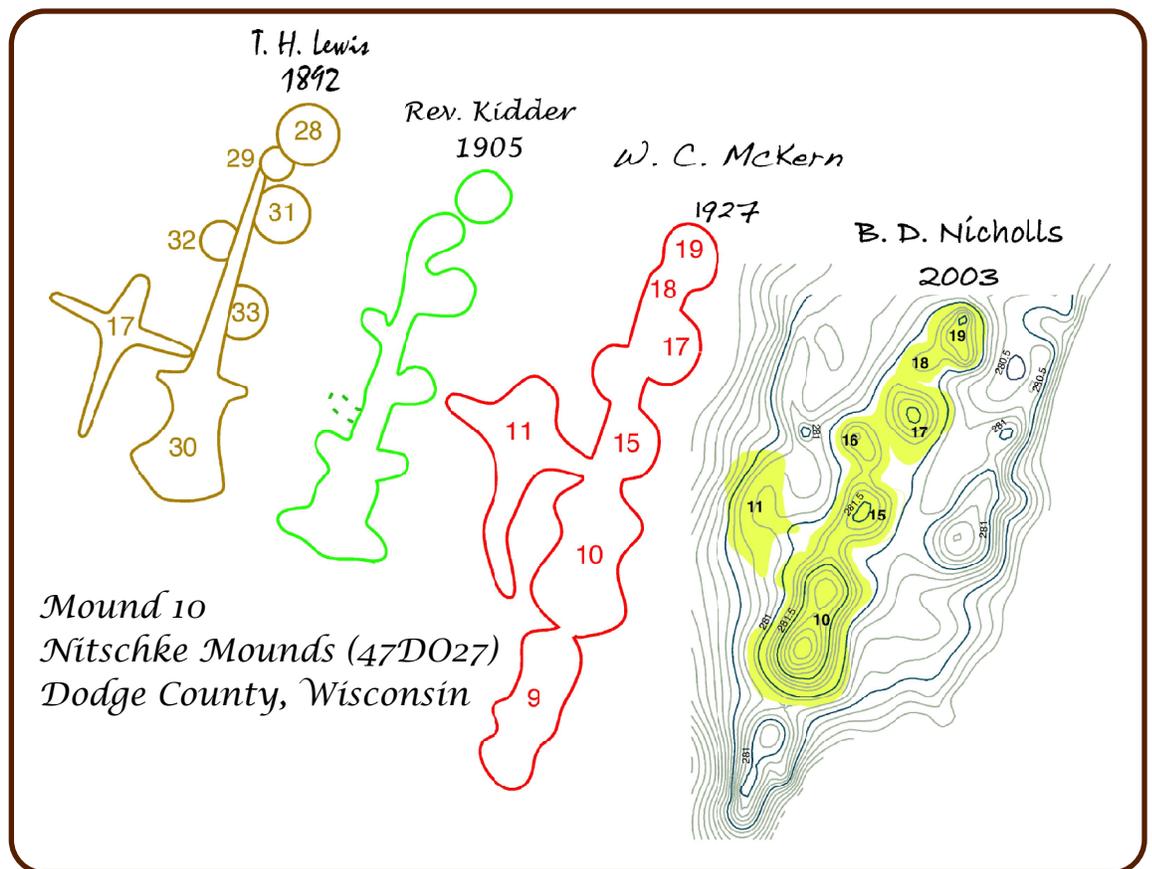


Midwest Archaeological Conference

Abstracts



October 15-19, 2008
Milwaukee, WI

Midwest Archaeological Conference
October 15-19, 2008
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Abstracts

Alexander, Miranda (University of Oklahoma) and Wendy Holtz-Leith (MVAC)

Variation in Burial Practices within the Sanford Archaeological District, La Crosse, Wisconsin

Discreet areas for interment of the dead have been identified within the Sanford Archaeological District, 47Lc394. At this time three areas have been identified with distinct variations in depositional patterns. The last of these areas to be excavated, 47Lc394-Locality 17, may be Protohistoric or historic in age. A historic trade bead was found in direct association with one of the burials from Locality 17. There is very little evidence of protohistoric/historic contact within the La Crosse Locality, outside of this burial.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond – Woodland, Mississippian, Oneota and Protohistoric Archaeology. A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Alhambra, Dominique (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

An Analysis of Five Ceramic Vessels from the Brogley Rockshelter

This descriptive and metric analysis of the five most complete ceramic vessels from the Brogley Rockshelter demonstrates continuous occupation during Early, Middle and Late Woodland phases, and supports stratigraphic integrity of the excavated floor deposits. This analysis includes a Prairie Ware vessel and its presence within a rockshelter context is unusual in the Driftless Area. A highly burnished limestone-tempered Hopewell Zoned vessel was likely imported from the Havana heartland in central Illinois and its occurrence is also unusual, especially for non-Hopewell mortuary contexts. Additionally, a Madison Ware vessel recovered from the site exhibits exceptional quality and detail.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Altizer, Valerie (University of Tennessee) and Timothy Baumann (Missouri Valley College)

Revisiting Gourd Creek Cave (23PH14) in the Missouri Ozarks

Gourd Creek Cave, a National Register of Historic Places site since 1969, has been the focus of excavations in 1922 by Gerald Fowke of the Smithsonian Institution and in the 1960s by Vladimir Markotic of Illinois State University; however, neither investigation resulted in a detailed analysis or report. Over the past century, Gourd Creek Cave has also been under constant looting by local collectors, destroying much of the site's integrity. As a result of this damage, the artifacts obtained by Fowke and Markotic may provide the best information to understand the significance of this site. Most of these objects are currently housed at the Smithsonian and were recently analyzed to determine this cave's cultural history and to better understand Ozark settlement patterns.

(General Session: *Approaches to Iconography and Symbolism*, Saturday 9:00 AM)

Arzigian, Constance (MVAC) (Poster Symposium Organizer)

The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota

Paleo, Archaic and Woodland current research from the Driftless Area and western Wisconsin are highlighted. Paleoindian research includes a unique silicified sandstone Clovis cache and a Cochrane chert fluted point site. Five papers present the stratified Brogley Rockshelter Archaic and Woodland projectile points, ceramic vessels, large mammal remains and ecofacts, and consider the conservation and curation issues associated with analysis of excavations conducted more than thirty years ago. Survey along the Flambeau River during a drawdown identified Paleo, Archaic, Woodland and historic sites. Finally, a lithic analysis examines Archaic and Woodland points from Vernon County for temporal and trade indications.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Arzigian, Constance (MVAC) (Poster Symposium Organizer)

The Driftless Area and Beyond - Woodland, Mississippian, Oneota and Protohistoric Archaeology. A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota

Woodland and late prehistoric artifact, trade, mortuary studies, subsistence, and residue analyses are presented. Four papers focus on the La Crosse locality, including Woodland, Middle Mississippian, and Oneota occupations from the Lower Sand Lake site, variations in Oneota and protohistoric/historic burial practices from the Sanford Archaeological District, and a small winter Oneota encampment at the Swennes site. Fatty acid residues from the Swennes site and

Sanford Archaeological District suggest differing seasons of occupation at these sites. Elsewhere, site conservation is considered through surveys for NRCS. Finally, a comparative study examines carved animal effigies including a bear from Wabasha County, Minnesota. (Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond – Woodland, Mississippian, Oneota and Protohistoric Archaeology. A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Arzigian, Constance (MVAC) and Bonnie Jancik (MVAC)

The Swennes site: A Cold-Season Oneota Occupation in the La Crosse Locality

The Swennes site (47Lc333) is a small Oneota site in a tributary valley off the Mississippi River with evidence of fall through early summer occupation, a marked contrast to the mid summer to early fall farming communities that are more typical of La Crosse locality Oneota sites. Some unusual features and artifacts are discussed, including a possible structure, an earth oven, and etchings on a pottery disk. In addition to being an important archaeological site, the Swennes site has served as a focus of MVAC's public archaeology activities, with field schools for K-12 teachers, the public, and university students.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond – Woodland, Mississippian, Oneota and Protohistoric Archaeology. A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Arzigian, Constance (MVAC), Jake Pfaffenroth (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) and Natasha Musalem (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

Environmental Interpretations from Microfauna, Gastropods, and Flora from Brogley Rockshelter

Examination of small mammals, gastropods and floral remains from Brogley Rockshelter (47-Gt-156) provide information on changing environmental conditions during the Archaic occupation. The site is located adjacent to the Platte River. Excavations in the 1970s took flotation samples that have only recently been processed. Preliminary analysis of assemblages from two levels during the Middle and Late Archaic indicate habitat changes and suggest a period of flooding or ponding in the immediate area.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Bailey, Susanna (Washington University) and John E. Kelly (Washington University)

The Significance of the Aztalan Seed Jars: An Historical Perspective from the American Bottom

The recent article in *Illinois Archaeology* by John Richards has provided an important perspective on the seed jars at the site of Aztalan. Building off of Richard's study, this paper examines the historical and spatial context of this potential horizon marker of the eleventh and twelfth century.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited:" Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 2:15 PM)

Baltus, Melissa (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign) and Jeffery Kruchten (ITARP)

Cahokian Contacts and Ritualized Practices: Investigations of the Pfeffer mound center

Recent salvage excavations at the Pfeffer mound center, together with research from 2000 and 2007, continue to reveal a site that is unlike any other discovered in the Cahokian uplands. This site is part of the growing evidence for great diversity among these upland Richland Complex communities and perhaps variation in the processes of Mississippianization of the Cahokia region. (General Session: *Middle Mississippian Research*, Saturday 9:45 AM)

Belknap, Lori (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

Hammering Out The Facts: An Analysis of Copper at Mound 34, Cahokia, IL

The extent of copper fabrication at Mound 34 is an important element in understanding the social complexity of Cahokia. The 2007 excavation at Mound 34, yielded many components associated with a copper workshop. It has been my research focus to determine whether or not copper fabrication was done in that area. Though this is an ongoing project, I will present the methods and results of my experimental research thus far, including any new insights as a result of the 2008 excavation.

(General Session: *Middle Mississippian Research*, Saturday 11:00 AM)

Benden, Danielle (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

The Brogley Rockshelter (47-Gt-156) Revisited: A History of Excavation and Curation

The Brogley Rockshelter is situated in the Driftless Area of Wisconsin, overlooking the Platte River near the present-day town of Platteville. Excavations of the rockshelter were conducted on and off for nearly five years beginning around 1969, first by Mr. Robert Nelson, an avocational archaeologist and science teacher at Platteville High school, and secondly by Ms. Donna Scott, a graduate student who was studying at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. This poster

summarizes the unique history of the Brogley Rockshelter, narrates the all too familiar problematic curation history of the site collections, and summarizes future research and curation plans for the collection.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Benn, David (Bear Creek Archeology Inc)

Micro-Spatial Patterns: Results from Piece-Plotting Archaic Houses in Iowa

A decade of piece-plotting has yielded detailed artifact distribution patterns inside and surrounding Middle-Late Archaic houses in eastern Iowa. This will be a quick overview of fire-cracked rock distributions, tool types and tool kits, likely seating areas around hearths, sleeping zones, and gender-specific activity areas and spacing. House sizes and calculations of the number of residents will be presented.

(General Session: *Paleoindian and Archaic Period Research*, Thursday 1:45 PM)

Bennett, Cristy (University of Northern Iowa), Leigh Powers (University of Northern Iowa), Aaron Stumberg (University of Northern Iowa), and Donald Gaff (University of Northern Iowa)

Preliminary Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from Hartman Reserve during the 2008 UNI Archaeological Field School

Hartman Reserve is a 300-acre nature center and state preserve located in Black Hawk County, Iowa. An area bordering the Cedar River and rich in wildlife, Hartman Reserve had never been subjected to professional archaeological scrutiny until 2008 when the University of Northern Iowa conducted test excavations along the bluff. This effort yielded both historic and prehistoric materials and the initial analysis of the prehistoric artifacts, including ceramics and lithics, has begun to provide information to help better understand the Woodland era in northeastern Iowa, especially the role played by the reserve's prehistoric inhabitants in regional cultural traditions.

(Poster Session: *Public Archaeology*, Saturday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Berkson, Alice (Public Service Archaeology and Architecture Program)

Archaeology and Natural Resource Volunteer Programs -- Integrating Cultural Resources with Environmental Stewardship

Adult volunteer programs established in the past ten years are represented in the Alliance of Natural Resource Outreach and Service Programs (ANROSP). Although they are strong stewards of natural resources, only a few ANROSP chapters include archaeology training and ongoing programs. Successful examples in Illinois, Indiana, and other states should inspire others to seek out these environmentalists and encourage them to include archaeology in their training and activities. Professional archaeologists can work with avocational groups to bring archaeology to a new audience, those who are active in local environmental stewardship and education.

(Poster Session: *Public Archaeology*, Saturday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (ITARP)

Timing the Terminal Late Woodland to Mississippian Transition in the Southern American Bottom: Preliminary Results from the Washausen Site

Recent research at the Washausen site (Monroe County, Illinois), including geophysical survey and targeted excavations, indicates the site was occupied for a short period of time from the end of the Terminal Late Woodland period into the early Mississippian period. Portions of two superimposed houses and a possible sheet midden located outside the plaza delineated by three mounds were excavated at the site this past year. Preliminary analyses reveal an intriguing "in-between" character in terms of architecture and material remains that suggests a complex relationship between early southern American Bottom communities and Cahokians to the north.

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 3:30 PM)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (ITARP) and Thomas Zych (ITARP)

New Insights into Late Mississippian Settlement in the Northern American Bottom

Current understanding of late Mississippian (Moorehead to Sand Prairie phase A.D. 1200-1350) rural settlements in the northern American Bottom is limited to a few sites located along the bluffs and farther into the uplands. Recent excavations by ITARP at the Crowley, Rapsallion, and Auburn Sky sites in the floodplain revealed several small late Mississippian rural settlements. Located in areas neighboring East St. Louis, Horseshoe Lake, and the Mitchell Mound group, these sites provide new insights into late Mississippian rural occupation in the floodplain north of Cahokia.

