

WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Archaeology Under a Golf Course: Early Settlement of Lake Butte des Morts, Winnebago County



UW Milwaukee-Cultural Resource Management Investigates the Golf Course Site in Advance of Development in Oshkosh.

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Wisconsin Archeological Society

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



Message from the President

Hello to everyone,

It is the end of July and we are now almost 5 months into the Covid 19 pandemic. The Board of Directors has met several times since the pandemic started and each time, we have operated under our best understanding of the restrictions placed upon us and our membership. As most of you know, public gatherings are not advisable, and many people are still having trouble going back to work in certain settings. At our last meeting (a Zoom meeting) we discussed how we were going to continue our mission based on the limitations that have become a regular part of life.

One thing that we have done is to increase our social media presence. Our numbers of followers have gone up and this is largely thanks to Jen Edginton who joined the Board this last January. She has been developing ways to interact with members and the public in general, and both groups seem to be responding positively. We will be working over the next 12 – 18 months to increase our social media presence and continuing to work towards tying Facebook and our webpage into a more comprehensive educational set of tools that will hopefully help members and the public to continue to pursue their interest in Wisconsin archaeology. We do not believe that an in-person Fall event is likely given the rising numbers of Covid 19 victims in Wisconsin and the U.S. in general. However, keep your eyes open for an online set of activities as we get into October and November!

Another part of our discussion involved the publication of *The Wisconsin Archeologist*. After speaking to our committee chair and the editors, it does not seem likely that we will have a publication before the late fall. The problem is that neither the editors nor the researchers who submit articles have access to their research materials as they are behind closed doors at various institutions. We will continue to work on getting the Newsletter out in a timely fashion.

I have two reminders to wrap up this note. First, if you haven't renewed your membership for 2020, please do so when you can. Our organization can't survive without your contribution and also your participation. The second note is that we have elections coming up in October and November. We will need a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and there will be two at-large director positions available. If you have any interest in serving on the Board, please put your hat in the ring and contact Seth Schneider or any member of the Board. Emails for board members are towards the front of the Newsletter!

Sincerely,

George W. Christiansen III
President
Wisconsin Archeological Society



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 (September through May). Guest lectures begin at 7:00 pm. Contact Rob Ahlrichs at ahlrichs@uwm.edu.

Robert Ritzenthaler Society

The Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter 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 Andrea Cisar at rras.president@gmail.com.

Three Rivers Archaeological Society

Meetings of the Three Rivers Archaeological Society had been held 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.

JOHN E. DALLMAN – AN ARCHEOLOGICAL APPRECIATION

Janet Speth, Honorary Fellow, Department of Integrative Biology



Field photos by John Wolf, which are courtesy of Kandis Elliot of the University of Wisconsin Zoological Museum. Center photo was likely Photographed by Don Chandler of the University of Wisconsin.

John Edwin Dallman, who died on September 2, 2019, was a man of many talents and interests. He was a gifted artist and a knowledgeable collector of old books and scientific instruments. Much of his career was spent at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Zoological Museum, where, as his obituary mentioned, he designed and created special April Fool's exhibits (see Figure 1).

Though much of his career was spent at the Zoological Museum, John had a strong archeological background. In 1958 he received his Master's of Science Degree in Anthropology for *A Study of Culture Change at the Bamble Site*, dealing with a site near Mobridge, South Dakota. John worked as a Curator of Exhibits at the Wisconsin Historical Society Museum from 1956 to 1959 (see Hawley [2019: 105] for a photo of John in action). John was an active participant in Dr. David A. Baerreis's studies on the effects of climate change on archeological cultures and received his PhD. in 1977 for work on the effects of climate change on diet of Mill Creek villagers in Iowa. Dr. Baerreis was fond of telling subsequent students how John was one of the first archeologists to estimate caloric value instead of edible pounds of meat represented by the animal bones. John's 1983 publication, *A Choice of Diet: Response to Climatic Change*, was based on his dissertation and beautifully illustrated by John.

Those of us who worked with faunal materials during our graduate careers at UW-Madison remember John with affection and respect for his support and encouragement. His research on climate change is well worth revisiting as we cope with the effects of a warming climate on our own cultures.

