

WisArch News

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Restoration of Heim Mound: Wisconsin Archeological Society Commemorates Brown's 1915 Survey



View of Heim Mound in the Fall of 2015

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Wisconsin Archeological Society
www.wiarcheologicalsociety.org

Officers, Chapter Presidents & Committees 2015

Elected Officers:

President: Kurt Ahira Sampson, kurtsampson68@gmail.com Cell: (414) 405-4367 (Elected Spring 2012) Term until Fall of 2016

President Elect: Seth Schneider, sethas@uwm.edu (414) 254-5148 (term beginning Fall 2016)

Secretary: Jake Pfaffenroth, jpfaffenroth@wisc.edu (262) 365-3605 (Elected 5-10 Re-elected Fall 2013) (Chair of Multi Media Committee)

Treasurer: Jake Rieb, wastreasury@gmail.com (608) 234-2896 (Elected 5-10 Re-elected Fall 2013)

WAS Chapter Presidents & Chapter Vote:

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

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

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

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

Three Rivers Chapter-Beloit, WI: Sara Pfannkuche, spfannkuche@hotmail.com

UW-La Crosse: Jennifer Keute, keute.jenn@uwlax.edu

Committee Chairs and At-Large Advisors:

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Programs Committee: Rachel McTavish, mctavis2@uwm.edu; and Jennifer Picard, jpgicard@uwm.edu

Educational Outreach Committee: Jeremy 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, hwalders@wisc.edu

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kent.dickerson@wisconsinhistory.org

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Newsletter Editor

Norm Meinholz, norman.meinholz@wisconsinhistory.org



Message from the President

Dear Wisconsin Archeological Society Board, At-Large Directors, and Membership,

The fall season of 2015 has finally arrived and many of us are finishing up our field work for the year and gearing up for another Wisconsin winter. The society recently conducted its fall business meeting in Middleton Wisconsin, with a field assembly program at the Heim effigy mound on Saturday, October 24th. At this meeting many things were discussed and decided by the Board and general membership in attendance. First off I would like to welcome Christopher Veit (2 years), Rob Nurre (2 years), Vicki Twinde-Javner (1 year), Tom Sutter (2 Years), Jennifer Picard (2 Years), Jeremy Cobble (2 Years) , and John Broihahn (1 year) as our newly elected At-Large Directors. Some of these individuals are continuing their service and some are now newly elected. We all welcome their service and input to the board and society.

Plans are now underway to finalize a location for the 2016 spring business meeting. Several locations were discussed at the fall meeting; and once we have a location pinned down we will inform the members. At this point the fall business meeting for 2016 is slated to be held at Devils Lake State Park in conjunction with plans underfoot to recognize the 100th anniversary of the marking and ultimately the preservation of the bird effigy mound on the south shore of Devils Lake. This was through the combined efforts of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and the Sauk County Historical Society on September 4th of 1916, much like the preservation of Man Mound in 1908. Many of you are familiar with this mound and the fine bronze plaque that was then a gift of former vice president to the Wisconsin Archeological Society, H.E. Cole. I am currently working with Paul Walter of the Sauk County Historical Society, members of the UW-Baraboo Archaeology Club, and park staff to decide on an appropriate celebration and a joint society's picnic for this occasion. At this fall meeting Seth Schneider will assume the presidency of the society, and we all look forward to his great leadership as we go forward. Anyone wishing to help in the planning of either the spring or fall 2016 meetings please contact me directly.

Also at the fall meeting we identified a few areas of concern in our membership numbers from this past year. Many solutions were discussed and we are actively seeking to implement some changes to how we identify when certain memberships are due. This includes discussions on identifying a membership coordinator to help the society more actively manage memberships, and also making some possible changes to our website so members can check their status anytime on their own.

Another area addressed was WAS Chapters and their involvement in the society. I am making plans to hold a WAS chapter presidents meeting to discuss with them the ongoing relationships of individual chapters to the society and what the responsibilities of both parties should be.

Also a committee has been formed to discuss possible society by-law revisions. We will report these happenings to the board as they occur.

