



Archaeology News

Volume 21 Number 2

SUMMER 2003

Celebrating 20 Years

Archaeology News has been celebrating MVAC's 20th Anniversary all year long. Thanks to all the members, past staff members and students who have shared their special memories of MVAC with us this year. If you haven't contributed your thoughts on MVAC yet - it's not too late - send your memories to me and we'll post them on the MVAC web site.

Jean Dowiasch, Editor



MVAC at the University
of Wisconsin-La Crosse

Archaeology News
is a publication of
the Mississippi Valley
Archaeology Center

www.uwlax.edu/mvac

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Middle Mississippian Site Discovered Near Onalaska

Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt,
Associate Director

Last fall, MVAC archaeologists worked with developer Bob Thorud to investigate the Iva site (47Lc42), which was slated for residential development. This site is within the Sand Lake Archaeological District, an area of intensive late prehistoric Oneota (700-400 b.p.) habitation centered on a floodplain that was tilled into ridged fields using bison scapulae hoes. Past investigations in the Sand Lake District had found minor amounts of Paleoindian (10,000 b.p.), Archaic (9,000-2500 b.p.) and Woodland (2,500-1000 b.p.) activities, and a trace of Middle Mississippian artifacts. The Middle Mississippian Culture peaked from about A.D. 1050-1200, and was centered at a major site complex near St. Louis called Cahokia.



**Ramey Incised pottery from
the Iva Site.**

There is strong evidence for expansion of Middle Mississippian people or ideas from Cahokia into the Upper Midwest, often reflecting direct contact with local late Woodland people. Sites such as Aztalan in southeastern Wisconsin, Fred Edwards in southwestern Wisconsin, and Hartley Fort in northeast Iowa all have produced distinctive shell-tempered Middle

Mississippian pottery along with local grit-tempered Late Woodland ceramics, sometimes with mixed attributes such as Middle Mississippian vessel shapes with grit-tempered or vice-versa. Interestingly, all of these sites were surrounded by wooden stockades, suggesting a period of social turmoil and warfare. This is also the period when corn agriculture was introduced to this region. By about A.D. 1200, both Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian cultures vanished from the Midwest to be replaced by the Oneota Culture.

Although a few Middle Mississippian rim sherds had been found in the Sand Lake District in the past, no archaeologists had found a substantial Middle Mississippian occupation until last fall at Iva.

*(Middle Mississippian Site
continued on page 3.)*

From The Director: Joseph A. Tiffany



Joseph A. Tiffany

properties assessment of the proposed Big Hollow Park near Burlington, Iowa.

Hello everyone! Spring is here and MVAC is gearing up for a number of projects that provide opportunities for membership participation. Ryan Howell will be conducting a number of small surveys for the Natural Resources Conservation Service. We will also be testing site 47JU346, a Late Woodland ridged field system, for National Register eligibility on a contract with Wisconsin River Power. Wendy Holtz-Leith and Barb Kooiman will be involved in an archaeological survey and historic

This summer the university archaeological field school will be held in conjunction with continued site mitigation in the Sanford Archaeological District near the Gundersen Lutheran Medical Center in La Crosse. Ernie Boszhardt will direct the field school and Wendy will conduct the Phase III mitigation work for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation at this important Oneota site complex. Field visitation is planned for MVAC members. MVAC members will also have other field and laboratory opportunities as well. The Public Field School will be held the week of July 28 - August 1 and youth classes will run the week of July 7 - 11. Also, Vicki Twinde will be conducting a corridor survey for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation along state highway 33 between La Crosse and Cashton.

Work is continuing on the emerging discovery of early Mississippian period components in the La Crosse locality. In this newsletter, Danielle Benden discusses the recovery of red slipped Mississippian pottery from the Fisher Mound site, 47VE825, near Stoddard, and Ernie Boszhardt follows up on our report from the last newsletter on recent finds and continued testing at the Iva site, 47LC42, in Onalaska. The Ramey Incised-like pottery from the Iva site is in association with Angelo Punctate, a terminal Late Woodland pottery type. Both articles are worth the reading!

Also just out is Ernie's book on regional rock art, Deep Cave Rock Art in the Upper Mississippi Valley. This pioneering study is available from MVAC; order information is available on page 10 of this newsletter. In June the long awaited popular account of the regional archaeological story- Twelve Millennia: Archaeology of the Upper Mississippi River Valley by Professor James L. Theler and Ernie Boszhardt will be available from The University of Iowa Press.

An announcement on this important publication is on page 10 of this newsletter. Both books are great reading and come highly recommended by our professional colleagues.

Some news from around MVAC... We have finished remodeling the first floor office and exhibit area. It looks great!! The finishing touch are framed and signed original artwork including a beautiful photograph of the stratigraphy at the Sand Lake Ridge Field site (47LC44) by MVAC Board President Carole Edland, and a signed copy of "The La Crosse River Marsh-Beauty in Our Midst" by Arthur G. Anderson. We plan to move the public entrance to the Archaeology Laboratory and Center to the south door. This is a handicapped entrance as well.

We now direct our efforts to reorganizing the labs and curational facilities in the building. This will be a much more involved project, but we have made a great start already with the installation and use of a bar coding system. This system not only help in the storage and retrieval of artifacts, collections, literature and archives, but in the documentation process of data recordation in the field and laboratory. We have just begun testing of the system at 47LC42, and it works great!

