas and patterns of intersite artifact distribution provide important data about chert workshop site formation.

**Ruby, Bret J.** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, Bloomington) [8]  
**LATE MIDDLE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AT THE MOUTH OF THE WABASH**

Over the past three decades Middle Woodland researchers increasingly have sought to integrate variability in site function and location into models of Hopewellian social and ecological adaptation. This paper presents the results of recent survey and excavation aimed at documenting and explaining functional and locational variability in late Middle Woodland (Mann phase) sites in the lower Wabash-Ohio River region. Comparisons are made with models of Middle Woodland settlement systems in west-central Illinois, the American Bottoms and south-central Ohio.

**Salzer, Robert J.** (Beloit College) [7]  
**ONEOTA ORIGINS**

After more than a half century of serious research, the origins of the Oneota Tradition have eluded investigators. Previously proposed explanatory models are summarized and briefly assessed. Sedimentary, ceramic, and lithic evidence bearing on this question is emerging from current research in southwestern Wisconsin and these are described and evaluated.

**Sasso, Robert F.** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) [1]  
**GARDEN BEDS AND CORN HILLS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ABORIGINAL MIDWESTERN CULTIVATION**

Late prehistoric and early historic aboriginal cultivation practices have left traces in two basic forms of surface features recorded in many areas of the Upper Midwest: corn hills and garden beds or ridges. Within the present state of Wisconsin, such features are known to have once existed at over three hundred sites. Archaeological researchers often assume that the garden beds represent the prehistoric/protohistoric pattern of cultivation in Wisconsin, and that corn hill construction occurred more recently. The Wisconsin site data are reviewed in order to assess the posited temporal relationships of these archaeological manifestations of cultivation.

Schwarcz, Henry P. - see Cormie, Allison B.

**Schwegman, John A.** (Northern Illinois University) [4]  
**LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS ALONG THE ROCK RIVER IN ILLINOIS**

Except for Effigy Mound sites, Late Woodland occupations along the Illinois portion of the Rock River have remained relatively unknown. Similarities between Late Woodland and Upper Mississippian artifact assemblages make

determining site affiliation difficult. Recent investigations along the Rock River have provided new information on settlement patterns artifact assemblages, and local chronology.

**Seeman, Mark F. (Kent State University) [3-Plenary]**  
**THE GE MOUND AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR HOPEWELL**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY**

The GE Mound (12Po885) was located in Posey County, southwestern Indiana. It was probably the second-largest Middle Woodland mound constructed in the Ohio Valley. The GE Mound was discovered in 1988 by construction activities, and immediately looted. Subsequent ARPA prosecutions have resulted in the recovery of over 2,000 artifacts. The present paper describes the structure of the site based on available testimony, examines the range and significance of recovered artifacts, and provides preliminary observations on their significance for the interpretation of Hopewell ceremonialism.

Simons, Mary - see Wolferth, Thomas

Smith, Beverley - see Egan, Kathryn

Stelle, Lenville J. - see Rohrbaugh, Charles L.

Stoltman, J.B. - see Brown, J.A.

**Stolbers, David M. (University of Toledo) [6]**  
**THE "WAYNE" TAXONOMIC CONSTRUCT IN MICHIGAN PREHISTORY**

It is argued that "Wayne Ware" and the "Wayne Mortuary Complex", both aspects of the "Wayne Tradition", respectively represent plain and weakly decorated Riviere Ware, and the mortuary pattern of the Western Basin (formerly Younger Tradition). It is argued that the related concepts of "Wayne Ware", "Wayne Mortuary Complex", and "Wayne Tradition" are fortuitous taxonomic constructs which obscure processual integrity and continuity, while confounding and confusing cultural-historical reconstruction, by establishing non-existent cultural entities.

**Studenmund, Sarah (Center for American Archeology) [4]**  
**PROPHETER SITE: MIDDLE WOODLAND OCCUPATION IN THE ROCK**  
**RIVER VALLEY**

The Propheter site is a multicomponent habitation site in the Rock River Valley, Whiteside County, northern Illinois. The majority of the cultural materials and features from the site date to the Middle Woodland period. Salvage excavations at the site focused on site stratigraphy and the spatial organization of the Middle Woodland features. Results of the feature analysis (including analyses of the human burials and the ceramic, lithic, botanical, and faunal materials) are used to build models of site function and site formation.

