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This is a refereed journal. All articles are reviewed by the Editor, Guest Editor, and two additional professional archaeologists not with the DHPA.

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INTRODUCTION FROM THE EDITOR

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) is proud to present this special volume of the journal *Indiana Archaeology* in honor of the 20th anniversary of a statewide celebration of archaeology in our state (Indiana Archaeology Week 1996-2001; Indiana Archaeology Month 2002-2015). Because I began working for at the DHPA in 1991, I have been able to experience, and help coordinate, our statewide celebration of archaeology since the very beginning. Archaeology Outreach Coordinator was officially added to my title in 2001, and I continue to be as passionate about public outreach as I was when I started work at our office.

Per state statute (Indiana Code 14-21-1-12), one of the duties of the DHPA is to develop a program of archaeological research and development, including the publication of information regarding archaeological resources in the state. This journal is one of the ways the DHPA continues to address that mandate. Also, Indiana Code 14-21-1-13 states that the Division may conduct a program of education in archaeology. Indiana's cultural resources management plans have also listed educating the public about Indiana's prehistoric and historic Native American cultures and identifying, and studying Native American, African-American, and other ethnic and cultural heritage resources, as ways to accomplish several preservation goals. The variety of archaeological sites in Indiana is wide-ranging and impressive. Virtually all of the cultural groups prehistorically and historically in Indiana are represented archaeologically in one way or another.

For those who may not be familiar with some archaeological terms, a helpful glossary of some of these general terms is included in the back of this journal. To also aid the non-archaeologist reader, a general overview of prehistoric time periods may be found at the end of this volume. Additional archaeological outreach documents, including *Early Peoples of Indiana*, may be accessed at www.IN.gov/dnr/historic. For those readers who may not be familiar with the authors and editors of the volume, biographical information is provided. Feel free to access our Indiana archaeological travel itinerary (http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/files/travelsarchaeo.pdf) if you would wish to visit an archaeological site. The DHPA also urges you to participate in the annual Indiana Archaeology Month in September. If you have an interest in providing a voluntary financial donation to contribute to archaeology in our state, please consider the Archeology Preservation Trust Fund (http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/5897.htm). To view previous volumes of *Indiana Archaeology*, go to http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3676.htm.

- We thank our colleagues who contributed peer reviews for the journal.

- I wish to thank Dr. Rick Jones. His commitment to the understanding of archaeological resources in our state, and sharing of knowledge about these resources, continues even after his retirement from our office. Dr. Jones kindly volunteered to be Guest Editor of the journal, and I appreciate his willingness to donate his time and archaeological expertise to this project.

-- ALJ

FROM THE GUEST EDITOR

The End

I have always thought beginning a text at the end and working backwards would be would be interesting, even informative, and with further thought, realized that an end is a beginning, or beginnings. Similarly, archaeology works, in great part, backwards, from the end ultimately to beginnings. And, we always look at the past from the end or near end-point anyway. Today, the end is where we are all at, and it is also the beginning of what's next. Thus, here it is at the end where we begin.

After my retirement on August 29, 2014, after over a quarter of a century with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA)—much of that time as State Archaeologist (1991-2014)—in reflecting back, a number of significant changes, developments, and accomplishments occurred in Indiana archaeology over 25 years, due primarily to the many archaeologists, historians, preservationists, avocationals, and other researchers working and researching in the state, and the considerable support of the public, and their deep and strong interest in the state's archaeological resources.

Right now, archaeology in our state is perhaps at its strongest place ever, with more varied faculty and staff in universities, in Cultural Resources Management (CRM), avocational and public interest, museums, conservancies, and public archaeologists. New techniques are increasingly utilized to discover archaeological sites and information, with increased minimization of impact or damage to sites. I see a current democratization of archaeology and a much wider spread of access to archaeology information to everyone. There is a great public interest in archaeology, with more participation in archaeological projects, with interests ranging from family histories and items in the backyard, to resources in downtowns and counties, to sites recognized across Indiana and nationally.

