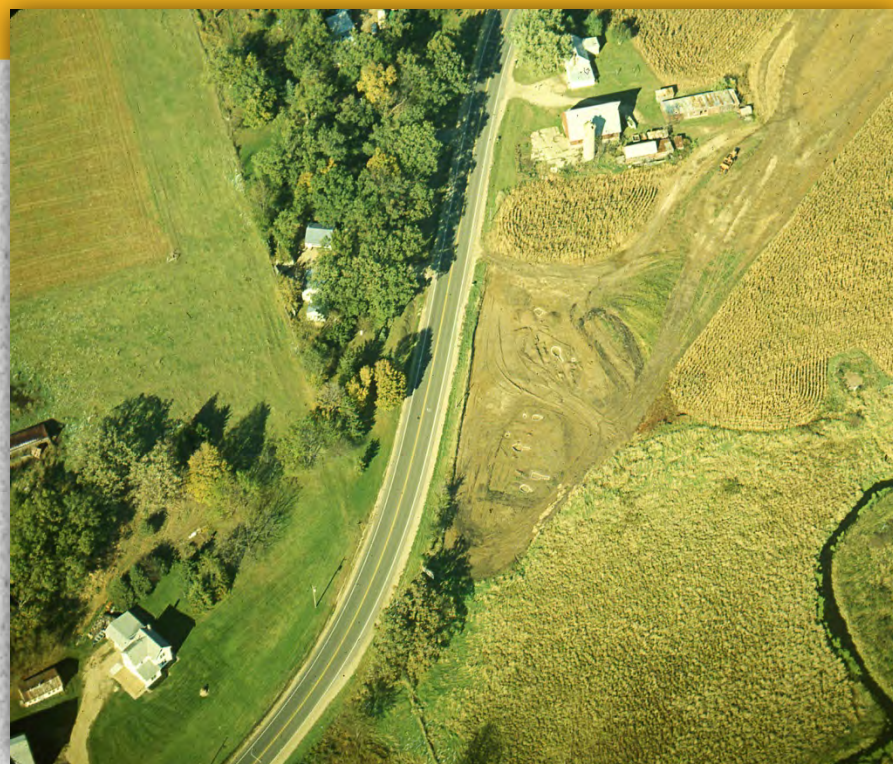


WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Late Woodland Community Plan: A View from the Air



Aerial View of the Statz Site, Dane County, Wisconsin.

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Wisconsin Archeological Society

www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org

2018 Officers, At-Large Directors, Affiliated Organizations & Committee Chairs

Elected Officers

President: **Seth A. Schneider**, president@wiarcheologicalsociety.org (term 2016-2018)

President Elect: **Rob Nurre**, vice-president@wiarcheologicalsociety.org (term 2016-18)

Secretary: **Katherine M. Sterner**, secretary@wiarcheologicalsociety.org (term 2016-2019)

Treasurer: **Jake Rieb**, treasurer@wiarcheologicalsociety.org (term 2016-2019)

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George Christiansen (2016-2018), george.christiansen@uwc.edu

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Dan Joyce (2017-2019), lightox52@yahoo.com

Thomas Loebel (2017-2019), earlypaleo@yahoo.com

Affiliated Organizations

Charles E. Brown Society-Madison: **Joe Monarski**, jrmonar@frontier.com

Kenosha County Archaeological Society-Kenosha: **Donald Shelton**, dgshelton@wi.rr.com

Robert Ritzenthaler Society-UW-Oshkosh: **William Wasemiller**, william.wasemiller@sial.com

Rock River Archaeological Society-Horicon: **Julie Flemming**, julieflemming@yahoo.com

Three Rivers Archaeological Society-Beloit: **Bill Green**, greenb@beloit.edu

UW-La Crosse Archaeology Club: **Kyle Lopata**, lopata.kyle@uwlax.edu

Committee Chairs

Nominations and Elections Committee: TBD

Programs Committee: **Ryan Howell**, ryan.howell@cardno.com

Educational Outreach Committee: **Jaremy Cobble**, jcobble@excel.net

Preservation of Sites Committee: **Rob Nurre**, rob.nurre@gmail.com

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WAS Awards Committee: **Heather Walder**, heather.walder@gmail.com

Editorial/Journal Committee: **Kent Dickerson**, kent.dickerson@wisconsinhistory.org

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Newsletter Editor

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The editor appreciates the assistance of Amanda Jones for help on formatting this issue.