In April, Dr. Margaret Conkey of the University of California-Berkeley gave a wonderful presentation at the MVAC lecture series to a packed house in the Cartwright Center on her Upper Paleolithic Cave art research at Grotte Chauvet in southern France. Dr. Conkey also made presentations in two university classes and was treated to a whirlwind tour of local cave art as well. For those of you who were unable to attend, you missed a memorable program!

Finally, MVAC staff and students recently attended the 68th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology that was held in Milwaukee this year. A gaggle of us rode the train (which was an adventure in itself) on a group rate to this prestigious conference. At the meetings, fourteen MVAC staff, students and former students presented poster papers in a juried symposium entitled "Recent Research in the Upper Mississippi Valley." Bonnie Christensen also had a poster presentation in another session on public archaeology. The presentations were well received and engendered some lively discussion among those in attendance. This was an outstanding opportunity for the staff and our students to show their stuff, and they did great! I am very pleased and proud of our efforts at the national level to spread the story of MVAC's cutting edge research and outreach work. We could not have asked for a better venue for our students to become actively involved in professional activities and practice.

From The Board:

Greetings to all our faithful members. The welcome warmth and sun gives us a glimpse of things to come. Get out your shovels and pails!

The MVAC Board just completed a strategic planning session, and we have been very busy evaluating the role of the board - what challenges and constructive contributions we have undertaken in the past and how successful we have been. The board will review these, as well as new issues for the MVAC Center and MVAC, Inc., at a future seminar.

We know that honest, positive discussions will lead us in the right direction.

We do know that the primary issue for the board members will always be helping to raise funds for MVAC. As you know, we are planning a major campaign to fund the research efforts at MVAC. More details on this worthwhile investment will be coming to you soon. We hope that when the time comes you will give generously to this worthwhile endeavor.



Carole Edland

Middle Mississippian Component at Fisher Mounds Site

by Danielle Benden,
UW-La Crosse
Archaeology Major

Excavations conducted at the Fisher Mounds site near Stoddard in the summers of 2001 and 2002 by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center uncovered previously unidentified Middle Mississippian artifacts from the American Bottom. These artifacts, including red slipped limestone, shell and grog tempered pottery, and exotic lithic materials have never before been documented in the Stoddard/La Crosse locality. This cultural material may prove to be the earliest manifestation of Middle Mississippian peoples in the Upper Mississippi River Valley ever recorded. Red slipped pottery and exotic lithics yield clues as to how non-native Middle Mississippian peoples may have moved, proselytized, traded and interacted with local Late Woodland peoples.



Discoidal or Chunky Stone found in Stoddard, used in a game played by Native Americans/

The American Bottom is an area located on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, opposite of St. Louis. From A.D. 1050-1200, it was home to the largest group of native peoples in the United States, known as the Middle Mississippians. Thousands of these people lived at the major center of Cahokia, and maintained many satellite town and mound complexes nearby.

Their power and dominance extended over much of the Upper Midwest as indicated by sites such as Aztalan in Southeast Wisconsin. Cahokia is approximately 795 river miles away from Stoddard, quite a long way to travel by canoe.

Two carbon-14 dates have been obtained from charcoal plant remains from habitation features at the Fisher Mounds site. These dates are ca. A.D. 1022 and ca. A.D. 1030. Based on the style of the pottery, lithics, and carbon-14 dates, the Fisher Mounds site appears to be the earliest evidence for Middle Mississippian peoples in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

In the summer of 2003, more testing will be conducted by MVAC in Stoddard, La Crosse, and Trempealeau in order to better understand the movements of Middle Mississippians in relation to local Native American groups.

(Middle Mississippian Site, continued from page 1)

MVAC's initial scraping of the plow zone at this site found about 30 pit features. Because the site is relatively low on the landscape, most of the features were scheduled to be covered with fill in advance of the residential development, in effect preserving them for the future. However, four of the pits were located in a planned road right of way near the north end of the subdivision, where water and sewer utility construction would destroy them. Consequently, with support from Mr. Thorud, these features were excavated, all producing typical Oneota artifacts. Soon thereafter, and before filling occurred, MVAC members Todd Reichert and Pat Smetema collected artifacts from the scraped back dirt piles and brought in a large rim sherd of a Middle Mississippian pot.

MVAC archaeologists returned to the site in December to sample some of the remaining features to determine if any dated to the Middle Mississippian period. Several shallow basin pits containing evidence of intensive burning were located in the central portion of the site, and one of these produced both Middle Mississippian and Late Woodland pottery, along with dog bones. The Late Woodland pottery is a distinctive type called Angelo Punctated, which is grit-tempered and decorated with carefully incised lines along with rows of punctations. The Middle Mississippian pottery is shell-tempered; has sharp, angular shoulders; and is distinctively burnished with rolled rims. These types are called Ramey Incised or Powell Plain and represent a horizon marker across the Midwest dating to between A.D. 100-1200.

As the weather turned excavations were halted until this spring, when additional Middle Mississippian and Late Woodland pottery sherds were found in the same pit. One of the Middle Mississippian rims is engraved with a Forked-Eye motif, a classic Middle Mississippian art style that is often depicted as a chevron behind the eyes of warriors or birds. In addition, a carved stone ear spool that would have been inserted into a stretched ear lobe was found on the surface of the site. The ear spool is made of a purple pipestone that appears to be from the Baraboo Hills near Devils Lake in Sauk County, Wisconsin, and several similar ear spools were found at the Aztalan site.