Tankersley, Kenneth B. - see Martin, Terrance J.

**Tankersley, Kenneth B. (Illinois State Museum) [5]**  
**GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS FOR  
PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATIONS AT THE BOSTROM SITE**

Recent excavations (1991-1992) of a 400 square meter area of the Bostrom site in St. Clair County, Illinois uncovered a suite of Paleoindian artifacts (i.e., Clovis, Gainey, and Holcombe) and features (hearths, postmolds, and a possible burial). The artifacts and features occur in areas displaying complete soil profiles along the longitudinal axis of a spur. Paleoindian deposits begin at the base of the E and extend into the BII soil horizons. The artifacts and features may have been buried by minor increments of Peoria loess (12,000 to 9,800 B.P.) and Holocene sheetflood sedimentation and microcolluviation.

JH

**Theier, James L. (University of Wisconsin - La Crosse) [11]**  
**DOWN IN THE DUMPS: SEASONAL AND TAPHONOMIC IMPLICATIONS  
OF SUBSISTENCE REMAINS FROM ONEOTA FEATURE FILLS**

The examination of faunal and floral remains from carefully excavated Oneota pit-feature fills in western Wisconsin provides insights into the season of resource exploitation and the season of resource debris deposition. The poorly understood taphonomic processes that potentially distort interpretations of human subsistence behavior are discussed.

JMC  
JH

**Thomas, Matthew M. (University of Minnesota-Duluth) [8]**  
**THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF NATIVE COPPER USE IN THE WESTERN  
LAKE SUPERIOR BASIN**

Lake Superior native copper is a well known material for artifact construction by the Aborigines of North America, with many artifacts purportedly fabricated during the Archaic period. In the Lake Superior region a sparsity of information exists about the Archaic period. By combining archaeological evidence from the Archaic and better reported Woodland periods, and ethnohistorical information from the early contact periods, this paper addresses the prehistoric use of native copper in the western Lake Superior basin, centering on economic, religious, and social contexts.

JMC  
MLA

**Valppu, Seppo H. (Archaeometry Laboratory, University of Minnesota,  
Duluth) [11]**  
**PALEOETHNOBOTANY OF THE BIG RICE SITE**

The Big Rice Lake archaeological site #21-SL-168, in St. Louis County, near Virginia, Minnesota is a multicomponent ricing site. Excavations were carried out by the archaeology field school of University of Minnesota, Duluth and the Heritage Resources Branch of the Superior National Forest in 1983-86.

The site provided the opportunity for possible archaeological evidence to when wild rice usage began on this site. Available pollen data from northern Minnesota ricing lakes indicate a substantial rise in the amount grass (Gramineae) pollen around 2,500 B.P.

MLA

Analysis of the activity area features for possible plant utilization in addition to wild rice was undertaken.

1640 ± 45 BP -  
"White" (Middle) Woodland  
Cultural Zizania, Chen, Polyg.

**Valppu, Seppo H.** (Archaeometry Laboratory, University of Minnesota, Duluth) [5]

**PLANT MACROFOSSIL ANALYSIS OF THE BEARSKIN POINT SITE**

East Bearskin Point Archaeological Site (F.S. #09-09-02-315, State #21 CK 18) is located in Cook County, Minnesota on the northwest shore of East Bearskin Lake. The site is considered to be a PaleoIndian site.

The Objective of this study is two-fold: to better understand the paleoenvironmental factors around the site during the time of occupation; and to find out if any remains of plant species that could have been used by humans for the purposes of food procurement are in the soil matrix in or surrounding the site.

The results based on botanical macrofossil data show the environment to have been very similar to the modern. Remains of potential food plants were observed to be present in quite substantial numbers in very confined areas, leading to the assumption that these species were utilized for the purpose of food.

