WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Late Fall Archaeology on Beautiful Lake Wisconsin

In 2021 The Museum Archaeology Program (MAP) of the Wisconsin Historical Society began excavations at sites overlooking Lake Wisconsin in Columbia County. Ongoing excavations have identified a series of Late Woodland sites where two creeks converged and flowed into the Wisconsin River prior to the damming of the river in 1914.

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WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Advancing Wisconsin Archaeology Since 1903

Wisconsin Archeological Society

www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org

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Robert Ritzenthaler Society-UW-Oshkosh: *On Hiatus,* **Jaremy Cobble**, jcobble@excel.net
Rock River Archaeological Society-Horicon: **Julie Flemming**, rras.president@gmail.com
Three Rivers Archaeological Society-Beloit: *Currently Inactive*
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The editor appreciates the assistance of Amanda Jones for help on formatting this issue.

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 Sharon Ramquist at slramquist@gmail.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 (September through May). Guest lectures begin at 8:00 pm. Contact Seth Schneider at sethschneider@icloud.com.

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 Jaremy Cobble at jcobble@excel.net. Currently On Hiatus.

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, rras.president@gmail.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.
Currently Inactive.

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 Valerie Watson at watson.valerie@uwlax.edu.

Regional Research

Contributed by the Awards and Grants Committee

Congratulations to Ashley Brennaman, the recipient of the 2020 Wisconsin Archeological Society Research Award (WASRA). Ashley is a doctoral student at the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee. The WASRA award contributed funding to her dissertation research that focuses on the reconstruction of the historic oral microbiome using dental calculus from individuals excavated from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC). Her dissertation is summarized in the following article.

Ashley Brennaman at University of Wisconsin Milwaukee Lab.

Ashley L. Brennaman, M.S. Doctoral Candidate | Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

The Truth Behind the Tooth: Reconstruction of the Oral Microbiome from a Historic Poor Farm Cemetery

by Ashley Brennaman

The term 'dental plaque' is undoubtedly familiar in modern society and likely conjures images of a dentist's office. In reality, the commonplace dental hygiene practices we are accustomed to, such as daily brushing and flossing, as well as scheduled professional cleanings, are a relatively new concept. For example, daily tooth brushing did not become routine until after World War II when soldiers continued the practice that had been required by the American army. While it is now known that dental hygiene is an important component of human health, the lack of these practices in the past is beneficial for archaeological research, specifically to the study of past microbial organisms, or paleomicrobiology.

This brings us back to dental plaque, which is a biofilm of bacterial microbes that accumulates on the teeth. When the plaque is exposed to calcium phosphates in the saliva, it begins to harden, trapping oral bacteria, food, viral and fungal taxa, and respiratory and environmental particles within it. This fossilized material is known as dental calculus (Figure 1). While simply noting the presence of dental calculus within the oral cavity can provide valuable information on oral health of an individual, deeper genetic analysis of the microbial community encased within it can provide a snapshot of the oral microbiome. A microbiome is the collection of microorganisms (i.e. bacteria, viruses, archaea, fungi, and microeukaryotes) that inhabit a particular environment. The oral microbiome is the second most diverse subsection of the human microbiome, which more broadly includes the estimated 100 trillion microbial cells within the skin, gut, oral, and genital regions of the human body. Microorganisms within the mouth accumulate from both the host individual and from exposure to the external environment in the form of food and airborne particles. This can provide a unique and holistic picture of individual health, including the dietary and sociocultural habits that may have been contributing factors.

