

WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

QUESTIONING GOTTSCHALL

Computer Enhancing Provides A Clue



Observatory Hill Mound Group Overlooks Lake Mendota on an Early Spring Day in Madison. The group includes this south-flying bird and an unusual two-tailed water spirit mound which is unique to the region.

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Wisconsin Archeological Society
www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org

2015 Officers and Chapter Presidents

Elected Officers:

President: Kurt Ahira Sampson, kurtsampson68@gmail.com Cell: 414-405-4367 (elected Spring 2012) (term until fall 2016)

President Elect: Seth Schneider, sethas@uwm.edu (term beginning fall 2016)

Secretary: Jake Pfaffenroth, jpfaffenroth@wisc.edu (elected 5/2010, re-elected fall 2013) (Chair of Multi Media Committee)

Treasurer: Jake Rieb, wastreasury@gmail.com (elected 5/2010, re-elected fall 2013)

WAS Chapter Presidents & Chapter Vote:

Charles E. Brown Chapter-Madison, WI: Joe Monarski, jrmonar@fronteir.com

Kenosha County Chapter-Kenosha Public Museum: Donald Shelton, dgshelton@wi.rr.com

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Rock River Chapter-Horicon, WI: Jayne Schuett, jayneschuett@gmail.com

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Committee Chairs:

Nominations and Elections Committee: John Broihahn, john.broihahn@wisconsinhistory.org

Programs Committee: Rachel McTavish, mctavis2@uwm.edu and Jennifer Lauren Picard, jlpicard@uwm.edu

Educational Outreach Committee: Jeremy Cobble, jcobble@gmail.com

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

Stores and Merchandise: MVAC

WAS Awards Committee: Heather Walder, hwalders@wisc.edu

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Message from the President, Wisconsin Archeological Society

By Kurt A. Sampson



Welcome to the spring 2015 edition of the WisArch News. I am happy to report that the society continues to be strong in membership and volunteer involvement. Our 2015 spring meeting will be held at the Aldo Leopold Foundation Legacy Center located at E13701 Levee Road, just outside Baraboo Wisconsin. Please google their website for simple directions. This meeting will be on Saturday, April 25th starting at 10:00 AM, and last until about 12:00 PM. Meeting agenda items will include, but are not limited to: board officer reports, chapter president reports, committee reports, Milwaukee chapter discussion, and possible future WAS by-laws amendment revisions. Please try to attend and voice your opinions. Any other meeting agenda items any of you wish to see added please contact me ASAP. Refreshments and a simple sub sandwich lunch will be provided at 12:00 PM following the meeting. We will be asking for a \$5.00 donation to help cover the expense of lunch.

At 1:00 PM: Jim Nepstad, Superintendent of Effigy Mounds National Monument in Iowa will be our guest keynote speaker. Jim will discuss the more than 60 years of continued efforts to manage and preserve mounds in the National Monument. Following Jim's lecture presentation we will also have a round table discussion about continued efforts to propagate mound preservation and management efforts based on the previous year's mound site management conference which was held in Muscoda in the spring of 2014. Then we will visit a few area mound sites in the later afternoon for those interested parties. I would like to personally thank all of the board members, chapter presidents, committee chairs, and at large advisors for their continued efforts and support of not only me, but the society as a whole.

I am pleased to announce that Seth Schneider has taken over as president elect and will assume duties as society president beginning in the fall of 2016.

This coming fall 2015 at our society meeting we will need to hold an election for at-large advisors to the board. Anyone interested in one of these 5 positions please feel free to contact John Broihahn (Chair of elections committee) or myself with your intensions to do so. This has been an oversight of the board for a couple of years now and we need to hold a formal election to appoint these key positions. These are open to any member in good standing with up-to-date membership dues paid. I would like to thank Rob Nurre for his outstanding work in sites preservation with his continued work on the society owned Heim Mound in Middleton. A big thanks also to Dr. Amy Rosebrough for her continued efforts in assisting Rob on site with management issues and labor.

I would also like to thank the continued hard work of the entire editorial staff of the *Wisconsin Archeologist* journal. They have done an amazing job with the journal and have tried to keep it on a reasonable publication schedule. Due to the extremely large nature of the fall 2014 issue; and the fact that we had an guest editor, the last issue of the journal is a little behind schedule, but is finally to the printer and should be in your mail boxes within the next week. This important issue is dedicated to the career of Dr. Jim Theler of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse and the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center. I know you all will be pleased with it when it arrives. Work is already underway by the editorial staff to have a quick turnaround for this years' first journal issue. I look forward to seeing many of you at the spring meeting in Baraboo.

Respectfully Submitted,
Kurt A. Sampson President WAS

Wisconsin Archeological Society Research Award Winners

Heather Walder, Chair of the Wisconsin Archeological Society Awards Committee announces that the winners of this year's WASRA will be split between two closely-ranked and well-deserving proposals. The committee recommends allocations of:

- \$300 to Rachel McTavish, UW-Milwaukee, to pay for 1.5 carbon isotope samples from deer and bison bones from Oneota contexts in the La Crosse and Lake Koshkonong areas.
- \$200 to Jake Pfaffenroth, UW-Madison, to pay for 5-6 soil samples from structure excavations at the Aztalan site.

For more information on the Wisconsin Archeological Society Research Award, past winners and a summary of their research please check the Wisconsin Archeological Society web page: <http://wiarcheologicalsociety.org/research-award/>.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasury Report - Jake Rieb
Spring 2015 Meeting
April 25, 2015
Aldo Leopold Center, Baraboo

The 2015 board approved budget is attached.

In March, I filed our annual tax forms with the IRS and corporation report with the state.

One of the CD accounts (1 year term) matured on 4/11. The interest (\$40) was deposited into our checking as income for this year. The CD renewed for another 1-year term at the same 0.40% interest. The second CD is a 2-year term and will mature in 2016. I have not yet, but still intend to create a third \$10,000 CD account as previously authorized by the board.

I recently signed WAS up for a www.techsoup.org account. This is a non-profit assistance website that we can use to obtain software for official WAS use at huge discounts. I purchased Quickbooks (\$45) and Microsoft Office Pro 2013 (\$35) for use as treasurer. If any other officers or key appointees are interested in software feel free to browse the techsoup website to see what is available and let me know and we can look into arranging a purchase. I believe the Microsoft Office CD I have can be installed on numerous other computers without another purchase.

As mentioned above, I recently purchased Quickbooks accounting software for the treasury. I was getting very tired of fumbling with the complex filemaker program I inherited from the previous treasurer. The new software is much easier to deal with, especially with creating reports and mailing lists (two of my biggest challenges with the old software). All memberships and transactions beginning on January 1, 2015 are in the new software.

