

WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society



Public Hearing Held on Preservation of Burial Sites in Wisconsin



The Kingsley Bend Mound Group, State Highway 16, Wisconsin Dells.

- WAS Officers, Chapters.....2
- Message from the President3-4
- Fall Society Meeting.....5-6
- WAS Chapters.....7
- Chapter Programs.....8-9
- Nitschke Mound Care Project.....9-12
- Public Hearing on Burial Bill.....13
- Thomas C. Pleger Building Named...14
- Regional Research.....15-16
- Archaeology News and Notes.....17-18
- Back Dirt: 100 Years Ago in *The Wisconsin Archeologist*.....19
- Wis Arch Digital Backissues.....20
- Merchandise and Contributing to the Newsletter.....21
- Membership in the Wisconsin Archeological Society22

Highlights of the Fall Society Meeting.....5

Volunteer for Nitschke Mound Care Project.....9

Protohistoric Oneota at McCauley.....15



Wisconsin Archeological Society

www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org

Officers, Directors, Chapter Presidents & Committee Chairs 2017

Officers:

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Message from the President

Dear Society Members,

A lot has happened since I took over as the president of the Wisconsin Archeological Society (Society) in the Fall of 2016. For those that do not know me, my name is Seth Schneider. This past year has been full of a lot of activities and events. The Society is fortunate to have received a couple of very generous donations.

The activities and events of the Society have focused around our general meetings in the spring and fall, as well as participating in outreach events. I have to thank the Kenosha County Archaeological Society, Kenosha Museum System, Three Rivers Archaeological Society, and the Logan Museum of Anthropology at Beloit College for sponsoring and hosting the Society's spring and fall meetings this year. The highlight of the spring meeting was the presentation of the video "Wisconsin's First People" produced for Making Archaeology Public Project in conjunction with the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act by the Wisconsin Archeological Survey. Here is the link to the video on the Internet: <https://vimeo.com/213013405>. The fall meeting was packed with events from mound and Logan Museum tours, a forum on Culturally Modified Trees in Wisconsin organized by Dr. Robert Sasso from UW-Parkside, and a lecture by Dr. Eric Larson from UW-Platteville on culturally modified trees in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Here is a link to some of Dr. Larson's work, https://www.uwplatt.edu/files/trees/products/protecting_a_vanishing_resource.pdf. Thank you to everyone for their hard work in organizing our meeting this year! If you have thoughts for the Spring and Fall 2018 Society meetings, please contact me at president@wiarcheologicalsociety.org.

The Society participated in a number of events this year. The biggest being the celebration in July of the Man Mound in Baraboo, Wisconsin designation as a National Historic Landmark in the Fall of 2016. The Society provided a display on its role in the history of the Man Mound. Amy Rosebrough and Rob Nurre, thank you so much for all your efforts and dedication in making the designation of the Man Mound as National Historic Landmark happen.

As part of our outreach programs, members of the Society participated in archaeology events at the Galloway House in Fond du Lac, Milwaukee Public Museum, and Boy Scouts. At these events, the members conducted demonstrations of stone tool technology production and utilization and prehistoric pottery making, as well as providing displays of prehistoric artifacts.

The Awards committee granted a Wisconsin Archeological Society Research Award (WASRA) to Mr. Jeff Painter, a Ph.D. student at Michigan State University. Mr. Painter's research focuses on prehistoric Oneota pottery from the Tremaine Site near La Crosse, Wisconsin. The title of his proposal is "Cooking and Vessel Function in the Oneota Tradition: A Tremaine Complex Case Study."

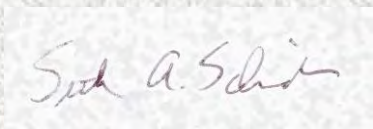
The editors of *The Wisconsin Archeologist* are busy with finishing the layout of the 2017 volume of the journal. The 2017 volume is a single issue for the year and will be off to the printers very soon and in your hands.

The Society received two large donations this year. The first came to us this spring from a previous archaeology organization, Archaeological Rescue, Inc., in the amount of \$9500. The second donation was made by Nelson Tree Service in the amount of \$1000. The Society is very grateful for their generous donations. The donation from Nelson Tree Service will go towards care of the Heim Mound located on Society property. The donation from the Archaeological Rescue, Inc. will be used to support a number of Society activities, but most likely focusing on site preservation and educational outreach.