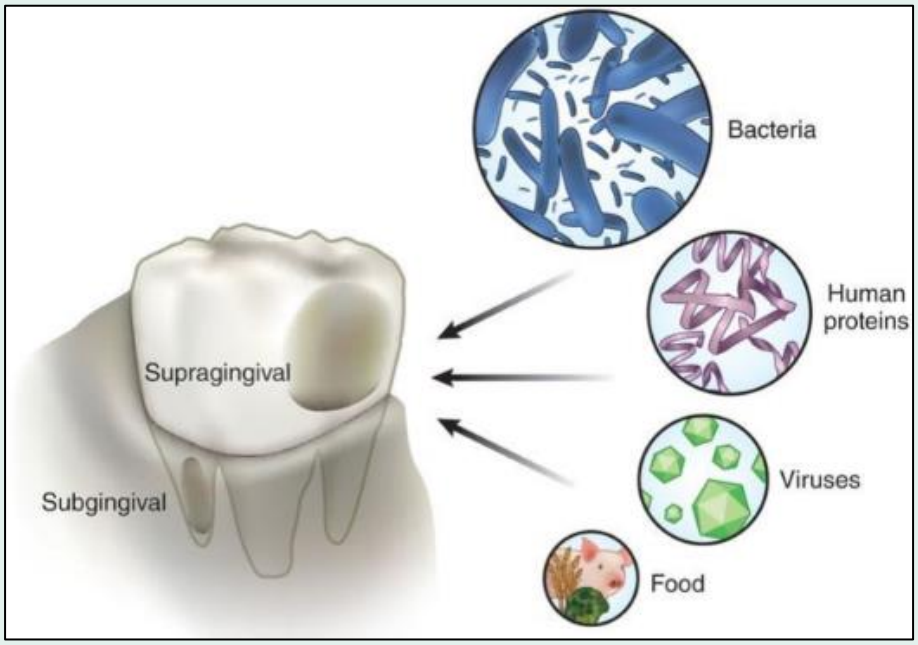


Figure 1. Microorganisms that contribute to the formation of dental calculus. (Metcalf et al., 2014)

Funding from the Wisconsin Archeological Society Research Award is being used to support my dissertation research. My project focuses on the reconstruction of the historic oral microbiome using dental calculus (Figure 2) from individuals excavated from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC) (Figure 3). More than 2,400 institutionalized, indigent, unidentified, and anatomized adults and juveniles were excavated from Cemetery 2 (c. 1882- 1925) in 1991, 1992, and 2013, as the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center campus expanded (Figure 4). Due to multiple past disturbances, grave markers, and thus individual identity, have been lost since before the 1930s. To date, the efforts of the MCPFC Project have identified 196 excavated individuals. My dissertation will contribute new biological data to the MCPFC Project with the hopes of increasing this number.

Figure 2. In-situ dental calculus deposit on the loose right maxillary second molar of Lot 9243. Photo credit: Ashley Brennaman, UWM-ARLC.

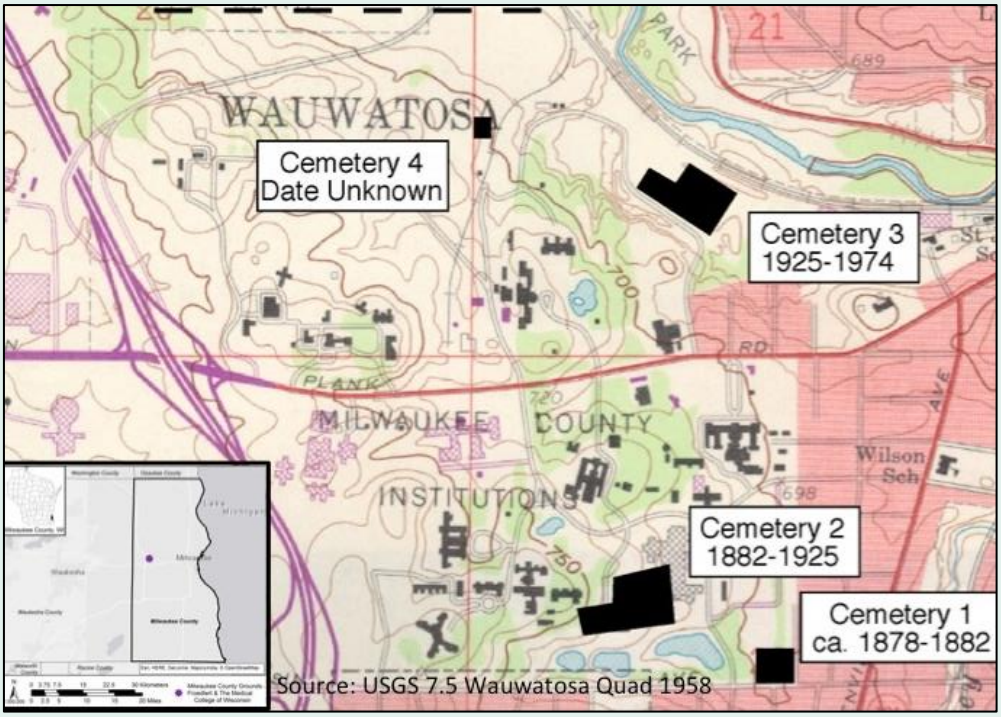


Figure 3. Cemeteries associated with the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds. Reproduced with permission from Richards et al., 2016, p. 218.