The finding of Middle Mississippian and Late Woodland materials at the Iva site enhances our understanding of Mississippian expansion to the Upper Mississippi valley around A.D. 1100, and the transition from local Late Woodland peoples to the Oneota Culture. The presence of both styles of pottery in the same pit indicates direct interaction. This is supported by a few grit tempered rolled rim "Ramey" vessels and two examples of Angelo Punctated pots with Mississippian style angular shoulders. The presence of dog bones in the same pit, along with burned rock suggests a special feast, a common way of sharing between different ethnic groups. The Iva site artifacts are being catalogued and formal analysis will follow.

We would like to extend our appreciation to Robert Thorud for his continued cooperation and support and to Todd Reichert and Pat Smetema for bringing the Middle Mississippian component at the site to our attention, including their donation of the Middle Mississippian rims.

MVAC Memory Lane

My favorite MVAC Memory:

“Easy. It would be my independent research project working with Gary and Betty Steele on their collection of Paleoindian artifacts from Silver Mound.”

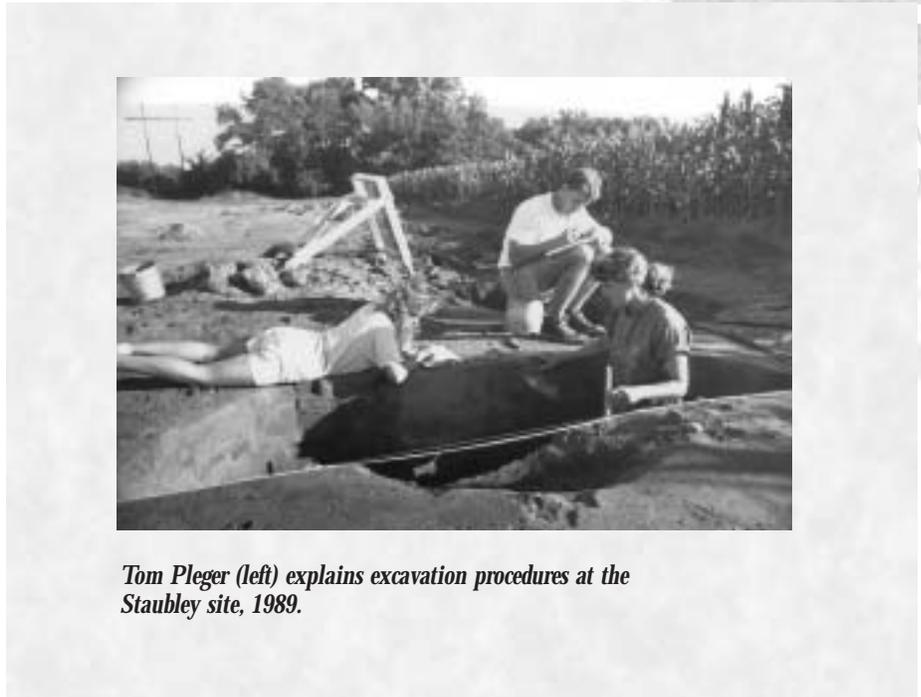
~ Matt

Matthew G. Hill

Matthew Hill worked at MVAC while attending UW-La Crosse from 1987 to 1991. He is currently an Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at Iowa State University in Ames. After receiving his undergraduate degree in Archaeology at UW-La Crosse, Matt went to the University of Wyoming for his Masters degree and attained his Ph.D. in Anthropology from UW-Madison. Some of his current research interests such as Paleoindians, zooarchaeology, and Midwest archaeology may have their beginnings dating back to his work here at MVAC.

Robert f. “Bob” Sasso

Bob joined MVAC as a Research Archaeologist in its early days from 1982 to 1987. Bob received his Bachelor's degree from UW-Madison and from there went on to Northwestern University to receive his Masters and Ph.D. degrees in Anthropology. He is currently an Assistant Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at UW-Parkside in Kenosha, WI.



Tom Pleger (left) explains excavation procedures at the Staublely site, 1989.

During his time with MVAC, Matt worked in the lab and out in the field. After his field school at the Midway site in 1988, Matt worked as a Field Supervisor for the college field school at the Trane site and ran field projects.

When asked to recall his favorite MVAC memory, Matt states: “Easy. It would be my independent research project working with Gary and Betty Steele on their collection of Paleoindian artifacts from Silver

Mound. This experience introduced me to the difficult, frustrating, yet rewarding process of data-driven investigations; to the dynamics of Paleoindian behavior; to the value of positive student-mentor relationships; and to the key role of stewards of the past like Gary and Betty in archaeological research. In retrospect, this experience culminated in my decision to pursue archaeology as a career, a choice that I have never regretted.”

When asked about his favorite MVAC memory, Bob couldn't decide on just one so he has several to share with us.

“There are so many great memories that it is difficult to pick out even only a few. Staff meetings at appropriate locations in and around La Crosse (Fatrack's, Schmidty's, Del's, Mike's Ye Old Style Inn) remain quite memorable. In terms of archaeology, fieldwork at the Sand Lake site comes to mind, especially the discovery on a hot July morning in 1982 of the

buried ridged fields there. Also memorable at Sand Lake was a mud fight that engulfed the crew at the end of the day on the last day of fieldwork in 1984. That never officially occurred, although the photographic record suggests otherwise. For the record, I was the only person at the site who remained mud-free the entire time - how, I do not know.