A Message from the President

Dear Wisconsin Archeological Society Members,

This will be my last letter to our membership, and I would just like to say that it has been an honor to serve as president of the Society these last two years. The new officers and board members will bring new experience, ideas and energy to the Society and I look forward to the coming years.

As I reflect on the last two years, though the time went fast, a lot was accomplished. The board worked hard to rework the bylaws and generate a purpose statement. Though internal house cleaning was done, the editors of *The Wisconsin Archeologist* and *WisArch News* maintained our publications and we appreciate all their hard work. It is with heavy heart that the 2018 spring issue of the journal was published as a memorial to Wisconsin archaeologist, Dr. Thomas Pleger who passed away unexpectedly in 2017. Thank you, Janet Speth and everyone that contributed to the issue.

The events of the Society this past year have shifted from a meeting and lecture format to be more experiential for our members and participants. In May 2018, the Society conducted archaeological investigations with help from the public at the Satterlee Clark House in Horicon, Wisconsin. Thank you to Kurt Sampson and Lahnie Moyle-Neu for your hard work to put on the event. During the excavations, the walls of a small structure were identified in one of the test units. The walls are likely the summer cookhouse and further investigations will help to verify our thoughts.

The fall event in October 2018 on the campus of the University of Wisconsin Platteville Baraboo/Sauk County campus, organized by George Christiansen III and Rob Nurre, provided demonstrations of prehistoric pottery production by Joan Sloak and flint knapping to make chipped-stone tools by Jeff Behm, Ray Reser, and Ryan Howell. Connie Arzigian brought a bison scapula hoe replica and participants assisted in excavating a pit that would have been used to store food over the winter. Thank you everyone for making it a wonderful and experiential afternoon.

In October new officers and board members were elected, and congratulations to George Christiansen III being voted in as president and Rob Nurre the vice-president of the Society. The board will be welcoming Cynthia (Cindi) Stiles as an At-Large Director. They will start their terms on January 1, 2019. Kurt Sampson leaves the board after a long tenure as president and at-large director. Thank you, Kurt, for all you have done!! I also must say Thank You to all the board members, committees, and members that I worked with during my tenure, you made it a very fulfilling experience for me!

We should look forward to 2019 and the events to come, but in the meantime, Happy Holidays to you all!!

Sincerely,
Seth Schneider
President



WAS Affiliated Organizations Information

Charles E. Brown Archaeological Society

The Charles E. Brown Chapter meets monthly (except the summer months) at 7pm on the second Thursday of each month, at the Wisconsin Historical Society Auditorium, 816 State Street in Madison, across from the Union, unless otherwise noted. Contact Joe Monarski at jrmonar@frontier.com.

Kenosha County Archaeological Society

The Kenosha County Archaeological Society meets on the second Saturday of the months of October, December, February and April at 1:30 pm at the Kenosha Public Museum, 550 First Ave., Kenosha, Wisconsin. Contact Donald Shelton at dgshelton@wi.rr.com. Information on events at the Kenosha Public Museum can be found at www.kenosha.org/museum/.

Milwaukee Meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society are held at the UW-Milwaukee Campus in either Sabin Hall or in the Union. Meetings are held on the third Monday of the month during the academic year (February through May). Guest lectures begin at 8:00 pm. Contact Seth Schneider at sethas@uwm.edu.

Robert Ritzenthaler Society

The Robert Ritzenthaler Society meets on the second Tuesday of the month, at 7:00 pm, September through May. Meetings are held at Room 202, Harrington Hall, on the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Campus. Contact William Wasemiller at william.wasemiller@sial.com.

Rock River Archeological Society

Monthly meetings of the Rock River Archeological Society are held on the third Wednesday of the month, from September through April, at 7:00 pm, at the Visitor's Center, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge. This facility is accessible via Highway 28 between Mayville and Horicon. The Rock River Chapter invites you to visit their weblog at <http://rockriverarch.blogspot.com>. Contact Julie Flemming at julieflemming@yahoo.com.

