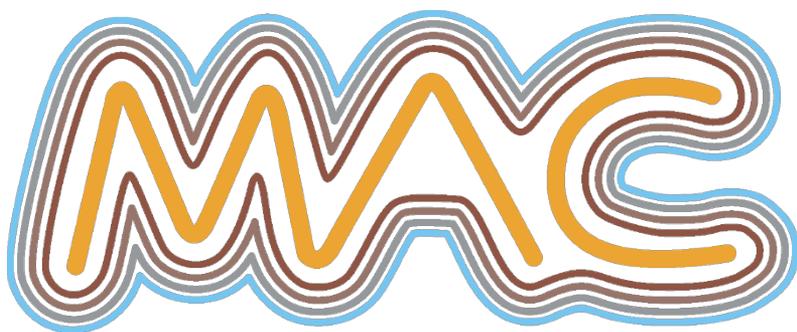


# The Annual Midwest Archaeological Conference



October 15–17, 2009  
Iowa City, Iowa

2009 Midwest Archaeological Conference — Summary Schedule

	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
MORNING		<p><b>Symposia and Papers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N. Wisconsin (4) 8:30–11:45, Rm A</li> <li>• Cahokia (5) 8:30–11:45, Rm B</li> <li>• Historic (6) 9:00–11:45, Rm D</li> <li>• Posters (7) 9:00–11:30, Rm C</li> </ul> <p><b>Other Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAC Board Meeting 12:00–1:30, Lucas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Symposia and Papers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REX Pipeline (12) 8:30–11:45, Rm A</li> <li>• Cemeteries (13) 9:15–11:15, Rm B</li> <li>• Protohistoric (14) 9:15–11:15, Rm D</li> <li>• Posters (15) 9:00–11:30, Rm C</li> </ul> <p><b>Other Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IAS Board Meeting 12:00–1:30, Lucas</li> </ul>
AFTERNOON	<p><b>Symposia and Papers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curation (1) 1:30–4:30, Rm A</li> <li>• Forts (2) 1:45–3:45, Rm B</li> <li>• Bioarchaeology (3) 1:30–4:00, Rm D</li> </ul>	<p><b>Symposia and Papers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macktown (8) 1:30–4:15, Rm A</li> <li>• Curation Discuss (9) 2:30–4:30, OSA</li> <li>• Archaic (10) 1:30–2:30, Rm B</li> <li>• Posters (11) 1:30–4:30, Rm C</li> </ul>	<p><b>Symposia and Papers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish Lake (16) 1:45–4:00, Rm A</li> <li>• Woodland (17) 1:45–3:45, Rm B</li> <li>• Public (18) 1:45–3:45, Rm D</li> <li>• Posters (19) 1:30–4:00, Rm C</li> </ul>
EVENING	<p><b>Reception</b> 5:00–7:30 Museum of Natural History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Film Showing, <i>Lost Nation: The Ioway</i>, 6:00</li> <li>• Book Signing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cash Bar</b> 5:00–7:00 Sheraton Hotel, Prefunction Area, lower level</p>	<p><b>Awards &amp; Business</b> 5:00, Rm, A &amp; B <b>Cash Bar</b> 5:30–7:00, Prefunction Area, lower level <b>Banquet</b> 7:00, Rm C &amp; D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speaker, Dr. Patricia Sutherland</li> </ul>

# The Annual Midwest Archaeological Conference

October 15–17, 2009  
Iowa City, Iowa

Organized by  
The University of Iowa  
Office of the State Archaeologist

John F. Doershuk	Stephen C. Lensink
Angela R. Collins	John L. Cordell
Mary De La Garza	Linda Langenberg
Eloise R. Ramirez	Maria F. Schroeder

and  
Museum of Natural History

Sarah Horgen

On behalf of  
Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc.

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## Cover Illustration

*This year's conference logo represents the breadth of Midwestern archaeology in the assemblage of prehistoric and historic illustrations by staff members of the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist. On the left is a Table Rock projectile point recovered from the Edgewater Park site (13JH1132) in Coralville, Iowa (illustrated by Angela R. Collins). In the center is an illustration of a floor plan of an excavated Glenwood earthlodge from Mills County, Iowa (as depicted in Exploring Iowa's Past by Lynn Alex; illustrated by Mary Slattery). On the right is the obverse side of an 1860s George Washington glass whiskey bottle recovered from the Graffort-Sullivan Homestead (13JN196) in Jones County, Iowa (illustrated by Angela R. Collins).*

# **General Information**

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## **REGISTRATION AND CONFERENCE INFORMATION**

Sheraton Hotel, Prefunction Area, lower level:

Thursday	noon–5:00 p.m.
Friday	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Saturday	8:00 a.m.–noon

The registration table will be the site for conference registration, messages, maps, and other information on the conference. Information on parking, restaurants, shopping, and other points of interest will also be available.

## **COMPUTER ACCESS**

The Sheraton Hotel has computer and internet access in a business center off the main lobby.

## **PARKING**

There is an Iowa City parking ramp immediately south of the Sheraton Hotel with entrances on both the east (Linn Street) and west (Dubuque Street). Participants staying in the Sheraton will need to pay for parking, as the ramp is not owned by the hotel. Other conference participants are welcome to park in the ramp. A second Iowa City parking ramp is located two blocks to the west of the Sheraton in the event the ramp closest to conference center is full.

## **SMOKING POLICY**

The Sheraton Hotel is a smoke-free building. The University of Iowa is a smoke-free campus. This includes buildings and grounds.

## **BOOK SALES AND VENDORS**

Johnson Room

Thursday	1:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.
Friday	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Saturday	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Individuals and publishers will have books and other resources available for sale.

Vendors and exhibitors include:

- Ancient Society Books
- Geri Schrab–Artist
- Gustav’s Library
- Handy Field Screens
- Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program
- Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa (Prefunction Area)
- University of Iowa Press
- Young Living

## **T-SHIRTS, HATS, AND MUGS**

Those who ordered t-shirts, hats, or mugs when they registered can pick them up at the registration table during registration times. A limited number of each item will be available for sale at the registration desk on a first-come-first serve basis.

## **POSTERS**

Amos Dean Ball Room C

Friday 9:00–11:30 a.m. and 1:30–4:00 p.m.

Saturday 9:00–11:30 a.m. and 1:30–4:00 p.m.

Poster presenters should plan to mount their posters no later than one half hour before their session. Mounting tacks will be provided.

Visit the Iowa Archeological Society, Society for American Archaeology Public Education Committee, Ball State University, and Illinois State University information tables while viewing posters.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The organizers would like to thank the staff members of the Office of the State Archaeologist and Museum of Natural History, The University of Iowa, as well as our many student volunteers for their enthusiasm and support in preparing for the conference.

# Special Events

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## THURSDAY

### *Reception*

5:00–7:30 p.m., University of Iowa Museum of Natural History  
The UI Museum of Natural History (map page 75) will host a reception that will include a light buffet and cash bar in Bird Hall/Biosphere Discovery Center, third floor. As part of the reception, there will be a University of Iowa Press book signing with authors Lynn M. Alex (*Iowa Archaeology*), Lance M. Foster (*The Indians of Iowa*), Joseph A. Tiffany (*A Guide to Projectile Points of Iowa*), and William E. Whittaker (*Frontier Forts of Iowa*). There will also be a 6:00 p.m. showing in Macbride Auditorium of the film *Lost Nation: The Ioway*, with an introduction by filmmakers, Kelly and Tammy Rundle. Following the film there will be a discussion panel consisting of Lynn Alex, Colin Betts, William Green, and Dale Henning.

## FRIDAY

### *Tours — Office of the State Archaeologist Facility*

On the hour: 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a.m.; 1:00, 2:00 p.m. (see map page 75)

Preregistration required; if interested, check at the Conference Registration Desk.

### *Cash Bar*

5:00–7:00 p.m., Sheraton Hotel, Prefunction Area, lower level

## SATURDAY

### *Awards and Business Meeting*

5:00 p.m., Amos Dean Ballrooms A and B

- *Distinguished Career Award — James A. Brown*
- *Student Presentation Competition Awards*

### *Cash Bar*

5:30–7:00 p.m., Sheraton Hotel, Prefunction Area, lower level

### *Banquet*

7:00 p.m., Amos Dean Ballrooms C and D

Invited Speaker: Patricia Sutherland, Curator of Arctic Archaeology/Conservateur Archeologie de l'arctique at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Dr. Sutherland will speak on: *A New Perspective on Native/Norse Contact in Arctic Canada*

# Conference Schedule

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15**

**Afternoon**

**(1) SYMPOSIUM PANEL DISCUSSION**

**1:30–4:30 PM**

*Archaeological Curation in the Midwest: Current Trends and Future Directions*

Amos Dean Ballroom A and B

Organizers: Danielle M. Benden and John L. Cordell

- 1:30 Danielle M. Benden, *The Current Status of the Curation Crisis in the Midwest*
- 1:45 Michael D. Wiant and Terrance J. Martin, *The State of Illinois Archaeology Collection*
- 2:00 Timothy E. Baumann, *Curation Challenges at Indiana University's Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology*
- 2:15 Susan E. Butler, *Excavation and Curation of CRM Collections: The Transition from the Field to the Laboratory to the Curation Facility*
- 2:30 Sara L. Pfannkuche, Nicolette Meister, and William Green, *Strategies for Curating Neglected Archaeological Collections: Case Studies from the Logan Museum of Anthropology*
- 2:45 John L. Cordell and Stephen C. Lensink, *A Reserve to Provide a Continuous Revenue Stream to House, Maintain, and Utilize the State Archaeological Repository for Iowa*
- 3:00 Christopher Pulliam, *Regional Archaeological Curation Centers: Is it Now or Never?*
- 3:15 Panel discussion with audience

**(2) SYMPOSIUM**

**1:45–3:45 PM**

*Frontier Forts of the Midwest*

Amos Dean Ballroom C

Organizer: William E. Whittaker

- 1:45 William E. Whittaker, *Frontier Forts of Iowa*
- 2:00 Cindy L. Peterson, *Early Forts and Tribal Interactions: Pre-1812*
- 2:15 Vicki Twinde-Javner, *Highlights of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin Military Forts*
- 2:30 David J. Nolan, Robert N. Hickson, and Mark Branstner, *Recent Investigations at War of 1812-era Military Sites in Warsaw, Illinois*
- 2:45 Regena J. Schantz, *Fort Armstrong 1816–1836*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:15 Cindy L. Nagel, *Iowa Forts of the Dragoon Era (1837–1853)*
- 3:30 Leah D. Rogers, *Northern Border Brigade Forts in Iowa 1857–1863: An Update on Archaeological Investigations*

**(3) GENERAL SESSION**

**1:30–4:00 PM**

*Bioarchaeological, Mortuary, and Mound Studies*  
Amos Dean Ballroom D

- 1:30 Erica L. Ausel and Della Cook, *Femoral Morphology and Repetitive Behavior: An Analysis of Two Prehistoric Native American Sites from Illinois*
- 1:45 James W. Lindsay, *Relocation of “Destroyed” Effigy Mounds by Ground-Penetrating Radar*
- 2:00 Mark Lynott and James A. Brown, *A 2009 View of the Southeast Embankment Wall at Mound City, Ohio*
- 2:15 Charla McCormick and Frederika A. Kaestle, *Conjoined Twins at Angel Mounds?: An Ancient DNA Perspective*
- 2:30 Cheryl A. Munson and Susan D. Spencer, *Analysis of the Late Mississippian Mann Cemetery, A Classic Caborn-Welborn Burial Ground*
- 2:45 Jay Toth, *Panther Effigy Mounds*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:15 Jeremy J. Wilson, *Life and Death in Late Prehistoric West-Central Illinois*
- 3:30 Douglas K. Jackson and Kristin Hedman, *Upper Mississippian Mortuary Practices at the Hoxie Farm Site, Cook County, Illinois*
- 3:45 Kimmarré Murphy, Virginia Wimberley, Bruce Hardy, and Janet G. Brashler, *An Early Historic Cemetery on the Grand River in West Michigan*

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15**

**Evening**

**RECEPTION (see map page 75)**

**The University of Iowa Museum of Natural History**      **5:00–7:30 PM**  
**Light buffet and cash bar**

**Associated events:**

**University of Iowa Press Book Signing**      **5:00 PM**  
*Iowa Archaeology* by Lynn M. Alex  
*Indians of Iowa* by Lance M. Foster  
*Projectile Points of Iowa* by Joseph A. Tiffany  
*Frontier Forts of Iowa* edited by William E. Whittaker

**Film Showing: *Lost Nation: The Ioway***      **6:00 PM**  
 Introduced by filmmakers Kelly and Tammy Rundle  
 Discussion panel following the film:  
 Lynn Alex  
 Colin Betts  
 William Green  
 Dale Henning



*GVSU Archaeological Field School at Prison Farm (20IA58)*

Grand Valley State University is a comprehensive university of almost 24,500 students emphasizing liberal undergraduate education. With multiple campuses in western Michigan, Grand Valley offers opportunities for interdisciplinary research involving the Great Lakes and the rivers feeding into the lakes. The Department of Anthropology offers a BA and BS in Anthropology and provides multiple opportunities for students to engage research through ethnographic and archaeological field schools, internships and independent research with faculty members. In addition, department archaeologists collaborate with faculty from several other departments in an interdisciplinary minor in archaeology. Archaeological field schools frequently incorporate members of the Native American community as students, staff and as part of various programs.

### **Archaeology Faculty and Staff**

*Elizabeth Arnold, Assistant Professor of Anthropology (PhD Univ. of Calgary)  
faunal analysis, South Africa*

*Dale Borders, Affiliate Professor of Anthropology (PhD, Michigan State Univ.)  
historic archaeology, United States*

*Jan Brashler, Professor of Anthropology (PhD, Michigan State Univ.)  
ceramic analysis, United States*

*Ann Kroll Lerner, Laboratory Supervisor (PhD, Michigan State University)  
mortuary archaeology, Russia*

*Gwyn Madden, Assistant Professor of Anthropology (PhD, Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas)  
bioarchaeology*

*Mark Schwartz, Assistant Professor of Anthropology (PhD, Northwestern Univ.)  
early civilization, Turkey, Middle East*

*Melissa Morison, Associate Professor of Classics (PhD, Boston Univ.)  
ceramics, mortuary archaeology, Mediterranean*

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**(4) SYMPOSIUM****8:30–11:45 AM***New Light on the Northern Lakes: Revisiting the Archaeology of Northern Wisconsin*

Amos Dean Ballroom A

Organizer: William Green

- 8:30 William Green, Sara L. Pfannkuche, and Nicolette Meister, *Introduction to “New Light on the Northern Lakes: Revisiting the Archaeology of Northern Wisconsin”*
- 8:45 Nicolette Meister and Sara L. Pfannkuche, *Northern Lakes Project Collections: Ensuring Intellectual and Physical Accessibility*
- 9:00 Sara L. Pfannkuche and William Green, *The Robinson and Squirrel Dam Sites: What’s Not in Robert Salzer’s Dissertation*
- 9:15 Robert J. Jeske and John D. Richards, *New Dates from the North Lakes*
- 9:30 Mark A. Hill, *Burnt Rollways Phase Copper and Lithic Exchange: Did the Northern Lakes Region Participate in the Expanding Social Networks of the Late Archaic Great Lakes?*
- 9:45 William Green and Sara L. Pfannkuche, *You Mean There Are More?: Collections from Lesser-Known but Significant Sites from the Northern Lakes Project*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:15 Charles R. Moffat, *Another Look at the Wisconsin River Headwaters: MVAC’s FERC Relicensing Investigations During the 1990s*
- 10:30 Mark E. Bruhy and Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, *Preliminary Report of the Investigation of Archibald Lake Mounds and Village (47 Oc-309): A Wolf River Tradition Settlement*
- 10:45 Sean B. Dunham, *Northern Lakes: A View from Michigan’s Upper Peninsula*
- 11:00 Cynthia M. Stiles, William Kurtz, and Jerry Smith, *Revisiting Pahquahwong: Archaeological Investigation and Site Conservation on the Chippewa Flowage, Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wisconsin*
- 11:15 John H. Broihahn, *The John Badger Phase Revisited: Nineteenth- and Twentieth-century Indian Occupations in Northeastern Wisconsin*
- 11:30 Discussant: Robert J. Salzer

**(5) GENERAL SESSION**

**8:30–11:45 AM**

*Cahokia and Mississippian*  
Amos Dean Ballroom B

- 8:30 Michael Conner, *Preliminary Perspectives on Spoon River Mississippian from the Myer-Dickson Portion of the Dickson Mounds Site, Fulton County, Illinois*
- 8:45 Meghan E. Buchanan, Susan M. Alt, and Elizabeth Watts, *Looking For Yankeetown at Dead Mans Curve*
- 9:00 Tamira Brennan, *Domestic Diversity at Kincaid Mounds*
- 9:15 Alleen Betzenhause, *Reevaluating the “Emergent Mississippian” in the American Bottom*
- 9:30 James A. Brown, Lori Belknap, and John E. Kelly, *From Copper Workshop to “Ceremonial Fires” — The 2009 Investigations into the Sequence of Ritual Activities at Cahokia Mound 34*
- 9:45 Elizabeth O. Conzelman, *Analysis of Status Based on Faunal Remains from the 2008 East Palisade Excavations at Cahokia*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:15 Joseph M. Galloy and Jeffery D. Kruchten, *Not Gone, but Forgotten: Resurrecting the East St. Louis Site*
- 10:30 Jeffery D. Kruchten and Joseph M. Galloy, *Uncovering East St. Louis’s Residential Zone: Explorations in the St. Louis National Stockyards*
- 10:45 Melody Pope and Rex Garniewicz, *Archaeological Investigations at an Upland Mississippian Village in the White River Valley, East Fork, Dubois County, Indiana*
- 11:00 Katie Z. Rudolph, *Intergroup Hostility at Aztalan: A View from the East Bank*
- 11:15 Sissel Schroeder, *Mississippian Sacred Structures and Spiritual Spaces at Jonathan Creek, Kentucky*
- 11:30 Melissa Baltus, *A View of Moorehead Phase Cahokia from the Uplands: Preliminary Results of Excavations at 11S3 the Copper Site*

**(6) GENERAL SESSION**

**9:00–11:45 AM**

*Historic Period Research*  
Amos Dean Ballroom D

- 9:00 Patrick J. Collison, *True Grit and False Teeth: Dental Artifacts from Early Twentieth-century Deadwood, South Dakota*
- 9:15 Patrick R. Durst, *Archaeological Investigations at the DeBaun Site (11MS2258): An Early Nineteenth-century Homestead in Northern Madison County, Illinois*
- 9:30 Mark L. Madsen, *Possible Cannon Ball, Ballast, and Ship Structure Buried in Sand and Clam Shells in Big Bay de Noc?*
- 9:45 Emma M. Meyer, *The Burgess-Williams Site: An Early Euro-American Settlement on Grand Island*
- 10:00 **BREAK**

- 10:15 Philip G. Millhouse, and Edward J. Jakaitis, III, *Post-contact Native American Occupation in the Galena River Valley and Potential for Archaeological Research*
- 10:30 Cerisa R. Reynolds, Bryan Kendall, and Thomas H. Charlton, *Nineteenth-century Commercial Food Production in Iowa City, Iowa*
- 10:45 Elizabeth Spott, *Living in Two Worlds: Jean Baptiste Richardville's Metis Influence Upon Native American Removal From Indiana*
- 11:00 Michael Strezewski, *Excavations at the Harmonist Redware Kiln Site, New Harmony, Indiana*
- 11:15 Robert F. Sasso, Dan Joyce, and James R. Yingst, *A Warm House in This Deserted Countryside: Archaeological Investigations at the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site in Franksville, Racine County, Wisconsin*
- 11:30 Bryan Kendall, *From Ceramic Innovations to the New Deal: The Archaeology of Lost Canyon Wildlife Management Area, Iowa*