Sincerely,

Jake Rieb

Current Treasury Balances

Interest Checking:	\$36,009
CD #1:	\$10,000 (\$40 interest earned 4/11/2015)
CD #2:	\$10,000
<i>Grand Total:</i>	<i>\$56,009</i>

Membership

2014 Final	376 Members (Ind: 170; Family: 17; Donor: 2; Sust: 5; Student 26; Senior: 35; Library: 63; International: 9; Associate 49)
2015	185 Members (Current roster included) (Ind: 66; Family: 8; Donor: 3; Sust: 7; Student 14; Senior: 36; Library: 44; International: 7)

2014 Outstanding Expenses

Vol 95 (2) Print/Post	\$TBD (but we are very close!)
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Earlier this month, we received an anonymous donation of \$500 from "Jim Theler's colleagues and friends" to help offset the printing expenses for the Theler festschrift. I will apply this amount to the final 2014 budget under the Theler issue.

Once the final invoices have been paid for the Volume 95 (2) printing I will be able to complete the 2014 budget and will email a finalized copy to the board.

2015 Received Income

Dues	\$5925
CD Account Interest	\$ 40
Winter Dinner	\$ 259
Store Sales	\$ 159
<i>Total (to date)</i>	<i>\$6383</i>

2015 Paid Expenses (see budget for all anticipated outstanding expenses)

Insurance Policies	\$ 847
Arborist - Heim Mound	\$1700
Store Expenses & Postage	\$ 255
Misc. Expenses	\$ 87
<i>Total (to date)</i>	<i>\$2889</i>

The Wisconsin Archeological Society Works to Preserve Heim Mound



Dear WAS Board Members -

I appreciate the WAS Board's support of the Preservation of Sites recommendation for tree work at the Society's Heim Mound property. I realized that this was a large expenditure for the WAS, but I believe that it is a necessary and appropriate project to undertake. The work was done yesterday and I am very pleased to report that the work was very well done and, in spite of the quick change of weather, the mound was still well frozen and was not damaged by the work. The crew from the contractor, Boley Tree and Landscape from Middleton, did a spectacular job and obviously appreciated the sensitivity of the site. With dead and damaged trees gone and the cherry trees from the mound removed, the site looks much better cared for, but not overly manicured.

During the day I took about 100 photos of the work. I will be preparing an update for the WAS website as well as an article for our next newsletter. I hope that all of you will get a chance to stop by the improved site. It is worth noting that this year marks the 100th anniversary of C. E. Brown's original measuring and mapping of the Heim Mound which lead to Heim's donation of the property 22 years later. I have suggested to President Sampson that we may want to hold the Fall WAS Meeting at Middleton's Lakeview Park which is just a couple of blocks from the Heim Mound. We could highlight the anniversary and our recent work at the site in conjunction with that meeting. Here's a link to a Milwaukee Sentinel article about Brown's work in 1915. <http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=5C5QAAAAIBAJ&sjid=SQoEAAAAIBAJ&pg=6791%2C5845396>

There is still more work to be done at the Heim Mound, particularly the continuing control of buckthorn and other invasive undergrowth. I expect we'll have a workday this spring. Effigy Mound sites, as we all are learning, need ongoing care and management. We've made some great steps forward in making the Heim Mound property a model for best practices in mound care.

Thank you for your support,
 Rob

Rob Nurre
 Chairman, Preservation of Sites Committee
 Wisconsin Archeological Society

WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CHAPTER EVENTS

Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center University of Wisconsin-La Crosse

Information about upcoming MVAC events can be found online at: <http://mvac.uwlax.edu/events-displays/>

- Wisconsin Archaeology Month
Friday, May 01, 2015
Adult/Family, Teachers, Youth
- Volunteer Field Survey Opportunity for MVAC Members
Saturday, May 02, 2015
8:30 am - 4 pm at University of Wisconsin La Crosse, Archaeology Center and Laboratories
Adult/Family, Teachers, Youth
- Egypt - grades 4-6
Monday, July 20, 2015
9 am - 3 pm at University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, Wimberly Hall, room 312
Youth
- Public Archaeology Field Schools (3 day experience) - adults and high school students
Monday, July 20, 2015
July 20, 2015: 9 am–5 pm; July 21–22, 2015: 7 am–3:30 pm at University of Wisconsin La Crosse, Archaeology Center and Laboratories
Adult/Family, Teachers, Youth
- Public Archaeology Field Schools (5 day experience) - adults and high school students
Monday, July 20, 2015
July 20, 2015: 9 am–5 pm; July 21–24, 2015: 7 am–3:30 pm at University of Wisconsin La Crosse, Archaeology Center and Laboratories
Adult/Family, Teachers, Youth
- Introduction to Archaeology - grades 5-9
Tuesday, July 21, 2015
9 am–3 pm at University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, Wimberly Hall, room 312
Youth
- Middle School Field Experience – grades 5-9

Wednesday, July 22, 2015
Thursday, July 23, 2015

9 am–3 pm at University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, Wimberly Hall, room 312
Youth
- Open House - MVAC Archaeology Field School
Thursday, July 23, 2015
10 am - 2 pm at Norskedalen Heritage Farm (Skumrud)
Adult/Family, Teachers, Youth
- Annual Awards & Lecture - Jim Gallagher's Favorite Archaeological Places in Ireland
Thursday, November 12, 2015
Social 6 pm, Awards 6:30 pm, Lecture 7 pm at University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, Cartwright Center, Port O'Call
Lecture



Rock River Archeological Society 2015 Schedule

Monthly meetings 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>

Rock River Archeological Society's Effigy Mound Tour

The Rock River Archeological Society of Horicon, WI, is hosting a mound tour that retraces the steps of the Late Woodland effigy mound builders and revisits what they have left behind. The tour will be Saturday, May 30. We will meet at the Horicon Marsh Education and Visitor Center on Hwy. 28 between Mayville and Horicon. The coach bus will depart at 8:00 a.m. sharp and return approximately 4:30 p.m. The cost of the tour is \$45 per person and is only refundable if the trip is cancelled or at capacity.

We will be visiting Lizard Mound County Park, Henschel's Indian Museum, Sheboygan Indian Mound Park and stopping for lunch. The cost of the tour covers coach transportation, lunch, museum admission fee, water and a light snack, information packet/folders, tips and other trip fees.

Please make your check payable to RRAS. Include a list of each participant's name, address, phone number and e mail address. Please mail money and information to Jayne Schuett, c/o RRAS, 602 N. Hubbard Street, Horicon, WI 53032. Deadline is April 30.

Optional: RRAS is selling t-shirts as a fundraiser for our Fall Archeological Weekend. Shirts are \$15 for sizes S, M, L, XL and \$16.50 for sizes 2XL – 5XL. Youth sizes are available. If ordering, please state quantity and shirt sizes with your check. T-shirts will be available May 30, the day of the mound tour. Thank you for your support.

For additional information, please contact Jayne Schuett at (920)485-2336

Charles E. Brown Archaeological Society



The Charles E. Brown Chapter Meets Monthly (Except The Summer Months) At 7:00 P.M. At The Wisconsin Historical Society Auditorium At 816 State Street In Madison, Across From The Union.

Thursday, April 14, 2015 (SPECIAL DATE)

Our second AIA joint event takes us back to sunny Italy, for a look at the mysterious Etruscans-- the civilization that ruled Italy when Rome was just a collection of huts on some hills.