**Vradenburg, Joseph A. and R. Eric Hollinger** (University of Missouri - Columbia) [7]

**ANALYSIS OF A CONTACT PERIOD ONEOTA CEMETERY FROM NORTH-EAST IOWA**

Analysis of a well preserved skeletal series from the Oneota Flynn Cemetery site in north-east Iowa yields insights into Contact Period sociocultural dynamics. Although this sample is small, lack of larger, contemporary populations necessitates its scrutiny in intra-regional research of the Tradition. Issues that can be addressed include trade, warfare, mortuary practices, general demographics, and health. Cranial deformation, probably due to cradle-boarding, was detected for the first time in an Oneota population. The study of these remains, in conjunction with ethno-historic accounts and larger, Oneota skeletal series demonstrates the usefulness of small skeletal populations in addressing important archaeological questions.

Warren, Robert E. - see Ferguson, Jacqueline A.

Weitzel, Timothy - see Green, William

Whelan, Mary K. - see Green, William

**Wolferth, Thomas** (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency), **Mary Simons** (Resource Investigation Program, UIUC), **Paul Krelsa** (Public Service Archaeology Program, UIUC), and **Douglas Brewer** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) [4]

**THE FORMAL GARDEN SITE: A SMALL EARLY LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATION NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ROCK RIVER, ILLINOIS**

Faunal and floral remains were particularly well preserved and abundant in eight pit features that comprise the early Late Woodland component at the site.

Ceramics and lithic assemblages enable an analysis of regional cultural affiliation and tool manufacture methodologies. These archaeological remains provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the local early Late Woodland period settlement-subsistence system.

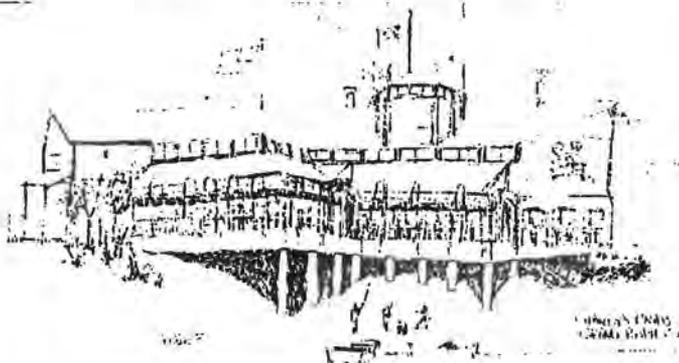
Wymer, Dee Anne (Bloomsburg University), Bradley Lepper (Ohio Historical Society), and William Pickard (Ohio State University)  
RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT THE GREAT CIRCLE, NEWARK, OHIO:  
HOPEWELL RITUAL IN CONTEXT

[1]

This paper describes the preliminary results of the 1992 fieldseason at one of the existing segments of the famous Newark Earthwork complex. Excavations involved a series of trenches into the interior borrow pit, the embankment, and an area adjacent to the outer perimeter of the embankment proper. Immediate results revealed a complex internal stratigraphy of the embankment and borrow pit and the remains of a suspected yet unverified wall surrounding the Great Circle. Lastly, a brief discussion will outline the Native American protests of the excavations and the response by the local and archaeological community.

As advertised in

# MAGAZINE GRAND RAPIDS



Grand Rapids Magazine Award of Excellence, February 1992

"It's fresh, every time!" wrote one among the balloters —  
"and you can count on it," wrote another.

Best Seafood

Grand Rapids Magazine Readers' Poll, 1992

**BEST OVERALL  
DINNER**

Charley's Crab

63 Market Ave. SE

OK, so Charley's Crab is listed in

the "fine dining" category in

August 1992

Grand Rapids Magazine Readers' Poll,

August 1992

Best Seafood

Grand Rapids Magazine Readers' Poll,

August 1992

**Best Seafood  
Restaurant In  
West Michigan**

Best seafood: Charley's Crab, 63 Market St. SW, came out on top, but only after an exchange took place between the lobster bucket and Shrimp Dismale. The shrimp bucket (Charley's) was the "big" one, 28lb. 50¢.

