



# Illinois Archaeological Survey 63rd Annual Meeting

Collinsville, Illinois  
September 6–7, 2019



## PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

### Friday, September 6

Complimentary reception at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site. You may register on site but **please register in advance if you plan to attend the reception** (see Advanced Registration form). In addition to food and drinks there will be an augmented reality demonstration from the Illinois State Archaeological Survey and information from Heartlands Conservancy regarding recent efforts to make Cahokia a National Park.

### Saturday, September 7

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| 7:30–9:00   | Registration   |
| 8:00–9:00   | Annual Business Meeting  |
| 9:00–4:00   | Posters (see below)  |
| 9:00–9:20   | The Bareis Mound: A “New” Feature in Cahokia’s Ramey Field<br>J. Grant Stauffer and John E. Kelly  |
| 9:20–9:40   | Elements of Cahokian Neighborhoods<br>Alleen Betzenhauser and Timothy R. Pauketat  |
| 9:40–10:00  | Planned Ritual: Cahokia’s Monumental Causeways<br>Michael G. Farkas, Timothy R. Pauketat, and Sarah E. Baires  |
| 10:00–10:20 | Break  |
| 10:20–11:20 | Bridging the Gap: Collector, Amateur, and Professional Cooperation (Panel)<br>William Iseminger, Steve Boles, Duane Esarey, Eve Hargrave, Larry Kinsella |
| 11:20–11:40 | Awards   |
| 11:40–1:20  | Lunch on your own  |
| 1:20–1:40   | Powell Archaeological Research Center Preserving the Past for the Future<br>Kathleen Stahlman  |
| 1:40–2:00   | Preserving a Prehistoric Urban Center: A View from the Northern Plains<br>Brooke Morgan  |
| 2:00–2:20   | Changes in Springfield: Updates from the Illinois State Museum and State<br>Historic Preservation Office<br>Miranda Yancey and Jeff Kruchten             |

- 2:20–2:40 Break
- 2:40–3:00 Copper, Earth, and Water: More Details from the Emerald Acropolis  
Timothy R. Pauketat, Susan M. Alt, and Jeff Kruchten
- 3:00–3:20 Constructing Identity on the Langford Frontier: The 2019 ISAS Excavations at the Noble-Wieting Site  
B. Jacob Skousen and Robert G. McCullough
- 3:20–3:40 You Can't Find What is Not There: 2019 SIU Field School Investigations at French Ft. Kaskaskia (11R326)  
Mark J. Wagner
- 3:40–4:00 Refining the Search: Further Investigations at Lewis and Clark's Long Lost Outpost of Ft. Kaskaskia (11R612) by the 2019 SIU Field School  
Mark J. Wagner

**Posters:**

Mound City Archaeological Society: Outreach and Education  
Amy Clark and Alleen Betzenhauser

Preliminary Results of the 2019 Illinois State University Field School at Noble-Wieting  
G. Logan Miller

Re-invisioning the Past Using Geoarchaeological Data at Cahokia Mounds, Illinois  
Caitlin Rankin

Migration Makes Mississippians: A Perspective from the Edge of the Mississippian World  
Brandon T. Ritchison



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## ABSTRACTS

**Alleen Betzenhauser, Illinois State Archaeological Survey**  
**Timothy R. Pauketat, Illinois State Archaeological Survey**

### **Elements of Cahokian Neighborhoods**

Neighborhoods were actively constructed during the late-eleventh century in the American Bottom, resulting in a social order that transcended pre-Mississippian village life. Architectural patterns and craft production debris within the greater central complex indicate possible religious, if not political or ethnic, divisions that did not form organically. The central problems in this analysis include distinguishing residential neighborhoods from other kinds of occupational zones and human neighbors from other-than-human residents. To this end, we generate new measures of architectural diversity, density, and positioning to identify the elements of Cahokian neighborhoods and examine how they were created and reconfigured using data recovered from large-scale excavations at East St. Louis and Cahokia.

