

WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Man Mound National Historic Landmark



IMAGE COURTESY OF ETHAN BRODSKY

Celebrate the designation of Man Mound as a
National Historic Landmark on Saturday July 29, 2017

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Wisconsin Archeological Society

www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org

Officers, At-Large Directors, Chapter Presidents & Committee Chairs 2017

Elected Officers:

President: Seth A. Schneider, president@wiarcheologicalsociety.org (term 2016-2018)

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At-Large Directors

Rob Nurre (2015-2017), rob.nurre@gmail.com

Tom Sutter (2015-2017), sutter2519@aol.com

Jaremy Cobble (2015-2017), jcobble@excel.com

Jennifer L. Picard (2015-2017), jlpicard@uwm.edu

George Christiansen (2016-2018), george.christiansen@uwc.edu

Kurt Sampson (2016-2018), kurtsampson68@gmail.com

WAS Chapter Presidents

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

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

Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter – UW-Oshkosh: Richard Mason, rpmason@milwpc.com

Rock River Chapter-Horicon: Andrea Cisar, rras.president@gmail.com

Three Rivers Chapter-Beloit: Sara Pfannkuche, sarapfannkuche@gmail.com

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

Committee Chairs:

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

Programs Committee: **Robert Ahlrichs**, ahlrichs@uwm.edu

Education and Outreach Committee: **Jaremy Cobble**, [jacobble@excel.net](mailto:jcobble@excel.net)

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

Stores and Merchandise: **Kurt Sampson**, kurtsampson68@gmail.com

WAS Awards and Grants Committee: **Heather Walder**, heather.walder@gmail.com

Editorial/Journal Committee: **Kent**

Dickerson, kent.dickerson@wisconsinhistory.org

Editorial Staff, *The Wisconsin Archeologist* (journal)

Constance M. Arzigian, carzigian@uwlax.edu

Katherine P. Stevenson, kstevenson@uwlax.edu

Vicki L. Twinde-Javner, vtwinde-javner@uwlax.edu

Newsletter Editor

Norm Meinholz, norman.meinholz@wisconsinhistory.org



Dear Wisconsin Archeological Society Members,

It with great sadness that I inform you that Dr. Thomas Pleger, a Great Lakes archaeologist passed away on Saturday May 6, 2017 of complications from a brain tumor. He was 48.

Tom was the president of the Lake Superior State University (LSSU) since 2014. He held many academic teaching positions in Wisconsin at UW-Madison, La Crosse, Marinette and Fox Valley, as well as at Lawrence University. Before taking the position as president at LSSU, he was the executive officer and dean at UW-Baraboo/Sauk County. Tom also donated to scholarship programs and was one of the first major donors to the undergraduate Archaeology Scholarship at UW-La Crosse. Tom was very passionate about pedagogy and worked to ensure students received the best education within the classroom and from the institutions where he taught and administered.



While at UW-Baraboo/Sauk County, Tom was instrumental in setting up several combined meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Wisconsin Archeological Survey. Tom was a long-standing member of both organizations.

Tom received his undergraduate degree at UW-La Crosse and did work for the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His Ph.D. research focused on Western Great Lakes Archaeology, especially the Archaic period and copper artifacts in Wisconsin.

Tom has published widely on higher education and Great Lakes archaeology. He has authored/coauthored several articles in *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, with his most recent with Janet Speth on the Schaeffer I site. He contributed to the Woodland section of the 1997 Wisconsin Archaeology volume of the journal. Tom coauthored a chapter with James Stoltman on the Archaic Tradition in Wisconsin in *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity Across the Midcontinent*. He coauthored *Archaeology: A Concise Introduction* with Alice Kehoe.

Tom will be missed both in the archaeological and academic communities. His work in both will live on in his publications and the many students he taught over the years. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Teresa, family, and friends in this time of pain and sadness.

LSSU has issued a statement on Tom's death:

http://www.lssu.edu/whats_new/articles.php?articleid=3485

Sincerely,
Seth Schneider

President
Wisconsin Archeological Society



IMAGE COURTESY OF JAKE PFAFFENROTH

Aztalan State Park, Lake Mills, Wisconsin National Historic Landmark 1964

Each May, Wisconsin celebrates Historic Preservation and Archaeology Month. This annual event offers many opportunities to celebrate your community's historic places. Throughout Wisconsin, activities are held that remind us of the important historic resources that give meaning and a sense of place to our communities – and focus attention on how critical it is to make sure they are preserved. Check out our events calendar (<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/calendar/programs/113/hp-month>) for a list of community hosted events and attend one that is close to you.

Program Sponsors Include: Wisconsin Archeological Survey, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Archeological Society, Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management Program, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc., Wisconsin Underwater Archeological Association, Badger State Archaeological Society, Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter-Wisconsin Archeological Society, Charles E. Brown Chapter-Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Wisconsin Archeological Society Chapter Information

Charles E. Brown Archaeological Society

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

Kenosha County Archaeological Society

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

Milwaukee Meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

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

Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC)

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

Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter

The Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter meets on the second Tuesday of the month, at 7:00 pm, September through May. Meetings are held at Room 202, Harrington Hall, on the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Campus. Contact Richard Mason at rpmason@milwpc.com.