There is so much to say in regard to Society activities that it would take up the entire newsletter. I must say thank you to those Board of Director members that have decided to step down, Jaremy Cobble, Jennifer Picard, and Thomas Sutter for their service to the Society. The Society welcomes George Christiansen, Dan Joyce, and Thomas Loebel as new Board of Director members, as well as Philip Millhouse as the new president-elect.

The Society had a great year in 2017 and we look forward to another great year in 2018.

Happy Holidays to All!



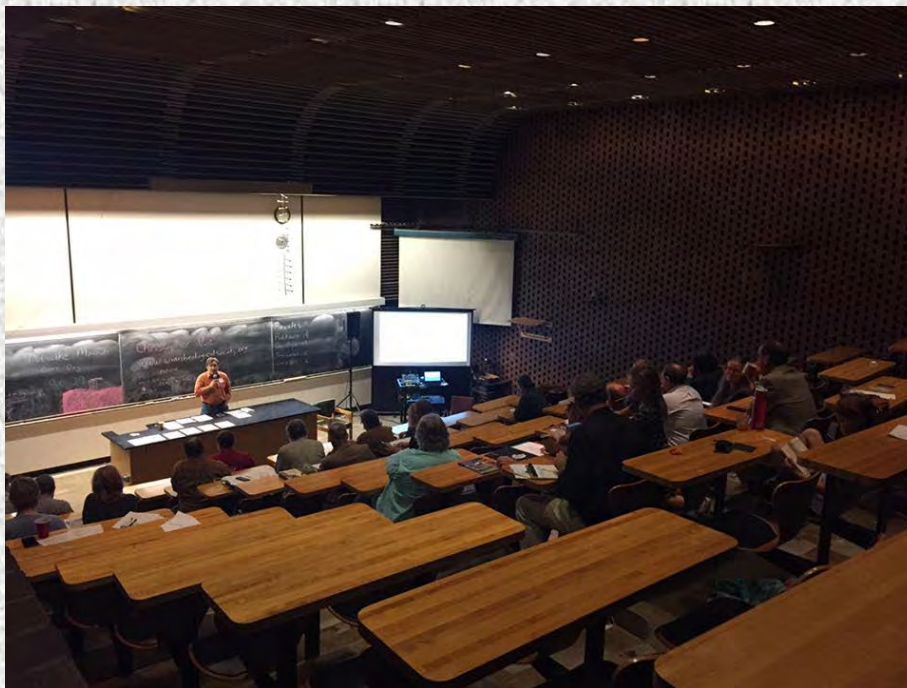
Seth A. Schneider
President – Wisconsin Archeological Society



The Kingsley Bend Mound Group.

The Fall Meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

The 2017 Fall Meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society was held on September 30 at Beloit College. It was sponsored by the Three Rivers Archaeological Society and the Logan Museum of Anthropology at Beloit College. Thank you to the organizers, presenters and everyone who participated for making it a memorable meeting.



President Seth Schneider Addressing Attendees at the 2017 Wisconsin Archeological Society Fall Meeting.



David Tovar and Dr. Robert Sasso Discuss Culturally Modified Trees at the Fall Meeting.



Sara Pfannkucke Speaking on Culturally Modified Trees near the Beloit Campus.



Participants at the Fall Meeting Enjoying a Tour of the Logan Museum of Anthropology Collections.

WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LOCAL CHAPTERS

Archaeology & Anthropology Club at UW-La Crosse

The Archaeology & Anthropology Club provides a social and academic outlet for UW-La Crosse students interested in archaeology and/or anthropology. This club provides speakers, field trips, and presentations. Contact Valerie Watson at watson.valerie@uwlax.edu.

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 8:00 pm. Contact Robert Ahlrichs at ahlrichs@uwm.edu.

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.

Rock River Archeological Society

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

Three Rivers Archaeological Society

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

Chapter Programs Around Wisconsin

Charles E. Brown Chapter

John Broihahn, State Archaeologist,
Wisconsin Historical Society.
“The Clam Lake Mound Site
in the 21st Century”
December 7, 2017

Remember to join us in January 2018 for the
Annual Winter Banquet at the Imperial
Gardens West in Middleton. Join with
friends for casual conversation, good food
and a presentation on the always fascinating
world of archaeology.