**(7) GENERAL SESSION****9:00–11:30 AM***Posters*

Amos Dean Ballroom C

- Craig R. Arnold, Robert McCullough, and Dorothea McCullough, *Archaeological Investigations and Removal of Nineteen Individuals from the Mount Auburn Methodist Cemetery in Greenwood, Indiana*
- Dawn Bringelson, *The Other Side of the Fur Trade: Investigations at a Nineteenth-Century Sugar Camp, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin*
- Richard W. Edwards, IV and Marcus Schulenburg, *GIS Catchment Analysis of Three Red Ochre Burial Sites in Southeastern Wisconsin*
- Megan M. McCullen, *Analysis of Gun and Pistol Flints from the Marquette Mission Site, St. Ignace Michigan*
- Richard C. Sutter, Juan C. Gutierrez, Amy Lehman, Nancy McVey, Nicole Staley, and Adrienne Taylor, *Osteological Analysis of Human Remains from the Historic Mt. Auburn United Methodist Cemetery, Indiana*
- Dawn T. Whitney, Jodi Peterson, G. Patrick Bonnie, and Susan Krook, *The Hurd Cabin Site: Reconstructing Prehistory and History at a Southwestern Minnesota Site*



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**(8) SYMPOSIUM****1:30–4:15 PM**

*Macktown: The Challenges and Rewards of Interpreting a Landscape Occupied from 8,000 Years Ago to the Present*

Amos Dean Ballroom A

Organizer: Rochelle L. Lurie

- 1:30 Rochelle Lurie, *Macktown as a Persistent Place within a Larger Research Universe*
- 1:45 Sara L. Pfankuche, *The Big Picture: How Prehistoric Macktown Fits the Peconic River Valley Settlement Pattern*
- 2:00 Daniel Amick, *Digging Together: Archaeological Science and Community Service-Learning in the Prehistoric Bluff Deposits at Macktown*
- 2:15 Tom Hartley, *Historic Macktown Landscape Restoration: Creating a Sense of Place*
- 2:30 Dean McMakin and Linda Sonneson, *The Macktown Who's Who*
- 2:45 M. Catherine Bird, *Stephen Andrew Mack's Community on the Bluff at the Confluence of the Rock and Peconic Rivers*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:15 Paula Porubcan and Paula Bryant, *Early Nineteenth-century Domestic Life at Macktown*
- 3:30 Steven A. Katz, *Finding the Four Corners at Macktown: The Henry Bates House*
- 3:45 Jay J. Martinez, *Searching for a Distant Shore: First Year of Excavation on the William and Anna Shores Property at Macktown*
- 4:00 Discussant: William Green

**(9) GENERAL SESSION****2:30–4:30 PM**

*Informal Curation Discussion*

Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 S. Clinton Street (see map page 75)

Hosts: John L. Cordell and Stephen C. Lensink

**(10) GENERAL SESSION****1:30–2:30 PM**

*Archaic Stone Tools and Faunal Utilization*

Amos Dean Ballroom B

- 1:30 Brian G. Bardy, *A Statistical Analysis of the Raddatz Point Type and the Chert Procurement Strategies of Two Middle Archaic Sites in the Salt Creek Valley, in Cook and DuPage Counties of Northeastern Illinois*
- 1:45 Steven R. Kuehn and Kristin M. Hedman, *Archaic Diet in Central Illinois: An Examination of Faunal Remains and Isotopic Data from the Tree Row Site*

- 2:00 Meredith A. Wismer, *A New Investigation of Bison Remains from Cherokee Sewer, Iowa*
- 2:15 Peter J. Geraci, *A New Look at an Old Collection: A Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Debitage From the Bluff Crest of Starved Rock*

**(11) GENERAL SESSION**

**1:30–4:00 PM**

*Posters*

Amos Dean Ballroom C

- Mark L. Anderson and Sarah E. Horgen, *Iowa Projectile Points: A Traveling Display*
- Jubin J. Cheruvellil, *Behavioral Contexts: Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence Landscapes in the Saginaw Bay Watershed, Michigan*
- Edward W. Herrmann, *Paleoindian and Archaic Period Investigations at Bradford Woods, Morgan County, Indiana*
- R. Eric Hollinger, Phoebe Hauff, and Georgette Kidwell, *Visible Infrared Sourcing of Red Pipestone Artifacts in Smithsonian Collections*
- Branden K. Scott, *Investigations at the Late Archaic Conklin Site (13JH1306)*
- Andrew C. Sorensen, *Geomorphology and Archaeology of Site 23PI294, Lower Salt River Valley, Northeast Missouri*
- Kathy Warner, *Results of Archaeological Data Recovery for the REX-East Pipeline at Sites 23PI1337, 23PI1344, 23PI1365, 23PI1367, and 23PI1372, Pike County, Missouri*
- Dan Wendt, *Secondary Lithic Sources in Old Glacial Till Bordering The Driftless Area in Western Wisconsin*

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16**

**Evening**

**CASH BAR**

**5:00–7:00 PM**

Prefunction Area, lower level





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**(12) SYMPOSIUM****8:30–11:45 AM**

*A Slice of Midwestern Archaeology—Results from Investigations along the Rockies Express Pipeline East from Missouri through Ohio*

Amos Dean Ballroom A

Organizers: Christopher J. Baltz and Angela R. Collins

- 8:30 Angela R. Collins, Eric Menzel, and Melody Pope, *A Sliver of Northeastern Missouri Archaeology and Site 23PI294*
- 8:45 Richard Herndon and Paul Bundy, and Brian DelCastello, *A Late Woodland Occupation in the Uplands, Pike County, Illinois*
- 9:00 Vince Warner, *REX East Excavations, Prehistoric Pottery Analysis from Site 23PI1344, Pike County, Missouri*
- 9:15 Joe Alan Artz, Nathan C. Scholl, and Duane Simpson, *Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Holocene Occupations in Alluvial and Colluvial Landscapes of the Salt River Valley Region, Missouri, USA: A Geoarchaeological Study*
- 9:30 Brian G. DelCastello, Andrew Bradbury, Renee Bonzani, Flora Church, Linda Scott-Cummings, Sarah Sherwood, *Data Recovery Excavations of 11MG423: A Middle Archaic Upland Site in Morgan County, Illinois*
- 9:45 Michael J. Hambacher, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Terrance J. Martin, Michael F. Kolb, and G. William Monaghan, *Deer, Nuts, and Floodplain Sand Ridges: Data Recovery Excavations at 11ST540, a Multi-Component Archaic Site in the Lower Illinois River Valley*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:15 Stevan Pullins, *Ceramics, Chronology, and Cultural Affiliation at a Late Woodland Site in the Southern Sny Bottom, Illinois*
- 10:30 Thomas J. Chadderdon, *A Long, Thin Line: One Hundred Miles of Eastern Indiana Archaeology*
- 10:45 Christopher J. Baltz, *The Earliest Farmers of Decatur County, Indiana: Data Recovery at Site 12De772 along the REX Pipeline*
- 11:00 Brennan J. Dolan, *At the Point of Processing: A Review of Middle and Late Archaic Land Use of an Upland Summit from Eastern Indiana*
- 11:15 Ken Duerksen, *The Roles of Taphonomy and Operational Analyses in the Interpretation of Prehistoric Deposits of Lithic Reduction Debris: Data from Multicomponent Site 33Pe807, Perry County, Ohio*
- 11:30 Crista M. Haag, Christopher A. Bergman, and Tracy Formica, *Site 33Pe838: A Tale of Two Analytical Methodologies*

**(13) SYMPOSIUM****9:15–11:15 AM***Historic Cemeteries: Recent Investigations*

Amos Dean Ballroom B

Organizer: Robin M. Lillie

- 9:15 Douglas W. Jones, *Archaeological Investigations at the North Liberty Cemetery (13CD158), Cedar County, Iowa*
- 9:30 Elizabeth C. Macken, *City of Dubuque, Iowa: A Brief History, Catholic Influence, and a Legend*
- 9:45 Robin M. Lillie, “*They Moved the Burials in 1870*”: *Salvage Excavations at Dubuque’s Third Street Cemetery*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:15 Kourtney Donohue, *Dubuque Third Street Cemetery: The Subadult Population*
- 10:30 Cindy L. Nagel, *Preliminary Analysis of Coffin Hardware Recovered from Dubuque’s Old 3rd Street Cemetery*
- 10:45 Chris B. Kimsey, *A Preliminary Analysis of Personal Items Found at the Old Third Street Cemetery*
- 11:00 James M. Collins, *Skull and Headstones: Forensic Investigation of an Archaeological Hoax*

**(14) GENERAL SESSION****9:15–11:15 AM***Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric*

Amos Dean Ballroom D

- 9:15 Linda S. Naunapper, *Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Great Lakes and Midwestern New France*
- 9:30 Colin Betts, *Aiaouez, Paouté, and Mascoutens Nadouessioux: A New Perspective on Late Seventeenth-century Chiwere-Siouan Identity*
- 9:45 Richard L. Fishel, Sarah U. Wisseman, Randall E. Hughes, and Thomas E. Emerson, *PIMA Analysis of Red Pipestone Artifacts from Oneota Villages in the Little Sioux Valley of Northwest Iowa*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:15 Robert McCullough, *Preliminary Report of Investigations at the Late Prehistoric Kramer Enclosure (12-A1-15) in Northeastern Indiana*
- 10:30 Jodie A. O’Gorman and Michael D. Conner, *Oneota and Mississippian Interactions: An Update from the Morton Village Site, Fulton County, Illinois*
- 10:45 Melanie A. Riley, *Using Weights of Evidence for Predictive Modeling of Glenwood Earthlodges in Mills County, Iowa*
- 11:00 Joshua J. Wells, *Contextualizing Vincennes Phase Pluralism in the Late Prehistoric Landscape*

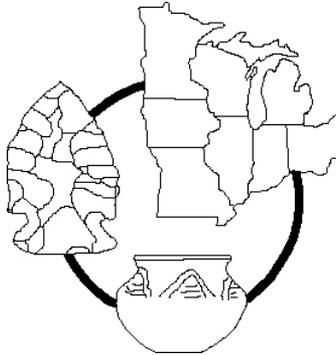
**(15) GENERAL SESSION**

**9:00–11:30 AM**

*Posters*

Amos Dean Ballroom C

- Miranda J. Alexander and Wendy K. Holtz-Leith, *In Your Face: An Anthropomorphic Find*
- Jennifer D. Bengtson, Amy R. Michael, and Jodie A. O’Gorman, *Variation in Construction, Use, and Destruction of Structures at the Morton Village Site*
- Alissa J. Blaha, *Spatial Analysis of Effigy Mounds and Late Woodland Habitation Sites in the Lake Koshkonong Region, Wisconsin*
- Kyra Kaercher, *Oneota Mini Pots*
- James Moss, *Shifts in Residential Patterns at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site*
- Timothy R. Pauketat, Danielle M. Benden, and Robert “Ernie” Boszhardt, *Early Mississippian Colonists in the Upper Mississippi Valley: 2009 Investigations at the Fisher Mound Complex*
- Roland L. Rodell, *Does Size Matter? A View of Oneota Pottery in the Northern Mississippi Valley*



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Melody Pope, Ph.D.

- Microwear and lithic analysis, prehistoric and historic archaeology

### **Project Archaeologists;**

Cynthia Peterson, M.A., R.P.A.

- Historic archaeology, National Register of Historic Places documentation

William Whittaker, Ph.D., R.P.A.

- Ground Penetrating Radar, faunal analysis, forts, prehistoric and historic archaeology

Angela Collins, M.A., R.P.A.

- Graphic illustration, ceramic analysis, prehistoric and historic archaeology

Eric Menzel, M.A.

- Lithic analysis, prehistoric archaeology

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**(16) SYMPOSIUM**

1:45–4:00 PM

*Archaeological Investigations at the Fish Lake Locality: A Late Woodland Patrick Phase “Folkality” in the American Bottom*

Amos Dean Ballroom A

Organizer: Andrew C. Fortier

- 1:45 Andrew C. Fortier, *Overview of ITARP's Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Fish Lake Locality in the American Bottom*
- 2:00 Andrew C. Fortier, *Late Woodland Community Configurations and Household Space at the Fish Lake Site*
- 2:15 Alexey Zelin, *The Patrick Phase Ceramic Assemblages from the Fish Lake Site*
- 2:30 Brenda E. Beck, Amanda Butler, and Madeleine Evans, *A Look at Patrick Phase Lithics from the Fish Lake Site*
- 2:45 Amanda Butler, Brenda E. Beck, and Madeleine Evans, *Patrick Phase Lithic Resource Procurement and Tool Production Technology at the Fish Lake Site*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:15 Kathryn Parker, *Late Woodland Subsistence Practices and Plant Resource Use in a Unique Floodplain Ecosystem*
- 3:30 Steven Kuehn, *Patrick Phase Faunal Exploitation in the American Bottom: A Closer Look at Late Woodland Subsistence*
- 3:45 Julie A. Bukowski and Brad Koldehoff, *The Power Line Site: A Small Patrick Phase Settlement in the Fish Lake Locality*

**(17) GENERAL SESSION**

1:45–3:45 PM

*Woodland Ceramics and Paleoethnobotany*

Amos Dean Ballroom B

- 1:45 Janet M. Speth and Thomas C. Pleger, *Preliminary Report on the Schaefer I Site (47TR163)*
- 2:00 Maria E. Raviele, *Exploring Quantification of Maize Microbotanical Densities through Experimental Residue Analysis*
- 2:15 William A. Lovis, *Rethinking Early Maize Dates and Unexpected  $\delta^{13}C$  Assays: The Early Point Arcadia Site Date in Larger Regional Context*
- 2:30 Timothy E. Baumann and Tammie L. Gerke, *Negative Painted Pottery: A Discussion of Previous and Future Research*
- 2:45 George Horton and Sarah Horgen, *Mythology Written in Stone: Connecting Traditional Meskwaki Beliefs to Woodland Period Cosmos Using the Adena Tablets*
- 3:00 **BREAK**

- 3:15 Jared A. Langseth, *The Woodland in the Prairie: An Analysis of Pottery Types found on the Langseth Site (21NO11)*
- 3:30 Derrick J. Marcucci, *Bluffs, Caves, and Hollows: Personal Remembrances and Recollections about Paul Sagers*

**(18) GENERAL SESSION**

**1:45–3:45 PM**

*Exploratory and Public Archaeology*

Amos Dean Ballroom D

- 1:45 Kevin Cullen, *Innovative Public Archaeological Programming using Technologies of Exploration to Access, Document and Preserve Local History*
- 2:00 Lynne Goldstein and Terry P. Brock, “An Enlightened Liberal Education”: *The Creation of the Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program*
- 2:15 John R. Halsey, *The Michigan Relics: America's Longest-running Archaeological Fraud*
- 2:30 K. Kris Hirst, *Public Archaeology as a Subversive Activity*
- 2:45 Wendy Munson-Scullin and Michael Scullin, *Site Protection and Curation: Evaluation, Management, Maintenance and Monitoring on a Budget*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:15 Jay T. Sturdevant, Rod Skalsky, and Cody L. Wienk, *Exploring the Fire and Archeology Interface in the Midwest Region*
- 3:30 Melanie A. Riley, *The Utility of LiDAR for Archaeological Prospection in the Midwest*

**(19) POSTER SYMPOSIUM**

**1:30–4:00 PM**

*The Archaeology of Hartman Reserve Nature Center, Black Hawk County, Iowa*

Amos Dean Ballroom C

Organizers: Donald H. Gaff and Cristy J. Abbott

- Cristy J. Abbott, *Resource Analysis of the Cedar Valley using GIS*
- Scarlett Cerna, *Into the Fire Pit: A Possible Fire Feature from Hartman Reserve*
- Donald H. Gaff, Elizabeth Collins, and Joseph Gambrell, *The 2009 Archaeological Field School at Hartman Reserve*
- Sarah Harken, *Berry Patch and North Unit Prairie Shovel Test Results at Hartman Reserve*
- Samantha J. Hunt, *Preliminary Analysis of Ceramics found at 13BH164 in Hartman Reserve*
- Derek R. Merk, *Stone Tools Excavated from a Woodland Site in Hartman Reserve*

**AWARDS AND BUSINESS MEETING**

**5:00 PM**

Amos Dean Ballrooms A and B

- *Distinguished Career Award — James A. Brown*
- *Student Presentation Competition Awards*

**CASH BAR**

**5:30–7:00 PM**

Prefunction Area, lower level

**BANQUET**

**7:00 PM**

Amos Dean Ballrooms C and D

Invited Speaker: **Dr. Patricia Sutherland**, Curator of Arctic Archaeology/Conservateur Archeologie de l'arctique at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Dr. Sutherland will speak on: *A New Perspective on Native/Norse Contact in Arctic Canada*



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# Abstracts

## SYMPOSIUM

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### **(1) Archaeological Curation in the Midwest: Current Trends and Future Directions**

*Organizers: Danielle M. Benden (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and John L. Cordell (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)*

Curation of Midwestern archaeological collections has changed dramatically over the last 40 years. With the advent of cultural resource management laws, the amount of material recovered at archaeological sites has exploded. This phenomenon, coupled with the establishment of professional curatorial practices and the adoption of state and federal curation standards, encourages a dialogue about the state of collections in repositories across the Midwest. This symposium will identify several key issues surrounding the “curation crisis” in the region and will include a panel consisting of academic archaeologists, curators, collections managers, CRM archaeologists, and agency personnel who will take an in-depth look at the state of curated collections across the region and facilitate discussion with audience participation.

[Linked event: informal discussion of curation issues (pre-registration required) 2:30–4:30 pm Friday (9)].

### **(2) Frontier Forts of the Midwest**

*Organizer: William E. Whittaker (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)*

Recent archaeological and historical research into the frontier forts of the upper Midwest helps to reinterpret the complexity of the relationship between Americans Indians and Europeans. From the earliest trading forts of the seventeenth century to the last civilian forts in the late nineteenth century, forts were consistent reflections of European attitudes towards Indians; all were designed to control and manipulate Indians through social, economic, and political means.

### **(4) New Light on the Northern Lakes: Revisiting the Archaeology of Northern Wisconsin**

*Organizer: William Green (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College)*

From 1965 through 1968, the North Lakes Project ushered in the modern era of systematic archaeological research in northern Wisconsin. The Paleo-Indian through Historic phase sequence defined by Robert Salzer continues to serve as the region’s standard culture-historical and human-ecological framework. Every archaeologist working “up north” knows of and cites the now-classic literature that reported and synthesized the North Lakes Project’s results (Salzer 1969, 1974). Yet few archaeologists realize that the 1967 and 1968 field seasons were not included in those reports. Collections (over 92,000 artifacts) and associated documentation (over 13 linear shelf-feet, concerning 88 sites) from the project are housed at Beloit College. These collections have been rehoused over the past three years, providing an opportunity for a review and

evaluation of project materials. Significant new data and interpretations emerge from this work. This session (1) spotlights the recent curatorial efforts and collections-based research results, (2) updates the archaeology of northern Wisconsin in light of the collections work and fieldwork that has been conducted in the region over the past 40 years, and (3) assesses current resource management issues in the region.

### **(8) Macktown: The Challenges and Rewards of Interpreting a Landscape Occupied from 8,000 Years Ago to the Present**

*Organizer: Rochelle L. Lurie (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.)*

The National Register Macktown Historic Site, located in a Winnebago County Illinois Forest Preserve, provides challenges for archaeologists and historians: overlapping prehistoric and historic occupations, limited information about the historic town's residents, co-existence with an active golf course, and historic building maintenance to name the most obvious. These challenges are met through CRM survey and excavation projects, summer field school excavations, landscape restoration by the Forest Preserve District, and documentary research by Macktown Living History Center volunteers. All of these efforts are geared toward the long-term goal of presenting the site as a living history and educational resource for surrounding communities. The rewards are working at an important protected site in concert with people truly interested in what the site can tell us about the past.