Our next event is the Society's Winter Dinner in Shorewood, Wisconsin coming up on January 20th 2016. Details will be forthcoming.

Respectfully Yours,

Kurt A. Sampson
President – Wisconsin Archeological Society



WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LOCAL CHAPTERS

Charles E. Brown Archaeological Society

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

Kenosha County Archaeological Society

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

Milwaukee Meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee meetings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society are held at the UW-Milwaukee Campus in either Sabin Hall or in the Union. Meetings are held on the third Monday of the month during the academic year (September through May). Guest lectures begin at 8:00 pm. Contact Rachel McTavish at mctavis2@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 Jayne Schuett at jayneschuett@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 sara@pfannkuche.com or by mail at 436 W. Lincoln Ave., Belvidere, IL 61008.

Chapter Programs Around Wisconsin

Milwaukee Area WAS- UW Milwaukee

Rachel McTavish

November 17: 8:15-9:15 pm

Sabin Hall Room 149

Rachel Scott-Archaeological Institute of
America

December 6: 3:00-4:00 pm

Sabin Hall G90

Heather Walder-Archaeological Institute of
America

January 31, 2016: 3:00-4:00 pm

Sabin Hall G90

Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter

Jeff Behm-UW Oshkosh

“Recent Developments in Meskwaki
Archaeology”

January 12, 2016

Joan Lloyd-Oshkosh Public Museum

“McCauley Site, Winnebago County, WI”

March 8, 2016

Amy Rosebrough-Wis Historical Society

“Most Strange and Extraordinary:
Wisconsin’s Famous Man Mound”

April 12, 2016

Charles E. Brown Chapter

Jennifer Picard-UW Milwaukee

“Subsistence and Beyond: Insights from
Floral Remains Collected over a Half
Century of Aztalan Excavations”

December 3, 2015

January 2016 Annual Winter Dinner
To Be Announced

Amy Rosebrough-Wis Historical Society

“Most Strange and Extraordinary:
Wisconsin’s Famous Man Mound”

February 11, 2016

Katherine Sterner-Miller-UW Milwaukee

“Blood Residue Analysis of Oneota Stone
Tools”

March 10, 2016

Joint Charles E. Brown/American Institute
of Archaeology

Dr. Susan Allen

“Classical Spies”

April 5, 2016

Katherine Stevenson-MVAC

“Urban Archaeology – Oneota Style”

April 16, 2016



Aztalan State Park, Fall 2015

Heim Mound: Restoration of a Historic Landmark

By Norm Meinholz



Rob Nurre and Amy Rosebrough lead a tour of Heim Mound on October 24, 2015 for the Field Assembly of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

On October 24, 2015 the Wisconsin Archeological Society organized a field assembly at the Heim Mound in Middleton to celebrate the 100th anniversary of C. E. Brown's original measuring and mapping of the mound in 1915. Brown's mapping and correspondence with the mounds owner, Ferdinand J. Heim, lead to Heim's donation of the property to the Wisconsin Archeological Society 22 years later. The assembly was associated with the Fall Meeting of the Society and provided an opportunity for the assembled to recall the story of the mound's preservation and see the results of recent efforts by Rob Nurre and the Preservation of Sites Committee to remove several trees encroaching on the site as well as deal with other invasive species issues. Rob Nurre and Amy Rosebrough discussed their attempts to address long-term issues of vegetation, public relations and site access. The mound provides our Society a unique opportunity to highlight best practices of mound preservation while at the same time acknowledging the unique preservation needs of each mound group.

On behalf of all members of the Society, I would like to thank Rob and the Preservation of Sites Committee for their important work

The following article, reproduced from the January 1938 issue of the Wisconsin Archeologist, details the Society's early efforts to preserve this special mound site.

THE HEIM EFFIGY MOUND

Charles E. Brown

Another Wisconsin effigy mound has been permanently preserved by being dedicated to The Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Madison, Wisconsin, July 8, 1937.

