

WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

James M. Skibo: 1960-2023



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Wisconsin Archeological Society

www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org

2023 Officers, At-Large Directors, Affiliated Organizations & Committee Chairs

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President: **Rob Nurre**, (term 2023-2024)

Vice President: **George Christiansen** (2023-2024)

Secretary: **Jean Dowiasch**, (term 2021-2023)

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Judy Crook (2023)

Mark Bruhy (2022-2023), markbruhy@gmail.com

Amy Rosebrough (2022-2023), amy.rosebrough@wisconsinhistory.org

Michael Gregory (2023-2024)

Affiliated Organizations:

Charles E. Brown Society-Madison

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

Robert Ritzenthaler Society-UW-Oshkosh

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

Three Rivers Archaeological Society-Beloit: Currently Inactive

UW-La Crosse Archaeological Club: Valerie Watson, watson.valerie@uwlax.edu

Committee Chairs:

Elections Committee: **Mark Bruhy**, markbruhy@gmail.com

Educational Outreach Committee: **Michael Gregory**

Events Committee: **Jean Dowiasch**, jdowiaasch@uwlax.edu

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

WAS Awards Committee: **Cynthia Stiles**, cydstil@newnorth.net

Membership Committee: **George Christiansen III**

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The editor appreciates the assistance of Kat Kleinschmidt for help on formatting this issue.



Affiliated Organizations Information

Charles E. Brown Archaeological Society

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

Kenosha County Archaeological Society

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

Milwaukee Meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society are held at the UW-Milwaukee Campus in either Sabin Hall or in the Union. Meetings are held on the third Monday of the month during the academic year (September through May). Guest lectures begin at 7:00 pm. Contact Seth Schneider

Robert Ritzenhaller Society

The Robert Ritzenhaller 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.

Rock River Archeological Society

Monthly meetings of the Rock River Archeological Society are held during the summer months: May, June, July, August, September. They will be held at 7:00 pm, at the Visitor's Center, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, the third Wednesday of the month. This facility is accessible via Highway 28 between Mayville and Horicon. Contact Julie Flemming at julieflemming@yahoo.com.

Three Rivers Archaeological Society

Meetings of the Three Rivers Archaeological Society had been held on the second Monday of every month (except July and August), alternating between the Macktown Living History Education Center (Rockton, IL) and venues in Beloit, Wisconsin at Beloit College and the Beloit Public Library. Currently Inactive.

UW-La Crosse Archaeology Club

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

In Memoriam - Dr. James Skibo



The Wisconsin Historical Society

We are mourning the loss of our incredible colleague and Wisconsin's State Archaeologist, Dr. James Skibo, or as we knew him, Jim. Jim passed away on April 14, 2023, after being recovered from Lake Mendota while on a routine work-up dive preparing for the maritime archaeology season. Jim was a certified diver and qualified for the depth of the dive as well as the equipment being used.

Jim is highly regarded for his archaeological work in the Great Lakes region and beyond, and we were honored to have him join the Wisconsin Historical Society in July of 2021. In this role, he oversaw the state's 36,000 archaeological sites and made great contributions to our mission, to our team and to advancing archaeological research in our state. Notably, his department worked in coordination with Wisconsin's Native Nations on the historic recovery of two canoes – one 1,200 years old (800 A.D.) and the second 3,000 years old (1,000 B.C) – recovered in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Jim was a champion, leader and mentor for his team, yet always eager to learn from those around him. He was looking forward to getting back in the water with his colleagues this spring to further explore the site of the historic canoe recoveries, as he knew there are many stories yet to be shared.

Jim's passion and enthusiasm reverberated through the halls of our organization and throughout the state. An explorer at heart, Jim traveled Wisconsin on a mission to democratize archaeology, and he loved to tell the stories of the past through the lens of the archaeological record left behind. He truly was the "People's Archaeologist," as he often referred to himself. His passion for the field

and for the importance of uncovering, preserving and sharing history was inspirational to us all and he will be deeply missed by so many.

Prior to joining the Society, Jim was named emeritus distinguished professor of anthropology and served as department chair at Illinois State University, where he worked for 27 years. He authored and edited 11 books and reviewed dozens of peer articles on pottery, archaeological theory, and the archaeology of the Great Lakes. He also co-edited the *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* for 17 years.

Jim valued his time spent working alongside William A. Longacre on the Kalinga Ethnoarchaeological Project, one of the longest-running ethnoarchaeological projects ever undertaken with research focused on pottery producers in the northern Luzon region of the Philippines. He also directed the Grand Island Archaeological Research Program since 2000 and in 2012 was presented with the Excellence in Archaeological Analysis award by the Society for American Archaeology.