In this, the 20th anniversary of Archaeology Week/Month, we see the event as more popular than ever, with increasing numbers of groups participating every year. Universities, public and private schools, historical societies, libraries, museums, various public events, parks, and many other groups and activities celebrate archaeology in many forms throughout the state. Many groups make it a part of their yearly schedule. Archaeology Month increases in popularity yearly, promoting archaeology to the public, and in turn, public interest in and support of archaeology remains strong and increases.

There is a huge amount of—and demand for—archaeological information available via the *Indiana Archaeology* journal; *Archaeology News* e-newsletter; university, museum, CRM, and state and federal websites; numerous Archaeology Month activities every September; professional and avocational publications and presentations; at professional meetings; at local and state historical facilities; and a centralized state archaeological and historic site computerized database with Geographic Information System layers. Publications by many professionals for the public are very popular, as exemplified, for example, by websites at universities, museums, laboratories, CRM firms, and government agencies. The *Early Peoples of Indiana* publication has gone through numerous printings, revisions, and additions, and is out of print again as of this writing. Consistent state archaeological site numbers are assigned by the IDNR, DHPA, and site

records maintained there. Archaeological site forms are now submitted electronically to the state database, and many site reports accessible to qualified archaeologists through the database.

There is a very large archaeological site database (over 66,000 sites), with approximately two to three thousand archaeological sites added to the inventory each year, due in great part to CRM projects conducted under state and federal statutes, and Historic Preservation Fund archaeological projects to inventory and assess archaeological sites in Indiana. Sites investigated under IC 14-21-1 (see below) and research projects contribute to the total of sites. Large amounts of archaeological site information preserved or recovered from Indiana state properties also contribute to the database.

Indiana archaeological artifacts and features that date before December 31, 1870 and cemeteries dating before 1940 are protected under the Historic Preservation and Archaeology law (IC 14-21-1), and there appear to be fewer incidents reported of vandalism and illegal activities regarding these resources. These important resources would not be protected without considerable professional and public interaction and promotion. Accidental discoveries and damage to these resources are investigated under this statute. To implement protection and investigation of archaeological and burial sites, there are federal and state statues, rules, regulations, and guidelines for conducting archaeological investigations, including a final draft guidebook for archaeology in Indiana being developed by the IDNR, DHPA and professional archaeologists.

There has been increasing and remarkable public acquisition and protection of notable and unique archaeological sites in Indiana by public, history, and conservation entities, and programs and services such as: The Archaeological Conservancy; the Indiana Heritage Trust Program; the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Bicentennial Nature Trust; the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and its various land-holding divisions; Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites; local county parks, historical societies, and groups. Sites include the Goodall site (e.g., Mangold 2009), the Oberting-Glenn site (e.g., Gardner 2013), Yorktown enclosure (e.g., McCord and Cochran 2007), historically-related and prehistoric sites around Fort Ouiatenon (e.g., Jones and Trubowitz 1987), portions of the one-of-a-kind in the world Mann site (e.g., Peterson 2007), the Native American and Euroamerican Kethtippecanunk site (e.g., Strezewski and McCullough 2010), Late Prehistoric sites in the vicinity of Strawtown (e.g., McCullough 2008), and others.

There have also been discoveries/investigations and increased knowledge—or revisions thereof—of heretofore little known cultures in Indiana, some unique to Indiana. The until-recently-little-known Prather site has been investigated (e.g., Munson et al. 2006) and this Mississippian site—with earthworks, in a unique topographical setting—has helped flesh out considerably our knowledge of this cultural manifestation. Considerably more is known about the Late Prehistoric Oliver Phase sites (e.g., McCullough 2008) along the forks of the White River providing information on a culture unique to Indiana and the world. Other more recently investigated cultures in central Indiana include Oneota groups in central Indiana including the Smith Valley Phase (e.g., McCullough and Wright 1997) and Taylor Village site (e.g., Hill and Murray 2012) the "Western Basin-derived" Castor Phase (McCullough 2008:32), the southern Indiana Mississippian Caborn-Welborn group (e.g., Munson 1998), Yankeetown (e.g., Alt 2010; Garniewicz 2009), and the Mississippian Vincennes Culture (e.g., Wells 2008). Revised and updated interpretations of cultures include such groups as the New Castle Phase in the earthworks sites in central Indiana (e.g., McCord and Cochran 2014), and the Late Woodland

Albee Phase culture (e.g., McCord 2005). Information on many of these can be found in reports and articles in *Indiana Archaeology* and in HPF grant reports on file at the DHPA.