Three Rivers Archaeological Society

The Three Rivers Archaeological Society meets on the second Monday of every month (except July and August), alternating between the Macktown Living History Education Center (Rockton, IL) and venues in Beloit, Wisconsin at Beloit College and the Beloit Public Library. New members and visitors are always welcome. Contact Bill Green at greenb@beloit.edu.

UW-La Crosse Archaeological Club

The Archaeology Club provides a social and academic outlet for UW-La Crosse students interested in archaeology and/or anthropology. The club provides speakers, field trips, and presentations. Contact Kyle Lopata at lopata.kyle@uwlax.edu.

The Fall Meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Dedicated to the ancient technologies used by peoples to prepare for the harsh winters of Wisconsin 1000 years ago, the 2018 Fall Meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society was held on October 13 at the campus of UW-Platteville, Baraboo-Sauk County. Participants were able to interact with several presenters to experience activities vital to surviving without our modern conveniences. Pottery making was demonstrated by Joan Slack and Seth Schneider, the knapping of stone tools was conducted by Dr. Jeffery Behm, Ryan Howell and Ray Reser and storage pit construction was overseen by Dr. Connie Arzigian. Thanks to all the presenters and participants for making it a great event.



Connie Arzigian and crew begin storage pit excavation.



Using a bison scapula hoe to excavate a storage pit.



Dr. Ray Reser and Dr. Jeffery Behm demonstrating flint knapping.



Seth Schneider working clay and displaying prehistoric pottery examples.



Joan Slack using coiling technique to build a clay vessel.



Putting the Finishing touches to a clay vessel prior to drying and firing.

Aerial Perspective on a Late Woodland Community

Norm Meinholz

During the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 700-1200) across portions of southern Wisconsin Native Americans began to settle in small villages consisting of small, semi-subterranean structures with distinct, extended entryways. Referred to as “keyhole” by their planview shape, they were originally identified in Wisconsin in Dodge County at the Weisner III (47DO399) and Elmwood Island (47DO47) sites. The floor of these houses were built several feet below the ground surface and covered with a bent-pole type structure. All that remains of these houses is the filled basin and rare postmolds. Their small size, which typically provided only enough space for a few individuals, location within an excavated basin and access provided by a ramped entryway typically oriented to the south or southeast away from cold winds all suggest that keyholes were a cold season type of structure. The lack of internal features is suggestive of sleeping quarters.



Aerial View of the Statz Site with Keyhole Structures outlined with Lime.

One of the largest keyhole settlements in Wisconsin was discovered in a cultivated field near Waunakee in glaciated northwestern Dane County. Identified during an archaeological survey of STH 19 by the Museum Archaeology Program of the Wisconsin Historical Society in 1989 and excavated in 1990, six keyhole structures were identified following machine removal of the plowzone. The structures are distributed along a southeast facing footslope along the edge of wetlands associated with Sixmile Creek. The expansive Waunakee Marsh is located to the west. The structures are somewhat paired with several external pit features nearby.

The structures contain Madison ware and other cord-marked jars as well as collared ceramics. Based on spacial considerations as well as associated artifacts and radiocarbon dates, two discrete communities may be evident. An older occupation, possibly associated with the Effigy Mound culture, was represented by four structures which contained Madison ware ceramics. A later occupation, utilizing Aztalan collared ceramics and maize, was represented by two structures. The site provides significant settlement and subsistence data during a time of substantial change across the Midwest including issues relating to the adoption of collared pottery and the use of maize in the region.

The six keyhole structures and immediately associated large pits were outlined in lime in the fall of 1990 after all excavations were completed. The photographs were taken by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. A majority of the remaining pit features (ca. 90 features were identified at the site) are not visible due to subsequent earth moving. No distinctive entryway was identified with the basin in the upper left corner of the photo. It is thought to have been removed as a result of plowing/erosion. The two keyholes in the lower right corner were constructed within the organic marsh soils at the lowest elevation at the site. They each contained complete Madison ware vessels.

Since excavation at the Statz site, additional keyhole structures have been identified in the glaciated region of northwestern Dane County. A total of three keyhole structures were identified in a linear, footslope arrangement at the Murphy site located 5 1/2 miles southwest of Statz and northwest of Lake Mendota. A pit house, possible keyhole, was also identified at the Skare site located along the Yahara River north of Lake Kegonsa. The mechanical removal of the plowzone from a large portion of two of the sites allowed for the mapping of a complete Late Woodland community plan. The aerial photographs provide a view of the community and a nice perspective of their location on the landscape.