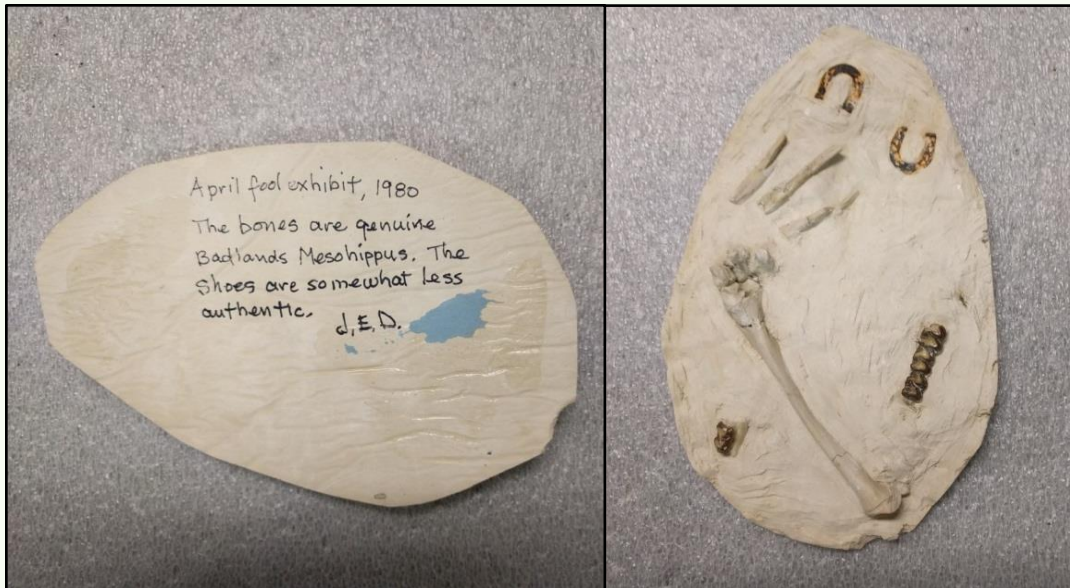
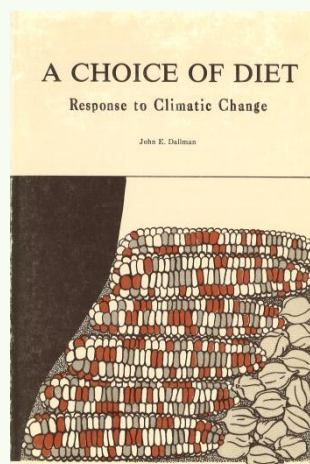


Figure 1. Photos showing the front and back side of the “April Fool exhibit”.

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Regional Research

UWM-CRM Data Recovery Investigations at the Golf Course Site (47WN0049/ BWN-0210)

By Seth A. Schneider, Jennifer R. Haas, and Katherine M. Sterner

Introduction

In 2019, UWM-CRM completed the analysis and reporting on the 2018 excavations conducted at the Golf Course site (47WN0049/ BWN-0210) located along Lake Butte des Morts in the City of Oshkosh (Haas et al. 2020) (Figure 1). The Golf Course site represents a habitation and mortuary site that was intermittently occupied during the late spring and early fall over the course of the Woodland Tradition (circa 500 BC to AD 1200). Earlier Early Archaic (6800 to 6400 BC) and Late Archaic (3700 to 500 BC) occupations are represented at the site, as well as a later Middle Historic (AD 1670 to 1750) component; these occupations appear to have been much smaller than the more intensive Woodland occupations. The Woodland component at the site significantly contributes to the understanding of domestic and mortuary activities in eastern Wisconsin.