Mr. Charles E. Brown
Secretary, The Wisconsin Archeological Society,
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Brown:

On August 21, 1915, you wrote to me in regard to the Indian mound located in my wood lot northeast of the new Middleton highway number twelve. In that letter you stated that you had made a careful survey of the earthwork and you enclosed a detailed tracing of it. You also said in your letter:

“I was very much pleased to find this remarkable ancient Indian earthwork in such excellent condition. No finer example of prehistoric Indian sculpture in earth exists anywhere about Lake Mendota. I trust, therefore, that you will prevent any digging into it by relic hunters and do everything possible to secure its permanent preservation. In case this woodland is ever cut up into acreage tracts of lots for summer homes, I would suggest that you cause this mound to be preserved in a small public oval, or, if this is not possible, compel its future owner to preserve it by inserting such a provision in the deed”

On July 3, 1937, a plat called Heim’s Woods was recorded in the office of the register of deeds for this county. This is a plat of the wood lot above mentioned. I am enclosing a copy of it for the files of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. As agreed between you and my attorney, Leon E. Isaacson, a plot of ground in which the mound is located has been dedicated to the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

It gives me a feeling of satisfaction to give this mound to your society and to know that it will be preserved for the future.

I want to thank you personally for the suggestion contained in your letter of more than twenty years ago. I still have your letter and also have a clipping from the Milwaukee Sunday Sentinel of August 29, 1915, which describes the mound in detail and publishes your tracing of it. Undoubtedly, when you wrote the letter, you thought you were looking a long way ahead in predicting that “summer homes” would someday be located on the above property. Little did we then think that in about twenty years permanent homes would be built in this area.

Very truly yours,

Ferdinand J. Heim.

This effigy, representing probably a fox or wolf, was surveyed by the writer with the assistance of Professor W.B. Cairns of the University of Wisconsin and Mr. Albert O. Barton, present register of deeds of Dane County, on August 20, 1915. It is located in a woodland adjoining the new Madison to Middleton state highway. It is near Pheasant Branch settlement and not far from the Lake Mendota summer resort settlement called Middleton Beach.

It is the effigy of an animal with a pointed nose, erect pointed ears, a quite long body, slightly curved tail, and sturdy legs. No effigy just like it is in any of the groups now or formerly existing about Lakes Mendota, Monona, or Wingra at Madison. Its body, from the tip of its nose to its tail, is 97 feet in length, and its tail about 50 feet in length. The greatest width of its body is 16 feet. Its legs are each 38 feet long. Its body is 3 feet high at its highest part.

At the October 18, 1937, meeting of the Board of Directors of The Wisconsin Archeological Society the gift of the Heim effigy mound was unanimously accepted by the directors. Mr. Heim’s generosity and interest was recognized by his election as a life member of the society.

In an interview with him on September 8, 1915, Mr. Heim stated that when his father acquired this land, in 1848, the Winnebago Indians still camped on it and upon the adjoining farms. A favorite camp ground was on the Lake Mendota shore on the present Magnus Swenson estate.

The number of Indians which he remembers as camping in this vicinity was from thirty to fifty. They lived in wigwams and existed by hunting, trapping, and fishing. They were great beggars, stopping at the farm houses at all times for food supplies. His father was obliged to erect rough fences about his hay mows in the Middleton Beach marsh to protect them against the foraging Indian ponies.

A few stone axes and a large number of flint arrowpoints were found in cultivating the land on the edge of the marsh. An oval mound formerly located here, just beyond the effigy mound, was leveled.

The Indian trail from Madison to Pheasant Branch ran across the Heim and adjoining farms. Groups of Indians were continually passing over this trail on foot and on Indian ponies.



Field party lead by Charles E. Brown prepare to excavate the Heim Effigy Mound. The effigy, shaped like a fox or wolf, has been outlined by stakes. The mound still stands in what is now a residential neighborhood in Middleton, Wisconsin. Image ID 39017, 1938



Don't Be A Shovel Bum!

It's time to step up and do your part to continue the work needed to support the Wisconsin Archeological Society. Think about contributing by serving as an officer at the chapter level or by joining society committees (listed below) that are of interest to you. Become an active member so you can make a difference.