**Amy Clark, St. Louis Art Museum**  
**Alleen Betzenhauser, Illinois State Archaeological Survey**

### **Mound City Archaeological Society: Outreach and Education (Poster)**

The Mound City Archaeological Society (MCAS) is the St. Louis chapter of the Missouri Archaeological Society (MAS), founded in 1963. MCAS includes members from a variety of backgrounds including professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, and those with a general interest in archaeology. Through monthly lectures and public outreach events, we aim to grow our membership and ultimately increase awareness of our region's cultural resources.

**Michael G. Farkas, Illinois State Archaeological Survey**  
**Timothy R. Pauketat, Illinois State Archaeological Survey**  
**Sarah E. Baires, Eastern Connecticut State University**

### **Planned Ritual: Cahokia's Monumental Causeways**

Detailed examination of the Cahokia site through aerial LiDAR and ground reconnaissance has revealed additional features of interest in the vicinity of Rattlesnake Mound. These include a possible early Cahokian mound platform superimposed by the Rattlesnake ridgetop tumulus. In addition, another artificial causeway is now apparent to the east of the foundational or great Rattlesnake Causeway. Similar to the primary example, this second raised earthen walkway appears intended to facilitate human processions through standing water, as we recently verified. In addition, the second great causeway shares the same elevation, width (about 20-

meters), and alignment (to Cahokia's documented 5 degree offset grid). In fact, it parallels the Rattlesnake Causeway for at least 300 meters. Taken together and pending ground truthing, all of the new features indicate a previously unrecognized degree of spatial complexity if not chronological depth involving monumental water features and centralized water rituals.

**William Iseminger, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site**  
**Steve Boles, Illinois State Archaeological Survey,**  
**Duane Esarey, Dickson Mounds Museum**  
**Eve Hargrave, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign**  
**Larry Kinsella, Cahokia Archaeological Society**

**Bridging the Gap: Collector, Amateur, and Professional Cooperation**  
**(Panel Discussion)**

**G. Logan Miller, Illinois State University**

**Preliminary Results of the 2019 Illinois State University Field School at Noble-Wieting (Poster)**

In late spring 2019, the Illinois State University Archaeological Field School continued excavations at Noble-Wieting. Noble-Wieting is a nearly six acre Langford circular village, with a burial mound in the central plaza, on a terrace north of Kickapoo Creek in McLean County, Illinois. Excavations in 2017-18 focused on a structure area in the NW section of the village. In 2019, the ISU crew excavated a wall trench structure in the SE section of the village. Unlike the 2017-18 structure, no definitive evidence of a major structure rebuild was identified in 2019. Concomitantly, preliminary analysis indicates that artifact density was substantially less in the 2019 structure feature. The 'segmented' wall trenches identified again in 2019 do reflect what is emerging as typical wall trench construction style at Noble-Wieting. This poster summarizes initial impressions of the wall trenches, pit features, and artifact assemblage from the 2019 excavations.

**Brooke Morgan, Illinois State Museum**

**Preserving a Prehistoric Urban Center: A View from the Northern Plains**

Double Ditch Indian Village State Historic Site is a large Mandan earthlodge village located on the Missouri River north of Bismarck, North Dakota. Mandans lived in the village for nearly 300 years (AD 1490-1785), and were the center of an expansive trade network. Ditch enclosures, earthlodge impressions, and large midden mounds are well-preserved to this day, and the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As a result of catastrophic flooding of the Missouri River in 2011, riverbank erosion uncovered human skeletal remains. In cooperation with the Three Affiliated Tribes, the State Historical Society of North Dakota undertook a bank stabilization project in 2016 to prevent further erosion and preserve this incredible site for future generations. This paper reflects on the lessons learned from successful collaboration among multiple stakeholders, which may be of value to archaeologists working toward achieving preservation goals in Illinois.