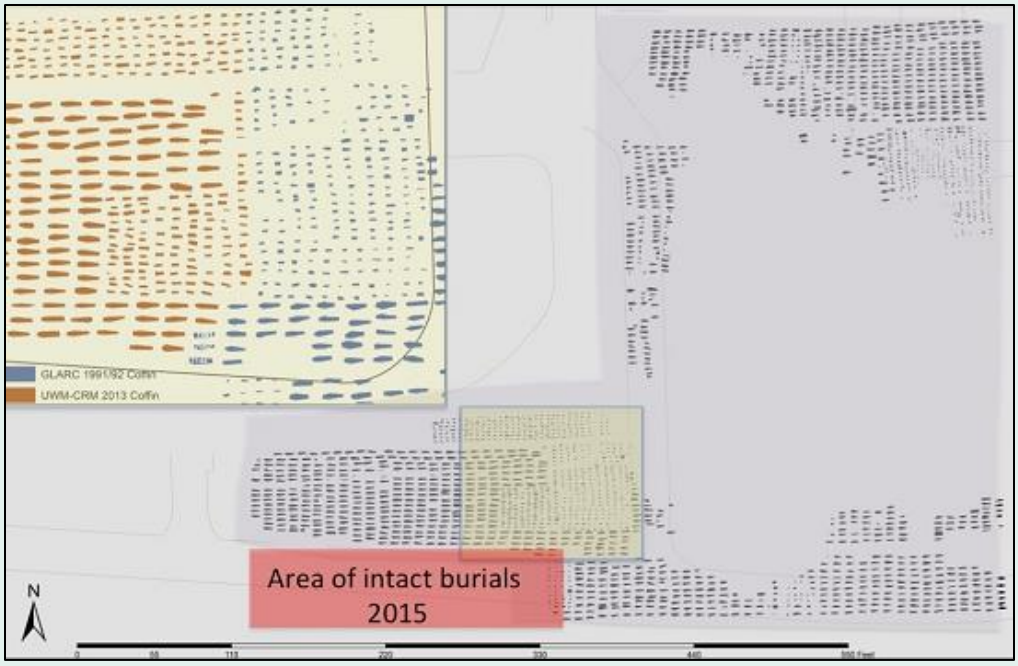


Figure 4. All excavated burials from 1991, 1992, and 2013 Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery 2. Reproduced with permission from Richards et al., 2016, p. 81.

A total of 80 calculus and 6 grave soil samples were collected at the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee (UWM) Archaeological Research Laboratory Center. The samples were then taken to the Newton Laboratory at the UWM School of Freshwater Sciences for further sterilization and genetic processing. The oral microbiome for these individuals will be illustrated using two types of metagenomic analysis: amplicon and shotgun sequencing. The former is a targeted approach that creates copies of a DNA segment within a particular region (V4 in this case) of the 16S gene, which is present in all bacteria, while the latter selects random DNA strands from any present microorganisms within the sample.

Analytical goals for this project include DNA authentication through examination of damage patterns that are characteristic of ancient/archaeological samples, use of the SourceTracker program to determine the composition (i.e. presence of oral taxa, soil/environmental taxa, exogenous/modern contamination, etc.) of the individual samples, an in-depth comparison of the sequencing methods, and the search for specific pathogens or dietary taxa that may be present in the shotgun data. Additionally, genetic analysis of grave sediment from the MCPFC will be used to investigate the degree of environmental contamination and allow for removal of non-oral taxa from the dataset, as well as possibly providing insight into the historic environment.

The greatest burden of disease typically falls upon those impoverished and socially marginalized groups. Historic data are an invaluable research tool because they provide us with a lens through which to view the recent past and a method by which to compare contemporary progress. By examining historic oral microbiome data we can contextualize modern patterns of oral health and determine which avenues of treatment have been successful. Overall, the results of this project will create a robust dataset on oral health within a poor, immigrant community, and ensure that anthropology remains a valuable contributor to the investigation of the human oral microbiome.

Additional Reading

Metcalf, J., Ursell, L. & Knight, R.
2014 Ancient human oral plaque preserves a wealth of biological data. Nature Genetics 46, 321–323. https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2930.

Richards P.B., Jones, C.R., Burant, E.E., Epstein, E.M., Richards, N.W., Drew, B.L., & Zych, T.J.
2016 Nine for Mortal Men Doomed to Die: The Archaeology and Osteology of The 2013 Milwaukee Country Poor Farm Cemetery Project. Archaeological Research Laboratory Report of Investigations No 381. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Warinner Group: Paleogenomics and Microbiome Sciences. http://christinawarinner.com

Weyrich, L.S., Dobney, K., & Cooper, A.
2015 Ancient DNA analysis of dental calculus. Journal of Human Evolution, 79, 119-124.

The 2021 Richard and Carol Mason Memorial Grant Recipient

Contributed by the Awards and Grants Committee

Congratulations to Carley Arrowood, the recipient of the 2021 Richard and Carol Mason Memorial Grant, awarded by the Wisconsin Archeological Society to assist members enrolled in Wisconsin archaeological field schools. The grant is jointly funded by the children of Richard and Carol Mason and the Society, in memory of the Mason's significant contributions to Wisconsin archaeology. Carley is an undergraduate student in the Archaeology Program at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. She describes her experience in the following essay.

