

WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

A NEW LOOK FOR AZTALAN



Current Signage at Aztalan State Park. Photo Submitted By Daniel Seurer

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Wisconsin Archeological Society

www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org

2018 Officers, At-Large Directors, Affiliated Organizations & Committee Chairs

Elected Officers:

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

President-Elect: **Philip Millhouse**, president-elect@wiarcheologicalsociety.org (2016-2018)

Secretary: **Katherine M. Sterner**, secretary@wiarcheologicalsociety.org (term 2016-2019)

Treasurer: **Jake Rieb**, treasurer@wiarcheologicalsociety.org (term 2016-2019)

Directors At-Large

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

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

Dan Joyce (2017-2019), lightox52@yahoo.com

Thomas Loebel (2017-2019), earlypaleo@yahoo.com

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

Affiliated Organizations

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

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

Robert Ritzenthaler Society-UW-Oshkosh: William Wasemiller, william.wasemiller@sial.com

Rock River Archaeological Society-Horicon: Julie Flemming, rras.president@gmail.com

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

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

Committee Chairs:

Nominations and Elections Committee: TBD

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: Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, UW-La Crosse

WAS Awards 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

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Newsletter Editor

Norm Meinholz,

norman.meinholz@wisconsinhistory.org

The editor appreciates the assistance of Amanda Jones for help on formatting this issue.



Message from the President

Dear Society Members,

It is with great pleasure to let the members of the Society know that we have had a busy spring in 2018, both as a Society and for archaeology in Wisconsin!

A big win for historic preservation in Wisconsin was the passing of Assembly Bill 118 by state legislation in March of 2018. Assembly Bill 118 contained new legislation pertaining to protection of burial sites in Wisconsin, Wisc. Statute 157.70. Governor Scott Walker signed the bill on April 3, 2018 making 2017 Wisconsin Act 222. Representative Amy Loudenberg provides a nice summary within this edition of the WisArch News. Thank you Representative Loudenberg and to all who were on the Study Committee on the Preservation of Burial Sites. Our members Bill Green and Kira Kaufmann were part of the committee and kept us up to date.

The Society Spring Meeting on Saturday, April 7, 2018 at the Oshkosh Public Museum was well attended. A special thanks to Karla Szekeres and the staff at the Oshkosh Public Museum for all their assistance. Participants enjoyed the new permanent exhibit "People of the Waters" with special tours given by Dr. Jeffery Behm. A lecture on prehistoric copper was given by Dr. Don Spohn.

The revised Society by-laws were ratified at the Spring meeting. A resolution was passed at the meeting to provide the board time to implement the changes in the by-laws until January 1, 2019 when they will be in full implementation. The revised by-laws were sent out to the members in February for review and comments. You can now see the finalized version of the by-laws in this edition of the WisArch News.

The Society, along with the Horicon Historical Society participated in the May Archaeology Month on Saturday, May 19th. Archaeological investigations were conducted at the Satterlee Clark House in Horicon, Wisconsin. Board member Kurt Sampson and Lahnei Moyle-Nue, curator and director of the Horicon Historical Society at the Satterlee Clark House worked out the logistics with John Deere, owners of the Satterlee Clark House property to conduct the investigations. The public were invited to help with the excavations to learn how archaeologists conduct research. Two one meter by two meter units were opened up on the property with the public's help. Prehistoric and historic materials were recovered, including a 1901 Indian Head Penny and the foundation in one unit that is most likely the summer kitchen off the back of the house. If you would like more information, please visit <http://wiarcheologicalsociety.org/events/2018/5/19/satterlee-clark-house-archaeological-excavations>. Special thanks to John Deere for allowing us to conduct the investigations on their property, to Kurt and Lahnei for taking care of the logistics. Alex Anthony, a member of the Society and graduate student in the Anthropology Department at UW-Milwaukee oversaw the excavations with the help of other professional archaeologists and visitors of all ages who participated. Plans are in the works to hold the event again next year.

The spring issue of *The Wisconsin Archeologist* is at the printers and will be mailed to your homes soon, if not already. This issue is a memorial to Dr. Thomas C. Pleger. Dr. Pleger unexpectedly passed away in 2017. As a professional archaeologist in Wisconsin, he was a long-standing member and supporter of the Society. He contributed to Wisconsin archaeology on

many levels in the form of professional publications, lectures, and instructing the next generation of archaeologist. Thank you to Janet Speth for being the guest editor on this issue and to our editorial staff, Connie Arzigian, Katherine Stevenson, and Vicki Twinde-Javner for all their work.

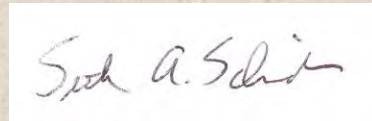
Though we have had a very prosperous Spring, it is with a heavy heart that I must inform the membership that two members of our board have left us. Our president-elect, Phil Millhouse has resigned from the position due to personal reasons. The Society board will be working to fill the president-elect position as soon as possible.

The other member of the board is Sara Pfannkucke. Sara has moved and is no longer able to hold the position as president of the Three Rivers Archaeological Society. Sara has been on the Society board as a chapter president for a number of years and an invaluable voice, so it is sad to see her go. However, we are glad to welcome Bill Green to the board for the rest of the year as the new president of the Three Rivers Archaeological Society.

I know many of you are probably wondering about the Fall Society meeting. The place and time are being worked out. You will be informed immediately once we have finalized everything.

As always, a large THANK YOU to you for being a member of the Society. Without your support we would not be able to conduct the meetings and events throughout the year. However, I must make a plea for your help. If there is anyone that you know that is interested in being a member, please encourage them to become one to help us. If there are any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at president@wiarcheologicalsociety.org.

Sincerely,



Seth A. Schneider
President



By-Laws of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

As revised 2018

Article I: Name, Purpose and Organization

Section 1: The organization will be known as the Wisconsin Archeological Society, hereinafter referred to as the Society.

Section 2: The purpose of the Society is to promote and advance an appreciation, understanding and involvement in all facets of Wisconsin archeology. The Society will work with the public and descendant communities to respect and preserve Wisconsin's archeological heritage. The Society welcomes the participation of all who share in this purpose.

Section 3: The Society is organized exclusively for literary, educational and scientific purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Society is incorporated without capital stock and is not organized for profit.

Section 4: The Society will not participate in any political campaign for or against any candidate for public office.

