



Wis Arch News

Volume 3 Number 1

Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

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WISCONSIN ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK MAY 12 - 20

The 2001 Wisconsin Archaeology Week is just around the corner. Take some time and join in the fun. Below is a list of events with date, time, and location information.

SATURDAY MAY 12, 2001

Greendale, 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM

The UW-Milwaukee Southeast Wisconsin Archaeological Program will host an archaeological open house at Trimborn Farm. Visit archaeological excavations conducted by UW – Milwaukee archaeologists with help from members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society at this historic site. Trimborn Farm is located at 88th and Grange Roads. For more information, contact Robert Jeske, (414) 229-2424.

SUNDAY MAY 13, 2001

Lake Mills, 2:00 PM

The Friends of Aztalan State Park and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin will sponsor an Ancient Aztalan Tour at Aztalan State Park. Call Bob Birmingham, (608) 264-6495 to register.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 2001

Green Bay, 7:00 PM – 9:00 PM

The Brown County Historical Society, Brown County Library, De Pere Historical Society, De Pere Historic Preservation Committee, Heritage Hill State Historic Park and the Neville Public Museum will co-sponsor a lecture, Archaeology from the Ground Up: Protecting Wisconsin's Cemeteries and Native American Mound Sites. Leslie Eisenberg, Program Coordinator of the Burial Sites Preservation Office at the State Historical Society, will present this slide-illustrated lecture at the Brown County Library, 515 Pine Street. For more information, call (920) 448-4400, ext. 5.

TUESDAY MAY 15, 2001

Lac du Flambeau, 7:00 PM

The Lac du Flambeau Tribal Historic Preservation Office and the Lac du Flambeau Historical Society will sponsor a program presented by Kelly S. Jackson and the Lac du Flambeau Staff entitled, A Veil of Tears: The BIA Boarding School Era at Lac du Flambeau. The presentation will take place at the Lac du Flambeau Library, 622 Peace Pipe Road.

Madison, 12:00 PM

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin Museum, 30 North Carroll St., will sponsor a slide-illustrated lecture on Wisconsin Shipwrecks by underwater archaeologist, Jeff Gray. For more information, contact Beth Kowalski, (608) 264-6567.

Rhineland, 7:00 PM

Nicolet College will sponsor a lecture presented by Mark Bruhy, an archaeologist with the USDA Forest Service and Katie Eagan, an archaeologist with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and Nicolet College. The lecture entitled Dwelling in the Past: An Archaeological Exploration of Prehistoric Houses will be held at Nicolet College at the University Transfer Center in the Fireside Room. For more information call Mark Bruhy (715) 362-1361.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 2001

Ashland

The Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, located on U.S. Highway 2, two miles west of Ashland will sponsor a lecture presented by Mark Bruhy, an archaeologist with the USDA Forest Service and Katie Eagan, an archaeologist with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and Nicolet College. The lecture

is entitled *Dwelling in the Past: An Archaeological Exploration of Prehistoric Houses*. For more information, call Mark Bruhy, (715) 362-1361.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 2001

La Crosse, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC) will invite the public to help survey fields in the La Crosse area to record prehistoric archaeological sites. Training provided. Call MVAC to register (608) 785-8454.

Neillsville, 1:00 PM – 4:00 PM

In celebration of Wisconsin's Archaeology Week, the 1897 Jail Museum located at 215 East 5th Street, will be opening an exhibit of ancient Native American artifacts. The display includes pottery, stone tools, arrowheads and gaming pieces from Wisconsin as well as pottery from the Mimbres River Valley, New Mexico. The collection is on loan from the estate of Martin Greenwald. Admission is free on this day. For more information, contact Pat Lacey, (715) 743-4799.