(General Session: *Middle Mississippian Research*, Saturday 9:30 AM)

Birmingham, Robert A. (University of Wisconsin-Waukesha)

The Historic Period Indian Component at Aztalan

The paper reviews archaeological and historical evidence for a Historic Period Indian component at Aztalan that is almost certainly that of a small Ho-Chunk village. It examines archaeological evidence reported by Increase Lapham and Samuel Barrett and hitherto unreported material, as well as historical documentation on Ho-Chunk camps and villages in the vicinity of Aztalan in the early 19th century.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited:" Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 3:30 PM)

Birnbaum, Michelle (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee) **Home Sweet Home: Woodland Structures at the Richter Sites in Door County Wisconsin**

The Richter Site (47 Dr 80), a North Bay Phase site located on Washington Island in Door County Wisconsin, includes evidence of at least twelve structures. Data on the size, orientation, placement and form of these structures provides a major addition to our knowledge of Woodland structures. It also allows a comparison with structures found at other sites in the Great Lakes. In addition, a review of radiocarbon dates, including recently obtained bone collagen dates from site faunal material and human remains, provides a starting point for discussion of site occupational history.

(General Session: *Middle Woodland/Hopewell Period Research*, Friday 3:45 PM)

Blue, Kathleen (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

Grooved Teeth from Red Wing Locality Sites and the Loss/Gain of Identity

Grooved human teeth are only known from four Minnesota sites, all situated within the Red Wing Locality. Although the phenomenon is uncommon in Minnesota, the usage of human teeth for personal adornment dates back to at least the Aurignacian culture. This paper details the evidence and contexts of the teeth from the Red Wing sites and more particularly examines two aspects of self-identity: firstly, the disintegration of the body as the loss of the individual, and secondly, the incorporation of disparate skeletal elements as one component in the forging of a collective identity on either the familial or cultural level.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 3:45 PM)

Branstner, Mark (ITARP)

The Buckmaster Site (11MS2254): An Early Settlement Period Site in South-Central Illinois

Perhaps the most significant of the early historic period sites are those that failed or were otherwise abandoned after relatively brief occupations, as these are often more likely to preserve archaeological data that can be directly interpreted as products of early settlement, without the masking that typically occurs as a result of longer term occupations. One of these is the Buckmaster site (11MS2254) in Madison County, Illinois. Occupied from ca. 1815-1830 and yielding only a very limited data set, the site has nevertheless provided critical new information to be compared and contrasted to similar sites in the region.

(General Session: *Historic Period Research*, Friday 10:15 AM)

Brashler, Janet G. (Grand Valley State University) and Nate Hansen (Grand Valley State University)

Hacklander Ware 2008: Understanding Its Technology and Chronological Placement in the Woodland Period

This paper describes recent research on Hacklander Ware, an enigmatic Michigan ceramic group. Originally identified at the Hacklander site in the 1970s, Hacklander Ware has unusual stylistic attributes and radiocarbon dates ranging from the first to 10th centuries AD. Combining recent work on Hacklander technology with new AMS dates on diagnostic sherds from the type site and the Zemaitis site, we now date Hacklander Ware between the 5th and 8th centuries AD. Furthermore, consideration of Hacklander ware technological attributes suggests fabrication choices and use trajectories different from other ceramics being manufactured at the same time in west Michigan.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 11:30 AM)

Brown, James (Northwestern University), Lori Belknap (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), Kathleen L. Ehrhardt (Illinois State Museum), Lucretia S. Kelly (Washington University), Kathryn Parker (Great Lakes Ecosystem), and Julieann Van Nest (New York State Museum)

In Pursuit of Perino's Copper Workshop at Cahokia Mound 34: The 2008 Investigations

The last two seasons have focused on locating the two copper workshops under Mound 34 briefly described by Perino in 1956. Three major discoveries have emerged as the result of this effort in 2008. First, the workshop is limited to a small (15-16 sq. m) area of worked copper and tools beneath the mound's north end. Second, a large portion of the area beneath the work shop had been borrowed, refilled, and leveled. Third, the workshop area has a complicated sequential and ritual relationship to other features constructed on this reclaimed surface that represents a short moment in time.

(General Session: *Middle Mississippian Research*, Saturday 11:150 AM)

Bukowski, Julie A. (ITARP)

Late Woodland Mortuary Practices at the Brennan Hynd Site in the Uplands of St. Clair County, Illinois

Recent Phase III investigations for a private development at the Brennan Hynd site (11S1492) in Shiloh, Illinois, resulted in the discovery of six burial features. The burial features are likely associated with the single Late Woodland occupation at the site, and provide new data regarding Late Woodland mortuary practices in the American Bottom region.

Previously, no formal cemeteries and few primary burials have been documented in the region that date to the Late Woodland period. This paper will discuss the mortuary practices, the spatial arrangement of the burial features, and the significance of the results within a regional context.

(General Session: *Late Woodland Period Research*, Saturday 3:45 PM)

Bruhy, Mark E. (USDA Forest Service)

The Provisional Wolf River Tradition: Late Prehistory Within and Beyond the Wolf River Watershed

Recently Overstreet (n.d.) examined late prehistoric sites that appear to relate to Mason's (1966) Mero Complex arguing that Mero is geographically broader than initially conceptualized, and is likely the cultural progenitor of the historic Menominee. He acknowledges Mason's (1997) requirement of "site-unit ethnicity" may not be achievable, but presents approaches to establishing a Mero-Menominee connection through "territorial ethnicity." To do so he proposes systematic identification of cultural commonalities, and offers a new cultural taxon, provisionally entitled Wolf River Tradition. This paper summarizes Overstreet's research, presents additional Wolf River Tradition candidates and proposes how they relate to Wolf River Tradition settlement and subsistence systems.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 4:00 PM)

Byers, Martin (McGill University)

The Hopewellianization of the Middle Woodland: An Aggregative or Systematic Process?

This paper addresses alternative views of the Hopewellianization of the Middle Woodland period Eastern Woodlands. Was it an unsystematic aggregative process of assemblage distribution arising from individual motivations or was it a systematic process arising from collective ideological motives? The former view, strongly promoted by some, claims that it was largely the outcome of individuals exploiting foreign sources of social power to enhance personal, local social standing. It is argued the aggregative view arises from a mischaracterization of Middle Woodland communities. This paper supports the systematic view treating Hopewellianization as the ongoing exercising of ideological strategies by local cult sodality heterarchical alliances performing world renewal rituals to enhance the sacred balance of the cosmos, both locally and panregionally.

(General Session: *Middle Woodland/Hopewell Period Research*, Friday 2:30 PM)

Carr, Christopher (Arizona State University) and Anna Novotny (Arizona State University)

Ritual Dramas in Ohio Hopewell Earthworks

Survey and study of 50+ photographs of skeletons, cremations, and artifacts within burials in Ohio Hopewell mounds indicate that these items were sometimes purposefully arranged into the forms of bird-human composites, birds, human faces, and geometric depictions of headdresses and cosmological themes. The arrangements suggest that Ohio Hopewell peoples performed ritual dramas, sometimes with many participants, in the course of mortuary ceremonies. The method of anthropologie du terrain is used to distinguish between unintentional taphonomic processes and intentional arrangement of skeletal remains during these ceremonies. The findings have implications for the study of intercommunity alliance strategies and philosophical-religious concepts.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 2:30 PM)

Carr, Dillon (Michigan State University), Daniel Winkler (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Andrew Bloedorn (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt (MVAC)

The Schumann Cache: a Silicified Sandstone Clovis Cache from Southeastern Minnesota

The Schumann Cache was found in the 1940's by farming brothers Alfred and Albert Schumann, who donated the collection to the Olmsted County Historical Society in the 1960's. The cache was rediscovered in 2007 and formally examined through metric and XRF analyses. This poster presents the context of the Schumann cache, the results of the analyses, and preliminary interpretations of the site significance.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Clauter, Jody (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Surveying Aztalan: Fifty Years of Pedestrian Reconnaissance

As one of the premier archaeological sites in Wisconsin, Aztalan State Park (47JE001) has been surveyed and excavated for over a hundred years. During the summer of 2008, Historic Research Management Services conducted a shovel test survey of all unsurveyed portions of the park west of the Crawfish River. This latest research was undertaken to support development of a park interpretive center and associated facilities. This paper presents a synopsis of archaeological surveys completed at the park within the last half-century and discusses the results of the 2008 investigations.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited:" Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 1:45 PM)

Clark, James A., Jr. (Independent Scholar)

Opportunity and Discovery: An Employee's Perspective

This presentation highlights my experiences with David F. Overstreet. We first met in 1977 at the Sauer site near the northeastern shore of Lake Poygan during the UW-Oshkosh salvage excavation of an Oneota midden, situated west of my family farm on the north shore of Lake Winneconne in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. Little did I know that within several years this individual would become my employer, mentor and, finally, to this day friend and colleague. From seasonal employment to a full-time position in 1988 which lasted through the GLARC, Inc. years and on through the Marquette University years, an aspiring amateur archaeologist couldn't have asked for a better run.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 3:15 PM)

Cobb, Dawn E. (Illinois State Museum/Illinois Historic Preservation Agency)

Interpretations of Modified Human Jaw Bones from Hopewellian Mound Sites in the Central Illinois River Valley

Archaeological investigations at Hopewellian mound sites in the central Illinois River valley have documented the presence of modified human maxillae and mandibles. The cut, ground, and red ochre and copper treated jaws, were found with individual graves as associated grave offerings. The jaws were found with modified wolf jaws or bear canines, copper axes, or strung beads. A review of archaeological site data and examination of specimens from the Liverpool (11F24) and Sisters Creek sites (11F253) in Fulton County suggests the jaws may have been included with related ritualized Hopewellian burial practices or may signify an individual or group identity.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 2:00 PM)

Collins, James (University of Iowa) and William Whittaker (University of Iowa)

The Folkert Mound Group, Hardin County, Iowa

The Folkert Mound Group, located along the Iowa River in northcentral Iowa, is one of the largest extant groupings of mounds in Iowa. A Resource Enhancement and Protection-Historical Resource Development Program grant from the State Historical Society of Iowa funded a program of restoration, fine-grained mapping, ground-penetrating radar, and ritual landscape research in connection with the site. This work resulted in a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the site. Results of the project are presented.

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 3:45 PM)

Cook, Della Collins (Indiana University) and Cheryl Ann Munson (Indiana University)

Reconstructing a Mississippian Worked Bone Object from the Angel Site

A worked human skull fragment (X-11-C) was described in the Angel Site report as a portion of a container with a "stepped fret" rim. We describe this artifact more completely, emphasizing tool mark evidence for defleshing and decoration. The object was broken while the bone still had fresh fracture characteristics, suggesting considerable force. Several plausible reconstructions are consistent with the evidence, including container, rattle, and mask. The iconography of terrace or step designs in Mississippian ceramics, shell and other materials is used to evaluate these alternatives.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 3:30 PM)

Coon, Matt (Indiana Department of Transportation)

Classifying Historic Surface Scatters: Artifact Pattern Analysis Reconsidered

The historic surface scatter is one of the most frequently encountered types of archaeological sites in the Midwest, but relatively little progress has been made with respect to the interpretation of these sites. Early studies relied upon qualitative judgments to distinguish among quantitatively described site types. Using data extracted from the Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD), the utility of statistical discriminators for classifying commonly encountered types of historic surface scatters is investigated. Preliminary results suggest that a

more quantitative, statistically-based approach will have some utility for interpreting historic surface scatters discovered during Phase Ia pedestrian surveys.

(General Session: *Historic Period Research*, Friday 11:30 AM)

Cowell, Shannon H. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Eric J. Schuetz (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and Seth A. Schneider (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

The Oneota Component at the Twin Knolls Site (47Je379)

The Twin Knolls site (47JE379) is situated on Koshkonong Creek approximately 2.5 kilometers north of the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site (47JE 904) in southeast Wisconsin. Identified in the late 1800s, UWM crews have conducted surface surveys of the site, recovering late prehistoric and historic artifacts from the surrounding agricultural fields. A discussion of materials from the surveys will place the site within the broader context of Oneota around Lake Koshkonong.

(Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 9:30 AM)

Cullen, Kevin (Discovery World)

Looking into the Distant Mirror: Exploring Tools, Time and Culture through Innovative Archaeological Education

The Distant Mirror Archaeology Program at Discovery World is an initiative founded on four arenas of archaeological exploration: Ancient, Maritime, Urban and Personal. At Discovery World we feel it is an extremely important undertaking to engage and educate today's public (youth and adults alike) in innovative and relevant ways. Archaeology plays a vital role in this mission. Participants in our archaeology programs have the opportunity to learn the methods used to interpret material culture, engage in archaeological research processes, use tools that extend the range of human perception, and identify themselves as agents of change for the future. If archaeological education is to succeed in demystifying the past, we must be able to both inform and inspire the public without trivializing our collective histories. Therefore, this poster highlights some of the unique archaeological programs that are being offered to the public through Discovery World's Distant Mirror Archaeology Program.

(Poster Session: *Public Archaeology*, Saturday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Daniels, Stephanie (ITARP) and Dale L. McElrath (ITARP)

The Color Blue: Lithic Economy and Symbolism at Neteler Mound

This paper re-examines the spectacular Neteler Mound, Middle Woodland cache of blue chert disks recovered by the University of Illinois in 1927, under the direction of Warren K. Moorehead and Jay L. B. Taylor. The Lower Illinois valley Havana Mound site yielded a cache of 137 large ovoid disks that formed a "bed" or "platform" beneath four human burials. Although they were originally described as "hornstone" they are clearly from the Wyandotte chert formation of Indiana. The disks will be described in terms of metric and non-metric attributes and they will be compared technologically and stylistically with other known caches.

(General Session: *Approaches to Iconography and Symbolism*, Saturday 9:30 AM)

Dempsey, Erin (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Seeing Through Walls: More Research on Magnetic Susceptibility, Geoarchaeology, and the Hopeton Earthworks

Soil studies at the Hopeton Earthworks (33RO26) have provided valuable information on Hopewell earthwork construction in regard to soil placement, construction sequence and chronology, and site use. Magnetic susceptibility was conducted on soil cores excavated during the summer of 2007 to explore the makeup of three sections of the earthworks: the termination of a wall segment, the confluence of the circle and rectangle, and a portion of the circle earthwork. This paper will present the results of this research as it relates to earthwork construction and to a greater understanding of Hopeton and the people who built it.