The Late Woodland Keyhole Village at the Statz Site.

Regional Research:

Manifestations of the Afterlife

Submitted by Marlin F. Hawley

Wisconsin's pioneer scientist, Increase A. Lapham, was born in New York State in 1811. As a young surveyor, he came to Milwaukee in 1836. Lapham had not been in the territory long before he turned his keen eye toward the remains of past cultures, publishing the first notice of an effigy mound that same year in the Milwaukee Advertiser. Over the years, Lapham focused his restless intellect on a variety of topics, including botany, geology and meteorology. Archaeology, however, remained a subject of continued interest, culminating in his *Antiquities of Wisconsin*. Published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1855, the volume presented the results of years of study of mounds throughout southern Wisconsin. Before his untimely death in 1875, Lapham was instrumental in his life in creating a number of institutions, including the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Although gone, Lapham's presence has continued to be felt over subsequent generations. Inspired by his lead, a group of scientifically-minded men and women in Milwaukee founded the Lapham Archaeological Society (LAS) in 1877. The society offered a forum for discussion of the region's native past. Its members also conducted original fieldwork and aggregated collections, much of which would eventually come to rest in the Milwaukee Public Museum. Probably it was the example of the Lapham Archaeological Society that led a small group in Green Bay to establish the Archaeological Society of Northern Wisconsin in 1878.

Within a few years both of these societies had withered, but the Wisconsin Natural History

Society (WNHS), also based in Milwaukee, maintained a general interest in archaeology. The WNHS saw itself in competition, even, with the LAS, though its members were nonplussed to discover that the WNHS did not own a copy of *Antiquities of Wisconsin*! A frantic search netted a copy through an eastern bookdealer, assuaging their shame at such a shortcoming. By the end of the nineteenth century, several members of the WNHS proposed an Archaeology Division within its ranks, which by 1903 incorporated as a distinct organization, the Wisconsin Archeological Society (WAS). A few members of the long-defunct LAS survived to become members of this new endeavor.

Among its many initiatives, which included publication of *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, mound survey and public outreach, in 1909 its members concluded that it would be fitting if Schiltz Park in Milwaukee was renamed in honor of Increase A. Lapham, the man from which its members still drew considerable inspiration. The society's 500 members resolved that the park be formally known as Lapham Park, petitioning the city's Common Council and Board of Park Commissioners to follow suit. To their delight, the city accepted their resolution and Lapham Park was born. (The name was later changed again and Lapham Park disappeared from the map.)

The park was home to the Lapham Park Social Center, which hosted a debate team, appropriately known as the Lapham Philomathians. Somewhat more unusually, in 1915 a group of immigrant teenagers formed the Lapham Athletic Club (A.C.), named for the park and, thus, the man. Enamored of every sport they knew, the group decided to devote themselves to football and so arose the Milwaukee Laphams. Dances and other fundraisers allowed the team to buy uniforms, the chosen colors being green and white. The team developed a winning spirit. As two of its members recalled:

No football (or basketball game) that the Laphams ever played ended up in a fight due to the fact we won. We won because we played mostly with guts and brains, instead of brawn and weight... The team was made up of Jewish boys only, with the exception of two boys.... (Geisenfeld and Wolfe 1971:4).

The team challenged Milwaukee's pro team, the Milwaukee Badgers, as well as progenitors of the National League, such as the Canton, Ohio Bulldogs and the Chicago Rosedale Panthers. To those who know its history, however, no game meant more than when the Lapham A.C. played the Green Bay Packers (in light of what that team became) in 1920. The Lapham's lost that game and lost it badly, 26 to 0. "Class Was Lacking," crowed the Oshkosh Northwestern. Despite the trouncing at the hands of the Packers, the team endured, eventually though passing into memory as its members aged and moved on to family and careers. To quote Geisenfeld and Wolfe (1971:4), "[i]f you ever hear any of the Laphams recalling the old days in fond memory, don't think he's quitting at the truth. The Laphams are truly a legend." [emphasis added].