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 2001

Oshkosh, 2:00 PM

The Oshkosh Public Museum and the Winnebago Historical and Archaeological Society will sponsor a slide presentation: *History and Archaeology of the Fox Indians in East Central Wisconsin* by Dr. Jeffery Behm of the University of Wisconsin – Oshkosh. This event will be held at the Oshkosh Public Museum, 1331 Algoma Boulevard. For more information, contact the museum, (920) 424-4730.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 2001

Milwaukee, 8:00 PM

Wisconsin Archeological Society Speaker series: Jefferson Gray, State Underwater Archaeologist of the WSHS will give a presentation titled "Submerged in History: Wisconsin's Maritime History and Underwater Archaeology". This event will be held in the UW-Milwaukee campus Union room E-280. For more information, contact Brian Nicholls, 414-229-2391/4273 or nicholls@uwm.edu.

OTHER EVENTS

MAY 3

Lake Superior College, Duluth 7 PM - 9 PM

Northern Lakes Archeological Society reception and display, no registration.

MAY 4

Barnes and Noble Bookseller, Duluth, 7 PM - 9 PM

Archaeology Night, demonstrations of flint knapping and pottery, no registration.

MAY 5

Glensheen, Duluth, 9 AM - 3 PM

Archaeology Festival, demonstrations and tours, no registration.

MAY 7

Superior Public Library, Superior, 7 PM - 8:30 PM

Scientific Study of the Kensington Runestone lecture by Barry Hanson, study coordinator (limit 100)

MAY 8

Superior Public Library, Superior, 7 PM - 8:30 PM

Underwater Archaeology: Great Lakes Schooners & Shipwrecks lecture by David Cooper, Grand Portage National Monument (limit 100).

MAY 9

Superior Public Library, Superior, 7 PM - 8:30 PM

Magic on the Rocks: Pictographs of the Boundary Waters & Quetico lecture by Michael Furtman, author (limit 100)

REGIONAL RESEARCH

Northeastern Wisconsin

THE WHITE POTATO LAKE GARDEN BEDS

by Robert F. Sasso, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

The White Potato Lake garden bed site (47 Oc-12) is an outstanding example of a prehistoric Native American cultivation site in northeastern Wisconsin. Situated at the southern end of White Potato Lake in east central Oconto County, the site consists of a set of well-preserved aboriginal cultivation ridges, arranged in plots of varying size and orientation. The beds were originally reported in an article by J. P. Schumacher and J. H. Glaser entitled, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance in Northeastern Wisconsin," published in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* in April of 1913. They recorded a large number of plots of garden beds covering an area of approximately 10 acres of land, with prominent ridges two feet in height separated by paths measuring 30 to 36 inches. The plots were comprised of sets parallel ridges that ran in different direction according to the individual plot, as illustrated in an accompanying map (see Figure 1).

The site was investigated archaeologically at least one other time. In 1985, avocational archaeologists belonging to the Copper Culture Historical Association, including Peter Stark and Tom Betka, measured and mapped many of the ridges situated at the site. Their maps and notes indicated that both linear and curvilinear ridges existed there, and extended into an area now occupied by houses, far closer to the lake shore than Schumacher and Glaser had reported. The ridges they mapped ranged from 4' 8" to 8' in width, and from 10' to 125.4' in length. Their records also indicated apparent pits and likely treefall mounds amidst some of the clusters of beds. While they measured and mapped numerous garden beds here, they indicated that some clusters were simply too complex to map.



Illustration of White Potato Lake garden beds

In June of 1994, the author visited the garden bed site with James R. Yingst of N.E.W. Archaeology, of Casco, WI. At that time, limited photographic recording, measurement, mapping, and probing of the extant beds at the site were accomplished. While the area covered by the beds was heavily forested at the time of Schumacher and Glaser's visit, the woods had opened up somewhat by 1994, making observation and analysis of the ridges an easier task. Though the spring growth of ground layer vegetation masked the surface of the ridges to some degree (Figure 2), they were nonetheless readily apparent. A sizable number of extremely well defined ridges were recorded and measured at that time. Some ridges were even more robust than had been reported, and the potential for the existence of integrated features such as pits was clearly recognized. Yingst and the author took a few corings with an Oakfield soil probe to investigate the nature of the soils making up the beds.