### **(12) A Slice of Midwestern Archaeology—Results from Investigations along the Rockies Express Pipeline East from Missouri through Ohio**

*Organizers: Christopher J. Baltz (Gray & Pape, Inc.) and Angela R. Collins (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)*

From 2006 through 2009, proposed construction on the new Rockies Express East gas pipeline stretching from northeastern Missouri through Ohio provided an opportunity to explore archaeological resources along this narrow slice through the North American Midwest. Hundreds of archaeological sites were identified and several underwent data recovery excavation (Phase III). This symposium presents archaeological results from select investigations along the route.

### **(13) Historic Cemeteries: Recent Investigations**

*Organizer: Robin M. Lillie (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist)*

What happens when historic cemeteries are disturbed by development, burial records are lost or never existed, surface indications have disappeared or local knowledge of a cemetery's status is proved wrong? This symposium explores ways archaeologists contribute to our knowledge of early Midwestern settlers through analysis of historic documentation, collection of oral histories, application of noninvasive techniques, osteological analyses, and large-scale salvage excavation of final resting places.

**(16) Archaeological Investigations at the Fish Lake Locality: A Late Woodland Patrick Phase “Folkality” in the American Bottom**

*Organizer: Andrew C. Fortier (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program)*

In 2007 ITARP undertook excavations at the Fish Lake and Power Line sites, both containing Late Woodland, Patrick phase components. Both sites occur on ridge and terrace topography of the abandoned Hill Lake Meander which overlooks a more recent Mississippi River floodplain known as the Fish Lake Meander. This riverine setting was a significant focal point (“folkality”) of Late Woodland settlement, giving rise to multiple occupations dating from cal A.D. 650–900. The excavation of 700 pits and houses in this locality provides new insights into Patrick phase community patterning, subsistence practices, ritual behavior, and technology. It also compliments current Patrick settlement models with new information on focal centers.

**(19) The Archaeology of Hartman Reserve Nature Center, Black Hawk County, Iowa**

*Organizers: Donald H. Gaff and Cristy J. Abbott (University of Northern Iowa)*

As part of an ongoing research project, the University of Northern Iowa conducted a field school at Hartman Reserve Nature Center in 2009. The goal was to expand on the results of previous excavation that produced evidence of a Woodland camp (13BH164). Field research in 2009 included continued exploration of 13BH164 as well as an effort to locate other sites through shovel test survey. Posters in this symposium highlight the field work conducted in 2009, present analyses of artifacts, and introduce a developing model for the prehistory of the Cedar River Valley in north-eastern Iowa.

## CONTRIBUTED POSTERS AND PAPERS

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**Abbott, Cristy J.** (University of Northern Iowa) (19)

*Resource Analysis of the Cedar Valley using GIS*

In 2008 and 2009 UNI conducted field school at Hartman Reserve, Cedar Falls, Iowa site 13BH164. Part of the project is to understand the context of the region's landscape using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Inferences are made about the foragers' utilization of and reliance upon naturally occurring resources and site locations. The analysis is performed by plotting varying resource zones within GIS which provides maps illustrating the catchment areas relative to the selected sites. This poster presents updates to the GIS and analysis that broadens our comprehension of the Cedar Valley.

**Alexander, Miranda J., and Wendy K. Holtz-Leith** (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center) (15)

*In Your Face: An Anthropomorphic Find*

During the summer of 2009, the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center and the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse field school conducted Phase III investigations at the Lower Sand Lake site (47Lc45). The Lower Sand Lake site is located within the Sand Lake Archaeological District, a predominately Oneota village complex with smaller Woodland and Mississippian components. During the excavation of an Oneota feature a piece of worked sandstone with an etched face was found. The face has a "forked eye" or a "weeping eye" motif traditionally found in Lower Mississippian art. How did an artifact of Lower Mississippian style find its way to an Oneota site? Are there other indicators of Lower Mississippian interaction at La Crosse Locality Oneota sites?

**Alt, Susan M.** (see Buchanan, Meghan E.)

**Amick, Daniel** (Loyola University Chicago) (8)

*Digging Together: Archaeological Science and Community Service-learning in the Prehistoric Bluff Deposits at Macktown*

A combined program of public archaeology and field school excavations by Loyola University Chicago exposed 40 m<sup>2</sup> on the bluff slope adjacent to extensive the prehistoric shell middens at Macktown in 1998–2000. This location contains a rich and complex, stratified archaeological deposit of the entire Holocene culture history. Our research at this unique place has contributed to prehistoric regional chronology, increased our understanding of past aboriginal lifeways and cultural change, and spurred the development of archaeological strategies for dealing with site formation processes in extensive, long-term, compressed midden deposits. This program of engaged scholarship illustrates another example of how archaeological science has been successfully linked with community outreach at Macktown.

**Anderson, Mark L.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) **and**

**Sarah E. Horgen** (University of Iowa Museum of Natural History) (11)

*Iowa Projectile Points: A Traveling Display*

Projectile points, including spear heads, dart tips, knives, and arrow heads, are the most identifiable artifacts left by prehistoric Native Americans. Archaeologists have long understood that this artifact class varies both spatially and temporally. Projectile

point typologies are a common descriptive tool of archaeological analysis as a preliminary stage in the assessment of any artifact assemblage. Through excavation of archaeological sites, recovered projectile points can be associated with specific time and culture periods. These well-placed point types are coupled with associated finds and surface finds to create a relative chronology for projectile points. This projectile point display represents the typological and chronological variability of Iowa points for the past 12,500 years with 53 different point types included. This project provides the Office of the State Archaeologist with a traveling display for use in public education outreach activities. Additional information about the culture periods of Iowa is included and the display is intended to be a companion to the recently published *A Guide to Projectile Points of Iowa* by Joseph A. Tiffany.

**Arnold, Craig R., Robert McCullough, and Dorothea McCullough** (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne) (7)

*Archaeological Investigations and Removal of Nineteen Individuals from the Mount Auburn Methodist Cemetery in Greenwood, Indiana*

In 2007, the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) initiated a road widening project that impacted portions of the Mount Auburn Methodist Cemetery. The Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, Archaeological Survey was contracted to ascertain the cemetery limits and investigate the location and number of individuals interred within the cemetery. Eighty-four potential burial shafts were identified during mechanical stripping operations, of which nineteen were located in the right of way and designated for removal by systematic archaeological excavation. INDOT requested detailed documentation and analysis of the skeletal remains and all associated grave goods from this nineteenth-century cemetery.

**Artz, Joe Alan, Nathan C. Scholl, and Duane Simpson** (University of Office of the State Archaeologist) (12)

*Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Holocene Occupations in Alluvial and Colluvial Landscapes of the Salt River Valley Region, Missouri, USA: A Geoarchaeological Study*

Geoarchaeological studies were conducted as part of Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations along the Rockies Express East (REX-East) pipeline corridor. The focus of this paper is on an 8-km-long part of this project corridor in Pike County, north-eastern Missouri, at the confluence of the Salt and Mississippi rivers. The University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) conducted a Phase I broad geomorphological study as part of the Phase I survey. OSA and AMEC Earth and Environmental subsequently conducted Phase III investigations at six prehistoric archaeological sites. This initial study mapped the major terrace and sediment assemblages of the project area but details of the Holocene depositional sequence only emerged during the Phase III studies. The six Phase III sites—23PI294, 23PI1337, 23PI1344, 23PI1365, 23PI1367, and 23PI1372—are located on Holocene and late Wisconsinan terraces of the Salt River and its tributary, Grassy Creek. Site 23PI924 is located on late Holocene and Wisconsinan fluvial terraces; 23PI1337 is located on an early-middle Holocene alluvial fan; 23PI144 is located on a late Wisconsin or early Holocene terrace remnant; while 23PI1365, 23PI1367, and 23PI1372 are located on coalesced bar and terrace landforms. Coring and trenching at these sites contributed to better understanding of the relationship of the sites to their individual landforms, and their

terrace and floodplain environments. Cultural deposits are buried in early through late Holocene sediments, locally veneered by historic alluvium. Historical land cover information and geologically defined lithofacies help reconstruct the past environments of the sites. The resulting landscape reconstructions are used to compare these sites to each other, and to other regional and local site location patterns. Preliminary results indicate that the spatial and temporal locations of sites depend primarily on the presence or absence of water and the stability of landforms, and secondarily on resource availability.

**Ausel, Erica L., and Della Cook** (Indiana University Bloomington) (3)  
*Femoral Morphology and Repetitive Behavior: An Analysis of Two Prehistoric Native American Sites from Illinois*

It is understood that repetitive behavior can modify the skeleton through mechanical stress. These modifications are commonly referred to as markers of occupational stress. Ethnographic, archaeological, and osteometric analysis have been employed in this study to better understand those stresses acting on the hip, specifically the proximal femur, from two prehistoric Native American sites. Both located in Illinois but representing different time periods, components of Klunk Mounds and the Schild site were examined. Preliminary analysis suggests sexual, temporal, and special dimorphism among these sites.

**Baltus, Melissa** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (5)  
*A View of Moorehead Phase Cahokia from the Uplands: Preliminary Results of Excavations at 11S3 Copper Site*

Recent excavations at the Copper site, an upland mound center southeast of Cahokia, have provided new insight to the Moorehead phase of Cahokia. Once believed to be the beginning of Cahokia's denouement, partially due to the decreased population at Cahokia during this time period, the excavation of a number of upland Moorehead phase farmsteads has altered this perception. Now evidence from the Copper site clearly suggests that, while populations may have been shifting during this time period and practices changing, the Moorehead phase may not necessarily have been the beginning of the end in the eyes of Cahokians.

**Baltz, Christopher J.** (Gray & Pape, Inc.) (12)  
*The Earliest Farmers of Decatur County, Indiana: Data Recovery at Site 12De772 along the REX Pipeline*

In August and September of 2008, Gray & Pape, Inc. conducted data recovery excavations at Site 12De772, a Late Prehistoric site situated on an upland projection above the floodplain of the Little Flatrock River. Although a multicomponent site, the overwhelming majority of the remains date to the Oliver phase, ca. A.D. 1200–1400. Both corn and beans were present in features. Although hearths, posts, and pit features were encountered, the most common feature type was the smudge pit. Abundant triangular projectile points are all made from locally available Jeffersonville chert. This site is the easternmost of investigated Oliver sites in Indiana.

**Bardy, Brian G.** (Lyons Township High School) (10)

*A Statistical Analysis of the Raddatz Point Type and the Chert Procurement Strategies of Two Middle Archaic Sites in the Salt Creek Valley, in Cook and DuPage Counties of Northeastern Illinois*

A sample of hafted bifaces from two Middle Archaic sites located in the Salt Creek Valley in Cook and DuPage Counties of northeastern Illinois were compared to samples of similar hafted bifaces from southern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin. The results of a two-tailed t-Test analysis for independent samples revealed that all of hafted bifaces are indicative of the Raddatz Side Notched type which represents a Middle Archaic tradition dating from 8000 to 5000 B.P. in the southern Midwest. Analysis of the hafted bifaces revealed that several cherts were procured from Ordovician, Mississippian, and Pennsylvanian deposits; the nearest sources located in northwestern and west-central Illinois, at distances of 100–250 km from Salt Creek. Concurrent research and fieldwork on the availability of chert types within the Silurian escarpment indicate a paucity of siliceous materials in northeastern Illinois. This shortage may have contributed to the reliance upon the procurement of foreign cherts for the manufacturing of hafted bifaces. Also, the import of exotic cherts found within the Silurian escarpment indicate that hunter-gatherers had access to those resources, thus providing further insight on their settlement mobility and land-use patterns during the Middle Archaic period in the western Great Lakes region.

**Baumann, Timothy E., and Tammie L. Gerke** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) (17)

*Negative Painted Pottery: A Discussion of Previous and Future Research*

Negative Painted Pottery is a unique late prehistoric pottery type found in four varieties within the Lower Ohio River Valley (var. Angel; var. Kincaid), the Nashville Basin (var. Nashville) and the Missouri Bootheel (var. Sikeston). Vessel forms are primarily plates and carafe-necked water bottles with common designs of filled bounded triangle areas and Southeastern Ceremonial Complex motifs of a cross-in-circle and the sun circle. Most scholars suggest that these vessels were ritual wares used for special ceremonies or feasts. Utilizing various analytical techniques (e.g., Residue Analysis, XRF, NAA), future research can address the method of manufacture, function, and the spatial/temporal patterns of this pottery type.

**Baumann, Timothy E.** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) (1)

*Curation Challenges at Indiana University's Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology*

Through the generous efforts of Eli Lilly and Indiana University, the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology was dedicated as an independent research facility in 1971. In addition to curating Lilly's archaeological collection and artifacts recovered from the Angel Mounds site since the 1930s, the lab also stores over 11,500 collections, made up of millions of individual artifacts, representing over eight decades of archaeological research in every Indiana county and at significant sites throughout the Midwest. With a collection of this size, there are a number of curation challenges, including rehabilitating legacy collections, maintaining databases, promoting/increasing accessibility, and climate control.

**Beck, Brenda E.** (see Butler, Amanda)

**Beck, Brenda E., Amanda Butler, and Madeleine Evans** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (16)

*A Look at Patrick Phase Lithics from the Fish Lake Site*

The Fish Lake site Patrick phase lithic assemblage includes a comprehensive roster of Patrick tools and styles reflecting the site's status as a village and likely aggregative location. It is, in many ways, a typical Patrick phase assemblage with several noteworthy characteristics. This paper introduces the Fish Lake lithic assemblage. The assemblage not only includes material that contributes to our understanding of Late Woodland projectile point chronology and symbolic expression, but also shows a relatively complex woodworking industry.

**Belknap, Lori** (see Brown, James A.)

**Benden, Danielle M.** (1)

*Current Status of the Curation Crisis in the Midwest*

Curation of Midwestern archaeological collections has changed dramatically over the last 40 years. With the advent of cultural resource management laws the amount of material recovered at archaeological sites has exploded. This phenomenon, coupled with the establishment of professional curatorial practices and the adoption of state and federal curation standards encourages a dialogue about the state of collections in repositories across the Midwest. This paper introduces the key issues in long-term collections care and identifies some potential solutions.

**Benden, Danielle M.** (see Pauketat, Timothy R.)

**Bengtson, Jennifer, Amy R. Michael, and Jodie A. O'Gorman** (Michigan State University) (15)

*Variation in Construction, Use, and Destruction of Structures at the Morton Village Site*

This poster explores the diversity of structures recovered at the Morton Village site in Fulton County, Illinois over the past two years of excavation by Michigan State University and Dickson Mounds Museum. Part of a multi-year collaborative project, our research focuses on the relationship between Oneota and Mississippian communities in the Central Illinois River Valley. This poster will emphasize the diversity of construction at the site and provides detailed descriptions of specific structures. To date, structures at the site include typical wall trench (Mississippian) and single post (Oneota) houses, one structure that displays both of these construction techniques, a public facility, and a small temporary structure. We also document variation in burning and use of clay surfaces in the structures.

**Bergman, Christopher** (see Haag, Crista M.)

**Betts, Colin** (Luther College) (14)

*Aiaouez, Paouté, and Mascoutens Nadouessioux: A New Perspective on Late Seventeenth-century Chiwere-Siouan Identity*

During the late seventeenth-century French sources employ three different appellations to refer to the Ioway tribe. Traditional explanations have primarily attributed this

diversity to French inability to differentiate between endonyms and exonyms associated with a culturally and politically homogeneous Ioway entity. Systematic analyses of the etymology and contexts of use indicate that the terms instead reflect the complex reality of pre-1700 Chiwere-Siouan socio-political structure.

**Betzenhauser, Aileen** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) (5)  
*Reevaluating the “Emergent Mississippian” in the American Bottom*

The Emergent Mississippian period in the American Bottom was formally defined in the 1980s as the period between the pure Late Woodland Patrick phase and the Mississippian period. Subsequent excavations and analyses including radiocarbon date calibration have led researchers at the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program to propose changing the name to the Terminal Late Woodland period. This paper will critically evaluate the terminology based on archaeological evidence and theoretical concepts including community, identity, and materiality.

**Bird, M. Catherine** (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) (8)  
*Stephen Andrew Mack’s Community on the Bluff at the Confluence of the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers*

As Native Americans, the fur trade, and the Euroamerican frontier moved westward, some Illinois-based traders continued to reside within the state, turning their interests toward real estate development. One such trader, Stephen Mack took possession of land suitable for a town in the fall of 1835. Mack and his partners Jean Baptiste Beubien and John Porter Bradstreet began selling lots in Pekatonic in 1838. This paper examines the physical layout of the community, the viability of the community, and the archaeological potential of the site for addressing questions relating to short-term pioneer communities within the region.

**Blaha, Alissa J.** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (15)  
*Spatial Analysis of Effigy Mounds and Late Woodland Habitation Sites in the Lake Koshkonong Region, Wisconsin*

No comprehensive spatial analysis of effigy mound sites in correlation with Late Woodland habitation sites has been completed in the Lake Koshkonong region, Wisconsin. This analysis will allow changes through time in site location to be seen shedding new light on the complex Late Woodland period in Southeastern Wisconsin. GIS creates a spatial representation of human activity and behavior as it occurs through time. This component of GIS will be used to analyze the changes in habitation site location and effigy mound site location through time.

**Bonzani, Renee** (see DelCastello, Brian G.)

**Bonnie, G. Patrick** (see Whitney, Dawn T.)

**Boszhardt, Robert “Ernie”** (see Pauketat, Timothy R.)

**Bradbury, Andrew** (see DelCastello, Brian G.)

**Branstner, Mark** (see Nolan, David J.)

**Brashler, Janet G.** (see Murphy, Kimmarie)

**Brennan, Tamira** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale) (5)

*Domestic Diversity at Kincaid Mounds*

Although the Kincaid Mounds site of southernmost Illinois was extensively excavated by the University of Chicago in the first half of the twentieth century, little is known about the domestic contexts at this major Mississippian period mound center. Several potential houses identified in recent magnetometry survey were ground-truthed as part of the 2009 Southern Illinois University of Carbondale field school. This paper reports on how this work has increased the interpretive value of geophysical survey at Kincaid, discusses an impressive array of domestic goods dating to the mid 1300s encountered during these excavations, and provides architectural data that will help us to better understand the diversity in community layout at the site.

**Bringelson, Dawn** (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) (7)

*The Other Side of the Fur Trade: Investigations at a Nineteenth-century Sugar Camp, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin*

The historic sugar camp at the top of Oak Island (within the National Park Service's Apostle Islands National Lakeshore) has been accepted knowledge for decades. Interpretive rangers included this area in trail tours in the early 1980s, and the existence of this camp has been mentioned in various NPS publications since. However, the source of this information is not given in these documents. This somewhat ambiguous status of a potentially significant site spurred systematic investigation during the summer of 2009, when the Midwest Archeological Center conducted a metal-detector survey. This brief inventory yielded an assemblage of metal artifacts consistent with the mid-nineteenth-century age cited for the reputed sugar camp. The range of artifacts found, however, also allude to the connection of site occupants with the fur trade. This site offers a rare and important perspective on this commercial activity from a distinctly noncommercial vantage.

**Brock, Terry P.** (see Goldstein, Lynne)

**Broihaun, John H.** (Wisconsin Historical Society) (4)

*The John Badger Phase Revisited: Nineteenth- and Twentieth-century Indian Occupations in Northeastern Wisconsin*

Since 1987 archaeologists from the Wisconsin Historical Society have completed investigations at a number of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century off-reservation Native American sites in the Highland Lakes District of northeastern Wisconsin. These investigations have benefited from the information gathered by the Northern Lakes Project—in some instances it remains the only detailed data available—and by the cultural historical sequence developed from the Northern Lakes Project field investigations and subsequent analysis. The designation of the John Badger phase (1870–1900) recognized the importance of archaeological investigations at late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century Native American communities and began the exploration of Native American adaptations to the changing political, religious, social, economic, and environmental conditions of Wisconsin's Cutover. Information from recent investigations by the Wisconsin Historical Society as well as information from other investigations in northern Wisconsin has revealed that developing additional variant and phase designations is dependent on generating more data on the

material culture for this period and placing these data in an appropriate temporal frame work.