We are keeping Jim's wife, Becky, and their children, Matt and Sadie, in our hearts during this incredibly difficult time. For those looking for a way to honor Jim, his family suggests giving back to the Earth that he loved and learned from.

Please join us in celebrating the life and lasting legacy of Dr. James Skibo:

The People's Archaeologist









THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2023 EVENT

Wisconsin Archeological Society 120th Anniversary Celebration and Field Assembly Summer 2023

July 15, 2023

10 am - 9 pm

High Cliff State Park - State Park Road, Sherwood, Wisconsin 54169

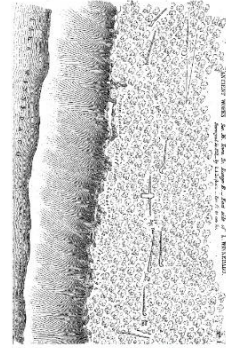
For the General Public and Membership

A midsummer celebration of the 120th Anniversary of the Wisconsin Archeological Society means a full day of activities for adults and children at High Cliff State Park on the north end of beautiful Lake Winnebago. There will be presentations on the lime kiln ruins and tours of the mounds for adults and children. In addition there will be tours that focus on the plants and geology of the park. Activities throughout the day at the Gathering Space will be oriented towards understanding the local history, the fundamentals of archaeology and ancient technologies.

For WAS Members Only

In the evening, Society members will enjoy a social gathering and dinner followed by a lecture on the past, present and future of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

For more information check our website at www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org and follow us on our Facebook page!



THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2023 EVENT



Roche-a-Cri Rock Art Tour

August 12, 2023

Time: 10 am - 1 pm

Roche-a-Cri State Park

1767 Hwy 13, Friendship, WI, 53934

Free to the Public

Roche-a-Cri State Park in Friendship is the only public venue where ancient rock art is interpreted and easily accessible to visitors. A rock art expert will discuss the pre-EuroAmerican contact and historic rock art at the park and then there will be an opportunity for kids and adults to draw their own rock art on paper.

For more information check our website at www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org and follow us on our Facebook page!



Results of the 2022 Public Archaeology Program at the Cove Site (47DR428)

Robert J. Jeske

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Jeske Archaeological Consultants, LLC

Randy R. Dickson

Midwest Archaeological Consultants

Coggin Heeringa

Crossroads at Big Creek

Partial funding for this program was received from a Wisconsin Archeological Society Public Education in Archaeology Grant for 2022

INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Archeological Society awarded a Public Education in Archaeology Grant to Robert Jeske and Randy Dickson for partial funding to support public archaeological education programs currently conducted by Crossroads at Big Creek (Crossroads) in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. Crossroads is a non-profit land restoration organization whose mission is: “a preserve which offers education, conducts research and provides outdoor experiences to inspire environmental stewardship in learners of all ages.” Archaeology fits well into the Crossroads mission because it is an educational outdoor experience that is easily shared with students and inspires stewardship by centering the role of humans in creating their environment. Crossroads recognizes that the natural environment is not a landscape untouched by human beings, but is a

community of plants and animals in which people play a fundamental role. Because of this intrinsic relationship between humans and the landscape, archaeology plays an integral part of land restoration, conservation, and environmental learning.

Educational Activities: Based on school time allocation and curricular needs, not all students participated in all activities, however most students engaged in at least 3 of the 4 activities when they visited the site. Activities included:

1. Excavation at the Cove site. Elementary school students, general-public adult volunteers, professional volunteers and Crossroads staff excavated three 2x2 meter and one 1x2 meter units, totaling 22 square meters. Units averaged a depth of approximately 30cm below ground surface, for a total of 6.6 cubic meters excavated and screened through .6cm mesh screen. Two pit features (Features 19 and 20) were identified. Feature 19 was mapped, bisected, profiled and sampled for flotation analysis by Crossroads personnel and a professional volunteer (Dr. Richard Edwards). Feature 20 was mapped on the afternoon of the last day of excavations and was left in situ for future work.
2. Students observed the production of stone tools via flintknapping demonstrations provided by Jeske. Students also participated in an interactive activity where they compared an assemblage of replicated projectile points to an assemblage recovered from an archaeological site.
3. Students participated in a hands-on technology activity conducted by Dickson. Students used an atlatl to throw (safety-tipped) spears and darts at a 3-D deer decoy. Students learn about pre-industrial hunting activities, the sophisticated construction of throwing spears, and the physics of flight.
4. Crossroads staff took students on an interactive nature trail walk/discovery on the Crossroads property, allowing students to recognize the relationship of human activities at the Cove Site to nearby lacustrine, marsh, grassland and woodland environments.