Dr. Anthony Tuck
University of Massachusetts



Milwaukee Meetings The Wisconsin Archeological Society

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 – May). Guest lectures begin at 8:00 P.M.

Three Rivers Archaeological Society

The Three Rivers Archaeological Society formed as a chapter of the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology in 2000. Because of its location straddling the Illinois-Wisconsin state line, TRAS also became a chapter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society in 2006. The purpose of TRAS is to unite all persons interested in the archaeology of Illinois and Wisconsin—amateurs, professionals, students, and educators. The goals of TRAS are to preserve prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, information, and artifacts; educate the general public on the pleasures and benefits of archaeology; and encourage and participate in scientific investigations and research. TRAS and its members are opposed to the destruction, unauthorized excavation, and looting of archaeological sites and actively discourage commercialism in archaeological artifacts.

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, WI (Beloit College and Beloit Public Library). New members and visitors are always welcome.

Contact Sara Pfannkuche at sara@pfannkuche.com or by mail at 436 W. Lincoln Avenue, Belvidere, IL, 61008 for more information. To renew your membership or join for the first time, send your dues to TRAS secretary-treasurer Edward Jakaitis, 147 East Russell Street, Rockton, IL 61072 or contact him at: ejakaitis3@hotmail.com.

Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter



Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter
Wisconsin Archeological Society
Program Announcement



Officers: President: Richard Mason (rmason@uwosh.edu)
Vice-President: position open
Secretary / Editor: Jeff Behm (behm@uwosh.edu)
Treasurer: position open

Archaeology Month. Posters and Book Marks commemorating Wisconsin's Annual Archaeology Month (May 2015) will be available for distribution at the April Meeting.

***Fox Valley Archeology* (New Series) Number 3 (Spring 2015) – Robert Hruska Memorial Issue**

The next issue of *Fox Valley Archeology* will be devoted to a reflection of Bob's career and contributions to archaeology. It is nearing completion and should be available at the May 2015 meeting. It is still possible to contribute to this issue, either photographs or a short remembrance.

***Fox Valley Archeology* (New Series) Number 2 (December 2014) – Fritse Park Issue**

The December 2014 issue has been distributed to all paid-up members of Chapter. Those who join (or rejoin) before the end of this meeting year (by the May 2015 meeting) will receive a copy of this issue. Additional copies are available for \$10.00.

Upcoming Ritzenthaler Chapter Meetings

We try to schedule our monthly meetings well in advance. As soon as a program is arranged, it is added to the current calendar. Sometimes, specific programs may shift to other months, as the schedule is finalized or adjustments are needed to accommodate one or more speakers. If you are interested in presenting a program or have suggestions for a program speaker, please contact the Program Committee: Dick Mason (920-725-4710, rpmason@milwpc.com) or Jeff Behm (920-424-1365, behm@uwosh.edu) or bring your information to the next meeting. If at all possible, please include all of the necessary contact information. While the majority of the Ritzenthaler monthly programs deal with some aspect of Wisconsin or Midwestern archaeology, we try to include program on World archaeology or research in other related disciplines (e.g., ethnography, ethnohistory, geology, geomorphology, paleontology, etc.).

May 12, 2015: Jaremy Cobble, Wisconsin Archeological Society. Title: *Boots on the Ground: Eighteen Years of Surface Survey at the Kraemer I Site (47SB224) on the Sheboygan Marsh*. Abstract: *The Sheboygan Marsh region in east-central Wisconsin has been a hotbed of human activity throughout prehistory, including at the Kraemer I Site (47SB224). Over the past eighteen years, surface collection at Kraemer I has yielded an assemblage of diagnostic artifacts that are representative of Late Paleoindian through Late Woodland cultural stages. This presentation provides a general overview of the Sheboygan Marsh region, highlights the artifact assemblage recovered from the Kraemer I Site and illustrates how repeated, multi-year surface collection by avocational archaeologists can contribute to the overall understanding of a site.* This program will be our Chapter's contribution to the annual state-wide celebration of Wisconsin Archaeology Month. Details for the state-wide programing can be checked on the Archaeology Page of the Wisconsin Historical Society web site: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/archaeology/>

September 8, 2015: Speaker and Topic to be announced.

October 13, 2015: Speaker and Topic to be announced.

Kenosha County Archaeological Society Schedule of Coming Events

- Saturday & Sunday – April 18 & 19, 2015 – Two day archaeological workshop at Hawthorn Hollow, looking for the Jambeau Trail. Dan Joyce will head-up a search using ground penetrating radar. Plan to get dirty as we will be doing shovel tests and block excavations. To register call 262-653-4140. Work will be all day, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Cost is \$105 (\$88 for Friends of the Museum).
- Date to be Determined – Members help identify and record projectile point collection from farm fields in Pleasant Prairie. Dave Wasion will head-up the program. Members do not have to have any knowledge about points. You will learn a lot about projectile points.
- Friday – May 8, 2015 – Mompers Woods Jambeau Trail Clean-up. Meeting at 1 p.m. at Mompers Woods.
- Saturday – June 6, 2015 – Bike Trail clean-up meeting at Kenosha North Side Library at 10:00 a.m.
- Saturday – June 13, 2015 – Field Trip to Beloit. Trip will feature a behind the scene guided tour, by Dr. William Green, at the Logan Museum of Anthropology.
- Thursday – July 16 or Saturday July 25 – Picnic on Simmons Island. Will invite Pleasant Prairie Historical Society.
- Saturday – August 1, 2015 – Pike River Rendezvous on Simmons Island. KCAS will have a display and “chunkey” demonstration.
- Saturday – October 10, 2015 – 1:30 p.m. Rachel McTavish presents “The Role of Animals during the Late Prehistoric in Jefferson County, Wisconsin”.
- Saturday – October 28, 2015 – Bike Trail clean-up; meeting at North Side Library.



WISCONSIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH

Each year in May Wisconsin celebrates Historic Preservation and Archaeology Month. Many programs will be ongoing throughout the state in May. Please check the Wisconsin Historical Society web site, www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/hpmonth/events.asp, the Wisconsin Archeological Society web site, <http://www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org>, and Facebook pages.

Information for Contributing to the Newsletter

If you have news, information about upcoming programs, events, or other interesting short notes you'd like to see in the newsletter, please contact *WisArch News* editor, Norm Meinholz via email at norman.meinholz@wisconsinhistory.org. The newsletter is published semi-annually in the spring and autumn each year. Text should be submitted in Microsoft Word format and images as JPEG's.