Preservation of Sites

To promote the preservation of sites with state and local organizations. Encourage and coordinate field opportunities for members to survey and maintain sites such as mound clean-up, utilizing appropriate methods. The committee also oversees the Preservation Awards process making recommendations to the Board.

Editorial

*To ensure regular publication of *The Wisconsin Archeologist* and advise on content and process. The committee will report regularly to the Board.*

Newsletter Editor

To ensure the WisArchNews is compiled and distributed via e-mail every fall and spring comprising two issues of each annual volume. The issues will include current Society news such as planned fall-spring programs in the fall issue, and a summary of the programs and other pertinent events for the spring issue. The newsletter editor is responsible for coordinating the final copy to the web master for posting and the Treasurer for e-distribution to the members.

Membership and Fundraising

To promote membership in the Wisconsin Archeological Society and develop recommendations for raising funds that benefits the Society.

Education and Outreach

To present programs to the general public that highlights the rich and diverse aspects of Wisconsin archaeology. The goal is to enlighten the public to the incredible resource represented by the archaeological record of the state and how it can enrich their lives.

Stores and Merchandise

To oversee the sale of items available to the membership and to develop and promote new items that promote the Society.

Awards and Grants

To convene upon nominations received from the membership for the Lapham and Ritzenhaler Awards and report to the Board for final consideration. Establish a list of past recipients to be listed on the Society web site. Also to promote, accept, and review student and avocational research proposals in a timely manner and recommend funding to the Board.

Website and Social Media

To oversee content and maintenance of the web site, including all Newsletters, Business Minutes, and Program Announcement/Summaries. The web site also contains a means for renewing memberships and purchasing gear, requiring coordination with the Treasurer and distributor.

Nominations

To nominate Officers and Directors for open positions at the fall meeting and to prepare ballots and conduct e-elections within one month of the fall meeting. The committee must coordinate with the Treasurer to review current membership lists for potential candidates as well as for conducting e-elections following the fall meeting.

Information for Contributing to the Newsletter

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

Regional Research:

Stone Tool Marks on Elk Remains in the Oshkosh Public Museum Collections May Lead to Reexamination of Site Discovered in 1980s

**By R. Reser, UWSP Museum of Natural History and
B. Larson, Oshkosh Public Museum**

A chance find outside of Oshkosh may lead to a Native American butchering site of a large bull elk and other species and provide a prehistoric touch stone for a new exhibit being designed under the auspices of Museum director, Brad Larson, at the Oshkosh Public Museum.

The Winnebago system, Wisconsin's largest watershed, is perhaps best known for sturgeon spearing and as a prime fishery. The fertility of this great waterway has attracted people for over tens of thousands of years. The sweep of prehistoric life in the Lake Winnebago region is the focus of an exhibit called *People of the Waters*, currently under development at the Oshkosh Public Museum and scheduled to open in spring of 2017. Archaeological materials were among the earliest Museum acquisitions at the Oshkosh Museum. Excavations conducted in the 1930s and 1940s significantly expanded their archaeology holdings, which spans the Paleo Indian tradition through the fur trade era. Conservative estimates of the collection indicate it numbers about 24,000 pieces, with about 4,000 cataloged to date. The Gerald Peterson site faunal remains, representing (to date) six animals, were acquired in 1989. Split Rock Design Studios of Minneapolis is integrating the elk and other remains into the exhibit design, as well as a narrative describing Native American life and ritual in that era, and what the archaeological record combined with museum collections can reveal.



While having a drainage ditch excavated through a low area on his farm in 1987, local landowner Gerald Peterson recovered multiple skeletal elements from several large animals which were later transferred to the

Oshkosh Public Museum collections. While examining these specimens in 2015 to determine species, minimum number of individuals, and presence or absence of Cervalces (Stag Moose), Reser noted diagnostic tool marks on both bone fragments and antler from a large mature bull elk, suggesting this animal had likely been prehistorically butchered with stone tools.