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 3:15 PM)

Doershuk, John (University of Iowa) and Kayla Resnick (University of Iowa)

Oneota Technological Adaptations to European Fur Trade Goods in Northwest Iowa

The Gillett Grove village (13CY2) is part of the continuum connecting prehistoric Oneota culture with the historically-known Ioway. Eventually, the Ioway became heavily engaged in the European fur trade that ultimately stretched from the Great Lakes far into the Plains. How did the Oneota people adapt their traditional technologies in the face of the initial appearance of European-origin trade goods? It is expected that initial adaptive changes were significantly different than the later nearly complete abandonment of stone and pottery by American Indians as typical raw materials for containers and cutting and scraping tools.

(Poster Session: *Late Prehistoric and Fur Trade Research*, Saturday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Dowiasch, Jean (MVAC)

Conservation and Preservation: Archaeology and the Natural Resources Conservation Service

Conservation efforts initiated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service in southwestern and south central Wisconsin aid in the preservation and protection of archaeological sites. Archaeological surveys required by the NRCS have resulted in the recordation of new sites and Phase II investigations of significant archaeological sites. Work undertaken by the Natural Resources Conservation Service aids in protecting known sites from man-made erosion caused by cultivation and development of the land, as well as from natural erosion caused by flooding and runoff along the steep topography of the Driftless Area.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond – Woodland, Mississippian, Oneota and Protohistoric Archaeology. A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Dudzik, Mark (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)

Park as Preserve: Development of Aztalan in the 21st Century

The site of Aztalan is a unique property within the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, one that does not readily fit into DNR's concept of "park". For purposes of property management, Aztalan and other sites occurring within DNR properties might be better described as archaeological preserves or precincts. In 2003, DNR, working with archaeologists and others, developed a "Master Plan" to guide future development at the site. This paper briefly describes proposed developments within and outside of the park, and discusses some of the challenges to the site's preservation and interpretation.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited:" Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 4:00 PM)

Dunham, Sean Barron (Michigan State University)

Thoughts on Maple Sugar Use in the Late Woodland Period in Michigan's Upper Peninsula

The origin of maple sugar production, especially whether it was an indigenous practice in North America or introduced by Europeans, has long been debated in ethnohistory and archaeology. Peg Holman was integral to this debate. Peg and her colleagues established that maple syrup and sugar could have been produced using technology available to Native Americans prior to European contact. She also established statistical criteria for identifying potential sugaring sites. This paper is indebted to her research and relies on the exploration of pre-European settlement ecosystems for the purpose of addressing the potential for maple sugaring in the Late Woodland period.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 11:15 AM)

Durst, Patrick (ITARP)

New Investigations at the Trotier Site in French Colonial Cahokia

In the fall of 2007, researchers from the Illinois Transportation Archaeology Research Program conducted investigations at the Trotier Site (11S861) located in French Colonial Cahokia. Mitigation was completed within a narrow corridor along Illinois Route 3 prior to the construction of a new waterline for the City of Columbia. This work resulted in the identification and documentation of 27 historic period features, many of which are affiliated with the French Colonial occupation of Cahokia. This paper will provide an overview of the investigations emphasizing feature interpretation and analysis of material culture for eighteenth and early nineteenth century features.

(General Session: *Contact and Early Historic Period Research*, Friday 9:30 AM)

Edwards, Richard (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

A GIS Analysis of the Schmeling Site

Site is an Oneota site occupied between AD 1200-1400, located on Lake Koshkonong in southeast Wisconsin. This paper is a preliminary analysis of intrasite spatial variation using a Geographic Information System database. Eventually, the GIS will be used to organize and analyze artifact densities, subsistence data, and to place the site within the natural and cultural environment.

(Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 10:15 AM)

Eisenberg, Leslie (Wisconsin Historical Society)

Discussant

(Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 3:30 PM)

Esarey, Duane (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Disk Runttees: 17th Century Horizon Markers of Contact and Colonialism

Disk runttees are the most common and most easily recognized form of a set of machined marine shell artifacts produced in the Long Island region in the middle 17th century. Runttees are exceedingly rare but their archaeological distribution spans two-thirds of the continent. From their point of manufacture, some disk runttees traveled thousands of kilometers in modes which defy the expectations of down-the-line trade. The apparent significance of this pattern within related aspects of 17th century social disruption, culture contact, and colonial penetration is briefly explored.

(General Session: *Contact and Early Historic Period Research*, Friday 9:45 AM)

Evans, Ashley (Arizona State University)

Exploring the Role of Gender at Hopewell, Mound 25

Previous bioarchaeological investigation of the Hopewell suggests that gendered social differentiation varied regionally between northeast, southwest, and south-central Ohio. The following analysis explores the variability of gendered social roles on the site specific level. Patterns of sex-linked artifact distributions in Mound 25 of the Hopewell site were used to evaluate the previously defined regional gender patterns and identify the variability in expression of gendered social roles between communities. The sexed-linked artifact distributions in Hopewell, Mound 25 indicate fluidity and flexibility of gendered social roles between communities, which suggests greater variability in the expression of gendered roles within south-central Ohio than previously identified.

(General Session: *Middle Woodland/Hopewell Period Research*, Friday 1:30 PM)

Evans, Madeleine (ITARP), Andrew Fortier (ITARP) and Doug Jackson (ITARP)

Cultural Resources of the High Grass Prairie: The Archaeological Landscape of Champaign County, East Central Illinois

East central Illinois professional and avocational archaeologists recently initiated a project aimed at documenting archaeological resources in an eight county area that includes Champaign County. This county is located in the midst of the , “High Grass Prairie” of Eastern Illinois and is not known for the kinds of spectacular resources found in the major river valleys of the central Midwest. Prairie environments consist of a number of diverse ecological niches that were utilized over a long period by Native Americans, especially during the Archaic period. A unique and internally heterogeneous system of settlement and land use characterizes the area.

(General Session: *Middle Woodland/Hopewell Period Research*, Friday 1:45 PM)

Fjerstad, Branden (MVAC) and Christian Driver (MVAC)

The “Burmeister Bear”: An Analysis of a Carved Pipestone Animal Effigy Found in Wabasha County, Minnesota

This paper explores portable rock art, specifically carved pipestone animal effigies. In April, 2008, the MVAC undertook Phase I investigations of a proposed dredge spoil fill site in Wabasha Co., MN. Initial pedestrian survey of plowed fields within the project area led to the discovery of a carved red pipestone animal effigy (21WB0127) the “Burmeister Bear”. Subsequent Phase I and II investigations revealed a probable Late Woodland campsite (21WB0126). A comparative analysis of other prehistoric pipestone effigies, and an experimental study of pipestone effigy manufacture is utilized to explore the possibility of a prehistoric affiliation for 21WB0127.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond – Woodland, Mississippian, Oneota and Protohistoric Archaeology. A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Foley Winkler, Kathleen M. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

2008 Investigations at the Schmeling Site (47JE833), an Oneota Occupation at Lake Koshkonong

During the summer of 2008, investigations at the Schmeling Site (47JE833), near the shores of Lake Koshkonong, recovered ceramic, lithic, floral, faunal, and radiocarbon data from features associated with a Developmental Horizon Oneota occupation. The data from Schmeling are compared to the nearby Crescent Bay Hunt Club site to discuss possible chronological and site use relationships.

(Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 9:15 AM)

Foley Winkler, Kathleen M. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

An Update on Oneota Mortuary Research in Eastern Wisconsin

The Pipe Site (47FD10), which was the focal site of David Overstreet’s 1976 dissertation, is one of the few sites that provide insight into Oneota mortuary practices in southeast Wisconsin. This paper is focused upon a comparative analysis of data from the Pipe site with both museum-collected data and newly excavated data to provide an updated interpretation of late prehistoric burial programs in the region.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 3:45 PM)

Franzen, John (USDA Forest Service) and Eric Drake (USDA Forest Service)

Coping with a "Maze of Problems": Living Conditions at the First Nahma Sawmill, c. 1850

When built in 1848 to exploit the Pineries of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, the First Nahma Sawmill utilized water power from the Sturgeon River. By 1850 it was powered by steam and owned by a Chicago investor without previous lumber industry experience. Historical documents suggest that the mill had managerial, financial, and technical problems. Most residents were New Englanders, Irish, or French Canadian, and archaeological evidence shows how they adapted to circumstances at this isolated location, which was abandoned about 1855. Previously unreported evidence was also discovered for interaction between the mill's inhabitants and local Anishinaabeg.

(General Session: *Historic Period Research*, Friday 11:15 AM)

Gaff, Donald H. (University of Northern Iowa), Elizabeth Collins (University of Northern Iowa) and Tabitha Kukes (University of Northern Iowa)

John C. Hartman and the Archaeology of Iowa's Cedar River Valley

Hartman, an avid amateur archaeologist from Black Hawk County, Iowa, worked during the first half of the 20th century. Research in conjunction with the University of Northern Iowa's 2008 field school at Hartman Reserve (named for his help in acquiring the land in 1938) produced several noteworthy items including a map indicating several archaeological sites, correspondence with Charles R. Keyes, and his collection that was donated to the Iowa State Teachers College (now UNI). This poster illustrates some of these items and places them in the context of what is known about the area since his time.

(Poster Session: *Public Archaeology*, Saturday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Galloy, Joseph (ITARP), Thomas E. Emerson (ITARP), Mark C. Branstner (ITARP) and Roberta Obadan (Historical Society of Brooklyn, Illinois)

The Brooklyn, Illinois Public Engagement Project: Archaeological and Historical Exploration of America's First Black Town

Brooklyn, Illinois is a small town with a nationally significant past. Located just north of East St. Louis, it was founded in 1829 as a refuge for free African Americans and became America's first incorporated black-majority town in 1873. The citizens of Brooklyn, represented by the Historical Society and Mayor's Office, have partnered with the University of Illinois to establish a multifaceted public engagement project. Project objectives include archaeological investigations examining the community's nineteenth-century origins and growth; documenting and restoring Brooklyn's important historical resources, such as its cemetery; and nominating the town to the National Register of Historic Places.

(General Session: *Approaches to Outreach and Public Archaeology*, Friday 11:15 AM)

Gartner, William (Department of Geography, UW-Madison)

Agricultural Potential as a Cultural Appraisal: A Raster Analysis of Wisconsin Raised Fields and Climate (ca 1000 - 1850 AD)

Many researchers believe that raised fields are a response to climatic margins, given their frost-drainage function and a purported association with the 120 to 150 consecutive frost-free day growing season. However, raster analyses of 450 Wisconsin raised field sites document that nearly half occur outside this critical growing season range. Statistical analyses indicate that raised field frequency distributions mimic those of the Wisconsin growing season. There is little statistical support for the frost drainage function of raised fields, a finding consistent with maize physiology, microclimate models, ethnography, and the geography of remnant fields dating to the "Little Ice Age".

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 2:00 PM)

Goldstein, Lynne (Michigan State University) and Moreau S. Maxwell (Michigan State University)

Implications of Social Structure from the Archaeological Record: Aztalan

This paper is the result of a collaboration across a long time span. In the 1950s, Maxwell attempted to conduct and publish an analysis of some ceramic data from Aztalan. He was stopped from publishing this work by his colleagues because they thought the work "too avant-garde" and risky. Max regretted not returning to this research and asked that we work on the project together. For a variety of reasons, we never completed the effort. Recently, I came across the work we did, and want to present this research, place it in context, and discuss why it still holds some importance for interpreting Aztalan.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited": Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 2:00 PM)

Goldstein, Lynne (Michigan State University), Jodie O’Gorman (Michigan State University), and Helen Pollard (Michigan State University)

Lunch with Peg

Most of us have learned to appreciate certain colleagues for their expertise, their humor, or their ability to assist us in a variety of circumstances. Peg Holman was a wonderful colleague to us and to many others at Michigan State and elsewhere, but one context in which she was especially valuable was the lunch table. Lunch with Peg was an archaeological experience to be savored and appreciated, and we will outline what was special about this experience, detailing some of the things we learned from Peg and why lunch was an especially useful place to learn it.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 11:45 AM)

Green, William (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) and Saul Schwartz (Princeton University)

Middle Ground or Native Ground? Perspectives on Ioway Trade and Interaction, ca. 1760-1820

Pre-Reservation-era Ioways shifted their principal settlement locations between the Midwest and the Plains. Collections from the site of Iowaville in southeast Iowa, and related documents, help us develop perspectives on the relationships between Ioways and others ca. 1760-1820. Did Ioways develop “Middle Ground”-like relationships (sensu White 1991) as posited for the Midwest? Or did they manage trade and interaction on their own “Native Ground” (sensu DuVal 2006) as Native groups did in the Arkansas River valley? Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that the Native Ground model applies well to Ioway lands west of the Mississippi River in this period.

(General Session: *Contact and Early Historic Period Research*, Friday 9:15 AM)

Gregory, Michael M. (Independent Scholar)

David Overstreet’s Lasting Legacy to the Study of 1840s Fort Des Moines II (13PK61) in Des Moines, Iowa

Approaching the archaeological investigation of mid-19th-century Fort Des Moines II (13PK61) as he would a prehistoric site, David Overstreet prepared a sound research design and assembled a multidisciplinary research team. The team researched, scanned, cored, and excavated an urban landscape to discover remains of the fort during 1985. This discovery inspired later studies of the site, which resulted in greater understanding about the fort, its occupants, and the area. Without David Overstreet’s archaeological curiosity, research orientation, and knack for digging in the right place, Fort Des Moines II may have been written-off as another archaeological victim of urban progress.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 4:30 PM)

Guldan, Karly (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

Archaeological Investigations at the Meyer Wooded Parcel of the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site of Franksville, Racine County, Wisconsin.

Archaeological testing within the Meyer Wooded Parcel during 2007 focused on a portion of the Vieau Fur Trade Post site not previously examined. Exploration of the Meyer Wooded Parcel clearly indicates that the site extends further to the southeast than previously recognized. Thirty shovel-tests yielded a varied amount of prehistoric to contemporary artifacts. Research focused on 1) determining the age and affiliation and 2) distribution analyses of artifact types. This represents an opportunity to study the interactions between a Potawatomi village and Euro-American fur traders in southeastern Wisconsin circa 1830-37. The findings contribute critical information to our knowledge of this site.