Carley Arrowood using Total Station at Frog Bay Tribal National Park Field School.

"This summer, I participated in the Gete Anishinaabeg Izhichigewin Community Archaeology Project, a six-week field school taking place in Red Cliff, Wisconsin. The project consisted of the archaeological excavation of two different sites, as well as various opportunities for community involvement and participation in cultural events.

The focus on community involvement lent a new perspective to the traditional practices of North American archaeology, where investigations are sometimes carried out by those who are disconnected from the modern-day indigenous populations. However, during this field school, special interest was taken in maintaining Anishinaabeg traditions and respecting the

spirits that occupy the sites. On a daily basis, students would set out tobacco as an offering to past inhabitants. The Ojibwe language was also interspersed into our lessons, and our group attended the tribe's annual Language Camp at Raspberry Bay.

In addition to participating in cultural activities, we worked for five days a week in the field. Starting at the Frog Bay Tribal National Park, we conducted a survey of an archaic site, mainly uncovering lithic debitage from flint knapping. Four of our six weeks were spent here, getting experience in some small unit excavations and shovel test pits. I was also excited to get some experience in historical archaeology, as we also surveyed the Old Pageant Grounds where an Indian Pageant took place in the 1920s. Altogether, the Gete Anishinaabeg Izhichigewin Community Archaeology Project provided me with a great look at contemporary archaeological practices through a cultural lens."

Carley Arrowood, Frog Bay Tribal National Park Field School.

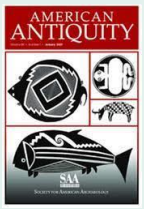
Archaeology News and Notes

Study Finds the Site of Aztalan Existed in a Contested, Multiethnic Landscape

An article has been published in the journal American Antiquity (Vol. 87, 2022, pp. 124-141) titled: *Chronology for Mississippian and Oneota Occupations at Aztalan and the Lake Koshkonong Locality* by Anthony M. Krus, John D. Richards and Robert J. Jeske. The study reanalyzes 68 radiocarbon dates from Aztalan and 52 from several Oneota sites in the Lake Koshkonong Locality using Bayesian chronological modeling. The modeling suggests Aztalan and the Lake Koshkonong Locality were occupied contemporaneously by the AD 1100s. The authors describe a complex and changing environment at this time in Southeastern Wisconsin. Climate experienced warmer and drier conditions, villages were typically palisaded with evidence of warfare, and health seemed poor as a result of restricted diets based on maize.

Other results of the modeling suggest that the Late Woodland Kekoskee Phase occupation at Aztalan dates prior to the Oneota settlement of the Lake Koshkonong Locality. This Kekoskee Phase occupation lasted at least 10 to 155 years before the palisade at Aztalan was constructed. The authors found that once the palisade was constructed, it was maintained throughout the Mississippian occupation. The occupation at Aztalan overlapped the occupation of Lake Koshkonong by at least an estimated 10-190 years.

Although interaction between Middle Mississippian Aztalan and Oneota sites on Lake Koshkonong is not documented, there was certainly, a perceived threat that seems to permeate both societies at this time. It is the prevailing presence of Late Woodland peoples in the region which the authors tantalizingly suggest need to be accounted for in understanding the Aztalan-Oneota relationship. While both societies developed in a region initially dominated by Late Woodland cultures, perhaps these two groups represent two ways that Late Woodland societies adapted to the establishment of a Mississippian settlement in the region. Perhaps these reflect either resistance or adoption to a new society with different values and beliefs. The article certainly raises many interesting questions related to the development of Mississippian and Oneota culture in Southeastern Wisconsin.



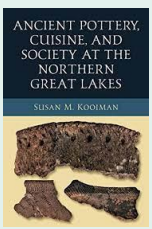
Second Book Published in Midwest Archaeological Perspectives Series

Ancient Pottery, Cuisine, and Society at the Northern Great Lakes by Susan M. Kooiman, has been published by the Midwest Archaeological Conference Inc. and the University of Notre Dame Press. This is the second book in their Midwest Archaeological Perspectives series.

Using the pottery assemblage from the Cloudman site, the author investigates "whether pottery technology, pottery use, diet, and cooking habits changed over time and, if so, how these changes relate to hypothetical transitions in subsistence, settlement, and social patterns among pottery-making groups in the Northern Great Lakes region". The Cloudman site is located on Drummond Island in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan in Lake Huron.