Subsequent dating and cut mark analysis are in progress, but initial results from Beta Analytic suggest a date of ~ +/-500 years BP. The excellent condition of the elements, a near absence of carnivore or rodent gnawing, and significant soil staining may indicate little or no at-surface weathering, and perhaps submersion soon after butchering. The original find site has been relocated by Dr. Jeff Behm, UW-O, and based on historic air photos consisted of a small drainage basin and feeder streams prior to cultivation. Further investigations by Larson, Behm, and Reser at the location, to confirm site extent and presence of a sub-surface bone bed, is planned after crops are taken off later this year. An earlier survey conducted by Behm and discussions with the landowner indicate a portion of the original pond or sinkhole has now been capped with limestone to facilitate access by large cropping equipment, potentially limiting access to portions of the site. Interestingly the date of this elk kill closely corresponds with one of the only other submerged-location archaeological recoveries of a large bull elk in Wisconsin at the Silver Beach Elk Site dated at ~ 360 +/- 15 RCYBP.



News and Notes on Wisconsin Archaeology

National Marine Sanctuary in Lake Michigan Moving Forward

Submitted by John Broihahn

The Wisconsin Historical Society is pleased to learn that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is moving forward with an intent to designate a new National Marine Sanctuary along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan coastline. The selection of this area for a sanctuary was [announced by President Barack Obama](#) on Monday, Oct. 5, as part of a video message shared during the annual "Our Ocean" global conference being hosted in Valparaiso, Chile. President Obama's announcement begins the designation process.

As presently proposed, the Wisconsin – Lake Michigan sanctuary is an 875 square mile area of Lake Michigan extending from Port Washington to Two Rivers focused on protecting and interpreting the nationally significant collection of shipwrecks. The proposed Wisconsin-Lake Michigan Sanctuary encompasses a portion of the transportation corridor that was critical to the expansion of our Nation and the development of the agricultural and industrial heartland. The nominated area contains an extraordinary collection of 39 known shipwrecks, 15 of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The area includes Wisconsin's two oldest known shipwrecks and 15 of the known shipwrecks are essentially intact and three vessels possess standing masts – a rarity in the Great Lakes. Archival and archaeological research indicates

that the proposed sanctuary may include as many as 84 other vessel losses. The shipwrecks represent a cross-section of vessels that sailed the lakes in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.



Over the last quarter of century, the Wisconsin Historical Society has worked closely with other maritime archaeologists and historians as well as the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Program and Wisconsin Coastal Management Program to document and research dozens of shipwrecks. These efforts have resulted in the listing 59 shipwrecks on the National Register of Historic Places, the development of Wisconsin's Maritime Heritage Trail initiative to promote tourism, and the production of an array of public education and public outreach materials.

- White House fact sheet: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/10/05/fact-sheet-preserving-and-protecting-oceans-and-americas-waterways>

- President Obama's video message: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6UDXsv_BLpI
- NMS website: <http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/wisconsin/> <http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/news/oct15/proposed-designations.html>

To get involved in these efforts go to:

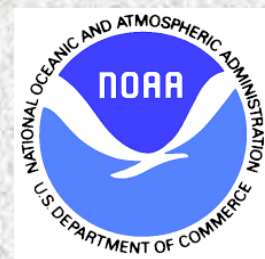
Online

Go to www.regulations.gov and search for NOAA-NOS-2015-0112, then click on "Comment Now!"

Mail:

Ellen Brody, Great Lakes Regional Coordinator, 4840 South State Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48108-9719

The public comment period closes January 15, 2016.



New Department of Archaeology and Anthropology Launched at UW-La Crosse: The First in the World

The University of Wisconsin-La Crosse has a new department: Archaeology and Anthropology. Department Chair and Archaeology Professor Timothy McAndrews notes: "While most other archaeology programs are housed within anthropology or archaeology departments, our new department reflects the extremely strong tradition of archaeology here at UW-L while emphasizing the importance in the curriculum of our parent discipline, anthropology" UW-L began offering the archaeology major in 1992. The program has been housed with the Sociology-Archaeology Department. With recent growth, the faculty decided in 2015 to split into two departments to more effectively focus on each discipline's programmatic and curricular goals and student needs. There are now eight full-time faculty members, and seven affiliated faculty members from other departments on campus. Besides the major in archaeology, there are two minors, anthropology and archaeology.