(Poster Session: *Late Prehistoric and Fur Trade Research*, Saturday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Hauptle, Elizabeth (Dayton Society of Natural History) and William Kennedy (Dayton Society of Natural History)

To Build or Not to Build: 2008 Experimental Archaeology at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park

SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park, located in Dayton, Ohio, is an agricultural village built by the Fort Ancient culture circa A.D. 1200. After 18 years of excavation, buildings and other features at the site were reconstructed and opened to the public. These reconstructions serve as interactive educational displays, but also as an experimental laboratory. In 2008, our experimental project included the reconstruction of a long segment of the village stockade. We will describe the process of harvesting and preparing the raw materials and how we began construction. We will present experimental data, including the results of a tree-felling experiment with reproduction ground stone tools.

(General Session: *Experimental Archaeology and Artifact Analysis*, Friday 3:45 PM)

Halsey, John (Michigan Historical Center)

"Ancient Diggings:" A Review of Nineteenth Century Observations on and Actions in the Prehistoric Copper Mining Pits of the Lake Superior Basin

Beginning in the late 1840s, Euro-American copper miners in the western Lake Superior basin became aware that someone had been there before them. With this realization came curiosity about who had done the mining, how long ago and how much copper had been removed. As the miners cleared out the "ancient diggings" preparatory to establishing

their own operations, a significant number of them recorded their observations and ideas. This paper summarizes the result of a systematic effort at locating as many as possible of these early references using early newspapers, mining company annual reports and company prospectuses from Michigan's Copper Country.
(General Session: *Experimental Archaeology and Artifact Analysis*, Friday 3:30 PM)

Hambacher, Michael J. (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.)

A Fine Kettle of Fish: Context, Society, and Typology in the Upper Great Lakes

Ceramics represent one of the most informative categories of material culture recovered from archaeological sites. Currently, ceramic decorative styles are emphasized as a means to derive information about social organization, cultural/ethnic affiliation, and patterns of group interaction. Although stylistic behavior is a complex, multi-dimensional, and dynamic phenomena, the nature of the social context within which ceramics are created and used is often under-appreciated. Using ethnohistorically documented groups in the Great Lakes region, aspects of the social contexts of ceramics and the encoding of information in pottery and the types of social inferences that can be drawn from them is explored.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 10:30 AM)

Hargrave, Eve A. (ITARP), Kristin Hedman (ITARP), Shirley J. Shermer (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) and Robin Lillie (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) (Session Organizers)

Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective

This symposium examines the context and possible significance of culturally modified human bone within the Midwest. Examples of human bone modification span the prehistory of this region and occur in a variety of forms and contexts. Beyond providing evidence of violence or mortuary processing, postmortem modifications may reflect ritual, ornamentation, veneration, curation, or simply opportunistic utilitarian use of bone. Symposium discussions explore the range and variation in archaeological and ethnographic contexts, elements and individuals represented, the form and possible function of modified human bone, and the significance of human bone as cultural objects within a broad regional and cultural context.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 1:15-5:00 PM)

Hargrave, Eve A. (ITARP) and Della Collins Cook (Indiana University)

Human Bone as Ritual Tool?

A modified human femur from the Submound 51 feature at the Cahokia Site near St. Louis, Missouri has characteristics suggesting use as a tool. Submound 51 deposits on the edge of the Great Plaza at Cahokia have been interpreted as feasting debris. This context for the modified femur suggests a ritual function for this tool - possibly tied to agricultural activities. One possible interpretation links renewal ceremonies with agriculture through use of human bone. We present an experiment using a modern femur as a dibble to support our interpretation.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 3:00 PM)

Harl, Joe (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis) and Robin Machiran (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis)

Preliminary Findings at the Amos Squire Homestead

The Amos Squire site (11MS2244) was identified along Schaefer Road in Granite City, Illinois. Squire came to Madison County in 1808 and resided at this residence until his death in 1825. Preliminary results from the data recovery investigations, performed in September, 2008, are helping to provide a new understanding about life during this early period of American settlement. Among the findings was a large cellar that contained early 19th century ceramics, tack, and weaponry including Revolutionary and War of 1812 bayonets.

(General Session: *Historic Period Research*, Friday 11:00 AM)

Hatch, Mallorie (Arizona State University), Dawn E. Cobb (Illinois State Museum), Melinda L. Carter (Southern Illinois University) and Angela Tine (University of Arkansas)

Patterns of Middle Mississippian Accidental and Violent Injury at Larson, Illinois

This presentation will report injury patterns in 20 individuals from the Central Illinois River Valley. The individuals assessed are from the bluff top Larson cemetery, which lies behind a fortification wall. Two individuals display accidental or occupational injuries in the limbs. Three individuals present evidence of interpersonal violence to the cranium. Another four individuals, in contrast, exhibit perimortem cutmarks, as an indication of scalping. The four scalped individuals were commingled in a pit with a minimum number of individuals of ten. Perimortem processing of bones is also evident in several burials.

(General Session: *Research in Bioarchaeology*, Saturday 1:30 PM)

Hedman, Kristin M. (ITARP)

Human Bone as Ritual Object: Modified Human Bone from the Anker Site, Cook County, Illinois

Culturally modified human long bones were recovered from burial contexts at the Anker site (11CK21), an Oneota (AD 1300-1700) site located in Cook County, Illinois. The artifact types represented include hollow tubes, a rasp, and a pipe stem; objects that often carry sacred or ritual significance. The mortuary context of these objects and the unique nature of cultural materials found in association suggest these items may represent sacred bundles or ritual tool kits. These modified long bones will be described and discussed in light of other modified human bone from Oneota contexts. (Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 4:15 PM)

Herrera, Anayensy (Lic. Independent Archaeologist, Costa Rica), Felipe Solís Del Vecchio (Lic. Independent Archaeologist, Costa Rica), Jane Wankmiller (Michigan State University), and Norman Sauer (Michigan State University)

New Evidence of Human Bones Tools in the North Pacific Coast of Costa Rica

Cultural objects made of human and animal bones have been found in Jícaro, an archaeological site located on the Bay of Culebra, on the North Pacific coast of Costa Rica. The bone tools, dated to 1000-1350 A.C. are modified long bones, mandibles, maxilla and teeth. The human remains in burials associated with the tools show evidence of skull deformation and dental mutilation, suggesting a possible Mesoamerican link or identity, most likely associated with “otomaguense” emigrants previously documented through linguistic evidence. This paper describes the tools, their archaeological context and possible significance for understanding migration in the area.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 4:30 PM)

Hildebrant, Emily (Minnesota State University, Mankato) and Jared Langseth (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

Public Archaeology in Southern Minnesota: Communities and Communication

Casually or officially, archaeologists frequently interact with private landowners and Native American (descendant) communities while conducting research. During these interactions the researcher has to overcome difficulties, such as perceptions of competing interests, which can affect data quality and research outcomes. During the 2007 and 2008 field seasons two graduate students from Minnesota State University, Mankato worked with both of these communities, and demonstrated the importance of integrating broadly based anthropological knowledge with the application of archaeological methods. The specific methods employed for these anthropologically oriented archaeological investigations into the public domain varied and were based on project goals.

(Poster Session: *Public Archaeology*, Saturday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Holley, George (Department of Anthropology and Earth Science, Minnesota State University Moorhead) and Michael G. Michlovic (Department of Anthropology and Earth Science, Minnesota State University Moorhead)

Defining the Northwestern Boundaries of Oneota

Oneota ceramics have long been recognized in the Northeastern Plains and Minnesota lake-forest region, however, we lack a systematic treatment of this material. We place an early Oneota presence around 1300 AD that continued into 1500-1600 AD. Only one region, centered around Fort Abercrombie on the Red River, has yielded apparently pure Oneota ceramics. The remaining sites reveal varying Oneota influence. Oneota was influential in the emergence of the Northeastern Plains and Sandy Lake ceramic traditions. In spite of similarities in “adaptive look” between Oneota and these regional traditions, a local understanding is stressed.

(Proceeds Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 11:00 AM)

Hollinger, Eric (Smithsonian Institution Natural History Museum)

Smithsonian Repatriations in the Midwest: Highlights from Cases of the National Museum of Natural History

The Smithsonian museums are not subject to NAGPRA, but are instead subject to the repatriation provisions of the National Museum of the American Indian Act of 1989. The Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History houses the largest collections in the nation subject to federal repatriation legislation and has the largest and most active repatriation program dedicated to the process. Examples of some repatriation cases from the Midwest illustrate the ways the museum utilizes multiple lines of evidence to evaluate cultural affiliation and lineal descendant claims.

(General Session: *Approaches to Outreach and Public Archaeology*, Friday 10:45 AM)

Holman, Margaret B. (Michigan State University), Kathryn E. Parker (Great Lakes Ecosystems) and Mark C. Branstner (ITARP)

The Muir Site (20IA305): Evidence for Long-Term Stability of Upland Resource Utilization in Michigan’s Central Lower Peninsula

In the Upper Great Lakes, the encampments of seasonally mobile foragers are among the most frequently encountered, yet perhaps least well understood of the standard archaeological site types. While routinely characterized as loci for

short-term, specialized extractive activities, these sites often produce little if any direct evidence for either the targeted resources or even their relative position within the temporal-cultural continuum. Recent mitigative work at the Muir site (20IA305), in Michigan's interior uplands, however, has definitively identified one of those sites as a nut-processing locale, with evidence for repetitive use dating back to at least the early Middle Archaic period.
(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 11:00 AM)

Howey, Meghan C. L. (University of New Hampshire) and Kathryn E. Parker (Great Lakes Ecosystems, Inc.)
Re-Visiting Late Woodland Life in the Inland Waterway Region: New Research at the University of Michigan Biological Station

Margaret Holman's innovative (1978) study of Late Woodland settlement patterns and ceramic styles in the Inland Waterway of Northern Michigan has provided a launching pad for our current archaeological project at the University of Michigan Biological Station on Douglas Lake. UMBS has proven to offer us a unique research universe, including 100 years of baseline ecological data and opportunities for active collaboration with other scientists and local tribal communities. We present the results of two seasons of work which show changing patterns from early to later Late Woodland adaptations in a diverse landscape and offer exciting possibilities for future work.
(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 10:15 AM)

Jackson, Doug (ITARP)

Huber Phase Longhouse Structures at the Hoxie Farm Site

Large-scale excavations at the Hoxie Farm site in northeastern Illinois by ITARP personnel in 2000-2003 resulted in the exposure of intensive Upper Mississippian Late Fisher and Huber phase occupations. Among the numerous features encountered were a small number of longhouse structures that we assume are associated with the Huber phase occupation. These structures closely resemble the limited number of longhouse structures described previously from a small number of Huber phase sites in the Chicago area. In addition, other concentrations of postmolds may represent portions of such structures or seasonal/temporary shelters.

(General Session: *Upper Mississippian Research*, Saturday 9:15 AM)

Jeske, Robert (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (Session Organizer)

Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong

Recent research at three sites along the shores of Lake Koshkonong--Crescent Bay Hunt Club, Schmeling, and Twin Knolls--are providing new data on Oneota subsistence, settlement, chronology and technology. Papers in this session present new data and interpretations of the region during the time period of ca AD 1100-1400.

(Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 9:00-11:00 AM)

Jeske, Robert (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Space and Time at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club

UWM conducted our sixth field season at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site (47JE904), an Oneota site dating between AD 1200-1400, near the shores of Lake Koshkonong. Spatial data recovered included a house structure and wall trenches representing a large enclosure. Multiple features yielded ceramic, lithic, floral, faunal, and radiocarbon data. Crescent Bay's relationship to other contemporary sites in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong will be discussed.

(Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 9:00 AM)

Johnson, Eileen (Museum of Texas Tech University)

Taphonomy of the Southeast Wisconsin Mammoth Localities

Mud Lake, Schaefer, Hebior, and Fenske were proposed as sites associated with early peoples based on associated lithics at two localities and marks on bones presumed to be cultural. A systematic taphonomic analysis had the objective of determining the agencies involved in site formation and disturbance processes. Different damage and agencies overall were identified that had affected the bone. An in-depth examination of marks was based on criteria and involved binocular and scanning electron microscopy. Less than 8 percent of elements exhibited cultural marks. Overall, the assemblage was far more affected by the immediate environment than by passing animals or people.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 1:45 PM)

Johnston, Cheryl A. (Western Carolina University)

More than Skulls and Mandibles: An Unusual Mortuary Practice from an Early Woodland Context in Central Ohio

Two unusual examples of cultural modification of human remains involving detached human forearms and hands in mortuary contexts from the Carty Site (33PI646) will be presented. One example involves a set of adult human forearms

and hands placed under the upper body of the older of two juveniles in a double burial. The other example is from an oval feature containing the right forearms of an adolescent and an adult. A review of cross cultural symbolism involving arms and hands will be presented in an attempt to shed light on this unusual mortuary behavior.
(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 1:30 PM)

Kaufmann, Kira (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Aztalan State Park (47JE1): Reinterpreting Early Geophysical Data in Light of Recent Advances in Technology

Geophysical remote sensing survey was conducted at Aztalan State Park for the first time in 2001. This research was employed to ascertain if this methodology would produce signatures of Late Woodland or Mississippian sub-surface features that could be interpreted and verified. Since then, geophysical techniques have become more commonly used and there is more data with which to compare the early data from Aztalan. This paper reexamines patterns identified during the 2001 survey in light of new data from similar earthwork sites in the eastern U.S.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited:" Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 3:45 PM)

Kehoe, Alice B. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Butchered Mammoths, Intact Data

How does one carry out scientific archaeology? In three words: watch David Overstreet. From the heyday of Binfordian "New Archaeology" with its obsolete notion of science, through the clamor of Postmodernists nattering on about texts, Overstreet calmly and stubbornly went on carefully surveying, excavating, recording, analyzing, calling upon colleague's expertise, building the case for pre-Clovis people butchering mammoths astoundingly close to the great glacier. In this paper, I compare Overstreet's solidly empirical and thoughtful work against highfalutin' "theories" that disdain empirical work.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 2:00 PM)

Kelly, John (Washington University)

An Historical Perspective on the Big-Bang: Who Lit the Fuse?

While the "Big-Bang" is an important disjunction in Cahokia's history however those promoting it leave an impression of an alien force having created Cahokia. Given older perspectives from 60 years and recent work in the region this paper examines the nature of change and continuity in the processes leading up to the creation of Cahokia as a pre-Classic Mississippian center. Employing concepts and ideas from Robert Hall and others the origins of this urban center as a highly ritualized place are firmly rooted in the region's Emergent Mississippian antecedents and their interaction with societies throughout the Mississippi Valley and beyond.

