

**Abstracts of Presentations and Posters
Kincaid Field Conference 2009**

Given in alphabetical order.

Alt, Susan (Indiana University)

INVESTIGATING YANKEETOWN: UNDERSTANDING MISSISSIPPIAN TRANSITIONS IN SOUTHERN INDIANA

The Yankeetown phase, dated between AD 700 and 1100, is believed by many to be the precursor to the Mississippian Angel phase. But little is actually known about Yankeetown communities or if in fact they really were the progenitors of the following Angel phase people. If so, how did the transformation from Woodland to Mississippian lifeways occur? Yankeetown material culture once considered restricted to southern Indiana has been found as far as Cahokia in Illinois. If analysts are right and the Mississippian lifeways that swept across the Southern United States originated at the Cahokia site then it is likely that Yankeetown people had something to do with that process. In this paper we report on our first steps in investigating these questions through work this summer at the Dead Man's Curve site of Posey County Indiana.

Betzenhauser, Aileen M., Loryl D. Breitenbach, and Brad Koldehoff (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program-UIUC)

THE TERMINAL LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATION AT THE FISH LAKE SITE, MONROE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

The Fish Lake site (11MO608) is a large late prehistoric habitation area that covers two adjacent sand ridges in the American Bottom near Columbia, Illinois. Excavations in the early 1980s for I-255/270 uncovered more than 100 Late Woodland Patrick phase structures and pits on the north ridge. Excavations on both ridges were undertaken in 2007 for a proposed interchange. More than 500 Patrick phase structures and pits were uncovered across both ridges. Terminal Late Woodland features were only discovered on the south ridge and include 8 structures and 15 pits. These features fall into two clusters that represent two separate occupations. The organization and function of these household clusters are the focus of this paper.

Brennan, Tamira K. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

2009 EXCAVATIONS AT KINCAID MOUNDS. ILLINOIS

This paper reports the preliminary findings of the 2009 Southern Illinois University of Carbondale's archaeological field school at the Kincaid Mounds site, located near Brookport Illinois. During the eight-week excavation season, three domestic structures were opened at this Mississippian period mound center with the intent both of investigating the diversity in community layout and architecture that is suggested by magnetometry survey at the site and to ground-truth these images in order to increase their interpretive value. An emphasis on how the construction of identity is reflected within, and may be interpreted through studies of past communities is at the core of this research.

Brennan, Tamira K. (Southeast Missouri State University) **and Sarah A. Stephens** (University of Mississippi)

OLD COLLECTIONS AND NEW FINDS AT THE SOUTH CAPE SITE, MISSOURI

Excavations at The South Cape site during the 1970s and 80s yields compelling evidence that this Mississippian period village in southeastern Missouri was rich in ceremonialism, producing an impressive array of exotic and prestige-related artifacts accompanied by a surprisingly late range of radiocarbon dates. This paper reexamines the timing of the site in light of more recent radiocarbon samples, chronicles the history of South Cape's past excavations, and compares data and analyses from these collections to those of excavations conducted as part of Southeast Missouri State University's 2007-2009 archaeological field schools.

Brown, James (Northwestern University) **and John E. Kelly** (Washington University St Louis)

THE "ONEOTAIZATION" OF CAHOKIA MISSISSIPPIAN PEOPLES: PART TWO EXPANDING THE VACANT QUARTER

The mounting evidence for a significant Oneota occupation in the American Bottom forces us to consider other coincident changes. Population replacement is a common explanation but a transformation in material culture during the fourteenth century deserves equal consideration. While population replacement is commonly accepted, the effects of an accommodation of Mississippian material culture to an Oneota one, that is an "Oneotization," has rarely been envisioned. Perspectives toward the appearance of Oneota styles and technology are radically affected by the choice of one over the other, or even some combination. We will elaborate on this transformation, with particular attention to the larger socio-political landscape of the lower Midwest and Midsouth that includes William's Vacant Quarter

Emerson, Thomas E. (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) and **Timothy R. Pauketat** (University of Illinois)

RETHINKING CAHOKIAN INTERACTION AND DIASPORA

Contradictory mono-ethnic versus multi-ethnic interpretations of Cahokian identity and Cahokia's Diaspora have emerged in the literature. We suggest that a multi-ethnic model better fits known regional evidence, and we do this by revisiting Griffin's Cahokia-Interaction synthesis in light of the common rejection of long-distance-trade explanations. Given clear signatures of extra-regional connections in the American Bottom and the Trans-Mississippi South, and given the conundrum of the Skiri Pawnee, we minimally advise greater interpretive caution and call, ultimately, for more sophisticated models of the Cahokian Diaspora.

