

# WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

## Paleoindian Settlement Across the Driftless Area



A Fall View of the Driftless Area in Southwestern Wisconsin from the Summit at Blue Mound State Park.



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# Wisconsin Archeological Society

[www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org](http://www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org)

## Officers, Chapter Presidents & At Large Advisors 2016

### *Elected Officers:*

**President:** Kurt Ahira Sampson, [kurtsampson68@gmail.com](mailto:kurtsampson68@gmail.com) Cell: 414-405-4367 (Elected Spring 2012) Term until Fall of 2016

**President Elect:** Seth Schneider, [seth\\_schneider@icloud.com](mailto:seth_schneider@icloud.com) 414-254-5148 (term beginning Fall 2016)

**Secretary:** Jake Pfaffenroth, [jpaffenroth@wisc.edu](mailto:jpaffenroth@wisc.edu) 262-365-3605 (Elected 5-10 Re-elected Fall 2013) (Chair of Multi Media Committee)

**Treasurer:** Jake Rieb, [wastreasury@gmail.com](mailto:wastreasury@gmail.com) 608-234-2896 (Elected 5-10 Re-elected Fall 2013)

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Preservation of Sites Committee: Rob Nurre, [rob.nurre@gmail.com](mailto:rob.nurre@gmail.com)

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## *Message from the President*

Dear Wisconsin Archeological Society Board, At-Large Directors, and Membership,

This fall season of 2016 has finally arrived and many of us are finishing up our field work for the year and gearing up for another Wisconsin fall and winter. The society will be conducting its fall business meeting in La Crosse Wisconsin, with a poster session as part of the program on Saturday, October 29th. At this meeting many things will be discussed and decided by the Board and general membership in attendance.

At this fall society meeting we will welcome Dr. Seth Schneider of UWM Cultural Resource Management as our next society President. It has been my great honor to serve the society for the past 5 ½ years as President. I would like to thank all who served with me on the WAS Board of Directors, At-Large Advisers, and all the members of the WAS Journal Editorial Committee for my term. All of you were great in advising me, helping to keep the society moving forward, and in implementing many of the positive changes we incorporated into how the society is run. There is still much to do and I know all of us will welcome Seth in as President and we all look forward to his ideas and leadership. Seth will be planning and conducting the fall meeting in La Crosse, so please send him any items for discussion to be placed on the fall business meeting agenda.

The Bird Effigy Mound Centennial Commemoration of the marking plaque that was held at Devils Lake State Park on September 11th with the Sauk County Historical Society was a big success with around 200 people in attendance. Many of you are familiar with this mound and the fine bronze plaque that was then a gift of former Vice President to the Wisconsin Archeological Society, H.E. Cole. I would like to personally thank society members Rob Nurre, (Preservation of Sites Committee Chair), George Christensen (The center for Wisconsin Archaeology at UW-Baraboo/Sauk County), program MC, Jake Rieb (Treasurer) and Monette Bebow-Reinhard (Membership Coordinator) for their exceptional help.

I look forward to continuing to serve the Wisconsin Archeological Society in other capacities going forward.

Thanks again for your support over these past several years.

Kurt A. Sampson

President – Wisconsin Archeological Society



## WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LOCAL CHAPTERS

### Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC)

Since 1982, the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC) at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (UW-L) has been involved in researching, preserving and teaching about the archaeological resources of the Upper Mississippi River region. Information on MVAC events can be found online at <http://mvac.uwlax.edu/events-displays>.

### 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](mailto:jrmonar@frontier.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](mailto:rras.president@gmail.com).

### 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 Rachel McTavish at [mctavis2@uwm.edu](mailto:mctavis2@uwm.edu).

### 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 Sara Pfannkuche at [sara.pfannkuche@gmail.com](mailto:sara.pfannkuche@gmail.com) or by mail at 436 W. Lincoln Ave., Belvidere, IL 61008.

### Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter

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 Richard Mason at [rpmason@milwpc.com](mailto:rpmason@milwpc.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](mailto:dgshelton@wi.rr.com). Information on events at the Kenosha Public Museum can be found at [www.kenosha.org/museum/](http://www.kenosha.org/museum/).



## Chapter Programs Around Wisconsin

### Charles E. Brown Chapter

Prof. Bonna Wescoat-Emory University  
 “Recent Research on Samothrace, Greece”  
 October 13, 2016

Robert Boszhardt and Gerri Schraub-  
 authors of “Hidden Thunder: Rock Art of the  
 Upper Midwest” will discuss the book and  
 have a book signing  
 October 20, 2016

Jennifer Haas-UW Milwaukee CRM  
 “Archaeology of Lake Koshkonong”  
 November 10, 2016

Dr. Svante Paabo-Max Plank Institute  
 “Paleogenetics of Neandertals, Denisovans  
 and other ancient humans”  
 December 8, 2016

### Milwaukee Area WAS- UW Milwaukee

International Archaeology Day  
 October 15, 2016: 1:00-4:00 pm  
 Sabin Hall Room 149

Jordan Karsten-Wisconsin Archaeological  
 Society Lecture  
 October 17, 2016: 7:00-8:00 pm  
 Sabin Hall G90

Robert Andre LaFleur-Archaeology  
 Colloquium  
 November 4, 2016: 3:30-5:00 pm  
 Sabin Hall G90

Neil A. Silberman-Archaeological Institute  
 of America Lecture  
 November 13, 2016: 3:00-4:00 pm  
 Sabin Hall G90

### Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter

Jordan Karsten-UW Oshkosh  
 “Ancient DNA, Late Neolithic Ukraine, and  
 the Establishment of European Genetic  
 Diversity”  
 October 11, 2016

William Mode-UW Oshkosh  
 “Late Quaternary Geology of the Fox River  
 Valley”  
 December 13, 2016

Jack Steinbring-University of Winnipeg  
 “Recent Research at the Hensler Petroglyphs  
 Site (47-Do-461), Dodge County,  
 Wisconsin”  
 March 14, 2017

### Rock River Archaeological Society

Tim Malzhan-Ice Age Trail  
 November 16, 2016

Annual Archeology Road Show:  
 Bring in an item of old and learn about the  
 interesting things we have hidden in our  
 houses.  
 December 14, 2016



Halfway Prairie Valley, Dane County



## Devil's Lake Bird Effigy Mound Centennial Commemoration September 11, 2016

One hundred years after it was first placed to recognize and protect a sacred Native American site, nearly 200 people gathered Sunday, September 11, to commemorate the installation of the Devil's Lake Bird Effigy Mound Marker and renew the call to preserve such places for the future.