(General Session: *Middle Mississippian Research*, Saturday 11:30 AM)

Kienitz, Gaby (Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites)

Observations by a Textile Conservator of the clothing remains from the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Family Cemetery

The rare discovery of clothing remains from the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry cemetery graves allowed an opportunity to evaluate the recovery, preservation and ultimately the analysis of this material. Forty-three textile samples were recovered from twelve of the graves. They were all individually contained in poly zip seal bags and had been temporarily preserved by being frozen after recovery. The analysis proved to be both frustrating and surprising as a result of the preservation of the samples. Preconceived expectations of what would be found were quickly dashed, but the results did allow conclusions to be made for some burials.

(Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 2:15 PM)

King, Jason (University of New Mexico)

Ancestor Ideology: Creating Relatedness via Mortuary Ritual in Woodland Period Illinois

Kinship provides important sets of social relations that are reproduced and given meaning in multiple ways. One means is mortuary ritual where actors distinguish between those considered ancestors and those who are not. Analysis of Lower Illinois Valley Middle (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) and Late (A.D. 400 - 1000) Woodland mortuary and biodistance data indicate ancestorhood was not available to everyone, and treatment of the dead materialized specific relations as ancestor ideology for the living. However, these rituals and their emphases were not static, and transformation of mortuary practices over time reflected changing ideas of community membership and ancestorhood.

(General Session: *Research in Bioarchaeology*, Saturday 2:15 PM)

Koehl, Anthony (University of Indianapolis), Krista Latham (University of Indianapolis) and Stephen Nawrocki (University of Indianapolis)

Employing Mitochondrial DNA for the Assessment of Biological Relationships between Undocumented Individuals from the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery

Traditional means of assessing biological relationships were once limited to physical burial proximity and the presumed heritability of discrete skeletal traits. Molecular evidence can now be used to ascertain relationships between individuals within a historic cemetery. Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is passed from a mother to her children without being altered by recombination. Mitochondrial primers will be used to amplify specific segments of diagnostic DNA (haplogroups), which can distinguish between family lineages in the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery remains. This evidence will be used to help link 15 undocumented subadults to one or more of the women of reproductive age from the assemblage. (Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 2:45 PM)

Koehl, Anthony (University of Indianapolis), Stephen Nawrocki (University of Indianapolis) and Krista Latham (University of Indianapolis)

The Validation of Presumptive Identities at the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery through the Development of Biological Profiles

Historic cemetery burials sometimes come with documentary or archeological evidence regarding the identity of the decedent. This information rarely constitutes a legal identification and should not be considered independently accurate. Presumptive identities must be verified through the careful development of biological profiles using the skeletal remains. A typical profile, includes an assessment of age, sex, ancestry, body size, health status, and unique characteristics. Fifteen individuals at the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery were accompanied by headstones with readable data. The corresponding biological profiles suggest that the cemetery remained intact through the centuries: 14 of the 15 presumptive identities fit the independently-developed biological profiles. (Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 3:15 PM)

Koeppel, Christopher (Indiana Department of Transportation) (Session Organizer)

Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis

The Indiana Department of Transportation recently excavated and relocated, in its entirety, the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a rural mid-late nineteenth century extended family cemetery in Indianapolis. Few cemeteries dating to this time period have been archaeologically investigated in the Midwest. This project represents a collaboration between INDOT archaeologists, AMEC Earth & Environmental and the University of Indianapolis Archeology and Forensics Laboratory, with contributions by the Indiana State Museum and the Purdue University Wood Research Laboratory. Presentations include the results of field investigations, analysis of grave stones, funerary items and textiles, osteological and taphonomic analysis, mitochondrial DNA, biological profiles, and public archaeology. (Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Koeppel, Christopher (Indiana Department of Transportation)

Relocating and Recreating a Cemetery: Project Challenges and Public Archaeology

The excavation and relocation of the W-W-G cemetery involved close cooperation with family descendants, coordination with public agencies and historic preservation groups, and public outreach. Family members were included in the planning process and collaborated in the research. The excavation occurred within a few yards of the busiest highway intersection in Indiana, attracting heavy media attention. Archaeologists conducted the excavation of the cemetery under constant public surveillance and media scrutiny, leading us to devise several innovative approaches to public archaeology. This paper also discusses the challenges of moving an entire cemetery and recreating its original organization and character. (Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 1:30 PM)

Kolb, Michael F. (Strata Morph Geospatial, Inc.)

An Overview of the Geomorphic and Stratigraphic Contexts of the Hebior and Schaefer Woolly Mammoth Archaeological Sites Kenosha County, Wisconsin

Geomorphic and stratigraphic contexts of the Hebior and Schaefer woolly mammoths sites are reviewed. AMS ages on mammoth bone from the two sites spans 12,290 - 12,590 RCYBP. The remains lie in a low between end moraines and rest on glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits and are encased in the post-glacial pond and paludal deposits. The

bone piles were preserved in situ due to inundation in a pond/wetland environment soon after deposition up until the time of discovery. Radiocarbon ages, stratigraphic/geomorphic contexts, and taphonomic studies indicate the mammoths are in situ evidence for human interaction with mega-fauna near the active glacial ice margin in by 12,500 RCYBP, and perhaps as early as 13,500 RCYBP.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 1:30 PM)

Koziarski, Ralph (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Upper Mississippian Subsistence in the Prairie Peninsula

The Fisher Site, located at the headwaters of the Illinois River is a well known Upper Mississippian village site containing both a Fisher and Langford component. Excavations by Wheaton College in 1947 produced a large faunal assemblage that to this day has not been analyzed. Recent analysis of the mixed component assemblage has produced results that fall well within the predicted parameters for Upper Mississippian subsistence patterns. The data from Fisher suggest that upland game and aquatic species, particularly shellfish contributed to diet at the Late Prehistoric Village.

(General Session: *Upper Mississippian Research*, Saturday 9:00 AM)

Kuehn, Steve (ITARP)

Revisiting Faunal Exploitation at Fish Lake: An Examination of Recently Obtained Patrick Phase Faunal Material From the American Bottom

In 2007, the ITARP conducted further excavations at the Fish Lake site, a prominent Patrick phase community in the American Bottom. A substantial faunal assemblage was recovered, more than doubling the number of remains examined following the 1981-1982 investigations. Following a summary of the current analysis, the results are compared to the original Fish Lake faunal report and to other Patrick phase assemblages. The 2007 Fish Lake data supplement and refine the subsistence information obtained during the original investigations, and provide for a more detailed interpretation of Late Woodland faunal exploitation in the American Bottom.

(General Session: *Late Woodland Period Research*, Saturday 3:15 PM)

Kullen, Douglas (Allied Archeology)

Prehistoric Settlement Patterning in the Lower Fox River Drainage, DeKalb and Kendall Counties, Illinois

Two large, block area surveys in the lower Fox River drainage encountered evidence for distinctive prehistoric settlement patterning along watercourses in the Prairie Peninsula of northern Illinois. Sites near the Fox River at Millbrook in Kendall County are highly clustered along river bluff crests. Site patterns near Somonauk Creek at Sandwich in DeKalb County demonstrate similar clustering. Patterns in both survey areas indicate a prehistoric preference for locating campsites in wooded portions of a landscape otherwise covered by prairie.

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 1:30 PM)

Lee, Anne B. (Hardlines Design Company) and Cheryl A. Johnston (Western Carolina University)

Phallic Batons Made of Bone in the Collections of the Ohio Historical Society

In this paper we will describe two artifacts made of bone (reportedly of human bone) that resemble human phalluses and propose non-destructive methods for more confidently determining the species of origin. Several non-bone phallic artifacts from prehistoric Ohio contexts and currently in a private collection will be presented for comparison. A cross cultural analysis of the significance of phallic artifacts will be presented and hypotheses regarding the significance of phallic artifacts in prehistoric Ohio cultures will be discussed.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 2:15 PM)

Loebel, Thomas (University of Illinois-Chicago), Matthew G. Hill (Iowa State University) and Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt (MVAC)

The Gail Stone Site: A Cochrane Chert Fluted Point Component in the Upper Mississippi River Valley

The Gail Stone Site is located at the mouth of a small tributary valley to the Mississippi River trench in the unglaciated Driftless Area. Surface collections since the 1990's have recovered numerous artifacts that indicate a single component site affiliated with the fluted point tradition. The majority of the artifacts are manufactured from Cochrane Chert. This paper describes the total assemblage collected to date and provides insight into the significance of this site. (Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Lovis, William (Michigan State University) and Janet G. Brashler (Grand Valley State University) (Session Organizers)
Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman

This session is a celebration of the career of our late colleague Margaret B. Holman, Research Associate in the MSU Museum and Adjunct Faculty in the Department of Anthropology at Michigan State University. Peg Holman was a major contributor to Michigan archaeology. She performed research across a number of major projects and critical topics, and was a stalwart supporter of both the Michigan Archaeological Society and *The Michigan Archaeologist*. The papers in this session, by her friends and colleagues, address both Peg Holman as a person, as well as her broad ranging and eclectic research interests.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Lovis, William (Michigan State University), Janet G. Brashler (Grand Valley State University) and Elizabeth Baldwin Garland (Western Michigan University)

Maple Sugar, Cache Pits, and the Michigan Late Woodland: Remembering “Sister Peg” Holman

Margaret B. (Sister Peg) Holman’s contributions to Michigan archaeology were many. Her sense of humor was subtle and contagious. Peg Holman was both smart, and humble. She was a stalwart in the Michigan Archaeological Society and a staunch advocate as well as long term editor of *The Michigan Archaeologist*. She was generous to and worked closely with avocational archaeologists, students, and colleagues alike. Her scholarly contributions ran the gamut from debates on maple sugaring, to caching and storage behavior, to ceramic sociology, to the seasonal scheduling of resources by adjacent social groups. This was often undertaken in a framework that tied archaeological interpretation to ethnographic analogs and ethnohistoric documentation. Her contributions are summarized in this paper.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 9:00 AM)

Lovis, William (Michigan State University)

Revisiting the Johnson Site: A Winter Site in a Cedar Swamp on Mullet Lake, Michigan

The Late Woodland Johnson site was discovered, tested, and excavated in 1974 and 1975 during research on the Inland Waterway of northern lower Michigan. Holman’s analysis of catchments reflected strong potential for it being a winter or cold season occupation. The site displayed a rather different spatial structure, and also produced fragmented clay figurines almost unique in the upper Great Lakes region. This paper summarizes research at the site, and presents an overview of the site’s context and archaeology. Margaret Holman was in the process of analyzing the Johnson site assemblage but was unable to complete her research.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 9:45 AM)

Lynott, Mark (Midwest Archeological Center)

Embankment Wall Construction at the Hopeton Earthworks

Careful selection of radiocarbon samples from contexts associated with wall construction activities provide a framework for interpreting the chronology of cultural landscape creation at the Hopeton Earthworks. Middle Woodland people moved more than 30,000 cubic meters of soil, and stripped the topsoil from nearly 40 acres in creating this geometric earthen enclosure. Understanding the internal chronology of individual Ohio Hopewell earthen enclosure sites is essential for developing meaningful models of regional settlement systems and social organization. Comparison of wall construction methods between earthwork sites indicates that although some characteristics of wall construction were likely common to most sites, each embankment site was unique.

(General Session: *Middle Woodland/Hopewell Period Research*, Friday 2:00 PM)

Machiran, Robin (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis) and Joe Harl (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis)

Preliminary Results at the Bischoff site (11MS2288) in Madison County, Illinois

The Bischoff site (11MS2288), located in Granite City, Illinois, is a unique, single component site that was occupied during the early Lohman Phase of the Mississippian Period. The site, covering 3.4 acres, is located on an American Bottom terrace. This planned community is laid out in a horseshoe shape with a large central plaza opening to the south with an associated mound located on the northwestern portion of the site. The Bischoff site has the potential for shedding new insights into the lifeways at beginning of the Mississippian Period in the northern American Bottom.

(General Session: *Middle Mississippian Research*, Saturday 10:30 AM)

Madsen, Mark (Chicago Archaeological Society, IAAA)

Is the “Big Man” Rock Painting on Burnt Bluff, Griffonage?

This paper will deal with an interpretation of the Big Man pictograph on Burnt Bluff at the head of Big Bay de Noc. Elements of the painting are comparable to Ottawa and Ojibwa picture-writing motifs and cosmological world view. The theme may depict Manabozho holding a trade ax besides an upset canoe being devoured by the “fiery water

monster.” Could Big Man depict the destruction of La Salle’s ship Le Griffon? Map-like markings on Big Man and a handmade copper cap (c. 1701?) led to the discovery of a 45x16 foot anomaly in Big Bay de Noc using side-scan sonar. (General Session: *Approaches to Iconography and Symbolism*, Saturday 9:45 AM)

Martin, Terrance (Illinois State Museum)

Animal Exploitation Patterns at French Colonial Sites in the Midwest: New Perspectives from Fort St. Joseph and the Village of Cahokia

Recent investigations at the Fort St. Joseph site (southwestern Michigan) and in the village of Cahokia (southwestern Illinois) provide a perspective on local animal exploitation patterns at French colonial sites in the Midwest. Whereas the Fort St. Joseph faunal assemblage reveals selective hunting and trapping of wild mammals and birds consistent with the importance of the fur trade, faunal assemblages from Creole sites in the Illinois Country indicate that wild animals were also more important than expected at the small agricultural villages.

