Impacts of Social Interaction among Women in the Past: A Central Illinois River Valley Case Study

Migration of Oneota people into the Central Illinois River Valley at ca. A.D. 1300 led to prolonged interaction between Oneota and Mississippian groups. The violent nature of this interaction dominates the literature as the Norris Farms 36 cemetery has produced important physical evidence of pre-Columbian warfare in the midcontinent. This paper takes a broad bioarchaeological view of the impacts of social interaction as seen through female biological and material remains in cemetery and village contexts. By doing so, we contribute to an understanding of the social context for violence.

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