MVAC Staff picture - 1986. Bottom row (l-r) Jim Gallagher, Bob Sasso, Cindi Stiles, Top row: (l-r) Dale Agger, Jim Theler, Ernie Boszhardt

Equally memorable for me was all of the time that I spent surveying hundreds of parcels of land (and about four square miles total area) in various portions of the Coon Creek watershed. While not much in the way of Oneota materials were encountered there, the archaeology was nonetheless rich and the people of the valley were incredibly helpful, obliging, and friendly. It was a real treat to work in that area, and I will never forget it. I can recall so many mornings there, as I was driving down Highway 35 toward Stoddard, I would glance out at the Mississippi and take in the bluffs next to me and think that I was just the luckiest guy in the

world to have a drive to work in such a beautiful place and spend the entire day doing archaeology. I still miss it.

One other memory I will share, and then I'll stop. I can still recall the day when Margaret Mills and I stopped by the Twinde farm in Wing Hollow to ask permission to survey areas of their land. They very graciously granted us permission to survey their land, and asked if we would mind taking their twelve-year-old daughter Vicki along sometime, since she had always wanted to become an archaeologist. Vicki came out with us on three or four occasions, helping us with hillslope surveys as well

“There are so many great memories that it is difficult to pick out even only a few. Staff meetings at appropriate locations in and around La Crosse (Fatrack’s, Schmidty’s, Del’s, Mike’s Ye Old Style Inn) remain quite memorable. In terms of archaeology, fieldwork at the Sand Lake site comes to mind . . .

~Bob

as walkover surveys of cultivated field in Coon Valley. What I remember most about Vicki was that she was very serious about the fieldwork, much more than I would ever expected from someone so young. I am not at all surprised that she has continued to do great work as a professional archaeologist.

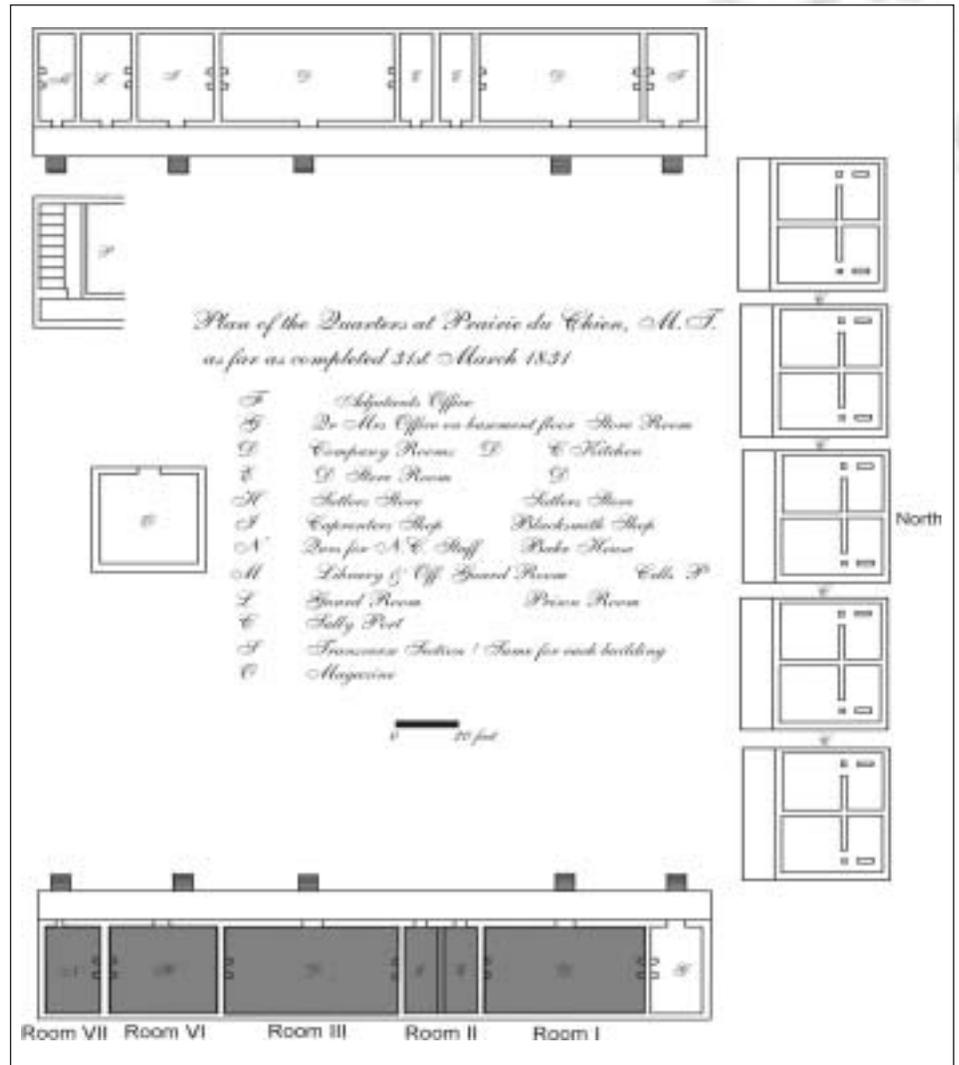
“My time with MVAC was simply great. Working with people like Ernie Boszhardt, Kathy Stevenson, Jim Theler, Jim Gallagher, Cindi Stiles, Margaret Mills, Barb Kooiman, Rollie Rodell, Randy Withrow, Heidi Fassler, and so many others made it not only rewarding but also fun the vast majority of the time. I consider myself very fortunate to have had the opportunity to have worked with MVAC for so long during its formative years. I learned a lot in my time there, and made a lot of great friends that I don’t get to see nearly enough these days.”