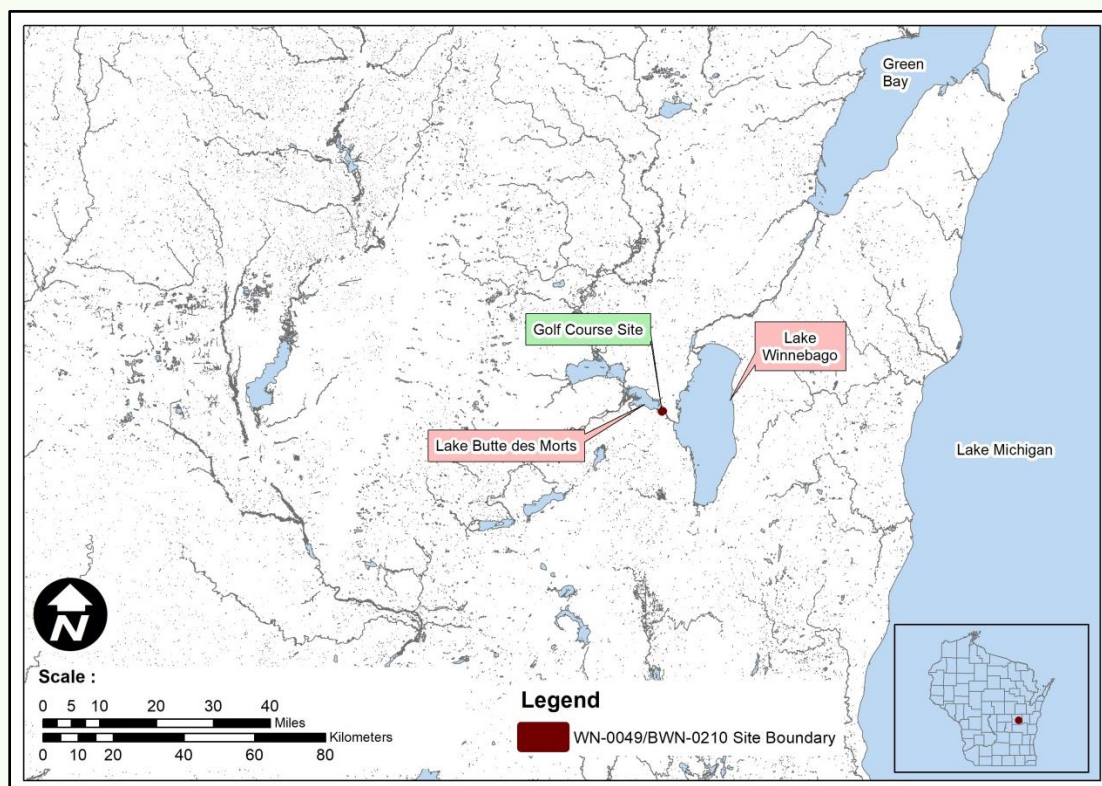


Figure 1. Location of the Golf Course Site, Winnebago County.

Site Background and Investigation Overview

The Golf Course site was originally reported in 1925 as “shell heaps near the Fox River” (Brown 1925:142). In 1993, an iron tomahawk pipe fragment was reported as coming from the site and a five-acre boundary within the City of Oshkosh municipal-owned Lakeshore Golf Course (WHPD 2020). UWM-CRM began preliminary archaeological investigations at the Golf Course site in 2017 (Haas 2017). These investigations revealed that the Golf Course site represented an extensive campsite/village of a probable Late Woodland affiliation (Haas et al. 2017). Chipped stone tools and waste flakes, grit-tempered cordmarked pottery, faunal material, and fire-cracked rock were recovered from an approximate 13-acre area along the lakeshore. Cultural materials were derived from former plow zone horizons, in places effectively encapsulated under fill deposits. Although agricultural activities occurred before a golf course was established in 1898, the site has been effectively preserved over the years as a golf course, escaping destruction from recurrent plowing and urban development.

In 2018, and in advance of planned development of the city-owned golf course, UWM-CRM conducted large scale excavations (Haas 2017). Close interval shovel testing was also conducted across the construction footprint, providing an important spatial data set, identifying areas of high cultural material density and elucidating artifact patterning (Haas et al. 2020). Excavations consisted of mechanical stripping of disturbed surface horizons to identify and excavate cultural features within the seven-acre development footprint (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Documentation and excavation of cultural features in the northeastern part of the Phase III excavation area.