Section 5: The Society will not discriminate against any individual based on gender, race, ethnicity, nationality or religion.

Section 6: Upon the dissolution of the Society, the entire net assets of the Society remaining after the payment of any and all liabilities and obligations will be distributed to other organization(s) operating under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which can fulfill the Society's purpose.

Article II: Membership

Section 1: Membership in the Society is open to all individuals who are interested in Wisconsin archeology and support the purpose of the Society.

Section 2: Membership categories, benefits and the associated dues will be articulated in the policies and procedures developed and adopted by the Board of Directors.

Section 3: Individuals become members and maintain membership in the Society by the payment of dues, except for Honorary members who are exempt from paying dues.

Section 4: Each member, as defined in policies and procedures, will have one vote in Society elections and other matters which may be brought to a membership vote, and is eligible to serve in elective and appointive positions for the Society and on committees.

Section 5: The Society's membership year is January 1 through December 31 of each year, inclusive. Society membership automatically ends if current dues are unpaid, but may be renewed upon payment.

Section 6: The Board of Directors may elect Honorary members of the Society as defined in policies and procedures.

Section 7: Any member of the Society may be removed from membership, or any individual may be denied membership, by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors for conduct that is found to be prejudicial to the Society and its purpose. Any members subject to removal, or any individual considered for denial of membership, will be provided with written notification of the proposed action and be given opportunity to reply prior to any vote by the Board of Directors.

Article III: Affiliated Organizations

Section 1: The Society may recognize organizations as affiliated with the Society when it is considered to be in the best interest of both the Society and the organization.

Section 2: The Board of Directors will establish policies and procedures to define the relationship with affiliated organizations.

Section 3: The Society may provide financial support and resources to affiliated organizations as approved by the Board of Directors.

Section 4: The Society will establish and maintain a Council of Affiliated Organizations, hereinafter referred to as the Council, composed of one representative from each affiliated organization and the Society's Vice President.

Section 5: Any and all organizations which are recognized as affiliated with the Society are separate entities and will not be entitled to the Society's tax-exempt status, insurance or any other such business status.

Article IV: Board of Directors

Section 1: The ongoing business of the Society will be conducted by a nine-member Board of Directors, hereinafter referred to as the Board, consisting of four At-Large Directors, four Officers, including the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and one Director elected by the Council.

Section 2: All Board members must maintain current membership in the Society throughout their term.

Section 3: The terms for all Board members will commence on January 1 of the year after their election and end on December 31 of the year when their term ends, inclusive.

Section 4: At-Large Directors will serve a term of two years. To ensure continuity, the terms of the four At-Large Directors will be staggered so two will be elected for terms that begin in an odd-numbered year and two will be elected for terms that begin in an even-numbered year.

Section 5: The President and the Vice President will serve a term of two years beginning in odd-numbered years. The Secretary and Treasurer each will serve a term of three years. Their terms of office will be staggered so that they are not elected in the same year.

Section 6: In the event of a vacancy in any At-Large Director or Officer position, the remaining Board members will elect a Society member to fill the position until the next scheduled election when a special election will be held to fill the position for the remainder of the term.

Section 7: The Council will elect one person to serve as a Director on the Board for a term of two years beginning in odd numbered years. In the event of a vacancy in this Director position, the Council will elect a replacement for the remainder of the term.

Article V: Duties of the Board of Directors

Section 1: All Board members will act in the best interest of the Society, to represent the interests of the membership, will be actively engaged in the Society's work, will attend and participate in meetings, and will, if unable to fulfill their responsibilities, resign from their position.

Section 2: The President will preside at all meetings of the Society membership and of the Board. The President will organize and prepare an agenda for each meeting. In the absence of the President, the responsibility for organizing and presiding at meetings will be assumed, in order, by the Vice President, the Secretary or the Treasurer. The President will appoint the chairpersons of Society committees, with the approval of the Board.

Section 3: The Vice President will perform the duties of the President in the President's absence. The Vice President will serve as the coordinator of the Society's committees. The Vice President will serve as a member of the Council.

Section 4: The Secretary will be responsible for recording and preserving the documents of the Society. The Secretary will keep the minutes of all Society membership and Board meetings. These minutes will be made available for the use of all Board members and to the Society membership in an appropriate manner. The Secretary will maintain a complete set of all policies adopted by the Board and make these available for the use of all Board members and to the Society membership in an appropriate manner. The Secretary will maintain an accurate list of all Society At-Large Directors, Officers, Directors and Committee chairpersons. The Secretary, in 4 coordination with the Treasurer, will maintain a listing of the name and contact information for all current Society members.

Section 5: The Treasurer will be responsible for the accurate accounting of all Society financial matters. The Treasurer will be responsible for receiving and disbursing Society funds under the direction of the Board. The Treasurer will provide reports of the financial condition of the Society for meetings of the Society's membership and Board. The Treasurer, in coordination with the Secretary, will maintain a listing of the name and contact information for all current Society members. The Treasurer will be responsible for completing necessary state and federal tax and organizational filings.

Section 6: The Director elected by the Council will represent the interests of the affiliated organizations on the Board.

Section 7: Any Board member may be removed from their position by a two-thirds vote of the Board for failure or inability to perform their duties, or for conduct that is found to be prejudicial to the Society and its purpose. Any Board member subject to removal will be provided with written notification of the proposed action and be given opportunity to reply prior to any vote by the Board.

Article VI: Elections

Section 1: All Board members, with the exception of the Director elected by the Council, will be elected by a majority vote of the Society members participating in an election.

Section 2: Society elections will be conducted under the direction of the Society's Elections Committee.

Section 3: No less than 60 days prior to the deadline for voting in each election, the Elections Committee will solicit nominations from the Society membership for possible candidates for At-Large Directors and Officers positions.

Section 4: No less than 30 days prior to the deadline for voting in each election, the Elections Committee will make available to the membership a slate of candidates for each position to be elected.

Section 5: Society elections will be conducted in such a way as to allow all members to participate. Ballots will be distributed to all Society members either in physical or electronic form in a manner that maximizes participation and security of the results.

Section 6: Society elections will be conducted during the month of October of each year in order to fill Officer and At-Large Director positions that will begin at the start of the following year.

Article VII: Committees

Section 1: The Society will maintain committees for the purpose of carrying out the various activities of the Society. In addition to the Standing Committees specified in these By-Laws, the Board may establish additional committees.