Grand Rapids Press Readers' Poll,

January 1990

Grand Rapids Press Readers' Poll,

January 1992

Monday-Friday: Lunch 11:30-4:00 • Monday-Thursday: Dinner 4:30-10:00

Friday & Saturday: Dinner 4:30-11:00

Sunday: Brunch 10:00-2:30 • Dinner 4:30-9:00



**charley's crab**

63 MARKET STREET, S.W., AT U.S. 131  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN (616) 462-1800





# ALMA LATINA

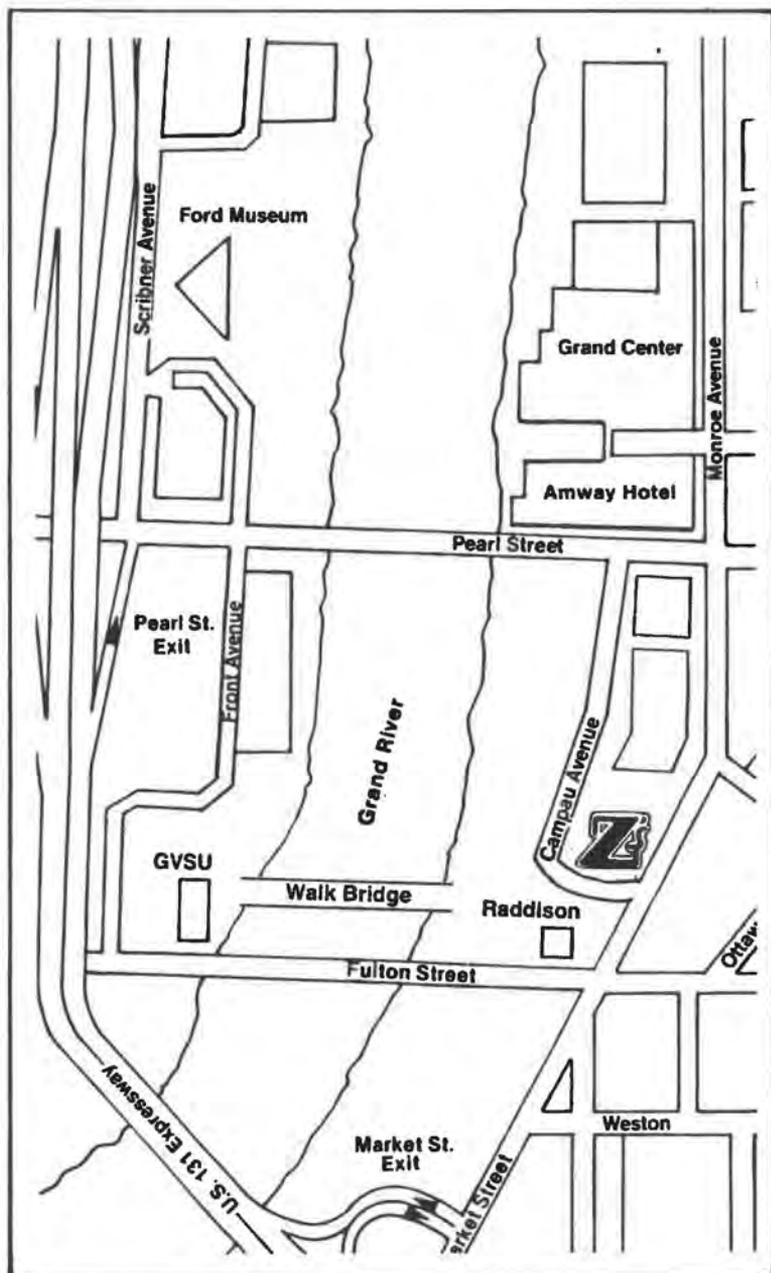
Welcome to the Alma Latina, the Honest-to-Goodness Mexican Restaurant. We want your visit to be a most enjoyable experience, so we have prepared all our food with the finest and freshest ingredients.

Whichever tempting dish you select, you will find it enjoyable and pleasing. Quality, consistency and dedication to your satisfaction have been the traditional basis of our success for over 28 years.