Kenosha County Archaeological Society

Dr. Sissel Schroeder, UW-Madison.
“2015-2017 Excavations at Aztalan”
December 9, 2017

Milwaukee Area WAS - UW Milwaukee

Ryan Howell, Cardno, Inc.
“Archaeology Along the Upper Mississippi
River Fur Trade Periphery: French and
British-Period Sites at Prairie du Chien”
November 20th, 2017 at 7:00pm

Archaeological Institute of America Lecture
December 3, 2017: 3:00-4:00 pm
Sabin Hall Room G90, 3413 North Downer
Ave., UW-Milwaukee Campus

Tamara Thomsen-Maritime Preservation
and Archaeology Program, Wisconsin
Historical Society.
“Myths and Mysteries: Underwater
Archaeological Investigation of the
Christmas Tree Ship, *Rouse Simmons*”

Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter

Ray Reser, Director, Museum of Natural
History, UW-Stevens Point.
“Tracking the Ephemeral: Mammoths,
Shrapnel and the Pursuit of Man in the
Tularosa Basin”
November 14, 2017

Jordan Karsten, Trisha Jenz and Tre Blohm
Anthropology Department-UW Oshkosh.
“Recent Research on Verteba Cave, Western
Ukraine”
December 12, 2017

Matthew E. Velguth, Director, Gills Rock
Petroglyph Preservation Organization.
“Gills Rock Pictographs, Door County,
Wisconsin”
January 9, 2018

Adrienne Frie, Department of Anthropology,
UW-Milwaukee.
Title and Abstract Forthcoming
February 13, 2018

Rock River Archaeological Society

Tim Malzhan
“The Ice Age Trail”
November 15, 2017

Annual Archeology Road Show:
Bring in an item of old and learn about the
interesting things we have hidden in our
houses.
December 13, 2017

Three Rivers Archaeological Society

Four Beloit College anthropology majors will present papers and posters delivered at recent professional conferences.
November 13, 2017

AmySue Greiff and Drew Agnew (with Rick Edwards and Rachel McTavish)
“Fauna For Thought: Preliminary Comparative Analysis of Oneota Faunal Refuse Among Different House Structures”

Alexandrra Flores (with Jarrod Burks)
“Putting Ohio Mounds in Context: Geophysical Survey around Miamisburg Mound and Clark Mound”

AmySue Greiff (with William Green and Erica Rodenbeck)
“Osteometric Analysis of Canid Remains from the Cheyenne River Site”

Faith Macdonald (with Kevin Braun and William Green)
“Mapping Subsistence Patterns at an Arikara Site Using GC/MS Pottery Lipid Residue Analysis”



Halfway Prairie Valley, Dane County



Nitschke Mound Site Care Project

Fourteen Ancient Burial Mounds and the Sacred Site at Nitschke Mounds County Park Need Our Care

This resumption of mound care work is a continuation of the work that Don Gehrke and many others have started and completed over many years since the mounds became a county park in 2003. These effigy, linear, and conical mounds are part of the back, northern 1/3 of the Nitschke Mound Site in Dodge County WI. Situated in a Dodge County Park called (you guessed it) Nitschke Mounds County Park. This mound site is located at N5934 County Road E, Burnett Township, about 3 miles west of Horicon on County Road E.

The Dodge County Parks Department has given me permission to conduct ongoing mound care work days to help remove vegetation off of these 14 mounds and to provide a protective buffer zone within the guidelines of the WI Burial Sites Protection Act. 157.7. We will also follow the mound care guidelines established in WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BURIALS, EARTHWORKS, AND MOUNDS PRESERVATION POLICY & PLAN (May 2008). All work will be under the guidance of myself (a professional archaeologist) and Dodge County Parks Department managers and other people who have extensive experience in mound care projects. Training and site overview will be provided each working care day. Volunteer hours will be logged and submitted to the Dodge County Parks Department. This will be done by me. Money need for equipment, beverages, and in some cases lunches will be provided by the Effigy Mounds Initiative by donation. All those wishing to work will do so at their own risk, but guidelines and oversight of work area projects will be supervised by myself and Dodge County Park's department staff at all times.

I'm seeking volunteers who would like to help care for these mounds on a continual basis starting this fall. This project will take a few years of hard work to complete, mound by mound. These remaining 14 mounds are heavily overgrown. This work will involve the following things:

1. Cutting down and removal of all woody vegetation off these mounds without sub-surface ground disturbance of any kind. Possible chemical treatment of invasive plant species if warranted by the Dodge County Parks Department.
2. Providing a 5 to 10 foot buffer zone to each mound (when applicable) with the removal of vegetation in these areas too, except for trees marked by the Dodge County Parks Department that will be saved to provide tree cover by mounds; which in turn helps to control invasive species of plants from cropping up.
3. Seeding these mounds by hand with a cover of prairie grass mixture seeds which will grow to provide erosional control for the mounds.
4. Dragging on large tarps all the removed vegetation and tree debris close to designated burn piles. Monitoring said burn piles as well.
5. Following up all these practices listed above on a seasonal basis, and monitoring vegetation issues that may arise.
6. Seasonal controlled burns of the Nitschke Mound Site as directed by the Dodge County Parks Department.