Section 2: Committee membership and committee chairpersons are open to all current members of the Society. Committee chairpersons are appointed by the President with the approval of the Board.

Section 3: The Standing Committees of the Society will be:

a) Education and Events: The Education and Events Committee will be responsible for organizing and carrying out the educational functions of the Society and planning events to be sponsored by the Society.

b) Preservation of Sites: The Preservation of Sites Committee will be responsible for the Society's effort to preserve and care for archeological sites throughout Wisconsin. It will have specific responsibility for the care of any properties owned by the Society.

c) Awards: The Awards Committee will be responsible for the awarding of the Society's Increase A. Lapham Research Medal and Robert E. Ritzenthaler Service Award. The committee will also coordinate the awarding of research grants.

d) Elections: A three-member Elections Committee will be appointed by the President with the approval of the Board for the purpose of determining a slate of candidates for election and for conducting elections.

e) Publications: The Publications Committee will be responsible for the publication of the Society's journal, *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, and its newsletter, *WisARCH News*. Additional publications may be pursued by the committee as authorized by the Board.

f) Membership: The Membership Committee will be responsible for promoting membership in the Society.

Article VIII: Administrative Positions

Section 1: The Board may establish Administrative Positions for the purpose of carrying out various activities of the Society.

Section 2: Administrative Positions are open to all current members of the Society. Administrative Positions are appointed by the President with the approval of the Board.

Article IX: Meetings

Section 1: The Society will hold two general membership meetings each year in the spring and fall. The purpose of these meetings is to seek the membership's input and to inform the membership of the actions of the Board and Committees. These meetings may also include educational programs in conjunction with the membership meetings.

Section 2: The Board will meet regularly and as needed according to a schedule determined by the Board. Meetings may take place in person, or by other communication methods as are approved by the Board.

Section 3: The President, or other Officer acting in the President's absence, will call and arrange for meetings of the Board. Any three members of the Board may call a meeting of the Board without the action of the President.

Section 4: The quorum for Board meetings will be a majority of the number of Board members. When all nine positions are filled, the quorum will be five.

Section 5: Committees will meet as needed, but no less than once per calendar year, either in person or by distance communication methods as approved by the Board.

Section 6: All Society meetings will be conducted under generally accepted procedures of conduct such as "Robert's Rules of Order".

Article X: Policies and Procedures

Section 1: The Board will adopt policies and procedures needed to formalize and regularize the functioning of the Society.

Section 2: Policies and procedures will be adopted by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Board.

Section 3: The Secretary will maintain a complete set of all policies and procedures adopted by the Board.

Article XI: Amendments

Section 1: The By-Laws of the Society may be amended or revised by a two-thirds majority vote of Society members participating in the voting.

Section 2: Any proposed By-Laws amendments or revisions must be available for review by the membership for no less than 30 days prior to the deadline for voting.

Section 3: Voting for any By-Laws amendments or revisions will be conducted in such a way as to allow all members to participate. Ballots will be distributed to all Society members either in physical or electronic form in a manner that maximizes participation and security of the results



IMAGE COURTESY OF TAMARA THOMSEN

Wisconsin Historical Society Maritime Archaeologist Explores the Walter B. Allen, Cannaller, Sheboygan County, Built 1866, Wrecked 1880.

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, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, UW-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management Program, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, Wisconsin Underwater Archeological Association, Badger State Archaeological Society, UW-Stevens Point Museum of Natural History, Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter-Wisconsin Archeological Society, Charles E. Brown Chapter-Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Affiliated Organizations Information

Charles E. Brown Archaeological Society

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

Robert Ritzenthaler Society

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 William Wasemiller at william.wasemiller@sial.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.

UW-La Crosse Archaeological Club

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

A Message from Rep. Amy Loudenbeck

April 3, 2018

This week, Governor Walker signed three bills I championed into law. The first, [2017 Wisconsin Act 222](#), is a product of the Legislative Study Committee on the Preservation of Burial Sites that I chaired during the summer of 2016. The study Committee was tasked with reviewing Wisconsin's current burial sites preservation law to determine whether it 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. The committee recommended the advancement of one bill which contained all proposals for which the study committee reached clear majority consensus.

“On behalf of the Ho-Chunk Nation, I would like to provide a special thanks to Rep. Loudenbeck for her tireless leadership and dedication to preserving the heritage, history, culture and spiritual significance of our ancestry. She never wavered from her commitment to see this through and worked well with so many different interests to get the best outcome possible,” said Ho-Chunk Nation President Wilfred Cleveland.



Members of the Legislative Study Committee on the Preservation of Burial Sites, The Ho-Chunk Nation and the Wisconsin Historical Society join Rep. Loudenbeck for the bill signing.

Beloit College Commencement Recognizes Native Land and Mounds

By Bill Green

The Beloit College Mound Group (47Ro15) encircles the campus's Middle College Lawn, which is the site of the college's annual Commencement Exercise. Beloit's 168th Commencement, held on May 20, 2018, formally acknowledged the significance of the mounds and the region's Native American heritage.

Near the beginning of the graduation ceremony, Beloit College President Scott Bierman proclaimed:

We recognize and honor that the land on which we gather this morning is a sacred indigenous place located within the ancestral territories of the sovereign Sac and Fox, Ho-Chunk, and Potawatomi Nations, as recognized by treaties between those nations and the United States of America. Recognizing and honoring Native occupancy is new at Commencement, but it is long overdue.

The inside front cover of the Commencement program booklet featured the following statement, written by seniors Drew Agnew (from Madison, WI) and AmySue Greiff (from Danbury, WI), titled "The Significance of Place".

Take in the sights and sounds around you. This area has witnessed many momentous gatherings, marking notable life events. Around 1,400 years ago, long before Beloit College was founded, Native Americans gathered here for commemorative ceremonies. The Beloit College Mound Group, in which you are sitting, remains a sacred Native place.

The Beloit College Mound Group is cataloged as a burial site and thus is protected by state law. Awareness of Native heritage and values can also enhance mound preservation. This is where you come in: Help preserve the Beloit College mounds by treating them with respect.

As you enjoy today's celebrations, please be mindful of the significance of this place and avoid walking or sitting on the mounds.