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- 1971 Geisenfeld, S.S., and Manny Wolfe
Born in the Heart of the Jewish Neighborhood in 1915, the Dering-Do of the Lapham A.C. Became an Athletic Epic—and Unforgettable Legend! The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 17, 1971, p. 4.
- 1920 Oshkosh Northwestern
Class Was Lacking. The Oshkosh Northwestern, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 29, 1920, p. 13.

Digging Dugouts

Submitted by John Broihahn, Tamara Thomsen, and Ryan Smazal

Today we see lakes and rivers as places of recreation and barriers to be driven around or ferried across. In early Wisconsin history, lakes and rivers were certainly seen as places for recreation. They were also seen as places to harvest food (fish, clams wild rice) and perhaps most importantly as efficient and effective transportation corridors. In Wisconsin, and in other areas of the Western Great Lakes, we naturally think of birch bark canoes as the vessel of choice for these early marines. However, as many of you know, skin boats and dugouts are even earlier forms of watercraft. The recovery of heavy wood working tools and pieces indicate that dugouts were already being made 11,000 years ago in the Americas.

In 1996 Society maritime archaeologists and staff from the Kenosha Public Museum helped a 12 year old and her grandfather, recover a nearly 2000 year old dugout from the waters of Lake Mary in Kenosha County. The fragments of this canoe are on display at the Kenosha Public Museum. Only a year later, the maritime staff assisted in the preservation of a late nineteenth-early twentieth century dugout found by a landowner in Monroe County (See image Cranberry museum). This dugout is currently on display at Wisconsin's Cranberry Discovery Center in Warrens.

Fast forward to 2017, UW-Madison student Ryan Smazal began volunteering with the Society's maritime archaeologists. In the spring of 2018, Ryan was selected to be a part of the WISCIENCE summer research group at UW-Madison. Since 1989, the Wisconsin Institute for Science Education and Community Engagement (WISCIENCE) has collaborated with educators at all levels to help broaden participation in science and make science education and mentoring more effective.



Cranberry Discovery Museum Dugout

Ryan received a WISCIENCE Introduction to Research scholarship and he also received a scholarship from the SuccessWorks Program from the college of Letters and Sciences.

For his project, Ryan researched Wisconsin's dugout canoes. Dr. Sissel Schroeder, Chair of the UW-Madison Anthropology Department, and member of Wisconsin's State Historic Preservation Review Board, served as Ryan's advisor. Ryan reached out to the Society's local history affiliates and received 77 responses. Armed with a camera and a bag of measuring tapes and rulers, Ryan documented canoes at 13 historical societies, 8 public museums, and 3 other locations. In addition to the standard recording techniques, Ryan

created photomosaics of the dugouts and he employed Agisoft Photoscan software to create 3D photogrammetric models. He worked with staff from UW-Madison's Civil and Environmental Engineering School on the best method to calculate the carrying capacity of the dugouts. During a busy summer, Ryan documented 24 of the 45 dugouts reported for Wisconsin. Ryan plans to continue his research working with Dr. Schroeder and Society staff on exploring changes and innovations in dugout design through time and across space.



Villa Louis Dugout



Villa Louis Dugout

IMAGE CREDIT: TAMARA THOMSEN, WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Fall at Jefferson County Indian Mounds and Trail Park.

Archaeology News and Notes

Cardy Paleoindian Site Artifacts Donated to the Door County Historical Museum

The Cardy Paleoindian Campsite is located just south of the modern ship channel in the City of Sturgeon Bay. Four generations of the Cardy family had collected artifacts from the family farm. But it was the fluted points which brought the site to the attention of the archaeological community. Subsequent archaeological investigations concluded that the significance of the site was due to its ice-marginal location, the use of non-local chert thought to

originate in the Moline Illinois area and the undisturbed provenience of a portion of the site. The site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2010 and the land was donated the following year to the Archaeological Conservancy (*American Archaeology Fall 2010, Vol. 14 No. 3*).

In 2018 Darrel Cardy donated the Cardy site collections to the Door County Historical Museum in Sturgeon Bay. The collection includes Paleoindian fluted points, end scrapers, flake tools and debitage and will be part of a permanent exhibit. The site is brought to life through a new painting by Mike Orthober

depicting the Native Americans as they may have lived near the glaciers edge nearly 12,700 years ago. The Door County Historical Museum is open daily May 1 through October 31.