Voices and drums echoed in the air as the Ho-Chunk Thundercloud Singers opened the event. Surrounded by the manicured lawn of the south shore area of Devil's Lake State Park, the 250-foot bird-shaped effigy mound was covered in a golden array of flowers and prairie grasses that danced in the light breeze. A bald eagle circled above.



**Gathering under the towering pines for the Bird Mound Centennial Commemoration,  
Devils'Lake State Park.**

The Bird Mound at the South Shore of Devil's Lake is one of the largest and most spectacular effigy mounds in Wisconsin. Located in Wisconsin's most popular state park, the Devil's Lake Bird Mound is likely seen by more people than any effigy mound. The mound is one of over 200 effigy mounds that have been recorded in Sauk County. Only about 30 of those mounds survive on the landscape today. Effigy mounds were created by the native people who lived in what is now southern Wisconsin and small portions of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota between A.D. 750 and 1200. The mounds are burial sites, ancient artworks and remain sacred sites to this day. The



mounds were shaped as birds, land animals and water spirits. There is even one in human form located east of Baraboo.

In early September 1916 the Sauk County Historical Society and the Wisconsin Archeological Society placed a historical marker at the mound as part of the efforts to preserve this and other effigy mounds around the area. The centennial commemoration of that event was hosted by these same organizations. The 2016 program began with a performance by the Ho-Chunk Thundercloud Singers followed by a talk by Carlyle Greendeer, Executive Director of the Ho-Chunk Nation's Heritage Preservation Department and other Ho-Chunk representatives. Todd Leibman, President of the Sauk County Historical Society and Kurt Sampson, President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, each spoke on their organizations' role in the preservation of effigy mounds. Ken Lange, longtime naturalist at Devil's Lake State Park, talked about the Bird Mound and other effigy mounds in the area. The event included a portrayal of William H. Canfield who measured and mapped the mound in 1875. George Christiansen, Director of the Center for Wisconsin Archeology at UW-Baraboo/Sauk County, emceed the program.



**The setting of the Bird Effigy Mound on the south shore of Devil's Lake.**

Members of the Ho-Chunk Nation, the Sauk County Historical Society and the Wisconsin Archeological Society spent a year planning the commemorative event. Exhibits were prepared by several organizations involved with protecting and caring for effigy mounds including the Ancient Earthworks Society and the Center for Wisconsin Archeology. Educational material, photographs and artifacts were also available beneath tents for people to view and historians were available to answer questions.



In addressing the crowd Sunday, Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Bill Quakenbush emphasized a desire for “cultural connections to the area to stay intact.”

“It is nice to see the community respect cultural preservation, whether it is physically or spiritually,” said Ho-Chunk Nation Heritage Preservation Department Executive Director Carlyle Greendeer. “It’s great to see so much support from the community as a whole, not just the Ho-Chunk tribal people.”

Wisconsin Archeological Society President Kurt Sampson discussed the importance of protecting history and culture.

“I hope that what people take away from the ceremony is that these are important sites for our collective cultural heritage,” he said. “Teaching people early on about respect and empathy toward the mounds and the significance that makes a rich cultural heritage.”

Sauk County Historical Society President Todd Liebman said he was pleased with the event and the support for preservation of Sauk County’s effigy mounds.

“The sun goes up and the sun goes down and the bird mound remains,” said retired Devil’s Lake State Park Naturalist Ken Lange.



**The Ho-Chunk Thundercloud Singers perform at the Commemoration.**





**The Bird Mound brass plaque was placed at the site on Labor Day 1916.**



**The Bird Mound and plaque on a quiet day in April.**



## **Regional Research:**

### **Two Agate Basin Points from the Trempealeau Bluffs**

By “Ernie” Boszhardt  
Honorary Fellow, University of Wisconsin-Madison

#### **Introduction**

Agate Basin projectile points are distinctive lanceolate-shaped spear tips that are diagnostic of the Late Paleoindian stage, dating to an age of ca. 10,500 -10,000 RCYBP (Hofman and Graham 1998:105). These early Plano Complex points are typically well made with collateral flaking creating lenticular cross-sections, and have ground edges on the lower portion of the blade where hafted. Their distribution extends from the northern and southern Plains where they are associated with bison hunting and eastward through the Great Lakes and Ohio River Valley (Justice 1987:33) in a pattern that resembles an Early Holocene Prairie Peninsula. In Wisconsin, they are most common in the west-central and east central counties but extend northward into the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and many are made from Hixton Silicified Sandstone (HSS) that originates at Silver Mound in Jackson County, Wisconsin (Carr and Boszhardt 2010a). They seem to be least common in the southeastern corner of Wisconsin (Mason 1997:98-101).

Several studies of Paleoindian projectile points from private collections are available from the unglaciated Driftless Area of southwestern Wisconsin. The analyses were initiated through the Regional Archaeology Program at the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC), but expanded into published research papers by former University of Wisconsin-La Crosse archaeology students. For example, Matthew Glenn Hill (1994) documented the Paleoindian points in the Gary Steele collection, the vast majority of which were

from fields adjacent to Silver Mound. The Steele collection contained 35 Agate Basin points, 30 of which were made of HSS. Other materials represented include one made of Galena Chert, one of an unidentified quartzite, two of unidentified local chert, and one made of black obsidian. Hill observed that three nearly complete HSS Agate Basin points from near Silver Mound were broken during manufacture. Two of these were shaped by bifacial reduction, while the third was made from a large flake blank. Several of the Agate Basins in the Steele collection had been resharpened for use as knives and another as a scraper. Fourteen had been broken in the haft and discarded at Silver Mound during retooling activities. Several other complete specimens had been reworked to nubs and were also likely discarded for re-hafting with new tips. Hill interpreted the discarded broken and expended points as representing return visits to Silver Mound, perhaps on a scheduled basis by relatively mobile Late Paleoindians.

In 1997, Boszhardt and Hill initiated the Wisconsin Paleoindian Point Survey (WPPS) through MVAC's Regional Archaeology Program. The WPPS utilized standard data forms for recording attributes on various Early and Late Paleoindian types, most of which were from private collections. By 2009, the WPPS had collected data on sixty-five additional Agate Basin points from western Wisconsin.

Dillon Carr participated in the WPPS while a student at UW-La Crosse and utilized selected data for his Senior Thesis to report on Late Paleoindian points from five different collections, each representing distinct geographical subregions within the Driftless Area (Carr 2001). Thirty-two of these points were Agate Basins, which tended to be more common in drainages leading toward Silver Mound. Of the 32 examined Agate Basins, 12 were made of HSS, 15 of Prairie du Chien Chert (PDC), 2 of Galena Chert, 1 Moline Chert, 1 an unidentified orthoquartzite, and 1 unknown chert. Most of the Prairie du Chien



chert points as well as the Galena and Moline examples were from collections to the south of Silver Mound. The preference for locally available lithic materials suggested to Carr that Late Paleoindian groups were beginning to establish regional settlement systems, which he inferred to correlate with an environmental shift from boreal to deciduous conditions.