I will be compiling a list of volunteers to email on a needed basis for work days that will come up. This type of work is best done when the leaf vegetation is down off the trees and bushes, and the ground becomes firm during the late fall and early winter. This minimizes the impact to working on and near the mounds. Also there are no bugs. All tools and equipment will be provided. But if volunteers can help provide their own cutting and lopping tools that would be of help. We ask that volunteers dress appropriately for working in the woods in cool and cold weather; and bring a pair of good work gloves, and wear a good pair of ankle sturdy boots. Please bring eye protection glasses if you have them. Eye protection glasses will be provided to those that might not have them. Chainsaws will only be used by experienced, trained

individuals who will wear protective clothing. We will work on one mound at a time and work from west to east until they are all cleared off and properly cared for. This may take a few years of seasonal work. If you are interested in this volunteer work, please send me an email at kurtsampson68@gmail.com.

Several work dates are being considered at this time. I will post these dates and email these to the interested parties I hear from. With a good size group we can make significant care gains on this site. These are all Sundays and do not conflict with Packer Game times as well due to late game starts, a bye week, and playing on Thursday Night and Monday Night instead of Sunday. Hey I love the Packers as much as the next person. But I am willing to sacrifice a convenient Sunday if there are Sundays that work better for others. I can always tape the games and watch them later right?

Here are a few dates to consider: Sunday, October 29th: This will be the first work day. Sunday, November 5th; Sunday, November 26th. We possibly could work into December too if the weather permits with lack of snow and it's not too cold. We will see what Mother Nature has for us then. I also have off on Mondays and Tuesdays. People that might be available during these week days would be welcome to join me on those days in the next couple of months too. I will email and post the days on Mondays and Tuesdays when I can be out there. But if you're available let me know right away. Typically we would begin work in the morning and work for as long as people are able and willing. No one is required to do more than they want or stay for a designated duration of time. This is again, strictly volunteer work. Work would begin as early as 9:00 AM for those that can be out there earlier in the morning. My cell phone number is 414-405-4367. You can call ahead to make sure we are on site and how long we might stay.

I will let everyone know through emails, well in advance what days we will work and the general time frame I will be out there. If you wish to be removed from receiving these emails about the Nitschke Mounds Care Project let me know and I will remove you. For those of you that are still interested please look at the date's listed above and let me know what days might work for you. Even the next 3 months of Mondays and Tuesday too if your available on those week days. Work will be weather dependent of course. If it is totally raining or we get significant snow early on we won't work. Again, people with eye protection and cutting tools are encouraged to bring their own to help. And please wear boots and dress for the weather. Any questions let me know.

Thanks-

Kurt Sampson MS RPA
Director and Curator of Museum – Dodge County Historical Society
Principal Archaeologist-Gathering Waters Archaeology, LLC
Board Member-Wisconsin Archeological Society
Friends of Aztalan State Park
Ancient Earthworks Society of Wisconsin
Principal- Effigy Mounds Initiative
414-405-4667
Kurtsampson68@gmail.com



Work Crew at Nitschke Mounds County Park



Woody Vegetation Removed, Nitschke Mounds County Park.

Brief report on the October 3, 2017 public hearing on AB118

This bill modifies current statutes regarding preservation of burial sites in Wisconsin. It was approved and introduced by the Joint Legislative Council on March 2, 2017 and assigned to the Assembly Committee on Environment and Forestry. The committee's hearing was the first public hearing regarding the bill since its introduction.

The hearing was well attended by members of the public, particularly tribal members including Ho-Chunk Nation legislators and officials. Rep. Amy Loudenberg, chair of the Legislative Council's study committee that drafted the bill, described the bill's provisions and drafting history. Environment and Forestry Committee members had several questions regarding the kinds of discussions that occurred during the drafting process, including items that were not included in the final bill. A presentation by Ho-Chunk Nation officials also generated questions on items that the Nation might have wanted to see included but were not. Other presenters (see below for links) also spoke in favor of the bill. Nobody spoke or registered against it.