Rock River Archeological Society

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

Three Rivers Archaeological Society

The Three Rivers Archaeological Society meets on the second Monday of every month (except July and August), alternating between the Macktown Living History Education Center (Rockton, IL) and venues in Beloit, Wisconsin at Beloit College and the Beloit Public Library. New members and visitors are always welcome. Contact Sara Pfannkuche at sarapfannkuche@gmail.com or by mail at 436 W. Lincoln Ave., Belvidere, IL 61008.

Chapter Programs around Wisconsin



Charles E. Brown Chapter

May is Archaeology Month across the State.
Chapter Meetings held monthly except during summer.

Kenosha County Archaeological Society

The Kenosha County Archaeological Society meets on
the second Saturday of the months of
Oct, Dec, Feb & April at 1:30 pm
Kenosha County Public Museum

Milwaukee Area

Professor Robert Sasso- UW Parkside
Archaeological Investigations at the Montgomery Cabin
Site in Kenosha County
May 15, 2017

UW-Milwaukee Archaeological Field School
May 30-July 8, 2017
Oneota village life on Lake Koshkonong

Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC)

“Wisconsin Archaeology Month”
May 2017
Check MVAC Web Page for list of events

Volunteer Field Survey Opportunity
for MVAC Members
May 6, 2017
8:30 AM- 4 PM
Archaeology Center and Lab, UWL

Arrowheads, Rocks & Dinosaurs – grades 4-6
July 17, 2017
UW-La Crosse, Wimberly Hall, Room 312

MVAC Summer Events
July 17-21 Public Archaeology Field Schools
Adult and High School Students
Contact MVAC for Details

Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter

Katherine Sterner and Robert Ahlrichs
Ph.D. Candidates, Department of Anthropology,
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
“Examining the Use-Lives of Archaic Cache Bifaces
from the Riverside Site.” May 9, 2017

Dr. Jeffrey Behm-UW Oshkosh
Winneconne County Park Site (47-Wn-853):
A Second Look.
September 12, 2017

Rock River Archeological Society

The Rock River Chapter invites you to visit their weblog
at <http://rockriverarch.blogspot.com>.
This Spring check out the Visitor’s Center at the
Horicon National Wildlife Refuge.

Trip to Fairwater Water Wheel
Fond du Lac County
June 3, 2017

Rock River Archeology Weekend
Horicon Marsh Education and Visitor Center
Oct. 14-15, 2017

Three Rivers Archaeological Society

“The Gathering At Macktown” 25th Anniversary
Historical Presentations
April 29-30, 2017

“Wisconsin’s First People” – A New Documentary
Mark Bruhy will discuss and show the new film
May 8, 2017

Burial Sites Legislative Update

By William Green and Kira Kaufmann

We have reported previously in WisArch News, in WASociety and WASurvey website postings and emails about the work of the Joint Legislative Council's Study Committee on the Preservation of Burial Sites. The study committee was formed in June, 2016, with the directive of reviewing statute 157.70 to, "determine whether the statute adequately balances the interests of scientists, landowners, developers and others with an interest in a burial site, including those with a kinship interest and those with a general cultural, tribal or religious affiliation with the burial site. The Study Committee was further directed to consider whether modifications to these procedures are necessary to protect all interests related to any human burial site encountered during archaeological excavation, metallic or nonmetallic mining, construction, agricultural activities, environmental impact assessments or other ground-disturbing activities, without causing avoidable or undue delay or hardship to any person who has an interest in using the land on which the burial site is located."

Over the course of five meetings between August and December, 2016, the committee considered changes to statute 157.70 and other state statutes relating to burial sites. At its final meeting, the committee approved a draft bill for introduction in the current legislative session.

The committee's summary report is online at: http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lc/study/2016/1493/070_recommendation_to_the_joint_legislative_council/lcr_2017_03. Please see that website report for more information about the committee's meetings, deliberations, and decisions. In general, the bill that resulted from the committee's work made relatively minor changes, clearing up some ambiguities and gaps in the current statute and making the burial site cataloging process (and removal of sites from the catalog) more transparent. Also, certain property owners would be required to notify prospective buyers of the presence of known burial sites on their property. Specifically, the bill does the following:

- establishes criteria for recording a site in the burial sites catalog and procedures for contesting decisions to record a site
 - The current law states that the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) Director must record burial sites that are "likely to be of archaeological interest" and "directs" them to do so. This bill draft removes the "likely to" language and specifies types of evidence that the WHS Director must consider when determining whether to record a burial site in a catalog.
 - This bill draft changes the directive regarding the cataloging of burial sites to clarify that the Director may, but is not required to, utilize a special inspection warrant when identifying and recording burial sites in a catalog.
 - This bill draft clarifies that in order to catalog a burial site, the types of evidence to consider when cataloging a site will include (1) physical evidence, as

demonstrated by archaeological or written historical reports showing the presence of human remains or grave markers; (2) historical documentation; (3) oral depositions or affidavits; and (4) oral histories.