The Cloudman pottery assemblage includes 202 vessels representing Middle Woodland, Early Late Woodland, Late Late Woodland, and Late Precontact components. A variety of methods were employed on the pottery assemblage in an attempt to answer this set of broad ranging questions. I appreciated the author's candor when referring to the results of a comparison of food residues, style, use, and technical properties on pottery vessels when she wrote: "the results demonstrate that humans are not as predictable as archaeologists often believe them to be" (pp. 40). Methods employed included: typological analysis, microbotanical analysis, lipid residue analysis and AMS radiocarbon dating. She concludes with a "Narrative Through Time" which follows a brief summary of life and cuisine (food culture) at the Cloudman site.

What is impressive with this study is that it was conducted on a legacy assemblage of pottery from a site excavated decades ago. As the author concludes, multidisciplinary study such as presented here could go a long way to understanding what life was like at many other sites represented by legacy collections.



2022—it's MVAC's 40th Anniversary!

MVAC e-News for January 2022 mvac@uwlax.edu

It's hard to believe that four decades have passed since Jim Gallagher turned his vision for community-oriented archaeology into reality. Many things have changed over the past 40 years, but two things have not: MVAC's dedication to its mission, and the public support that is key to MVAC's success. Over the next year we'll be sharing memories from MVAC's first 40 years and inviting you to do the same. We hope you'll join us in celebrating our four decades and moving into our fifth! If you have a fond memory or image that you would like to share, please send them to: mvac@uwlax.edu.

MVAC
40 YEARS
1982–2022

Mississippian Settlement at Trempealeau and Stoddard Formally described as the Squier Phase

The Squier Phase: Mississippians in the Upper Valley at the Dawn of Cahokia by Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt and Danielle M. Benden has recently been published in the Minnesota Archaeologist (Volume 78, 2021), by the Minnesota Archaeological Society. The article describes the incredible story of Middle Mississippians from Cahokia settling along the Mississippi River north of La Crosse from AD 1040-1090.

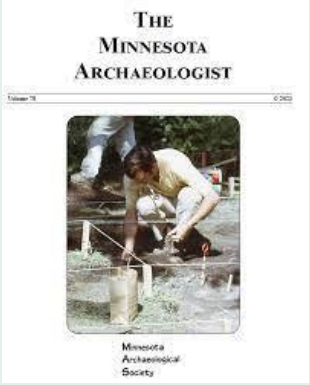
The Mississippian cultural tradition at Cahokia and the American Bottom is described by the Edelhardt/Lindeman, Lohmann and Stirling Phases which saw farming hamlets built around communal plazas transform into a dense cityscape for thousands of inhabitants, large plazas and pyramidal mounds.

They then describe the Wisconsin setting where these Cahokian travelers established villages and platform mounds and the archaeological investigations into these sites beginning in the late nineteenth century with the work of George Squier, who the phase is named in his honor. The recent investigations included work by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC), the National Science Foundation sponsored Mississippian Initiative, and the Trempealeau Archaeology Project by Driftless Pathways.

The authors go on to describe the Squier Phase by formal characteristics of the lithic and ceramic artifacts and the associated buildings and mounds. They note that these traits are nearly identical in formal characteristics to American Bottom phases because most of the artifacts were imported from the American Bottom. Phase geographical limits are restricted to a small area in western Wisconsin, indicating an isolated settlement far distant from Cahokia. Radiocarbon dating and artifact comparisons with the American Bottom chronology places the phase in a 30 to 50 year period in the 11th century.

The stories the Squier Phase settlement reveals are intriguing to say the least. The questions the authors raise by this settlement are why the study of archaeology attracts the interest of both professional and enthusiast alike. Further research is sure to add to this story of Mississippian settlement from distant Cahokia. It is truly "fascinating".

Note: Volume 78 of the Minnesota Archaeologist includes a series of papers honoring the life of Professor Guy Gibbon for his long and distinguished career at the University of Minnesota.



Footprints in New Mexico Prove Humans Present South of the Wisconsin Glacier

An article in the journal Science (23 Sept 2021, Vol. 373, Issue 6562), titled *Evidence of Humans in North America during the Last Glacial Maximum*, reports on a series of human footprints dating to about 23,000 to 21,000 years ago. This was well before the glaciers reached a maximum extent in southern Wisconsin about 15,000 or 16,000 years ago and retreated from the area ca. 14,000 years ago. A team of researchers exposed the footprints at the White Sands National Park on soil layers that were interbedded with seeds. The site lies along a topographically-closed basin, the edge of which was traversed by humans and animals. As the basin filled with alluvium, as a result of changing hydroclimate conditions, the footprints and trackways became buried and preserved.