Regional Research

The Lady in Red (Horn)

by Robert “Ernie” Boszhardt

The Ho-Chunk legend of Red Horn was recorded by ethnographer Paul Radin between 1909 and 1912 based on stories collected by his Winnebago colleague Sam Blowsnake in Winnebago syllabary and translated by Oliver Lamere (Lankford 2007:75; Radin 1948:38). Thirty years after Radin published the Red Horn cycle; Robert Salzer began a long period of work at the Gottschall Rockshelter, which is renowned for its unique pictograph composition (Panel 5) that includes Mississippian iconographic elements such as chained forelocks, forked eyes, rayed circles, and a rendition of the Akron Grid (Salzer 1987a, 1997, Salzer and Rajnovich 2000). Salzer directed photographic recordation of the Gottschall rock art in 1982, 1984, and 1985 with the latter year involving both ultra violet and infrared techniques in attempts to enhance some of the pictographs (Salzer 1987b). Detailed drawings of the pictographs were made by Mary Steinhauer who traced from color prints made from color slides (Salzer 1987a:437), and these have been published and displayed repeatedly.

In 1982 the late Robert Hall recognized potential elements of the Red Horn story in the Gottschall panel (Hall 1997:150). Key aspects of the Red Horn epic that pertain to Gottschall include Red Horn’s divine name (“He-who-wears-human-heads-as-earrings”) and a series of contests with giants in which he is aided by the spirit beings “Turtle” and “Storms-as-he-walks” (a Thunderbird). In addition, Red Horn’s two sons (each born to a different wife) have played a role in interpreting the composition. Both sons had red hair and one has human heads on his ears like his father; however, the other son had human heads “attached to his nipples” (Radin 1948:129). The Gottschall panel seemed to depict two giants on the left side, Turtle above, and Storms-as-he-walks to their right (Figure 1).

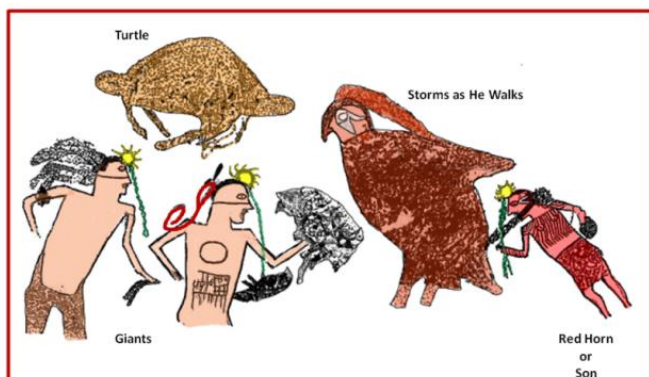


Figure 1. Colorized drawing of Panel 5 at the Gottschall Rockshelter with key figures labeled according to Hall, Salzer, and Salzer and Rajnovich interpretations of this representing the Red Horn story (adapted from published tracing by Mary Seinhauer).

Behind and to the right of the thunderbird is a human figure that has been interpreted as either Red Horn or one of his sons. This is the glyph that someone tried to cut off the wall in 1994 (Figure 2) prompting state legislation to protect Wisconsin rock art sites.



Figure 2. Photograph of “Red Horn” Figure after 1994 vandalism.

Hall (1997:150) associated the latter figure with the son of Red Horn who had human heads on his chest based on shovel-shaped outlines around the nipples within an Akron Grid tattoo pattern. Hall felt the shovel-shaped outlines represented a convoluted view of long-nosed god masks, which are rare but distributed throughout the Middle Mississippian world. He referenced the “Big Boy” pipe from the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma as likely representing Red Horn based on the clear depiction of human head earrings and male genitalia. Hall also cited a dramatic pictograph from Picture Cave in eastern

Missouri that depicts a tattooed bow hunter/warrior with a clear long-nosed god mask painted at his ear (see Diaz-Granados and Duncan 2000:204-209, 231-236; 2004:148-150).

Salzer (1987b) and Salzer and Rajnovich (2000:21-32), however; attributed the right-most figure of Gottschall Panel 5 as “Red Horn” proper. Their description of this figure includes the Akron Grid tattoo covering of the upper body with concentric circles on the shoulders, as well as a skirt or kilt “with a geometric design of nested diamonds” at the waist (Salzer and Rajnovich 2000:31). In his 1997 compendium of Wisconsin rock art styles, Salzer included the “nested diamond with a central dot” on the kilt or skirt of the Red Horn figure at Gottschall within his diamond motif, and associated it with a thunderbird metaphor based on ethnographic examples on twined bags (Salzer 1997:55-56).

Many, including myself, have accepted the interpretation that Gottschall Panel 5 is a thousand year old rendering of the Red Horn, Storms-as-he-walks and Turtle competing against two giants, and this has been widely employed as a compelling example of oral tradition continuity (e.g. Birmingham and Eisenberg 2000:67; Lowe 2013). One dissenter has been Richard Dieterle (n.d.), who has compiled a wealth of Ho-Chunk ethnohistory on his Encyclopedia of HoCak (Winnebago) Mythology web site. Dieterle interpreted the “Red Horn” figure as a female based on several feminine attributes, most obvious of which are breasts and the skirt. For these and other reasons, he argued that the Gottschall panel does not represent the Red Horn story. Dieterle instead attributed the Gottschall paintings to a specific version of a different Ho-Chunk story involving divine twins (“Ghost” and “Flesh”) who battle thunderbirds, with the female character representing the Twin’s mother “Moon”. In Dieterle’s reinterpretation, he rejects the notion that the Akron Grid lines represent tattoo marks, suggesting they indicate a fringed shirt with the breasts revealed to emphasize the figure’s feminine nature. However, body tattoos on both men and women were widespread throughout Native American societies at contact and likely well into prehistory (Dieter-Wolf and Diaz-Granados 2013).

Recently, while reviewing the Gottschall literature, I was struck by the diamond and dot motif on the skirt of the alleged Red Horn figure. Although the skirt (or kilt) had been described as having nested diamonds, published drawings and particularly pictures indicate a *single diamond with a central dot* (e.g. Salzer 1987a:Figures 20, 21, and 23, 1987b, 1987b:69;

Salzer and Rajnovich 2000: Figures 28, 29 and 30). I have applied the DStretch computer program (see Boszhardt 2013) to personal digital images of this figure, and several of the DStretch settings clarify the distinctive nature of this centrally-placed diamond and dot motif (Figures 3 and 4).



Figure 3. Close-up digital photograph of “Red Horn” figure.



Figure 4. D-Stretch color enhancement of Figure 3 image using “ybk” setting.

In some of the published photographs (e.g. Salzer 1987b: 69) the upper portion of the individual's right leg, is partially visible beneath the skirt, suggesting that the skirt in-filling was done subsequent to the outline of the body and presumably the unfilled diamond area.

Although diamonds with central dots have been affiliated with thunderbird metaphors, this motif was also employed to depict eyes on some Mississippian art (e.g. Brown 2004 Figures 22, 23, 28, and 29; see also various figures in Dye 2004), and as one variation of near universal representations of female genitalia often called "vulva-forms" or "vulvars" (e.g. Benn and Green 2000:468; Dye 2013: 248; Lenik 2002:149-150; Sundstrom 2004: Figure 8.19). Furthermore, the placement of the diamond and dot motif at the genital area of the Gottschall figure implies gender significance. Phillips and Brown (1978:95) discounted potential gender identifiers, including skirts, on Southeast Ceremonial Complex engraved shells from Spiro based on their supposition that all of the human-like figures were male. However, female "Earth Goddess" spirits were depicted in Stirling phase (AD 1100-1200) Cahokian flint-clay statues (Emerson 2015) and as late Mississippian, Nodena phase (AD 1400-1650) effigy vessels, at least one of which includes a weeping eye (<http://users.stlcc.edu/mfuller/nodena/EffigyForkedEyeSquatte r.jpg>).