- This bill draft creates a new procedure that did not exist previously and would only apply when a landowner wishes to contest the WHS Director's decision to record a site in the catalog. This procedure would involve additional review and a hearing before the Burial Sites Preservation Board (BSPB).
- increases the minimum width of contiguous ground to include when a site is cataloged, from five to ten feet
- gives federally recognized tribes the authority to nominate tribal members to serve on the Burial Sites Preservation Board (BSPB)
 - Under current law, three members of the board are selected from names submitted only by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council and the Menominee Tribe.
- expands the scope of the WHS registry of persons interested in burial sites
 - Under current law, the registry includes persons with an interest in cataloged burial sites. Under the bill draft, the registry would include persons with an interest in any burial site, both uncataloged and cataloged.
- requires the WHS director to notify persons on the registry about proposed site disturbance
 - Under current law, the applicant must notify any interested person shown on the registry of a proposed disturbance and provide information regarding that interested person's right to a hearing. This bill draft transfers that responsibility to the WHS Director.
- requires the WHS and BSPB to accept electronic document submissions of any application and other document required under the burial sites preservation law.
- requires owners of property with 1-4 dwelling units to disclose awareness of burial sites to prospective buyers.
 - This bill draft provides disclosure that was not previously accounted for and properties with burials may have been sold to a buyer who was unaware of burials on the property, and thus unaware of obligations as a landowner under statute 157.70.
- requires the WHS director to submit an annual report to the legislature
 - This bill draft provides disclosure that was not previously accounted for and would include (1) the director's current recommendations concerning burial sites on private property for acquisition by the state or public agencies; (2) the number of burial sites recorded in the catalog at the time the report is prepared; (3) a summary of disturbance activities authorized under the uncataloged site disturbance procedure; (4) a summary of applications received under the cataloged site disturbance procedure; (5) a summary of appeals to the Burial Sites Preservation Board to contest a decision to record a site in the catalog; (6) a summary of any other activities of the board; and (7) a summary of all violations of the burial sites preservation law and all penalties imposed as a result of those violations.
- specifies criteria for removing a site from the catalog

- This bill draft requires the WHS Director, on the Director's own initiative or in response to a request from the owner or another interested person, to propose that land be removed from the catalog, if the Director determines that there is not sufficient evidence for cataloging the land because of any of the following: (1) naturally occurring changes to the landscape; (2) removal of human remains from the burial site pursuant to removal and disposition procedures; or (3) newly discovered evidence that, if known at the time of the determination to record in the catalog, and taking into account the types of evidence required to be considered when determining whether to record a burial site or land in the catalog, would have resulted in a determination not to record in the catalog the burial site or land.
- requires the WHS director to confirm receipt of any notice of a threat to an uncatalogued burial site and gives the director 30 days after learning of the threat to notify the owner not to disturb the uncatalogued burial site
 - This bill draft provides a deadline that was not previously accounted for.
- gives the Wisconsin Inter-tribal Repatriation Committee, or its designee, the authority to determine disposition of human remains of tribal descent.
 - Current law generally requires the WHS Director, or, in some cases, the division (WHS), to determine the appropriate disposition of human remains and objects removed from a burial site. Once a qualified archaeologist has determined that human remains or objects are of tribal descent, this draft bill gives this authority to tribes to determine disposition of those remains and objects rather than the WHS Director.

Additionally, the bill draft provides new definitions, or clarifications to definitions, that strengthen the protection of burial sites.

- Under the current law Native American mounds are not specifically defined as burial places.
 - This bill draft provides an expanded definition for Grave marker to mean “any surface indication of a burial, including monuments, spirit houses, wooden crosses, or Indian mounds.”
- Under the current law the definition for Historical Documentation did not specifically include oral histories.
 - This bill draft provides an expanded definition for Historical Documentation to mean, “information from any of the following types of independent sources: a. Church records, b. Deeds, c. Maps, d. Other written and oral sources.”

What the bill draft does not do:

- It does not remove protection of burial sites under current law and does not modify the general prohibition against disturbances to all burial sites under current law.
- It does not remove the assurance that all human burials be accorded equal treatment and respect for human dignity without reference to ethnic origins, cultural backgrounds, or religious affiliations.

The full text of the bill is posted at <http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2017/proposals/ab118>. As you'll see if you open that document, all of the changes are explained in the prefatory note.

We were the two archaeologists on the study committee. The committee also included two Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, the former head of the Wisconsin Historical Society's Board of Curators, the president of the Wisconsin Cemetery and Cremation Association, a Realtor, a real estate attorney, and a quarry owner, along with four legislators -- two Republicans (the chair and vice chair) and two Democrats. The committee approved the recommended bill by a vote of Aye:10, No:1, not Voting:2. The only No vote was from the quarry operator who is suing the state to allow him to test the mounds located on his property.

In our opinion the bill is a net gain for burial site identification and protection. If enacted, it should not negatively affect the conduct of archaeology in Wisconsin. Importantly, we headed off what would have been quite damaging proposals that "verification" be undertaken when requested to determine presence or absence of burials in mounds. All members of the study committee agreed on the central intent of statute 157.70—to preserve burial sites—but several members wanted to see changes that would have permitted or required some form of physical or geophysical verification of the presence of human remains before a site could be cataloged. The majority of committee members felt that other forms of information usually were sufficient to make a well-supported determination, and therefore the committee determined that invasive or other forms of testing should not be required. Existing administrative rules had already defined Indian mounds as burial sites but this was not as clear in the existing statute. In the end, even study committee vice chair Rep. Brooks, who had introduced previous legislation that would have required testing when requested by a landowner, agreed to and voted for the study committee's bill.