(General Session: *Contact and Early Historic Period Research*, Friday 9:00 AM)

Mason, Ronald J. (Lawrence University)

Who First Went Where, and Who Was There? Implications for Early Contact Geography Westward From Huronia

This preliminary report is an introduction to an ongoing study of the first European incursions into the Great Lakes west of the “fresh-water sea” or “lake of the Hurons” (Lake Huron). Evidence is presented in support of the conclusions of a decided minority of previous scholars that Nicolet went to Lake Superior and that Des Groseilliers was the first European of record to have visited Lake Michigan. These conclusions, if correct, have significant implications for locating tribal territories at the time of initial contact and for archaeological assumptions about their residential tenures.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 4:15 PM)

Martin, Terrance (Illinois State Museum)

Adaptive Strategies in Western Michigan Prehistory and a Consideration of Lake Sturgeon Beginning in the Early Woodland period, Native American populations inhabiting the major river valleys of western Michigan developed a unique regional fishery that targeted lake sturgeons during their spring spawning runs, and this became a significant factor in subsequent settlement systems. The importance of seasonal exploitation of local natural resources for hunter-gatherer societies in the Upper Great Lakes region was one of Margaret Holman’s favorite topics, and many of the ideas in this presentation emanated from conversations with Peg in the distant past.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 9:15 AM)

Mason, Carol I. (Lawrence University)

Dating by Pacotille: Iconographic Rings and Historic Documentation

In an effort to see how useful iconographic rings can be as an independent dating technique, several well dated historic sites were re-dated using only the rings. Comparing the results indicates that in some cases rings alone can produce a date similar to what comes from historic records; the problems lie in sample size, the truly short period involved, and the uncertainty of pacotille distribution.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 10:45 AM)

Mason, Richard (University of Wisconsin – Oshkosh)

The Kamrath site: A Pre-ceramic Site with Paleoindian and Archaic Affiliations in Winnebago County, Wisconsin

First reported in 1972, the Kamrath site (47 Wn 105) was noted for Paleoindian and Archaic artifacts in the property owner’s collection. From 1980 to 1996 surface collecting by Richard and the late Carol L. Mason on this site revealed diagnostic Early and Late Paleoindian artifacts, as well as the later Early, Middle, and Late Archaic artifacts. A large number of rhyolite adzes, representing the Cody Complex, may indicate woodworking activities associated with watercraft. The lack of ceramics suggests that later cultures such as Woodland and Oneota did not favor this site. A multi component site without ceramics is rare in Winnebago County.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 2:30 PM)

Maus, Matthew (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Projectile Points from the Brogley Rockshelter

This poster presents an analysis of projectile points from the Brogley Rockshelter (47-Gt-156) in Grant County, Wisconsin. The resulting data allow for more precise cross-dating of the rockshelter’s cultural use and stratigraphy.

Although the site was excavated by an avocational archaeologist and some of the artifacts and excavation records have

been misplaced, the data independently documents a solid stratigraphic record from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland. Additionally, analysis of the physical characteristics of the lithic tools is presented in order to facilitate comparison with the wider type collections.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

McConaughy, Mark (Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation)

The Rest of the Story of Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359), a Hopewellian Squawkie Hill Phase site, Warren County, Pennsylvania

Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359) was a Squawkie Hill Phase Hopewellian burial mound located in Warren County Pennsylvania. The earliest burial phase included a central cist, a bird and possible celt/ax effigies made from large stone cobbles. Multiple cremations were interred under the features of Mound Unit 1. Mound Unit 2 consisted of two stone box tombs each containing an extended burial. Mound Unit 3 had an extended burial laid on the existing ground surface. The different modes of burial indicate the function of Sugar Run Mound changed through time. This paper explores those changes.

(General Session: *Middle Woodland/Hopewell Period Research*, Friday 1:45 PM)

Michlovic, Michael (Minnesota State U. Moorhead)

Geology and the Age of the Kensington Stone

The Kensington Stone is a runic inscription found in late 19th century Minnesota and widely regarded as a hoax, or prank. In recent years, however, a number of authors have argued for its authenticity. This paper addresses claims that the inscription on the stone is authentic as shown by weathering features. These claims are unconvincing for a variety of reasons, and the geological study of the Kensington inscription does not overcome the convincing language arguments against the Stone's authenticity.

(General Session: *Experimental Archaeology and Artifact Analysis*, Friday 4:00 PM)

Millhouse, Philip G. (ITARP) and Dr. Kristin M. Hedman (ITARP)

Brugger Mounds and the Initiation of the Mortuary Earthwork Tradition in the Upper Mississippi Valley

This paper re-evaluates our understanding of pre-Hopewell mound construction in the Upper Mississippi Valley based on several new collagen dates from the Brugger Mound site. Salvage excavations were undertaken at one of the mounds in 1972 by the University of Illinois under the direction of Charles Bareis. Recent work in the immediate area by ITARP has led to renewed interest in this site, and the associated burial remains have been subjected to AMS dating. The early component associated with the mound offers new insight regarding early occupation and the nature of monumental earthwork construction in the Upper Mississippi River Valley.

(General Session: *Paleoindian and Archaic Period Research*, Thursday 2:15 PM)

Morris, John (Northern Illinois University; Alchimia Consultants) and Constance Arzigian (MVAC)

Ceramic Residue Analysis through Gas Chromatography III: Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME) Analysis Results from Oneota Pottery from the Driftless Area of Wisconsin

Archaeologically interesting data can be gleaned from FAME analysis of residues found on prehistoric potsherds. Comparison of data from two different contexts in the La Crosse, Wisconsin area with a previously reported reference collection can be interpreted in terms of seasonal variation in the diet of the Oneota people. Samples from the Swennes site (47LC333) and from the Sanford Archaeological District (47LC394) indicate a different pattern for a site occupied during the fall through spring seasons, than that from midsummer occupations.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond – Woodland, Mississippian, Oneota and Protohistoric Archaeology. A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Moss, James (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Intrasite Feature Analysis of the Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site

The Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site is an Oneota site occupied between AD 1200-1400, located on Lake Koshkonong in southeast Wisconsin. This paper is a preliminary intrasite analysis of feature function and spatial variation using a Geographic Information System database. Eventually, the GIS will be used to organize and analyze artifact densities, subsistence data, and to deduce any shift in site organization and usage over time.

(Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 10:15AM)

Nagel, Cindy L. (Tallgrass Historians, L.C.), John G. Hedden (The University of Iowa), Lynn M. Alex (The University of Iowa) and John Hall (The University of Iowa)

471 Miles of Outreach: Iowa Archaeology on the Road

The University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) conducted a week-long, public outreach event along the route of the Des Moines Register's Annual Great Bike Ride Across Iowa (RAGBRAI) from July 19-26, 2008. RAGBRAI, an immensely successful annual event, draws thousands of people from Iowa, across the nation and even internationally in a statewide event that has tremendous public appeal and exposure. The OSA used RAGBRAI as a vehicle for educating the general public about Iowa archaeology and early Native American history by highlighting the local archaeological resources and the cultural heritage of the communities and landscapes at each overnight stop. (General Session: *Approaches to Outreach and Public Archaeology*, Friday 10:30 AM)

Naunapper, Linda (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)

Bell Type II and Late Woodland (proto Potawatomi) Ceramics

George Quimby proposed that Dumaw Creek ceramics represented the proto Potawatomi of lower Michigan, and suggested that they were similar to Bell Type II ceramics from the Middle Historic (AD 1680-1730) Bell Site in central Wisconsin. Some suggest that Bell Type II pottery indicates an historic Potawatomi presence at archaeological sites in the region. Others argue that Berrien Phase (AD 1400-1600+) scalloped-lip pottery represent the proto Potawatomi. This paper revisits these proposals in light of recent research regarding Bell Type II and proto Potawatomi ceramics. (General Session: *Late Woodland Period Research*, Saturday 4:15 PM)

Nawrocki, Stephen P. (University of Indianapolis) and Paul Emanovsky (Joint POW/MIA Command, Central Identification Laboratory)

Modified Hopewellian Trophy Jaws

The Hopewell culture of the Middle Woodland period had a penchant for human and animal jaws (primarily mandibles) that were ground and perforated, presumably for use as ceremonial jewelry or clothing adornment. We have conducted detailed studies of the two largest caches of these intriguing artifacts: an assemblage of 21 human hemimandibles from the Mount Vernon (General Electric) Mound in Posey County, Indiana, and 60+ burned animal hemimandibles from the Tremper Mound, Scioto County, Ohio. The methods of manufacture are remarkably similar. Replication studies indicate that they could easily be manufactured by grinding on a sandstone slab. (Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 1:45 PM)

Nawrocki, Stephen (University of Indianapolis), Anthony Koehl (University of Indianapolis) and Jeremy Beach (University of Indianapolis)

Osteological and Taphonomic Analysis of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery Skeletons

Thirty skeletons were removed during the excavation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, including 19 subadults and 11 adults. Most subadults died during the perinatal period, with a secondary spike at 3 to 4 years, suggesting weaning stress. Adult mortality was concentrated in the 20 to 40 year age range. Very few instances of chronic disease or premortem trauma were noted, and dental health was good. Adults were robust but did not display unusual markers of occupational stress. In sum, the adults look more like merchants and preachers than manual laborers, which fits the known profiles of the decedents.

(Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 2:30 PM)

Nicholls, Brian (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

In Search of Lakefront Property: Oneota Site Distribution of Lake Koshkonong

Archaeological research conducted around Lake Koshkonong continues to add to understanding the Oneota developments in the area. The research conducted for this paper will compare access to differing resource environments from sites located along Lake Koshkonong and sites located further inland. This research will employ catchment analysis of the various sites in relation to the physiographic, topographic, and environmental data.

(Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 10:30 AM)

Nolan, Kevin C. (The Ohio State University) and Robert A. Cook (The Ohio State University)

Was Social Complexity Impossible During the Late Woodland but Mandatory During the Late Prehistoric? An Evolutionary Model of Cultural Change in the Ohio Valley

We examine the fit between evolutionary ecology and evolutionary archaeology models and Late Prehistoric developments in the Middle Ohio Valley (AD 801-1650). We adapt Winterhalder's (1986) and Kelly's (1995) model of cultural responses to environmental variability to predict social organization, political complexity, and patterns of stylistic similarity. After examining the spatial and temporal distribution of precipitation abundance and variability "using recently published moisture data (Cook et al. 2004)," we assess the fit between the model's predictions and extant data. The record is consistent with expectations but there is considerable variability throughout the region and far too few adequate data sets.

(General Session: *Upper Mississippian Research*, Saturday 9:30 AM)

O’Gorman, Jodie (Michigan State University), Jennifer Bengtson (Michigan State University), Heather Ash (Michigan State University) and Janet Finlayson (Michigan State University)

Toward an Understanding of Living with Social Stress in the Oneota and Mississippian World: New Excavations at the Morton Village Site

Our poster reports on new excavations at the Morton Village site (11F2) in Fulton County, Illinois. This collaborative research, undertaken by Michigan State University and Dickson Mounds Museum, seeks to examine the development and nature of the Oneota community associated with the Norris Farms 36 cemetery ca. A.D. 1300. Previous work within the village and at the associated cemetery has revealed evidence of a complex relationship between established Mississippian communities and Oneota immigrants into the region, apparently involving both cooperative and violent interactions. Preliminary findings are presented and plans for future research outlined.

(Poster Session: *Late Prehistoric and Fur Trade Research*, Saturday 1:30-4:30 PM)

O’Gorman, Jodie (Michigan State University) and Lynne Goldstein (Michigan State University)

What's an Interaction Mean? Mississippian and Oneota Friends, Neighbors and Antagonists

Throughout his career, David Overstreet has challenged Mid-continental archaeologists to question assumptions about the relationship of Mississippian and Oneota interactions. Focused field work, along with critical review of existing models and data, have shaped his contributions to understanding these interactions in eastern Wisconsin. In this paper we examine the diversity of Mississippian and Oneota interactions early in the Oneota tradition from two locations outside the Cahokia homeland: the Aztalan area of southeastern Wisconsin, and the Morton Village site, which is associated with the Norris Farms 36 cemetery in Fulton County, Illinois.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 3:30 PM)

Peterson, Ryan (AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.)

Archaeological Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Mid-Late Nineteenth Century Cemetery in Marion County, Indiana

The Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery represents a rural, mid-late nineteenth century extended family cemetery located in the northeast Indianapolis. The cemetery was excavated and relocated in advance of proposed road construction that could not be designed to avoid it. This presentation will focus upon the field investigations and observations documented throughout the excavation process. Variation among the interments relating to various factors such as burial depth, preservation, overall layout, coffin wood analysis, among other variables, will be discussed. The intent is to provide a framework on which additional papers in the symposium can build upon with the specialized analysis performed.

(Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 1:45 PM)

Raff, Jennifer (University of Utah), Della Cook (Indiana University), Susan Alt (Indiana University), and Frederika Kaestle (Indiana University)

Gene flow and the Mississippian emergence in the Lower Illinois Valley

Studies of the emergence of Mississippian culture in regions peripheral to Cahokia suggest that a diffusion of technology, subsistence strategies, and culture (such as mortuary practices) took place. Through ancient DNA analysis of populations that span this cultural transition in the Lower Illinois Valley, we found evidence for gene flow, consistent with a model of low levels of population movement into this region, possibly from the American Bottom. We explore the implications of our results on interpreting the archaeological record of the Lower Illinois Valley.

(General Session: *Research in Bioarchaeology*, Saturday 2:30 PM)

Reckner, Paul (Wisconsin Historical Society)

Growing Old at “Captain Trowbridge’s Place”: The Impact of Age and Household Composition on Spatial Organization and Economic Strategies at a Nineteenth Century Wisconsin Farmstead

The Sheard Road site (47-Ra-262), located in rural Racine County, Wisconsin, was occupied by two generations of “Yankee” immigrants during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. John T. and Mary Trowbridge established their farmstead when they were in their mid-fifties. Over the next two decades, they operated their farm, and their three adult children eventually left the family home to set up their own farms and businesses in the area. Archaeological and documentary evidence of life at the Trowbridge farmstead reveals the impact of advancing age and changing household composition on farmstead spatial organization and the economic strategies of aging farm families.