Carr subsequently expanded his research of Driftless Area Paleoindians by utilizing new WPPS data, particularly a set of 20 Agate Basin points from the Skemp site (47Lc-0480) that he had recorded in 2002 (Carr 2004, 2005). In this report he summarized 130 known Agate Basin points for western Wisconsin, including some from previously published literature. He recognized statistically significant differences between Agate Basin points found in proximity to Silver Mound and those found between the La Crosse and Wisconsin Rivers. He referred to the latter subregion as the Southern Driftless Area, which included the Skemp assemblage. Of the 20 Agate Basin points and preforms in the Skemp collection, 12 were made of PDC and 3 were made of other locally available chert (2 Galena). The remaining five were made of HSS. Carr interpreted the results of this study to indicate two Late Paleoindian populations. A northern group invoked a cyclical pattern of procuring HSS, largely to the exclusion of other cherts. In contrast, the southern Driftless Area population relied on locally available cherts. One of several attribute differences between the Agate Basin points from these two subregions is the absence of grinding on the basal extremity edge of over half of the points from the Southern Driftless Area, including many made of Prairie du Chien Chert. In contrast the basal edges were ground in nearly 80% of the Agate Basin points from near Silver Mound.

Carr and Boszhardt (2010a) provided a definitive contextual synthesis of Silver Mound with a focus on Paleoindian utilization of HSS. They followed (2010b) with an expanded summary of Paleoindian procurement strategies focussed on HSS recognizing a Late

Paleoindian distribution pattern from Silver Mound that emphasizes an east-west cycle with variable use and discard patterns along the way. This pattern has been supported by more recent analysis of Late Paleoindian assemblages from east-central Wisconsin in which nearly 35% (N=60) of the diagnostic points were manufactured from HSS (Lambert and Loeble 2015).

In 2016, during activities associated with the Trempealeau Archaeology Project (Benden and Boszhardt 2014 and 2015), two previously unreported Agate Basin points were documented. Each is from an opposite end of the Trempealeau Bluffs, an outlier set of dissected limestone and sandstone uplands along the Upper Mississippi River valley in Western Wisconsin (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Location of the Two Points.**

One is made of Prairie du Chien chert (PDC) and was found by hiker Ben Bossman along the Brady's Bluff Trail in Perrot State Park near the west end of the bluffs, and was turned over to park personnel. The other is made of a high-grade silicified sandstone (probably HSS) that was found by Ethel Ouellette nearly 40 years ago atop a buried sandstone ledge just below the east end of the bluffs. Both appear to have been extensively re-worked and may represent expended tools, although their apparent isolated settings may indicate other discard agents.



### Bossman Point

The first point (Figure 2) is undamaged and made of relatively high quality PDC. Exposures of chert-bearing members of the Prairie du Chien formation occur over much of western Wisconsin (Wendt 2014a), including atop the Trempealeau Bluffs. Typically, the local PDC exhibits marbled grey and white bands with some oolites, and is of relatively poor quality for flint-knapping. The Agate Basin point from Brady's Bluff is made of a marbled variety of PDC, but has red-colored bands in addition to white and grey with patches of clear oolites. Consequently, the Bossman example does not appear to have been made locally, but rather was likely transported from another source in western Wisconsin such as the higher quality PDC chert at the quarry/workshops associated with the Elmwood/Spring Coulee Complex in Pierce County and the Dunham Complex (47Mo-0097) in Monroe County (Wendt 2014a and b, respectively).



Figure 2. The Bossman Point.

The Bossmann point exhibits distinctive collateral flaking on both surfaces. However, one side is relatively flat, suggesting that the

point was manufactured from a large flake, as Hill had observed for several Agate Basin points in the Steele Collection from Silver Mound. As a result the cross-section is not lenticular, but plano-convex. This point has a maximum width of 27.8 mm and thickness of 9.2 mm (both at the top of the haft). It weighs 18.8 grams.

The Bossman point is 73 mm long. The basal extremity does not appear to have been ground, an attribute that Carr (2005) correlated with Agate Basin points from his Southern Driftless Area subregion. The lateral edges of the Bossman point are moderately ground along the lower half of the blade, so that only a relatively short area of the tip would have been exposed above the haft. The blade edges along the tip section remain sharp and the point would have been usable in the current state. However, it is likely that the blade and tip sections were larger when the point was first made; the length having been reduced an unknown extent through bifacial re-sharpening. Given the relatively short section of the remaining tip section, the Bossman point may have been considered expended and discarded at the Trempealeau Bluffs. There are no known workshop sites on these bluffs, so retooling would have likely necessitated inserting a new point that had been carried from a lithic source location. Alternately, Perrot State Park Naturalist John Carrier suggested the possibility that the isolated nature of the Agate Basin on Brady's Bluff may reflect a point lodged in a wounded animal that carried it into the dissected upland. A different option would be the intentional deposition of this at Brady's Bluff for a cultural purpose such as an offering to the place or perhaps a burial, for which no evidence currently exists.

### Ouellette Point

The second Agate Basin point from the Trempealeau Bluffs was found by Mrs. Ouellette around 1980 during the construction of her house in the modern Village of Trempealeau. The lot sits atop a buried



sandstone shelf immediately below Little Bluff at the east end of the Trempealeau Bluffs (see Figure 1). Mrs. Ouellette found the point while picking up nails that had been dropped by the construction crew at the north end of the house. It had likely been moved somewhat during the excavation of the adjacent basement foundation.



**Figure 3. The Ouellette Point.**

The Ouellette Agate Basin is made of a fine-grained and semi-translucent, white-colored variety of silicified sandstone (Figure 3). A patch of cortex remains on one surface near the base. The material could have come from Silver Mound, where the highest quality material is often located immediately adjacent to contact surfaces with uncemented sandstone (Carr and Boszhardt 2010a:9). A small Agate Basin point, also made of high quality (Hixton?) silicified sandstone with a patch of remnant cortex on one surface was documented in a private collection from the Kickapoo River Valley (47Ve-0169?) in MVAC's WPPS in 1999. Alternately, the presence of cortex on the Ouellette point may indicate that it originated from a source of silicified sandstone closer to Trempealeau. Silicified sandstone occurs sporadically in Cambrian-age formations between the La Crosse River Valley

and into Buffalo, Jackson and Trempealeau Counties (Boszhardt 1998) and several occur between Trempealeau and Silver Mound. These include relatively poor quality Arcadia Ridge Silicified Sandstone as well as moderately higher quality sources such as the Pine Creek Silicified Sandstone workshop (47Tr-0421) located only eight miles (13 km) from Trempealeau (Boszhardt and Losinski 2012).