Site overview photo

The precise age and aboriginal authorship of these cultivation features remains to be determined. Future testing at the site may allow the recovery of materials that would bear directly on these issues, and further might yield remains of cultigens and tools. The location of any habitation areas associated with the construction and use of these ridges has yet to be identified. The site itself has suffered from residential encroachment since the time of Schumacher and Glaser's report. Several months ago, it appeared that the remaining portion of the site might also be lost. During 2000, it was announced that the area encompassing the garden beds was being sold for residential development.

However, I am happy to report that arrangements have been made to save a significant area of land at the site that contains most of the extant beds. The preservation of these tracts has occurred largely through the efforts of several individuals and one very important organization: archaeologist Janet Speth, Regional Archaeologist of the Neville Public Museum of Brown County, Green Bay, Randy Parrins, the developer, Paul Gardner and The Archaeological Conservancy, and the author. Mr. Parrins in particular is to be commended for allowing The Archaeological Conservancy to purchase the land at a substantially discounted rate relative to its development value. It is hoped that this turn of events will preserve what are considered some of the finest examples of prehistoric agricultural planting features that remain in Wisconsin today.

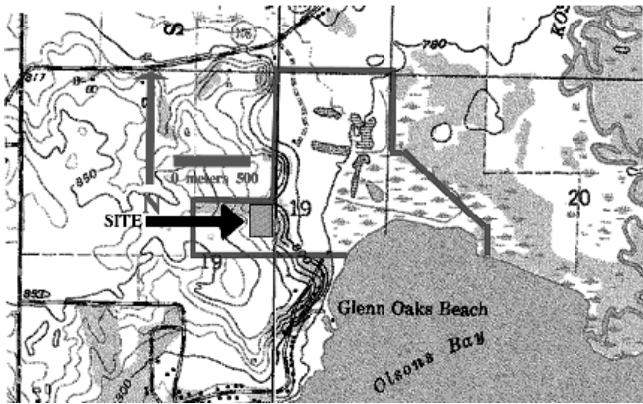
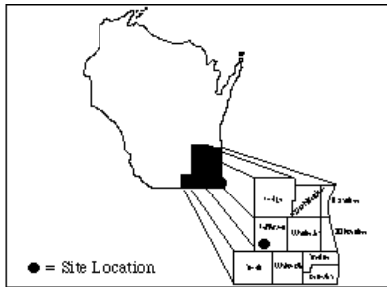
Southeastern Wisconsin

THE CRESCENT BAY HUNT CLUB

by Robert J. Jeske, Department of Anthropology, UW-Milwaukee

The Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site (47 Je-904) is located on the property of the Crescent Bay Hunt Club, in Sumner Township of southwestern Jefferson County. The site sits atop a north-south trending ridge overlooking the bottom lands and western lakeshore of Lake Koshkonong (Figure 1). As described circa 1968 by Gibbon (n.d.) "this sector of the shore of Lake Koshkonong has a rather steep terrace which rises sharply about 20 feet above the flat and marshy bottomland...there is soon a gentle rise [west] to the higher land which is again about twenty feet in elevation above the first terrace mentioned."

Exactly when the site was first put under cultivation is not known, but the property was certainly farmed by the mid-19th century (Stout and Skavlem 1908). It continued to be cultivated until pine trees were planted across the northern portion of the site, leaving only the southern 20 to 50 meters of the site subject to continued plowing. The exact date that the trees were planted is also unknown, although according to members of the Crescent Bay Hunt Club, the pines were mature trees at the time the Club purchased the property in 1941.



Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site Location

Cultural Context of the Site

The Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site (47 Je-904) is classified as a Developmental Horizon Oneota site. Developmental Horizon (A.D. 150-1350) sites contain ceramics with shoulder designs (curved incised lines and punctates). Lithic assemblages are dominated by triangular points, with few endscrapers and some evidence for a bipolar flaking technology (Gaff 1998; Gibbon n.d.; Overstreet 1995). Houses are predominantly mat and pole style wigwams, with no pit houses. One wigwam style house was found at Crescent Bay (Gaff 1998; Gibbon n.d.; Jeske 2000). Fortifications, in the form of substantial palisades, are noted from Walker-Hooper site in Green Lake County, in Central Wisconsin (Gibbon 1972). It is possible at some sites that a form of mounded cemetery was used for mortuary rites, but Gaff (1998) and Jeske (2000) indicate that single flexed burials are present at Crescent Bay.