The theme of this year's Archaeology Education Program newsletter is "Historic Archaeology." The Fall issue discussed what historic archaeology is and how it differs from prehistoric archaeology. The Winter issue looked into historic research and how written records help identify historic artifacts. In this issue, we compare historic and prehistoric site types and excavation techniques. Special thanks to Research Archaeologist Vicki Twinde for writing this series.

Historic archaeology deals with archaeological sites after written records while prehistoric archaeology deals with archaeological sites before written records. In the United States, historical archaeology deals with archaeological sites after the arrival of the Europeans. As discussed previously in this series, one advantage to doing historical archaeology can be written records including deeds, tax rolls, newspapers, diaries, plat maps, and other old maps. Historical documents can have errors, so these should be used in combination with the archaeology.

Historical maps, if available for a site, can be a wealth of information for the archaeologist while out in the field. The map illustrated to right is a partial historical map of Second Fort Crawford, and the shaded rooms indicate what portion of the rooms MVAC excavated in 1999. This is valuable information for anyone viewing the map, as it orients where you did the excavations in perspective to the original map plans. Sometimes the archaeology can prove the historical documents wrong. MVAC excavated Second Fort Crawford in 1999 using historical maps to orient where we were on the site. However, as we began uncovering more and more rooms within the fort, we

Historic Archaeology versus Prehistoric Archaeology



Partial historical map of Second Fort Crawford, and the shaded rooms indicate what portion of the rooms MVAC excavated in 1999.

realized that the historical map of the fort we were using from a book on Prairie du Chien was incorrect. The number of rooms on the map in the area we were excavating did not match the number of rooms we found in the field for this area. The person who made the map had inverted the west side Enlisted Men's Quarters with the east side Enlisted Men's

Quarters. Before excavation, the historical map was assumed to be accurate, but the archaeology proved it was not.

In the United States, excavation at historic sites differs from excavation at prehistoric sites. Archaeologists working at prehistoric sites map and exca

vated everything using the metric system (meters and centimeters). However, at historic sites, the English system is usually used for mapping and excavation (feet and inches). This is because buildings built during historic times were built in feet, therefore excavating in feet will help to compare any historical plans or maps available of the area to the archaeology.

Artifacts

Although the range of artifacts on prehistoric and historic sites are obviously different, some have similar functions. For examples, axes found on prehistoric sites are made out of stone, while axes on historic sites are made of metal. They both serve the same purpose, although they are made of different material.

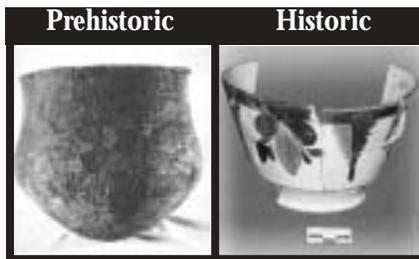
Pottery or ceramics is one common object found on later prehistoric sites and historic sites. Groups of prehistoric Native Americans in this area that used pottery are the Woodland (circa 2500-1000 years before present) and the Oneota (circa 900-350 years before present). These groups used raw clay sources to make their pots and the Woodland tempered their pottery with crushed grit while the Oneota tempered their pottery with crushed shell. Beyond the different tempers determining age, different decorations on these vessels help determine their age. Some ways these decorations are made is using fingers, small tools, nets, or cords.

Historic pottery is categorized by a variety of different ware types and decoration. Some of the different historic pottery types include redware, yellow ware, pearlware, moca ware, creamware, ironstone, bone china, canary ware, stoneware, etc. There are a variety of decoration types associated with many of these pottery types including transfer print, annular ware, handpainted,

Lesson Plan

Write what material each object listed below would be made of in historic and prehistoric times.

	Historic	Prehistoric
Arrowhead	_____	_____
Clothes	_____	_____
Drawings	_____	_____
Jewelry	_____	_____
Pottery	_____	_____



edged, decal prints, etc. Some of these have bright colors. Similar to prehistoric pottery, historic pottery is identified by the ware (what it is made of) and the decoration, if any, on it. Although the material the pottery is made of and the decoration and colors vary vastly between prehistoric and historic, they are used for similar things - holding, storing, or transporting food or liquids.

Historic Archaeological Resources
Snyder, Jeffrey B.
1997, *Romantic Staffordshire Ceramics*.
Schiffer Publishing, Ltd.

Williams, Petra
1971, *Flow Blue China*. Fountain House East,
Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

1978, *Staffordshire*. Fountain House East,
Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

Places to Visit:

Villa Louis Historic Site

Tour the beautiful house built by the descendants of pioneer fur trader Hercules Dousman built Villa Louis in 1870. Fur traders and native tribes mingled here to swap pelts, rum, horses, and wild tales of life on the edge of the unexplored western territories. The fur trade sparked a clash of armies on this site, too, in the only battle of the War of 1812 fought on Wisconsin soil. The Villa Louis is operated by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily May 10 through October 31. Admission: Adults \$8.50; children (5-12) \$4.50; senior citizens (65 and over) \$7.75; family (two adults and two or more dependent children 5-17) \$23.

P.O. Box 65
Prairie du Chien, WI 53821
608/326-2721.
E-mail: villalouis@whs.wisc.edu.
www.wisconsinhistory.org/sites/villa/index.html

Artifact Show.....