The Ouellette point also exhibits collateral flaking but has a classic lenticular cross-section. This artifact is 67 mm long, but the blade had been extensively reworked to an awl/perforator-like shape so that the original point would have been substantially larger. The tip was broken leaving a spiral fracture that suggests damage while in use. The point is 30 mm wide with a maximum thickness of 10 mm and weighs 19.7 grams. The lateral edges were heavily ground but the base was not. At least two other Agate Basin points that had been re-sharpened into awl/perforators were documented in private collections for the WPPS. These include a complete specimen (83 mm long) made of probable HSS from Monroe County and another in which the tip had been broken above the constricted blade base above the haft, which was made of a burnt chert and found in Trempealeau County.

### Discussion

The discovery of Agate Basin points from Trempealeau is not unexpected, but these are the oldest artifacts documented thus far from Perrot State Park (Boszhardt et al. 1996) and from the modern Village of Trempealeau since the onset of extensive archaeological investigations here in 2010 (Pauketat et al 2015; Benden and Boszhardt 2014, 2015; Boszhardt and Benden n.d.). Other Early and Late Paleoindian artifacts have been found throughout the Driftless Area and elsewhere in Trempealeau County. Examples near the Trempealeau Bluffs include a Clovis point reported from the Trempealeau Wildlife Refuge, immediately west of Perrot State Park



and a Late Paleoindian point (Brown's Valley?) from the Trempealeau Lakes area (Boszhardt 1991:164-165). Other Late Paleoindian types are also known from the Driftless Area including Plainview, Hell Gap and Cody complex types such as Eden/Scottsbluff, and even some Dalton related points indicating southern influences (Boszhardt 1991; Carr 2001; and Hill 1994). Yet Agate Basin is the most common Paleoindian form in western Wisconsin. Near Silver Mound and along associated drainages, these are most commonly made of HSS, while to the south local materials such as PDC were used. The presence of individual points made of each of these materials at Trempealeau suggests visits by people from both the east and south. Despite the fact that both points were resharpened, perhaps to the point of being expended, they were likely not discarded at Trempealeau during re-tooling activities. Instead, they may have been lost or intentionally discarded for other reasons. In the case of the Ouellette point, it is possible that the Agate Basin was found by Mississippian settlers to Trempealeau around A.D. 1050, as Archaic and Early Woodland point forms have been found in good Mississippian contexts at the Pelkey and Knepper site localities since 2010 (Benden and Boszhardt 2014), and Mississippians are known to have collected and disposed of earlier point forms at other late prehistoric complexes (Herrmann 2013).

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### Copper Corner

By Monette Bebow-Reinhard

Through the Copper Artifact Master Database (CAMD) I've been gathering enough data to make an attempt at updating the Wittry typology (For drawings of types see WA Vol. 32 #1, pp 11-13.). There are a number of artifacts described or shown with different features that Wittry doesn't use. I shared some beads last time, and you'll see those in my updated typology. You can have a copy by visiting my website at [www.grimmsetc.com](http://www.grimmsetc.com) and going to my copper page. Free of charge,



this is not completed but you'll see clearly where these updates are from. Because the CAMD covers copper artifacts from all over the Americas, I will be adding different type IDs to clarify. Here's a sample (the updates are in red):

#### Type I - Points

A1 = Elongated triangular blade, 3 sided socketed stem ridge down the back, front is flat.

A2 = same except for the presence of a step in the surface of front face, causing the floor of the socket to be lower than the blade, providing an abutment for the shaft. (Info from Wittry Vo. 38 #4)

\* WA 38 #4, Wittry notes that while A1 was found mostly in Washington & Manitowoc counties, the A2 was in Wolf and upper Fox River valleys and more limited.

\* Today's data shows:

B = Unridged socketed leaf blades, edges at socketed stem are rounded and often the socketed stem has a riveting hole

C = rat-tail point, short rounded blade with long thin and rounded stem, sometimes ridged. (Id'd as Late Archaic in IL) Can be ridged on both sides of the blade.

D = Shorter rounded thin stemmed point with elongated triangular blade, often ridged on both sides.

E = ridged, single-notch "hat" tang, can be ridged on both sides.

F = Ridged, sawtooth point (Id'd in IL as Hopewell)

G1 = beveled flat stem triangular point

G2 = beveled fishtail flat stem triangular point

H = ridged flat stem triangular point, can be ridged on both sides. Unlike D, this has a thick flat stem, blade is more leaf shaped.

I = Beveled ace of spades triangular shape, flat stem (Red ocher culture point)

J = Deep bevel socketed, leaf shape point (Red ocher culture point)

K = cache blade point, no stem

L = socketed with flat tip (conical with flattened tip)

M = Long thin barbed point

N1 = barb in socket triangular point

N2 = Socketed point with barb in blade, rivet hole, blade like I-B.

O = conical point

P = (arrow point?) flat blade, flat stem, slightly triangular

MN1 = Eye tang point, tang is flat and tapered, blade is long and leaf shaped (see Loudon's in Barron Co.)

MN2 = Spatulate tang, tang is knobbed or thicker at the end, blade has heavier shoulders than MN1

MN3 = Notched tang, the bottom of the blade, at the tang, has heavy indents or notches with knobs at other end of tang.

MN4 = Turkey tail, this has the distinctive tang with a diamond shape at the end, most refer to it this way.

The MN additions are from Minnesota Archeologist "Copper Issue" 1941. Other updates are from the CAMD. I welcome any thoughts and corrections.





### **The Trempealeau Archaeology Project (TAP) and The Trempealeau Interpretive Path (TRIP)**

**Submitted by Danielle M. Benden and Robert F. Boszhardt**

Since 2013, Danielle Benden and Robert Boszhardt have co-directed a public archaeology project in Trempealeau, Wisconsin called the Trempealeau Archaeology Project (TAP). This effort built upon their previous 2009-2011 "Mississippian Initiative" with colleague Tim Pauketat. What they have uncovered is an extensive religious settlement established in Trempealeau about 1,000 years ago, the size and extent of which was not previously known. At ca. A.D. 1050, Mississippian people arrived from their homeland of Cahokia.