In all, a total of 111 cultural features were identified at the soil transition across the Phase III excavation area. Features were identified between 20 cm and 65 cm below the surface. Feature density averages just under four features per 1,000 square meters of excavation. Nine of the features are historic/modern post and pit features primarily associated with golf course maintenance activities. The remaining 102 cultural features are associated with the prehistoric and Middle Historic occupations. The cultural features consist of an artifact scatter of fire-cracked rock, 17 post molds, five burial features, and 79 pit features. The small number of historic/modern features associated with the city-owned golf course indicates there was minimal impact to the archaeological deposits at the site. The large number of prehistoric and two Middle Historic cultural features suggests a large habitation area and/or an area that was repeatedly used over a long period of time. The absence of structural features supports the latter. The 79 cultural pit features at the Golf Course site were separated into four functional categories: refuse storage, storage/refuse, and cooking-processing/refuse. Of the functional classes, the multi-functional cooking-processing/refuse pit features (n=43) are the most numerous and were identified across the site. These features contained higher amounts of fire-cracked rock and burnt and calcined faunal remains than the other pit functional classes. Storage/refuse pits (n=24) compose the next highest number of pit features at the site, containing very high relative frequencies of plant macroremains. Nine of the pit features were classified as storage features and three were refuse pits.

Prehistoric Native American human remains were encountered within the site. These locales consist of four primary burial features and one of secondary context (a tooth in a cooking-processing/refuse pit) (Haas et al. 2019). In all, eight individuals were recovered from the six contexts, consisting of three infants, one toddler, one child, and three adults. Grave goods were associated with two of the burials, consisting of the dorsal spine of a large freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) near the hand of one individual and a single bear (*Ursus americanus*) canine near the center of the feature at its base. The burials are associated with the Woodland Tradition (circa 500 BC to AD 1200) occupations.

Cultural Material

A total of 72,376 artifacts weighing 29,997 grams were recovered from the site. Cultural material consists of grit-tempered pottery, chipped stone tools, chipped stone flaking debris, ground stone tools, fire-cracked rocks, faunal remains (burnt/calcined and unmodified), and charred plant macroremains.

Pottery recovered from the site consists primarily of grit-tempered, cordmarked or smoothed-over cordmarked sherds. Twenty-six pottery vessels were identified in the pottery assemblage (Figure 3). Types specific to temporal periods are Early Woodland Marion Thick, Incised-Over-Cordmarked (IOCM) wares consisting of Dane Incised and Beach Incised, and Dane Punched vessels; an Early/Middle Woodland shell-tempered Baraboo pottery ware vessel; Middle

Woodland Kegonsa Stamped and Shorewood Cord Roughened vessels; and Late Woodland Madison Plain and Duck Creek Diagonal var. Cord Impressed vessels (Baerreis and Freeman 1958; Clauter 2012; Haas 2019; Hall 1962; Overstreet et al. 2004; Salkin 1986; Salzer 1965; Speth 2001; Wittry 1959). The Early Woodland Beach Incised indicates a connection to the southwest and the Duck Creek Diagonal var. Cord Impressed pottery vessel indicates a connection to the northeast region of Wisconsin (Haas 2019; Speth 2001).