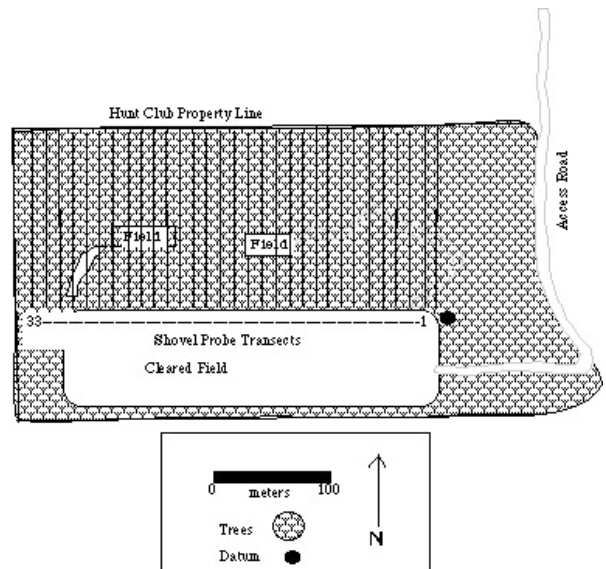
Research History

Stout and Skavlem (1908), in their research of prehistoric habitation around Lake Koshkonong, documented a site which may be what is now known as the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site. In 1968, the University of Wisconsin-Madison conducted excavations at the Hunt Club as part of a summer field session and fall semester introductory level archaeology course. The weekend excavations recovered an Oneota house and 10

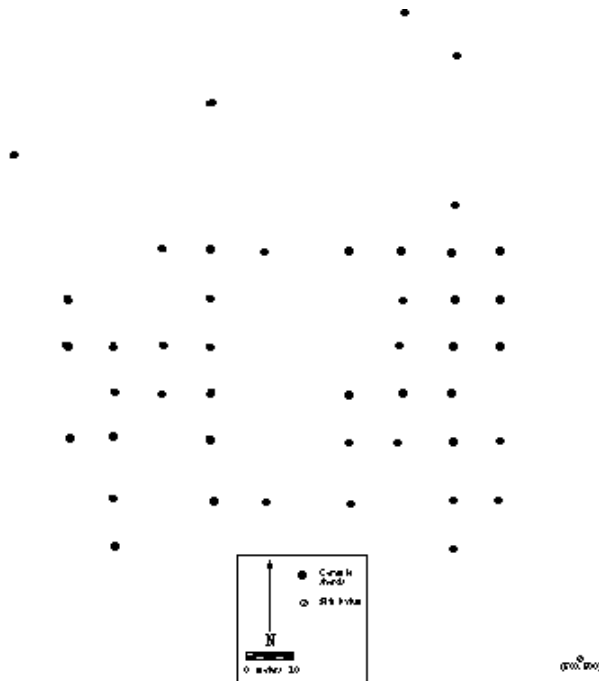
related features designated as Je-244. The excavation recovered pottery, flakes, groundstone tools, bone, and shell as well as other materials (Gibbon n.d.). Four calibrated radiocarbon samples date the occupation of the site to A.D. 1245, 1250, 1275, and 1280 (average= A.D. 1262) (Bender et al. 1970). The radiocarbon dates support the ceramic styles to place the site in the middle of the Developmental Horizon.

In 1998, the first of two archaeological field schools from UW-Milwaukee under the direction of Robert J. Jeske conducted preliminary investigations at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site (Gaff 1998). Dr. Jeske returned to the site in 2000 to continue investigations with the aid of 19 field school students and field supervisors Kira Kaufmann, Linda Naunapper, Randy Dickson, and Elina Kats (Jeske 2000). The field schools had two components: survey and excavation. The first goal of the 1998/2000 project was to use shovel probe survey to delineate the boundaries of the site. A 300 x 150 meter strip of pine trees immediately north of 47 Je-904 had not been investigated previously. Our expectation was that cultural material from 47 Je-904 would continue north into these woods.