Hargrave, Michael L. (U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)), **R. Berle Clay** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI)), and **Staffan D. Peterson** (Indiana University)

A LARGE AREA, HIGH RESOLUTION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF THE KINCAID SITE

A magnetic gradient survey of the western (Massac County) portion of the Kincaid site that began in 2003 concluded in 2009. An area of approximately 31.1 hectares (76.8 acres) was surveyed by a team of volunteer archaeo-geophysical practitioners, Southern Illinois University Carbondale (SIUC) archaeologists, students, and members of the Kincaid Mounds Support Organization. Major results include the discovery of a second western palisade that greatly increases site size, and the identification of a large number of structures, many of them distributed in clusters closely correlated with topography. The Kincaid survey illustrates how large area, high resolution geophysical surveys can contribute to sophisticated research designs; targeted, minimally invasive excavations; and enhance the public's ability to visualize the subsurface components of large, late prehistoric mound sites. (POSTER)

House, John H. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE DOWNSTREAM PEOPLE

When first contacted by Europeans in late seventeenth century, the Dhegiha Siouan-speaking Quapaws (O-gah-pah or "Downstream People") were the dominant Native presence in the area of the Mississippi-Arkansas rivers confluence. For many decades, archeologists pondered a "Quapaw paradox" referring, on the one hand, to expectations following from the Quapaws' Midwestern linguistic affinities plus their own tradition that they had migrated to the Arkansas River region from the Ohio Valley and the local character of the archeological "Quapaw phase," on the other. Recent investigations at the Wallace Bottom site in southeast Arkansas support the site's identification with the late seventeenth century Quapaw village of Osotouy and with the early eighteenth century French Arkansas Post. Systematic description of the distinctive Native material culture from Wallace Bottom offers an opportunity to renew the search for the Quapaws' Midwestern "roots."

Kelly, John E. (Washington University St Louis), **William Iseminger** (Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site), **James Brown** (Northwestern University), and **Mary Vermilion** (St Louis University)

MAPPING CAHOKIA: CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS OF THE RITUAL SPATIALITY OF MOUND 34, THE NORTH PALISADE, AND THE WEST PLAZA

This presentation describes our ongoing efforts to one, identify the copper workshop beneath Mound 34 and other craft activity at this location; two, the delineation of the north palisade wall in the areas of the West and East Plazas; and three, the Plaza compounds at the north end of the West Plaza. This paper contextualizes the current investigations.

Koldehoff, Brad and Steven L. Boles (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program-UIUC)

LITHIC CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CAHOKIA, KINCAID, AND THE MIDSOUTH

In this paper regional patterns in lithic technology and raw material procurement are explored by comparing and contrasting lithic data from Cahokia, Kincaid, Wickliffe, and other sites in the Midsouth. Patterns of interaction are revealed that furnish new insights into the political economy of the region. Most noteworthy are patterns that indicate the waxing and waning of connections—shared raw materials and technologies—between Cahokia and various polities to the south.

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

ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS AT THE EAST ST. LOUIS MOUND CENTER: THE NEW MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT

Investigations for the New Mississippi River Bridge Project are yielding new and important information about the East St. Louis site (11S706), the second largest Mississippian mound and town complex in North America. While previous investigations at the site (along I-55/70) documented the remnants of mounds and other monumental/ceremonial features, excavations in the old National Stockyards are yielding detailed information about the site's Lohmann- and Stirling-phase residential zone. Preliminary findings are summarized in this paper.

Monaghan, G. William and Christopher S. Peebles (Glen Black Laboratory, Indiana University)

THE CONSTRUCTION, USE AND ABANDONMENT OF MOUND A: TRACING THE HISTORY OF THE ANGEL SITE (12VG1) THROUGH ITS EARTHWORKS

Geophysics, solid-earth coring and ^{14}C chronology at the Angel site indicate that Mound A construction began soon after AD 1050-1100 by stacking 10-15 cm-thick turf blocks 2m high at the junction of the upper and lower platform. The upper platform was built nearly to its full 8 m height shortly after that time. Comparison of these ^{14}C ages with others at Angel shows that Mound A construction coincided with the site founding and was probably among the first tasks undertaken at the site. Newly-acquired ^{14}C ages from a previously excavated structure on top of Mound A show that the upper platform surface was apparently used throughout site occupation but, as was the case at Mound F, this surface was covered with fresh fill just prior to site abandonment. A final episode to cap these mounds may be common at Angel and reflect a "ceremonial closing" of the site.