Results of the 2022 Program at Crossroads at Big Creek:

Elementary School Student Outreach. Over the course of two weeks, a total of 295 students from two Door County schools (Sunrise and Sevastapol) participated in at least three of the four activities (excavation, flintknapping, atlatl throwing, natural resources hike). The 42 teachers and parent chaperones were also introduced to these activities.



Students learning atlatl technology.



Students learning cultural background of Cove Site.



Students excavating at the Cove Site.



Students watching flintknapping demonstration.

Adult Education Outreach. A total of 37 adults were introduced to archaeology in the field at the cove site excavations. While some chose to observe, approximately a dozen took their turn at screening dirt excavated from the units. Another 12 adults were introduced to archaeology at the Ida Bay Day, where Jeske used an artifact/archaeological equipment display to prompt questions and discussion.



Adult learners screening at the Cove site.

Public Speaking Outreach

On September 27, a total of 46 people attended Jeske's lecture/discussion of cultural and environmental interactions in Precontact period Wisconsin. Entitled the *Myth of the Wilderness*, Jeske suggested that environmental reclamation was not possible without understanding humans as an integral part of the ecological landscape since the end of the Ice Ages. A recording of the talk and Q&A session is currently available at <https://youtu.be/9jJ6VHt-UdE>.

Media Interviews and Reports

The project was reported on by Green Bay Channel 11 News. The clip is available at <https://fox11online.com/news/local/archeological-dig-underway-at-crossroads-at-big-creek-in-sturgeon-bay-randy-dickson-robert-jeske-anthropology-history-artifacts#>

The report was also picked up by MSN.com and can be found at <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/artifacts-uncovered-during-archeological-dig-at-sturgeon-bay-nature-preserve/art-AA12jO2E>

An online interview and newspaper report from Door County Daily.com can be found at <https://doorcountydailynews.com/news/655133>

The project was publicized at least three times in the *Door County Pulse*.

<https://doorcountypulse.com/explore-ground-and-sky-at-ridges/>

<https://doorcountypulse.com/new-map-walks-trailgoers-through-human-history-at-crossroads/>

<https://doorcountypulse.com/humans-and-their-role-in-nature/>

Presentation of Research at the Midwest Archaeological Conference

Jeske and Dickson organized a poster symposium titled *At the Crossroads: Archaeology and Public Outreach in Door County, Wisconsin* at the 2022 Midwest Archaeological Conference, in La Crosse, Wisconsin. The posters will be displayed at the Collins Educational Center at Crossroads, and can be accessed online at the UWM Archaeological Research Center's Outreach Page: <https://uwm.edu/archaeology-laboratory/news/public-outreach/>. The symposium consisted of the following posters:

- 1 *Archaeology & Outreach with Crossroads at Big Creek*. Randy R. Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants) and Coggin Heeringa (Crossroads at Big Creek).
- 2 *The Cove Site: 47DR428*. Randy R. Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), Robert J. Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), Seth A. Schneider (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), William M. Balco (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), Sean P. Gleason (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee).
- 3 *The Ida Bay Site: 47DR35*. Randy R. Dickson (Midwest Archaeological Consultants), Robert J. Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants), Richard W. Edwards IV (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), Seth A. Schneider (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), William M. Balco, Sean P. Gleason.
- 4 *Preliminary Ceramic Analysis: Ida Bay and Cove Sites*. Seth A. Schneider (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee), William M. Balco (University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee).
- 5 *Functional Analysis of the Cove Site Lithic Tools*. Katherine Sterner (Towson University) and Robert Jeske (Jeske Archaeological Consultants).

Archaeology & Outreach with Crossroads at Big Creek Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Land Acknowledgement

We recognize that our three preserves reside on the ancestral land of First Peoples dating back as far as 3,000 years ago. This land was, and continues to be, of great importance to their descendants. We seek to honor these First Peoples and the land itself by discovering and sharing accurate stories of their lifeways and by protecting our designated archaeological historical sites for the future.

Program Mission


Our archaeological investigations at sites 47DR-35 and 47DR-428 utilize science and humanities by exploring how the land shaped the people living on it while being shaped by those same people. By understanding our past we can learn to make sound management decisions to shape a healthier land for the future.

Commitment to Wisconsin Educational Standards

Our program uses archaeology to meet Wisconsin educational standards and justify school field trips by offering hands-on lessons emphasizing skills like developing research questions, analyzing data, conducting field experimentation, and learning about prehistoric ways of life.