Looking back, there have been considerable changes, developments, and accomplishments in archaeology in Indiana. A notable trend has been the greatly increased use of remote sensing techniques and technological equipment, including total stations for precise mapping of sites, increased use of magntometry, electrical resistivity, ground penetrating radar, photogrammetry, satellite images, trace element analyses, residue analysis, phosphate testing, computer recording of site information in the field, and many other techniques. All of these have led to less physical disturbance to the site, and more efficient targeting of productive areas of sites if information recovery or excavation are merited. Thus, more sites or areas of sites are preserved, and less areas damaged or destroyed.

As noted above, there has been a substantial increase in archaeology outreach and education, through universities, public events, publications, presentations, historical societies, some avocational groups, and others. Many years ago, the Archaeology Outreach Coordinator was established in the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, as well as the editorship of the *Indiana Archaeology* journal, the Records Check Coordinator, and coordination of first Archaeology Week, later followed up by Archaeology Month, the latter an immensely popular event, or series of events.

Two things currently occurring in Indiana archaeology come to mind that appear to have been less frequent two to three decades ago. First, there has been a notable increase in subsurface archaeological investigations to discover and protect buried archaeological sites, in situations where cultural deposits may have been covered over by colluvial or alluvial actions, where fill may have been placed in the past, where asphalt or concrete may have covered over sites, etc. Secondly, there has been much more cognizance of the possibility or presence of historical archaeological sites. This is reflected in more specialists at universities trained in historical archaeology and more investigations of significant archaeological sites such as the aforementioned Kethtippecanunk, forts and battlefield sites, a redware kiln site in New Harmony (e.g., Strezewski 2013), African American sites in Ransom Place, Indianapolis (e.g., Mullins 2015), farmstead sites (e.g., Rotman et al. 1998), urban sites and backlots, early 20th century sites, and industrial sites such as the Ben Schroeder Saddletree Factory (Rotman et al. 1998).

Tremendous amounts of archeological site information have been recovered or preserved throughout the state under state or federal statutes. The HPF funds mentioned previously have generated records of thousands of sites, often county-by-county, increasing greatly the number of sites known. These funds have also provided for investigations of and recovery of information from endangered, damaged, and/or eroding sites such as Bone Bank in Posey County (e.g., Munson 2003) and the type site Yankeetown occupation (see above). Other sites, such as the Murphy site (e.g., Munson 1998), were investigated in an emergency situation under IC 14-21-1. Accidental discoveries of sites, emergency and "salvage" archaeology have also increased noticeably.

Other notable occurrences in archaeology in the past 25 years include the creation of a Native American Council (1992-2003) and the Indiana Native American Indian Affairs Commission (2006-present), providing a medium for Native American expression of thoughts and concerns. Of note, also, has been an increase in state archaeological staff, providing greater stewardship of archaeological resources in Indiana. This, from one permanent regulatory archaeological position until 1988, to as many as five (currently four) in the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, another in the Division of Forestry, and one in the Division of

Reclamation. Development and extraction of natural resources have been historically the greatest endangerment to fragile bases of archaeological resources, but federal and state statutes have afforded considerable protection of these resources. A notable example over the years was the federal delegation to the state of Indiana for protection of archaeological resources related to surface coal mining. As a result, state law was created to specify protection of archaeological sites regarding these activities in the state.

Way back in 1989, the Historic Preservation and Archaeology statute was amended to protect archaeological artifacts dating before December 31, 1816 and human remains dating before December 31, 1940. This was due in large part to a large up swell of public interest in protecting these unprotected resources. Prior to this, many of these were unprotected and could be dug or destroyed. In realizing that many significant historical archaeological resources lay unprotected after 1816, the statute was amended in recent times to protect archaeological features and artifacts dating prior to December 31, 1870. Many of the investigations above were investigated under this statute, under approved, systematic archaeological plans.