The full archive of study committee meeting agendas, minutes, and supplementary material is online at <http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lc/study/2016/1493>. Members might be especially interested in some of the memoranda and expert presentations, which included case studies of historic-era cemetery excavations (Patricia Richards), an overview of Indian burial practices and mound building (Ernie Boszhardt), site preservation and Native American consultation (Edith Leoso and George Garvin), and geophysical survey of burial sites and mounds (Jarrod Burks). Staff members from the WHS and the Department of Transportation, as well as a representative from the Wisconsin Realtors Association, also provided useful presentations. In addition, the committee, as a whole, as well as individual members received a wide range of public input.

The study committee presented its recommended draft bill to the full Joint Legislative Council (composed of senators and representatives from both parties), which approved it on February 15, 2017 by a vote of Aye:20, No:1, and Excused: 1. All four legislators (the chair and co-chair, and Sen. Jon Erpenbach and Rep. Dave Considine) voted Aye. The Legislative Council referred the bill (now AB118) to the Assembly Committee on Environment and Forestry. No committee meetings are yet posted. Changes of any kind can be proposed as the bill works its way through committees into the full legislature, so it is important to remain vigilant. WAS members may wish to urge members of the Environment and Forestry Committee, as well as their own legislators, to support burial site protection in general and AB118 in particular.

If WAS members wish to provide input, members of that committee are:

Representative Mursau (Chair)
Representative Krug (Vice-Chair)
Representative Pronschinske
Representative Kitchens
Representative Swearingen
Representative Edming
Representative Wichgers
Representative Tusler
Representative Mason
Representative Hebl
Representative Milroy
Representative Anderson

The WHS has submitted a fiscal estimate for the bill, which indicates a need for \$244,729 for additional staff and operating funds to manage the anticipated workload increase (see http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2017/related/fe/ab118/ab118_WHS.pdf).

We greatly appreciated all public input to the study committee, both in person and via correspondence, and we especially thank Wisconsin Archeological Society members, Wisconsin Archeological Survey members and other archaeologists, tribal representatives, and Wisconsin Historical Society staff members who addressed the committee and who communicated with us.



Tompkins-Brindler Mound Group, Woodland Park, Monona, Wisconsin, April 2017.

Dan Wendt Awarded 2017 Crabtree Award

Congratulations Dan on being presented the 2017 Crabtree Award! The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) presents the award annually to an outstanding avocational archaeologist in remembrance of the singular contributions of Don Crabtree. Don Crabtree was a mostly self-educated flintknapper and researcher on lithic technology who collaborated with many prominent archaeologists throughout his career. The following was published in the Program for the Society for American Archaeology 82nd Annual Meeting held in Vancouver B.C.

Daniel Wendt has spent over 30 years documenting prehistoric sites and conducting archaeological research in the Upper Mississippi Valley. His research encompasses Paleoindian site distributions, Hopewell archaeology, survey methods, and the later prehistory of the Red Wing area. He has been particularly active in documenting the natural and cultural distribution of Upper Midwestern toolstones. His current research involves source distributions of Chequamegon quartzite in Wisconsin.

Wendt has published 11 scholarly papers, written 34 technical reports (many for the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology), and made countless professional and public presentations. He has reported nearly 700 archaeological sites in Wisconsin and more than 65 in Minnesota, and created the Minnesota Historical Society's comparative toolstone collection. The 2016 recipient of the Wisconsin Archeological Society's Lapham Research Medal, Wendt currently serves as president of the Minnesota Archaeological Society.

Overall, Dan Wendt's range of efforts and committed engagement with the professional archaeological community and general public on behalf of Midwestern prehistory make him a deserving recipient of the Crabtree Award.



SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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.

MAN MOUND: WISCONSIN'S FOURTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL National Historic Landmark

By Amy Rosebrough



On October 31, 2016, one of Wisconsin's most famous and unique effigy mounds became its fourth archaeological National Historic Landmark and the 43rd NHL of any age designated in Wisconsin. The Greenfield Man mound, first reported to the wider world by surveyor William Canfield, was purchased for preservation as a public park in 1907 through the joint efforts of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Sauk County Historical Society, and the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs. It is believed to be one of the first mound sites (following Ohio's Great Serpent Mound) to be so protected.

Sites are designated as National Historic Landmarks because they are deemed to be places of exceptional value that illustrate and interpret the heritage of the United States. The four existing archaeological NHLs in Wisconsin admirably illustrate the deep and enduring history of Wisconsin's Native Peoples, representing every major pre-Contact Tradition. Silver Mound in Jackson County is one of the preeminent Paleo-Indian quarry and stoneworking sites in the U.S. Copper Culture State Park preserves a burial site established by Archaic tradition copper-working populations, who were some of the first

people in the world to create metal tools. Aztalan State Park contains the stunningly complete remains of a Middle Mississippian Tradition Cahokian colony. With the designation of the Greenfield Man Mound as a NHL, the Woodland Tradition gains its own representation, in the form of a spectacular and unique Late Woodland effigy mound. Man Mound is believed to be the last remaining human-shaped effigy mound in the world.

Designation of Man Mound as a National Historic Landmark caps a long-term effort to nominate the site, beginning with expansion of the National Register of Historic Places boundary in 2009. Wisconsin Historical Society staff, in consultation with caretaker Rob Nurre and Tribal representatives, worked on the nomination form in the following years, culminating in an in-person defense of the nomination by WHS staff member Amy Rosebrough in Washington D.C. in November of 2014. Support for the nomination was widespread, coming from Tribal officials, landowners, private citizens, archaeological interest groups, and both sides of the political aisle.