**Timothy R. Pauketat, Illinois State Archaeological Survey**  
**Susan M. Alt, Indiana University Bloomington**  
**Jeffery Kruchten, Illinois State Historic Preservation Office**

**Copper, Earth, and Water: More Details from the Emerald Acropolis**

University of Illinois and Indiana University excavations at the Emerald site (11S1) in 2012-2016 revealed that this unusual hilltop shrine complex had been anthropogenically enhanced through a series of temporally isolated, construction pulses. Between each pulse it rained or it snowed. In this presentation, we outline the stratigraphic and micromorphological evidence of these pulses. Then, we highlight their relationship to a copper deposit, where flecks of the hammered metal are closely associated with water-laid sediments. We infer that the copper deposit was not a workshop, per se, but an offering to or in water.

**Caitlin Rankin, Washington University in St. Louis**

**Re-Envisioning the Past using Geoarchaeological Data at Cahokia Mounds, Illinois (Poster)**

Cahokia Mounds emerged ca. A.D. 1050 and was depopulated around A.D. 1375. Scholars argue the central precinct of Cahokia was planned as a cosmogram, with Monks Mound at the center and four surrounding mound and plaza groups in each of the cardinal directions. The North Plaza is unusual because it was constructed in the low-elevation Edelhardt Meander Scar and floodplains of Cahokia and Canteen Creeks, making it the lowest mound and plaza group at Cahokia. Recent excavations and sediment coring show that the North Plaza landscape was dramatically altered by historic (post 1800s) flooding along Cahokia and Canteen Creeks. Using modern LiDAR datasets and elevations of buried ground surfaces from the Mississippian period occupation, a 3D model of North Plaza landscape change through time was developed using Golden Software's Surfer 13. This poster strives to visually reconstruct the paleo-landscape of the North Plaza during the Mississippian Period occupation.

**Brandon T. Ritchison, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign**

**Migration Makes Mississippians: A Perspective from the Edge of the Mississippian World (Poster)**

Migration was a social process inextricably linked to the development and spread of the suite of cultural traits commonly recognized as "Mississippian" by southeastern and midwestern archaeologists. On this poster, I discuss the case of the "Mississippianization" of the Late Prehistoric Georgia Coast at the edge of the Mississippian world. By 1390 CE, the chiefdoms of the Savannah River Valley (SRV) had been depopulated. Settlement and radiocarbon evidence suggest that the former residents of the SRV spread to neighboring regions. On the Georgia Coast, immigrants arrived into a rapidly changing context. Settlement expansion meant the establishment of new locales, occupied for the first time in history. The settlement history of the Kenan Field site, a 60-ha, persistently occupied site on Sapelo Island, provides an example of how residents of the Georgia Coast responded to the arrival of migrants through the development of new social institutions.

**B. Jacob Skousen, Illinois State Archaeological Survey**  
**Robert G. McCullough, Illinois State Archaeological Survey**

### **Constructing Identity on the Langford Frontier: The 2019 ISAS Excavations at the Noble-Wieting Site**

This paper summarizes ISAS's 2019 excavations at the Noble-Wieting site, a Langford Tradition village with substantial Mississippian ceramics located in McLean County, Illinois. A rebuilt wall-trench structure, Feature 33, was the focus of the excavations. Like other structures excavated at Noble-Wieting, Feature 33 differs from most Langford Tradition structures excavated at sites along the Fox, Illinois, and Rock River valleys to the north due to its incorporation of Mississippian-style construction techniques. While interpretations are preliminary, the close association of social identity and domestic architecture suggests that the existence of unique architectural construction patterns at Noble-Wieting may be indicative of two co-existing social or ethnic groups who were forging a new identity. This is further supported by Noble-Wieting's location on the Langford frontier.