A map (Figure 1) drafted by anthropology professor Shannon Fie was printed alongside Drew and AmySue's statement. Shannon also helped to minimize foot traffic on the mounds by ensuring placement of temporary stanchions and signs near the mounds (Figure 2) and by gently reminding some of the hundreds of visitors not to walk on them. Also, in consultation with the Wisconsin Historical Society, Logan Museum of Anthropology director Bill Green helped ensure that placement of video cables did not disturb the site.

These recognitions of Beloit's Native heritage stemmed from Shannon's "Principles of Archaeology" class, in which students developed ways of promoting awareness and preservation of the campus's archaeological resources. They also derived from Bill's experience at events in Canada, where public acknowledgment of Native occupancy is becoming standard.

We hope Beloit's experience will encourage other campuses and organizations to recognize sacred and historic lands and places at their own ceremonies and gatherings. Beloit's complete 2018 Commencement program, including Drew and AmySue's text and Shannon's map is available online at https://www.beloit.edu/commencement/assets/commencement_program_2018.pdf. Video of the complete Commencement program is also available online at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LNTKKaUOGSw>.



Figure 1. Map of the central portion of the Beloit College Mound Group showing buildings, sidewalks and the location of the Middle College Lawn ("You are here") where the annual Commencement Exercise is held.



Figure 2. Temporary marking of mounds to minimize foot traffic. Photo by Bill Green.

New Permanent exhibit “People of the Waters”

IMAGES COURTESY OF KARLA SZEKERES

Opens at the Oshkosh Public Museum! This must see exhibit shows the Oshkosh area from the precontact era through the fur trade years. The exhibit contains a vast amount of diagnostic artifacts that demonstrate the extensive cultural remains recovered from the area.



Step inside this new interactive exhibition and explore the richness of prehistoric and early life that spans 13,000 years.



1331 Algoma Blvd, Oshkosh, WI 54901
Tue-Sat 10am-4:30pm • Sun 1-4:30pm
920.236.5799 • oshkoshmuseum.org



Updated Signage to be Installed this Summer at Aztalan State Park

IMAGES COURTESY OF MARK DUDZIK

After a long 10 year process, Aztalan will have new signs installed around the park. Current signage, as shown on the cover of this newsletter, will be replaced with more compelling images and updated archaeological information. Here are a few of the new signs!



Indian peoples occupied this area off and on for many years before a new group of Indian people arrived who built the large mounds and other prehistoric features that now characterize Aztalan, a federally-designated National Historic Landmark.



This vibrant community built ceremonial and burial mounds, houses, stockades, fish weirs, garden beds, and other features. In its heyday, several hundred Indian people called Aztalan home.

The people who inhabited the prehistoric village of Aztalan (ca. A.D. 1100 - 1250) hailed from the major Mississippian town of Cahokia, located near present-day St. Louis. Aztalan is one of Cahokia's northernmost settlements.

Why the people of Aztalan chose this location and why they later abandoned it is unclear. However, the location did provide an important transportation route (with access to Cahokia via the Crawfish, Rock, and Mississippi Rivers) as well as abundant local plant, animal, and other resources.

In addition to hunting and gathering, the people grew corn, squash, sunflower and tobacco. Trading with other resident Indian communities also likely occurred.



THE CAHOKIA CONNECTION

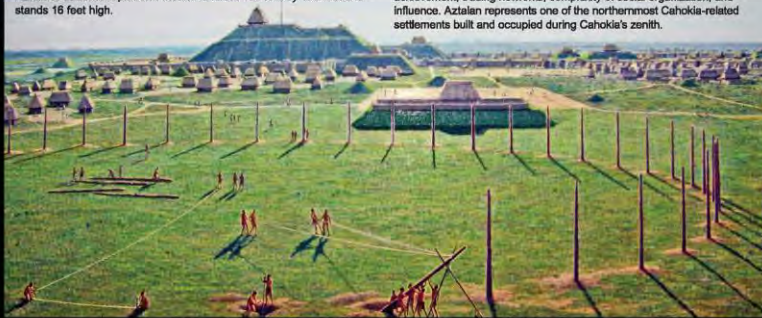
Mississippian people settled over much of eastern North America during the Late Prehistoric period. The people who built and occupied Aztalan (ca. A.D. 1100 – 1250) replicated major features found at the principal Mississippian site and ceremonial center of Cahokia, located near present day St. Louis. At Cahokia, these features included an extensive stockade, platform and other mounds, a large central plaza, distinct ritual and residential areas, agricultural fields, as well as a “woodhenge” used to predict the seasonal solstices and equinoxes.

Archaeological research at Aztalan, including analysis of stone tools and pottery, indicates a direct connection with Cahokia – at least some of Aztalan’s residents appear to have come from the Cahokia area. The Crawfish River provided ready access from Aztalan to Cahokia via the Rock and Mississippi Rivers.

FEATURES FOUND AT CAHOKIA WERE BUILT TO A MUCH LARGER SCALE THAN THOSE FOUND AT AZTALAN

As an example, the main platform mound at Cahokia - Monks Mound, the largest prehistoric earthen structure north of Mexico - measures approximately 1000 feet by 800 feet and is 100 feet high. In comparison, Aztalan’s southwest platform mound is about 180 feet by 130 feet and stands 16 feet high.

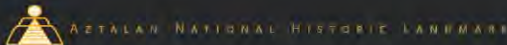
The scale of Cahokia reflects the size of its population, an estimated 20,000 or more people versus the 300 or so who lived at Aztalan. In its time, Cahokia rivaled other major cities of the world in its size, technological achievement, trading networks, complexity of social organization, and influence. Aztalan represents one of the northernmost Cahokia-related settlements built and occupied during Cahokia’s zenith.



Aztalan itself has been recognized as one of only 2500 federally-designated National Historic Landmarks.



Recognizing Cahokia’s status as a cultural heritage site of international significance, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designated Cahokia a World Heritage Site in 1982, placing it on a par with England’s Stonehenge, Peru’s Machu Picchu, Egypt’s Great Pyramids, and other remarkable places of the ancient world.