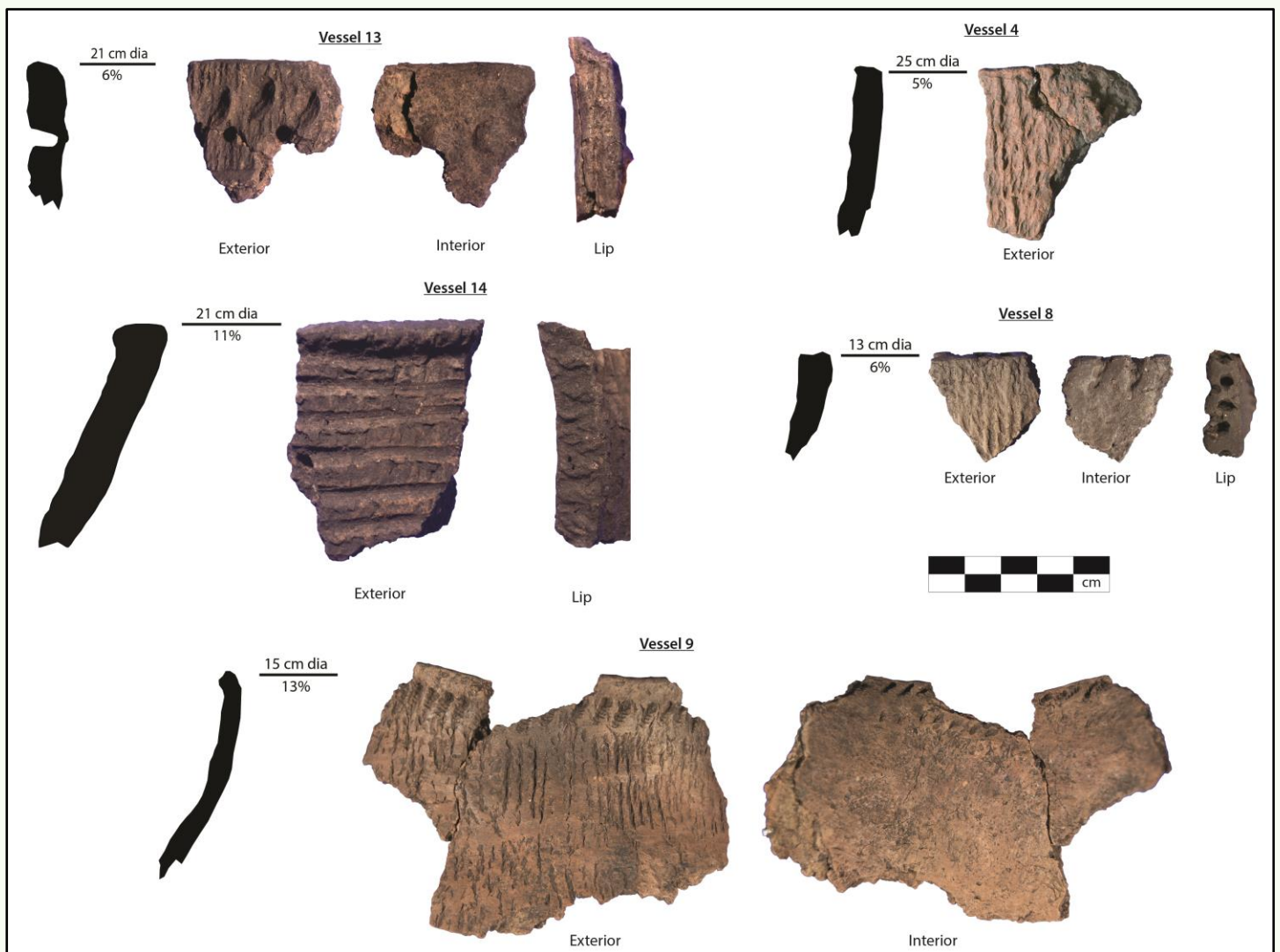


Figure 3. A selection of pottery vessels from the Golf Course site: Vessel 13, Early Woodland Dane Punched; Vessel 14, Early Woodland Incised-Over-Cordmarked; Vessel 4, Middle Woodland Shorewood Cord Roughened; Vessel 8, Middle Woodland Kegonsa Stamped – related; Vessel 9, Late Woodland Duck Creek Diagonal var. Cord Impressed.

The lithic assemblage includes formal chipped stone tools, chipped stone debitage, ground stone tools, and fire-cracked rock. Over half of the chipped stone debitage is less than 8 mm in size and primarily consists of local raw materials, primarily Galena chert and unidentified, likely local glacially deposited pebble cherts. Non-local raw materials are present in the assemblage in small quantities, consisting of Orthoquartzite, Burlington chert, and a piece of Lake Superior Agate.

Chipped stone tools include bifaces, cores, graver, knife, scrapers, drills, projectile points, unifaces, and edge only tools. Nine temporally diagnostic projectile points are in the assemblage (Figure 4): an Early Archaic Scottsbluff point; Late Archaic Brewerton corner notched points, Durst stemmed points, a Matanzas side notched point; an Early Woodland Waubesa contracting stem point; and a Middle Woodland Snyders point (Goldstein and Osborn 1988; Justice 1987; Ritzenthaler 1967). Overall, the small size of the chipped stone debitage, high frequency of heat treatment, high number of edge-only flake tools, and retouch work on many of the chipped stone tools indicates expediency and efficiency in tool production (Jeske 1989, 1992; Lurie 1989; Rick 1978), with procurement of raw materials and primary reduction occurring off site.