Widely recognized as America's first city, Cahokia is situated near modern day St. Louis, Missouri. Today, it is designated as a state historic and world heritage site and is a wonderful place to visit (to learn more, visit Cahokia Mounds State Historic site:

<http://cahokiamounds.org/>). As Cahokia was forming as a city almost a thousand years ago, Mississippians departed in dugout canoes, paddling nearly 530 miles up the Mississippi River to arrive at Trempealeau (Figure 1). On this journey, Mississippians brought almost everything with them: ceremonial pots, exotic stone to make tools, a distinct architecture, and a religion exemplified in a temple mound complex aligned to the cycles of the sun and



**Figure 1. The journey up the Mississippi River from Cahokia to Trempealeau.**

moon. This discovery is writing a new chapter in American archaeology and raises questions as to why Mississippians left Cahokia, how they journeyed up river through foreign lands, why they settled at Trempealeau, and then abandoned their temple complex after only a few decades.

This "urban archaeology" project in the heart of Trempealeau stimulated the curiosity and support of local residents (Figure 2). With additional funding and growing community enthusiasm, Benden and Boszhardt began to transform their research focus into a public archaeology program that provided residents with an opportunity to become stewards of their community's archaeology and explore more deeply their own history. Working alongside archaeologists, residents enrolled in public field schools to uncover the archaeological story that exists within their yards, literally beneath their feet. Between 2013-2016, dozens of UW students spent a portion of their summer excavating in Trempealeau. Data gathered from these field seasons was subsequently





Figure 2. The Trempealeau Archaeology Project excavations



Figure 3. Locations of the Trempealeau Interpretive Path exhibit venues.



incorporated into local exhibits, with archaeology serving as a salient feature of Trempealeau's burgeoning heritage tourism industry.

The Trempealeau Interpretive Path (TRIP) is a series of three interconnected exhibit venues that explores the unique archaeology of the region (See Figure 3). Designed as stand-alone exhibits that also complement one another, the displays bring life to a story that begins when people first inhabited the area 13,000 years ago. It highlights the distinctive settlement of Mississippians who arrived in Trempealeau 1,000 years ago to set up a temple mound complex atop Little Bluff. The first exhibit was installed at the Shirley M. Wright Memorial Library in the Village of Trempealeau in January of 2014 (Figure 4).

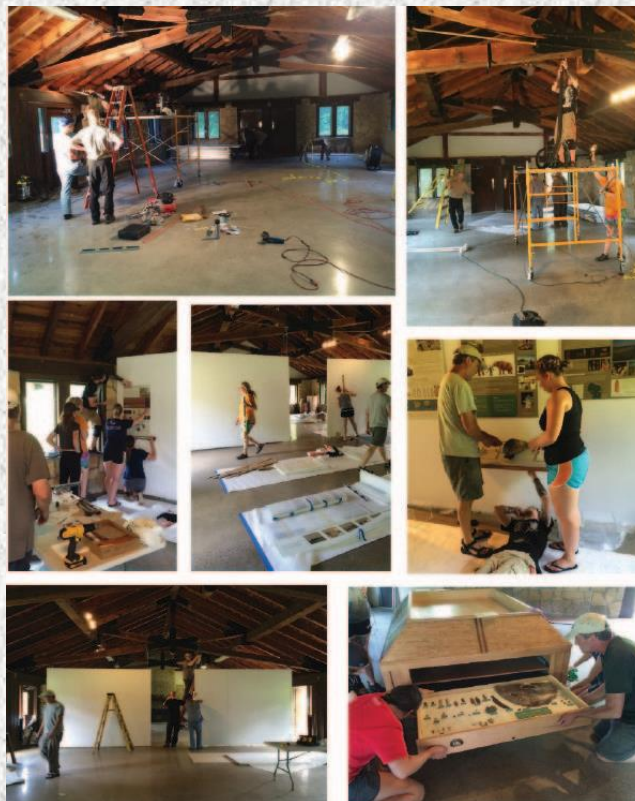
The smallest of the three venues, the library display offers visitors a chance to discover Wisconsin's long culture history. It contains

authentic artifacts that archaeologists and local residents have unearthed during the TAP project excavations.



**Figure 4. TRIP display at the Shirley M. Wright Memorial Library in the Village of Trempealeau.**

The second venue is located in the Nature Center at Perrot State Park and was installed in June of 2016 (Figures 5-8).



**Figure 5. Perrot State Park Nature Center exhibit installation.**





Figure 6. A view of the TRIP display at the Perrot State Park Nature Center.



Figure 7. Another view of the TRIP exhibit at Perrot State Park.





**Figure 8. Close-up view of replica pots (left) and 3D map case with pullout artifact drawers (right) at Perrot Nature Center exhibit.**

The Nature Center exhibit explores the cultural and natural history of the park and the Driftless Area of southwestern Wisconsin. Visitors can learn about the Driftless Area's geological features and the flora and fauna of the park, past and present. The 13,000-year human history illustrates continuity of culture through time, as seen in a modern Ho-Chunk dress and drum that were commissioned as part of this project. The Nature Center at Perrot is TRIP's largest exhibit. It features artifact reproductions

and original artwork that conveys how people have interacted with the environment through time. A 3-D map of Perrot provides visitors with a visual representation of what the region looked like before Europeans arrived.

The third and final venue is an interpretive trail at Little Bluff that tells the story of Mississippian people who arrived in Trempealeau 1,000 years ago from their homeland of Cahokia (Figure 9).