Article Reframes the Meaning and Implications of Wisconsin Effigy Mounds

Wisconsin effigy mounds continue to inspire scholarly research into their meaning. Michael P. Gueno, Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies at the University of Wisconsin – Whitewater has recently written an article for the journal *Material Culture* (2017 Vol. 49 No. 2). Titled: “Of a People of a Place: Reframing the Meaning(s) and Implications of Prehistoric Wisconsin Effigy Mounds”. The article “presents effigy mounds as material artifacts and evidence of a heterogeneous religious movement that spread throughout the region”. It was during the Late Woodland period that a new way of life was started in the region that included the construction of effigy mounds, part of a new, more regional religion and culture.

The author suggests that “the spread of effigy mound construction indicates increasing interaction, unity and potentially the germination of a shared, collective identity” from “disparate peoples of the Middle and early Late Woodland” The author states “this identity was in opposition to the mounting threat of new peoples who began to encroach upon their landscape, the Mississippians”.

The use of the term religion in the article by the author “focuses attention upon certain interrelated social dynamics, cultural aspects, and elements of everyday life analyzed within the emerging field of material religion and relevant for understanding the significance of effigy mounds”.



The Initial Settlement of North America by a Coastal Route

A new study, reported May 30 in the journal *Science Advances*, finds that a coastal route down Alaska’s Pacific coast in boats would have been possible around 17,000 years ago. Geologist Alia Lesnek of the University of Buffalo in New York and colleagues determined that at that time glaciers had just receded from southern Alaskan islands, quickly allowing for the establishment of life supporting habitats. Such a coastal route may have enabled human travelers to reach as far as South America by 14,500 years ago.

Estimates of when the ice receded were obtained by measuring chemicals that accumulate in rocks due to cosmic radiation. The glacial history of the area was also refined by the calibration of 177 previously published fossilized mammal and bird bone C-14 dates from 15 caves in the Alexander Archipelago.



This study concludes that a coastal pathway probably existed along the entire southeastern Alaskan coast about 17,000 years ago and that the area was habitable soon after the glaciers left.

Priscilla Dee Graham, Daughter of Charles E. Brown Dies

Born in Madison, Wis., of Mrs. Dorothy M. Quan (Brown) and Dr. Charles E. Brown (archeologist, director of Wisconsin State Historical Museum, Madison, 1908-44; University of Wisconsin faculty 1915-44).

Youngest of four siblings — Arthur M. Brown (WWII and Korean War veteran), Pierce J. Miller (WWII veteran), and Thankful D. Miller. In third grade she wrote a poem, published in 1947: “Mist Floats By... Today no mountains are, Where yesterday they met the sky; Not because they are too far, But mist went floating by.”

Indian Chief Yellow Thunder from Wisconsin Dells, Wis., gave Priscilla her Indian name in 1951 — “Kalaswinga,” meaning “Blue Skies That Which is Above All.”

Graduated West High School Madison 1956. Graduated University of Wisconsin Madison 1960, BA English writing. Attended University of Iowa, master’s program in creative writing. Married April 1963 to James Graham and had four sons

— Harold, Daniel, Charles and Matthew. Family lived in Rookwood Drive, Ames. Eight grandchildren — Kevin, Ryan, Ariel, Luke, Emily, Gabriel, Hannah and Liam. Pris loved to paint mostly landscapes, and won multiple awards at Iowa painting contests.

Pris was a very loving and supporting mother, grandmother, aunt and great-aunt. Pris was a great listener and a very giving person. Memorial service of life will be from 1 to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Ames, 1015 N. Hyland Ave. In lieu of flowers, donations may be sent to St. Joseph's Indian School, PO Box 326, Chamberlain, SD, 57326.

ISAS Publishes Reports on Massive New Mississippi River Bridge Project

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey has published a series of archaeological reports on investigations conducted to mitigate impact from the construction of the New Mississippi River Bridge (Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge) on the East St. Louis Precinct. The sites represents a 290 ha civic-ceremonial precinct of Greater Cahokia dating ca. AD 950-1225 and is located just southwest of the Central Cahokia Precinct in the American Bottom of southwestern Illinois. The reports summarize work conducted 2008-2012 by a team of supervisors and crew members totaling over 200. Four separate reports have been published. Volume 41 discusses the lithic artifacts from the terminal Late Woodland and Mississippian components which total nearly half a million items, weighing nearly nine metric tons (n=490,468, wt=8,117 kg).