Shovel probe survey was carried out along a 10 meter grid, with probes being placed 10 meters apart along transects spaced 10 meters apart (Figure 2). Abundant cultural material in the form of ceramics and lithic debitage was located in the eastern portions of the woods. West beyond Transect 11, however, only a single flake was found in a cultivated field between transects 25 and 26. The distribution of stone tools, debris and ceramics suggested that the site continues into the woods north of 47 Je-904 for approximately 130 meters, and west approximately 120 meters although it may extend east of our datum. The ridge edge east of the site datum has yet to be surveyed (Figure 3).



10 meter shovel probe survey at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site



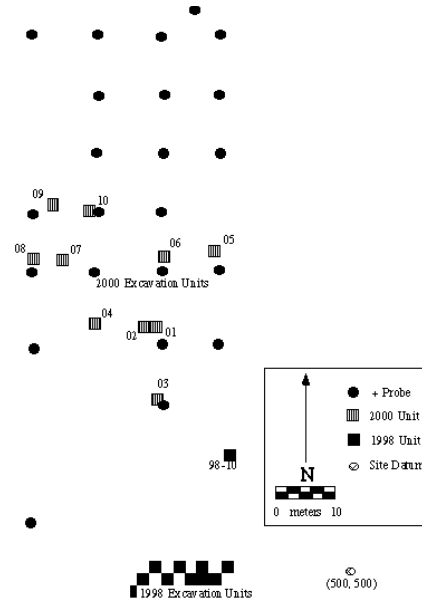
Distribution of ceramic and lithic artifacts from shovel probe excavations

Within the distribution of material associated with 47 Je-904, two distinct clusters of ceramic sherds in the woods were separated by a cluster of negative probes. These clusters were approximately 40 meters north and northwest of the suspected location of the 1968 excavations (Figure 4). Altogether, it appeared from the ceramics that the site of 47 Je-904 may be a small hamlet, composed of several houses around a plaza. The total size of the currently known site, taking into account both the 1968/1995 data and the 1998/2000 shovel test data, indicates that the site is approximately 160 meters north-south by 140 meters east-west. These dimensions total 22,400 m² (5.1 acres). The northern edge of the site seems to extend no more than 150 meters north of our site datum.

UWM Excavations

The first goal of the 1998 excavations was to relocate the 1968 excavations at the Hunt Club including the same house that was documented by Gibbon. A series of 10 2x2 meter units were excavated in a checkerboard fashion within the block in the hope of encountering the 1968 excavation units. The strategy worked. Previously excavated features and a portion of the house as mapped by Gibbon were discovered at the base of the plowzone. One feature yielded a pull-tab opener style beer can at its bottom, demonstrating its excavation and subsequent refilling circa 1968. A relatively small amount of lithic material was recovered from the excavations in 1998. A total of 41 chipped stone tools, 298 flakes, 119 non-flake debitage, 50 pieces of fire cracked rock compose the lithic

assemblage. Most of the hafted bifaces are Madison Triangular points. A total of 23 rim sherds and 2701 other prehistoric sherds were recovered from the 1998 excavations. Sherds were almost entirely shell tempered and plain, with a small minority of decorated ware. Incising, stamping, possible negative painting and possible red-slipping are exhibited by the decorated sherds. The ceramics are very compatible with the ceramics recovered from the 1968 excavations.



Ceramic clusters in relation to 1968 excavations

Altogether, the 1998 excavations provided a strong warrant (and incentive) to return for further work. The natural research plan was to investigate the concentrations of artifacts shown in the shovel probe distributions. Excavation in the year 2000 was primarily geared towards finding structures that were suspected to be associated with the house located in 1968.

A total of 10 2 x 2 meter squares were constructed within a cluster of ceramic-yielding shovel probes located in 1998. Since we were interested in matching up the units with positive probes, and had to make allowances for large trees, the units do not fall directly on our pre-configured grid. Excavations in these units demonstrated an A/ap horizon-a plowzone of 15-30 cm in depth, which has undergone significant pedogenic process since the trees were planted. Often a remnant organic A horizon still exists below this A/AP level. The 10 2 x 2 meter units yielded 51 features and one burial.