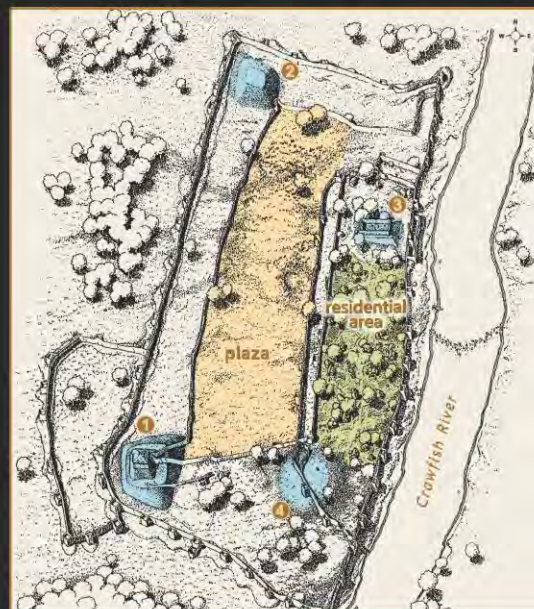


SITE MAP

The people who built and occupied the prehistoric village of Aztalan (ca. A.D. 1100 – 1250) replicated major features found at the much larger Middle Mississippian site of Cahokia near modern day St. Louis.

An outer stockade with bastions surrounded the 22 acre enclosure, with two additional stockade systems inside the enclosure. It is not known if all of these walls were standing at the same time. Additional mounds and other prehistoric earthworks are located east of the Crawfish River.

- 1 THE SOUTHWEST PLATFORM MOUND, the site’s largest and principal mound, was not a burial mound, but did have a large structure on its summit that was likely used for communal ritual activities.
- 2 THE NORTHWEST PLATFORM MOUND is associated with numerous burials. To the northwest and outside of the stockade (not shown on the map) is a line of several conical (circular) shaped mounds, built to commemorate important events. This line of mounds once extended well to the north and includes the famous “Princess Mound”, located behind the historic structures just north of the park. This mound contained the remains of a young woman covered in thousands of shell beads.
- 3 THE NORTHEAST PLATFORM MOUND, originally no more than five feet high, has been greatly reduced by cultivation and is today visible only as a slight rise marking the mound’s southern edge.
- 4 THE SOUTHEAST MOUND, often referred to as the “Gravel Knoll”, has been shown to be a small glacial kame modified by Aztalan’s inhabitants to resemble a platform mound.



This “birds-eye view” of the Aztalan site - as it may have looked in its heyday - was produced by archaeologists from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

REGIONAL RESEARCH

Milwaukee Community Archaeology Project Explores the Everyday Lives of 19th Century European Immigrants at Schlitz Audubon Nature Center

By David Pacifico, Debby Tewes, Jennifer Opitz, and Laurel Heebsh

Schlitz Audubon Nature Center, located in Bayside, Milwaukee County, takes its name from the Joseph Schlitz Brewing company, which once pastured its horses there. At 185 acres it is one of the largest nature preserves to border Lake Michigan in the state of Wisconsin. While its place in Milwaukee's brewing history is significant, Schlitz Audubon Nature Center's land has a deeper story (pun intended) to tell.



Schlitz Audubon Nature Center property (outlined), showing blufftop, terrace, and Cappon/Swart farmstead area.

In the summer of 2016 David Pacifico moved to Milwaukee and was gifted a membership to the Center. On days off he would hike the trails, typically with his infant daughter strapped to his back, and turn his eyes to the ground wondering, “what’s below the surface here.” With the help of the Milwaukee County Historical Society and the American Geographical Society Library, Pacifico was able to identify the 19th century property maps for the area and subsequently identify the families who resided on the site before the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company took over the land.

In collaboration with Schlitz Audubon Nature Center, Cardinal Stritch University, and talented volunteers from UW-Milwaukee, Pacifico developed the Milwaukee Community Archaeology Project's investigations at the Center. The project's long-term goals are to explore the social and

environmental impacts of human settlement - especially urbanization and suburbanization - in Milwaukee County. In the short term, Pacifico and company have made several important discoveries and led a number of well-attended public events.

The Center's property was officially ceded by the Menominee in 1833, which negotiated rights to continue using it until 1836. In 1837 the first land titles were granted to Jacob LeRoy and "Brace & Frink" who likely never stepped foot on the property. As was typical practice, land speculators from the East Coast purchased title to the several plots that now make up the Center's land. Hoping for a profit, the speculators often instead defaulted on taxes, leading to a reselling of the land to other speculators. Accordingly, the Center's property has dozens of family names associated with its historical ownership, when indeed it seems only a handful of families actually resided there for the bulk of its history between Menominee use and acquisition by Schlitz (and the related Uihlein family).

The Center's land is characterized by two geological features: the blufftop and the Nipissing Lake Michigan terrace. The blufftop is the largest segment of the property. The eastern edge of the blufftop saw pre-European use of an undefined character, according to the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database record of site 47MI40. Described in the database as a village, workshop, or campsite, it is likely that farmers around 1900 reported to archaeologists Brown and Fox that they found occasional stone implements when tilling soil, digging stumps, or installing field drain tiles. Plat maps from after 1850 indicate that the bluff top was dominated by the German Schmaltz family.

The Schmaltz family was headed by Frederick Schmaltz, who was born in 1820 in Donges, Germany (today the bay north of the Center is Donges Bay). He likely moved to the Center's property in the 1870s, having already lost one wife, had one son, and taken on three children from an additional family, the Traxels. He remarried and acquired grown step-children from his wife Friedricka's first marriage. By 1886 Frederick and Friedricka move to Milwaukee's Historic Mitchell Street area and by 1900 financial constraints see Frederick and Friedricka living separately, with their grown children.

The terrace was divided into two plots, in each of which resided consecutive families of Dutch descent. The northern terrace property was occupied by the Cappon and later Swart family and the southern terrace was occupied by the Walter and later Obma family. The Swart family (alternately written DeSwart, DeSwarte, etc.) arrived in 1848 on the Prins Edward, landing in New York City before continuing to Milwaukee, which was heavily advertised in Holland as a popular destination at the time. The patriarch of the family, Jacob DeSwart was born in Nieuwvliet in the Zeeland Province just north of Belgium and on the North Sea. Traveling in steerage, the Swarts would have paid about 35 guilders a head for the 30 day passage and it appears that they travelled alongside their soon-to-be North Shore neighbors, the Vruwinks, who occupied what is now Doctors Park. Jacob's first wife, Jannetje Brandt, died in 1864. His second wife, Antonetta Danner arrived with her family in 1855. Jacob's second father-in-law, Johannes Danner, (from further inland in Zutphen, Gelderland province) manufactured hats for the Milwaukee Union Soldiers during the Civil War.