**Brown, James A.** (see Lynott, Mark)

**Brown, James A.** (Northwestern University), **Lori Belknap** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), and **John E. Kelly** (Washington University) (5)  
*From Copper Workshop to “Ceremonial Fires” — The 2009 Investigations into the Sequence of Ritual Activities at Cahokia Mound 34*

Our investigation into one of the two copper workshops under Mound 34 that Perino identified in 1956 has added to our knowledge of the immediate contexts of copper working. The workshop was confined to a completely delimited wall trench structure with an interior space of about 6 x 4.5 m. Investigation surrounding the workshop has augmented our understanding of the activity history of the locale. Sediment that Perino pushed over into the area contained fire-damaged artifacts from his “ceremonial fires.” Among them were a section of an iconographically significant negative painted bottle and large sections of daub from the burned structure at the mound summit.

**Bruhy, Mark E.** (USDA Forest Service) and **Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy** (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) (4)  
*Preliminary Report of the Investigation of Archibald Lake Mounds and Village (47-Oc-309): A Wolf River Tradition Settlement*

The Forest Service received ownership of the Archibald Lake Mounds (47-Oc-309) in 1988 and soon after recorded it as a mortuary complex. More recently, it was found to include cache pits, garden beds and habitation areas suggesting it also served as a horticultural village. An investigative team was formed with CCRG and the Menominee Nation to ascertain cultural affiliation, time of occupation and community plan. Analyses of excavated materials and surface features are on-going, and investigation will continue in 2010. This paper provides a preliminary site interpretation and presents how the occupation appears associated with the broader phenomenon provisionally referred to as the Wolf River Tradition.

**Bryant, Paula** (see Porubcan, Paula)

**Buchanan, Meghan E., Susan M. Alt, and Elizabeth Watts** (Indiana University Bloomington) (5)  
*Looking For Yankeetown at Dead Mans Curve*

Yankeetown decorated pottery is quite distinctive and easily identifiable. However, Yankeetown settlements remain a mystery, in part because no one has knowingly excavated a Yankeetown house, until now. Excavations at the Dead Mans Curve site this past summer were designed to better define and understand Yankeetown communities in southwestern Indiana. In this paper we discuss wall trench and single post structures discovered at Dead Mans Curve, as well as one very unusual burned wall trench structure. These early findings have implications for understanding the transition from Yankeetown to Mississippian life ways in southern Indiana.

**Bukowski, Julie A., and Brad Koldehoff** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (16)

*The Power Line Site: A Small Patrick Phase Settlement in the Fish Lake Locality*

Investigated in 2007 for proposed highway work, the Power Line site (11MO598) is situated in the Mississippi River floodplain on Fish Lake in Monroe County, Illinois. The identified Late Woodland component represents a small Patrick phase settlement with three keyhole-shaped structures and 18 pit features. The location of the site on the east bank of Fish Lake, only 300 m north of the extensive Patrick phase settlement at the Fish Lake site, supports previous assessments that smaller Patrick phase settlements typically cluster around larger, focal settlements. The presence of a rebuilt keyhole structure and another with burned timbers and thatch provides new information on construction and use of this structure type. This paper presents the results of the Power Line site investigations and examines the notion of a Patrick phase Fish Lake “folkality.”

**Bundy, Paul** (see Herndon, Richard)

**Butler, Amanda** (see Beck, Brenda E.)

**Butler, Amanda, Brenda E. Beck, and Madeleine Evans** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (16)

*Patrick Phase Lithic Resource Procurement and Tool Production Technology at the Fish Lake Site*

Late Woodland Patrick phase lithic material procurement practices in and around the American Bottom were remarkably consistent. Aside from a ubiquitous Patrick pattern of nonlocal Crescent Hills Burlington chert use, the presence of nonlocal material in the typical Patrick assemblage is extremely limited. This paper explores the relatively abundant lithic environment in which the Fish Lake site inhabitants operated and the patterns according to which they made use of available resources.

**Butler, Susan E.** (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.) (1)

*Excavation and Curation of CRM Collections: The Transition from the Field to the Laboratory to the Curation Facility*

Moving collections from the field to the laboratory to the curation facility in the most effective and efficient manner, as viewed from CRM archaeology.

**Cerna, Scarlett** (University of Northern Iowa) (19)

*Into the Fire Pit: A Possible Fire Feature from Hartman Reserve*

This study analyzes the nature and contents of a fire feature unearthed at site 13BH164 uncovered by the 2009 UNI Archaeological Field School at Hartman Reserve. The fire feature was found in the southern end of the excavation block and several artifacts were found in association with it. This poster documents the feature. In addition, the data collected from it, is examined and interpreted as part of an effort to reconstruct activities carried out at a Woodland campsite along the Cedar River.

**Chadderdon, Thomas J.** (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.) (12)

*A Long, Thin Line: One Hundred Miles of Eastern Indiana Archaeology*

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations in Indiana from the border of Hendricks and Morgan counties, eastward through Johnson, Shelby, Decatur, and Franklin counties to the Indiana/Ohio border. A total of 583 archaeological sites were identified during Phase I investigations. Forty-three of those sites were subject to Phase II investigations and nine sites were recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This paper summarizes the results of Phase I and Phase II investigations, and presents preliminary results of Phase III data recovery excavations at the historic coal mining town of Nyesville in Parke County and Site 13FR377, a prehistoric Woodland period site in the Whitewater River Valley in Franklin County.

**Charlton, Thomas H.** (see Reynolds, Cerisa R.)

**Cheruvellil, Jubin J.** (Michigan State University) (11)

*Behavioral Contexts: Hunter-gatherer Subsistence Landscapes in the Saginaw Bay Watershed, Michigan*

Resource landscapes are critical for the understanding of subsistence behaviors. Past research in the Saginaw Basin suggests a long term adaptive wetland subsistence focus. This research explores this focus by the creation of resource landscapes and coupled archaeological site distributions. I synthesize and transform historical and environmental data by the use of proxies including land cover, wetland cover, pollen, temperature and precipitation. HG foraging behaviors are observed to be directly linked to their resource landscapes and the spatial-temporal structure of resources. A regional GIS based landscape transformation, archaeological site distribution model and model fitting exercise is undertaken. The resulting spatio-temporal resource landscape and archaeological site distributions vary extensively due to the changing wetland distributions and related fauna and flora present.

**Church, Flora** (see DelCastello, Brian G.)

**Collins, Angela R., Eric Menzel, and Melody Pope** (University of Iowa Office of State Archaeologist) (12)

*A Sliver of Northeastern Missouri Archaeology and Site 23PI294*

The University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) conducted initial archaeological surveys (Phase I) and site testing excavations (Phase II) in northeastern Missouri from Audrain County to the Mississippi River. Across this 43-mile stretch, 90 sites were identified, 43 of which underwent Phase II site testing. From these investigations, 9 sites were recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The OSA conducted the data recovery excavation (Phase III) for Site 23PI294, which exhibited several prehistoric components from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. This presentation will briefly summarize the Phase I and II results from northeastern Missouri as well as the archaeological discoveries from the Phase III at Site 23PI294.

**Collins, Elizabeth** (see Gaff, Donald)

**Collins, James M.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (13)  
*Skull and Headstones: Forensic Investigation of an Archaeological Hoax*

The CRM archaeologist often walks a line between the interests of multiple constituencies. Sometimes there is conflict between the interests of those groups or individuals. This paper details the case of an individual who, angry with the location of a proposed new road alignment, crossed several ethical boundaries. Among the consequences of his action was outrage among the Iowa Native American community and a thorny problem for the Iowa Department of Transportation. The archaeologist, channeling Jim Rockford while unraveling this modern day mystery, was left to wonder “How do they all find me?”

**Collison, Patrick J.** (University of South Dakota) (6)  
*True Grit and False Teeth: Dental Artifacts from Early Twentieth-century Deadwood, South Dakota*

Excavations were conducted in Deadwood’s historic Chinatown district by the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center between 2001 and 2005. A unique assemblage of dental artifacts, probably discarded in the mid-1930s, was found at a dump site within a burned structure that had previously been used as a temple and civic building by ethnic Chinese residents. The archaeological evidence provided by more than 600 artifacts, in conjunction with minimal written records from the period, indicate that this cache represents the contents of an early twentieth-century dentist’s office, specifically a “mechanical dentist” or Prosthodontist who practiced in Deadwood from 1898 to 1934. The numerous prosthetic teeth, dentures, dental instruments, equipment, and related office paraphernalia give us insight into the dental care provided at the turn of the last century, as well as an indication of the surprisingly high quality of that care. The presentation explains the history of the site and a brief review of the technical and aesthetic accomplishments of American dentistry in the nineteenth and early twentieth-century. Innovative advances in the manufacture of prosthetic teeth and the equipment used to provide modern dental care, even in frontier environments, are discussed. The main focus, however, is on the dentist’s work product itself. This includes 158 individual porcelain teeth, each so precisely molded that it can be identified as to the specific anatomic structure it was intended to replace. Skillful and hygienic methods of securing these prosthetic teeth can also be appreciated. Finally, the variety of sizes, colors, and shapes of the porcelain teeth is shown to be an indicator of the attention to detail and aesthetic sensitivity with which this pioneer dentist cared for his patients.

**Conner, Michael D.** (see O’Gorman, Jodie A.)

**Conner, Michael** (Dickson Mounds Museum) (5)  
*Preliminary Perspectives on Spoon River Mississippian from the Myer-Dickson Portion of the Dickson Mounds Site, Fulton County, Illinois*

The Myer-Dickson site, a habitation area within the Dickson Mounds complex, has undergone sporadic but extensive excavation since the 1960s. Eighteen structures and over 400 pit features have been excavated. Many pit features are Late Woodland; others and all the structures are Mississippian. The structures include several domestic houses and one of the largest Mississippian buildings in Illinois (26 m by 15 m) that

fronts a plaza. Ongoing analyses indicate changes in site use within the Mississippian period as well as a changing relationship with the mortuary area of Dickson Mounds.

**Conzelman, Elizabeth O.** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville) (5)  
*Analysis of Status Based on Faunal Remains from the 2008 East Palisade Excavations at Cahokia*

Southern Illinois University Field School excavation, which began in 2007 and concluded in 2008, not only provided important archaeological information about palisade construction, but also allowed further analysis of the faunal remains from this area and of their possible socio-cultural meaning. Previous zooarchaeological research suggests that the faunal assemblage from the SIUE field school's excavations may be able to shed light on food provisioning and feasting done at Cahokia. Using primary and secondary zooarchaeological data, the faunal collection has been analyzed and results are reported here. By use of multiple lines of zooarchaeological evidence, I will attempt to determine whether the faunal remains are the residue of elite or non-elite consumption.

**Cook, Della** (see Ausel, Erica L.)

**Cordell, John L., and Stephen C. Lensink** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (1)  
*A Reserve to Provide a Continuous Revenue Stream to House, Maintain, and Utilize the State Archaeological Repository for Iowa*

In 2006 the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist created a quasi-endowment fund for the long-term care of its archaeological collections and associated documentation. This discussion will focus on how the fund was created, how it is managed, and its current to possible future distributions.

**Cullen, Kevin M.** (Discovery World) (18)  
*Innovative Public Archaeological Programming using Technologies of Exploration to Access, Document and Preserve Local History*

In an age of increasing technological gadgetry, the acquisition of data and production of knowledge is likewise accelerating. The discipline of archaeology is no exception in adopting new technologies for more efficient site documentation and excavation. Through the use of these technologies in conjunction with onsite professionals, more than ever the general public are afforded the opportunity to experience archaeological methodology and see cutting edge research in action. In this paper two archaeology programs offered through Discovery World, (a center for science and technology in Milwaukee, Wisconsin), will be highlighted as innovative examples of public engagement of our collective cultural resources. These programs include the use of remotely operated vehicles and sector scanning sonar on a Lake Michigan shipwreck, as well as ground penetrating radar and magnetometry, in mapping historic house foundations within an urban park in downtown Milwaukee.

**DelCastello, Brian** (see Herndon, Richard)

**DelCastello, Brian G., Andrew Bradbury, Renee Bonzani, Flora Church, Linda Scott-Cummings, and Sarah Sherwood** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) (12)  
*Data Recovery Excavations of 11MG423: A Middle Archaic Upland Site in Morgan County, Illinois*

Site 11MG423 is situated on an alluvial/colluvial fan at the mouth of a small upland intermittent tributary of Apple Creek in Morgan County, Illinois. This paper summarizes the results of block excavation of the buried Middle Archaic occupation (ca. 5000 B.P.). Excavation revealed the presence of five hearths and associated activity areas. Detailed analyses were conducted including soil micromorphology, lithic refitting and use wear, along with phytolith and organic residue identification. Lithic technology focused on expedient tools and bipolar reduction of locally obtained glacial till chert. Subsistence was based on general foraging and on site consumption of food stuffs. The site appears to represent a short-term residential site.

**Dolan, Brennan J.** (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.) (12)  
*At the Point of Processing: A Review of Middle and Late Archaic Land Use of an Upland Summit from Eastern Indiana*

This paper reviews data and land use history collected from Site 12Fr323, a multicomponent site identified by the Rockies Express East (REX-East) pipeline project in Franklin County Indiana. The site stretches more than 1,000 m along a ridge top near the confluence of two small streams. Phase I survey data indicated that the site consisted of six artifact loci within a large (ca. 7 ha), thin, scatter of lithic flaking debris. Phase II evaluation recovered temporally diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates which suggested that the site contained components dating to the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods as well as the Late Woodland period. During Phase II work it became clear that the site had been extensively collected by the land owning family for decades. Regular information sharing by the landowner helped develop a much clearer understanding of prehistoric occupation at the site, which could not have been obtained based solely on the archaeological data. This paper offers comments on the use of uplands by Archaic people for resource collecting and researcher/landowner relationships.

**Donohue, Kourtney** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (13)  
*Dubuque Third Street Cemetery: The Subadult Population*

The demographic profile of Dubuque's Third Street Cemetery population indicates a disproportionately high number of subadult individuals. The osteological analysis reveals common dental and skeletal pathological conditions among the subadults. Cribra orbitalia, porotic hyperostosis, endocranial lesions, and enamel hypoplastic defects, along with trauma and other pathologies, are examined in light of the historic context and known epidemic events. The results are compared to Dubuque's historic records from the mid-nineteenth century.

**Duerksen, Ken** (URS Corporation) (12)

*The Roles of Taphonomy and Operational Analyses in the Interpretation of Prehistoric Deposits of Lithic Reduction Debris: Data from Multicomponent Site 33Pe807, Perry County, Ohio*

Site 33Pe807 is a large Early Archaic–Fort Ancient site situated on the banks of Somerset Creek in Perry County, Ohio. Although surface contours exhibit only low, gradual relief, excavations revealed that the site straddles two distinct landforms: a floodplain consisting of a series of alluvial layers dating to the historic period, and an older Holocene terrace containing a number of in situ knapping scatters located at various elevations within a laterally extensive and internally homogenous Bw1 soil horizon. Fine-grained excavation standards including point proveniencing, as well as .25-m<sup>2</sup> excavation units and 5-cm arbitrary levels within intact natural stratigraphy, facilitated identification of artifact distribution patterning. The distribution data, and insights into site taphonomy gained from the geomorphological investigations, are considered with: 1) multivariate technological analyses of debitage, cores, and tools; 2) refitting of artifact fragments and sequential pieces of debitage; and 3) experimental replication of lithic tools, debitage, and knapping scatters. These analytical techniques, when combined with an examination of deposits reflecting isolated behavioral events, provide useful strategies for the interpretation of prehistoric debitage assemblages and their archeological contexts.

**Dunham, Sean B.** (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) (4)

*Northern Lakes: A View from Michigan's Upper Peninsula*

The North Lakes Project provided the framework that serves as the basis for our current understanding of prehistory in the north woods, especially in reference to the relationship between people and the environment over time. My research looks at this relationship during the Late Woodland period in Michigan's Upper Peninsula (UP). There is a shift in site locations that may reflect greater use of interior resources in the Late Woodland than in preceding periods. This paper explores ongoing research concerning Late Woodland and Oneota use of interior setting sites in the UP.

**Durst, Patrick R.** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (6)

*Archaeological Investigations at the DeBaun Site (11MS2258): An Early Nineteenth-century Homestead in Northern Madison County, Illinois*

During this past summer, researchers from the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program conducted investigations at the DeBaun site (11MS2258) located in northern Madison County, Illinois. Mitigation was completed as part of the FAP-310 project prior to the proposed construction of Illinois Route 67 Expressway. This work resulted in the identification and documentation of numerous historic period features, many of which contain ca. 1825–1840 material culture. Additionally, this site possessed three extant structures with early nineteenth-century ties and a repurposed mid-nineteenth-century barn. This paper will provide preliminary interpretations of the features and material culture while briefly touching on the recordation of the historic structures.

**Edwards, Richard W. IV, and Marcus Schulenburg** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (7)

*GIS Catchment Analysis of Three Red Ochre Burial Sites in Southeastern Wisconsin*

This poster will examine three sites in Southeastern Wisconsin which are classified as part of the Red Ochre/Glacial Kame cultural complex. By utilizing a catchment analysis this poster will attempt to determine the environmental consistency of three sites (Convent Knoll, Jaco, and Theel) attributed to this culture. Through examination of various attributes, such as surrounding environmental zones, distance to water, topography, and soil types, in comparison with internal factors, i.e., time period and site function, this poster should determine what degree of homogeneity exists among the sites.

**Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn C.** (see Bruhy, Mark E.)

**Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn C.** (see Hambacher, Michael J.)

**Emerson, Thomas E.** (see Fishel, Richard)

**Evans, Madeleine** (see Beck, Brenda E.)

**Evans, Madeleine** (see Butler, Amanda)

**Fishel, Richard, Sarah U. Wisseman, Randall E. Hughes, and Thomas E.**

**Emerson** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (14)

*PIMA Analysis of Red Pipestone Artifacts from Oneota Villages in the Little Sioux Valley of Northwest Iowa*

The exchange of some Oneota red pipestone artifacts commonly identified as manufactured from catlinite from southwest Minnesota likely created fictive kinship alliances between unrelated groups from ca. A.D. 1450 into the early 1700s. Researchers have determined, however, that red pipestone raw material occurs across a wide area within the United States and Canada. Determining the provenance of this red pipestone raw material is thus critical to understanding Oneota trade and alliance building. Using Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer (PIMA) technology to identify the raw material sources of 84 red pipestone artifacts from seven Oneota villages in the Little Sioux Valley of northwest Iowa, we demonstrate that while the local inhabitants had access to the catlinite quarries, they also used a range of red pipestones from other sources. The possible implications of these multiple source areas are also discussed.

**Formica, Tracy** (see Haag, Crista M.)

**Fortier, Andrew C.** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (16)

*Overview of ITARP's Recent Archaeological Investigations in the Fish Lake Locality in the American Bottom*

In 2007 ITARP personnel embarked on extensive excavations in the Fish Lake Locality of the American Bottom. A proposed FAI-255 interchange was to impact six sites, including the previously reported Fish Lake site, a large Patrick phase village. Other sites include Deer, Power Line, King Landing, Lamear, and Larson, the latter three of which failed to produce subsurface features. This symposium will focus on only the Patrick phase components at Fish Lake and Power Line. Machine excavation of over

35,000 m<sup>2</sup>. at Fish Lake produced over 600 features, 558 of which date to the Patrick phase. Power Line yielded three Patrick phase keyhole structures and 20 pits.

**Fortier, Andrew C.** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (16)  
*Late Woodland Community Configurations and Household Space at the Fish Lake Site*

The largest component at the Fish Lake site is a Patrick phase Late Woodland village located on a high terrace overlooking an old Mississippi River channel known as the Fish Lake Meander. The Patrick component consists of three major occupations organized in three distinct community configurations. Just over 40 structures and over 650 pits comprise these configurations. Concepts of space include the occurrence of “household yards” and “community yards”. Household yards represent definable open areas surrounding each structure. Community yards represent house clusters ringed by pits, a pattern that resembles an inverted courtyard with open spaces between the houses and pits.