Features A total of 51 cultural features exposed during the course of excavations, 35 are probable or possible postmolds, although some of these may be shallow basins. Several of these appear to be deep, conical post pits. Others are straight or slanted narrow, tapering postmolds. These often have limestone chunks, apparently for chinking the post into place.

Five features are rectangular or subrectangular in plan view, straight walled and sided, and are range from 30-40 cm below the A/Ap horizon. The original depth of these may have been as much as 75 cm below ground surface. It is suspected that these may be related to features identified as wild rice threshing pits (Stout and Skavlem 1900). Three deep, circular basins were discovered. A number of small, circular basins, which may have been the very bottoms of medium size posts were recovered. In addition, two basins, one with granitic rock and one with limestone, were profiled in the walls of Units 00-4 and 00-5 respectively. Three features are interpreted now as wall trenches. Feature 00-16, the trench in Unit 00-08 is a straight trough, 15 cm deep (although its original depth from ground surface would have been circa 50 cm). It is oriented roughly 23 degrees east of north, and nearly lines up with a similar feature (F00-42) in Unit 00-09 - approximately 10 meters to the northeast. Whether F00-16 and 42 are the same trench or smaller trenches that happen to line up together will be examined in 2002.

Burial 00-01 During the excavation of the profile trench for Feature 00-15, the remains of an adult human were uncovered. The burial is marked to prevent future disturbance by archaeological or agricultural activities.

Ceramics Ceramics are entirely consistent with the 1968 and 1998 material culture from the site. Ceramics are generally plain, shell tempered wares consistent with Carcajou Curvilinear and Carcajou plain, although some sherds also show complicated stamps. As in 1998, a cut clay disc was recovered. A total (not including material still in flotation samples) of 2917 sherds were recovered.

Lithics Lithics are consistent with an Oneota site, except for the low frequency of lithic material. Projectile points are represented by Madison Triangular points along with a single stemmed point. Two thumbnail type unifacial scrapers were also recovered. A total of 531 lithic artifacts (not including those still in flotation samples) were recovered.

Copper Two pieces of copper came from the site, including what appears to be an awl or projectile tip. The other piece is a small scrap of copper not identified as a tool yet. Gibbon (n.d.) also mentions that a copper snake was recovered from the site by nonprofessionals earlier in the century.

Floral and Faunal A total of 1396 liters of feature fill was taken from the field and subjected to flotation analysis in the laboratory, for the specific purpose of recovering botanical and faunal data. Faunal analysis of the flotation samples is still under way, but we can say for sure that animal bone, particularly mammal bone, is relatively scanty. Much of what has preserved is heavily broken and burned. Fish vertebrae and fish scales seem to be the most common elements recovered from the feature fill. Analysis of floral data is also just beginning, but there are abundant botanical remains, including wood charcoal and seeds, as well as corn (*Zea mays*) and wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*).

Acknowledgements:

The owners of the Crescent Bay Hunt Club are gratefully acknowledged. Without their active cooperation, the work reported here would not be possible.

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WISCONSIN'S ANCIENT CANOES

By Andrew Jalbert, Strata Morph Geoexploration, Inc.

Wisconsin has more than 700 shipwrecks in its waters and dozens of industrial ports such as Bayfield, Green Bay and Milwaukee on its shores. Indeed Wisconsin's maritime history profoundly shaped the state we live in today. However, Wisconsin also boasts a rich maritime prehistory. People have inhabited the state for approximately 12,000 years. In that time, humans have utilized the thousands of inland water bodies, two Great Lakes and numerous rivers not only for food, but also for transportation and trade.

1996 Recovery, Lake Mary, Wisconsin.

Recently, the oldest recorded watercraft in the state was recovered from Lake Mary in Kenosha County, dating nearly 2,000 years old. The discovery of this artifact broadens archaeologist's perspective of Wisconsin's maritime past. Clearly, our maritime history is anchored not only to lumber mills, ship sailors and the ore trade, but to hunter-gatherers, stone tools and mound builders as well.