Crossroads at Big Creek

Crossroads at Big Creek is a series of preserves which offer education, conduct research and restoration, and provide outdoor experiences to inspire environmental stewardship in learners of all ages.




Experience-Based Archaeology

Our programming offers specific experiences including:


- Archaeological survey and shovel testing
- Developing research questions
- Recording data
- Reading (and creating) maps
- Identifying artifacts
- Classifying and analyzing lithics
- Using flotation method to capture organic materials
- Observing flintknapping demonstrations to learn about stone tool manufacture and use
- Building shelters
- Using atlatls to simulate prehistoric hunting practices
- Recognizing resources necessary for survival
- Understanding how the landscape was utilized in the past

Crossroads at Big Creek gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the Wisconsin Humanities Council, the Clifford and Clara Herlesche Heritage fund of the Door County Community Foundation, the The Maihaugen Foundation, The Raibrook Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities and its "A More Perfect Union" Initiative, Gellcom Green Gifts, and the Wisconsin Archeological Society.



Coggin Heeringa,
Crossroads at Big Creek

Randy Dickson MS RPA,
Midwest Archaeological Consultants



First poster in the Crossroads symposium, presented at the Midwest Archaeological Conference, La Crosse Wisconsin, October 10, 2022.

Regional Research

The Tichigan or Olson Cache

by Marlin F. Hawley, Thomas J Loebel and Duane E. Esarey

*I like digging holes and hiding things inside them,
When I get old I won't forget to find them.*

Alice Merton

In July 1939, Gust Olson (1877-1945), a Norwegian-born, Waukesha County farmer, broke untilled marshy pastureland near a sharp bend on Krueger Brook, a small tributary of the Fox River. In so doing, the plow revealed a surprise: A cache of 68 complete and broken chipped stone bifaces. Olson gathered, cleaned and mounted the bifaces (totaling 65 when the broken few were pieced together) on a large, framed, red felt covered board (Figure 1).

The discovery was heralded in the local press (Journal Times 1939a, 1939b), which attracted the attention of Henry A. Kirchner, a Milwaukee member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society (WAS). Some months later, an article about the cache appeared in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* (Anonymous 1940). The article extensively quoted or paraphrased from the second of the two Racine Journal Times articles. Information about the cache, including a photograph, were curated by Charles E. Brown, the WAS secretary and chief of the State Historical Society Museum in Madison.

Olson showed the cache to an avocational archaeologist (named as “Mr. Sutherland [sic] of Birchwood”, possibly Adolph Sutherland), who pronounced it “a rare discovery” (Anonymous 1940). Unusual as it was, the assemblage nonetheless gradually faded from memory. With the recent re-discovery of the Liverpool Cache, found by Donald C. Ford (Bieber 1958:73) sometime in the 1950s in Fulton County, Illinois, attention turned to similar caches in the region, namely the nearly forgotten Tichigan Cache. We contacted a number of historical societies in southeastern Wisconsin, which led us to the Norway Historical Society in Wind Lake, which reputedly might have the cache. A visit to its museum, in Colonel Heg Memorial Park, however, proved otherwise. The president of the Norway Historical Society, Marilyn Canfield, continued the search on our behalf and ultimately found that a portion of the assemblage remained with the Olson family.

Unfortunately, our quest to study the assemblage was delayed for a couple of years, in part, by Covid-19. At long last, we met the present owner, Scott Olson, of Waterford, on September 3, 2022. Not only did Olson show us the spot where the cache had been found nearly a century earlier, but he also allowed us to measure, weigh, and photograph the 30 bifaces in his possession.

The find spot had long been assumed, based on the information in the article in *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, as 1.5 miles north of Tichigan Lake on “the old Thronson farm” (Anonymous 1940:69). (Gust Olson was married to Emma Thronson and farmed his father-in-law’s land.) As a result, the cache was eventually assigned an archaeological site number, 47-RA-0098. While the description was generally accurate, based on family information it is now

certain that the find spot lies approximately 900 feet north of the Racine-Waukesha county line, putting the site in Waukesha County. The new site number is 47-WK-0659.

The 30 bifaces owned by Scott Olson are ovate, each with a distinctive triangular base (Figure 2). The bifaces were manufactured from Burlington chert, probably from western Illinois. The bifaces show evidence of thermal pretreatment (to improve flaking of the stone); each also bears, in varying degree, a reddish patina formed from iron in marshy soil where the bifaces were found. In light of the Olson family's stewardship of so many of the bifaces, we prefer the designation Olson Cache to its older name. We should note that an additional nine of the bifaces are in the possession of family members living in South Dakota; others may have been dispersed among the family sometime in the past and their whereabouts is no longer known (S. Olson, emails, Sept 13 & 14, 2022).