So please sit back, relax and enjoy a pleasant dining experience.

Gracias, Your Hosts  
Dan and Mary Navarro

45 South Division, Grand Rapids, MI  
454-6790





**FINE FOOD &  
GOOD SPIRITS**

Between the Radisson & Amway Towers  
Downtown Grand Rapids  
168 Louis Campau Promenade

- Award Winning Baby Back Ribs
  - Two 8 Ft. Big Screen TVs  
via Satellite
  - Serving Food til 2am
  - Take-out Deli, Catering &  
Bar Set-ups
- Major Credit Cards Honored

**454-3141**

Mon-Fri 10am to 2am  
Sat 12 noon to 2am  
Sun 4pm to 1am

## CYGNUS

Atop the tallest tower in West Michigan, Cygnus offers fine cuisine and exceptional service, plus dancing under the glass roof. Dinner is served Tuesday through Saturday from 5:30 to 10:30 p.m. Take the glass express elevator from the Tower Lobby to the lounge on the 28th floor; descend the spiral staircase to the restaurant. At the top of the staircase, the Cygnus Lounge features full bar service, light hors d'oeuvres, dessert, and espresso. Open Tuesday through Saturday, 5 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Restaurant reservations encouraged. Phone 776-6425 or Hotel extension 525.

## BENTHAM'S

Overlooking the Grand River, Bentham's Riverfront Restaurant features complete breakfasts served from 6:30 to 11 a.m. Monday through Friday; until 11:30 a.m. Saturday; and until noon Sunday. Luncheon and dinner specialties, late suppers, plus freshly made desserts and pastries. Open every day until 11 p.m. Tower Lobby.

## TOOTSIE'S

A real brew lover's and food lover's saloon, Tootsie's features 100 brands of beer, chili, sandwiches, and rousing entertainment. There's also an "Attitude Adjustment Hour" 5-7 p.m. weekdays featuring special drink prices. Open 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. Telephone 776-6495 or Hotel extension 528. Pentind Lobby-Lyon Street Entrance.

## CORNUCOPIA

Breads, pastries, sandwiches, and salads, fresh daily from the Hotel's kitchens, gourmet pizza, and foods from around the world are available in Cornucopia Food Emporium for a quick snack, take-out, or gifts. Full wine selection. Open 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday, Saturday 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone for picnics or parties, 776-6428 or Hotel extension 527. Tower Lobby.

## GARDEN COURT LOUNGE

Located around the Grand Stairway, at the crossroads of the Hotel, the Garden Court Lounge features specialty drinks and coffees. Open Monday through Saturday from 11:30 a.m.; Sunday from noon. Registration Lobby.

## RESTAURANTS/ LOUNGES

## Lumber Baron

Complete bar service and a special selection of wines are featured in this stately room of authentic furniture from the lumber baron era. Special drink prices and complimentary cold hors d'oeuvres are available 5-7 p.m. Monday-Friday. Enjoy listening to a complete selection of jazz CDs. The Lumber Baron Bar is open 5 p.m. to midnight, Monday through Saturday. Pentind Lobby.

## Cafe

In the sidewalk solarium Monroe Cafe, full breakfast is served 7 to 11 a.m. Monday through Saturday. Light entrees are served for lunch Monday through Saturday from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Open Sunday 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. for breakfast. Pentind Lobby.

## The 1913 Room

Award-winning dining in an elegant setting, The 1913 Room serves inviting appetizers, entrees, wine selections, and desserts. Open 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. for lunch Monday through Friday. Dinner is served from 5:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Sunday brunch is available 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. every Sunday. Reservations are encouraged. Call 776-6426 or Hotel extension 569. Pentind Lobby.

## Canal Street Lounge

An informal bar and restaurant, the Canal Street Lounge features an exciting luncheon buffet from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. weekdays. For dinner, "Prime Time Steaks and Chops" is a Canal Street specialty, offering three different cuts of prime rib, accompanied by a salad bar, home-baked breads, baked potatoes (with toppings), and fresh market vegetables. Other entrees (including filet mignon, lamb chops, seafood items, and chicken) are available. Monday through Thursday, 5:30 to 10:30 p.m.; Friday and Saturday until 11 p.m. Pentind Lobby.