Morrow, Juliet E., Shaun McGaha, and Jami J. Lockhart (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

OLD TOWN RIDGE: A FORTIFIED MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE IN NORTHEAST ARKANSAS

Located in Northeast Arkansas, the Old Town Ridge site (3CG41) contains an 18-acre fortified Middle Mississippian village. Ceramics include strap handled jars (var. Matthews and Manly), bowls with tab handles, incised rims, nodes, and rim riders, Mill Creek and Dover hoes, a chipped stone mace similar to the one found at Lilbourne site in SE Missouri, and predominantly Scallorn, Shugtown, and Madison arrow point types. A marine shell gorget engraved with a "birdman"-like figure holding human heads in each foot was reportedly found at the site by amateur diggers. We completed a gradiometry survey of the palisaded village in March 2009. Despite decades of grave robbing and land-leveling, the site appears to contain intact cultural features such as hearths, houses, and trash pits. This presentation focuses on the results obtained via gradiometry and limited ground-truthing of selected anomalies, some of which are interpreted as Middle Mississippian features.

Payne, Claudine (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

THE ST. FRANCIS BASIN OF ARKANSAS AND ITS NORTHERN TIES

Archaeologists working in the St. Francis Basin of Arkansas have traditionally looked to the Lower Mississippi Valley to help understand the archaeology of the Basin. However, the St. Francis Basin abuts the mouth of the Ohio River before extending some 200 miles to the south, so it should not be surprising to find northern connections as well. Indeed, recent discoveries in the Middle St. Francis Basin, especially at the Eaker site in Mississippi County, Arkansas, have produced artifact assemblages that clearly suggest the need to devote more attention to northern ties. In this paper, I describe some of these artifacts, including pottery types such as Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, Ramey

Incised, and Cahokia Cord Marked, pottery motifs such as the encircling arch, and a variety of stone artifacts such as Mill Creek hoes and a purple fluorite bead.

Petersen, Staffan D. (Indiana University)

TOWNSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ARCHITECTURE AT ANGEL MOUNDS

A newly completed architectural inventory of the Angel Mounds Mississippian mound center based on geophysical and excavation data details the number, size, shape, and location of structures. Relating this information to palisade sequences provides estimates of occupied area between early and late periods. Structure counts and occupied area estimates are compared to newly created inventories for Etowah and Kincaid. (POSTER)

Schilling, Timothy (Washington University St Louis)

CONSTRUCTING MONKS MOUND: RECENT RESEARCH INTO THE CONTEXT OF THE PREMOUND SURFACE

Monks Mound stands as the central element of the Cahokian landscape. Researchers often use interpretations of the mound's construction to support models of Cahokian society. One of the most widespread and long held models argues the mound was engineered with specific knowledge of soils and earthen construction and therefore individuals who held this knowledge formed the basis of a class of elites. Data from both recent fieldwork and past excavations challenges this idea. I argue it is not likely that Monks Mound was built according to modern engineering principles. On the other hand, the Monks Mound was clearly an integrated and designed project. Construction models should consider how and why the ancient Cahokians built Monks Mound, clues to these questions can be found in its construction history.

Schwegman, John E. and John A. Schwegman (Kincaid Mounds Support Organization)

MAGNETOMETRY SURVEYS ON THE PRIVATELY OWNED EASTERN PART OF THE KINCAID MOUNDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Results of magnetometry surveys for prehistoric subsurface features on the privately owned eastern part of the Kincaid Site are presented. We show the location of the palisade in the east including evidence of its reconstruction and where it reaches Avery Lake. Natural levee deposits near the lake appear to have buried remnants of the palisade below the range of our magnetometer. Efforts to find the palisade atop the lake bank had inconclusive results. Occupational features are revealed for an apparent artisan site and from beneath Pope Mound 4. Remarkably similar rectangular structures measuring 8 x 16 meters were found atop Pope Mound 6 and a nearby low platform mound. Features that may represent foot paths leading to structures were also found..

Stahlman, Kathleen (Powell Archaeological Research Center), **Susanna Bailey** (Washington University St Louis), and **William Iseminger** (Cahokia mounds State Historic Site)

RECENT AND ONGOING EFFORTS AT PRESERVATION IN THE ST. LOUIS REGION

This presentation describes efforts by the Powell Archaeological Research Center (PARC) and others to preserve the region's rich cultural legacy. This includes not only the efforts by the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society (CMMS), the Archaeological Conservancy, a task force on the preservation of Sugar Loaf Mound in St. Louis, but also other individuals and groups. These efforts have been focused on Cahokia, East St. Louis, Pulcher, and Washausen, but other efforts that are underway.