Virgil Noble, head of the National Historic Landmarks program in the Midwest region, and Wisconsin Historical Society staff member Amy Rosebrough visit the Man Mound on a chilly March morning, following the annual burn of prairie vegetation on the mound.

A public celebration and unveiling of the National Historic Landmark plaque will be held at Man Mound County Park on July 29th, 2017, featuring

exhibits highlighting Man Mound and other NHLs in Sauk County and Wisconsin. All are invited to attend.

Plagued by Plants

By John H. Broihahn

In 1935, Dr. Ralph Linton at UW-Madison provided funding for a partnership between the Madison campus and Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM) (McKern 1935a:1; 1963:1). The funding allowed a joint UW-Madison-MPM expedition to plunge northward to the far reaches of the state in the hope that the research project would “answer important questions” about who built the mounds in Burnett County, Wisconsin” (Milwaukee Journal 1935a). This newspaper article notes that the Milwaukee Public Museum “was lending its curator of anthropology, W. C. McKern, to direct the project and interpret the findings,” and that “the project is being financed by the University of Wisconsin, and the party will include about a dozen field students” (Milwaukee Journal 1935a). The Milwaukee Public Museum had been sponsoring systematic mound and site investigations across Wisconsin since the teens (Broihahn and Rosebrough 2014; Barrett and Hawkes. 1919; McKern 1928, 1929a, 1929b, 1930). In 1931, the difficult early years of the Great Depression curtailed and finally ended this original and innovative scientific endeavor, however (Rowe 1956:18). Dr. Linton’s agency and oversight brought the research initiative back and UW-Madison’s sponsorship resulted in excavations at the Clam Lake Mounds site (47 BT-1), at the Spangburg Mound Group (47 BT-16/BBT-0190), at the Cyrus Thomas Group (47 BN-7, Barron County), and at the Fickle village site (47 BT-25) in 1935 and at the Spencer Lake Mound site (47 BT-2) in 1936.

This joint expedition included students from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Northwestern University, Washington University, Harvard

University, and the University of Chicago. McKern represented the Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM) (McKern 1935a). Leland Cooper lead the excavations at the Fickle site (47 BT-25) and the crew excavated one mound each at the Spangburg Mound Group (47 BT-16) and at the Cyrus Thomas Mound Group (47 BN-7, Barron County). The expedition carried forth MPMs early research plan noting that “there are in this area many artificial mounds, including some of the largest in the state, of which practically nothing is known” (McKern 1963:1). The investigations included surface surveys and “some excavations of both mounds and habitation sites in the vicinity and the excavation of several mounds in Barron County” (McKern 1963:1).

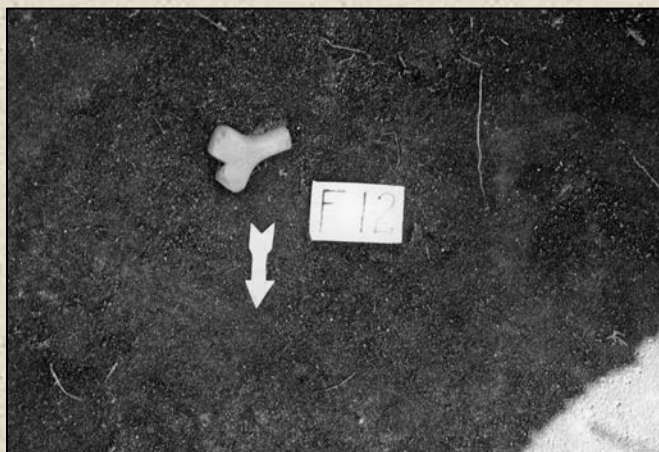
The results of this work were startling and received wide public attention (Milwaukee Journal 1935b). The preservation of numerous birch bark containers and other wooden objects was very unusual as was the nature of many of the associated ritual features. The nature and extent of the interments fascinated both the excavators and the public since many of the details on the treatment of the human remains had not been reported before the excavations. The two summers of research did in fact change the way scholars, avocationalists, and the public viewed the Native people of Wisconsin and the work at BT-1 and BT-2 continues to influence interpretations of the history of the area. Because of the nature of the results of the work in the large mounds at the Clam Lake Mound site (47 BT-1) and the Spencer Lake Mound site (47 BT-2), the 1963 report focused on that research and was not intended as an inclusive report on all aspects of the two summers of field work. A full account of those two seasons of investigations has not been prepared. As a result, the nature of the work away from the large mound at the Clam Lake Mounds site (47 BT-1) is available only in tantalizing glimpses.

In May of 2011 the author was in northwestern Wisconsin to complete field work at a series of sites. Since the duration and intensity of archaeological field investigations are often

difficult to assess—as many of you are aware—before actually arriving on site, I had included information on several other sites that were of interest in the advent that the planned projects took less time than anticipated. One of those other sites was the Clam Lake Mounds site (Mound Beach Site, 47 BT-1). I intended to do a “drive-by” to assess the sites current condition and document any management concerns.