In the southern property on the lakeside terrace the Walters (alternately Wolters, Waltzers, etc.) settled around the middle of the 19th century. Garrett Walters and his wife Anna occupied the southern plot by 1848 and built one of the first schools in the area. They died in a cholera or smallpox outbreak in 1854 and are buried in Fox Point Burying Ground just down the street from

the Center. Indeed many of the Center's former residents rest there. Garret and Anna's children continued to live at the site until 1861 when the Obma's moved in. Tujard Obma died within ten years and his wife Jennie then moved to Milwaukee, living nearly 30 years longer.

Both the Germans and Hollanders came at about 1848 for complex reasons, but they were likely quite different culturally. The Germans were likely progressive Catholic '48ers who left Germany fearing persecution after participating in failed revolutions there. The Hollanders were likely conservative Dutch Protestants whose religious practices ran contrary to the official Dutch Reorganized Church. While political and religious reasons provided motivation for immigration, the potato famine that devastated Ireland had similar effects on the mainland and root crops were a staple of the Dutch diet. The crop failures, along with a lack of available farmland for growing families, made emigration an attractive option.



Map of Northern Terrace Property (Cappon/Swart Families)

To date field research has been limited and focused on the Swart farmstead. Historians Buttles and Woolf (1972) suggested that both the Swart residence cellar pit and barn foundations were visible as late as the 1970s. In September 2017 Pacifico, Schlitz Audubon Conservation Director Marc White, and Shorewood High teacher and UWM Anthropology student Debra Schwinn explored the area. They identified the cellar pit, but not the barn. In March 2018, during a public tour, the barn foundation was relocated to the delight of all present (you can hear the moment of rediscovery in the WUWM piece listed below). These features, along with other surface remains, suggest a rich opportunity for exploring everyday life, work, and consumer tastes of 19th century European immigrants to Milwaukee. Proposed locations of excavation units and Swart farmstead research areas are visible on the included map. Research at other historical properties on the site remains to be planned in detail, but will likely follow a similar pattern of identifying probable residences and then excavating in the vicinity in order to examine objects deposited in middens, forgotten in cellars, and left behind in work areas.



Pacifico (right) presents in March 2018 on the terrace at Schlitz Audubon Nature Center. Marc White is at center with name tag, WUWM reporter Susan Bence to his left. Brothers Charlie and Desi Grill embrace at bottom left. Photo: Kristen Grill.

Pacifico and company have a number of public events scheduled for the balance of 2018, including intended excavations in the autumn, after the critical growing season ends for the Center's delicate fauna. For more information visit MilwaukeeCAP.org and SchlitzAudubon.org

The authors are particularly grateful for the support and testimony of descendants of those once living at the Center, especially Marilyn Schmaltz Fiedler, as well as the support of Marc White, Jill Macek, and Kyle Goergen from Schlitz Audubon Nature Center. We are grateful also for the public's robust interest and support of this project.

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A Potential Equinox Alignment of Roundtop and Fox Mound, Cahokia

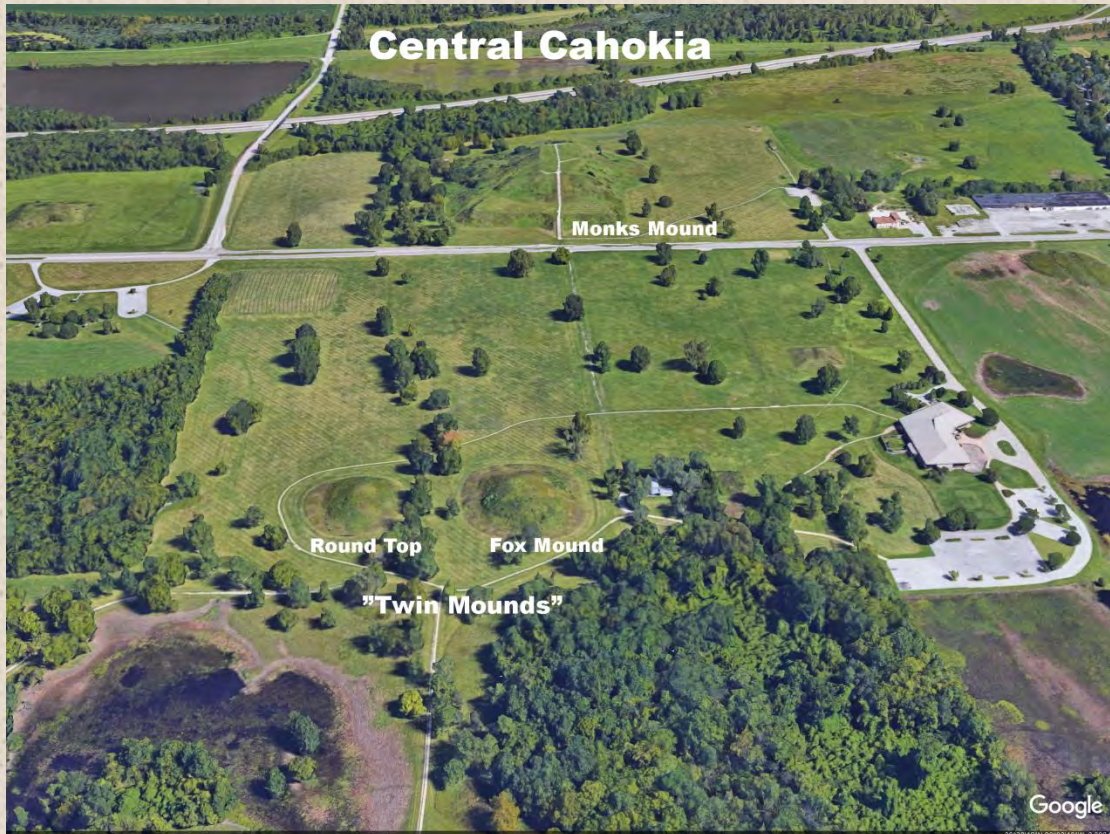
By Daniel M. Seurer

Archeological research and observations at the great city of Cahokia in the American Bottom near East Saint Louis, Illinois have clearly demonstrated a planned layout of major features, often based on astronomical alignments. Central Cahokia is laid out on a nearly East-West/North-South grid with Monks Mound at its core. In addition, the spring and fall equinox sunrises over Monks Mound as viewed from “Woodhenge” are well documented alignments. Recent work by Timothy Pauketat, PhD and Dr. Susan Alt PhD at Emerald Mound, in the highlands northeast of Cahokia, also show a clear alignment of mounds and structures with the 18 year maximum northern moonrise.