As is the case with many archaeological sites, the burnt white oak canoe was initially discovered by accident, and not by an archaeologist. Prop wash from a pontoon boat uncovered a section of the canoe in 1996. Thankfully, the artifact's discoverer (a nine-year-old girl) realized that the section of

canoe was not something natural and contacted the Kenosha Public Museum and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW). The SHSW team identified the piece as either a canoe's bow or stern and recovered two additional fragments from the silt. All three fragments were transported to Madison for documentation, analyses and conservation.

Radiocarbon age Determination

Determining the age of artifacts is a crucial facet of archaeology. When dealing with historic sites such as homesteads, mines, lumber camps or shipwrecks, documents can usually be referenced to help determine the age of the site. Journals, captain's logs and even newspaper articles will often detail specific dates such as when a particular ship sank or when a building burnt. Often, historic artifacts associated with these sites can be dated through old catalogs, etc.

Dating prehistoric sites or objects such as the Lake Mary canoe however, is a bit more complicated. Archaeologists cannot reference a catalog or newspaper article to identify an artifact that may be thousands of years old. Consequently, the science of dating prehistoric materials has become very important to archaeologists attempting to reconstruct cultural prehistory. Several methods of dating have been developed to determine the age of prehistoric sites. The most frequently used method to determine the age of organic substances is ^{14}C dating, also called radiocarbon dating.

All living things (both plant and animal) absorb atmospheric carbon (^{14}C). When an organism dies, carbon is no longer taken in but instead starts to decay. This decay happens at a known rate. Radiocarbon labs can measure the amount of ^{14}C remaining in an organism and determine how long it has been since the time of its death.

Wood samples from the Canoe were sent to a lab in Florida to be radiocarbon dated. The resulting date was 1,850 years old + /- 60 years. This places the canoe in what is known as the Woodland Indian stage. During this stage people produced pottery, built earthen burial mounds, and cultivated plants. To date, the Lake Mary Canoe has been identified as the oldest watercraft in the state.

1999 Recovery, Lake Mary, Wisconsin

In October of 1999, the SHSW and the Kenosha Public Museum sent another team to search for the remaining pieces of the Lake Mary canoe. Locating and recovering the canoe proved to be somewhat difficult due to its burial in the silty lake bottom. A preliminary swimover and visual search of the lake bottom was performed in the area where the section was discovered in 1996. This simple inspection however produced no evidence of any additional pieces. Probe rods were then used to feel beneath the silt layer for any debris. This too was problematic due to the large amount of debris unassociated with the canoe, including rocks, bottles, and lumber. Once encountered, these all had to be verified by touch (rocks for instance could be easily identified) or they had to be removed

from the silt and visually identified.

The canoe fragments were eventually located deeply embedded in the silt next to the boat dock beneath approximately five feet of water. Divers had to pull themselves beneath the silt, either by holding on to the pier pilings or the probe rods. Pieces were then gently removed by fanning, digging or slowly rocking the fragments back and forth until they came free. Great care was taken not to fracture any of the wood. Visibility was absolute zero and divers worked only by feel. Once removed from the water, the canoe fragments were immediately submerged in large bins filled with fresh water so the wood would hold its cell structure until it could be properly conserved. More than 20 pieces of the canoe were recovered ranging in size from a few inches to nearly two feet. All of the pieces were transported to Madison where they were documented, analyzed and prepared for conservation.

Conservation

Conservation is the scientific process used to preserve and restore archaeological materials. The basic theory behind the conservation of waterlogged wood is the removal of excess water while simultaneously replacing it with a synthetic material that stabilizes and strengthens the cell structure. One material used to perform this conservation is polyethylene glycol, or simply PEG. The wood may be treated for as long as one year. Fragments from the Lake Mary Canoe recovered in 1996 have already been conserved while the pieces recovered in 1999 are still immersed in bins of PEG. Once the wood has been successfully conserved, it can then be removed and put on display without deteriorating.