**Gaff, Donald, Elizabeth Collins, and Joseph Gambrell** (University of Northern Iowa) (19)

*The 2009 Archaeological Field School at Hartman Reserve*

As part of the Hartman Archaeology Research Project, students from the University of Northern Iowa participated in an archaeological field school. This field school witnessed continued excavation at 13BH164, a small Woodland camp site, as well as shovel testing in other portions of the reserve. This poster provides an overview of the field work from 2009 with an emphasis on the excavation. It also presents a discussion of how data gathered from the excavation this year fit with previous work at the site.

**Galloy, Joseph M.** (see Kruchten, Jeffery D.)

**Galloy, Joseph M., and Jeffery D. Kruchten** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (5)

*Not Gone, but Forgotten: Resurrecting the East St. Louis Site*

The East St. Louis site was the second largest city in the Mississippian world. While removal of its mounds during the nineteenth century led many to believe that the entire site had been destroyed, scattered investigations since 1987 have shown that intact areas do remain. Today, the planned construction of a Mississippi River bridge and interstate connector through East St. Louis is spurring the most extensive investigations of a Mississippian mound center since those at Cahokia in the 1960s. This paper summarizes ITARP’s decade-long investigations performed in preparation for this project at East St. Louis and at nearby prehistoric settlements.

**Gambrell, Joseph** (see Gaff, Donald)

**Garniewicz, Rex** (see Pope, Melody)

**Geraci, Peter J.** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (10)

*A New look at an Old Collection: A Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Debitage from the Bluff Crest of Starved Rock*

A common problem in archaeology is the constant shortage of time, money, and personnel necessary to process the extraordinary amount of artifacts that often accompanies the excavation of heavily occupied prehistoric sites such as Cahokia and Koster. In some cases, artifacts sit in storage for decades awaiting analysis. This is the case for material excavated during the 1974 UIC field school on the bluff crest of Starved Rock, 11LS12. In 2006, a project to begin the analysis of lithic debitage from the 1974 excavations at the site was undertaken. Debitage analysis was conducted in an attempt to explore patterns of technological organization and raw material use over time. This project was able to answer questions about technological organization and raw material use by using a combination of analysis strategies such as mass analysis (Ahler 1989), attribute analysis (Andrefsky Jr. 2005), and raw material identification (Ferguson 1995).

**Gerke, Tammie L.** (see Baumann, Timothy E.)

**Goldstein, Lynne, and Terry P. Brock** (Michigan State University) (18)

*“An Enlightened Liberal Education”: The Creation of the Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program*

Michigan State University is home to the beginnings of the land grant university, and following in this tradition, the Department of Anthropology has created the MSU Campus Archaeology Program. This unique archaeology program is funded by the university to examine and explore areas of campus prior to any university-related construction or improvements. This is the case, whether or not the work falls under state or federal-106-type laws. In addition to outlining the university's rationale for support of the program, we will examine how the Campus Archaeology Program has used the principles of the Land Grant model to educate students, integrate with other departments, and use social media to engage the general public.

**Green, William** (see Pfannkuche, Sara L.)

**Green, William, Sara L. Pfannkuche, and Nicolette B. Meister** (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) (4)

*Introduction to “New Light on the Northern Lakes: Revisiting the Archaeology of Northern Wisconsin”*

From 1965 through 1968, the North Lakes Project ushered in the modern era of systematic archaeological research in northern Wisconsin. The Paleoindian through Historic phase sequence defined by Robert Salzer continues to serve as the region's standard culture-historical and human-ecological framework. Every archaeologist working “up north” knows of and cites the now-classic literature that reported and synthesized the North Lakes Project's results (Salzer 1969, 1974). Yet few archaeologists realize that the 1967 and 1968 field seasons were not included in those reports. Collections from all 88 investigated sites and associated documentation (over 13 linear shelf-feet) from the entire project are housed at Beloit College. These collections have been re-housed over the past three years, providing an opportunity for a complete review and evaluation of project materials. Significant new data and interpretations emerge from

this work. This session (1) spotlights the recent curatorial efforts and collections-based research results, (2) updates the archaeology of northern Wisconsin in light of the collections work and fieldwork that has been conducted in the region over the past 40 years, and (3) assesses current resource management issues in the region.

**Green, William, and Sara L. Pfannkuche** (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) (4)

*You Mean There Are More?: Collections from Lesser-known but Significant Sites from the Northern Lakes Project*

Robert Salzer's 1969 dissertation on the Northern Lakes discussed 12 sites in detail, but 76 additional sites were surveyed during the first two years of the Northern Lakes Project (1965–1966). Recently inventoried and rehoused collections from these sites contain 7,787 artifacts, and 43 of the sites produced potentially diagnostic material. These sites helped form Salzer's cultural chronology of the Northern Lakes region. An example of such a site is Mohawk Point (47-ON-28) where over 2000 artifacts were collected including Late Paleoindian, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland projectile points and portions of at least 35 ceramic vessels. These sites provide important information on settlement patterns, economic systems, and technology, and the survey data form a baseline for resource management and preservation efforts.

**Gutiérrez, Juan C.** (see Sutter, Richard C.)

**Haag, Crista M., Christopher Bergman, and Tracy Formica** (URS Corporation) (12)

*Site 33Pe838: A Tale of Two Analytical Methodologies*

Site 33Pe838 is a multicomponent prehistoric site dating from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland/ Late Prehistoric periods. Due to project time constraints, Phase I survey was directly followed by Phase III mitigation, which resulted in the recovery of a large lithic assemblage from the surface and/or plowzone. Subsequent analysis of these materials indicated that the Phase III investigation did not contribute any additional or significant information that was not already contained within the materials collected during the Phase I survey. Because of a change in the research team prior to the Phase III fieldwork, the Phase I lithic assemblage was re-analyzed using attribute analysis to gain an understanding of the site's archaeological components. Analysis of the Phase III lithic assemblage, utilized the methodology proposed in the Research Design, which focused on mass analysis. Although there were some minor differences reported between the two collections, and a greater resolution in technological description by the attribute analysis, the analytical approaches provided a good degree of comparability and, effectively, validate one another. Since there is a clear parity in the results, this paper further examines some of the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods as a guide for assessing future Research Designs for Phase III Data Recovery in compliance with Section 106.

**Halsey, John R.** (Office of the State Archaeologist, Michigan) (18)

*The Michigan Relics: America's Longest-running Archaeological Fraud*

From 1890 to 1920, a small group of individuals unearthed thousands of clay caskets, slate tablets, copper knives and a myriad of other objects of unknown use from mounds in central and southeastern Michigan. As Michigan Relics, as they were traditionally

known, continue to be reported from private and public collections, this paper serves as an introduction-reminder-update on America's longest-running archaeological fraud.

**Hambacher, Michael J.** (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.),  
**Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy** (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.),  
**Terrance J. Martin** (Illinois State Museum—Research and Collection Center),  
**Michael F. Kolb, and G. William Monaghan** (Glenn A. Black Archaeology  
Laboratory, Indiana University) (12)

*Deer, Nuts, and Floodplain Sand Ridges: Data Recovery Excavations at 11ST540, a  
Multicomponent Archaic Site in the Lower Illinois River Valley*

As part of the REX-East Pipeline Project, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. conducted large-scale data recovery excavations at 11ST540, Scott County, Illinois. Situated on the Illinois River floodplain, excavation of over 800 m<sup>2</sup> identified a nearly 1 m thick deposit of cultural materials, nearly 100 features, and a large artifact assemblage including floral and faunal remains. Diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates indicate primarily late Helton phase and Titterington phase occupations. Minor late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Terminal Archaic, and Middle Woodland components are also represented. This paper outlines the preliminary results of this important excavation.

**Hardy, Bruce** (see Murphy, Kimmarie)

**Harken, Sarah** (University of Northern Iowa) (19)

*Berry Patch and North Unit Prairie Shovel Test Results at Hartman Reserve*

During the 2009 UNI Archaeological Field School at Hartman Reserve two different shovel test surveys were conducted. The first survey was performed in a berry patch on the uplands at the south of the reserve, and the second was carried out in the prairie area on the broad flood plain that comprises the north part of the reserve. This poster presents the small number of artifacts discovered during both surveys in the context of the history of the Cedar River Valley and the ongoing investigations at Hartman Reserve.

**Hartley, Tom** (Winnebago County Forest Preserve District) (8)

*Historic Macktown Landscape Restoration: Creating a Sense of Place*

Historic Macktown lies within the 280-acre Winnebago County Macktown Forest Preserve. The Forest Preserve District has long been responsible for maintaining the Stephen Mack House and Whitman Trading Post, the two nineteenth-century structures still standing. However, beginning in the 1980s, interest from local historians in recreating an entire the historic village, spurred the Forest Preserve District to shift its thinking in how to display and manage the properties. The goal changed from viewing and preserving the two remaining Historic structures as objects in a modern landscape to creating a “sense of place” that could help the visitor imagine how the historic village looked in the 1850s.

**Hauff, Phoebe** (see Hollinger, Eric)

**Hedman, Kristin** (see Jackson, Douglas K.)

**Hedman, Kristin** (see Kuehn, Steven R.)

**Herndon, Richard, Paul Bundy, and Brian DelCastello** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) (12)

*A Late Woodland Occupation in the Uplands, Pike County, Illinois*

Located on a narrow upland ridge just east of Dry Fork Creek, Site 11PK1718 consisted of a Late Woodland occupation situated about 2 miles northeast of the Sny Bottom bluff line. The site, which was about 2 acres in area within the APE, revealed 125 cultural features dating mostly to the latter half of the Late Woodland. The assemblage included a large number of Klunk/Koster hafted bifaces and small to medium-sized cordmarked jars with thin walls. A few bowls, small clay discoidals, clay animal effigies, and clay pipes were also recovered. This paper presents an overview of the excavations and analysis.

**Herrmann, Edward W.** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology) (11)

*Paleoindian and Archaic Period Investigations at Bradford Woods, Morgan County, Indiana*

This poster presents the preliminary results of an archaeological survey conducted by the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology during the summers of 2008 and 2009 at the Bradford Woods location in Morgan County, Indiana. A large Late Archaic component is located on the Robb Hill section of the Indiana University property and Early Archaic projectile points and Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered elsewhere on the property. Forty-four artifact clusters have been identified throughout the 2700 acres, many of which appear to represent habitation sites, hunting camps or foraging locales.

**Hickson, Robert N.** (see Nolan, David J.)

**Hill, Mark A.** (Ball State University) (4)

*Burnt Rollways Phase Copper and Lithic Exchange: Did the Northern Lakes Region Participate in the Expanding Social Networks of the Late Archaic Great Lakes?*

Lithic sourcing and compositional analysis of copper are used to explore interaction between the Late Archaic occupants of the Northern Lakes region and their contemporaries in eastern and east-central Wisconsin. Lithics and copper from Burnt Rollways phase sites in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula are compared with the Middle Archaic Reigh and Late Archaic Riverside sites. Visual identification of lithic sources and LA-ICPMS analysis of copper demonstrates differential acquisition of resources between Burnt Rollways and their contemporaries, and suggests barriers to social interaction between the Northern Lakes and societies in the Lake Winnebago and western Lake Michigan regions.

**Hirst, K. Kris** (About.com) (18)

*Public Archaeology as a Subversive Activity*

After 12 years of selling archaeology to the public on Archaeology @ About.com, and making plenty of mistakes in the meantime, I think I've finally recognized my deepest,

darkest, most subversive goal: to get nonacademics thinking about science on a regular basis. This paper will discuss the good, the bad, and the really-not-so-ugly-after-all moments of dealing with the (nonscientific) public.

**Hollinger, R. Eric** (Smithsonian Institution), **Phoebe Hauff** (Spectral International, Inc.), and **Georgette Kidwell** (Spectral International, Inc.) (11)  
*Visible Infrared Sourcing of Red Pipestone Artifacts in Smithsonian Collections*

Reflectance spectroscopy has become a useful tool for sourcing archaeological mineral artifacts. This technology, in the form of a Terraspec™ Spectral Analyzer, applied to the Smithsonian's archaeological and ethnological collections shows a wide range of red pipestone sources were used at various times and in different regions. While catlinite, the red pipestone from southwestern Minnesota, dominates collections, the use of stone from other sources and the distribution of these pipestones adds to our understanding of the Native American exchange networks through which they flowed.

**Holtz-Leith, Wendy K.** (see Alexander, Miranda J.)

**Horgen, Sarah** (see Anderson, Mark L.)

**Horgen, Sarah** (see Horton, George)

**Horton, George** (Iowa Archeological Society) and **Sarah Horgen** (University of Iowa Museum of Natural History) (17)

*Mythology Written in Stone: Connecting Traditional Meskwaki Beliefs to Woodland Period Cosmos Using the Adena Tablets*

Using the Adena Tablets and Fox Nation stories collected by Dr. William Jones and Folklorist Mary L. Owens in the late nineteenth century, overlapping mythologies extending from the Dorset Arctic region through the midcontinent of North America may be illustrated by taking a new look at these intriguing images carved in stone. The seemingly simple print blocks may have expressed intertribal stories on hide panels, and may show how peace and distant trade was ushered into the Hopewellian period with imagery of extinct sloths, the Earthmother, and the Great Hare among others.

**Hughes, Randall E.** (see Fishel, Richard L.)

**Hunt, Samantha J.** (University of Northern Iowa) (19)

*Preliminary Analysis of Ceramics found at 13BH164 in Hartman Reserve*

During the 2008 and 2009 field schools at Hartman Reserve Nature Center many ceramic fragments were found throughout site 13BH164. The ceramics range in size from very small pieces to larger sized sherds and vary in preservation. The evidence uncovered at this site can be utilized to speculate about the occupation and help in understanding how Native peoples used the site. The poster illustrates the different ceramic types that have been recovered and examines how they were utilized and influenced the way of life for the prehistoric people living in the area.

**Jackson, Douglas K., and Kristin Hedman** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (3)

*Upper Mississippian Mortuary Practices at the Hoxie Farm Site, Cook County, Illinois*

Hoxie Farm is an intensively occupied Upper Mississippian site situated near the southern end of Lake Michigan. ITARP investigations at this site for an IDOT interstate expansion project earlier this decade encountered extensive evidence for late Fisher and Huber phase occupation including burial features and human remains in nonburial contexts. In this paper we will present summary information on the mortuary practices evident in our dataset, as well as data from previous site excavations by others, focusing on burial feature characteristics, cultural component association, stable isotope analyses, and the interred population.

**Jakaitis, Edward J., III** (see Millhouse, Philip G.)

**Jeske, Robert, and John D. Richards** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (4)  
*New Dates from the North Lakes*

The Woodland chronology of central and northern Wisconsin is largely based on cross dating of ceramics with neighboring regions in the Midwest. More than 120 radiocarbon dates were obtained from residues on ceramic vessels found at Wisconsin archaeological sites as part of a UWM Research Grant Initiative project. Many dates are from well-known sites previously undated by chronometric methods, including Squirrel Dam, Robinson, and Riverside. This paper reports chronometric dates on vessels that are typologically Early, Middle and Late Woodland, providing a preliminary chronology based on Wisconsin sites, rather than cross dating from other regions.

**Jones, Douglas W.** (State Historical Society of Iowa, State Historic Preservation Office, Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs) (13)

*Archaeological Investigations at the North Liberty Cemetery (13CD158), Cedar County, Iowa*

A considerable number of people that lived in and around Springdale, Iowa, during the 1840s and 1850s were actively involved with assisting fugitive slaves, or freedom seekers, along their way to freedom in the northern United States and Canada. According to the oral tradition of the community and several historical references, seventeen freedom seekers who died at Springdale are buried in unmarked graves in the northwest corner of the North Liberty Cemetery near Springdale. Geophysical investigations were conducted at the cemetery in 2008 to evaluate whether this story could be verified. The investigations were conducted by the State Historical Society of Iowa, the Cedar County Historical Society, and the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, as part of the Iowa Freedom Trail Grant Project. Geophysical investigations consisting of a ground penetrating radar survey, two magnetic gradient surveys, and a resistance survey were conducted throughout the western end of the cemetery to detect potential archeological features beneath the surface that may represent grave shaft locations. The results of the investigation indicate that potential grave shafts are present in the northwest corner of the property. Further archaeological and historical research is needed to further explore this story. This study does illustrate how archaeological investigations can assist with evaluating and documenting potential Underground Railroad activities.

**Joyce, Dan** (see Sasso, Robert F.)

**Kaercher, Kyra** (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse) (15)

*Oneota Mini Pots*

Mini pots are often found on Oneota sites, yet they are rarely discussed as a distinct vessel type. A collection of eight highly fractured mini pots from a surface collection donated to the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center will allow a more in-depth study of the pot manufacture and morphology. There was no surface decoration, but based on the shell temper, the pots are part of the Oneota tradition. Analyzing these pots and comparing them to others reported in the literature will provide data about their role in Oneota culture.

**Kaestle, Frederika A.** (see McCormick, Charla)

**Katz, Steven A.** (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) (8)

*Finding the Four Corners at Macktown: The Henry Bates House*

From 2005 to 2008 the focus of research at Macktown was the Henry Bates house and shoemaker's shop. The Bates house was built in 1845 and abandoned or moved in the early 1850s. Excavations by field school students and volunteers, including Bates descendants, confirmed the location of the house posited by previous archaeological projects, local and family histories, and a recreated town plat. Partial walls, all four corners of a meter deep, stone-lined cellar and a possible cistern have been uncovered, but the whereabouts of the shop is still unknown. Excavations yielded nearly five thousand nineteenth-century historic artifacts and a significant amount of Late Woodland artifacts as well.

**Kelly, John E.** (see Brown, James A.)

**Kendall, Bryan** (see Reynolds, Cerisa R.)

**Kendall, Bryan** (University of Iowa) (6)

*From Ceramic Innovations to the New Deal: The Archaeology of Lost Canyon Wildlife Management Area, Iowa*

Ongoing archaeological survey has identified an abundance of sites within Lost Canyon Wildlife Management Area and adjacent Whitewater Canyon Wildlife Management Area in northeastern Iowa. The material record indicates a range of use of the locality from the Archaic to Historic times. Particularly noteworthy are the number of cave and rockshelter deposits, which have been minimally impacted by modern human activities, and a masonry dam constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935. The results and outcomes of the project highlight the benefits derived from the collaboration and support of local, state, and federal entities in pursuit of research, conservation, and community outreach.

**Kidwell, Georgette** (see Hollinger, Eric)

**Kimsey, Chris B.** (University of Iowa) (13)

*A Preliminary Analysis of Personal Items Found at the Old Third Street Cemetery*

The Old Third Street Cemetery located in Dubuque, Iowa is one of oldest Euroamerican cemeteries in Iowa. It was the official consecrated cemetery for large parts of

Dubuque's catholic community from the late 1830s until the early 1870s. A preliminary analysis of the personal items found with the interred helps elucidate the social and economic dynamics of mid-eighteenth-century Dubuque. Clothing items are the most ubiquitous class of artifacts, but specifically Catholic items such as rosaries and medallions are present as well. Both these types of artifacts vary across age, sex, and socioeconomic lines.

**Kolb, Michael F.** (see Hambacher, Michael J.)

**Koldehoff, Brad** (see Bukowski, Julie A.)

**Krook, Susan** (see Whitney, Dawn T.)

**Kruchten, Jeffery D.** (see Galloy, Joseph M.)

**Kruchten, Jeffery D., and Joseph M. Galloy** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (5)

*Uncovering East St. Louis's Residential Zone: Explorations in the St. Louis National Stockyards*

While previous investigations at East St. Louis have documented remnants of the prehistoric city's grandeur—mounds, post pits, public buildings, a plaza, and an elite storage hut compound—ITARP's ongoing excavations for a new interstate are yielding novel data about the city's residential neighborhoods. A large, previously unrecognized Lohmann-phase occupation reveals that East St. Louis and early Cahokia developed simultaneously, although the rarity of late Mississippian deposits suggest that East St. Louis collapsed earlier than its neighbor. Other highlights of these investigations include the discovery of a female stone figurine and rare evidence for interaction with Plains groups.