Photo showing the Equinox over Monks Mound (Taken Spring 2016).

Based on my recent observations at Cahokia, another astronomical alignment might exist. This ‘shadowscape’ phenomena was noted at the twin mounds of Fox and Roundtop, at the southern end of Cahokia’s plaza, directly opposite Monks Mound.



Map of Central Cahokia showing Relationship of “Twin Mounds” Round Top and Fox.

On September 24th, 2017 just a few days after the fall equinox, I had the chance to photograph Cahokia from the tops of Fox and Roundtop mounds. I arrived in the pre-dawn hours for the shoot. As the sunrise progressed, I noticed that the shadow cast by Fox Mound neatly covered Roundtop, and this shadow slowly crept down the side of Roundtop, gradually exposing it to the new day’s light. This observation caught me completely by surprise. I was only able to document the last half of this shadowscape event. A short, quickly set up timelapse was made of the remaining shadowscape. You can view this and other images made of the sunrise experience on Youtube (https://youtu.be/8CtEkC9_sjc).

It is unclear at this time if this “shadowscape” is purely coincidental, or if it was purposely created or ceremoniously observed by the Cahokian residents. These types of events are often referred to as a ‘hierophany’ by some, like archaeoastronomer Tony Aveni. A hierophany is defined as an appearance or manifestation of the sacred that can be made known through persons, places, objects, and times.



Image of the shadowscape event at Twin Mounds.

More observations of this event are clearly needed. Attempts made to view the spring equinox sunrise in 2018 were not possible due to a long period of overcast conditions. Plans are to reshoot the event in future solstice events. A similar shadowscape is likely created at sunset with Roundtop casting a shadow over Fox Mound. This particular event, however, might be obscured by the treeline to the west of Roundtop mound.

It is also worth noting that you do not have to be at the summit of these mounds to observe the phenomena. The event is clearly visible from the surrounding areas at the base of the mounds, making it readily accessible to any observer.

Archaeology News & Notes

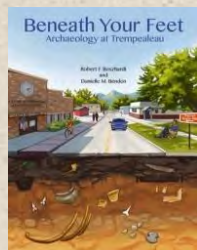
Oldest Known Domesticated Canines in the Americas are from Illinois

Science News (Vol. 193, No. 8, 2018) reports that Angela Perri (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology) presented identification and direct radiocarbon dating of three dog burials at the April annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Washington, D.C. One isolated dog from the Stilwell II site and two dogs from the nearby (30 km apart) Koster site in the Lower Illinois River Valley were investigated and dated to around 10,000 years ago. This is 1500 years older than originally thought based on radiocarbon dating of wood associated with one of the burials. The dogs show no evidence of butchering but were apparently held in high regard and placed in their individual graves. The dates confirm that the dogs represent the earliest directly-dated evidence for domesticated dogs in the Americas and the oldest intentional burials of individual dogs known in the worldwide archaeological record.



Book “Beneath Your Feet, Archaeology at Trempealeau” Published

The popular booklet “Beneath Your Feet, Archaeology at Trempealeau” has been published by Robert F. Boszhardt and Danielle M. Benden of Driftless Pathways. The booklet provides the general public with a great introduction to the history of archaeology, the cultures of the past and how archaeology today is conducted. The focus of the booklet is the Trempealeau Mountain area in west-central Wisconsin along the Mississippi River. Numerous color photographs, maps and figures bring to life the unique thousand year old religious mission established by Middle Mississippian Native Americans from the great city of Cahokia located over 500 miles to the south. The discovery of a settlement by Cahokians so far from their homeland provides a fascinating story revealed through the archaeological investigations and theories developed over many years of Middle Mississippian research. Ultimately it is the worldview expressed by the artifacts, settlement pattern and construction of platform mounds which is the most intriguing aspect of the Middle Mississippian presence at Trempealeau. The authors open the readers eyes to these larger issues and generate a number of questions to contemplate in the books last chapter. Perhaps these questions will inspire a new generation to study what may exist “Beneath Your Feet”.



13,000 Year Old Human Footprints Discovered on Canada’s Pacific Coast

Excavations in the intertidal zone in front of the Meay Channel I site on Calvert Island, British Columbia have revealed human footprints dating to the terminal Pleistocene. The research article by Duncan McLaren et al., and published in the March 28, 2018 issue of the peer-reviewed open access scientific journal PLOS ONE, contributes to existing information for a human presence on the Pacific coast of Canada during the terminal Pleistocene. A total of 29 footprints of at least three different sizes impressed into a soil radiocarbon dating to approximately 13,000 years ago were identified. This information supports the hypothesis that a narrow coastal refugia west of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet was habitable and that by employing watercraft Native Americans could have moved from Beringia into mid-latitude North America during the last ice age.



Study Claims Mastodon Processing 130,000 Years Ago-In California

A study published in the April 27, 2017 issue of Nature by Steven Holen and a multidisciplinary team of researchers claiming that mastodons were processed at the Cerutti Mastodon site by hominins continues to stir debate on the initial settlement of North America. The bones were discovered during highway construction in 1992 but the analysis took place only recently. This analysis included sophisticated dating techniques, analysis of bone fracture patterns, and use-wear on an assemblage of cobbles interpreted as hammerstones and anvils. The study concludes that the site functioned as a location that included bone breakage for marrow extraction and/or bone and molar tool manufacture. There was no evidence of butchery at the site.

Critics of the study claim inadequate discussion of the site’s geographic context, stratigraphy, soils and taphonomic history make it impossible to fully evaluate the claim. Much of the debate centers around the axiom “extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence”. This is especially true when the antiquity of hominins in the New World is to be extended by more than 110,000 years. Holen hopes more researchers will remain open-minded to the possibilities.