## AMWAY GRAND PLAZA HOTEL



## HOW MANY PLACES LET YOU TOP YOUR BURGERS WITH THIS?

Enjoy casual lunches, dinners and  
latenight snacks in downtown's  
most unique open-air café.  
Live Jazz Wednesday Evenings.

### The Back Alley Café

*Outside The Cottage Bar & Restaurant  
Fulton at La Grave, Downtown*

When you dine at the Back Alley Café,  
We'll even throw in the sun, moon and stars.

**COMPLETE**

## **INSTANT SIGN SERVICE**

**NEW TECHNOLOGY GIVES VARIETY & PROMPT SERVICE**

- OUTDOOR BANNERS
- INTERIOR & EXTERIOR OFFICE SIGNAGE
- SPECIAL OCCASIONS
- PROMOTIONAL BANNERS
- REAL ESTATE, INDUSTRIAL
- PAPER LAMINATED BANNERS & SIGNS
- MAGNETIC SIGNS
- VINYL LETTERING

# **SIGN EXPRESS**

**DAVE, STEVE and CHRIS VOS**

**1313 E. FULTON**



**FREE DELIVERY DOWNTOWN!**  
**NO MINIMUM, NO CHARGE**  
**TEL: 235-7349**



**235-7349**

**235-7349**

**BLUE PLATE SPECIALS** SOUP OF THE DAY  
 SERVED DAILY BOWL 1.85

**DELICIOUS LUNCH/DINNER**

- MEATLOAF 4.65
  - ROAST BEEF 6.75
  - GROUND ROUND (1/2 LB) 5.75
  - ROAST TURKEY 4.65
- INCLUDES CHOICE OF POTATO, VEGETABLE, DINNER ROLL, COLE SLAW, JELL-O OR APPLE SAUCE

**STEAMING HOT SANDWICHES:**

- HOT MEATLOAF 4.25
- HOT BEEF 4.25
- HOT HAM 4.25
- HOT TURKEY 4.25
- HOT HAMBURGER 4.25

INCLUDES MASHED POTATOES, REAL GRAY, CULE SLAW, JELL-O OR APPLESAUCE

- 1/2 LB. BURGER 3.95
  - DEL. MEAT 1/2 LB. BURGER 4.25
  - 1/2 LB. BURGER 4.35
  - DEL. MEAT 1/2 LB. BURGER 5.95
- SERVED WITH FRENCH FRIES OR ONION RINGS

- HAMBURGER 1.45
- CHEESEBURGER 1.85
- HAMBURGER-DELI 1.85
- CHEESEBURGER-DELI 2.15

**Zak's Own 3-D BURGER**  
 (5 INCHES OF MEAT)  
 SERVED WITH FRENCH FRIES OR ONION RINGS 4.45

**DELICIOUS SANDWICHES**

- SLICED ROAST BEEF SERVED WITH CHIPS 4.45
- SLICED ROAST TURKEY SERVED WITH CHIPS 4.45
- CHICKEN BREAST SERVED WITH FRENCH FRIES OR ONION RINGS 4.65
- CALF SERVED WITH FRENCH FRIES OR ONION RINGS 5.25
- REMLIN SERVED WITH CHIPS 3.75
- CLUB SERVED WITH FRENCH FRIES 4.85
- BLT SERVED WITH CHIPS 2.85
- GRILLED CHEESE (MADE WITH DOUBLE CHEESE) SERVED WITH CHIPS 2.25
- GRILLED HAM AND CHEESE SERVED WITH CHIPS 3.95
- Zak's Sandwich SERVED WITH FRENCH FRIES OR ONION RINGS 4.25