The distinctive cache blades contained in the Liverpool and Olson caches are thought to represent preforms of "Piesker Diamond" knives of the Early Woodland period (400-100 BC), a relatively uncommon point type first identified by Greg Perino (1985). These bifaces are typically found in association with Black Sand horizon material in the Illinois Valley and adjoining Mississippi River of Illinois.

Although limited to two known caches found in far-flung locations, the importance of the Olson and Liverpool caches in relation to the preceding Late Archaic biface caches (Red Ocher, Turkey tail) and the often enormous biface deposits of the following Middle Woodland cultures is an important intermediary linking behavior. In particular, the seemingly intentional placement of the Olson cache, submerged in a wet environment, bears future thought as to the ritual or utilitarian nature of its deposition.

Acknowledgments

We could not have relocated the cache without the assistance of Marilyn Canfield. We are extremely grateful to Scott Olson and his mother, Patricia Olson, for access to the bifaces and for information about where they were found.

References Cited

Anonymous

1940 Tichigan Cache. *The Wisconsin Archeologist* 21(4):69-70.

Beiber, C.L.

1958 Approximate Geologic Dates on Some Artifact Materials. *Central States Archaeological Journal* 5(2):69-80.

Journal Times

1939a Indian Flint Knives Dug Up on a Farm Near Tichigan Lake. *The Journal Times*, July 15, 1939, p. 1. Racine, Wisconsin.

1939b Rare Discovery is Reported on a Farm Near Waterford. *The Journal Times*, September 11, 1939, p. 1. Racine, Wisconsin.

Perino, Gregory

1985 *Selected Preforms, Points, and Knives of the North American Indian*, Vol. 1. Points and Barbs Press, Idabel, Oklahoma.

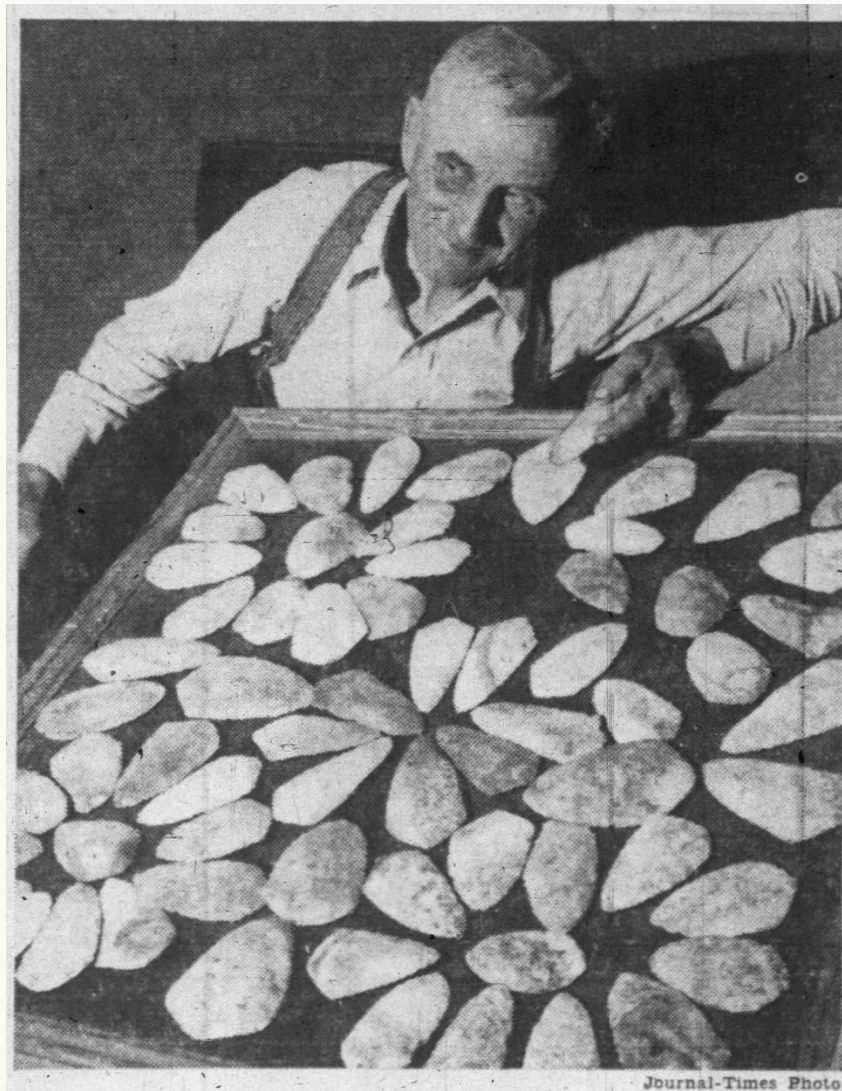


Figure 1. Gust Olson shows off the cache bifaces in a 1939 *Journal Times* newspaper image.