[At the annual artifact show held March 15th at Valley View Mall, MVAC again hosted a mystery artifact identification contest. This year's artifact was a grooved maul made of granite. These are common on the prairies to the west and were used to crush bison bones to extract marrow and pulverize jerked meat and berries to make pemmican. They tend to be associated with late prehistoric cultures dating within the last 1,000 years. They are very rare along the Upper Mississippi Valley. Twenty-six people attempted to answer the following questions about the maul: What is it made of? What was it used for? How old is it? Most of the responses correctly identified the rock as granite, but many also suggested that the tool was used to grind corn. Age estimates ranged from 10,000 to 200 years ago. Several entries correctly identified the rock, its function as a crushing tool and a relatively late date.

These were put into a hat and the winner selected by drawing. The winner for this year's contest is Taylor Uhlir (age 5-14 category) of West Salem. Taylor will receive a free MVAC membership.

Congratulations Taylor, and thanks to all who participated.

Artifact Show Participants

Chad Burroughs
Fort Crawford Museum
Bob Halseth
James Losinski
Dan Maas
Ellsworth Olson
Todd Reichert
Ron Rodenberg
Keith Searce
Bill Schneller
Lyllal Silbaugh
Betty Steele
Hoyt Strandberg
Otto and John Swennes

Staff and Student Volunteers

Connie Arzigian
Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt
Courtney Cain
Bonnie Christensen
Jean Dowiasch
Ryan Howell
Wendy Holtz-Leith
Marcee Peplinski
Joe Tiffany
Vicki Twinde

Effigy Mounds Bus Trip set for Sunday, July 27

MVAC members are invited to join MVAC archaeologist Connie Arzigian on a trip to Effigy Mounds National Monument. The event is set for Sunday, July 27. The trip will leave from the archaeology building at 8 a.m. and return at 4 p.m. The cost is \$45.

Here's how Connie describes the day:

Effigy Mounds National Monument has a unique set of "Effigy Mounds" or earthen burial mounds in a variety of shapes that include bears and birds, as well as numerous conical mounds. The mounds span the time between 500 BC and 1200 AD, or spanning the Hopewell Middle Woodland and Effigy Mound Late Woodland cultures.

These effigy mounds are unique to a small area of southwestern Wisconsin and northeastern Iowa, and provide a fascinating view into ancient burial practices, ritual, and Native American use of the landscape and environment.

We're planning a special in-depth tour to get the inside scoop on the archaeology of the region, with a particular emphasis on burial mounds. We'll talk about what we've learned about the past through by studying them, as well as the preservation and management of cultural resources, and Native American usage of the local

plants and animals. The museum has many examples of artifacts from the Woodland culture, reflecting the lifeways of the people who built the mounds.

The park itself is being restored to native habitats. One of the park rangers will discuss how the land has changed over the last 1000 years, and how they're working to restore areas and preserve native landscapes.

On the tour we will hike to the top of the bluffs to see a bear effigy mound and a long string of conical and linear mounds. There is also a spectacular view overlooking the Mississippi River. The first part of the hike is up a moderately steep path, but it's on a good walking path, with plenty of stops along the way to catch your breath. The round trip hike is two miles, and will take roughly two hours, including discussions along the way.

The Effigy Mounds web site <http://www.nps.gov/efmo/> has further details about the park. We'll be doing the Fire Point trail, and for the adventurous, the Twin Views trail extension. Both are shown on the web site's map.

The museum is handicapped accessible, but the trails are not.

But wait, there's more...

Along the way downriver we'll stop at the mouth of the Bad Axe River and discuss the 1832 Battle of Bad Axe. We'll also stop at a modern cemetery that was built amongst a Native American mound group.

On the way back we'll visit the Fish Farm Mounds, very well-preserved conical mounds. Then travel upriver on the Iowa side of the Mississippi to Lansing, and cross over the Mississippi on the historic Lansing bridge, then back up the Wisconsin side to La Crosse. Our transportation will be a comfortable coach bus (with restroom!) and professional driver.

Participants will bring a bag lunch, beverage and snacks (we'll have ice chests and a water cooler on board). We'll have a picnic at Effigy Mounds, but they have no food sales. You'll probably want a water bottle to take on the hike.

For more information call Jody Bruce Bartz at (608) 785-8463. The registration fee can be sent to Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, Attn: Jody Bruce Bartz, 1725 State Street, La Crosse, WI 54601 before July 1.

Announcements

Several new pages have been added to MVAC's web site thanks to funds provided by several grants.

Research section of the web site

- Native American Games - funded by University of Wisconsin - La Crosse Diversity 2008 grant

Artifact Information section of the web site

- Projectile Point Guide revised - University of Wisconsin - La Crosse Foundation

Educator section of the web site

Several pages were added as part of a grant from the Eisenhower Professional Development Project/Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title II. New pages include:

- Glossary of Terms
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Web Links for Teachers
- Meet the Teachers
- Book Reviews
- Need Help?
- Fall web-based class for teachers

Visit Robinson Park in Onalaska

Looking for a quiet park where you can "get away from it all?" Drive past Gundersen Clinic in Onalaska and take the last right-hand turn off of South Kinney Coulee Road. The first road to the left will lead you to peaceful Robinson Park. The land was donated to the city of Onalaska by MVAC Board member Eleanor Robinson. Prior to development of the park, MVAC staff took students from Onalaska Middle School to shovel test the area. Several prehistoric artifacts were recovered, and the site's location was relayed to the Onalaska Park and Recreation Department. The park was then designed to avoid impacting the site with playground equipment.