**Kuehn, Steven R.** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (16)  
*Patrick Phase Faunal Exploitation in the American Bottom: A Closer Look at Late Woodland Subsistence*

The recent recovery of additional faunal material from the Fish Lake site represents an opportunity to examine Patrick phase faunal exploitation in greater detail. Fish and deer were of particular importance at all later Late Woodland sites, but variation is evident in the use of other taxa and in the specific types of fish procured, reflecting local resource availability and other factors. Comparing data from Fish Lake, Range, Bluff Road, and other Late Woodland sites demonstrates that further study can refine our interpretation of Patrick phase faunal exploitation, and facilitate comparison with other Late Woodland dietary adaptations in the region.

**Kuehn, Steven R., and Kristin M. Hedman** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (10)

*Archaic Diet in Central Illinois: An Examination of Faunal Remains and Isotopic Data from the Tree Row Site*

Current study of the Tree Row faunal and human remains provides important data on Late Archaic diet in central Illinois. Over 10,000 animal remains were recovered from feature and midden context, presenting an uncommon opportunity to examine mid-Holocene faunal exploitation. Deer were of major importance, with an array of other large and small mammals, fish, waterfowl, turtles, and shellfish consumed. Isotope

data from the human burials reflect a diet in which deer, fish, and nuts were consumed, consistent with bone collagen results from other Archaic sites in the Midwest. The information obtained adds to our knowledge of Archaic dietary patterns.

**Kurtz, William** (see Stiles, Cynthia M.)

**Langseth, Jared A.** (Minnesota State University Mankato) (17)  
*The Woodland in the Prairie: An Analysis of Pottery Types found on the Langseth Site (21NO11)*

Much of the Woodland tradition in the Prairie Lake Region of Minnesota is poorly understood at best. Our knowledge of pottery styles during this period is primarily based on the data from three sites: 21MR2, 21LN2, and 13DK27. Based on these data two main phases of occupation have been identified: the Fox Lake phase (200 B.C.–A.D. 700) and the Lake Benton phase (A.D. 700–1200), with each phase having multiple associated pottery types. These types have been placed into a rough chronology, but they have only been loosely tied into the almost nonexistent <sup>14</sup>C chronology for the region. This problem stems from the fact that the source sites are represented by data partially collected from disturbed contexts. Resolving this problem requires that materials from intact contexts be excavated and compared to the existing chronology of pottery types. Site 21NO11 appears to contain intact contexts from which materials of both known Woodland phases are represented. The pottery from this site will be used for comparison with the established chronology to assess its accuracy and the site's intactness.

**Lehman, Amy** (see Sutter, Richard C.)

**Lensink, Stephen C.** (see Cordell, John L.)

**Lillie, Robin M.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (13)  
*"They Moved the Burials in 1870"—Salvage Excavations at Dubuque's Third Street Cemetery*

When the former location of Dubuque's nineteenth-century Catholic cemetery was sold to a private developer, the long-held belief that all the burials had been moved around 1870 vanished. Following the disturbance of numerous burials, the Office of the State Archaeologist Burials Program became involved in the location, excavation, analysis, and ultimate reburial of human remains found on the site. Nearly a year of field work conducted in 2007 and 2008 revealed over 500 burial features. This paper describes the salvage excavations, with a focus on the adult interments and related pathologies.

**Lindsay, James W.** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) (3)  
*Relocation of "Destroyed" Effigy Mounds by Ground-penetrating Radar*

In 1892 T. H. Lewis measured and mapped a group of two bear effigy and three conical mounds on a river terrace at the confluence of the Yellow and Mississippi rivers. By Ellison Orr's visit in 1926, the mounds had been plowed and were no longer visible. Terrace archaeological deposits were declared insignificant by a National Park Service archaeologist in 1949 in advance of the construction of the Effigy Mounds National Monument visitor center on the site. Subsequently, it has been believed that this mound group was destroyed either by plowing or by visitor center construction

activities. A 2008 ground-penetrating radar survey revealed evidence of intact mound features below the plowzone. The relocation of the bear effigy mound group is supported by evidence from a sketch map redrawn from Lewis' 1892 coordinates and 1936 aerial photos. The survey also revealed previously unknown mound-like features, hinting at an extensive, continuous history of mortuary practice at the site.

**Lovis, William A.** (Michigan State University) (17)

*Rethinking Early Maize Dates and Unexpected  $\delta^{13}C$  Assays: The Early Point Arcadia Site Date in Larger Regional Context*

In the late 1980s, an early AMS date was obtained on corn from the Point Arcadia site in northwest lower Michigan. The early date was associated with  $\delta^{13}C$  values in the range of C3 rather than C4 plants. On the basis of both early age and depleted  $\delta^{13}C$  values the date was rejected as being an accurate reflection of the age of the maize; a decision with which I wholeheartedly agreed at the time. Since then, the concerted use of AMS dating as well as the regular addition of microbotanical information from phytoliths and starches suggests the date may not be too early for maize. There are also several potential explanations for the depleted C3 values. And, Point Arcadia has Middle Woodland occupation. It is suggested that this early date needs to be reconsidered in light of this new information.

**Lurie, Rochelle** (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) (8)

*Macktown as a Persistent Place within a Larger Research Universe*

A good place to live is a good place to live. From 8,000 years ago to the present Macktown has been home to Native Americans, Métis and Euroamerican settlers, and tenant farmers; used by bird watchers, golfers and reenactors; and studied by history buffs and archaeologists. Macktown and many other prehistoric and historic sites near the confluence of the Rock and Peconica rivers are on land protected from urban development so that the potential for long-term archaeological research is excellent. The proximity of Rockton, a "successful" frontier village, provides a contrasting picture of nineteenth-century entrepreneurship and village growth. All of these factors make Macktown and its environs an educational treasure.

**Lynott, Mark** (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) **and James A. Brown** (Northwestern University) (3)

*A 2009 View of the Southeast Embankment Wall at Mound City, Ohio*

Excavations in the summer of 2009 re-exposed an intact segment of embankment wall recorded 1963 excavations. Although the Mound City embankment wall is much smaller than walls forming enclosures at nearby geometric earthworks, it is an important component of this well known Ohio Hopewell site. The 2009 excavations are part of a long-term study aimed at understanding the chronology, construction methods and purpose of Ohio Hopewell embankment walls. This research has demonstrated similarities and variations in embankment wall construction methods.

**Macken, Elizabeth C.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (13)

*City of Dubuque, Iowa: A Brief History, Catholic Influence, and a Legend*

This introduction presents the historical framework for the preliminary analysis of the Third Street Cemetery excavations. This cemetery was the first established burial ground in the City of Dubuque. The site, situated on a bluff overlooking downtown

and the Mississippi River, is on land known locally as Kelly's Bluff. The bluff is named after John Kelly and the legend of his buried gold. A brief overview of the establishment and early history of Dubuque, along with the influence of the Catholic Church, provide the background for the 2007–2008 salvage excavations at the Third Street Cemetery.

**Madsen, Mark L.** (Chicago Archaeological Society, Illinois Association for the Advance of Archaeology) (6)

*Possible Cannon Ball, Ballast, and Ship Structure buried in sand and clam shells in Big Bay de Noc*

This paper will deal with a two-day Aqua-Vu infrared camera survey conducted this summer. The study's purpose was to determine whether a 45-x-16-foot anomaly found last year using side-scan sonar is a shipwreck, modern junk, or geological formation, and whether it would be worth making a dive at this sometimes stormy location. The anomaly was found within sight of the Big Man Rock Painting at Burnt Bluff, which also contains a painting of a European ship. This area is close to where La Salle's ship Griffon was last seen by Potawatomi Indians in September, 1679.

**Marcucci, Derrick J.** (Landmark Archaeology, Inc.) (17)

*Bluffs, Caves, and Hollows: Personal Remembrances and Recollections about Paul Sagers*

Paul Sagers' (1909–1982) explorations of, and archaeological collections from, Levson, Mouse Hollow, and other eastern Iowa prehistoric sites have played, and will continue to play, an important role in the interpretation of Iowa prehistory. His avocational archaeological work, conducted mostly between 1925 and 1940, was first recognized by Charles Keyes and later Jimmy Griffin. In the late 1950s, Will Logan used portions of Paul's collection to formulate a cultural chronology of eastern Iowa Woodland groups that remains in use today. Later, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Paul directed some of David Baerreis' University of Wisconsin-graduate students to rock shelter sites (Henry Schnoor and Batey Rock Shelters, Hadfields Cave) for their Ph.D. research. Though the Sagers archaeological collection is without doubt immensely important, Paul Sagers, the person, was extremely talented, generous and, for those that had the pleasure of knowing him, unconventionally interesting. As way of illustration, I will share some history, memories, and photographs that relate to the person that I knew and loved as my maternal grandfather. Most are archaeological, but others include recollections of hippies, rattlesnakes, a boa constrictor, explosives, a movie star, and decapitated ungulates.

**Martin, Terrance J.** (see Hambacher, Michael J.)

**Martin, Terrance J.** (see Wiant, Michael D.)

**Martinez, Jay J.** (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) (8)

*Searching for a Distant Shore: First Year of Excavation on the William and Anna Shores Property at Macktown*

William and Anna Shores built a wood frame house across from the Whitman store and north of the State Road in 1842. In 1852 William, a blacksmith, sold his land to Sylvester Stevens who sold it two others on the same day. Stevens was living with William's son Aaron on the south side of the State Road in 1850. He married Aaron

Shores' daughter in 1853 and moved to Rockton. There is no evidence that Stevens ever lived in the William Shores house. The search for the remains of the William Shores residence began this past July. Excavation revealed historic artifacts dating to the late nineteenth-century and mid-nineteenth-century, prehistoric material from Archaic and Woodland times, and more modern disturbance. Although the Shores house foundation/cellar was not discovered this year, the field season was particularly rewarding because of the enthusiastic participation of field school students and volunteers.

**McCormick, Charla, and Frederika A. Kaestle** (Indiana University Bloomington) (3)

*Conjoined Twins at Angel Mounds?: An Ancient DNA Perspective*

The Angel site (12Vg1) is a Middle Mississippian mound center located on the Ohio River near Evansville, Indiana. Beginning in the WPA era, on-going excavations of the site uncovered the remains of over 300 individuals who are now curated at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University. Two of these individuals, both infants at the time of death, were hypothesized upon excavation to be conjoined twins based on the unusual association of bones comprising the two interments (Black 1967). The present study tests this hypothesis by analyzing ancient mitochondrial DNA recovered from both individuals. Possible maternal relationships and implications for future interpretations of coburials are discussed.

**McCullen, Megan M.** (Michigan State University) (7)

*Analysis of Gun and Pistol Flints from the Marquette Mission Site, St. Ignace Michigan*

At the seventeenth-century Marquette Mission site there is archaeological evidence for both Tionontate-Huron and French structures. Historical documents also explicitly mention missionaries, traders and military personnel among the French that were present. Flints for firearms were ubiquitous across the excavated portions of the site. This poster characterizes the flints at the site by size, method of manufacture, visual source identification, and intrasite location. By using statistics to develop discreet categories of gun/pistol flint types, I use these flints to expand our understanding of the social interactions that occurred in St. Ignace in the seventeenth-century. The complexities of the fur trade in the Great Lakes and the evidence for military presence at the site are examined.

**McCullough, Dorothea** (see Arnold, Craig R.)

**McCullough, Robert** (see Arnold, Craig R.)

**McCullough, Robert** (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne) (14)

*Preliminary Report of Investigations at the Late Prehistoric Kramer Enclosure (12-AI-15) in Northeastern Indiana*

Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne sponsored two summer archaeological field schools in 2008 and 2009 at a C-shaped earthen enclosure in Allen County, Indiana. The majority of the enclosure had been previously cultivated but the eastern and western portions reveal an extant embankment and exterior ditch. Excavations revealed a stockaded village habitation with structures around the perimeter. Calibrated intercept dates range between A.D. 1200 and 1410. The embankment was

a later addition, with soil placed over an earlier wooden post stockade that previously demarcated the occupation perimeter. The dates and associated artifacts suggest a Western Basin or Younger tradition affiliation.

**McMakin, Dean, and Linda Sonneson** (Macktown Living History and Education Center) (8)

*The Macktown Who's Who*

Macktown was once a unique community, a melding of English, French and Native Americans; of trappers, traders and tradesmen. While we have considerable documentary information about Stephen Mack and his family, others in the community are less known. We look to continued historic research as well as archaeology for help in filling in the gaps. This presentation is a look at the personages who made Macktown what it was and what it still is to many of the descendants of the original settlers who still live in the area or who still consider Macktown home.

**McVey, Nancy** (see Sutter, Richard C.)

**Meister, Nicolette B.** (see Green, William)

**Meister, Nicolette B.** (see Pfannkuche, Sara L.)

**Meister, Nicolette B., and Sara L. Pfannkuche** (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) (4)

*Northern Lakes Project Collections: Ensuring Intellectual and Physical Accessibility*

Physical and intellectual accessibility are essential if archaeological collections are to be utilized for research, teaching, and interpretation. The curation crisis brought an acute awareness of the value and irreplaceable nature of these collections and heightened the standards for their preservation and access. The Logan Museum of Anthropology's Collections Accessibility Project is one model of how previously neglected and underutilized archaeological collections have been given new life through cataloging, computerization, and proper documentation. Collection assessments and pilot projects laid the foundation for federal and private funding that enabled the Logan Museum to dramatically improve preservation of and access to over 100,000 archaeological artifacts and associated documentation resulting from the Northern Lakes Project.

**Menzel, Eric** (see Collins, Angela R.)

**Merk, Derek R.** (University of Northern Iowa) (19)

*Stone Tools Excavated from a Woodland Site in Hartman Reserve*

Over the past two summers, the University of Northern Iowa archaeological field school has recovered several stone tools from a Woodland camp (13BH164) at Hartman Reserve Nature Center in Cedar Falls, Iowa. Tools from the site include arrow points, small projectile points, and flake tools among others. From an examination of these tools, daily activities at this Woodland camp might be inferred. This poster illustrates the range of tools found and offers a preliminary assessment of their utility for the prehistoric inhabitants of the site.

**Meyer, Emma M.** (Illinois State University) (6)

*The Burgess-Williams Site: An Early Euroamerican Settlement on Grand Island*

Early Euroamerican settlement of the southern shore of Lake Superior and Michigan's Grand Island are not fully understood. In a study to help shed light on this period the following case study is presented. Between 1846 and 1928 the Burgess-Williams cabin site was used by a range of people living on and visiting Grand Island. Historical records suggest that the site was used by a sea-captain, family, workers, and hunters all leaving a different imprint on the site. During the summer of 2009, the Burgess-Williams site was excavated and hundreds of artifacts were recovered as well as a large subfloor pit feature. In this paper I discuss the preliminary findings of this excavation.

**Michael, Amy R.** (see Bengtson, Jennifer)

**Millhouse, Philip G., and Edward J. Jakaitis, III** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (6)

*Post-contact Native American Occupation in the Galena River Valley and Potential for Archaeological Research*

The Galena River flows through the southern Driftless Area and was intensively occupied by several post-contact Native American groups. These groups were drawn to extensive local lead deposits and were actively engaged in large scale mining, smelting and trading of this mineral. The lead deposits also drew numerous Euroamerican traders and miners, making the river valley a critical and volatile frontier of cultural interaction. This unique situation is represented by local place names and a number of unexamined archaeological sites including mines, smelters, habitation camps and trading posts. These sites can offer valuable information concerning the role of accommodation, conflict and social change among local Native Americans during this dynamic time.

**Moffat, Charles R.** (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) (4)

*Another Look at the Wisconsin River Headwaters: MVAC's FERC Relicensing Investigations during the 1990s*

Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company (WVIC) operates 19 water control dams and reservoirs within the upper Wisconsin River drainage under a license issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Beginning in 1990, the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC) investigated 105 archaeological sites on the WVIC reservoirs, including 12 sites recorded by Beloit College's North Lakes Project, to assess WVIC project impacts and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. As a result of this work, 23 sites were determined to be NRHP eligible. Late Woodland, or Lakes phase, components were present at 36 sites. This paper reviews the Lakes phase data recovered during WVIC project and re-examines problems with Lakes phase chronology that have come to light more recently.

**Monaghan, G. William** (see Hambacher, Michael J.)

**Moss, James** (UWM) (15)

*Shifts in Residential Patterns at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site*

The Crescent Bay Hunt Club site is an Oneota site occupied between A.D. 1200–1400, located on Lake Koshkonong in Southeast Wisconsin. This poster is an examination of the structures found at the CBHC and their placement within the wider Oneota pattern of Southeast Wisconsin, using a Geographic Information System database. I test the hypothesis that the different structures represent changing post-marital residential patterns through time.

**Munson, Cheryl A., and Susan D. Spencer** (Indiana University Bloomington) (3)

*Analysis of the Late Mississippian Mann Cemetery, A Classic Caborn-Welborn Burial Ground*

The Late Mississippian Caborn-Welborn phase village at the Mann site (12Po2), in Posey County, Indiana, has an associated cemetery that presents classic Caborn-Welborn mortuary behaviors. These behaviors have been little documented at other sites as a consequence of extensive looting, erosion, and agricultural practices. Fortunately the Mann cemetery was identified and rescued by Charles R. Lacer of Evansville in 1964. The cemetery contained 28 primary and secondary burials from infancy to old age. We describe indicators of health, evidence of violence, and the wide variety of associated artifacts. These data are compared with other Caborn-Welborn sites to reveal common conditions and practices.

**Munson-Scullin, Wendy, and Michael Scullin** (Midwest Ethnohorticulture) (18)

*Site Protection and Curation: Evaluation, Management, Maintenance and Monitoring on a Budget*

Archaeological sites are the primary artifacts. Over a period of three years we studied seven sites from south-central Iowa to Central North Dakota. We collected ecological data in order to develop methods for measuring site stability and resistance to degradation. Curation of the studied sites varies from “intentional neglect” to intensive management. We applied and developed ecological models to estimate stability and compared these to actual measurements of soil movement and vegetative quality. Our goal has been to develop low-cost methods of site evaluation to be used for long-term management: prevention of erosion, protection from degradation, and promotion of biodiversity.

**Murphy, Kimmarrie** (Kenyon College), **Virginia Wimberley** (University of Alabama), **Bruce Hardy** (Kenyon College), and **Janet G. Brashler** (Grand Valley State University) (3)

*An Early Historic Cemetery on the Grand River in West Michigan*

Salvage excavation during 1999–2000 at a site (200T296) on the Grand River in West Michigan identified four individuals with associated artifacts and radiocarbon dates suggesting that the site dates early in the period of contact between Native Americans and Europeans in Michigan (ca. 1600–1650 AD). Copper salts from the artifacts led to exceptional preservation of organic remains in two burials. This paper describes context and significance of the excavated remains including well-preserved organic materials (including textiles) and other artifacts.

**Nagel, Cindy L.** (Tallgrass Historians, L. C.) (13)

*Preliminary Analysis of Coffin Hardware Recovered from Dubuque's Old 3rd Street Cemetery*

Mass-produced coffin hardware was commonly found during the excavations of Dubuque's Old 3rd Street Cemetery (1830s–1870s). The styles of recovered coffin hardware from this site ranged from the mundane to the ornate. By using hardware and mortuary trade catalogs of the nineteenth-century, in addition to other dated materials, a temporal sequence can be created of the hardware styles and when they began to appear at the site. These catalogs also offer illustrations that can be used for comparison to the hardware types found in Dubuque. This paper is a brief overview of the ongoing analysis and the attempt to create a useful typology of the mass-produced coffin hardware recovered during the excavations.