If the diamond and dot motif at the genital area of the Gottschall figure in question was intended to represent a vulva, that revelation supports Dieterle's interpretation of this figure as female. Because Red Horn was definitely male (one of 10 brothers, a husband, and father), this image would then not represent Red Horn or one of his sons. As such the interpretation of Panel 5 as depicting the Red Horn legend is further called into question. Debates on whether this panel represents the Twins Battling Thunderbirds as offered by Dieterle or any other ethnographically recorded story will likely continue as archaeology continues to incorporate ethnographic literature and oral traditions.

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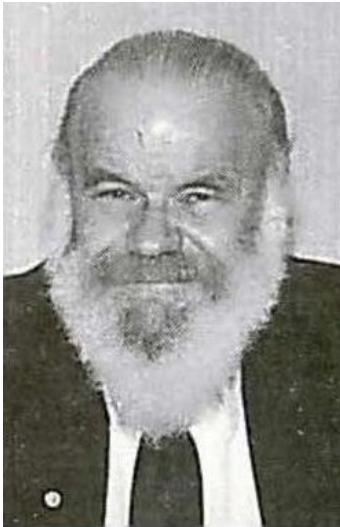
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Conversation with Bob Hruska 3-27-14

By Paul Schanen

Robert Hruska, 1930-2014, was one of the last of the old guard Wisconsin Archaeologists. Many knew of him from his time at the Oshkosh Public Museum or from his extensive field work around Northern Wisconsin and the U.P. of Michigan. He was perhaps known best for his extensive work and detailed reports from the Riverside Site. (Hruska, Robert 1967) I was fortunate enough to have been introduced to Mr.

Hruska shortly before his passing as part of my research for Patina, A Reference Guide for Prehistoric Copper Use in the Western Great Lakes. I found both a deep well of knowledge as well as a genuinely kind man.

What's one thing that might not have been stressed enough about the Riverside site that you would like people to know.

"The high rate of violence among those buried there. Mostly women and children. One woman's face had been crushed by a heavy blow to her face, another had been impaled through her jaw with the stone point lodged in her spine. A number showed signs of violent death but there wasn't a lot of broken femurs or anything, it was damage to their heads that killed most of them."

Bob continued to elaborate, "I suspect the source of the violence was competition for resources on a regional scale. At certain times of the year there wouldn't have been anybody living at the mouth of the river there (Menominee River) but at other times of the year, like during the sturgeon spawning run, the place would've likely been overflowing with people. The sturgeon spawn would have been a huge source of food, easy food, and that sort of resource would've likely been highly coveted."

Let me change gears for a moment, there is a lot of talk in collector and researcher cliques alike about crescent form artifacts in terms of their use, meaning, etc. What do you think they were used for? What do you think they were doing with the miniature crescents?

"Who knows? Some could've been used as knives, some may have been worn as some type of status or religious symbol, I don't know and I'm not sure we will ever know. I think a lot of the little ones were being used for nose rings."

There were an awful lot of copper conical points being made and used, a lot of them were really small, what do you think they were doing with all of them?

"Well, there are a lot of different types of conicals for one thing. That and they aren't all preserved perfectly, a lot of times the thinnest portions of the socket have eroded away and it's important to keep that in mind. Some of the big ones were made really well, and the ones with holes were certainly being used as harpoon heads. I think they were using the smaller conicals for tips on fish spears similar to modern pitch forks."

I could see that, but wouldn't the conicals have fallen off if used like that? I mean they didn't have any obvious way to attach other than the small shaft portion in the socket. It seems like if you speared something and pulled it out the points would come right off the ends.

“Well, way back in my younger days I might have speared a fish or two. If you stick one with a spear like what I’m talking about you push it (the fish) right down to the bottom and hold it there until you can get your hands on it, then you can walk with your fish and the spear up to the bank.”

What about using them as atlatl points?

“Yeah, they could’ve used them that way as well, again, who really knows?”

What’s the deal with some of these really tiny/skinny sockets on some copper points and tools? It doesn’t seem like the hafting element makes much sense.

“I know what you mean. I think they were inserting a small shaft into the socket like you would expect to see on a larger piece, but then they wrapped the whole thing with hide or fiber line.”

Fiber line?

“Yeah, they had some pretty advanced braiding and weaving techniques. At the Riverside site we came across quite a bit of it but it didn’t last long. It had been preserved by the copper salts you know, but when it was exposed it started to almost immediately change color and just fell apart right in front of us. There was some pretty big pieces of it there too. It was some kind of vegetable fiber is all I can tell you. Some of it had been woven like cloth but on the back side of it was a different material, like hide with hair.”

Nettle maybe?

“Probably something like that.”

I’ve studied a lot of stone stuff too and I know that resharpening played a big role in what we find. I mean most of what we find in the field today are tools that were mostly used up, even completely exhausted and thrown away. But when we talk about copper... it never gets mentioned by anybody at all. What role do you think use-wear may have played in terms of the copper we are finding?

“It’s hard to say but I will say that I think copper was being sharpened on utilitarian type things by hammering more than abrading, you get a nice hard edge that way. I have heard a lot of old timers over the years talk about cleaning up their copper finds and saying ‘it was so hard I couldn’t hardly put a scratch in it.’ And I would cringe. Use-wear and copper is an interesting thought to consider when it’s put like that though.”

What kind of resources were these copper using people focused on? I know that a lot of Archaic people had an affinity for aquatic resources. Well, it seems that way

anyhow because of the big shell middens, fish bones, and things like that we frequently find in those period sites. Were these copper people doing the same thing?

“Sometimes, it was probably based on a seasonal rotation that followed available resources. If you had a river full of sturgeon for a few weeks you were probably pretty content to stay right there but when the run was over it was off to the next camp. I think they were spearing a lot of fish though, not little ones either, I’m talking about sturgeon. We found a lot of calcified sturgeon remains at the Riverside site. They must have been able to get a lot of them and I think they must’ve figured out some way to preserve part of the catch.”

Was spearing really the most efficient way of fishing? What about nets or weirs?

“I don’t know if they were netting them or not but fish weirs were probably pretty efficient, but they would’ve required a lot of labor as well. I think they were spearing a lot.”

One of the generally accepted trends in copper research is that older copper was larger and more utilitarian and as time went on the size of the tools shrank and the percentage of decorative pieces increased. Some people have suggested that the “easy copper” had all been used up and that it was becoming increasingly difficult to get but I don’t think that’s the case.

“I don’t think that was it at all (the copper sources drying up). Part of it may have been that control for the sources was getting tighter, fewer people controlled access to the source areas. As copper became rarer there was an increase in demand for it for decorative items, as a status symbol I suppose. I think that’s what the Riverside site was all about, the tail end of the old copper days were transitioning to a period where status symbols had become more important.”