In Memory of Friends:

Robert F. Boszhardt

Merlin Red Cloud

This spring, MVAC lost a true friend and inspiration with the passing of Merlin Red Cloud to diabetes complications. Merlin approached the staff at MVAC nearly 10 years ago

as a member of the Ho Chunk Nation who carried traditional knowledge and wanted to know how the archaeological record fit the ethno-historical stories that he carried. Over the years, Merlin collaborated with MVAC archaeologists on site visits and through programs offered to the public and undergraduate classes at UW-La Crosse. He shared information on mound and rock art sites and often reported threats to sites. His contributions led to him being the first recipient of MVAC's Common Ground Award in 1998.

More recently, Merlin participated in the public education program by offering guidance and traditional seeds to the Native American experimental garden adjacent to the Archaeology Laboratories at UW-La Crosse. He also participated in taping a series of interviews on various aspects of Ho Chunk tradition for several cultural diversity projects, which are available for viewing at MVAC. Site visits with

Merlin were a blend between humor and deep insight, always leaving one with a fresh perspective of looking at and appreciating the mutual heritage of this region. His friendship and shared interest are missed.

Milan Quall

In late April, Milan Quall passed away following a courageous battle with cancer. Milan was one of the first amateur archaeologists to work with MVAC in the early 1980s, sharing his information on the Quall Rockshelter and reporting nearly 40 sites in his home area of northeastern La Crosse County. Field trips with Milan were always mixed with side ventures such as throwing homemade boomerangs in a pasture or visiting his hand-built log cabin. On one of the most memorable excursions, Milan took the Regional Archaeologist to a rock outcrop, which soon led to the discovery of the Bell Coulee Rockshelter with some of the best preserved Native American carvings in the region, including depictions of several buffalo. This winter Milan donated much of his collection to MVAC, retaining some for his daughters.

Education Announcements

Youth Scholarships

For the second year in a row, the UW-La Crosse Foundation has awarded a grant to the Archaeology Education Program for youth scholarships. Last year's funds allowed three high school students to attend the Public Field School in Stoddard. This year the foundation increased the grant amount so more students could attend youth camps. The Education staff wishes to thank the foundation for its generosity!

If you or your company would like to contribute to the scholarship fund, contact Jean Dowiasch at 608-785-8454 or dowiach.jean@uwlax.edu.

La Crosse School District

Elementary and middle school teachers in the La Crosse School District will once again receive funding from the district to use toward MVAC presentations and resources in 2003 - 2004. Mark White, Supervisor of Social Studies K-5, and Sandra Fuhrman, Director of Curriculum, continue to include these funds in their budgets despite cuts from the state, indicating their strong commitment to education students about the science of archaeology and the early Native Americans of La Crosse. Teachers interested in more information about this program can contact Jean Dowiasch at 785-8454.

Badger History Donation, Thanks Leslie!

Leslie Eisenberg, Burial Sites Program Coordinator of the Wisconsin Historical Society, donated a set of Badger History books to MVAC's Education Program. The series entitled "Digging and Discovery: Wisconsin Archaeology" will be added to our Archaeology resource box which is rented out to area schools on a monthly basis. These up-to-date materials replace the Badger History series published in the mid-1900s, and are much appreciated! They will make a great addition to our resources.

Wisconsin Archaeology for Teachers

A web-based course to be offered in Fall 2003

This course is offered as a part of a ESEA

Title II Grant.

Like many people, you've probably always been excited to hear about various discoveries made in archaeology. Maybe you've even been intrigued with the thought of doing archaeology yourself or doing a unit on archaeology with your students. Here's a marvelous opportunity to learn about the process of archaeology and the pre-European people of Wisconsin through a web-based course supported by an ESEA Title II grant. If you're interested in participating just submit the application information and send it to the address indicated.

Course Description: This class uses an inquiry, project-based approach to build a knowledge base about the pre-European people of Wisconsin

and the process of archaeology. You will then apply the content by creating and teaching several lessons about archaeology or its related concepts in your own classroom. The approach you will be using will be applicable to many areas of study including social studies, science, art, language arts, etc.

Target Audience: This web based course is targeted for 4th - 8th grade Social Studies and Science teachers. However, the course is open to any interested teacher and the content can be adapted to a variety of subjects and grade levels.

Credits and Fees: Participants will receive three graduate credits with tuition fee waived as a part of an ESEA Title II Professional Development Grant. Participants will need to purchase some resource materials estimated to be between \$50-\$100

Computer Requirements: The course will be offered through BlackBoard, which is an on-line web-based course framework that

provides a place to post and download class information, conduct discussions, and contact classmates and instructors. Access is through a standard web browser. University of Wisconsin-La Crosse Information Technology personnel can provide assistance with configuration problems, password difficulties, and so forth. BlackBoard is designed to be user friendly (really) and if you can use a computer at all, you'll have no difficulty.

You will need to be able to access the web, and send and receive e-mail messages and attachments. A faster Internet connection will work more easily, but a slower (modem) connection will also work. Either PC or Mac format will be fine. You will also need a word processor program that can read and create rtf (Rich Text Format) files (most programs such as Word or WordPerfect can do this). You will also want some type of program to view and print graphic images (your web browser will work for this, if necessary).

APPLICATION:

Submit the following information along with an essay of 75 words or less telling what you would hope to get out of participating in this course. Applications must be received by June XX, 2003.