The history and current status of AB118 are accessible online at <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2017/proposals/ab118>.

At that site, the full list of presenters at the hearing is available at https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2017/related/records/assembly/environment_and_forestry/1404668

Also at that site, copies of testimony and other material presented by Rep. Loudenberg, the Ho-Chunk Nation, the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the Wisconsin Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee are available

at https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lc/hearing_testimony_and_materials/2017/ab118/ab0118_2017_10_03.pdf.

Finally, that site also lists entities that are lobbying in relation to the bill, at <https://lobbying.wi.gov/What/BillInformation/2017REG/Information/13918>.

Video of the hearing is online via Wisconsin Eye at <http://www.wiseye.org/Video-Archive/Event-Detail/evhdid/11882>

The AB 118 discussion starts at 39:20.

No opposition has yet surfaced to the bill. The Wisconsin Realtors Association and Wisconsin Builders Association have registered as "Other" regarding the bill -- neither in favor nor opposed. I don't know what that might imply regarding the bill's future as it works its way through the Legislature. I don't know when the Environment and Forestry Committee might vote on the bill. No meetings are shown on its calendar. I will pass along any relevant information as soon as I receive it.

Bill G.

William Green, Ph.D., RPA
James E. Lockwood Jr. Director, Logan Museum of Anthropology
Beloit College
Beloit, WI 53511 USA



University of Wisconsin-Baraboo/Sauk County
and Friends of the Campus invite you:

Thomas C. Pleger Science Building Naming Ceremony

Friday, October 20, 2017 • 4:30 - 6:30 p.m.

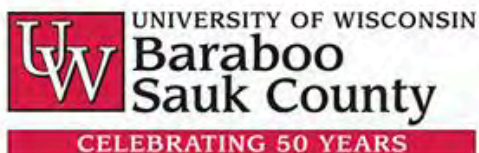
This ceremony memorializes former campus dean, Thomas C. Pleger, as we formally name the campus science building in his honor.

Tom's friends, family, colleagues, former students and members of our community are welcome to join us at **4:30 p.m.** in the "Fishbowl" reception area (A-001) for refreshments followed by:

- **5:00 p.m.** — Remarks by family, colleagues and friends
- **6:00 p.m.** — Unveiling of building name
- **6:15 p.m.** — Tour of the Thomas C. Pleger Science Building

No RSVP is required

Learn more: baraboo.uwc.edu/pleger-ceremony



Regional Research:

Protohistoric Oneota Feature Identified at the McCauley Site (47WN0222/BWN-0195)

**By Jennifer L. Picard and Jennifer R. Haas,
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural
Resource Management**

While monitoring a utility project in April of 2017, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management (UWM-CRM) personnel identified a large pit feature in a residential yard within the boundaries of the McCauley site (47WN0222/BWN-0195). The McCauley site, located on the northwest shore of Lake Winnebago, is a habitation and burial site with Historic Indian, Lake Winnebago phase Oneota, and Woodland components. Excavations on behalf of the Milwaukee Public Museum were conducted in 1929 and 1932 (Kannenberg 1929, 1931; McKern 1945) and shovel test survey in 1993 confirmed the presence of intact soils and expanded the site boundary (Mason 1994).

David Overstreet (1993) has argued for the presence of a protohistoric component at the site, and has suggested that the McCauley site was a locus of Oneota interaction with French and other European traders. The McCauley site is among the sites cited by Overstreet (1993) for the Provisional Dandy Phase, a protohistoric Oneota phase beginning as early as the 1620s.

The feature encountered by UWM-CRM appears consistent with the Provisional Dandy Phase assemblage as described by Overstreet (1993). The refuse pit feature, capped by fill, was approximately 90 cm wide and the extant portion was 40 cm deep (Figure 1). Materials recovered from the feature include a large amount of faunal material (primarily fish), a

gunflint and a brass bell, along with lithic debitage and small grit- and shell-tempered ceramic sherds (Figure 2). The majority of the feature was not within the project area and was preserved in-situ.

The identification of this feature within a residential yard provides support for the presence of a Protohistoric component at the McCauley site, and also indicates that intact materials relating to this component are preserved despite well over a century of residential development.



Figure 1: Northwest profile photograph of protohistoric refuse pit feature.



Figure 2: Examples of artifacts recovered from feature: a) gunflint; b) lithic debitage; c) brass bell; d) grit- and shell-tempered pottery sherds.