I don’t like that term, “old copper culture” because it sounds so limiting. I mean I think it’s only a matter of time before we push back the date on copper with all these McCreary points and lanceolate forms that are surfacing, and we know of course they used it through much of the Archaic and Woodland, right up until contact so I try to stay away from the term OCC. What do you think?

“Oh! I agree, absolutely.”

As I work on this book do you have any advice for me or sources you would suggest?

“Yeah, get in good with the collectors.”

If you are the curator of any copper artifacts from the western Great Lakes region and would like to have your artifacts documented in the author's upcoming book, *Patina, A Reference Guide for Prehistoric Copper Use in the Western Great Lakes Region* please contact Paul Schanen at cannonman17@msn.com or by writing him at 301 S. Pierce St. Adams, WI 53910

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Robert Spotted-Eagle Responds

By Marlin F. Hawley

The letter, dated April 20, 1951, began politely: “Gentlemen.” It continued: “Is there a family in your city by the name of Burgess? There was a man by that name who owned land in the extreme of Florida on which the bones of a race of giants once lived.

“I have talked with a man who worked for him and he told me of some of the findings. It seemed that they who found these skeletons had no idea of their value. He said that he supposed Mr. Burgess gave some of these finds to the state museum of Wisconsin.

“He also said that the Smithsonian Institute heard of them and sent some men down to investigate. They were an irresponsible bunch, got drunk and tossed the bones in with the Indian bones and shipped them like common freight to the Institute.

“This man is positively sure that they were not Indians who lived at that remote period but a finer type of people. “I wonder if you have any record of these findings.”

The letter's author was identified as Thomas J. Brooks, who was at the time the Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture for the State of Florida. Brooks authored numerous papers related to his duties, as well as several books, including *Birds of Florida* (1951) and *A Brief History of the State of Florida* (1953).

For any museum, missives such as this are not uncommon. What is unusual in this case was the response. In a handwritten note in the margin of the letter, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW) museum director, John W. Jenkins, directed the letter to Robert L. Hall, adding: “Sign it [the response] with an Indian name to see if you can embarrass the narrow minded goat.”



Figure 1. Robert Spotted Eagle AKA Robert L. Hall, early 1950s. Courtesy of R. L. Hall.

At the time, Robert L. Hall and Warren L. Wittry were anthropology curators, working in the museum on a specially arranged (and short-lived) fellowship program, instituted in 1949 upon the recommendation of the University of Wisconsin anthropologists, David A. Baerreis and W.W. Howells (Lord and Ubbelohde 1967:417). Jenkins had been hired in 1944 as Charles E. Brown's successor and, with a new level of post-war financial support from the state, he revamped the museum's outdated, faded, and dusty exhibits—something that the Depression-era funding drought had prevented Brown from doing—commenced inventory of the anthropology holdings, and ushered in the still current system of multiple, specialized, curators to oversee the SHSW's museum collections.

For his response, Hall took Jenkins at his word and then some:

“Dear Sir:

“In compliance with your inquiry of April 20th we have made a careful check of our files and collections and must report that there is nothing in the Historical Museum which fits the description of the skeletal material of which you give a brief history in your letter. Our donor files, in addition, do not include a Burgess who might have made such a gift or loan to the Society.

"I understand from your letter that '...the Smithsonian Institute heard of them and sent some men down to investigate,' and that '...they were an irresponsible bunch, got drunk and tossed the bones in with the Indian bones and shipped them like common freight to the Institute.' If the conduct of the Smithsonian field party was as intemperate as it was thus described to you, I would not, of course attempt to defend them. I would be very quick to add, nevertheless, that at least during my period of employment with the Smithsonian Institution it was not a practice to ship human skeletons by that exact express listing—human skeletons—but rather in the lower freight category of 'fossils out of matrix' to avoid the added expense of supplying 'accompanying relatives,' which the technicalities of express regulations would have otherwise demanded.

"As to the suggestion that they were not Indians who lived at that remote period but 'a finer type of people' I can only add that the majority of physical anthropologists familiar with the prehistory of man in North America do not interpret the buried evidence as indicating the former existence of any racial stock in the New World which was in any general way superior to later groups or which was not ancestral to a greater or lesser extent to the native Indian population as first encountered by Europeans. Many recent books, notably *Men Out of Asia* by Gladwin, have, however, played up the role of various racial strains supposedly to be identified with the earliest aboriginal inhabitants of America, among these a proto-Australoid and a proto-Negroid strain, but that book has suffered much in an attempt at popularizing a complicated subject.

"Although I have not been able to furnish the specific information you requested, I hope I have been of some assistance in your search.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Spotted Eagle,
Chakshup Shushuh
Curator of Anthropology
State Historical Museum"

Hall and Wittry both had worked as field hands on the Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys in the northern Plains during the summers of 1947 and 1948 (Hall 2006). Hall was, thus, on firm ground in that regard. Of Mohican and French descent (Hall 2010), he was also the logical choice to respond to Brooks' query, though why he chose a Sioux persona remains an open question. Perhaps, as the Sioux and the Apache were then—thanks to radio dramas and the recent advent of the TV western—the quintessential Native Americans, Hall chose the persona as one more or less universally recognizable and in this instance historically plausible.

Fortunately, the two letters were preserved in the SHSW Museum General Correspondence files (Series 972) in the

SHSW Archives. Coming across them in 2009, I sent copies of both letters to Bob Hall, who commented:

"I remember the letter from Florida and some of my response. What I didn't remember is that John Jenkins authorized my use of an Indian name in my letter. I have thought for years that I was lucky to have gotten away with it. I would not have thought so much about it if I had remembered that Jenkins had said, 'Sign it with an Indian name to see if you can embarrass the narrow minded goat.'

"What I puzzle about is the name Chakshup Shushuh. The translation of Spotted Eagle into Sioux is Wanbli Gleska."


Brooks' reaction to the letter from Robert Spotted Eagle, sadly, is not known. His little volume on Florida history (really a basic civics' text) (Brooks 1953) makes no mention at all of Native Americans. Jenkins remained at the SHSW until 1956, and briefly fronted the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey's Committee on Highway Salvage Archaeology and with Baerreis and botanist John T. Curtis was a co-founder of the Charles E. Brown Chapter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. He left the SHSW after accepting the position of exhibit designer and soon thereafter Chief of the National Park Service's Museum Branch in San Francisco. Jenkins' career was cut short by his untimely death in 1964 at age 53 (Lewis 1983:153-157). Hall went on to obtain his master's and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin and had a long and productive career in Midwestern archaeology. His deep knowledge of Native American ethnohistory and archaeology culminated in his book, *An Archaeology of the Soul: Native American Indian Belief and Ritual* (Hall 1997). He passed away at the age of 85 years in 2012.