Ground stone tools consist of abraders, an adze, an anvil, a hammerstone, a lapstone, and a polisher. Many of the ground stone tools exhibit a secondary use and were likely deposited in cultural features as fire-cracked rock at the end of their use life. This use pattern suggests an original function related to hearth use and food production. At least one tool, a polisher, was curated and used for a long period of time.



Figure 4. A selection of lithic chipped stone: left, Late Archaic Brewerton corner notched projectile point; middle, Early Woodland Waubesa contracting stem; right, Middle Woodland Snyders projectile point.

The excavations yielded high quantities of faunal remains including amphibian, bird, fish, mammal, reptile, bivalve, and univalve taxa. Much of the faunal material was unidentifiable and only five species are identifiable in the assemblage: black bear (*Ursus americanus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), cow (*Bos taurus*), and freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*). Of the identified taxa, fish are the most abundant, suggesting a reliance on aquatic resources. Small to medium size mammals are more abundant as compared to medium to large mammals.

Flotation samples were obtained from every cultural feature, yielding high quantities of charred plant macroremains. The plant macroremain assemblage is characterized by an abundance of wood charcoal, plant food remains (nuts, seeds, squash rind, and maize), and other materials (fungus, resin, rhizomes, stems, and unidentified material). Features containing nuts, local cultigens, and maize were distributed across the site. However, Feature 213, a burial feature contained notably high quantities of hickory (*Carya* sp.) and walnut family (Juglandaceae) nutshell. Wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) was recovered from only four features at the site with nearly all derived from two superimposed storage/refuse features (Features 229 and 238) in the eastern part of the site. Measurable maize kernels and eight row cobs at the Golf Course site are consistent with a Late Woodland occupation. A total of 20 plant taxa are seasonal indicators for the occupation at the Golf Course site. The faunal and plant macroremain data indicate a seasonal occupation from spring through early fall.

A single piece of copper and two glass trade beads were recovered from features in the northeastern part of the Golf Course site (Figure 5). The glass beads consist of a white glass seed bead (Feature 208) that compares favorably with Type IIa13/14 and a black glass seed bead (Feature 209) classed as Type IIa6/7; both are diagnostic of the Middle Historic period (circa AD 1670 to 1750) (Kidd and Kidd 2012; Mason 1986:192).



Figure 5. Middle Historic trade beads: top, Type IIa6/7 black bead; bottom, Type IIa13/14 white bead.

Discussion and Conclusion

The large-scale excavations at the Golf Course site indicate occupation and use of the south shore of Lake Butte des Morts extending from the Archaic (6800 BC) through the Middle Historic Periods (1750). More intensive and/or frequent use of the site occurred over the Woodland continuum (500 BC to AD 1200). No evidence of Late Prehistoric/Upper Mississippian occupations was encountered at the site.

The low feature density, as well as the presence of super-imposed and multi-functional pits suggests the ongoing use of the site over time, and especially during the Woodland continuum. Seasonality data indicate that these occupations occurred over the late spring, summer, and early fall. Domestic activities represented at the site include a variety of food processing, cooking, storage, and refuse tasks. Based on subsistence data, wild cultigen and fish/shellfish processing were the primary functions of the site, with evidence for maize during the Late Woodland component. Definitive evidence of structures is lacking at the site, further suggesting the repeated, short-term use of the site area.

The lithic assemblage and pottery types present at the Golf Course indicate raw materials used to make tools and pottery types are primarily local. The presence of Orthoquartzite tools and debitage suggests interaction with populations in western Wisconsin during at least one of the occupations of the site. The Beach Incised vessel at the Golf Course site suggests connections with populations living on Lake Waubesa in Dane County (Haas 2019; Salkin 1986). The Late Woodland Duck Creek Diagonal var. Cord Impressed vessel is the first example of this pottery type south of Green Bay and the Door Peninsula and indicates interaction with groups living to the northeast (Speth 2001).