Demand for the archaeology major at UW-L remains high among students studying archaeology, usually fluctuating between 90 and 120 majors annually. There is a higher percentage of out-of-state students in archaeology than most, if not all majors on campus, says McAndrews.

Another reason for that high interest in archaeology is the establishment and growth of the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center since the early 1980s. "MVAC is a major part of the success of our academic programs," McAndrews notes.

"MVAC provides our students with levels of experience unmatched by any other archaeology program in the country"

The department is at: www.uwlax.edu/archaeology, MVAC's web page is at: www.uwlax.edu/mvac and their facebook page is at: <https://www.facebook.com/UWLMVAC>.



Update on the Fort Atkinson Archaeology Project Search for the Fort in Fort Atkinson

Submitted by Paul Reckner

In late-June, volunteers from the Hoard Historical Museum completed excavation of a trench feature that was thought to be part of the west stockade wall of the Black Hawk War era Fort Koshkonong, in Fort Atkinson. Disappointingly, a glazed ceramic sewer pipe was discovered at the bottom of the trench, roughly 5.5 feet below ground. This setback was not entirely unforeseen; long-time residents of the area had reported that the original sewer outlets for these river-front properties ran from the back of the homes directly into the Rock River. The segment of ceramic sewer pipe uncovered at the bottom of the excavation unit was marked "MACOMB SEWER PIPE CO,"/"MACOMB, ILL.". The

pipe was probably installed in the hand-dug trench around the turn of the twentieth century, when the extant house on the property was built. More testing is planned for later in 2015.



Ode to a Brown Bag

By Robert Warren

I am curious about many things:
Rocks, and fossils, and dragonfly
wings.

Fishes, birds and freshwater
mussels; dolls, and quilts, and
ladies' bustles.

Oak trees, prairies and pollen
grains; ice ages, droughts, and
climate change.

Reproduction, evolution and
extinction. The life and times of
Abraham Lincoln.

Paintings, photos and Preston
Jackson; famines, floods and
human reaction.

Clovis points, scrapers and
mastodon bones. Isotopes and
bison, where did they roam?

Chickasaw, Inupiat and the Illinois
Nation; human remains, AFOs and
repatriation.

I want to see, I want to learn,
where can I go? Why, the
museum Brown Bag, don't you
know?

But, alas, the Brown Bag is no more. Refer all questions to the governor.

Robert Warren is the former curator of anthropology at the now closed Illinois State Museum in Springfield.

Published in the State Journal Register, Springfield, II October 4, 2015

<http://www.sjr.com/article/20151004/OPINION/151009833> submitted by Marlin Hawley



**Boaz Mastodon Story
Rewritten by UW-Madison
Geology Museum**



Recent scientific analysis and archival research led by Carrie Eaton, curator of collections at the University of Wisconsin Madison Geology Museum, has put a new meaning to what has been named the Boaz Mastodon. This investigation was envisioned as a way to honor the one hundred year anniversary of the display of the mastodon at the university in 1915.

Information contained at the UW Archives indicated that several mastodons had been found at the same time, not just at the Boaz location. Several bones were

initially found at Boaz in 1897 and a larger number of bones were recovered at Anderson Mills near Fennimore in 1898.

A physical comparison of photos of the Anderson Mills bones to bones of the Boaz Mastodon, along with CT scans, genetic sampling and radiocarbon dating, confirmed that a majority of the bones are actually from the Anderson Mills find. Only two bones can, at this time, be attributed to Boaz.

The research suggests that the bones from both sites became mixed and labels lost since they were found. By the time the skeleton was mounted it was named the Boaz Mastodon, possibly because the initial finds were at that location.

A new museum exhibit on these findings and ongoing investigations is in the works.