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The University of Wisconsin-Madison

Aztalan 2015 Archaeological Field School

May 26 - June 19, 2015

Instructor: Dr. Sissel Schroeder T.A.: Jake Pfaffenroth



<https://schroeder.labs.wisc.edu/projects-aztalan.html>

Why? Ancient Aztalan is a prehistoric Native American village that was occupied between 800-1000 years ago. Archaeological evidence suggests that Aztalan was an ethnically diverse community - some residents were local to the area, but others were newcomers who brought their exotic beliefs, practices, and ways of living with them. Who were these diverse peoples? How did they combine their different beliefs and practices to form a joint community? Did they get along, or did their differences ultimately lead to Aztalan's abandonment? Despite nearly 100 years of investigations at Aztalan, these questions remain unanswered.

What? This project will excavate three ancient houses at Aztalan that were originally discovered in 1964. These three structures had different appearances and were constructed using different techniques, which may reflect Aztalan's diverse ethnic groups. Understanding the details of these houses and the timeline of their construction will be helpful in understanding how the people of Aztalan cooperated to create their village. The project will utilize ground penetrating radar and magnetometry in areas where the techniques have not been utilized before to detect archaeological features under the ground surface.

We welcome visits from the public

Check our website for project updates from the field:

<https://schroeder.labs.wisc.edu/projects-aztalan.html>

News and Notes on Wisconsin Archaeology

Addition to Silver Mound Protected by The Archaeological Conservancy

The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired an additional 40 acres of the Silver Mound archaeological site, a National Historic Landmark in Jackson County, Wisconsin. Silver Mound was a significant and highly valued source of stone for Native Americans for the manufacture of stone tools. Significant use of this material was by Paleo Indians between 12,000 and 9500 years ago. The distinctive "Hixton Silicified Sandstone" that was quarried here was traded widely across the Midwest with some points made from this material found as far away as Kentucky.

The name "Silver Mound" originates with the legend of a "lost silver mine" dating to a French explorer in the year 1700.

The 40 acre parcel includes the Dwyer Rockshelter containing stratified archaeological deposits and red-painted pictographs. A Late Paleoindian Cody Complex (ca. 8000-6000 B.C) workshop is also located below the shelter.

This addition by the Archaeological Conservancy increases the size of the Silver Mound Archaeological Preserve to 184 acres, the largest preserve east of the Mississippi.

American Archaeology
Winter 2014-15
www.americanarchaeology.org



New Book on Native American use of Skunk Hill Published

The Wisconsin Historical Society Press has published "Skunk Hill: A Native Ceremonial Community in Wisconsin" by Robert A.

Birmingham. The village of Skunk Hill was established in 1905 by a large band of Potawatomi. Birmingham, former State Archaeologist, relates the history of this village from its origin till the 1930s when the community disbanded. The book is available May 2015.

Wisconsinhistory.org/whspress



New Book on Ceramic Petrography Published

The University of Alabama Press has published James B. Stoltzman's new book "Ceramic Petrography and Hopewell Interaction". Dr. Stoltzman is Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Ceramic petrography is the detailed description of rocks and minerals identified in ceramic thin sections. This process is used to examine where ceramic vessels originated and examine cultural interactions by Hopewell societies.

www.uapress.ua.edu/

Where's the Fort in Fort Atkinson?

Submitted by Paul Reckner

The Fort Atkinson Archaeology Project is a volunteer-run program hosted and supported by the Hoard Historical Museum, Fort Atkinson Historical Society, and University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. The initial focus of the project is to confirm the original location of the Black Hawk War Era stockade, Fort Koshkonong (aka Fort Atkinson). The long-term goal is to create an ongoing community-based archaeology program focused on the nineteenth and early twentieth century history of the Fort Atkinson area. The project is co-directed by Paul Reckner of the Wisconsin Historical Society's Museum Archaeology Program and Peter Killoran of the UW-Whitewater Department of Sociology, Criminology, and Anthropology.

Despite the archival record and previous archaeological surveys, the actual location of the fort remains elusive. Field investigations in 2014 included the use of metal detecting, soil coring, ground penetrating radar and a single excavation unit. One feature was partially identified which will be further investigated in 2015.

We will be training local volunteers to assist with the 2015 fieldwork. A Facebook group has been set up for the Fort Atkinson Archaeology Project to keep the local community (and anyone else interested in Black Hawk War history) informed about the project.

Please join us and follow our progress through the 2015 season and beyond.

News and Notes on Wisconsin Archaeology

Wisconsin's Underwater Treasures

Submitted by John Broihahn

Society maritime archaeologists Tami Thomsen and Caitlin Zant spent the last several months providing text, images, and video to the staff at the Wisconsin Maritime Museum as they developed "Wisconsin's Underwater Treasures." This exhibit highlights shipwrecks of the mid Lake Michigan region and the communities of Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Two Rivers. You can view dramatic underwater footage, see photo mosaics of entire shipwrecks, and learn about the tragedy and challenges of making a living on the Great Lakes. The exhibit also features life sized cardboard cuts of Tami and Caitlin that are part of a program on women in science for young girls. Of course a selfie is in order!

This exhibit is a companion piece to the "Treasures of NOAA's Ark" an exhibit that tells the story of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and its 200 year history of enhancing navigation, charting the Nation's weather, supporting our fisheries, and protecting our underwater heritage.

As many of you may know, the Society has had an partnership with the Wisconsin Maritime Museum for the last 27 years to curate maritime related artifacts and to present programs on the Society's role in the preservation of the shipwrecks that tell the story of the expansion of the United States and the development of the agricultural and industrial heartland that became the Midwest. They currently serve as the hub for the Maritime History Geo-caches that dot the Manitowoc area.

This exhibit represents the beginning of a partnership between the Society, NOAA, and the local communities to

develop a National Marine Sanctuary along this section of Wisconsin's Lake Michigan coast. The State's application was added to the inventory of potential sanctuary locations in December 2014. We hope the designation process can begin later this year.

The Exhibit will be open between March 14th – October 31st.



Wisconsin Sites Published in Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference Book

A presentation by Dr. Dan Joyce, Director of the Kenosha Public Museum, at the Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference held in October 2013 in Santa Fe, New Mexico has been published in the book: Paleoamerican Odyssey by the Center for the Study of the First Americans.

The presentation reviewed and compared pre-clovis mammoth and mastodon exploitation sites in Southeastern Wisconsin with other mammoth butchery sites in North America. Four sites: Schaefer, Hebior, Mud Lake and Fenske, were examined. These sites span 13,450 – 11,200 C14 BP or ca. 2000 years before clovis culture.

Dr. Joyce proposed several working hypotheses, 1) mammoth and

mastodon were exploited in the Western Great Lakes during pre-clovis times with mastodon exploited during clovis times, 2) the Chesrow Point Complex is a mixed assemblage not contemporary with the pre-clovis sites, 3) the pre-clovis proboscidean exploitation pattern is consistent with several additional sites extending from the Northeast to Texas, and 4) a rapid extinction of mammoth and mastodon is not supported by the Wisconsin data.