Since no site plan map was available for BT-1, Society staff documented surface features at the site in 2011 and 2012 and reviewed the records, artifacts, and images available at the Milwaukee Public Museum. The survey resulted in the identification of 15 ancient American Indian burial mounds and 4 pit features. Preparation of a report on the Society’s work at the Clam Lake Mounds site (47 BT-1) is on-going and includes a review of the images taken during the 1935 excavations.

One of the images caught the author’s eye because it depicted what seemed to be an unusual artifact; a specimen that seemed oddly out of place. A review of the photo log from the 1935 season resulted in the discovery of the following photo caption “Mound Beach Group, Feature 12, Md. 1., Later Identified as South American specimen lost by Linton.” (SEE IMAGE) Linton’s “lost” artifact—planted is the operative descriptive word—was obviously later determined to be a plant as the photo log indicates. Inserting out of place artifacts at sites to temporarily fool co-workers has been reported in the archaeological folklore, but is not a common occurrence. These sorts of “plants” are usually recognized for what they are and the person who planted the specimen is quickly exposed. Hopefully, the excavator, Linton, and the remainder of the crew, including W. C. McKern, were able to laugh about his “joke.”



Milwaukee Public Museum image depicting “Mound Beach Group, Feature 12, Md. 1., Later Identified as South American specimen lost by Linton. “ (Image courtesy of the Milwaukee Public Museum; Milwaukee Public Museum image No. 414530a).

This revelation about the plant during the 1935 excavations at the Clam Lake Mounds site (47 BT-1), takes on a special meaning because of the 1936 field season discovery of a horse skull buried deep inside of the mound at the Spencer Lake Mound site (47 BT-2). The skull, as it was later revealed, was also a “plant.” Unfortunately, this specimen was buried several years prior to the 1936 excavations and as a result the recent nature of the skull was not immediately evident to the excavators. As might be expected it significantly altered the interpretation of the site. The two perpetrators eventually came forward and confessed to their boyhood prank, albeit nearly 35 years later. Their confession was viewed with a good deal of skepticism at first, then outrage, and finally begrudging acceptance by some but not all of the field staff who worked at Spencer Lake in 1936. It led to both personal and professional embarrassment for a number of then prominent archaeologists. One wonders if W.C. McKern thought about the Clam Lake “joke” as he considered the startling revelations associated with the Spencer Lake horse skull all those years later.

The perpetrator’s confession can be read in an article in the *Wisconsin Archaeologist* (Ritzenthaler 1964). The incident at Spencer Lake

is also discussed by Alex W. Barker in *Lore* 51(1), Fall 2001 (Milwaukee Public Museum). The planted horse skull was identified as historic and subsequently dated to the modern era (Ritzenthaler 1966).

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Spring 2017 at the Horicon Marsh Education and Visitor Center, Horicon, Wisconsin.

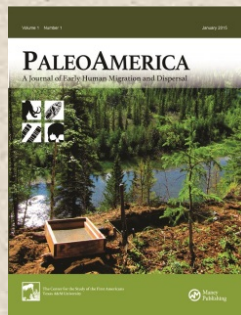
Archaeology News & Notes

Modeling of Late Paleoindian Sites in the U.P. Published

A recent article published online in *PaleoAmerica* by R. J. Legg et al. suggests a north-south travel corridor was utilized by Late Paleoindians that followed caribou herds. Researchers employed a place-based geographical information science statistical model that employed data on topology, terrain, and environment to locate Late Paleoindian sites in a portion of Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

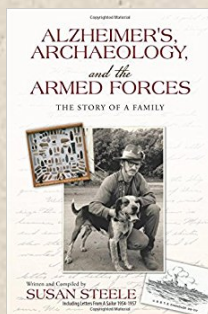
The model identified high probability areas on high, relatively flat ground, close to hilly terrain and often within or in close proximity to inland lakes. These areas would have been prime locations where hunters could observe the movement of game herds (presumably caribou). It is also speculated that paleoindian sites may have been deeply buried by the final readvance of the ice sheet into the U.P. ca. 11,600 cal. years BP. A possible north to south seasonal migration corridor is proposed from Wisconsin into Michigan utilizing the Menominee River drainage. It is also suggested that at least some of this movement was accomplished through the use of dugout canoes. The predominant use of Hixton Silicified Sandstone for toolstone which originates in the Jackson County, Wisconsin area also indicates connections to the south.

This study could result in the development of appropriate field methods that can overcome the serious logistical issues that are inherent in conducting archaeological research on Paleoindian settlement in the region.



Book “Alzheimer’s, Archaeology, and the Armed Forces: The Story of a Family” Published

Susan Steele, author of two previous books, has recently published a biography of her father, Gary Steele, an artifact collector who focused on the Silver Mound area. But the biography reveals a life that went far beyond his interest in Native American stone artifacts to include a story of his life and his family. It clearly speaks to the issue that one's life is so much more than a single visible action or interest but a deep history that makes for a greatly rewarding read.



Threats to Wisconsin's Burial Law

An article in the Spring 2017 issue of *American Archaeology* announces “Archaeology Under Attack”. Author Tamara Jager Stewart relates Prof.