<http://news.wisc.edu/23802>



New Wisconsin Historical Society Book on Skunk Hill Community in Wood County

In a new Wisconsin Historical Society Press book, "Skunk Hill: A Native Ceremonial Community in Wisconsin," archeologist Robert A. Birmingham traces the largely unknown story of the Tah-qua-kik (Skunk Hill) community in Wood County, Wisconsin. A large band of Potawatomi, many returnees from the Kansas Prairie Band Potawatomi reservation, established the community atop a 300-foot high bluff in 1905.

Birmingham explores the site and details the role the community played in preserving Native culture through a harsh period of US Indian policy from the 1880s to 1930s. The story's central focus is the Drum Dance, also known as the Dream Dance or Big Drum, a pan-tribal cultural revitalization movement that swept the Upper Midwest during the Great Suppression, emphasizing Native values and rejecting the vices of the white world. Though the community disbanded by the 1930s, the site, now on the National Register of Historic Places with two dance circles still visible on the grounds, stands as testimony to the efforts of its members to resist cultural assimilation.



**Burial Sites
Preservation: A Tale of
Two Mounds**

By Amy Rosebrough and John Broihahn

Two different approaches to preservation are being applied to two of Wisconsin's best-preserved and significant effigy mounds. On November 17, 2015, the National Park System Advisory Board's National Historic Landmarks Committee will consider the nomination of the Greenfield Man Mound for National Historic Landmark status. The hearing is an important step in a longer process that will see the nomination forwarded to the full

Advisory Board and the Secretary of the Interior. National Historic Landmark status will not only increase visitation to Wisconsin's unique Man Mound, it will provide opportunities for grant funding, Federal preservation guidance, and in-depth evaluation of the site's condition.

Amy Rosebrough presented the Man Mound National Landmark nomination to the National Park Service Advisory Board on 16 November 2015. The Board applauded the quality of the nomination and voted to move the nomination to the next step in the process. The Park Service will review the nomination and seek additional input and comments. The announcement of Man Mound's formal designation will occur at a future date depending on Park Service review, scheduling, and staffing.



A more hands-on strategy is in play at the Heim Mound, a canine-form effigy mound in downtown Middleton, Wisconsin owned by the Wisconsin Archeological Society. The mound now sits in a small forested lot surrounded by private homes, marked by a boulder and plaque declaring it a Middleton Historic Landmark. Preservation of Sites Committee member Rob Nurre has spearheaded a program of vegetation management at the site, with the goal of eventually clearing it of invasive species. Preservation of Sites Committee members are removing invasive vines from test plots on and around the mound, clearing buckthorn brush, and monitoring the lot for garlic mustard. After one tree's trunk snapped several feet above the ground, posing a danger to visitors, Nurre arranged to have the broken tree and several cherry trees growing on the mound removed. The wood from the cherry trees is being carved into plaques featuring the Heim mound. Proceeds from the sale of the sculptures will be used for future mound preservation and

management. Those interested in purchasing a sculpture are encouraged to contact Mr. Nurre.



Indian Lake in the Halfway Prairie Valley, Dane County, Fall 2015

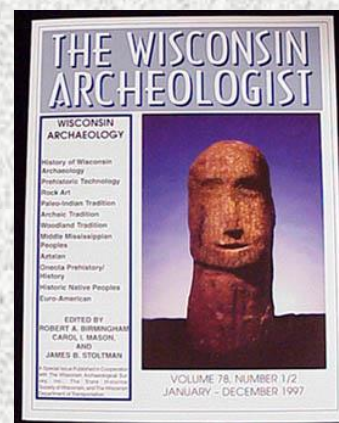
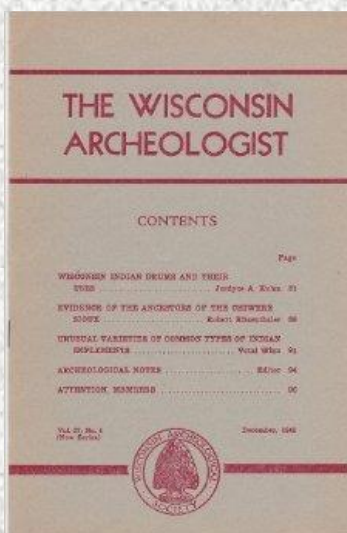


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To purchase either sets go to: <http://wiarcheologicalsociety.org/digital-backissues>.