Spring Meeting Wisconsin Archeological Society

The spring 2015 meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society will be held on Saturday, April 25 at the Aldo Leopold Center, E13701 Levee Road in Baraboo. The meeting will begin at 10:00 AM and last until noon. Refreshments and a sandwich lunch will be provided following the meeting for a \$5.00 donation.

At 1:00 PM Jim Nepstad, Superintendent of Effigy Mounds National Monument in Iowa will discuss 60 years of efforts to manage and preserve the mounds in the monument. Following the talk a meeting will convene to discuss mound preservation and management efforts based on the mound site management conference held in Muscoda last year. A tour of some mound sites in the area will then be offered.



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

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

Editor's Note: William A. Titus, according to a biographical sketch in the 1927 *Wisconsin Blue Book* and obituary in the 1951 *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, was born on a farm in the Town of Empire, Fond du Lac County in 1868. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin and Chicago and later established the Standard Lime and Stone Co. He was a state senator 1920-1928, served as vice-president of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and curator of the Wisconsin Historical Society from 1920 until his death. He was a collector of Native American artifacts of the Southwest and Mexico. In 1913 he coauthored, with J. P. Schumacher, two articles on the aboriginal remains in the Upper Wisconsin River Valley [Vol. 12(3):75-86] and the Antiquities in Portage County [Vol. 12(3):87-92]. Between 1914 and 1924 he authored 4 articles for the *Wisconsin Archeologist* including three on Fond du Lac County archaeology. This included a report on a cache of copper implements [Vol. 13(2):97-100] and a copper bannerstone found in the City of Fond du Lac [Vol. 15(4):198-200]. The following excerpt is from April 1915 Vol. 14(1):1-27. His last article is on the cliff ruins of the Southwest [Vol. 3(3):82-86]. He died in Fond du Lac in 1951.



THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Vol. 14 MADISON, WIS., APRIL, 1915 No. 1

FOND DU LAC COUNTY ANTIQUITIES

William A. Titus

In offering this report for publication the writer desires it to be understood that it is not in any sense a complete survey of the aboriginal remains in Fond du Lac county, but a description of the groups of Indian earthworks and sites which he was able to map and describe within the limited time given to the work during the season of 1914. He hopes later to be able to describe additional Fond du Lac county antiquities in a final report.

Previous contributions to the record of the location and character of the Indian remains in this county were made by Dr. Alphonse Gerend, of Cato; Mr. George M. Brugger, of Fond du Lac; Rev. Leopold E. Drexel, of Fox Lake; Mr. Charles E. Brown, of Madison, and Mr. B. W. Davis, of Waupun. To these and to several other gentlemen, who have furnished information of a helpful nature, full credit is given in the following pages.

Because of its location around the southern end of Lake Winnebago, the present Fond du Lac county was a field of great activity among the prehistoric tribes of Wisconsin. The lake together with the Upper and Lower Fox rivers and numerous smaller streams, opened up to primitive navigation and commerce a vast area, all of which was occupied by the aborigines at one time or another, and by different tribes at different periods.

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In historic time the principal Indian villages in the county were at Calumet, Taycheedah, and Fond du Lac. The Menominee village at Calumet is mentioned by Samuel A. Storrow, who with Tomah, the noted Menominee chief as a guide, visited it on September 25, 1817. It was called Calumet and was "situated on the edge of a prairie" bordering on Lake Winnebago. Its inhabitants numbered about 150. On the prairie about the village were evidences of the former cultivation of the soil, probably of plots of corn hills and garden beds. Storrow distributed a quantity of tobacco, vermilion, salt, thread and needles among the Indians. Before taking his departure he smoked the pipe with some of the principal men in one of the wigwams and partook of a part of a large kettle of wild rice. He was not favorably impressed with the Indians because of their lack of industry and the filthy condition of the village. (W. H. Colls., v. 6, pp. 170-173.) Samuel Stambaugh mentions that Little Wave was in 1831 the chief of the large Menominee village at Calumet. He states that this chief was one of the signers of the treaty made at Washington, in that year. (W. H. Colls., v. 15, p. 420.)

By Augustin Grignon we are informed that the chief of the Winnebago village located at Taycheedah, was Sar-ro-chau, whom he praises as "one of the best of Indians." The village bore his name. Sar-ro-chau was with Colonel McKay in the British attack on Prairie du Chien, in 1814. After his death his son, The Smoker, became the chief of the village (W. H. Colls., v. 3, p. 251). The Smoker, or Tahnick-siek, served as a guide under Pierre Paquette, the Portage trader, in the Black Hawk war in 1832. (W. H. Colls., v. 13, p. 453.)

The Winnebagoes appear to have had two villages at Fond du Lac in the days of the traders, one on the East branch of the Fond du Lac river, near where the malt house now stands, and one on the West branch, just below where Forest avenue now crosses that stream. Vague mention is made of a third Indian village on the high bank of the West branch between what is now Superior street and the river, and near the west end of Tompkins street. It is known that at some remote period there was an Indian cemetery on the present Grove street, near the city limits,

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ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society was held in the lecture room of the Milwaukee Public Museum, on Monday evening, March 15. Vice-president Dr. Orrin Thompson conducted the meeting. There were thirty members and a number of visitors in attendance. The annual reports of Treasurer Whitney, of Secretary Brown and of the State Survey Committee were received. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen. Their names appear at the beginning of this issue of the bulletin. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president and vice-presidents.

The program of the evening consisted of a talk on the subject of Indian corn by Mr. M. L. Wilson, of the University of Montana; a paper on "Wisconsin Indian Medals," by Secretary Brown, and a paper by Mr. H. P. Hamilton on "Copper Implements," read by Mr. Whitney. Mr. G. A. West exhibited a collection of potsherds from Cherokee village sites, near Tryon, North Carolina and explained their character and ornamentation. Mr. Skavlem gave an account of his experiences in conducting researches at Lake Ripley, Rock lake and elsewhere. At the close of the meeting, Mr. W. A. Phillips exhibited an interesting series of copper implements recently acquired by himself.

At a meeting of the Executive Board held earlier in the day, resolutions on the death of Rt. Rev. J. J. Fox, of Green Bay, a charter member of the Society, were adopted. Mr. Ben F. Faast, of Eau Claire, was elected to membership.

Annual members of the Society, recently elected by the Executive Board, are Mr. H. F. Franke, Milwaukee; Mr. Ben F. Faast, Eau Claire; Mr. Robert McFarlane, Waupun; Mr. A. M. May, Waukon, Iowa, and Mr. Ray S. Owen, Mr. Whitney N. Seymour, and Mr. Stewart Turneaure, Madison.

The death at Chicago, on March 14, of Bishop J. J. Fox, of Green Bay, removes from the rolls of the Wisconsin Archeological Society one of its most devoted friends. Having been one of its charter members the good Bishop was personally acquainted with many of its members. He was well acquainted with many of the old Indian sites on the shores of Green Bay. Although at all times a very busy man, Bishop Fox never lost his active interest in the work of the state society.



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- ✓ Help raise awareness of Wisconsin's incredible archaeological heritage and preserve unique and irreplaceable sites.

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