Figure 2. A selection of the bifaces

Dawn Scher Thomae Wins Excellence Award at SAA 87th Annual Meeting

April 4, 2022



On Friday, April 1st, Dawn Scher Thomae, Co-Coordinator of the Museum Studies Graduate Certificate Program and Curator of Anthropology Collections at the Milwaukee Public Museum, accepted an award at this year's Society for American Archaeology conference held in Chicago, IL. The award in Excellence in Collections-Based Research and Education is presented every year to an individual who advances the use of existing collections to address innovative research questions and/or enhances our understanding of the past through collections research. Scher Thomae's legacy of collections-based teaching has positively affected the lives of hundreds of students and emerging museum professionals, and to the archaeology field.

TEENS IN THE NEWS



Bradley Smith

WISCONSIN BOY FINDS INDIAN CAVE

Bob Hall's mother refuses to dust his room because his bureau is covered with skulls and the drawers are full of bones. But she is rather proud of them because they are part of Bob's archeological relics collection that has already won him a reputation among archeologists. A Green Bay, Wisconsin boy, he was one of the first to gather systematically the archeological data on Wisconsin Indians. He believes in the scientific approach and has catalogued more than six hundred of his discoveries, of which he says only a few, such as the polished game ball, some pottery and a turtle plaque (one of two in the country) are important. Though he is only seventeen, he is already a senior member of the scholarly Wisconsin Archeological Society.

About two years ago when Bob was fifteen, he and two friends, Bob Link and Warren Wittry, discovered the entrance to the only Indian cave ever found in Bob's section of Wisconsin. They crawled through the narrow entrance into a large rock shelter in which they found, among other things, four skeletons (three men and one woman), seven Indian pots, a chipping tool and the jaw bone of a bear. The cave is located about ten miles from Green Bay—territory which Bob knows really well because his father began taking him on exploration trips there when he was three years old. As he grew older, he and his friends spent every possible moment digging for Indian relics. "I am probably about one-seventh Indian," says Bob, "and the more I learn about them the prouder I am of my heritage."

This summer Bob has a job as counselor at Camp Bend on Sand Lake in Wisconsin. He belongs to "The Order of the Eagle," an outdoor camping fraternity and is an Eagle Scout. For four years he has maintained a ninety-nine average in chemistry and is chemistry assistant in the Science department. He specializes in Spanish because he hopes to do exploration in South America and Mexico. When Bob is not in school or camp, he has a museum job in Green Bay, where he restores pieces of broken pottery, measures bones and skulls and catalogues relics. Some day he would like to be curator of a museum.

Bob is too busy (he is also Secretary of the Green Bay Natural Science Club, a member of the Physical Science Club and an officer in The Order of the Arrow) for many dates. He likes girls who are "not too silly and sophisticated." He believes "girls are like arrowheads . . . out of twenty you find one good one and two fair ones but the others are just a waste of time!"

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ENGLAND HAILS TEEN TOWN

The BBC broadcast a special program, JUNIOR BRIDGE BUILDERS, in which the Jacksonville, Florida, Teen Town Club (in March SEVENTEEN) was honored by youngsters of Buckley, North Wales. The program, which was handled by Jacksonville's WPDQ Radio Station, was planned in order to help bring about a better understanding between the countries' youth.

AFTER-SCHOOL NOTES

The William Howard Taft High School Youthbuilder Club in New York is now the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Youth Club . . . New York's Mayor La Guardia gave \$101 worth of wool to the James Monroe High School for sweaters for the United Nation's Clothing Campaign . . . Fifteen-year-old Edmond Mignon won a \$25 War Bond for his POEM FOR FLUTE AND PIANO in a competition conducted at the High School of Music and Art in New York . . .