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Fall at Kingsley Bend Mound Group, Columbia County.

Archaeology News and Notes

Indian Mounds of Wisconsin

Second Edition

Robert A. Birmingham and
Amy L. Rosebrough

Treasures of world civilization

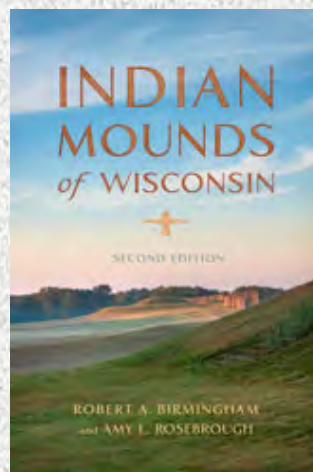
More mounds were built by ancient Native Americans in Wisconsin than in any other region of North America—between 15,000 and 20,000, at least 4,000 of which remain today. Most impressive are the effigy mounds, huge earthworks sculpted in the shapes of thunderbirds, water panthers, and other forms, not found anywhere else in the world in such concentrations. This second edition is updated throughout, incorporating exciting new research and satellite imagery. Written for general readers, it offers a comprehensive overview of these intriguing earthworks.

Citing evidence from past excavations, ethnography, the traditions of present-day Native Americans in the Midwest, ground-penetrating radar and LIDAR imaging, and recent findings of other archaeologists, Robert A. Birmingham and Amy L. Rosebrough argue that effigy mound groups are cosmological maps that model belief systems and relations with the spirit world. The authors advocate for their preservation and emphasize that Native peoples consider the mounds sacred places.

This edition also includes an expanded list of public parks and preserves where mounds can be respectfully viewed, such as the Kingsley Bend mounds near Wisconsin Dells, an outstanding effigy group maintained by the

Ho-Chunk Nation, and the Man Mound Park near Baraboo, the only extant human-shaped effigy mound in the world.

Robert A. Birmingham is the author of *Spirits of Earth: The Effigy Mound Landscape of Madison and the Four Lakes* and the coauthor of *Aztalan: Mysteries of an Ancient Indian Town*. Now retired, he served as the state archaeologist of Wisconsin for many years and received the Increase Lapham Research Medal from the Wisconsin Archeological Society. **Amy L. Rosebrough** is a Wisconsin archaeologist and the coauthor of *Water Panthers, Bears, and Thunderbirds: Exploring Wisconsin's Effigy Mounds*.



Forthcoming Book on Effigy and Linear Mound Research

During fall of 2016 past president of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Kurt Sampson, met with an avocational effigy mound researcher and agreed to help shepherd a research paper towards publication. Mark Olsen spent several years on this project and anticipates release of a full color journal-sized book towards the end of the year.

Mark comes at earthworks research from a measurement perspective. He is a former United States Marine who worked on classified airborne electronic countermeasures. After the Marine Corps he was employed by Eastern Airlines in Miami before moving back to Wisconsin where he worked in an instrument calibration laboratory, and then at Midwest (Express) Airlines where he developed and ran the test instrument calibration program for the aircraft maintenance side of the airline.

A measurement-based approach was taken in a deliberate attempt to decode effigy mounds. The author feels he has made significant progress in this regard, but also cautions that full “linguistic” understanding of the effigy mound manifestation is some ways off. The hopes are that others can build on this research and help us come to fuller understanding of this fascinating period in North American history. Mark shows by experiment a sun and shadow based method of finding accurate azimuths using known archaeological artifacts. This technology, coupled with an indigenous rope and knot survey system, explains the measured

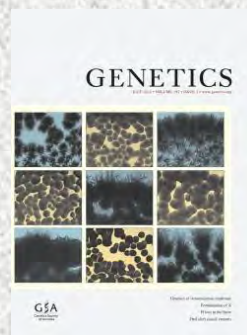
patterns he finds with effigy and linear mounds. Mark believes the (partially) decoded system points to a formal Native American belief system as the cohesive element that binds ritual celebrants together across the study area of southern Wisconsin.

Kurt Sampson signed a gentleman's non-disclosure agreement with the author and has subsequently helped with technical resources, editorial feedback, and general encouragement to get this work done and into the hands of cultural descendants and effigy mound enthusiasts. The book struggles for a final title but is fully referenced as an aid to the professional community. Four research hypotheses are tested against a dataset of more than 750 earthworks. The untitled tome shares more than 150 illustrations that analyze external as well as internal effigy mound attributes in addition to relationships of effigy mounds to each as well as local landscapes. This is a technical book with statistical tests as its backbone but it is also written to be read and enjoyed.