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

Charles E. Brown was director of the Wisconsin Historical Society Museum when he contributed this thorough summary of the mounds and campsites that surround Lake Wingra. The land surrounding the lake contained at least 233 mounds, one of the highest density of mounds in the Effigy Mound region. This report, as well as other similar reports on lakes Mendota, Monona, Wuabesa and Kegonsa in the Madison area were also published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society between 1912-1925. These reports are fascinating to get some sense of the rich pre-European landscape that contained a dense and diverse variety of sites that attest to the significance of the lakes to Native Americans.



Bud Thunder, Winnebago Chief

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

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LAKE WINGRA

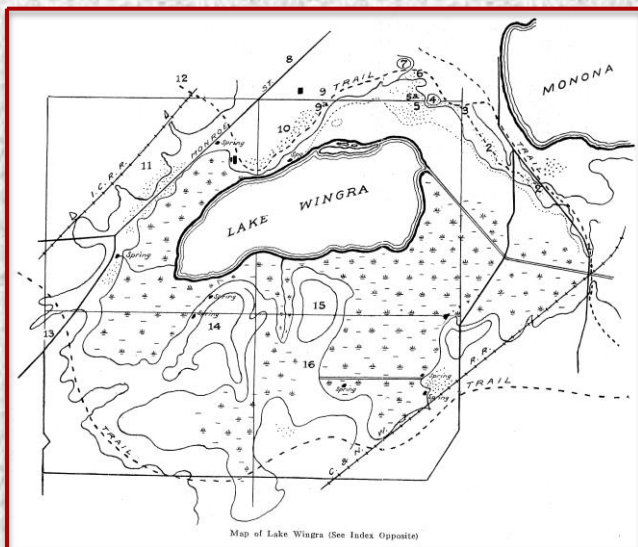
Charles E. Brown

Secretary and Curator, Wisconsin Archeological Society

Introduction

Lake Wingra is the smallest of the three beautiful lakes between which Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, is situated. Its greatest length is one and one-fourth miles and its greatest width one-half mile. Its maximum depth is fourteen feet and its average depth ten feet. Its elevation above sea level is 849 feet. The lake has a marl bottom, this mud being from fifteen to thirty feet in depth.

When the first white settlers came to the site of Madison in 1837, this lake was surrounded on all sides by more or less extensive tracts of marsh and swamp land these indicating by their extent that at some time in the distant past its water area must have been nearly three times as great as it is at present. The most extensive marsh and swamp areas were located along the eastern and southeastern portions of the lake. In recent years this original area of marsh land has been greatly diminished. Since 1905 a tract of such land on its northern and northeastern shore, where the margin of marsh was not very wide, has been converted into firm land by filling it with marl dredged from the lake bottom. This now forms a part of Henry Vilas park. The reclamation of the extensive marshy area on the south shore of the lake is now progressing under the direction of a local real estate firm. At the western end of the lake a similar undertaking is in progress.



MAP INDEX

The numbers refer to the numbering of the map and of the text descriptions.

1. Oregon Street Group	9. Jefferson Street Group
2. Dividing Ridge Group	9a. Lincoln Street Mound
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4. Vilas Park Group	11. Wingra Group
5. Vilas Park Mound and Village Site	12. Cemetery Woods Group
5a. Lewis Effigy	13. Nakoma Mounds
6. South Warren Street Group	14. Lake Forest Group No. 1
7. Bear Effigy and Curtis Mounds	15. Lake Forest Group No. 2
8. Monroe Street Group	16. Vilas Group

Camp and village sites are indicated by dotted areas, trails by broken lines and outlines of former marshy areas by dotted lines.

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

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