Radiocarbon dating of the seeds provided definitive proof of the early age of the tracks and compliment the association with tracks from mammoth, ground sloth, carnivores, bovids, camelids and other extinct animals. A total of 61 human tracks have been identified and documented.

The authors note that this human presence was before the last glacial advances closed the Ice-Free Corridor and the Pacific Coastal Route which would have prevented humans from migrating from Asia. But how people actually reached the area of New Mexico is not clear. They also suggest that these findings make other "early" sites in the Americas more plausible.

Effigy Mounds in Upper Midwest and Ohio Valley Shared a Similar Cultural Tradition

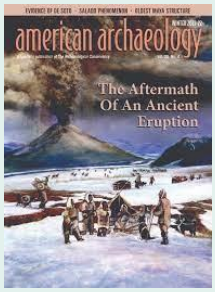
An article has been published in the journal North American Archaeologist (2022, Vol. 43 No. 1), titled *Effigy Mounds and Rock Art of Midcontinental North America: Shared Iconography, Shared Stories*. The authors include Bradley T. Lepper, Robert F. Boszhardt, James R. Duncan and Carol Diaz-Granados. Effigy mounds in the Upper Midwest were constructed between AD 700 and 1150, during the Late Woodland stage centered across southern Wisconsin. Serpent Mound is the preeminent effigy mound constructed in the Ohio River Valley, but the article discusses several other effigies in the region. The authors suggest that the Serpent Mound was constructed in the Late Precontact period, overlapping with the Final Late Woodland period (AD 1050-1150) as defined across southern Wisconsin.

A careful study of the Serpent Mound site determined that it actually consists of three design elements, consisting of a serpent, an oval mound and a wishbone shaped mound. This motif is also observed at Picture Cave in Missouri and with certain Effigy Mound groups in Wisconsin. Comparable motifs on rock art in the Upper Midwest suggest a consistent symbolic vocabulary was used across the larger region. The Willow Drive Mound Group in Madison is highlighted as a significant example of the three design element pattern as observed with Serpent Mound.

The sets of symbols expressed with effigy mounds or rock art glyphs across Ohio and the Upper Midwest are seen to represent characters and stories that figure prominently in the oral traditions of Siouan speaking groups historically associated with both regions. The authors conclude that the Serpent Mound grouping and the Willow Mound Group in Madison may be telling a version of the same origin story.

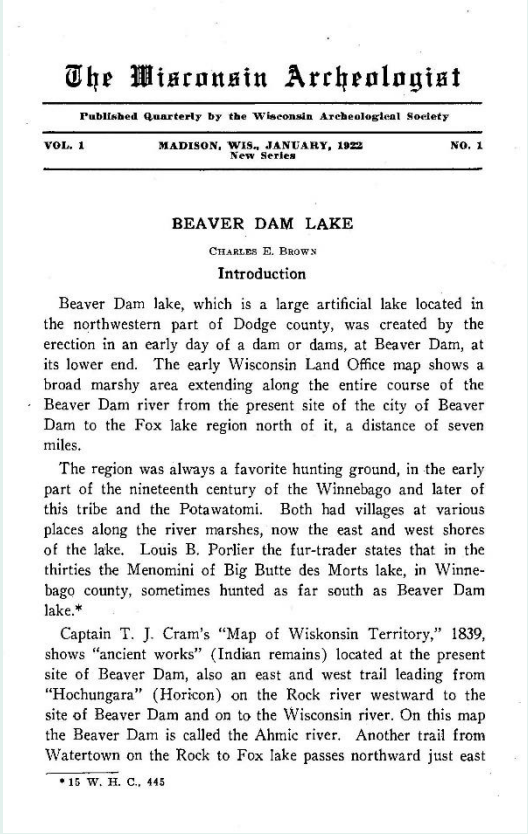
Study Suggests Paleo-Indians used Tobacco over 12,000 Years Ago

Excavations conducted at Hill Air Force Base in Utah in 2015 by Far Western Anthropological Research Group has recovered tobacco seeds in a hearth feature at the site. Charcoal within the hearth was radiocarbon dated to 12,300 years ago. The results, titled: *Burnt Seeds Show People Used Tobacco 12,000 Years Ago* were published in October 2021 in the journal Nature Human Behavior and reported in the Winter 2021-22 issue of American Archaeology. The date pushes the use of tobacco back some 9,000 years from previous documentation.