New Hypothesis Links Domestication to Tameness

A report in the July 8/July 22, 2017 *Science News Magazine* by Tina Hesman Saey entitled "The Road to Tameness" summarizes a recent hypothesis on how the physical traits of domestication are linked to tameness. Introduced in 2014 (*Genetics Vol.197, July*) by geneticist Adam Wilkins of Humboldt University of Berlin, primatologist Richard Wrangham of Harvard University and evolutionary biologist and cognitive scientist W. Tecumseh Fitch of the University of Vienna, the hypothesis states that selecting animals for tameness could alter genes that control a group of developmentally important cells

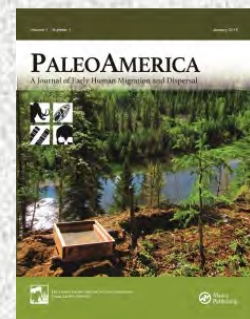
called neural crest cells. Choosing tame animals might be selecting ones that have changes in how the neural crest cells function. Because neural crest cells contribute to so many tissues in the body, altering their function could change an animal's behavior, appearance and biology. Animals of various species domesticated at different times in different parts of the world develop the same domestication syndrome characteristics: more extensive breeding periods; smaller brains, hearts and teeth; small or floppy ears; spotted coats; curly hair and tails; variable numbers of vertebrae in the spine; and juvenile faces with shorter snouts.



Study Reports on the Folsom Record in Illinois and Wisconsin

An article in the journal *PaleoAmerica* (2016) "Synthesis and Assessment of the Folsom Record in Illinois and Wisconsin" by Thomas J. Loebel, John M. Lambert and Matthew G. Hill discusses various aspects of Folsom settlement based on the analysis of surface collected points. A significant number of Folsom points have been recovered from these states. The authors contend that the hunting of caribou was the focus of the Folsom occupation (11,200-13,000 calibrated years BP). Based on the high density of Folsom points recovered in the Four Lakes Region of southern Wisconsin, this

region was favored by Folsom hunters and foragers. They reason that the congregation of caribou for summer calving and grazing drew hunters to this region who utilized primarily Prairie du Chien and Galena chert and Hixton silicified sandstone. The movement of hunters across the larger area followed caribou migration from the southwest to the northeast with the main destination being southern Wisconsin. Overall, Folsom points are largely confined to the southern third of the state.



Fluting Served as Shock Absorber for Clovis Groups

An experimental study reported in the *Journal of Archaeological Science* (Vol 81, 2017), sought to explain the origins of fluting, the removal of a longitudinal flake or "flute" from certain Paleoindian points. The article: "Exploring the Origin of Fluting in North American Pleistocene Weaponry" by Thomas et al., found evidence that fluting actually increased point resilience and ability to withstand physical stress via stress redistribution and damage relocation. This positive quality of fluting offsets the steep learning curve and production risk inherent with the fluting process and was especially advantageous for highly mobile foragers moving into unfamiliar territories. Additional experiments should help to substantiate these initial findings.



Logo first appeared on the January 1934 issue of
The Wisconsin Archeologist

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

Researches

The collection of archeological data about Chetek for the Wisconsin Archeological Society was begun by Mr. J. A. H. Johnson in 1912. In August of that year the authors accompanied by Mr. H. A. Kirchner of Milwaukee visited Chetek and with Mr. Johnson's assistance undertook the making of plats and surveys of the mound groups located by him. Mr. A. T. Newman of Bloomer, a member of the Society, later joined the party and with him a visit was made to a pipestone quarry located in section 3 of Sumner Township and to some mounds located on Ten Mile Creek in Rusk County.

The student of Barron County antiquities will find valuable information concerning its Indian remains in several other reports published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society. These are "A Record of Wisconsin Antiquities" (1906), "Pipestone Quarries in Barron County" (1910) and "Aboriginal Evidences in Northwestern Wisconsin" (1914).