Research Conducted on Community Identity in Effigy Mound Manifestation

Authors Jared Cornelison, Wendy Lackey-Cornelison and Lynne Goldstein in Vol. 28 2017 of the Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association discuss community identity as revealed through a study of Effigy Mounds. While Effigy Mound building was a regional phenomenon reflecting a regionally shared set of rituals associated with human burials, at the local (mound group) level a unique identity was noted. This local identity was based on patterns of mound forms, idiosyncratic ritual paraphernalia and location of that paraphernalia.

Ten Effigy Mound sites were analyzed from seven counties across Southern Wisconsin. It has been argued that mound building and maintenance was conducted by a single lineage at each regional group based on unique mound form or class of mounds associated with them. Mound construction may have advertised control and access to critical resources.

Expressions of Ritual in the Paleoindian Eastern Woodland

An article in the Journal of Anthropological Archaeology (Vol. 49, 2018) by Ashley Smallwood, Thomas Jennings and Charlotte Pevney discuss ritual behavior identified in the archaeological record of the Late Paleoindian period (12,500-12,000 years BP). The authors recognize the difficulties of archaeologically detecting hunter-gatherer ritual and ceremonial behavior from this early period due to

the linked nature of ritual and daily life and the lack of preservation which later period sites possess. Evidence of Paleoindian ritual is investigated from the Sloan site in Arkansas.

The Late Paleoindian record in the Great Lakes also contains a number of examples where ritual functions have been documented. Several of these sites contain assemblages of large ovate or lanceolate bifaces and other artifacts. Some assemblages consist of large unfinished bifaces which could have served as cores for the production of points or other tools, many of which show evidence for intentional ritual destruction by burning. In Wisconsin these include the Renier site in Door County, the Pope site in Waupaca County and the Deadman Slough site located on the Flambeau River in Price County.

Unlike these northern examples of ritual behavior, at the Sloan site that behavior did not include the destruction of artifacts but the placement of at least one large (up to 18 cm in length), high-utility Dalton point with individual burials within a cemetery. Unlike the Deadman Slough site, where a single ritual event is indicated and assumed to represent an individual burial, the siting of a specialized burial location (i.e., a cemetery) at Sloan has been cited as evidence for social groups to claim rights to scarce resources and to communicate group identity through shared burial practices. The authors state that Paleoindian hunter-gatherers ritual practices varied across space and through time. Understanding what form this early ritual behavior took remains an intriguing subject for archaeological study.



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

Over 100 Years ago, these articles: *The Grooved Stone Axes* and *Effigy Mounds In Northern Illinois* (Vol. 17, No. 1, April 1918), were published in the *Wisconsin Archeologist* and continue to be relevant articles today.

GROOVED STONE AXES

Written by Charles E. Brown

This article is one of over 140 articles, reports and notes which Charles E. Brown contributed to the *Wisconsin Archeologist* as journal editor for over 40 years. In the same issue on pp. 22-23 Brown authored another article titled "Additional Wisconsin Indian Medals". He also edited over 160 volumes of the journal, the longest continuously published journal of its kind in the country. In his "spare time" he served as the first director of the Wisconsin Historical Society Museum from 1908-1944. He died two years later.

Source: Robert A. Birmingham. *Charles E. Brown and the Indian Mounds of Madison*. Historic Madison, Volume XIII, 1996.

EFFIGY MOUNDS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Written by T.H. Lewis

This is a re-publishing of a paper originally published in the Sept. 12, 1888 issue of *Science* by Prof. T. H. Lewis.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

VOL. 17 MADISON, WIS., April, 1918 NO. 1

GROOVED STONE AXES

Charles E. Brown

Several thousand stone axes have been collected in Wisconsin, the majority of these having been recovered from Indian village and camp sites. Some have been found hidden beneath the roots of trees, beneath rocks and in other places. Only a very few have been disinterred from burial mounds or graves. There appears to have existed a decided prejudice against interring them with the dead. Many specimens are found each year and it is certain that many others remain to be recovered.

It is doubtful whether any other state where grooved axes were in common use has produced a larger number of these implements nor axes of such a variety of forms and of so good a quality of workmanship. Material for the manufacture of stone axes is abundant on the banks and in the beds of numerous lakes and streams and strewn over the surface of the fields. Much of this stone occurs in the form of pebbles and boulders of convenient sizes and shapes for the axe makers use. There was little need to resort to quarrying or digging to obtain desirable material.

In a paper entitled "Aboriginal Discrimination in the Selection of Materials for Tools", published in the June-September, 1908, issue of the *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, Dr. George L. Collie has discussed the character of the materials available and in use by the Wisconsin Indians in the manufacture of stone axes. He states that: "Nine-tenths of the axes in a given collection are made of igneous rocks, and the great bulk of the igneous rocks used are the fine textured rocks, especially basalt and diabase. No rock is better suited for pecking and polishing than the finer grained igneous rocks,



Grooved Stone Axes, Milwaukee Public Museum.

Plate I.

Effigy Mounds in Northern Illinois

In the September 12, 1888, issue of *Science*, Prof. T. H. Lewis contributed a paper on "Effigy Mounds in Northern Illinois." As this paper is not generally accessible we take the liberty of re-publishing it for the benefit of Wisconsin students, with such additional notes as are available.

"That imitative or 'effigy' mounds are to be found in northern and northwestern Illinois has been asserted from time to time in works treating of the remains of the mound-builders; but no one seems hitherto to have gone to any great trouble to prove the fact much less to accurately survey, map and publish specimens of them—at least, not so far as I have been able to find out.

"Mr. Lapham, in his well-known work, 'Antiquities of Wisconsin' (1855), mentions mounds of the 'turtle' form on Rock River as far south as Rockford, and also at points to the westward. I surveyed some of the best preserved of them, and here give succinct descriptions of four, which all differ from each other in shape, with necessary illustrative diagrams ex-

"In the fifth volume of the 'Geological Survey of Illinois,' A. H. Warthen, director, (1873), especial mention is made of ancient mounds at Rockford and its vicinity, particularly the one known as the 'Turtle Mound.' He says that it resembles an alligator with its head cut off more than it does the turtle.

"The above is all the information I have been able to find in print on the subject, though possibly there may have been minor articles in newspapers or other periodicals, now as completely lost as the proverbial needle in the haystack.

"In a tour I made this spring in the region treated of, I looked for mounds of this class, and found them scattered at intervals along the Rock River valley, and also at points to the westward. I surveyed some of the best preserved of them, and here give succinct descriptions of four, which all differ from each other in shape, with necessary illustrative diagrams ex-

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