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

The January 1922 issue of *The Wisconsin Archeologist* includes a report on the archaeological sites in the Beaver Dam Lake area of Dodge County by Charles E. Brown. The lake was originally an extensive marsh that extended along Beaver Dam River for seven miles to Fox Lake. The river was originally dammed in the early nineteenth century, which created the lake. The report is mainly based on visits Brown made to the area in 1905 and since. Significant precontact Native American sites included the Beaver Dam Mound Group which once consisted of about a dozen mounds situated on a ridge that formerly ran north to south through the City of Beaver Dam. A large, sacred spring was located in Vita Park, now Swan City Park. In the article, Brown laments the fact that the mounds, villages and campsites should have been investigated thirty years ago but have been lost due to the growth of the city. The author called on the civic organizations of Beaver Dam to protect the remaining mounds located beyond the city limits. The issue also mentions a display that was exhibited at the State Historical Museum to celebrate twenty years of publication of the Wisconsin Archeologist. In 1922 the society had 400 members in the state, about 40 living in Madison.



The Wisconsin Archeologist

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VOL. 1 MADISON, WIS., JANUARY, 1922 NO. 1
New Series

BEAVER DAM LAKE

CHARLES E. BROWN

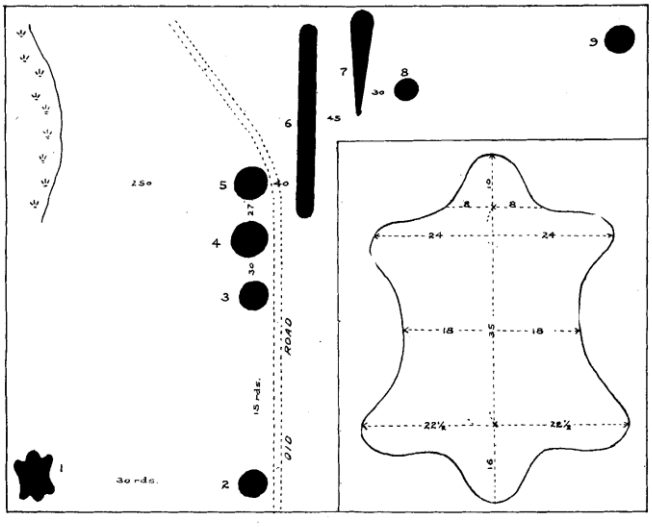
Introduction

Beaver Dam lake, which is a large artificial lake located in the northwestern part of Dodge county, was created by the erection in an early day of a dam or dams, at Beaver Dam, at its lower end. The early Wisconsin Land Office map shows a broad marshy area extending along the entire course of the Beaver Dam river from the present site of the city of Beaver Dam to the Fox lake region north of it, a distance of seven miles.

The region was always a favorite hunting ground, in the early part of the nineteenth century of the Winnebago and later of this tribe and the Potawatomi. Both had villages at various places along the river marshes, now the east and west shores of the lake. Louis B. Porlier the fur-trader states that in the thirties the Menomini of Big Butte des Morts lake, in Winnebago county, sometimes hunted as far south as Beaver Dam lake.*

Captain T. J. Cram's "Map of Wiskonsin Territory," 1839, shows "ancient works" (Indian remains) located at the present site of Beaver Dam, also an east and west trail leading from "Hochungara" (Horicon) on the Rock river westward to the site of Beaver Dam and on to the Wisconsin river. On this map the Beaver Dam is called the Ahmic river. Another trail from Watertown on the Rock to Fox lake passes northward just east

* 15 W. H. C., 445



Lake View Farm Group and Detail of Turtle Effigy
Plate 1

WisArch Digital Backissue Set – Complete Run 1901-2010

$110.00

Purchasing this will get you the complete digital set of all issues of "The Wisconsin Archeologist" published between our first issue in 1901 and 2010 (Volumes 1-20 of the old series and volumes 1-90 of the new series). All issues are PDF documents and are sorted by year-issue-article. They have been high-quality scanned or taken from the original digital master PDF documents and are fully index searchable by keyword.

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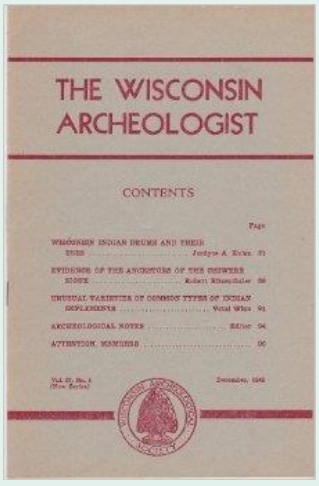
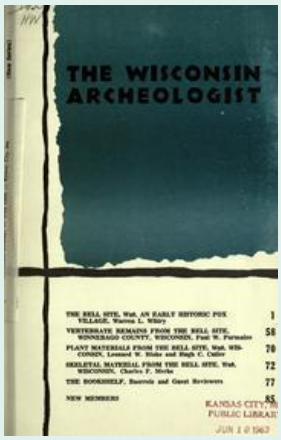
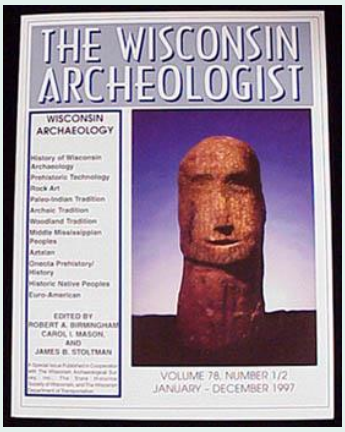