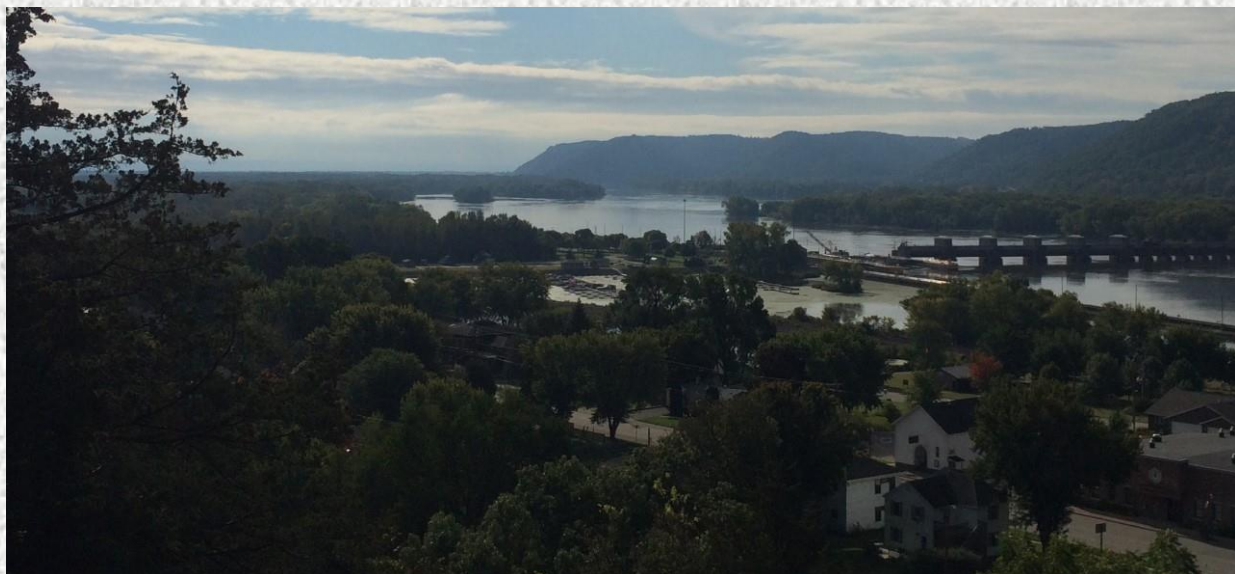




**Figure 9. Little Bluff Mounds Trail in the Village of Trempealeau.**

A newly established kiosk and trail guides visitors up Little Bluff where three earthen temple mounds still stand. Additional signage explains how the mounds were built and describes the archaeological features, including temple buildings and fire hearths that Benden and Boszhardt unearthed during their TAP and

Mississippian Initiative excavations. The Little Bluff Mounds Interpretive Trail is situated on Village of Trempealeau property, just a few blocks northeast of the Mississippi River. The top of the trail offers a commanding view of the Mississippi (Figure 10).



**Figure 10. View atop Little Bluff.**



TRIP was designed, developed, and created by Benden and Boszhardt, 22 UW-Madison students, many of whom were also involved with the archaeological excavations, and in consultation with dozens of local community members. Benden's students were engaged in service learning throughout the 2014-2016 academic years. They made several trips to Trempealeau during the fall and spring semesters to offer presentations about the exhibit planning and design. Plans were modified with input from local community members.

For more information, visit [tremptrip.com](http://tremptrip.com). If you find yourself in Trempealeau, be sure to take the TRIP!

Funding for this project was generously provided by the Brittingham Fund, the Ira and Ineva Reilly Baldwin Wisconsin Idea Endowment, the Morgridge Center for Public Service, and the College of Letters and Science at UW-Madison; the County and Town of Trempealeau; and the Friends of Perrot State Park.



### **Native American Collection at the New London Public Museum**

**Submitted by Christine Cross on behalf of Sydney Stapleton, New London Public Museum**

The Kohnke Native American Collection, donated by Lothar Kohnke in 1959 to the New London Public Museum in New London Wisconsin, consists of a wide range of Native American artifacts. The bulk of the collection is made up of lithic materials including projectile points, axes, and stone drills. There are also copper culture artifacts such as spears and knife points. The remainder of the collection is a small variety of stone pipes, banner stones, and

other native prehistoric items, along with historic objects such as trade axes and beads.

It is not known exactly how Kohnke acquired his collection. In his log book some of the object records list who he received them from such as farmers or finding them himself. For the artifacts with unknown origin there are a number of possible explanations. One is that he acquired them through trade with other collectors including Oshkosh's Arthur Kannenberg. This is likely the case for many of his objects, since there are multiple people listed in his collection records repeatedly. Another possibility is purchasing items as some artifacts have prices written on them. This could mean that he was part of an artifact collecting group.

An interesting discovery made during the cataloging process was that a small but significant number of Kohnke's projectile points and knives are modern replicas or real artifacts that have been reworked in the modern era. Since Kohnke did work with other collectors, it is likely that some of these people were forging artifacts that Kohnke was receiving.

The Kohnke Lithic Collection is a wonderful teaching and reference collection for the New London Public Museum and has the ability to aid researchers and educators in their future projects in archeology and in the study of forged artifacts. Researchers may set up appointments to view the collection by contacting the New London Public Museum 920-982-8520 or [museum@newlondonwi.org](mailto:museum@newlondonwi.org).

The Kohnke collection was cataloged over the past three years by temporary collections assistants. This position is funded by generous donations from the Friends of the New London Public Museum. This funding allows the museum to hire a student or recent graduate to work on various aspects of the artifact collection. This year Sydney Stapleton, a recent graduate of Ohio University's Anthropology



program, completed the Kohnke collection. In school, Sydney specialized in archeology as well as obtaining a History minor and certificates in Museum and European Studies. Thanks to the hard work of our assistants, the Kohnke collection is cataloged and will be used in more exhibits both in the museum and on-line.



Here are two real points from the Kohnke Collection. 1959.10.1742 is a Woodland Waubesa point and 1959.10.1927 is a Woodland Honey Creek Point. The Kohnke collection contains over 1200 projectile points, both real and fake.



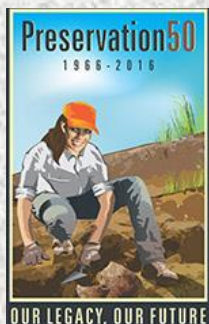
These are two examples of fake points within the collection. 1959.10.623 is a very ornate point which makes it easier to identify as a fake. 1959.1.1719 on the other hand is a fake Adena Stemmed point and it is much harder to identify as a fake without close examination.



Fall in the Halfway Prairie Valley, Dane County.



## News and Notes on Wisconsin Archaeology



### **Wisconsin's Contribution to the Making Archaeology Public Project, a Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Passage of the National Historic Preservation Act**

**Submitted by Mark Bruhy**

In 2015, a consortium of national organizations formed to propose a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the effort came to be called the 'Making Archaeology Public Project.' The sponsoring organizations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Register of Professional Archaeologists, the American Cultural Resource Association, and the Archaeological Legacy Institute (home of the Archaeology Channel). This consortium proposed to encourage each state to produce a short video, 10 to 15 minutes in length that highlights an important archaeological discovery that came about due in part to NHPA direction. The completed video would be linked to the Archaeology Channel, a streaming media website devoted to nurturing and bringing attention to the human cultural heritage with

an emphasis on archaeological research.

Katie Egan-Bruhy was asked to coordinate Wisconsin's efforts, and Linda Naunapper, John Broihahn, Cindi Stiles, Kelly Hamilton and Mark Bruhy stepped forward to assist in the effort. The Wisconsin team, as with all other participating states, was required to secure funding for video production. The Wisconsin Archeological Survey agreed to sponsor video production, and Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc., agreed to provide production support.