Last year a, colleague contacted the DHPA and others regarding the most important thing in Indiana archaeology in the last ten years and what the future holds. Here is what I wrote then:

I think that a most important thing in archaeology in Indiana in the past ten years and continuing into the future is the democratization of archaeology and availability of Indiana archaeology information to the public. That is, a strong and increasing public interest in, inclusion in, and diversity in archaeology, with expansion of consulting and interested parties, local to state-wide participation, and proliferation of information. This is reflected in the protection afforded Indiana archaeological resources before December 31, 1870 in the Historic Preservation and Archaeology law that would not have been added to the statute without public support; increased interest in and demand for information by the public, popularity of the Indiana Archaeology journal, Archaeology Newsletter, Archaeology Month, and involvement with professionals in the state; property owners interested in protecting sites on their properties and the sale of significant portions of important archaeological sites to public and conservation entities; strong interest we have seen among local persons, counties, historical societies, and the general public; and strong interaction of professionals with the public. From this standpoint, archaeology is for the public and that is where we see increasing support and interest in archaeology in the future [Jones 2014].

I still think this is true . . . and to this I would add that this 20th anniversary of Archaeology Month embodies this and let us celebrate archaeology in all its forms in this remarkable month!

The End

-- JRJ

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TEN YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH PUBLIC EXCAVATIONS AT STRAWTOWN KOTEEWI PARK ENHANCED BY DEDICATED ADULT VOLUNTEERS

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Beginning in 2001, Hamilton County Parks and Recreation began hosting events during the month of September at Strawtown Koteewi Park. The weather in September is about as close to perfect as it ever gets in Indiana. Beautiful weather, exciting discoveries, visiting with old friends and meeting new ones became synonymous with Archaeology Month. Throughout the 10 years of public excavations many visitors, school groups, scout groups, archaeology students, avocational archaeologists, professional archaeologists, budding historians, professional historians, newspaper reporters, media specialists, TV personalities, local museums, and many, many more people came to visit us in tucked away Strawtown, Indiana. We estimate that in those 10 years more than 30,000 people came to visit the excavations.

We met so many wonderful people during Archaeology Month, and none were more appreciated than our dedicated adult volunteers. Our adult volunteers did not come because it was a day out of the classroom or because some wise teacher knew this was an opportunity of a lifetime. They came all on their own. They probably moved more mountains to carve out the time to be here than we will ever know. The adult volunteers that came to Strawtown Koteewi Park were a brave sort of people, deciding 4,000 school kids in a three-week period sounded like a good time. They were a hardy group of people who took their vacation days from work, not to go to the beach, but to spend it in the dirt with us. They endured sweating, getting rained on, sunburned, and bitten by mosquitos, to toil through the dirt just to see a small fragment from life 800 years ago revealed (Figure 1). Our volunteers were committed to learning the science of archaeology and to help all of us discover the hidden history of Strawtown Koteewi Park. They worked tirelessly helping with the "heavy lifting" and the tedious monotony of moving earth around to see what lay underneath.

Figure 1. Adult volunteers screening for artifacts at Strawtown Koteewi Park. Photo taken by Archaeology Month Volunteer Bill Scheibelhut.

Throughout the year at the Taylor Center of Natural History, visitors would stop in and take a look at the exhibits and the artifacts on display. With the wonder of a child, they began asking questions. "Was all this stuff found right here?" We explained to them about our past archaeological excavations right here at the park and all the new research and information we were finding out about this forgotten little town. Then we would hear: "I always wanted to be an archaeologist, but I ended up doing (fill in the blank)." When we informed them that we take adult volunteers to help out at the excavation during Archaeology Month, you would have thought we were in the business of making dreams come true. It was fun and rewarding to know that we played a small part in helping fulfill someone's lifelong dream.