Lynne Goldstein's work on Wisconsin's burial law nearly thirty years ago. Dr. Goldstein, archaeology professor and director of the Campus Archaeology Program of Michigan State University, praises the work of the panel that produced “some of the best overall preservation laws and policies in the country”. Now a politically-connected developer's attempt to develop property containing burial mounds necessitated proposals by the Wisconsin governor and other legislatures to change the state burial law. The resulting outcry by Native American tribes and many concerned citizens did halt the proposed changes, at least temporarily. The article goes on to relate how nationwide attempts have been made, many of which have been successful, to weaken historic preservation and burial laws by cutting funding for archaeological programs, museums and historic sites as well as state and federal archaeological positions.

A concerted effort is needed to make Congress aware of the widespread support archaeology has across the country. Deborah Gangloff and Mark Varien, with Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, state profoundly: “Archaeology, more than any other discipline, provides the most complete understanding of what it means to be human and the deepest appreciation of our shared human heritage and human cultural diversity. Additionally, archaeology is a gateway discipline at the intersection of the sciences and humanities. It represents a way to expose students to a unique array of physical and social sciences that represent many of the subjects students can pursue in

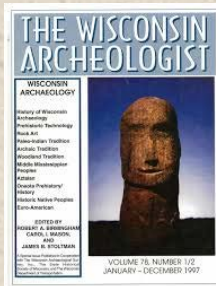
education and careers". These words provide support for cautious optimism for archaeology's future.



Series "Archaeology Around Wisconsin" to be Published in Upcoming Wisconsin Archeologist

Since the 2006 field season, the Wisconsin Archeologist, the journal of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, has published a summary of archaeological work being conducted across the state. 2017 marks the tenth year (no compilation was published in 2008) that the journal has published summaries by CRM (Cultural Resource Management) firms, universities, state and federal agencies, museums, tribes, WAS chapters, dissertators, maritime and private researchers. This series illustrates the state-wide coverage of archaeological investigations and the contribution CRM plays in the study of areas not typically investigated by research based archaeology. Many of the resulting reports remain difficult to access and this series allows some of this information to become known to the public.

Reading the summaries each year provides one with a clear understanding of the variety of organizations and the many unnamed individuals who all contribute in ways large and small to our understanding of the past. We share a privileged position to speak for that past.



New Brunswick Site Now 12,700 years old

The CBC News Reported April 13 on several significant Native American campsites discovered during highway construction in New Brunswick. These sites were originally located on the shore of a former glacial lake. One site included hundreds of stone artifacts and a fire pit which provided a rare opportunity to obtain information on the lifeways of these native people who lived so many years ago. Analysis indicates that the occupants of these sites had some connections with central Maine. The highway was re-routed to bypass several of the sites. Several First Nations individuals are members of the archaeological crew excavating the sites. They have a unique connection to their ancestors who once camped and warmed themselves around this very hearth discovered during the excavation. Its recovery connects these individuals to a time and place that somehow survived many lifetimes to tell its story to the current generation.



New Answers to the Mystery of Greenland's Norse

A report in the November 11, 2016 issue of the journal Science provides new information on the disappearance of the Norse settlements in Greenland in the 15th century. Most historians accept that it was primarily climate change that had the greatest impact on the demise of the Greenland settlements. But results over the last decade from excavations across the North Atlantic suggest that many long-held views on the Norse settlements need to be revised. This new data on ancient settlement patterns, diet, and landscape obtained by the North Atlantic Biocultural Organisation, suggest that the Greenland Norse focused less on animal husbandry and pastures than on trade in walrus ivory and harvesting resources of the sea. Climate change certainly played a role in settlement distress but the new narrative indicates that the harvesting of sea animals was hindered by a shortage of labor, was susceptible to catastrophes at sea as well as social unrest.

While it was walrus ivory that apparently served as a "linchpin of the Norse economy" walrus also served as a significant source of food. The importance of a marine diet to the Greenlander's has recently been verified through the analysis of carbon and nitrogen isotopes in human bones excavated from Norse graveyards. From the 11th to the 15th century, settlements increasingly utilized more and more marine proteins in their diets. In the end the settlers could not overcome the many changes taking place in their society and the impact of a cooler climate despite their adaptations. Now a warming climate threatens the organic remains that may provide the answers to these mysteries and serves as an impetus for additional excavations before those answers are lost.



DNA Determines Ötzi Clothing Choices

A study reported in the August 18, 2016 Scientific Reports has determined the exact species of furs and leathers used to make six clothing items of the 5300 year-old ice mummy known as Ötzi. Recovered from the Italian Alps in 1991, the determination was initially hindered by the degraded nature of the clothing. The current findings by Niall O’Sullivan and his team at the Institute for Mummies and the Iceman in Bolzano, Italy are the result of advances in genetic sequencing technology. The study determined that Ötzi’s coat, loin cloth, leggings and shoe bindings were made from domesticated animals that included sheep, goat and cow. Two items were made using wild animals. The fur hat was made from brown bear and the quiver was made from roe deer. What particular fur was chosen is thought to have been based on characteristics appropriate for each garments function.



Monkeys Found that Make and Use Stone Tools?

Archaeologist Tom Proffitt of the University of Oxford and his colleagues tracked several capuchin monkeys in South America that were using stones that created sharp-edged debris. The findings were reported in the November 3, 2016 journal Nature. The debris produced by the monkeys during rock pounding did not appear to be the goal of the actions. Proffitt speculates that the intent may have been to ingest the trace nutrient silicon, which can assist in bone growth or while trying to find lichens for medicinal use. While the demonstration of archaeologically identifiable stone flakes and cores produced by non-human primates is important, the real significance of these findings relates to theories of the origin of stone-tool making by early hominids. The findings suggest that some artifact assemblages may be the result of the activities whose intent was not to produce sharp edged products. A concern is that if such an assemblage is encountered in a hominin archaeological context it could be attributed to intentional hominin activity when it actually is a fortuitous product of the activities of monkeys.