**THANK YOU,**  
**PLEASE CALL AGAIN!**

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

**BREAKFAST OF CHAMPIONS SERVED ALL-DAY**

- # 1 TWO EGGS AND TOAST 1.85
- # 2 TWO EGGS, HASH BROWN, HAM, BACON, OR SAUSAGE AND TOAST 4.45
- # 3 TWO EGGS, HASH BROWN, AND TOAST 3.15
- # 4 TWO EGGS, PANCAKES, HAM, BACON, OR SAUSAGE AND GLAZED FRUIT 4.15
- # 5 ONE EGG, HASH BROWN, HAM, BACON OR SAUSAGE AND TOAST 4.15
- # 6 Zak's FRENCH TOAST AND GLAZED FRUIT 3.15
- # 7 PANCAKES AND GLAZED FRUIT 2.85
- # 8 TWO EGGS, HAM, BACON OR SAUSAGE, AND TOAST 3.55
- # 9 WE COULDN'T THINK OF ANYTHING
- # 10 TWO EGGS, Zak's FRENCH TOAST, BACON, SAUSAGE AND GLAZED FRUIT 4.85
- # 11 CELEBRATION BREAKFAST Zak's FRENCH TOAST, HASH BROWN, HAM, BACON OR SAUSAGE AND GLAZED FRUIT 5.25

**SIDE ORDERS**

- SHORT STACK 2.35
- HASH BROWN 1.85
- HAM 1.95
- BACON 1.95
- SAUSAGE 1.95
- TOAST .75
- PEANUT BUTTER .25
- FRESH FRUIT 2.85
- ENGLISH MUFFINS 1.25
- MUFFINS 1.45
- CEREAL SERVED WITH A BANANA 1.65
- CHAMPION ROLLS 1.95
- WE ARE PROUD TO SERVE... T.J. CHAMPION GOURMET CHAMPION ROLLS
- BAGELS... PLAIN, BROWN-HONEY, BLUEBERRY 1.25

**CHILLED JUICES**

- ORANGE SMALL 1.35
- TOMATO LARGE 1.75
- GRAPEFRUIT

**SIDE ORDERS**

- FRENCH FRIES 1.2
- GRAVY AND FRIES 1.7
- CHILI AND FRIES 2.8
- CHILI 2.2
- ONION RINGS 1.9
- POTATOE SALAD 1.8
- COLE SLAW 1.4
- JELLO 1.2
- APPLESAUCE 1.2

**SUICES**

- #1 ORANGE 3.7
- #2 FLERA 3.7
- #3 SWEET 3.7
- #4 STRAWB 1.8
- #5 VANILLA (FRUIT) 2.4

**HOT/COLD BEVERAGES**

- FRESH BREWED (2oz milk) COFFEE .7
- HOT TEA .7
- COLD TEA .8
- MILK .6
- HOT CHOCOLATE .6
- SODA FLAVORS - ROOTBEER .6
- PEPSI COLA .8
- DIET PEPSI .8
- SUICE .9
- CHERRY COLA... ORIGINAL .9
- CHOCOLATE COLA... ORIGINAL .9
- VANILLA COLA... ORIGINAL .9

**FOUNTAIN CREATIONS**

- FRESH BAKED PIE 1.6
- ALA MODE 2.2
- SUNDIES 2.2
- ROOTBEER FLOAT 2.2
- MILKSHAKE VANILLA, CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY 2.2
- MULTI VANILLA, CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY 2.2

DOWNTOWN!  
 ACROSS FROM  
 AMPLIFIBRE.

**Zak's FAX**

**Zak's FAX**

*Paisano's*  
Italian Cafe's

*...A Taste of Italy Downtown.*

*Breakfast*

*Lunch*

*Dinner*

*Fast, free delivery  
in the downtown area.*

134 monroe mall / mckay twr.  
Phone 459 2070 Fax 459 0974

Open Mon-Fri 7:30 a.m until 4:00 p.m.  
*Evening hours vary with seasons  
and events, and can be extended  
upon request.*

# The Cottage

A Bar and  
Restaurant  
Since 1927



*Enjoy casual lunches, dinners  
and late night snacks in  
Downtown's oldest bar and  
restaurant.*



*Excellent selection of imported  
and domestic beers and wines.*

**Fulton at LaGrave ■ Downtown**

**454-9088**