In addition to domestic tasks, Woodland Tradition mortuary activities are also represented at the site and provide new insights into non-mound mortuary practices. The mortuary practices at the Golf Course site raise several questions. In a regional perspective, although there are numerous previously reported habitation sites located along the Lake Butte des Morts shoreline, there are relatively few known Woodland mortuary sites. Moreover, mortuary practices for Woodland Tradition sites are typically associated with earthen burial mound construction. Conical mounds are known for Early and Middle Woodland sites while zoomorphic and geometric mounds are associated with Late Woodland sites. Non-mound burials are known for at least one Middle Woodland site and some Late Woodland sites in Wisconsin. The non-mound Middle Woodland burial site reflects a burial crypt containing numerous individuals and associated with few grave goods. Non-mound Late Woodland burials are typically pit burials containing primary internments as well as secondary bundle burials. Some Late Woodland burial pits contain a single individual while others contain multiple internments. Directly associated grave goods are rare with Late Woodland burial pits, although at the Shanty Bay site a bear tooth was found in association with a primary interment (Dirst 1995).

Based on the archaeological context from the Golf Course site, the burial features are associated with the Woodland Tradition occupations. Based on the site density of Late Woodland sites and the non-mound mortuary practices of the Late Woodland, the burials from the Golf Course site fall within the Late Woodland pattern. However, the temporally diagnostic material culture recovered from the burial features indicates an Early or Middle Woodland affiliation. If these burials are affiliated with the Early Woodland, then they would provide information on mortuary practices for a time period with little information. Unfortunately, the variety of temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from burial features provides no clear temporal affiliation.

In sum, the large-scale archaeological excavations at the Golf Course site, and the cultural material analyses only scratch the surface of the research potential of the Golf Course site dataset. The fine-grained material data, derived from a well-excavated site, can address a wealth of questions about the prehistory of east-central Wisconsin.

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Archaeology News & Notes

Maize Cultivation Key to Cahokia's "Big Bang"

Researchers at the Illinois State Archaeological Survey confirm that the cultivation and consumption of maize was introduced to the American Bottom region of Illinois abruptly around AD 900, unlike earlier models. The study, published in the journal *American Antiquity* (Vol. 85, No. 2, 2020), was announced following a reanalysis of maize identified from archaeological sites and the radiocarbon dates that have been attributed. The identification of maize from the Holding site, which was used as evidence for Middle Woodland (200 BC) use of the grain in the American Bottom, was found through reanalysis to be in error. Likewise, an extensive study of Initial Late Woodland (AD 400-650) and Late Woodland (AD 650-900) maize recovered from 110 sites in the American Bottom region concluded that they all represented contamination from later components.

It is postulated that maize was introduced into the southwest United States from the central Mexican highlands about 4,000 years ago and established there by AD 100. While some isolated examples of maize in Middle Woodland contexts in the midcontinent are reported, significant consumption dates to post-AD 900 in most of the eastern Woodlands. The addition of maize cultivation to the preexisting Eastern Agricultural Complex crops (goosefoot, sunflower, marsh elder and squash) over one to two centuries contributed significantly to population consolidation, nucleation and growth in the American Bottom. The authors conclude that our understanding of the development of Cahokia post-AD 1050 was greatly facilitated by the adoption by Native Americans of maize and hominy technology to their diet.



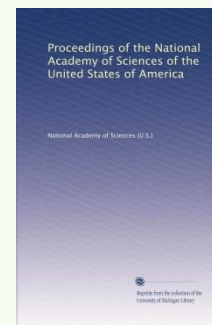
Live Fish Storage by 16th Century Calusa

The Calusa were a politically complex people with their capital located in Mound Key, Florida. Findings published in the March issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* reports that about 700 years ago the Calusa constructed a series of large (football field size) walled structures, termed watercourts, for the purpose of capturing and storing live fish. These watercourts and causeways, which connected to the king's house, may have been used to transport the fish. It is suggested that these constructions were needed to provide a surplus of fish with which to feed as many as 2,000 people. The Calusa made a vast area of southwest Florida their home, with a population estimated at 20,000.

Besides the Calusa, a growing number of ancient coastal societies are known to have built structures to take advantage of their location to harvest marine resources. Some of the most elaborate forms of fish capture are seen in the Indo-Pacific region. The control of live fish meant the food did not require preservation, a common problem in tropical environments where salt is typically not available.