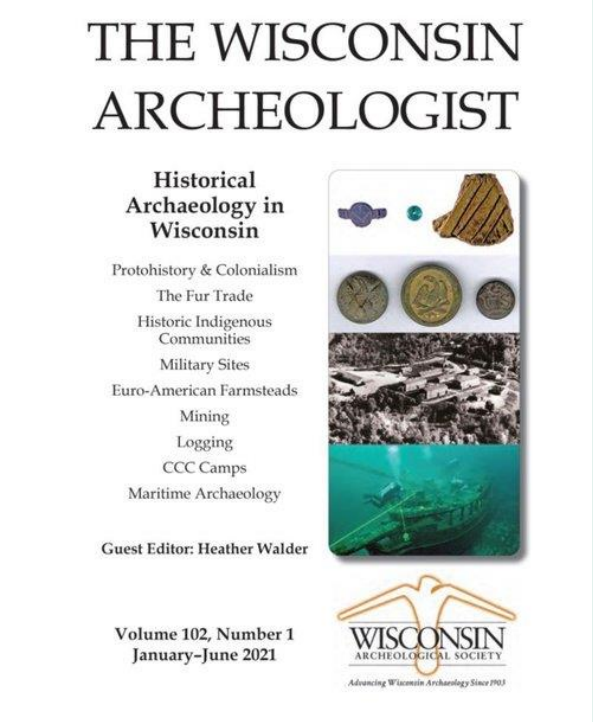


What's Canoe With You? A Behind-the-Scenes Look at the Recovery of a 1200-Year-Old Canoe from Lake Mendota, Wisconsin

Join the Archaeology Program staff of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Charles E. Brown Chapter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society as we pull back the curtain and give you a behind the scenes look at the recent discovery and raising of a Late Woodland dugout canoe from Lake Mendota. Strange rocks, gushing hoses, wild weather, drones, peach pits, and curious neighbors! We'll bring you the latest results of work on the canoe that made global headlines. Join us for this special presentation, available for viewing at this link: https://wihist.org/canoe-webinar

Special Issue of the Wisconsin Archeologist Published

Beginning in 2021, *The Wisconsin Archeologist* will be publishing a series of special issues summarizing current research across the state. The Historical Archaeology issue is out and can be purchased by going to the Society web page at: **www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org**



Information for Contributing to the Newsletter

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 each year. Text should be submitted in Microsoft Word format and images as JPEG's.

Don't Forget to Renew Your Membership for 2022!

Benefits of The Wisconsin Archeological Society:

- ✓ Receive *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, the longest continually published archaeological journal in the United States, and the *WisArch News*, the biannual newsletter filled with information about Society history and events.
- ✓ Participate in archaeological programs from around the state and the world.
- ✓ Get involved in Society field sponsored events such as artifact shows and site tours.
- ✓ Help raise awareness of Wisconsin's incredible archaeological heritage and preserve unique and irreplaceable sites.

Wisconsin Archaeological Society Membership Information

Membership Category	Benefits		2022 rates
	Spring and Fall Newsletters	*The Wisconsin Archeologist*	
Individual	X	X	$30
Family	X	X	$35
Student	X	X	$20
Senior	X	X	$20
Associate	X		$5
Sustaining	X	X	$50
Donor	X	X	Minimum of $100
Institutional (Libraries)	X	X	$40

Highlight or Circle Your Member Level Choice
Mail this form along with your check to:
Wisconsin Archeological Society
UW-Milwaukee, Sabin Hall 290
3413 N. Downer Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

Please Include
Name: _____
Mailing address: _____
_____
_____
E-mail address*: _____

You can also join via Paypal by visiting **The Wisconsin Archeological Society** on-line at:
www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org/membershiptypes
Please also find **Wisconsin Archeological Society** activities and information exchanges on

facebook

Do you have questions about membership?
Contact the society president at president@wiarcheologicalsociety.org

* Your e-mail will not be shared with any other organization. It is the means for distributing the *WisArch News* newsletter and facilitates Society related communications.