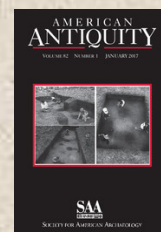


Maize Reevaluated at Middle Woodland Illinois Site

Excavations conducted by the University of Illinois nearly 30 years ago at the Holding Site located in the American Bottom were thought to indicate that maize was present in Middle Woodland (50 B.C. to A.D. 150) Native American diets. But a reevaluation of the data by Mary L. Simon, ethnobotanist with the Illinois State Archaeological Survey reported in the journal American Antiquity (82(1), 2017), finds this earlier claim to be in error. This maize was publicized at that time as being the oldest directly dated maize in the Midwest.

The current reevaluation followed recent work on maize recovered from additional collections in Illinois where results were also discredited. The Holding site samples originally identified as maize were reexamined, analyzed for carbon isotopes and dated by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS). The results indicated that some samples were misidentified and samples originally identified as maize did not actually date to the Middle Woodland.

This study indicates that the use of maize in the Midwest were inconsequential until around A.D. 900 when it became a substantial component in the diet of many Native American societies. The author writes that when dealing with maize recovered archaeologically, it is of paramount importance to obtain carbon isotope results to confirm the sample as maize and then to directly date the confirmed maize by AMS.



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

THE ANTIQUITIES OF GREEN LAKE

By Charles E. Brown

March 1917

This report of the archaeological record of Green Lake in the county of the same name was the result of the work conducted by a local resident, S. D. Mitchell. Following a request by the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Mr. Mitchell in 1903 and 1904 conducted fieldwork for a preliminary report and map of the sites around the shores of the lake. The history of archaeological research on Green Lake dates to the late nineteenth century when Mr. Thomas Armstrong of Ripon described several area mound groups in the Smithsonian Report of 1879. Twenty-nine years later Rev. Stephen Peet also reported on Green Lake mound groups in his "Prehistoric America" published in 1908. The Mitchell survey work was completed in 1913 by C.E. Brown, H.L. Skavlem and L.R. Whitney.

Charles E. Brown authored or co-authored reports highlighting the archaeological record of a total of 16 of Wisconsin lakes for The Wisconsin Archeologist. These include: Beaver (1930), Beaver Dam (1922), Chetek (1917), Como (1928), Delavan (1926), Fox (1921), Geneva (1928), Green Lake (1917), Little Green (1927), Monona (1922), North (1930), Pike (1927), Pine (1930), Rice (1917), Rock (1926) and Wingra (1915).

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THE ANTIQUITIES OF GREEN LAKE

Charles E. Brown

Green Lake

The Winnebago Indians who dwelt on its shores are said to have given to this beautiful lake the name "Ti-cho-ra", "tira" meaning lake and "cho", green. The name is descriptive of the clear green color of its waters.

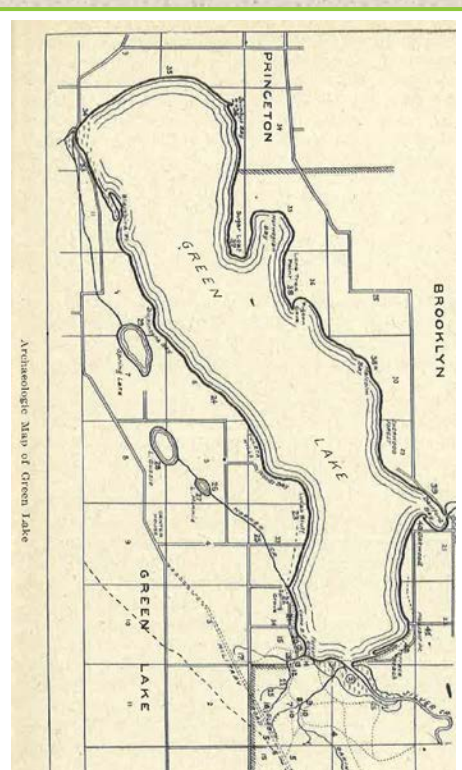
In an article published in the Catholic magazine, "Acta et Dieta", in July, 1916, Chrysostom Verwyst, O. F. M., gives the Chippewa Indian name for Green Lake as "Ojawashko sagai-gan", or green lake. "Ojawashk" is the Chippewa word for green.

"The Indians always used the French appellation for both small and large Green Lake, calling them respectively *Petit Lac Verd* and *Grand Lac Verd*. We could not get them to use any other name." (Richard Dart, 1909 Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., p. 255.)

Green Lake is located in the central Wisconsin county of the same name. Its length is nearly 7½ miles and its greatest width two miles. It is the deepest lake in the state, its maximum depth being about 237 feet.

The following information concerning the lake is obtained from "The Inland Lakes of Wisconsin", published by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey.

"Green Lake is an unusually attractive body of water from a scenic standpoint. The shores present a diversity of characters, varying from low, sandy beaches, through more or less steep wooded slopes, to perpendicular bluffs in which the bed



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