Name _____

Grade teaching _____

School name _____

School address _____

Daytime phone number _____

E-mail address _____

Direct questions and/or your application and essay to:

Bonnie Christensen
Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center
1725 State Street
La Crosse, WI 54601
Phone: 608-785-6473
Fax: 608-785-6474
E-mail: christen.bonn@uwlax.edu

MVAC Staff Contacts:

Executive Director

Dr. Joseph Tiffany, (608)785-6465

Regional Archaeologist

Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt,
(608) 785-8451

Main Office, (608) 785-8463

Newsletter submissions:

(608) 785-8454 or
dowiasch.jean@uwlax.edu

MVAC Educational Programs Are
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Estate Planning

Successful estate planning is a valuable way to continue your support for MVAC into the future. By giving a gift in your will or estate plan, you are providing for future programs in archaeological research, public education and site stewardship. Please consider MVAC when planning for trusts, gifts and bequests. Contact Marcee H. Peplinski, Development Director at the MVAC office for more information, (608)785-8463.

MVAC Membership On-line

You can now renew your MVAC membership over the web! Simply call up the website at www.uwlax.edu/mvac and click on "Getting Involved." The support page provides a link to the MVAC membership form, which you can submit over the web, and an invoice will be sent for the amount committed.

Matching Funds Grant

The UW-La Crosse Foundation has once again awarded the Archaeology Education Program a Matching Funds grant. The grant allows individual teachers and schools to apply for matching funds to use toward presentations and resources. A

list of those teachers and districts using the fund for the 2002-2003 school year demonstrations the need for the grant, as well as the distribution area of resource usage.

Tricia Ardovino

UW-La Crosse Therapeutic Recreation Dept.

Sandy LaPort

St. Patrick's School, Mauston

Maryann Bolstad

Meadowview Intermediate School, Sparta

Diane Lee

Westby Elementary

Deb Buswell

Longfellow Middle School, La Crosse

Kathy Lindenberg

Southwestern Schools,

Steve Dellenbach

Onalaska Middle School

Linda Lund

Hazel Green

Shari Eberhardt

Pertzsch Elementary, Onalaska

Susan Marino

Northern Hills Elementary, Onalaska

Faith Esser

Alma Center Schools

Erik Olson

UW-Extension, Vernon County

Robin Fleig

Logan Middle School, La Crosse

Jenny Olson

Longfellow Middle School,

Kristi Hafner

Mary Mother of the Church School, La Crosse

Lorie Peterson

La Crosse

Becky Hovde

UW-Extension, Sauk County

Devery Quandt

Trempealeau Elementary

Carol Howard

Galesville Elementary

Marcia Sawle

Pertzsch Elementary, Onalaska

Paul Huebner

Elroy Elementary

Greg Walsko

St. Matthew Middle School,

Judy Hughes

Logan Middle School, La Crosse

Karen Williamson

Wausau

Sarah Johnson

Mabel-Canton (MN) Elementary

Caledonia (MN) Elementary

Joanne Klein

Arcadia Catholic School

UW-La Crosse College of Education

Meadowview Intermediate School, Sparta

MVAC MEMBERSHIP FORM

Consider becoming a member of MVAC

MVAC's innovative public education program brings the excitement of archaeology to children and adults throughout the area. Become a member of MVAC and receive our newsletters, which report on programs, current research, upcoming events, and volunteer opportunities. Also, as a member, you will receive reminders of special "members only" events. Please remember that your contribution is tax-deductible.

Yes! I want to support the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center Programs!

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail address: _____



Membership Categories

Patron.....\$1000+	Contributing.....\$50-99
Benefactor.....\$500-999	Active.....\$25-49
Supporting.....\$100-499	

Thank you for your support.

Please make checks payable to UW-L Foundation, Inc. for MVAC, and send to MVAC, 1725 State St., La Crosse, WI 54601. Gifts to the UW-L Foundation for MVAC qualify as charitable tax deductions to the full extent of the law as applied to the individual circumstances of each donor. You can increase your gift's value if your employer has a matching gift plan. Check with your human resource office.



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of Wisconsin-La Crosse

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www.uwlax.edu/mvac

Upcoming Events

www.uwlax.edu/mvac

Unless otherwise noted, events are free and open to the public. Contact MVAC at (608) 785-8454 for more information or visit the web site

MVAC's summer events require prior registration. To receive a brochure describing the events listed below, contact MVAC at (608) 785-8454 or visit the web site:
www.uwlax.edu/mvac

Riverside Museum

Memorial Day through Labor Day
10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Riverside Park, La Crosse, WI
Visit La Crosse's Riverside Museum to see exhibits pertaining to the city's long history, from the area's first inhabitants over 10,000 years ago to life during the steamboat era. Free admission.

Introduction to Archaeology

Grades 1 - 4
Monday & Tuesday,
July 7-8, 2003
311 Wimberly Hall,
UW-La Crosse

Introduction to Archaeology

Grades 5 - 9
Wednesday & Thursday,
July 9 -10, 2003
311 Wimberly Hall,
UW-La Crosse

Egypt

Grades 4 - 6
Friday, July 11, 2003
311 Wimberly Hall,
UW-La Crosse

Effigy Mounds Bus Trip

Sunday, July 27, 2003
Archaeology Laboratory,
UW-La Crosse.
See page 8 in this issue for
more information

Public Archaeology Field School:

multi-age
Monday - Friday,
July 28 - August 1, 2003
259 Cartwright Center,
UW-La Crosse

Public Archaeology Field Experience:

multi-age
Monday - Wednesday,
July 28 - 30, 2003
259 Cartwright Center,
UW-La Crosse