**Nagel, Cindy L.** (Tallgrass Historians, L. C.) (2)

*Iowa Forts of the Dragoon Era (1837–1853)*

In addition to the better-known dragoon-era forts, such as Fort Des Moines No. 2 and Fort Atkinson, several smaller forts stood in Iowa between the War of 1812 and the Dakota uprising. Many of these forts are not as well documented and have had minimal or no archaeological investigations. As early as 1833, the plan for a stronger military frontier included smaller fortifications for the purpose of repressing intertribal hostilities or uprisings against the settlements. Additionally, an interior line of posts was considered which might furnish places of refuge during times danger or alarms and depots for arms and supplies. Many of these interior posts were intended to stop the encroachment of Euroamerican settlers onto Indian lands, and to police Indians at specific locations. As the tide of settlers advanced, Indians and soldiers began to retreat.

**Naunapper, Linda S.** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (14)

*Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Great Lakes' and Midwestern New France*

The contact and historic periods in Great Lakes' and Midwestern archaeology (roughly A.D. 1600–1870) vary temporally by sub-region and are defined, in part, by the extent of culture contact between indigenous and European people. Archaeological sites yielding European trade goods in association with items of indigenous manufacture are classified by the relative density of the former artifact class, reflecting the degree to which indigenous lifeways had been altered by outside influence. Historically, these archaeological periods also coincide with European discovery, the spread of competing colonialisms and aspirations of empire in North America. This paper focuses on the importance of French maps and documents as artifacts, which illuminate the social world of a growing New France (ca. A.D. 1615–1763).

**Nolan, David J., Robert N. Hickson, and Mark Branstner** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (2)

*Recent Investigations at War of 1812-era Military Sites in Warsaw, Illinois*

In September 1814 Brevet Major Zachary Taylor established Fort Johnson on the eastern bluffs of the Mississippi to assert American control over the mouth of the Des Moines River and points northward. Completed in a matter of weeks, the fort and its

works were razed in late October of the same year when the troops ran out of provisions and retreated downriver. The following October, a temporary winter camp called Cantonment Davis was established near the fort ruins as a staging ground for building Fort Edwards, a military trading post. This paper presents the results of the archaeological search for the fort/cantonment location and highlights from recent hand unit excavations undertaken at site 11HA957.

**O'Gorman, Jodie A.** (see Bengtson, Jennifer)

**O'Gorman, Jodie A.** (Michigan State University) and **Michael D. Conner** (Dickson Mounds Museum) (14)

*Oneota and Mississippian Interactions: An Update from the Morton Village Site, Fulton County, Illinois*

Morton Village site is key to understanding Oneota and Mississippian cooperation and conflict in the midcontinent prior to European arrival. This site is the village associated with the better-known Norris Farms #36 cemetery marked by high incidences of biological and social stress within the community. Our research examines the domestic social context of this stress. In this paper we present our findings from 2008 and 2009 field seasons and discuss the evidence for social negotiation between Oneota and Mississippians in this village. New data include interesting structural variation, a possible public structure, and the mixing of cultural symbols.

**Parker, Kathryn** (16)

*Late Woodland Subsistence Practices and Plant Resource Use in a Unique Floodplain Ecosystem*

Identified plant materials from Fish Lake Patrick phase Late Woodland features were plentiful, diverse, and dominated by seeds, especially those of cultivated Eastern Complex food staples, but also the nonfood specialty plant, tobacco. The unusually high frequency and ubiquity of tobacco seeds reflect a routinely harvested and processed agricultural crop used by residents in social/ritual contexts. Tobacco also may well have been a valuable commodity produced and traded in exchange for goods that were locally scarce or unavailable. Other aspects of botanical recovery hint at unique adaptations necessitated by the remote floodplain location, and the possible development of trade with upland populations. Among the anomalies noted were extreme scarcity of wood in flotation samples, suggesting difficulty in acquiring sufficient fuel and construction material. At the same time, red cedar, a tree of dry uplands, and exceedingly rare archaeologically in the American Bottom outside of Cahokia-related Mississippian ceremonial contexts, was present in several Late Woodland features, and almost certainly was obtained from an upland source.

**Pauketat, Timothy R.** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), **Danielle M. Benden** (University of Wisconsin-Madison), and **Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt** (15)  
*Early Mississippian Colonists in the Upper Mississippi Valley: 2009 Investigations at the Fisher Mounds Complex*

The Fisher Mounds site complex is located over 500 river miles up the Mississippi River from Cahokia. Prior testing at Fisher Mounds recovered imported red-slipped pottery and quantities of Ste. Genevieve and Crescent Hills Burlington chert, and produced radiocarbon dates that suggested an outlier Middle Mississippian component

around A.D. 1050. NSF sponsored excavations in 2009 recovered additional imported Middle Mississippian diagnostics and identified a series of rectangular, probable wall trench house structures. These data clarify the nature of this unique colony of Middle Mississippians at Fisher Mounds that was nearly concurrent with Cahokia's Big Bang.

**Peterson, Cindy L.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (2)  
*Early Forts and Tribal Interactions: Pre-1812*

Prior to 1812, there were at least 14 French, Spanish, or British military or trading forts in eastern Iowa or within sight of it. In addition, the Sauk and Meskwaki built three fortified villages in Iowa during their flight from the French. Archival information about these sites is scant, and none have been archaeologically identified. Only one of these locales has good locational data; this Northwest Fur Company trading fort to the Ioway, Fort Gillespie, may be identifiable.

**Peterson, Jodi** (see Whitney, Dawn T.)

**Pfannkuche, Sara L.** (see Green, William)

**Pfannkuche, Sara L.** (see Meister, Nicolette B.)

**Pfannkuche, Sara L.** (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) (8)  
*The Big Picture: How Prehistoric Macktown Fits the Pecatonica River Valley Settlement Pattern*

In order to provide a more accurate representation of prehistoric lifeways, Macktown, a multicomponent prehistoric campsite inhabited on a seasonal basis since the Early Archaic period, must be considered in light of data from the greater central Illinois-Wisconsin state-line area. Inhabitants of Macktown resided on other sites as part of their seasonal round, used resources not available at Macktown, and interacted with groups and individuals who may never have stepped foot on Macktown. For this presentation, the geomorphic location of Macktown habitation areas will be compared to other mid Holocene site locations in the Pecatonica River Valley. The sites discussed were identified during the Illinois Historic Sites Survey of the 1970s, more recent CRM projects and field schools.

**Pfannkuche, Sara L., Nicolette B. Meister, and William Green** (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) (1)  
*Strategies for Curating Neglected Archaeological Collections: Case Studies from the Logan Museum of Anthropology*

The Logan Museum of Anthropology is engaged in a multistage collections improvement project whose goal is to improve preservation of and access to the museum's archaeological and ethnographic collections. Substantial staff and student effort has been allocated to the project, supported largely by grants. At the start of the project, archaeological collections deriving from field schools, CRM work, and other sources were housed in a wide range of conditions and had varying levels of physical and intellectual accessibility. In previous papers and presentations we supplied progress reports on our efforts to curate these generally neglected and poorly known collections. Here, we discuss specific curation strategies we have applied to particularly challenging collections with poor documentation and inappropriate storage containers

and to collections that derive from injudicious collecting strategies. We also show how this curatorial work has benefited current research projects and NAGPRA compliance.

**Pfannkuche, Sara L., and William Green** (Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College) (4)

*The Robinson and Squirrel Dam Sites: What Didn't Make It Into Robert Salzer's Dissertation*

Two of the largest sites excavated during the Northern Lakes Project are Robinson and Squirrel Dam. Both sites were excavated all four years of the project, although only data from the first two years of excavation is included in Salzer's dissertation. This means that Salzer's dissertation only discussed approximately 15% of the excavations at either site. Numerous features representing different activity areas, post molds possibly representing structures, and activities dealing with specific cultural periods can now be carefully examined in order to identify the true range of activities that occurred at each site. Although the rehousing project did not allow for such in-depth analysis, the basic inventory produced can help archaeologists better form research questions that can be pursued by analyzing and comparing the entire collection from these two sites.

**Pleger, Thomas C.** (see Speth, Janet M.)

**Pope, Melody** (see Collins, Angela R.)

**Pope, Melody** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist), and **Rex Garniewicz** (Indiana State Museum) (5)

*Archaeological Investigations at an Upland Mississippian Village in the White River Valley, East Fork, Dubois County, Indiana*

There are few known Mississippian sites in Indiana located outside of the Ohio Valley. This paper presents new information on an apparent palisaded Angel phase site located in the uplands of the East Fork of the White River in south-central Indiana. Aspects of site structure, environment, and economy are presented and questions are posed regarding the nature of upland Mississippian villages.

**Porubcan, Paula, and Paula Bryant** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (8)

*Early Nineteenth-century Domestic Life at Macktown*

The Hayes Tavern, also known as Stephen Mack's "double log cabin", was one of the first buildings constructed at Macktown. It was built between 1836 and 1838 and was occupied until ca. 1846. The fate of the building is unknown; it may have been dismantled and moved to Rockton or may have been scavenged for reusable building material. Excavations in 1998 and 1999 uncovered the Hayes Tavern root cellar, which had been filled immediately after abandonment with a rich array of domestic debris belonging to some of Macktown's earliest settlers. Architectural evidence suggests the structure may have been an open timber frame home rather than a log cabin. Investigations also revealed that nineteenth-century construction activities impacted dense prehistoric (Middle Archaic and Late Woodland) deposits.

**Pulliam, Christopher** (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District) (1)  
*Regional Archaeological Curation Centers: Is it Now or Never?*

In 2000, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Defense, through the Corps's Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC) completed an inventory of the archaeological collections for which these two federal agencies have a stewardship responsibility. This survey illuminated a number of issues—two key issues being the overall condition of the archaeological materials (artifacts and records) and the lack of appropriate space nationwide for the long-term care of these materials. A concurrent DoD and USACE study (also conducted by the MCX-CMAC) investigated the potential for curation partnerships throughout the U.S., and the results detailed three options for resolving the lack of appropriate space issue—a state option, a mixed state option, and a regional option. Advantages and disadvantages of each of these options have been compared, and the MCX-CMAC believes that the solution that has the best chance for success nationwide, and throughout the federal government, is regional centers.

**Pullins, Stevan** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) (12)  
*Ceramics, Chronology, and Cultural Affiliation at a Late Woodland Site in the Southern Sny Bottom, Illinois*

Site 11PK1791/1792 is located in west-central Illinois, situated in an agricultural field that is part of a system of low-gradient coalescing alluvial fans against the eastern bluffs of the Mississippi River in south-central Pike County. Three geographically distinct subsets of cultural phases have been identified in the vicinity, including the Sny Bottom along the Mississippi river, the lower Illinois river valley, and the Salt River valley in northeast Missouri. Ceramic fragments recovered from a Late Woodland activity area, including some with adhering residue, were examined using multiple analytical approaches to address issues of cultural affiliation and chronology in the region.

**Raviele, Maria E.** (Michigan State University) (17)  
*Exploring Quantification of Maize Microbotanical Densities through Experimental Residue Analysis*

Phytolith and starch studies of ceramic residues demonstrate the feasibility of identifying those plants present at the time of residue creation. These studies are unable to determine, however, the percentage of each plant utilized in the cooking process. Developing the ability to do so could potentially contribute to an understanding of the importance of that food resource in a prehistoric diet. This paper presents results obtained in attempting to quantify maize phytolith and starch densities through analysis of experimental residue samples based on the percentage of maize used to create the residue. Preliminary application of the meaning of these experimental residue results to archaeological residue data is also presented.

**Reynolds, Cerisa R., Bryan Kendall, and Thomas H. Charlton** (University of Iowa) (6)  
*Nineteenth-century Commercial Food Production in Iowa City, Iowa*

In 1978, archaeological excavations at the Plum Grove Historic Farm site (located in Iowa City, Iowa) uncovered an extensive bone bed. Since then, excavations have

shown that this bone bed, deposited in the late nineteenth century, contained the remains of more than twenty cows, two pigs and ten sheep. The rapidity with which deposition occurred and the sheer volume of the remains suggest that this event was likely not for a single family's subsistence. Skeletal element representation also implies that most of the meat-rich elements were brought elsewhere, with only the butchering waste being buried on the property. This project (which included renewed excavations in 2008) builds on earlier investigations and argues that the animals were butchered for a market economy rather than individual family consumption.

**Richards, John D.** (see Jeske, Robert)

**Riley, Melanie A.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (18)  
*The Utility of LiDAR for Archaeological Prospection in the Midwest*

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology has only in the last 10 years become affordable and feasible for statewide data collection. Iowa began a statewide collection initiative in 2007, but many states are now undergoing statewide or large-area collection efforts. Millions of elevation points are collected by measuring the return time of a laser pulse. The accurate horizontal and vertical positions of the points create reliable digital elevation models and, in this case, with a resolution of 1 m. One derivative product of LiDAR is the bare-earth digital elevation model. An early review of these files has proven them an invaluable tool for archaeologists because they express subtle microtopography of certain site types. The benefits and limits of LiDAR data for archaeology will be discussed including the potential of return intensity data and automated feature detection tools.

**Riley, Melanie A.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (14)  
*Using Weights of Evidence for Predictive Modeling of Glenwood Earthlodges in Mills County, Iowa*

Predictive spatial modeling for archaeological site potential has primarily used logistic regression statistical methods since the inception of its use in archaeology 30 years ago. Despite the development of many other geostatistical methods accompanying the high growth of GIS in the last 20 years, little deviation from logistic regression modeling has occurred in archaeology. The Glenwood earthlodge modeling, however, utilized Weights of Evidence (WofE) statistics which has received little attention in professional literature for archaeological site modeling. The development of the model used a free extension for ArcGIS called Spatial Data Modeler, developed and maintained by the Geological Survey of Canada and the U.S. Geological Survey. This data-driven technique of spatial modeling will be discussed within the context of the extension and the earthlodge model results—the audience will be spared from explanation of the Bayesian statistical concept where WofE is derived.

**Rodell, Roland L.** (University of Wisconsin-Rock County) (15)  
*Does Size Matter? A View of Oneota Pottery in the Northern Mississippi Valley*

Oneota settlements in the Minnesota-Wisconsin portion of the Mississippi Valley (ca. A.D. 1000–1600) were concentrated in two temporally consecutive localities. Over time there occurred an increase in the size of ceramic jars, as indicated by measure-

ments of orifice diameters from 845 rim sherds among a total of 13 sites in both localities. These data appear to correspond with stylistic changes in ceramic jars and corresponding shifts in settlement location along with an increase in house size.

**Rogers, Leah D.** (Tallgrass Historians L.C.) (2)

*Northern Border Brigade Forts in Iowa 1857–1863: An Update on Archaeological Investigations*

In 1975, Marshall McKusick, then state archaeologist of Iowa, wrote a comprehensive history of the Iowa Northern Border Brigade dispelling many myths in the process and providing solid archaeological evidence for at least one of the fort sites, the triangular fort located at Cherokee. This fort had been built in 1862–63 and was garrisoned through the spring of 1864. By searching through the State Archives, McKusick brought to light the original plans for many of the Iowa forts and compiled information from various primary and secondary sources concerning the likely locations for the rest of the fort site locations in northern Iowa. This paper will update the 1975 study regarding what is currently known archaeologically of these forts and locations where one can visit interpretive sites and remnant structures in the state.

**Rudolph, Katie Z.** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (5)

*Intergroup Hostility at Aztalan: A View from the East Bank*

Intergroup hostility at the Late Woodland/ Middle Mississippian Aztalan site in southeast Wisconsin is evidenced through perimortem fractures, cutmarks and chopmarks on human remains recovered from the habitation area. Skeletal trauma at Aztalan has not been reported outside of the palisade suggesting that deposition of processed remains was fairly restricted. Additional evidence of hostility has been identified on human remains from a Middle/ Late Woodland site directly across the river. This suggests that hostile interactions at Aztalan may have extended further than originally thought and that the two sites may have been associated during the primary occupation of Aztalan.

**Sasso, Robert F.** (University of Wisconsin-Parkside), **Daniel J. Joyce** (Kenosha Public Museum), and **James R. Yingst** (Heartland Archaeological Research Program) (6)

*A Warm House in This Deserted Countryside: Archaeological Investigations at the Vieau Fur Trade Post Site in Franksville, Racine County, Wisconsin*

The Vieau site at Franksville in southeastern Wisconsin is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site that includes an early nineteenth-century fur trade post and a Potawatomi village site recorded as Skunk Grove. Historical records indicate that the site has been continuously occupied since the 1820s, eventually becoming a farmstead after the post was abandoned during the Potawatomi removal in the late 1830s. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside and the Kenosha Public Museum have conducted archaeological field research at the site from 2002 to the present. A variety of archaeological remains encountered at the site provide information on diverse aspects of material culture of nineteenth-century life in this locality. The authors provide an overview of the site history, context, and research and discuss recent field research at the site.

**Schantz, Regena J.** (2)  
*Fort Armstrong, 1816–1836.*

For 20 years Fort Armstrong served in peace-keeping on the Western Border of the US after the War of 1812. Built in 1816, it had a commanding view of the Mississippi and promoted diplomatic relations with the Sauk and Mesquakie. During the Black Hawk War the fort served as a staging area for regular troops as well as Illinois militia. It was closed in 1836 when settlement and local governments made the military presence obsolete. Today one reconstructed blockhouse reminds us of the role of our military in the development of the Western Frontier.

**Scholl, Nathan C.** (see Artz, Joe Alan)

**Schulenburg, Marcus** (see Edwards, Richard W., IV)

**Schroeder, Sissel** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) (5)  
*Mississippian Sacred Structures and Spiritual Spaces at Jonathan Creek, Kentucky*

At the Jonathan Creek site in western Kentucky, a restricted range of configurations and engineering requirements guided the construction of 86 square/rectangular buildings in the village and on the platform mounds. In contrast, three circular and oval configurations of postholes stand out as individually unique features at the site. Drawing on archaeological data from Jonathan Creek and other Mississippian sites, and ethnohistoric and ethnographic analogues, it is argued that these circular post features were principally constructed following cosmological criteria and served as extraordinary spaces within the community.

**Scott, Branden K.** (Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.) (11)  
*Investigations at the Late Archaic Conklin Site (13JH1306)*

In May and June of 2009, archaeologists from Bear Creek Archeology, Inc., (BCA) investigated the Conklin site (13JH1306), a single occupation, Late Archaic site located along Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Iowa River north of Iowa City. Located on a buried Gunder Member terrace, BCA excavated approximately 150 m<sup>2</sup> of the site. Artifacts recovered from the excavation include a few pieces of flaking debris, a couple of chipped stone tools, some cobble tools, and fire-cracked rock. Additionally, a hearth feature and a small circular house were uncovered. All artifacts were piece plotted in situ, allowing for activity areas and spatial patterning to be recognized. The site is interpreted as a nut-processing site that was occupied for a short duration (only a few weeks). The single component artifact assemblage recovered from the Conklin site offers a rare glimpse at minimally occupied sites during the Late Archaic period that were used for specialized resource procurement activities.

**Scott-Cummings, Linda** (see DelCastello, Brian G.)

**Scullin, Michael** (see Munson-Scullin, Wendy)

**Sherwood, Sarah** (see DelCastello, Brian G.)

**Simpson, Duane** (see Artz, Joe Alan)

**Skalsky, Rod** (see Sturdevant, Jay T.)

**Smith, Jerry** (see Stiles, Cynthia M.)

**Sonneson, Linda** (see McMakin, Dean)

**Sorensen, Andrew C.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (11)  
*Geomorphology and Archaeology of Site 23PI294, Lower Salt River Valley, Northeast Missouri*

This poster discusses the geomorphology of site 23PI294 located in the lower Salt River valley in northeast Missouri. Site 23PI294 is a prehistoric multicomponent site with a rich and complex geomorphic history that can be attributed to the close proximity of the site to the confluence of the Mississippi and Salt rivers, as well as its position within the meander belt of Grassy Creek. The site can be divided into two distinct landform sediment assemblages and further subdivided into six lithostratigraphic units. Stone tool distribution data are cross correlated with the geomorphological strata. During the Archaic period, the Grassy Creek low-lying floodplain was less suitable for habitation than the Woodland period, when the site surface appears to have been higher and drier. Climate induced changes in water table and meander patterns reflect a significant shift in the local hydrology after 3,300 RCBP, perhaps very near the time of the Archaic-Woodland transition.