About 90 canoes have been discovered in Wisconsin. The type of canoe recovered from Lake Mary is referred to as a dugout canoe. Dugout canoes were constructed from a single log, which was repeatedly burnt and scraped to form the hull shape. Other well-preserved dugout canoes such as Tomah's "Cranberry Canoe" have been located, recovered and successfully conserved. The Lake Mary Canoe however, is perhaps the most important canoe recovery to date. Its discovery reminds us that Wisconsin's waterways have been utilized for thousands of years. Considering the importance of the water as a resource base for humans, it seems very likely that more of these sites exist. Hopefully in time more will be discovered and a detailed prehistoric maritime record can be constructed.

YOUR WAS MEMBERSHIP

As a member in the Wisconsin Archeological Society, you belong to an organization that was established to aid in the preservation and recordation of the historic and archaeological resources found within the state of Wisconsin.

Your membership entitles you to a number of benefits. These include:

- The Wisconsin Archeologist*, the journal of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. The *Archeologist* is the longest continuously published regional journal in North America. *The Wisconsin Archeologist* is sent to members in good standing semi-annually
- Copies of *Wis Arch News* a newsletter distributed to members of the Society twice a year
- Announcements of monthly meetings held in Milwaukee. Meeting announcements are sent to those members living within a one and a half hour travel time distance from Milwaukee
- Discounts on WAS merchandise
- Discounts on the purchase of back issues and periodic going-out-of-print back issue sales
- Invitation to attend the Wisconsin Archeological Society annual winter dinner

WAS MERCHANDISE

The Wisconsin Archaeological Society has t-shirts and coffee mugs with the Society's colorful logo. The design of the logo is comprised of the phrase "The Wisconsin Archeological Society Since 1903" in white text on a red background that encircles a blue-lined projectile point drawing on a blue to white faded background. Very sharp looking!



WAS T-SHIRTS

The t-shirts sport the stylish multi-colored WAS logo screen printed on an ash colored t-shirt. The t-shirts are heavy weight 7.0 oz., 100% super-cotton, pre-shrunk Fruit of the Loom. Sizes available include: Large, X-Large, and XX-Large. When ordering t-shirts, please specify quantity and size.

WAS COFFEE MUGS

The coffee mugs, also printed with the WAS logo, are natural colored. The mugs are dishwasher and microwave safe. They make a perfect drinking vessel for your beverage of choice.

WAS INVENTORY SALE

The Society is having AN INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE providing an excellent opportunity to:

- begin a set of *The Wisconsin Archeologist*
- OR
- fill in gaps in your existing set of *The Wisconsin Archeologist*

Sale items will include back issues *The Wisconsin Archeologist* currently in stock at significantly reduced prices. In addition, sale items will also include Wisconsin archaeological Society Mugs and T-shirts displaying the Society's colorful logo of the Society. Quantities of selected items are limited. Orders will be filled on a first-come-first-served basis.

The sale will run until the end of this year, 31 December 2001. All orders postmarked by the sale end date will be honored.

PRICES

Prices for backissues begin at \$4.00 a piece for single issues of *The Wisconsin Archeologist*. Issues from Volume 77(1/2) to date are available at regular back issue prices.**

Some issues still can be obtained through renewing annual membership dues. Please see order form provided with this newsletter.

Mugs can be purchased at \$5.00 for members and \$6.00 for non-members.

T-shirts can be purchased at \$10.00 for members and \$11.00 for non-members. Sizes available include large, X-Large, and XX-Large. Quantities are limited.

Please feel free to duplicate the order form provided for additional orders.

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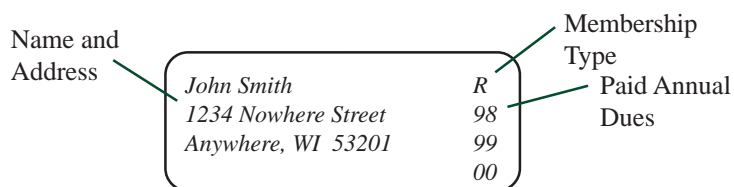
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