The project provided an unprecedented opportunity for

detailed analysis of a large Mississippian mound center and its pre-Mississippian occupation. The ceramic analysis is presented in Volume 42, providing a wealth of data on a multitude of issues concerning ceramic production, use, occupation history, religious beliefs and practices. A total of 6,435 features were identified at the site, including 3,998 Mississippian features which are discussed in Volume 43. These totals represent just 4% of the 290 ha site. The research design, methods and history of investigations are explained in Volume 44.

The data reported in these volumes will provide an unprecedented opportunity to understand the cultural dynamics of the Late Woodland/Mississippian periods in the American Bottom in greater detail than was ever possible and a crowning achievement of ISAS and its Director, Dr. Thomas Emerson.



MAC Publishes Volume on Collaborative Engagement

The Midwest Archaeological Conference has published in MCJA Occasional Paper Number 3, a volume entitled: *Collaborative Engagement: Working with Private Collections and Responsive Collectors* edited by Michael J. Shott, Mark F. Seeman and Kevin C. Nolan. The volume brings together 10 papers which

discuss the fascinating interplay between professional archaeologists, museum curators and collectors. The titles of each paper attest to the variety of ways that professionals and collectors can contribute to the preservation and conservation of the archaeological record and to a greater understanding of the past.

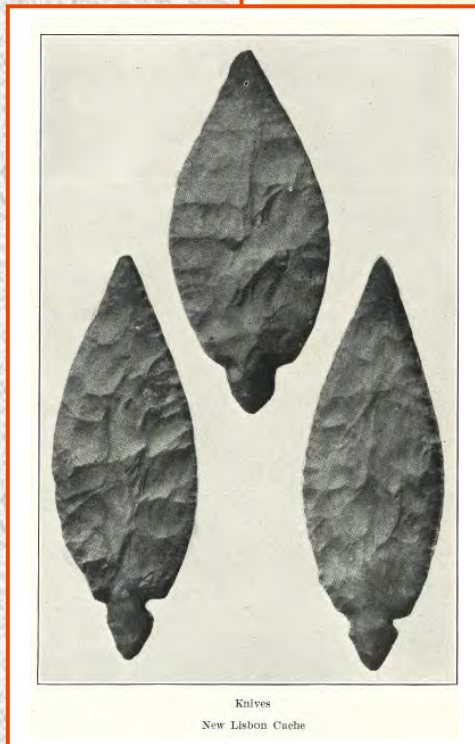
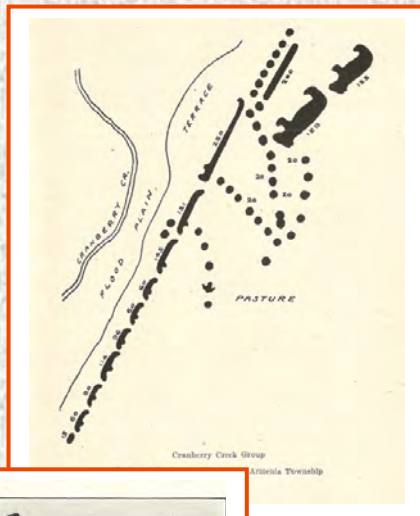
As Michael Shott writes: "By ignoring the potential contribution of private collectors, researchers waste an opportunity to complement scarce resources by not recognizing the time, effort, and considerable local knowledge of private collectors to promote preservation and research".

The papers include:

The Ethics of Professional-Collector Collaboration; ● Dealing with Museum Legacy Collections in the Twenty-First Century: Three Case Studies from Ohio; ● Preserving Michigan's Archaeological Heritage: A Collective Endeavor; ● Who is Interested in Archaeology? Building a Trusting Relationship among Landowners and Collectors in Haldimand-Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada; ● Experiences in Both Worlds: Balancing the Worlds of Collection and Professional Archaeology; ● Informatics for the Stone Age: Knowledge-Management Approach to Lithic Raw Material Identification; ● The Single-Pass Survey and the Collector: A Reasonable Effort in Good Faith?; ● Addressing Private Collections and the Results of Avocational Archaeology as a Cultural Resource that Enhances Our Understanding of Archaeological Landscapes; ● Illinois Archaeologists' Legacy of Learning from Collectors; ● and Windows to Ohio's Past: Building Relationships among Professional Archaeologists and Avocational Artifact Collectors.