What is also remarkable is that the Calusa, as well as other coastal

groups, did not cultivate any plants as part of their subsistence practices. The study provides further evidence that complex societies do not always require large scale plant cultivation for their development.



Oneota on Lake Koshkonong Published by Midwest Archaeological Conference

Research focused on the Oneota occupation of Lake Koshkonong has been conducted for more than 20 years by the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee faculty and students. A “progress report” has recently been published by the Midwest Archaeological Conference (MAC) as Occasional Papers No. 4, available through their web site. The report is titled: *Life, Death, and Landscapes at Lake Koshkonong: Oneota Archaeology in Southeastern Wisconsin*, and is an example of what can be accomplished as the result of a sustained, long-term research effort applied to a small locality and should serve as a goal for many other researchers.

The six chapters in the volume discuss Oneota identity, interregional politics, subsistence and trade using “new-data, new-methods and new-theoretical perspectives”.

Chapter 1: New Perspectives from Lake Koshkonong is authored by R. J. Jeske, K. Sterner and R. W. Edwards IV. This chapter provides background information on the locality and the four sites which are the primary focus of the research.

Chapter 2: Upper Mississippian Stone Tools and Community Organization is authored by K. M. Sterner. The shift observed from typologically complex to simpler lithic technology at Koshkonong and La Crosse localities is compared.

Chapter 3: Identities in Clay: Displays of Group Identity on Pottery from Oneota Villages on Lake Koshkonong by S. A. Schneider and N. A. Carpioux discusses aspects of autonomy of the Koshkonong Locality potters from the larger Oneota Tradition. These findings are consistent with the formation of Oneota ethnic identities and boundaries.

Chapter 4, by R. W. Edwards IV, is titled: Risky Landscapes: Agriculture and Risk Management in Upper Mississippian Societies. The Oneota at the Koshkonong Locality clearly relied heavily on a focused agricultural diet of primarily maize. The study found that Oneota settlement and subsistence at the Koshkonong Locality was a deliberate attempt to minimize violent encounters with other area peoples.

R. C. McTavish authors Chapter 5: Archaeofauna as Evidence for a Specialized Oneota Economy. By analyzing the faunal assemblages from two villages in the Koshkonong Locality, the author found sharing between sites of distinct faunal assemblages benefitted the residents of both villages.

The final chapter (Ch.6): The Social Landscape of Eleventh- to Fifteenth-Century Lake Koshkonong, is authored by R. J. Jeske. Dr. Jeske summarizes the 20 plus years of research in the Koshkonong Locality to include the statement: "People in

this region were more dependent on maize, more engaged in violent activity and more economically and socially independent of other contemporary groups than previously recognized." The commitment to long-term research at Koshkonong and the results presented in this MAC volume is a legacy which all of the authors and the numerous field and lab contributors should be proud.



Mississippian Galena use leads to Pollution

Mississippian people who occupied the Kincaid Mounds site, located on the Ohio River floodplain in southern Illinois, were using ground galena for decorating objects and buildings and for personal adornment. A recent study, published in the journal *Geology* (Vol. 47 No. 12), found elevated lead levels from soil cores taken from Avery Lake, located adjacent to the site, indicating the people in the village were exposed to the effects of lead pollution.

Kincaid Mounds was the primary focus of Mississippian habitation on Avery Lake's northern shore. Initially settled during the Early and Middle Woodland (300 BC to AD 300), the Mississippian occupation (AD 1150-1450) included large earthworks, fortifications and an extensive village that were constructed at this time.

The lead recovered from the lake was apparently the result of galena powder produced as a result of processing and use that was washed or blown into the lake from the largely unvegetated surface. The geographic source of the galena is primarily from Missouri and to a lesser extent from the upper Mississippi valley. An estimated 1.5 metric tons of lead was deposited in the lake at this time. This pollution remains a legacy of the landscape to this day.



Check Out Those Parks: Man Mound Photo

Courtesy of Sauk County and the Historical Society



<https://www.co.sauk.wi.us/parksandrecreation/man-mound-park>

Jerry Wideen sends a photo of Man Mound National Historical Landmark located in Sauk County. He reminds us that during this time of restricted activity and travel, there are many smaller parks across the state that are truly “hidden gems”. It is a great time to check out those local and county parks where you live.

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