In April the senior class of Chester, Vermont High gave Mrs. Roosevelt \$500 to help achieve a just peace. It was invested in a War Bond and, after the war, will be used for educational purposes . . . Morris Neufeld, sixteen, a student of Stuyvesant High in New York, took first place in the sixth annual National High School Salon with his SAMMY'S HOME which had previously won The New York Sun award as "The Picture of the Year" . . . Because high school boys in Panama City, Florida, objected to a dungaree-wearing fad, which had been adopted by the girls, they organized the We Don't Like Dungarees Club (W.D.L.D.)—boys who belong wear skirts.



"Brooklyn Eagle"

MOVIES LOSE OUT

Here's a girl who turned down a chance to be a movie star! Brooklyn's Elaine Malbin, who recently made her Town Hall debut at the age of thirteen, rejected an offer from Universal Pictures because she has set her heart on a grand opera career. Must be hard to say "No" to Hollywood!

FILM JOB FOR PLAYWRIGHT

Because John Raulings, seventeen, of Shortridge High School in Indianapolis, Indiana, wrote a play called MUMMY DONEP-TOLEMY, he was given a job by Selznick International Studios. This summer he expects to watch them shoot a show. Well, he probably will have to work, too!

STAR PAPER TROOPER

Charles ("Chick") Orth, aged fifteen, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, collected the stupendous amount of fifty-four tons of paper during the salvage drive. He was awarded a medal by the WPB, and spoke to a G.I. overseas.



Wide World

Rita Briggs, at bat for the Ayer, Mass., High School baseball team, is probably the only girl ever to be full-time catcher on an all-boy team

Marlin Hawley tracked down this July 1945 article from Seventeen Magazine about young Bob Hall and future Wisconsin archaeologist. Professor Robert L. Hall died in 2012 at the age of 85.

Archaeology News & Notes

The Mississippian Spread into the Western Great Lakes

A chapter in the book: *Following the Mississippian Spread: Climate Change and Migration in the Eastern US (ca. AD 1000-1600)* by Robert A. Cook and Aaron R. Comstock (Editors), is authored by Thomas J. Zych and John D. Richards. The chapter is titled: Pushing and Pulling the Mississippian Moment into the Western Great Lakes.

This book uses regional overviews to document the spread of Mississippian farmers and their relationship with their environment. One of the peripheral areas discussed is the northern hinterland focused on the sites of Aztalan, Fred Edwards and the Trempealeau/Fisher Mounds Complex in Wisconsin. The authors review the regional chronology, material culture and paleoclimatic data from each of these areas to suggest possible Cahokian interest in each area and the response by local inhabitants.

Fisher Mounds Site Complex in La Crosse County is the earliest known Middle Mississippian movement into the Western Great Lakes. The authors suggest this was a farming occupation to support the construction of the Trempealeau Complex to the north. Little interaction with any local inhabitants is indicated.

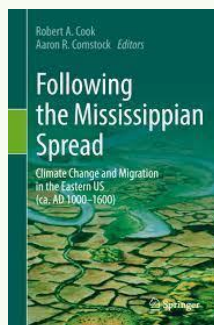
Situated 45 river km north of Fisher, Middle Mississippians modified a prominent bluff along the Mississippi River at Trempealeau. These modifications created a central platform mound flanked by terraces and causeways. This is interpreted as a shrine and/or a mission site with habitation located along the bluff base.

Fred Edwards is a palisaded village dating later than Trempealeau and located in Grant County interior from the Mississippi River. Unlike the

more northern sites, Fred Edwards may indicate more immediate regional interaction that included cohabitation with local Late Woodland people.

The palisaded village of Aztalan is situated on the banks of the Crawfish River in Jefferson County. The Mississippian occupation dates between the middle 11th to mid-to-late 12th century A.D. The site overprints a late tenth century occupation by Late Woodland collared ware ceramic producers, with whom they interacted.

The Mississippian expansion into the northern hinterland does not follow a single pattern but suggests a very dynamic process that was affected by both the timing of events at Cahokia and interactions with local residents. But the authors conclude that climate change was not a key factor in Mississippian settlement in the Western Great Lakes.



Report Documents A Unique Cahokia

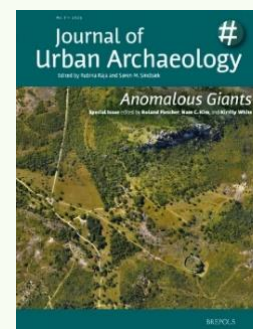
A paper titled: Cahokia as Urban Anomaly by T.R. Pauketat, S.M. Alt, A.M. Betzenhauser, J.D. Kruchten and E.M. Benson was recently published in the *Journal of Urban Archeology* (Vol. 7, 2023, pp. 253-274). While the authors identify the site as “urban” based on the large size and the dense and heterogeneous settlement, they also identify how anomalous the site is in many ways across North America and possibly the entire ancient world. They identify what made Cahokia as anomalous to include: its rapid

emergence, its unique configuration, its unusual location, and its relatively brief florescence. The location of the site, built within marshes and along bodies of water, is seen as powerful landscapes which attracted thousands to the growing urban area.