We began to host a volunteer breakfast each year to kick off the festivities of Archaeology Month. It was nice to have everyone in the same room again and to have some new faces to introduce to the group. Our adult volunteers were already committed to being lifelong learners and intrinsically understood the importance of public awareness in archaeology. However, we were asking them to *dig* even deeper. Not only were we asking them to learn and understand the science of archaeology, but we were asking them to help educate the next generation about the importance of this science.

As if helping promote public awareness of archaeology and educating the next generation weren't enough, their efforts have also greatly enhanced our knowledge of our shared heritage in central Indiana. When looking back to what we knew when Hamilton County Parks and Recreation Department had its first public archaeology event in 2001, what we have learned since has been no less than amazing. This includes the discovery of a newly defined prehistoric culture in central Indiana and the identification of four archaeological sites now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, three of which adult volunteers worked on directly.

The newly identified cultural group is referred to by archaeologists as the Castor phase (McCullough 2005). We now know that Castor phase occupations were centered along the West Fork of the White River in Hamilton County for about 350 years (A.D. 1050 to 1400). They coalesced in the White River valley from scattered residences and hamlets in the Great Lakes region. In Hamilton County, they settled in small farmsteads and large villages and grew corn in the fertile floodplain soils. We know this because of the elaborately decorated pottery (McCullough 2010), which was similar to what has been found in the Lake Erie basin. Most of the information we have about this group of people comes from the Castor Farm site (12H3), where several years of Archaeology Month events were supported by the adult volunteers.

From these investigations, we now know that the Castor Farm site has a core area of 6.5 acres and was surrounded by two wooden stockades. They were constructed by first digging postholes and then putting closely spaced, cut saplings in a line around the village. Inside the stockade, at least six different types of structures were discovered. The middle of the site had two large community structures laid end to end, which were pit house-like structures. Investigation of one of these structures showed two lines of posts around the perimeter (on the inside of the house pit) that both supported the roof and a bench that went all the way around the structure. Within the structure were several hearths, but no storage pits or evidence of everyday domestic life was identified. Another shallower pit house-like structure was also investigated with the help of the adult volunteers. This house was smaller than the community structures and had an earthen ramp for an entryway and only a single line of posts within the perimeter of the basin. It did have features one would expect in a house: a hearth, or fire pit with ash; a storage pit; and a small, deep circular pit for generating smoke, perhaps for insect control. Portions of other houses found at the site consisted of post structures in a variety of shapes that were not set into previously dug

basins. They ranged from less-sturdy wigwams to larger, gabled-roof types (McCullough 2015). The only Castor phase structures identified to date are a direct result of the volunteer-driven Archaeology Month excavations at Strawtown Koteewi Park.

Little was known about the nearby Strawtown Enclosure (12H883) beyond its description in old county histories (e.g., Helm 1880) and twentieth-century surface collections of pottery and stone tools. Adult volunteers were intensely involved in the Archaeology Month excavations at this site, finding that it was a circular village with an exterior ditch that originally was about 5 feet deep and an interior embankment that was approximately 295 feet in diameter. The embankment once supported a single line of closely spaced posts that formed a stockade wall. A plaza was present in the middle of the site, surrounded by everyday activity areas. Between these areas and the stockade wall were areas with residential structures and very deep storage pits (McCullough 2011, 2012).

The enclosure was built by what archaeologists have labeled the Oliver phase (A.D. 1200 to 1450). They appear to have been derived from immigrant Fort Ancient populations, who brought their pottery and village layout traditions with them from the southwest in the middle Ohio Valley. Upon arrival in the Hamilton County area, a portion of the resident Castor population merged, probably through intermarriage, with the newly arrived Fort Ancient group. It is this mixed population that constitutes the Oliver phase. This new, hybrid group lasted for at least 250 years, settling along both forks of the White River and its tributaries (McCullough 2000; Redmond and McCullough 2000). They traveled to central Indiana to farm the extensive bottomlands with the Castor populations and stored their corn inside the enclosure in deep, "underground silos" penetrating up to seven and a half feet below the present surface. One of the most remarkable finds during Archaeology Month was a large bag of shelled corn that had charred in place in the bottom of a deep storage pit.