The team considered the numerous archaeological discoveries associated with NHPA direction, and came to the conclusion the continuing work conducted by the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin is both important and noteworthy. That is, the Tribe and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer David Grignon, who has been a long-time leader in the Tribe's historic preservation efforts and an advocate of archaeological research, have promoted and supported collaborative archaeological research that has broadened our understanding of the cultural landscape of northeastern Wisconsin prior to European contact. Part of the funding for the Tribe's efforts has come through NHPA-associated funding.

The idea of the video was brought to Mr. Grignon's attention and he approved the team moving forward. Further, Dr. David Overstreet, archaeological consultant to the Tribe, agreed to be included with Mr. Grignon in video production. With the consent and participation of the Tribe, the team developed a draft narrative to be used in video production,

provisionally titled "Seeking Ethnic Identification in Wisconsin's Late Pre-Contact Cultural Landscape, Tribal and Archaeological Collaboration." A grant application was prepared and submitted to the Wisconsin Humanities Council, and they agreed to fund the video.

Filming will take place in September and the production is scheduled to be completed in November. A number of events are being proposed in coordination with the Menominee Tribe, the Wisconsin Archeological Survey and Wisconsin Archeological Society. These events will include showings at a variety of venues, including Wisconsin Archeological Society chapter meetings. Further, along with being made available through the Archaeology Channel, the video will be included in "Preservation50," a streaming media website devoted to celebration with NHPA's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary.





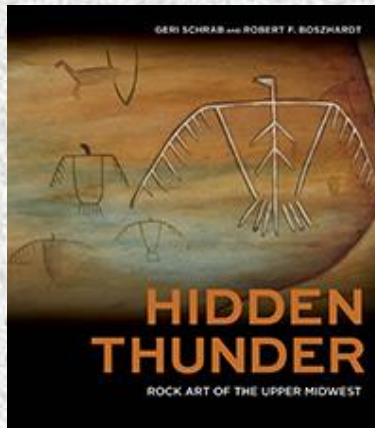
## Wisconsin Historical Society Press Announces New Book

### Book Description by the Wisconsin Historical Society Press

A watercolor artist and an archaeologist team up to interpret the hidden history and heritage painted in American Indian rock art found in the Upper Midwest in “Hidden Thunder: Rock Art of the Upper Midwest.” With an eye toward preservation, Geri Schrab and Robert “Ernie” Boszhardt take you along as they research, document and interpret the petroglyphs and pictographs made in past millennia.

Offering the dual perspectives of scientist and artist, Boszhardt shares the facts that archaeologists have been able to establish about these important artifacts of our early history, while Schrab offers the artist’s experience, describing her emotional and creative response upon encountering and painting these sites. In addition to publicly accessible sites such as Wisconsin’s Roche-A-Cri State Park and Minnesota’s Jeffers Petroglyphs, their book covers the artistic treasures found at several remote and inaccessible rock art sites in the Upper Midwest—revealing the ancient stories through words, full-color photographs, and Schrab’s watercolor renditions.

Viewpoints by members of the Menominee, Ho-Chunk, Ojibwe, and other Native nations offer additional insight on the historic and cultural significance of these sites. Together these myriad voices reveal layers of meaning and cultural context that emphasize why these fragile resources—often marred by human graffiti and mishandling or damage from the elements—need to be preserved.



## Burial Sites Preservation Study Committee Update

**William Green**  
([greenb@beloit.edu](mailto:greenb@beloit.edu)) and  
**Kira Kaufmann**  
([kiraek@hotmail.com](mailto:kiraek@hotmail.com))

Many WAS members know that in Wisconsin’s 2015-16 legislative session, Assembly Bills 128 and 620 would have reduced existing protections for mounds and other burial sites. Strong objections from tribal leaders and members, as well as many members of the public, culminated in a massive demonstration outside the State Capitol on January 12, 2016. The proposed legislation was not acted on and the bills died. Although neither of the bills made progress, there are still concerns at the legislative level pertaining to the current law.

Legislators are now engaged in studying the burial site law through the Legislative Council. Wisconsin’s Legislative Council is “a 22-member legislative committee established by state law that includes all of the legislative leadership as well as additional legislators. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, or their appointees,

serve as its co-chairs. The Legislative Council is served by the Legislative Council staff, a nonpartisan legislative agency that provides legal services and policy research for legislators and the committees of the Legislature” (Wisconsin Legislative Council 2016).

The Council appoints study committees on particular topics. Committees generally include members of the public as well as legislators. This summer, the Council established a Study Committee on the Preservation of Burial Sites consisting of four legislators and nine public members. Information on the committee’s scope and membership, along with meeting agendas and minutes, and links to all documents and presentations including audio and video recordings of meetings, are posted at (<http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lc/study/2016/1493>). The committee has already held two meetings (August 2 and September 8, 2016) and plans to hold two more (October 5 and November 10, 2016).

In accord with its charge, the role of the committee is to review the current law on burial sites (Stats. 157.70) to determine whether the law “adequately balances the interests of scientists, landowners, developers and others with an interest in a burial site, including those with a kinship interest and those with a general cultural, tribal, or religious affiliation with the burial site.” The committee is considering “whether modifications to these procedures are necessary to protect all interests related to any human burial site encountered during archaeological excavation, metallic or nonmetallic mining, construction, agricultural activities, environmental impact assessments, or other ground-disturbing activities, without



causing avoidable or undue delay or hardship to any person who has an interest in using the land on which the burial site is located.”

The committee has invited several individuals to make presentations pertinent to questions that committee members have had. So far, the following people have presented testimony and information: Dr. Ellsworth Brown and Chip Brown of the Wisconsin Historical Society; Steve Krebs, James Becker, Nate Yahn, and Jason Kennedy of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation; Dr. Patricia Richards from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; independent archaeologist Robert “Ernie” Boszhardt; Edith Leoso, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Tribe; George Garvin, Repatriation Researcher of the Ho-Chunk Nation; and Dr. Jarrod Burks, Geophysical Archaeologist from Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.

Some WAS members will recall that the Legislative Council played a key role in developing the current burial site protection law. In 1984, the Council’s American Indian Study Committee established a Subcommittee on Indian Burial Sites when it became clear that laws at the time were insufficient to protect burial sites. Through seven subcommittee meetings and much additional conversation with stakeholders, Council staff drafted statutory protection for burial sites. The legislation sailed through both houses, approved by margins of 28-4 in the Senate and 90-4 in the Assembly (Assembly Journal 1986:839; Senate Journal 1986:754), and was signed into law on April 29, 1986. For details on the subcommittee and the drafting process, see Wisconsin Legislative Council (1985).