(General Session: *Historic Period Research*, Friday 10:45 AM)

Richards, John D. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (Session Organizer)

Since Aztalan Revisited: Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of "Aztalan: Exploration and Reconstruction" in the Wisconsin Archeologist. In his introduction to the volume David Baerreis cautioned that the papers were not an attempt to redo previous work but were meant to add to existing knowledge of the Aztalan site. The 1958 volume contained a number of seminal papers and set the stage for the modern era of archaeological research at Aztalan. Papers in this symposium are offered in a similar vein and report fieldwork laboratory analyses and interpretive syntheses completed during the most recent 50 years of Aztalan archaeology.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited:" Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Richards, John D. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Since Aztalan Revisited

This paper introduces the symposium and offers a summary review of Aztalan research since the 1958 publication of *Aztalan: Exploration and Reconstruction*.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited:" Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 1:30 PM)

Richards, John D. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Thomas E. Emerson (ITARP) and Randall E. Hughes (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Identifying the Quarry Sources for Aztalan's Pipestone Earspools through PIMA Analysis

Aztalan's connections continue to intrigue archaeologists nearly two centuries after Judge Heyer's pronouncement of its southern affiliations. By the early 20th century Aztalan's Cahokia relationships were recognized in its site structure and ceramic assemblages. Nearly three dozen earspools, some of pipestone, have been recovered from the site, sometimes in an apparent ritual context. This artifact class is typically associated with Mississippian culture. Using PIMA technology, we sourced these pipestone earspools to link them to a quarry location. Our work shows that unexpectedly all are derived from western Wisconsin and Minnesota quarries rather than from the Cahokian flintclay sources.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited:" Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 2:30 PM)

Richards, Patricia (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (Session Organizer)

Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon

David Overstreet's work has spanned the entire cultural sequence in the Midwest from the earliest human occupation of the region to the recent past. This symposium represents the temporal and geographic breadth of Overstreet's contributions to Midwestern Archaeology.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Saturday 1:30-4:45 PM)

Richards, Patricia (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Discussant

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 4:45 PM)

Rosebrough, Amy (Wisconsin Historical Society)

"Jar'ring Conclusions:" Do We Know What We Think We Know About Effigy Mound?

Following the discovery of Madison Cord-Imprinted pottery in an effigy mound in Dodge County, Wisconsin, archaeologists believed they had found a key to the identification of non-mounded Effigy Mound sites. Since then, Effigy Mound and Madison ware have become nearly synonymous. A review of pottery identified in other effigy mounds raises concerns that a focus on Madison ware has resulted in an overly narrow definition of Effigy Mound. Unexpected variation in Effigy Mound ceramics suggests that inappropriate divisions have been erected between stereotypical Effigy Mound peoples and contemporary horticultural communities.

(General Session: *Late Woodland Period Research*, Saturday 4:00 PM)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.)

Market Availability of Headstones, Coffins and Coffin Hardware in Mid-Nineteenth Century Marion County, Indiana: The Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery as a Case Study

Just as people do today, members of an extended middle class family in Marion County, Indiana made selections of headstones, burial containers and funerary items, within the constraints of available merchandise and financial considerations. This presentation will describe the characteristics of this rural cemetery, and trace the decisions made by generations of this family as they were influenced by the growing availability of items brought into the Indianapolis area. The evolution of American Victorian conventions and that influence on the designs of funerary items, and the attitudes of mourners, is covered.

(Symposium: *Investigation and Relocation of the Wright-Whitesell-Gentry Cemetery, a Rural Mid-late Nineteenth Century Extended Family Cemetery in Indianapolis*, Saturday 2:00 PM)

Rudolph, Katie Z. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Modified Human Tibia at the Aztalan Site, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

Aztalan is a fortified Late Woodland/Middle Mississippian (AD 1100-1250) site on the Crawfish River in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. During the 1920-21 excavations, a modified human tibia implement was recovered from the large midden along the river. Additional treatment of human remains from the midden includes formal burial and processing such as burning, cutting and perimortem fracturing. In this paper, I examine the utilization of this artifact as an implement and explore possible implications of ritual use. The Aztalan tibia is then considered in the broader context of the site and the varied treatment of human remains recorded there.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 3:15 PM)

Rudolph, Katie Z. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Rearticulating Context: Establishing Provenience of the Aztalan Human Remains

The treatment of human remains at Aztalan has caught the popular public's attention for decades. In 1994, the first thorough examination of the human remains focused on taphonomy and cannibalism, interpreting the results through a broad contextual view. Another examination of the Aztalan human remains is currently in progress. One objective of this project is to obtain detailed provenience by matching documentation and original excavation photographs to specific human remains. This paper will outline methods being used and discuss preliminary results.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited: Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 2:45 PM)

Sampson, Kurt A. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Getting to the Point: Typology, Morphology, and Lithic Material Variation in the Milwaukee Public Museum Projectile Point Collection From the Aztalan Site

This paper summarizes a recent study of the projectile points in the Milwaukee Public Museum Aztalan site collection and offers a diachronic and comparative analysis of those specimens excavated by S.A. Barrett during the 1919, 1920, and 1932 MPM Aztalan excavations. Results help define the temporal range of the Aztalan site occupation, illustrate changes in raw material preference through time, and shed light on early Aztalan-Cahokia relationships.

(Symposium: *Since "Aztalan Revisited: Recent Advances in the Archaeology of the Aztalan Site and Cahokia's Northern Hinterland*, Saturday 3:15 PM)

Schermer, Shirley J. (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) and Robin M. Lillie (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa)

Cut, Drilled, Polished, and Incised Human Remains from Iowa Woodland and Late Prehistoric Sites

Several examples of postmortem culturally modified human skeletal remains have been found in Iowa. Most of these date to the Woodland or Late Prehistoric periods. While cutmarks and burning are most prevalent, other modifications represented include cutting, drilling, polishing, and incising. These modifications may relate to ornamentation or have protective or ritual significance. Some of these objects may have been prepared for curation, inclusion in sacred bundles, or with burials. In this paper we consider the temporal and cultural context of modified bone in Iowa.

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 2:45 PM)

Schilling, Timothy (Washington University in St. Louis)

Probabilistic History: Modeling the Construction of Monks Mound

By 1300 A.D., the monumental landscape of the Cahokia site consisted of a palimpsest of unique yet interrelated mounds and spaces connected through a common history. To understand the history of the Cahokian landscape, it is necessary to have high-resolution chronological models of the individual elements. Work at Monks Mound has produced a large number of radiocarbon dates making the construction chronology particularly amenable to Bayesian modeling. By applying a probabilistic framework to the radiocarbon database we can better understand the potential and limitations of the extant record, thus helping to shape a long term research agenda for this important mound.

(General Session: *Middle Mississippian Research*, Saturday 10:45 AM)

Schirmer, Ron (Department of Anthropology, Minnesota State University, Mankato)

Considering Mississippian in Red Wing: new data from the Bartron village (21GD02)

In 1968 and 1969, Elden Johnson conducted excavations at the Bartron village. The results were finally reported by Guy Gibbon in 1979. Since that time, several key points, wall trench construction among them, have been widely cited in the literature as support for both Mississippian presence and either very early or very late Oneota presence in the area, depending on what data one chooses to accept. Reinvestigation of Johnson's 1968 excavation area has now yielded information that substantially revises the "received wisdom" on this important and controversial site.

(General Session: *Upper Mississippian Research*, Saturday 9:45 AM)

Schneider, Seth A. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Ceramic Relationships at Lake Koshkonong

Eastern Wisconsin Oneota ceramic typology was established in the early 1960s based upon the classification of pottery from the Carcajou Point site (47Je2) on the shores of Lake Koshkonong in southeastern Wisconsin. The ceramic typology has been utilized as a temporal marker for Oneota phases and horizons, based in large part on cross-dating from other regions. Recent excavations at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site (47Je904) provide new data requiring a reexamination of Oneota ceramic vessels and chronological ages. Radiocarbon date assays from organic residue on Oneota ceramic vessels from CBHC are presented.

(Symposium: *Eastern Wisconsin Oneota: New Developments from Lake Koshkonong*, Friday 9:45 AM)

Schroeder, Sissel (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Analysis of Multiple Attributes for Understanding Variation in Perishable Architecture at Jonathan Creek, Kentucky

Jonathan Creek, a palisaded Mississippian town and mound center in the lower Tennessee River valley, is notable for the great diversity of architectural remnants uncovered during excavations in the early 1940s. Patterned variation in posthole diameter and spacing, wall-trench depth and width, roof support posts, and floor area of the structures documented at the site yields insights into ancient construction technologies and the origins of variability in architectural foundations. Technological and functional choices made by the ancient builders account for some variation, while social and ethnic differences among the residents may explain other sources of variation.

(General Session: *Middle Mississippian Research*, Saturday 10:15 AM)

Schurr, Mark R. (University of Notre Dame)

Publishing in the MCJA - A Workshop

The Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology (MCJA) is the official journal of the Midwest Archaeological Conference. This workshop will introduce you to the types of submissions the MCJA is seeking and the procedures that must be used to prepare an article or a thematic volume for submission. We will also cover the review, revision, and publication stages. This portion of the symposium will be of special interest to those who are considering a submission and would like more guidance, those who have not yet published in the MCJA, or those who have not submitted an article in a long time. In addition to covering the mechanics of publication, the incoming editor will use the last half hour of the symposium to briefly present possible future directions that the journal may take. Questions and suggestions from participants will be very welcome.

(Workshop: *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology submission process*, Saturday 10:30 AM–12:00 PM)

Schurr, Mark (University of Notre Dame)

Collier Lodge 2008

The Collier Lodge site in northwestern Indiana contains an extremely rich archaeological record on just one acre. Over the past six summers, the University of Notre Dame and the Kankakee Valley Historical Society have conducted field work at the site to document its diverse components (from the Early Archaic to the recent past). The 2008 field season defined the limits of a large historic feature thought to be the cellar of an early nineteenth century cabin. A ground-penetrating radar survey was found to be very effective at defining the limits of this historic feature.

(General Session: *Approaches to Outreach and Public Archaeology*, Friday 10:15 AM)

Shockey, Paul J. (Arizona State University)

Change Over Time: Measuring Trends in Ceramic Attributes at the Mound House Site, Greene County, Illinois

While both ceramic types and attributes can be used to track time, rigid typologies limit our perspective when interpreting dynamic cultures. Analyses of ceramic attributes were conducted using 381 sherds recovered from three distinct redeposited midden layers in Mound House Mound 1 to examine attribute trends and post-Middle Woodland use. Results show evidence of temporally diagnostic ceramic attributes, and early Late Woodland mound use based on the

currently accepted descriptions of Woodland ceramics. However, similarities between presumably temporally distinct wares necessitate the need for further analyses to better understand regional ceramic variability over time.
(Poster Session: *Late Prehistoric and Fur Trade Research*, Saturday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Skibo, James (Illinois State University) and Eric Drake (Hiawatha National Forest)

The Late Archaic on the Southern Shore of Lake Superior: A Report on the 2007 Excavation of the Popper Site, Grand Island, Michigan

An understanding of the Archaic Period on Lake Superior has been hindered by a lack of intensively excavated sites. During the summer of 2007, the Popper Site was excavated and over 11,000 artifacts were recovered, representing one of only two intensively excavated Late Archaic sites on the south shore of Lake Superior. We are now at the point to begin making inferences about site function and lithic raw material use. Of special note is the recovery of a lithic assemblage dominated by quartzite, three complete chert projectile points, and a hearth feature containing a small faunal assemblage.
(General Session: *Paleoindian and Archaic Period Research*, Thursday 1:30 PM)

Smith, Beverley A. (University of Michigan at Flint) and Kathryn C. Egan (CCRG, Inc.)

The Seasonal Use of the Lowlands and the Uplands of the Saginaw Valley in the Middle through Late Woodland Periods

The seasonal use of the Saginaw Valley region of Michigan during the Middle through Late Woodland periods has been the subject of several predictive models despite the paucity of empirical evidence from comparable faunal and floral assemblages. Archaeological excavations have revealed intensive occupations at two major sites representing the uplands and lowlands in the region: the Casassa and Schultz sites respectively. This paper addresses the changing seasonal use of the Saginaw Valley through a comparison of the rich faunal and floral assemblages at these two sites and a consideration of recent geoarchaeological data for the region.

(Symposium: *Symposium in Honor of Margaret B. Holman*, Saturday 9:30 AM)

Smith, Maria Ostendorf (Illinois State University)

Discussant

(Symposium: *Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective*, Thursday 4:45 PM)

Smith, Maria O. (Illinois State University)

Newly Emerging Patterns of Sociopolitical Heterogeneity in the Dallas Phase of East Tennessee: Evidence from the Agonistic Behavior

Although there has been a general awareness of sociopolitical diversity within the Late Mississippian Dallas phase (AD 1300-1530) of east Tennessee, only recently has some of this been archaeologically quantified. Against this new evidence, the osteological evidence of warfare within and between Dallas phase settlements makes sense and is reinforced. In east Tennessee, there is a distinct northeast to southwest increase in the level of intergroup and interpersonal violence. This spatial pattern mirrors topographic changes in the ridge and valley physiographic province of East Tennessee, known cultural affiliation with Mississippian polities of north Georgia, and regional differences in population density.

(General Session: *Research in Bioarchaeology*, Saturday 2:00 PM)

Spencer, Susan D. (Indiana University, Bloomington)

Osteological Evidence for Late Mississippian Footwear at the Mann Site (12 Po 2), Indiana

Hallux valgus (HV), bending of the big toe toward the others, is linked to footwear. Studies of Chinese and St. Heleners indicate that part-time wearing of shoes causes HV. Diagnostic criteria include bony changes on the first metatarsals, sesamoids and first proximal phalanges, and an halluical angle greater than 16°. Of four individuals from 12 Po 2, one presented HV. This adult male bundle burial had embedded projectile points and cutmarks on the skull. He may have participated in war parties, long distance trade and/or hunting more often than the others. Evidence for Eastern North American footwear will be reviewed.

(General Session: *Research in Bioarchaeology*, Saturday 1:45 PM)

Spott, Elizabeth (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Protecting America's National Parks: An Analysis of Visitor Impact on Archaeological Sites within the Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway (SACN) Utilizing Geographic Information Systems

Since 1916 the National Park Service (NPS) has created over 1200 parks to conserve their natural and cultural resources for future generations. While the NPS promotes protection and conservation, they must also cater to visitor needs, which requires hiking trails, campgrounds, visitor's centers and roads. While these commodities and visitors themselves are central components to a park, they may impact the very resources the NPS set out to protect. This project is an

assessment of the visitor impact upon the archaeological resources within one national park utilizing a Geographic Information Systems approach, in order to identify threats to archaeological resources.
(Poster Session: *Public Archaeology*, Saturday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Straskowski, Michael (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

Projectile Points from Cade 3 in Vernon County, Wisconsin

Cade 3 is one of several archaeological sites located within the Cade National Register Archaeological District located in the Bad Axe River Valley in Vernon County, Wisconsin. Projectile points were the most common diagnostic archaeological material found during excavation in the summers of 2004 and 2007. Lithic analysis includes raw material sourcing and temporal range. The surface collections of projectile points from the surrounding sites, Cade 1, Cade 2 and Cade 9, are used to increase the sample size and regional perspective. This site was occupied during the Middle-Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. The inhabitants were trading for exotic materials.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Strezewski, Michael (University of Southern Indiana)

Recent Studies of Harmonist Redware from Southern Indiana

Christoph Weber (1784-1861) was the potter for the Harmonist Society, a German communal and utopian religious group that lived in Posey County, Indiana from 1814 to 1824. Weber manufactured redware vessels for the Harmonists and for sale in the surrounding area. Although Weber's operation was likely the earliest site of Euroamerican ceramic manufacture in the present-day state of Indiana, little information is presently available on such things as the types of vessels manufactured or the decorative techniques employed. A recent magnetometry survey of the kiln site and analysis of archaeological collections has provided preliminary data on Harmonist redware manufacture and use.