The paper discusses Cahokia’s three central precincts and four rural localities, while focusing on three windows of time. These intervals include 1) urban transformation (AD 1050), religious-administration expansion (AD 1125+/-25), and contraction (ca. AD 1200).

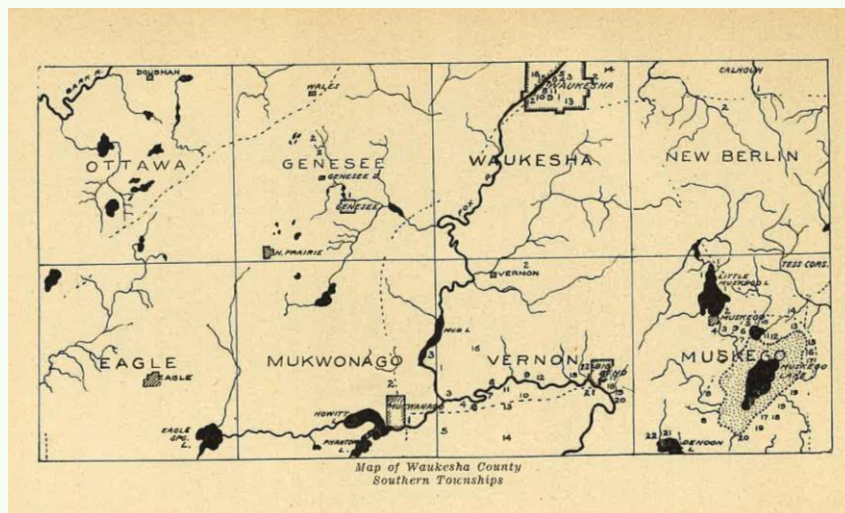
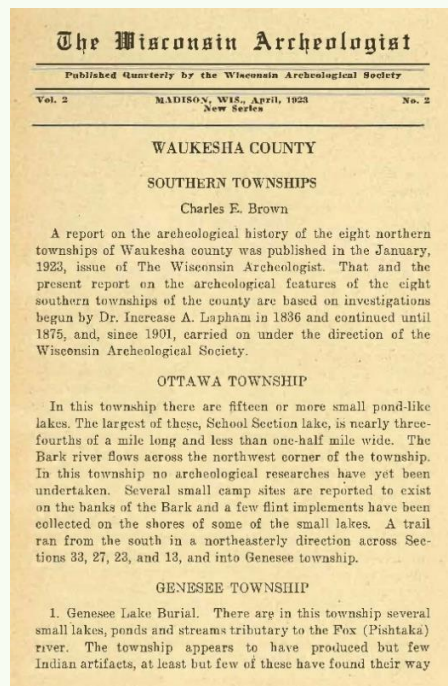
They point out the tremendous scale of the work and organization that was required to build this urban area and also how fragile this construction was, especially in such a watery setting.

The paper identifies that what was lacking at Cahokia, that are typically found at other large urban areas, is significant infrastructure. The site lacked systems or facilities for provisioning food and water or that supplied the transportation, community, and waste management needs to such a large urban area. One suggestion the paper makes is that Cahokians may have found ways to live with water that discouraged the building of water management infrastructure. It seemed that when climate driven drought or floods occurred, with no infrastructure for control, the attraction to the region was not sufficient for the inhabitants to remain. Cahokia was not able or was not willing to continue.



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

The April 1923 issue of *The Wisconsin Archeologist* is a comprehensive tour of the southern townships of Waukesha County. It is the second report on the county, the eight northern townships having been published in the January 1923 issue. These reports are based on the survey by Increase A. Lapham, directed by the Wisconsin Archeological Society and authored by Charles E. Brown. Both issues include a general map of the county with sites numbered and trails indicated. According to the report the turtle effigy in the Court House Mounds has the distinction of being the first effigy mound to be described from Wisconsin, Lapham having printed a description of it in the *Milwaukee Advertiser* in 1836 (pp. 74). The three conical mounds in Cutler Park were dedicated to the public at a meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society held at Carroll College on May 26, 1906. Probably the longest mound in this part of the county is located in Vernon Township. It is a tapering linear measuring 8 to 21 feet wide and 353 feet long.



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