These days, with less agreement in the Legislature about almost everything and in view of recent efforts to change the law, we urge WAS members to review the committee’s posted material, attend the upcoming meetings if possible, and communicate your interests and concerns to the committee members, including the four legislators. As the two archaeologists on the committee, we believe it is important for the committee to be aware of the need to protect burial sites wherever possible as well as the capabilities and limitations of archaeology in the detection of burials. Much discussion so far has centered on whether all Indian mounds (especially effigy mounds) should be considered burial sites. The two of us and the two tribal officials on the committee have been insisting that current practice of considering Indian mounds to be burial sites is sound.

We will strive to keep Wisconsin’s archaeological community up to date on the committee’s activities. We emphasize that everyone has easy access to the online committee materials. Please contact either one of us with any questions or concerns.

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### Tenth Annual Local History and Historic Preservation Conference

The Wisconsin Historical Society invites participants to gather in Wisconsin Dells for the Tenth Annual Local History and Historic Preservation Conference on October 21-22, 2016. The conference brings together a diverse audience with a common mission of preserving and sharing community history. The two day event, the largest conference of its kind in the state, offers sessions, workshops and tours on a wide variety of topics of interest to museum professionals, volunteers, and students. It will be held at the Glacier Canyon Conference Center, located at the Wilderness Resort.





### 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](mailto: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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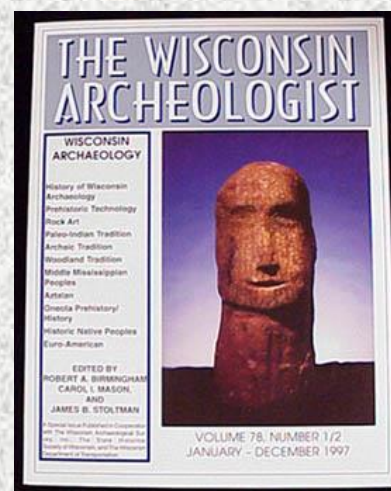
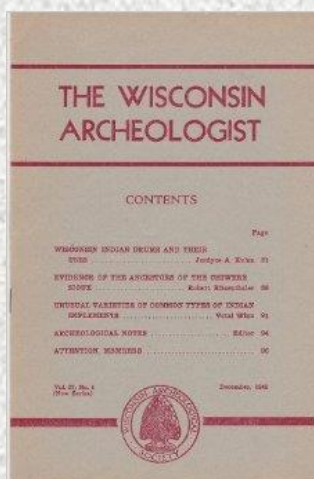
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Logo first appeared on the January 1934 issue of  
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## Back Dirt: 100 Years Ago in the *Wisconsin Archeologist*

**Editor's Note:** Monographs published in the *Wisconsin Archeologist* in 1916 included "Outagamie County Antiquities" by George R. Fox in March; "The Archaeological History of Milwaukee County" by Charles E. Brown in July; "Indian Remains in Waushara County" by George R. Fox and E. C. Tagatz in October; and "Grant County Indian Remains" by Charles E. Brown and Albert O. Barton in December. The March issue was highlighted in the Spring 2016 issue of WisArch News along with a brief biography of George R. Fox. One interesting note is that Albert O. Barton was the Dane County Register of Deeds who in the June 1944 Charles E. Brown Appreciation Number of the *Wisconsin Archeologist* on Charlie's retirement wrote a glowing summary of Charles E. Brown's enduring career.

### THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Vol. 15 MADISON, WIS., JULY, 1916 No. 2

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Charles E. Brown

##### Indian History

The Indian history of Milwaukee County is of a very fragmentary character, our knowledge of the customs of its early aboriginal inhabitants being gleaned chiefly from short descriptions and notes occurring in papers and narratives published in the Wisconsin Historical Collections and in the several histories of the city and county.

The earliest Indian occupants of the present site of Milwaukee were very probably Winnebago this tribe being displaced after many years, perhaps several centuries of occupation, by the migrating Algonquian tribes who were in possession of the land at the dawn of local history.

Mr. John Rave, an old Winnebago Indian and one of the historians of his people, whom the writer interviewed in 1911, stated that according to a tradition of his particular family, his people, a branch of the Winnebago formerly known as the "Lake People," once inhabited the shores of Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Milwaukee. This was before the coming of white man and before other strange tribes had intruded upon them. If this tradition is worthy of credence it is more than probable, as archaeologists have long sus-

### THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Vol. 15 MADISON, WIS., OCTOBER, 1916 No. 3

#### INDIAN REMAINS IN WAUSHARA COUNTY

Geo. R. Fox and E. C. Tagatz

##### General.

**Geographical.**—Speaking for manmade Waushara County, it can be said to be perfect. Eighteen miles in width by thirty-six in length, less one quarter of a mile in a strip on the western end, it is a perfect rectangle. This area is divided into eighteen towns, each a perfect township of six by six miles, save the three westernmost towns which have lost, on account of a correction line, the above mentioned strip from their six western sections. Because of this perfection, each town being made up of only one township, range and town numbers are superfluous.

**Physical.**—This county appears to consist of two great plains separated by a mountain chain. The whole area is sculptured by the ice ages which deposited over it great quantities of sand. In the east are level lands now filled in with silt and muck, which lie about the western end of Lake Poygan.

In the west is the great level, open prairie land, once the favorite hunting ground of the Indian, now the greatest potato producing region in the state. Here, too, are found farms rivaling in size those of the west, stretching away into the distance almost as far as the eye can search, and covered with waving rye or the dark green of the low growing tuber.

### THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Vol. 15 MADISON, WIS., DECEMBER, 1916 No. 4

#### GRANT COUNTY INDIAN REMAINS

Charles E. Brown and Albert O. Barton

In August, 1911, with Mr. R. W. Winterbotham as an associate, we undertook an examination of that part of Grant County lying between Platteville and Potosi and as far south as Dickeyville and the mouth of the Platte River.

The principal streams in this region are the Platte and Little Platte Rivers, the latter stream uniting with the former in section 17 of Paris Township. Both flow in a general southerly and southeasterly direction to the Mississippi. Both are fed along their entire course by numerous creeks or "branches" as they are here called.

We were informed that in the early days of settlement the region between the present site of Platteville and the Platte River was largely a prairie, the region west of the river and between it and the Mississippi being rough and densely wooded. Today the lands lying west of Platteville and between the Platte Rivers are largely under cultivation fine farms occupying the river valleys and uplands.

Except along the Mississippi there were no large Indian villages, the region being largely occupied by roving bands of Indians engaged in lead mining. The Platte Rivers were not navigable by canoe for more than a short distance above their mouths at any time.

Having no previous acquaintance with this archaeologically unexplored region and almost no clues upon which to begin work several days were devoted by ourselves to interviewing early settlers and others who were likely to possess





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