(General Session: *Historic Period Research*, Friday 10:30 AM)

Surface-Evans, Sarah (Michigan State University/Michigan Office of the State Archaeologist)

Seeing the Forest for the Trees: An Archaeological Site Inventory Project on Michigan State Forest Land

A joint project of Michigan's Office of the State Archaeologist and Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) is underway to assist MDNR's compliance with sustainable forestry initiatives. Working to increase awareness of cultural resources for both MDNR and its staff, among the goals of this project are to 1) inventory archaeological sites on State Forest land, 2) create a GIS database compatible with MDNR data, and 3) develop a plan for how MDNR staff will access site information while maintaining data security. As more foresters move to sustainable forestry, this project may serve as a model for implementation in other states.

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 2:15 PM)

Tankersley, Kenneth (University of Cincinnati)

Hill Forts: Dispelling the Myths

Hilltop earthworks, located in the Ohio Valley, have been previously labeled as Hopewell forts. Detailed geological analyses demonstrate that these earthworks are not fortifications, but complex gravity-fed hydraulic structures, which channeled spring waters and surface runoff to sites where indigenous plants and cultigens were grown in a highly fertile, but drought prone loess soil. Drill core sampling, x-ray diffractometry, high-resolution magnetic susceptibility analysis, and radiocarbon dating demonstrate that these earthworks were built during two distinctive periods, by the Hopewell during the Post-Holocene Climatic Optimum and by the Fort Ancient during the Little Ice Age.

(General Session: *Middle Woodland/Hopewell Period Research*, Friday 2:15 PM)

Tempesta, Jeremy (University of Wisconsin-Parkside) and Robert F. Sasso (University of Wisconsin-Parkside)

GIS Analysis of Artifact Distributions at the Vieau Fur Trade Post

Jacques Vieau, Jr., and his brother Louis operated a fur trade post at Franksville, Wisconsin, between the late 1820s and the Potawatomi removal in 1837. The post became a farmyard and later, a residence. Metal detection, shovel testing, surface collections, and excavations yielded several distinct sets of artifacts denoting different historic and prehistoric occupation. GIS software was utilized to create an artifact distributional database, which allowed the recreation of the site layout and the generation of numerous individual distribution maps for any artifact type on site. These distributions give us new insights into aspects of this site regarding the locations of former buildings and activity areas.

(Poster Session: *Late Prehistoric and Fur Trade Research*, Saturday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Theler, James L. (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

An Archaeological Occurrence of a Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) in Southwestern Wisconsin

An unexpected number of bison (*Bison bison*) bones have been reported from Brogley Rockshelter. Subsequent examination of the Brogley bison and other large mammal bones resulted in the identification of a right and left astragalus of a pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*). The pronghorn elements are believed to be of mid or late Holocene age and represent a range extension of circa 300 miles east of this species' historic range. It is undetermined if trade (perhaps bones attached to a hide bundle) or an actual species range expansion explain this occurrence. The co-occurrence with bison seems to argue for the latter explanation.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

Tiffany, Joseph A. (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) and Wendy Holtz-Leith (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)
Excavations at the Lower Sand Lake Site (47Lc45), a Multi-Component Campsite in Onalaska, Wisconsin
Excavations at Lower Sand Lake site revealed short term, seasonal use of the site area by Woodland and Oneota groups. The site is a thin sheet midden and several storage pits of Woodland and Oneota affiliation. Diagnostic artifacts suggest use from 800 BC to AD1500. Both the Woodland and especially the Oneota component are tied to well-documented permanent occupations in the Sand Lake Coulee locality a few hundred meters to the north of 47Lc45. Mississippian trade and locally-made Mississippian pottery was also recovered in probable association with the terminal Late Woodland occupation and may be associated with the Middle Mississippian artifacts recovered at the Iva site, 47Lc42.
(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond – Woodland, Mississippian, Oneota and Protohistoric Archaeology. A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 1:30-4:30 PM)

Thomas, Chad (Arizona State University)

Iconography and Social Organization at Wickliffe

Ideology and sociopolitical organization are closely intertwined, and iconography often reflects the ideologies of its creators. Iconography can therefore be used to investigate sociopolitical organization, illustrated with data from the Mississippian town of Wickliffe, in modern Kentucky. Several iconographic traits are related to ideological beliefs, then to the organizational forms supported by those beliefs. Wickliffe is then contrasted with Mississippian iconography from several other Mississippian towns, and the results are used to describe the sociopolitical organization of the Wickliffe community. Consistent with its small size, Wickliffe was socially homogeneous, with little hierarchical ranking.

(General Session: *Approaches to Iconography and Symbolism*, Saturday 9:15 AM)

Tolmie, Clare (MARS, Inc.)

From Geography to Geometry: Settlers, Farmers and Landscape in Northeastern Illinois

The meaningful interpretation of Historic American farmsteads requires that they be placed in the context of rapid landscape change and development. This includes changing acquisition patterns, developing economic systems, and changes in farming technology. Farmstead organization in northeastern Illinois will be examined in terms of initial settlement in a prairie/forest landscape, followed by a rapid transformation to fields and woodlots. As the landscape became more organized, existing road and trail networks were realigned. Farmstead orientation (and location) also adapted to new transportation network and the development of regional economic centers and transportation hubs.

(General Session: *Historic Period Research*, Friday 11:45 AM)

Toth, Jay (Ho-Chunk Nation)

Compaction Testing of Mounds and Effigies: A Preservation Tool

Compaction testing of mounds using a Nuclear Density meter is a CRM tool for long term stabilization monitoring and preservation. Ho-Chunk Nation developed and promoted preservation applications for mound sites to establish a baseline compaction rate and over time re-test for soil compaction degradation. Mound builders were knowledgeable architects of cultural landscapes, and would have had awareness of soil determinates such as compaction. They would have known that soil compaction afforded stability and durability against environmental factors. The present issue of disappearing mounds is a loss of this soil compaction. The use of a Nuclear Density meter to monitor the degradation and success of preservation techniques is an easy and quick tool for Cultural Resource Management for mound preservation.

(General Session: *Approaches to Outreach and Public Archaeology*, Friday 11:45 AM)

Twinde-Javner, Vicki (MVAC)

Archaeology along the Flambeau River in Northwestern Wisconsin

In 2007, the MVAC conducted Phase I and II archaeological investigations along the Flambeau River in conjunction with the 30 foot drawdown of the Flambeau Reservoir near Ladysmith, Rusk County, Wisconsin. The Phase I survey resulted in the identification of 53 new archaeological sites from Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland and Historic periods, while Phase II investigations were conducted on four previously recorded sites. This poster will highlight the results of the Phase I and II work, and discuss some of the information that this work can contribute to understanding the

archaeology of northwestern Wisconsin.

(Poster Symposium: *The Driftless Area and Beyond - Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Archaeology: A Poster Session on Current Research in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota*, Friday 9:00 AM-12:00 PM)

VanderVeen, James (IU South Bend) and Jeanette Repczynski (IU South Bend)

Teaching Ethics in Archaeological Field Schools

Field schools are the means by which students are taught the methods of excavation used by archaeology professionals. One fundamental topic is not always covered in many field schools, however, and that is the issue of stewardship. How do archaeologists protect the artifacts they recover, and how do students distinguish between collecting items scientifically and amassing them for personal use? This study discusses the results of a survey of field school supervisors. Different techniques have been used, with varying success, to introduce students to the ethical issues collecting and the preservation of the archaeological record.

(General Session: *Approaches to Outreach and Public Archaeology*, Friday 11:00 AM)

Vogel, Gregory (Center for American Archeology)

Results of the Center for American Archeology/Arizona State University 2008 Field School in GIS and Geophysical Remote Sensing at the Middle Woodland Period Mound House Site, Western Illinois

In 2008 a section in GIS and geophysical remote sensing was added to the Center for American Archeology/Arizona State University field school at the Middle-Woodland period Mound House site in western Illinois. Soil resistivity and magnetometry surveys were conducted over more than 20,000 square meters of the site, and numerous archaeological and historic datasets were combined into site- and landscape-scale GIS models. This presentation discusses results of the 2008 season, and illustrates the utility of a field-based course combining GIS and geophysical remote sensing methods.

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 2:45 PM)

Watson, Robert J. (Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center)

23 Years AD (After Dave): Archaeological Investigations at the Peterson site, a Woodland Tradition Occupation in Waukesha County, Wisconsin

The Peterson site (47WK199), is a Woodland Tradition occupation located on the on the Fox River in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. The site is located in the Big Bend region of the Fox River, an area noted for its archaeological resources. Investigations at the Peterson site conducted by Overstreet and others have established the presence of significant subsurface deposits associated with the Middle and Late Woodland occupations of the site. This paper provides a summary and synthesis of previous work conducted in the vicinity of the Peterson site and at the site itself and details the results of the 2001 fieldwork.

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 2:45 PM)

Wells, Joshua (Indiana University South Bend), Robert McCullough (IPFW Archaeological Survey) and Craig Arnold (IPFW Archaeological Survey)

Producing Multiscalar Data on Falls Mississippian Settlement Practices with Informatics and Outreach

The IPFW Archaeological Survey recently concluded a broad survey of poorly documented archaeological landscapes, sites, and private artifact collections in Clark County, Indiana. In order to add important scientific structure to local knowledge about site locations and components, investigators utilized spatial and data management technologies (e.g., GIS, GPS, Google Earth, geophysical instruments, relational databases, and digital imagery) in combination with proven informatics practices in public outreach. The final data products significantly increased the quantity and types of available information on numerous historic and prehistoric components in Clark County. The findings on Falls Mississippian settlement are discussed as a specific example.

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 2:30 PM)

Wendt, Dan (Minnesota Historical Society Volunteer) and Anthony D. Romano

Replicated Copper Socketed Hammers and Percussion Inserts: Effectiveness as Percussion Flint Knapping Tools

Native copper socketed hammers and punch-like inserts have been observed in copper artifact collections from around the Lake Superior Basin. These tools were replicated and demonstrated to be highly effective as percussion flint knapping tools. A set of percussion tools is described that is analogous to previously described pressure flaking inserts and socketed pressure flaking tools.

(General Session: *Experimental Archaeology and Artifact Analysis*, Friday 3:15 PM)

Winkler, Daniel M. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

The Clovis Occupation of the Schmeling Site (47JE833) in Jefferson County, Wisconsin

The Lake Koshkonong region in southeast Wisconsin is well known for its late prehistoric Oneota occupations. Recent research at the Schmeling site provided evidence of a substantial Clovis occupation of the region as well. The materials from these occupations are compared to other late Pleistocene sites in the region, and its implications for early Paleoindian settlement patterns are discussed.

(General Session: *Paleoindian and Archaic Period Research*, Thursday 2:00 PM)

Winkler, Daniel M. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

The Late Paleoindian Occupation of the Dalles Site (47IA374), and its Implications for the Plainview Tradition in the Western Great Lakes.

The focus of this paper is to examine the lithic assemblage from the Dalles site (47IA374), a Plainview occupation in southwestern Wisconsin. The materials from the site will be examined in detail using an economic efficiency perspective in order to provide inferences about the organization of lithic technology at Plainview sites in the western Great Lakes. This work follows up and expands upon the lithic data published by David Overstreet and others (2005).

(Symposium: *Hebior to Hanson: David F. Overstreet Retrospective Symposium in Honor of a Wisconsin Archaeological Icon*, Friday 2:15 PM)

Wyatt, Jennifer C. (Ball State University)

Correlation of Soil Phosphate Tests and Magnetic Survey at the Patty Ann Farms Site 12H1169

This paper will discuss the correlation between the recent magnetic survey and the soil phosphate tests conducted last summer at the Patty Ann Farms Site 12H1169 in Northeastern Hamilton County, Indiana. The magnetic survey correlates with the results of the soil phosphates and provides substantive evidence for further investigation. Two areas of interest were identified in high artifact density area two. Additionally smaller areas of interest were identified in high artifact density area one are also noted. The methods and results of the magnetic survey will be discussed as these are the most recent data on the project.

(General Session: *Approaches to Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing in Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, Friday 4:00 PM)

Yancey, Miranda L. (ITARP) and Joseph M. Galloy (ITARP)

In Search of Mother Baltimore's Freedom Village: The Free Black Community at Brooklyn, Illinois, ca. 1829 - 1837

Brooklyn, Illinois was founded in 1829 as a refuge community for free African Americans. Eleven families, led by Priscilla "Mother" Baltimore, an influential figure in African Methodism, settled in the vicinity of what would later become Brooklyn. This summer, ITARP conducted field investigations in Brooklyn to document the integrity and ages of archaeological deposits in the town, and to establish the location of the freedom village. Survey and preliminary testing of 18 lots in "Upper" Brooklyn revealed that intact deposits predating 1870 are present on at least five lots, including two that might contain remnants of Baltimore's settlement.

(General Session: *Approaches to Outreach and Public Archaeology*, Friday 11:30 AM)

Zelin, Alexey (ITARP)

Late Woodland Zoomorphic Figurines from the Fish Lake Site

In the summer of 2007 remains of a large Patrick phase occupation were excavated at the Fish Lake site located in Monroe County, Illinois. While analysis of materials recovered from the site is still ongoing, a relatively large number of ceramic zoomorphic figurines stand out among the other artifacts. Description of the figurines and their potential significance for Late Woodland society are a focus of this paper.

(General Session: *Late Woodland Period Research*, Saturday 3:30 PM)