**Spencer, Susan D.** (see Munson, Cheryl A.)

**Speth, Janet M.** (University of Wisconsin-Fox Valley) and **Thomas C. Pleger**  
(University of Wisconsin-Baraboo/Sauk County) (17)  
*Preliminary Report on the Schaefer I Site (47TR163)*

Surface collections and test excavations at the Schaefer I site near Whitehall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, revealed a multicomponent site with Late PaleoIndian, Archaic and Woodland components. The part of the site excavated by the University of Wisconsin Colleges 2006 Field School contained Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland deposits, expanding our knowledge of these stages in Trempealeau County beyond the more famous sites in the Mississippi Trench.

**Spott, Elizabeth** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (6)  
*Living in Two Worlds: Jean Baptiste Richardville's Metis Influence Upon Native American Removal From Indiana*

Jean Baptiste Richardville was the son of Tacumwah, a Miami Indian, and Antione Joseph Drouet de Richardville, a French fur trader. Due to his metis status, Richardville occupied a unique position from which he could act upon and influence events in both Native American and white communities. Richardville's influence proved essential throughout treaty negotiations between the United States and Native American

tribes, and although these treaties did cede Miami land to the United States, Richardville's negotiations routinely favored the Miami and delayed the inevitable removal of the Miami from Indiana.

**Staley, Nicole** (see Sutter, Richard C.)

**Stiles, Cynthia M.**, (consultant to Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Historic Preservation Office), **William Kurtz** (Bureau of Indian Affairs), and **Jerry Smith** (Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Historic Preservation Officer) (4)

*Revisiting Pahquahwong: Archaeological Investigation and Site Conservation on the Chippewa Flowage, Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Wisconsin*

In 1923, a reservoir on the Chippewa River was created to stem flooding downriver and create a potential for hydroelectric power. The reservoir inundated 30,000 acres of small lakes, wetlands, wild rice beds, and an occupied Ojibwe village. In 2007, the LCO Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Tribal Conservation Department designed a project to identify cultural sites within the flowage and target the most critical natural habitat and culturally sensitive areas for shoreline protection. Twelve agency and landowner partners are participants. This report describes ongoing archaeological investigations and conservation work, funded by Xcel Energy Corporation, LCO and BIA.

**Strezewski, Michael** (University of Southern Indiana) (6)

*Excavations at the Harmonist Redware Kiln Site, New Harmony, Indiana*

Though redware is commonly encountered at pioneer-era domestic sites in the Midwest, there are few archaeological data from sites where these ceramics were manufactured. Recent magnetometry and excavations at the site of the Harmonist kiln (1814–1824), in southern Indiana, have provided a wealth of data on the production of ceramics by an ethnic German redware potter. Excavations uncovered a large, flat-bottomed pit filled with waster vessels, kiln furniture, and discarded kiln bricks. Coupled with the extensive financial records kept by the Harmonists, we can begin to generate a more complete picture of the pottery operation than is available in most contexts.

**Sturdevant, Jay T.** (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), **Rod Skalsky** (National Park Service, Theodore Roosevelt National Park), and **Cody L. Wienk** (National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office) (18)

*Exploring the Fire and Archeology Interface in the Midwest Region*

Today, park managers must routinely balance the restoration needs of natural resources with the preservation of cultural resources. This project was designed to provide park managers with scientific data on the impacts from wildland fire to archeological resources at National Park Service units in the Midwest Region. Experimental research was conducted at six parks to record data on fire conditions (i.e., fuels, fire temperature, and burn duration) and the impacts on multiple classes of archeological materials routinely observed at sites within the region. The experimental study of fire conditions in different regional environments addresses questions regarding the threats or non-threats to multiple archeological resource types. By gaining a more thorough understanding of the fire/archeology interface at select parks in different

ecosystems, park managers will be able to more effectively coordinate the needs of natural resource management with archeological resource preservation.

**Sutter, Richard C., Juan C. Gutierrez, Amy Lehman, Nancy McVey, Nicole Staley, and Adrienne Taylor** (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne)

(7)

*Osteological Analysis of Human Remains from the Historic Mt. Auburn United Methodist Cemetery, Indiana*

During the fall of 2008, the IPFW Archaeological Survey excavated eighteen individuals from the Historic Mt. Auburn United Methodist Cemetery, Indiana as part of a mitigation project. Both historic records and associated grave hardware indicate that area of the cemetery where the remains were exhumed was in use from ca. 1860–1895. For this paper, we present the results of our osteological analyses. Human remains from the site range in age from ~7 months in utero to approximately 60 skeletal years of age, with the majority of the remains being those of subadults. Skeletal pathologies for adults largely reflect typical age related changes, including osteoarthritis and a high rate of dental pathologies indicative of a general lack of dental care. We also discuss the results of our analyses in light of other osteological trends reported for other skeletal analyses for remains of similar antiquity.

**Taylor, Adrienne** (see Sutter, Richard C.)

**Toth, Jay** (Ho-chunk Nation) (3)

*Panther Effigy Mounds*

There has been many imaginative interpretations of the symbolic story of the panther effigy mounds. The symbolic relationship of the panther in a mound landscape can be found within the framework of the Long House Religion. This important religious symbol of the Animal with the Long Tail finds itself duplicated in war, sports and names of tribal Nations.

**Twinde-Javner, Vicki** (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center) (2)

*Highlights of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin Military Forts*

This paper will discuss some of the history and archaeology of forts located in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Forts highlighted will include Fort Shelby/Fort McKay, Fort Crawford I and Fort Crawford II.

**Warner, Kathy** (AMEC Earth & Environmental) (11)

*Results of Archaeological Data Recovery for the REX-East Pipeline at Sites 23PI1337, 23PI1344, 23PI1365, 23PI1367, and 23PI1372, Pike County, Missouri*

This poster presents the findings from Phase III mitigations completed on five Woodland and Archaic and Woodland occupations along the Salt River drainage near Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri. Rockies Express Pipeline LLC is constructing a natural gas pipeline, compression, and ancillary facilities located in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Archaeological data recovery excavations at site 23PI1337 recovered a relatively moderate density of prehistoric artifacts. Diagnostics indicate this site dates to the Late Woodland cultural time period, with an ephemeral Early Woodland component. A single possible activity area, seen as a lithic reduction location possibly unrelated to the Woodland occupations, was identified buried in the alluvial fan west

of the original site boundary. Phase III excavations at site 23PI1344 recovered a relatively high density of prehistoric artifacts and identified 41 intact cultural features. Lithic artifacts recovered include Late Woodland Rice side notched projectile points, tools, and flaking debris. Examinations of prehistoric ceramic sherds indicate they date to the late Middle and Late Woodland period. Investigations at site 23PI1365 recovered a relatively low density of prehistoric artifacts. No intact cultural features or distinct artifact concentrations or activity areas were identified. Investigations at site 23PI1367 revealed Middle Archaic Raddatz points and small Woodland pottery sherds. Two possible hearth features were also located. Excavations at site 23PI1372 recovered a relatively low density of ceramic and lithic material dating to the Middle Woodland period. Only two cultural features were identified, which in addition to its small spatial extent and low artifact density, suggests minimal activity at the site and possibly a single occupation event.

**Warner, Vince** (AMEC Earth & Environmental) (12)

*REX East Excavations, Prehistoric Pottery Analysis from Site 23PI1344, Pike County, Missouri*

Recent investigations associated with the east portion of the Rockies Express Pipeline has identified site 23PI1344 located in the Mississippi River flood plain, northwest of Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri. This Middle to Late Woodland site yielded 10 radiocarbon dates from features, which range from the Central Valley phase through the Ralls phase (AD 420–980). This paper discusses the ceramic assemblage and impact on local and regional ceramic interpretations.

**Watts, Elizabeth** (see Buchanan, Meghan E.)

**Wells, Joshua J.** (Indiana University South Bend) (14)

*Contextualizing Vincennes Phase Pluralism in the Late Prehistoric Landscape*

The Late Prehistoric period in the Midwest is frequently characterized as an arena of competition and risk associated with population growth, agricultural expansion, and new social structures. Numerous sociocultural processes, interpreted as mitigation strategies for competition and risk, have been documented in diverse archaeological contexts. Analyses of artifactual, architectural, depositional, and dietary data from a variety of archaeological sites associated with the Mississippian Vincennes phase indicate that ethnic pluralism helped structure Vincennes relations with neighboring Mississippian and Late Woodland groups. A model detailing the place of the Vincennes phase in the broader Midwestern landscape will be discussed.

**Wendt, Dan** (Minnesota Historical Society) (11)

*Secondary Lithic Sources in Old Glacial Till's Bordering the Driftless Area in Western Wisconsin*

Ancient glacial tills bordering the north end of the Driftless Area in Western Wisconsin contain a surprising diversity of potential tool stones. The Pierce Formation, a gray till originating for the NW, contains Manitoba cherts and silicified sediments, agate and jaspers visually similar to the Paleocene Fort Union Formation which is today present in Western North Dakota. The River Falls Formation, a red till originating from the NE, contains cherts from the Hudson Bay Lowlands and Animakean Silicates

from the north shore of Lake Superior. The presence of these materials on archaeological sites in the region can most easily be explained by till source utilization although human transport can not be ruled out or easily proven.

**Whitney, Dawn T., Jodi Peterson, G. Patrick Bonnie, and Susan Krook**

(Normandale Community College) (7)

*The Hurd Cabin Site: Reconstructing Prehistory and History at a Southwestern Minnesota Site*

Beginning in 2006, we have surveyed and conducted test trenching on private property that was a site where a settler was killed during the Dakota Conflict of 1862 and where early maps point to an Indian habitation site. This land, in close proximity to over 500 previously identified ceramics and lithics dated from 200 B.C. to Historic Time, has revealed similar artifacts that are helping to reconstruct the life ways of Native Americans and settlers in the region. We have unearthed hundreds of historic artifacts including fabric and typical farming tools. Prehistoric finds compare to Fox Lake, Lake Benton, and Plains Village/Oneota ceramics.

**Whittaker, William E.** (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist) (2)

*Frontier Forts of Iowa*

At least 56 frontier forts once stood in, or within view of, what is now Iowa. The earliest date to the 1680s, while the latest date to the Dakota uprising of 1862. Some were vast compounds housing hundreds of soldiers; others consisted of a few sheds built by a trader along a riverbank. Archaeological and historical research combine to illuminate the transformation from the seventeenth-century fur trade until almost all Indians had been removed from the region.

**Wiant, Michael D.** (Illinois State Museum, Dickson Mounds) **and Terrance J.**

**Martin** (Illinois State Museum—Research and Collection Center) (1)

*The State of Illinois Archaeology Collection*

Since 1966, the State of Illinois Archaeology Collection has increased 13-fold, from 2,030 cubic feet to now approaching 26,000 cubic feet of artifacts and documents. Along the way, the museum's has invested substantially in improving the organization, preservation, and accessibility of the collection, underwritten largely by grants, cooperative curation agreements, curation fees, and state funds. Challenges remain, not the least of which are 1) sustaining the collection management program, 2) enriching collection information and in turn, improving accessibility, and 3) emphasizing collections as research and educational resources.

**Wienk, Cody L.** (see Sturdevant, Jay T.)

**Wilson, Jeremy J.** (Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis) (3)

*Life and Death in Late Prehistoric West-central Illinois*

West-central Illinois was the setting for substantial transformations in sociopolitical and population dynamics during late prehistory (A.D. 250–1450). Provided recent advancements in age estimation and paleodemography, the current analysis explores the variability in mortality patterns for the skeletal samples from Dickson Mounds, Morton, Orendorf, Crable, and Norris Farms. The relatively high proportion of infant and juvenile remains suggests fertility was relatively high. Results of the hazard models

and survival curves indicate that stages of population growth were offset by a high risk of death for women during their early fertile years and lower life expectancies for males.

**Wimberley, Virginia** (see Murphy, Kimmarie)

**Wismer, Meredith A.** (University of Iowa) (10)

*A New Investigation of Bison Remains from Cherokee Sewer, Iowa*

The Cherokee Sewer is a late Paleoindian to Middle Archaic archaeological site located in the northwest corner of Iowa. It is one of the eastern most bison localities for the plains. The site was originally excavated in 1976 as a joint archaeological and paleoecological project, the results of which were published in the early 1980s. More recent studies of the collection have examined bison dentition and fetal remains. Change in subsistence habits involving bison exploitation between the Paleoindian and Archaic assemblages will be reassessed using modern quantitative methods on the postcranial bison remains.

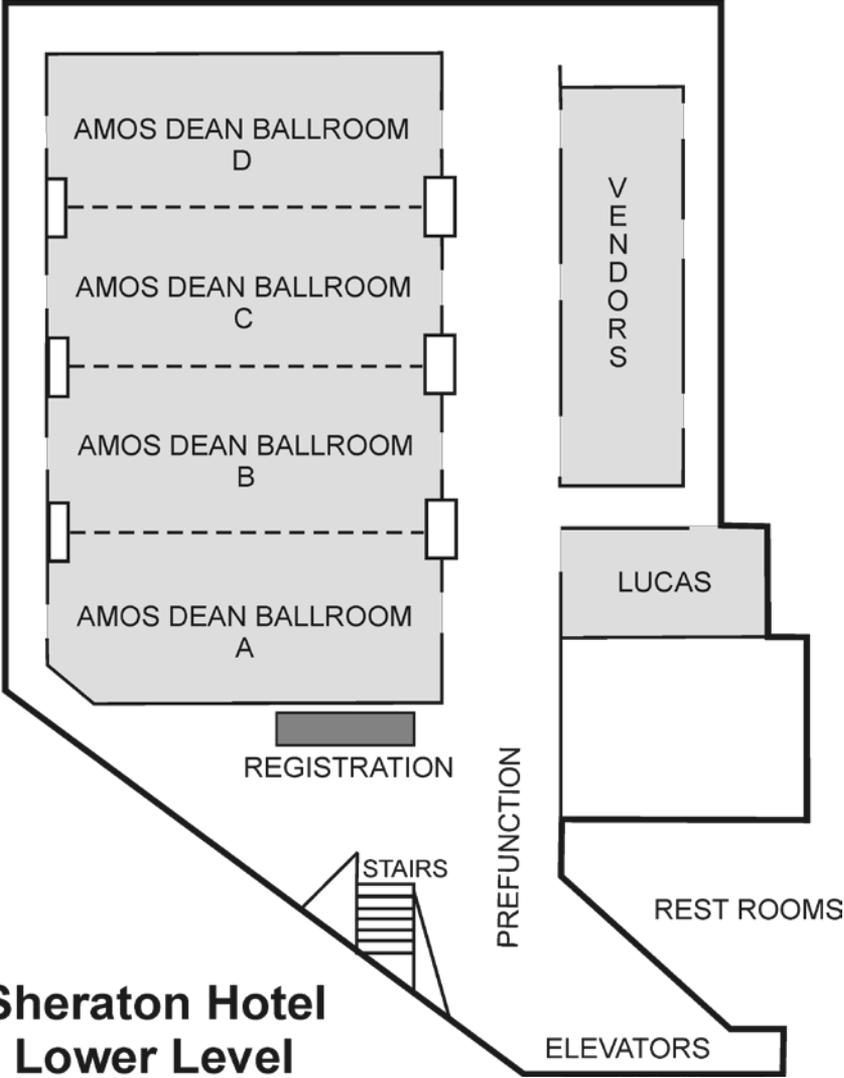
**Wissemann, Sarah U.** (see Fishel, Richard)

**Yingst, James R.** (see Sasso, Robert F.)

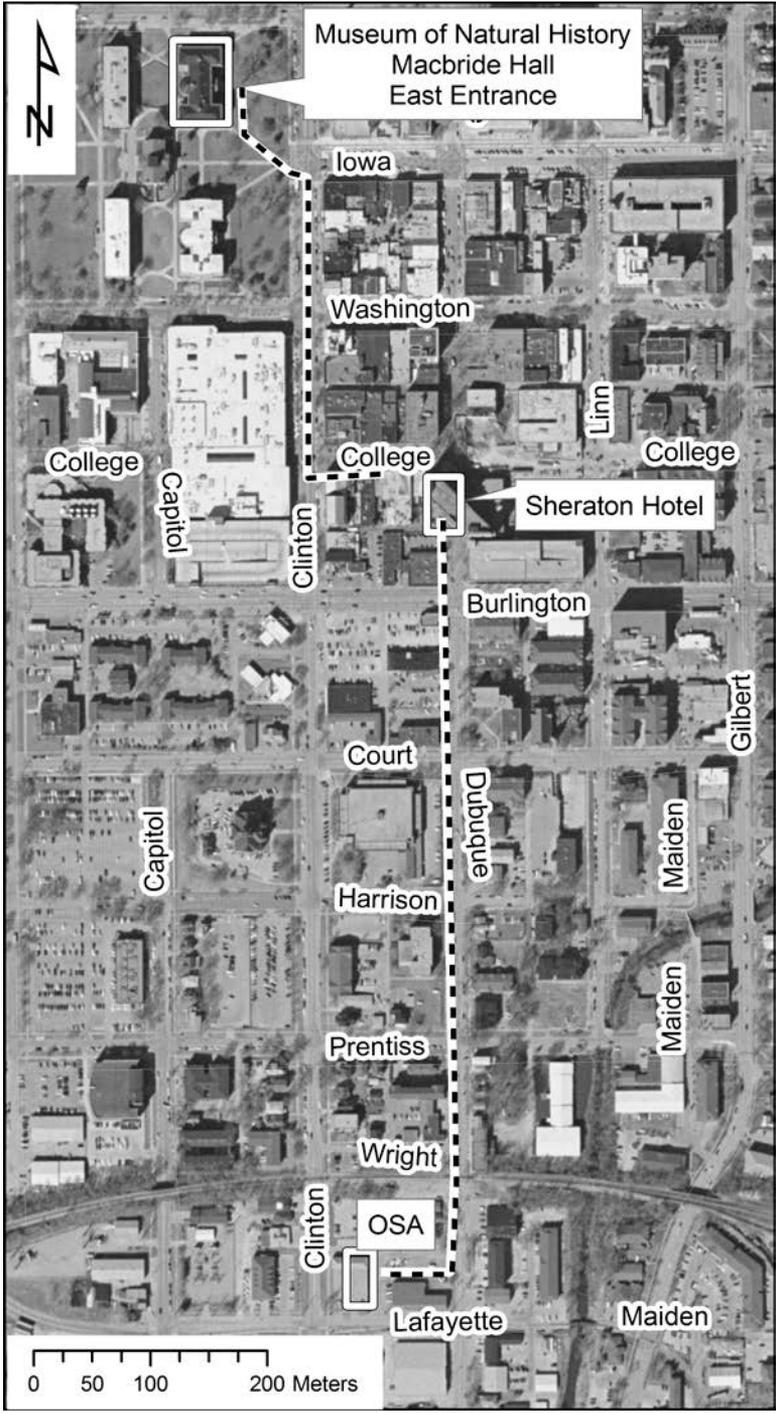
**Zelin, Alexey** (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) (16)

*The Patrick Phase Ceramic Assemblages from the Fish Lake Site*

Significant Patrick phase ceramic assemblages were recovered in 2007 from two adjacent ridges of the Fish Lake site. The assemblages contain a diversity of ceramic artifacts, which provide important information about Patrick phase material culture of the American Bottom. This paper briefly summarizes different aspects of the ceramic assemblages and offers some new information related to the functional and cultural connotation of ceramic objects.



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