Back Dirt: 100 Years Ago in the *Wisconsin Archeologist*

The Archaeological Reconnaissance of Juneau County by Ira M. Buell was published in the December 1918 (Vol. 17 No. 4) issue of the *Wisconsin Archeologist*. Mr. Buell conducted a hasty reconnaissance of Juneau County in July of 1913. Earlier surveys of several mound groups in the county had been conducted by Increase A. Lapham in 1855 and Rev. Stephan S. Peet in 1898. Charles E. Brown in his concluding remarks comments on the difficulties Mr. Buell encountered investigating a region that was unfamiliar to him, where no previous extensive surveys had been conducted and where few residents were either interested in the prehistory or had knowledge of the sites in the area. The report also includes the mention of eight blue hornstone turkey tale points from a cultivated field within the limits of New Lisbon. These were previously described in the January-April 1907 issue of the journal. Four of these are reportedly in the collections of the Logan Museum at Beloit College. These are regarded as ceremonial items associated with the Red Ocher Burial Complex of the Great Lakes and Midwest which date from about 1200 BC to AD 1.



THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

VOL. 17 MADISON, WIS., DECEMBER, 1918 NO. 4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF JUNEAU COUNTY

Introduction

Juneau County, in central Wisconsin, is a center in several aspects. Near the geographical center of the state it is also in the broad central valley of the Wisconsin and in that weird portion of the Driftless Area where the castellated sandstone buttes stand like huge watch towers scattered over the flat sand plain. Its geologic features furnish very cogent explanation for its unusual richness in archaeological remains.

Its area is within the broad belt of Potsdam sandstone that encircles the nucleus of crystalline rock that forms the Archaean highlands of north Wisconsin. On the west and southwest the high plateau, the cut and jagged remnant of the old peneplain thrusts long fingers and dendritic cut tablelands out toward the river valley while in the fresh peneplain that covers the north and east portions of the county the branches of the Wisconsin and their tributaries are cutting a new dendritic pattern in the level terrace.

The erosion of hundreds, if not thousands, of feet of overlying rock beds has left some very significant traces on the present surface and had much to do with making the Indian paradise. The level sand terrace that fills the wide valley of the Wisconsin from the fringing overwash apron of the Kettle Moraine on the east to the jagged border of the old peneplain on the west marks the epoch of erosion when the old channel of the Wisconsin was dammed by the drift invasion of the latest glacial epoch.

Over much of the area previously cut by the second stage of erosion the lake surface extended leaving heavy clay de-



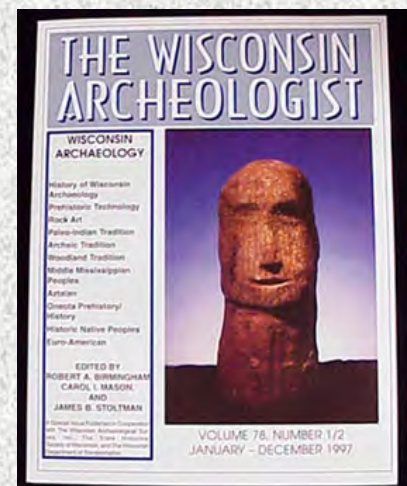
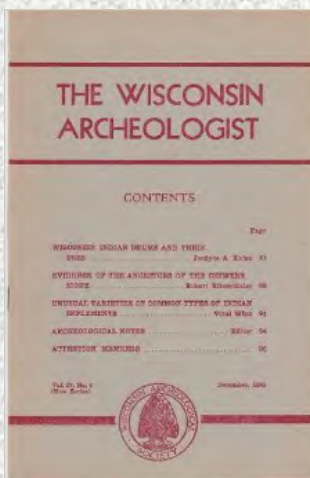
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If you have news, information about upcoming programs, events, or other interesting short notes you would like to see in the newsletter, please contact WisArch News editor, Norm Meinholz via e-mail at: norman.meinholz@wisconsinhistory.org. The newsletter is published semi-annually in the spring and fall each year. Text should be submitted in Microsoft Word format and images as JPEG's.

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