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THE CHETEK AND RICE LAKES

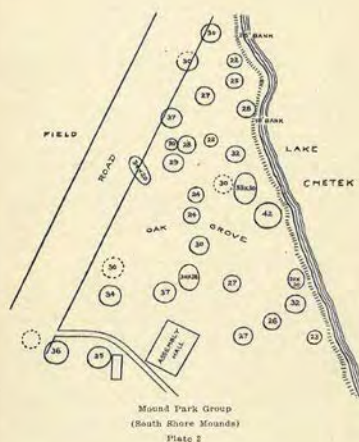
Charles E. Brown and Robert H. Becker

Introductory

The Chetek lakes, Chetek, Prairie, and Pokegama, are a group of three fine lakes located in the southeastern corner of Barron County and almost wholly in the Township of Chetek. Of these lakes Prairie Lake is the largest, being, according to the most recent maps, nearly six miles long and at its widest part about three-fourths of a mile wide. Lake Chetek has an extreme length of about three and a width of about one and one-fourth miles. Pokegama is about one and three-fourths miles long and three-fourths of a mile in width. Mud Lake, a smaller body of water, lies north of Pokegama and is connected with it and Prairie Lake by narrow channels.

These lakes are drained by the Chetek River, a tributary of the Red Cedar River with which it unites in Dovre Township. Rice Lake is situated in a township of the same name at a distance of four miles north of the northern extremity of Prairie Lake. Its length is about four and three-fourths miles and its width one-half mile. It is drained by the Red Cedar River, which enters on its east and passes out of its western side. A number of creeks flow into Rice Lake and the Chetek Lakes.

The region around all of these lakes was formerly covered with a dense forest of pine and other timber. Fish and game were abundant and large fields of wild rice grew in all of them. It is to be expected, therefore, that they would be a favorite



Mound Park Group
(South Shore Mounds)
Plate 2

22 WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST Vol. 16, No. 3

This place was originally covered with a forest of pine trees. Some of the trees were from 18 to 20 inches in diameter. Stumps of this size were on some of the mounds when he assisted in the year 1886 in removing the mounds to obtain earth for the construction of the Chetek River dam, a few hundred feet below the outlet of Chetek Lake. Only the tops of some of the mounds were removed and the remains of these mounds are still to be seen in the cultivated fields along the river. In the destruction of the mounds a large quantity of human bones was disturbed and some native copper and stone implements obtained. Some of them had been previously excavated by Prof. T. H. Lewis, formerly of St. Paul. Others were explored by a Mr. W. M. Carter, a former resident of Chetek.

On the adjoining Phillips place the number of mounds is said to have been much smaller.

Some of the mounds on the present Southworth place, adjoining the former place on the east, were destroyed in grading for the fair grounds which were once located here. Elsewhere in the fields and along the road at this place mounds reduced by cultivation and road-making are still to be seen.

Mound Park Group.

On the Chatsanqua Assembly grounds, now subdivided into summer resort lots and known as Mound Park, is a fine group of twenty-eight mounds. (See Plate 2.) Traces of two others, almost wholly removed, are on the same property and traces of five others in the road. Some others are in the Southworth field across the road. Of the mounds in Mound Park four are oval and the remainder conical in form. The largest of the former measures 55 by 30 feet, and the largest of the latter is 42 feet in diameter. The highest of these mounds is about 3½ feet. A number of them have been excavated by the method common to relic hunters of digging into their tops. Of the results of this digging nothing could be learned. The mounds are located in a grove of oak trees and are quite closely grouped. A few are very near the bank of the lake which here is from 18 to 20 feet high. They occupy a tri-

* This field notes are in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society



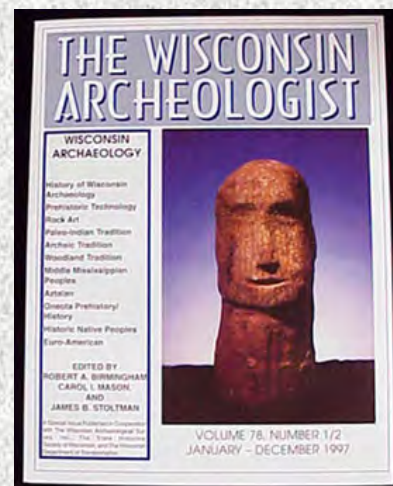
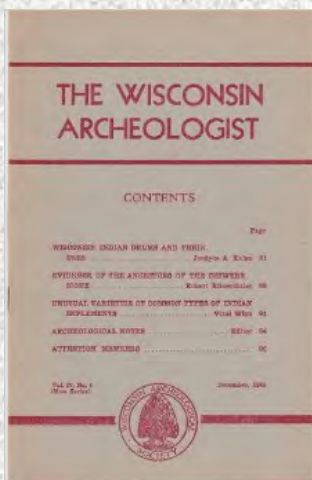
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