**Kathleen Stahlman, Powell Archaeological Research Center**

### **Powell Archaeological Research Center Preserving the Past for the Future**

The Powell Archaeological Research Center (PARC), a 501c3 not-for-profit organization, was formed in 1997 by individuals concerned about the destruction of archaeological sites in the metropolitan St. Louis area. It became evident that volunteer efforts to salvage sites could not keep pace with development. Buying endangered sites was more cost effective and a better way to preserve archaeological resources. The first purchase was the Fingerhut House and surrounding 2.5 acres located within the National Historic Landmark boundaries of Cahokia Mounds. The property is across from the site of the now destroyed Powell Mound, the third largest mound in the Cahokia Site. Investigations on the Fingerhut Tract over the last 17 years have systematically documented through surface collections, geophysical work, and limited testing the significance of this area. We will provide an overview of our continuing preservation efforts in the region.

**J. Grant Stauffer, Washington University in St. Louis**  
**John E. Kelly, Washington University in St. Louis**

### **The Bareis Mound: A "New" Feature in Cahokia's Ramey Field**

In 1969, an unnumbered mound located 100 meters off the northeast corner of Monks Mound was identified during Charles Bareis' University of Illinois field school excavations. The Bareis Mound had been constructed at the base of an area that might be part of a large borrow pit along the east side of Monks Mound. This presentation focuses on the preliminary results of a geophysical survey employing ground-penetrating radar (GPR), electronic resistivity tomography (ERT), and electromagnetic induction (EMI) to identify the mound's extent. In addition to initial geophysical survey results, this paper highlights findings recorded in unpublished field documents archived at the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) and distinguishes the Bareis Mound from Mound 17, also located off the northeast corner of Monks Mound. Consequently, it augments the Cahokia literature regarding the Ramey Field's monumental architecture and landscape modification.

**Mark J. Wagner, Southern Illinois University Carbondale**

**You Can't Find What is Not There: 2019 SIU Field School Investigations at French Ft. Kaskaskia (11R326)**

The 2017-2018 SIU Field School Investigations into French Ft. Kaskaskia (11R712) found evidence of both colonial French (1759-1766) and American (1780-1788) activity within the fort. These included the discovery of an intact section of the east stone foundation wall to the French barracks followed by the detection of the northeast corner of this same foundation in 2019. Further investigation of the fort in 2019 with the assistance of Passport in Time (PIT) volunteers revealed to our surprise that the southern foundation wall had been entirely removed at some point during the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. One possible suspect is Illinois Lieutenant Governor Pierre Menard who owned the fort site in the early 1800s. Menard may have used the abandoned fort as a quarry, removing the stones in the barrack foundation for the construction of the stone foundation to his still-standing home located immediately below the fort.

**Mark J. Wagner, Southern Illinois University Carbondale**

**Refining the Search: Further Investigations at Lewis and Clark's Long Lost Outpost of Ft. Kaskaskia (11R612) by the 2019 SIU Field School**

In 2017 the SIU Field School discovered the previously unknown remains of the American Ft. Kaskaskia (1803-1807) visited by Lewis and Clark in 1803. Remote sensing and hand excavations in 2017-2018 revealed that the northern part of the fort has been heavily disturbed by park construction activities although fort-related artifacts are still present. In 2019 with the assistance of "Passport in Time" volunteers we extended the investigations to the south side of the road that runs through the site, resulting in the discovery of a large feature suspected to represent a cellar to the fort as well as a possible wall trench. The presence of numerous 1802-1803 uniform buttons surrounding the possible cellar conclusively linked it to Ft. Kaskaskia. Excavations in the northern disturbed half of the site found evidence of intensive burning as well as a rifle barrel similar to those carried by the Lewis and Clark Expedition soldiers.

**Miranda Yancey, Illinois State Museum**

**Jeff Kruchten, Illinois State Historic Preservation Office**

**Changes in Springfield: Updates from the Illinois State Museum and State Historic Preservation Office**

With new staff in place, changes are being implemented at both the Illinois State Museum and the State Historic Preservation Office pertaining to the practice of archaeology within Illinois. This presentation will discuss recent and forthcoming changes related to the Illinois Inventory of Archaeological Sites, maintained by the ISM, and to reporting guidelines and proposed changes to survey methodology for compliance projects reviewed by SHPO. We will leave time for and encourage comments and discussion at the end of our presentation.