The extent of excavated areas was limited at the Strawtown Enclosure, but a series of four structures was found to be rebuilt in the same area in the eastern portion of the enclosure. One had a shallow basin like the house at the Castor Farm site, with a doorway opening to the central plaza. Another consisted of single-set posts in a rectangular shape with rounded corners that was about 50 feet long, like an Iroquoian longhouse. As at Castor Farm, the rebuilding episodes and numerous features, often on top of or cutting through earlier features, suggest an intensive or long-term occupation within the stockade. The Strawtown Enclosure is located on the northern periphery of the Oliver distribution, and from information collected by the volunteers at Strawtown, appears to be the earliest known Oliver village investigated thus far, and perhaps one of the first to be abandoned (McCullough 2005).

Another archaeological culture had its main village, the Taylor Village site, over the river from both the Castor Farm and Strawtown sites. It was occupied by an Oneota group, locally known as the Taylor Village phase, from west of Lake Michigan. Again, we can differentiate this group from the others based on distinctive pottery. While the Taylor Village site itself was not investigated during Archaeology Month activities, its occupants used the Strawtown Enclosure site after an Oliver abandonment of the site. Several features were identified that suggested feasting activities occurred on top of the previous Oliver deposits. Apparently the Oliver people were not friends with the Taylor Village population, although the Castor phase group remained at Strawtown and seem to have traded with the Oneota populations as they did with Mississippian groups much farther away (McCullough 2011; McCullough and Graham 2010).

Adult volunteers were integral in expanding our knowledge of the Late Prehistoric societies in central Indiana. We have uncovered the remains of at least three immigrant groups in

Hamilton County where they made homes and farmed the river's floodplains. We discovered structures of a type that were never before seen in Indiana, as well as such everyday details as stored bags of corn. We found palisaded villages, suggesting the need for defense, and beads of northern Great Lakes copper and Gulf coast shell, suggesting relations with groups across the midcontinent. These findings are of national significance. Four sites within the Strawtown Koteewi Park are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the listing of three of these sites was based on knowledge aided by the efforts of adult volunteers.

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ARTIFACTS AND PROGRAMS AND TALKS, OH MY!

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From the time I began in Archaeology as a student, I was dealing with aspects of public involvement in the field. Long before Archaeology Week became a reality in Indiana, I dealt with members of the public who were avocational archaeologists or just interested in archaeology, such as those who attended the former Adena/Hopewell Rendezvous at Mounds State Park in Anderson. During college, a number of the excavations I worked on often had visitors who wanted to know what we were doing and what we were finding. So I "grew up" in Archaeology in Indiana knowing that public involvement was an important facet of what we did as professionals.

I have been involved in Indiana Archaeology Week/Month activities for many years. Unfortunately, however, I missed out on the first few Indiana Archaeology Weeks. I started being involved in Archaeology Week in 2000 while assisting a former Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IDNR, DHPA) staff member with artifact and raw material identification at various locations in Indiana, particularly Mounds State Park, and did this for a number of years. During this time I also volunteered at the excavations taking place at Strawtown Koteewi Park in Hamilton County during Archaeology Week/Month and assisted hundreds of visitors at the excavations while they screened soil for artifacts. At that time, I was an archaeologist working for Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services. I have to say that I was very excited to see Indiana Archaeology Week become expanded into Indiana Archaeology Month in 2002. One of the most memorable Archaeology Month experiences for me personally during this time was having my daughter's picture included on the 2004 Archaeology Month Poster.

In 2007, I went to work at the IDNR, DHPA. I really became quite involved then with presenting archaeology related programs. I gave many presentations and programs during Archaeology Month for school groups, afterschool programs, and Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups during this time (Figure 1). I also manned the IDNR, DHPA booth or table at many Archaeology Month events, such as those at the Falls of the Ohio and Mounds State Parks. Some of these programs expanded outside of Archaeology Month in September into August and October due to the high demand for program requests from the public. During this time I came into contact with thousands of members of the public, from all age ranges and walks of life, who were interested in learning what archaeology was all about. It was also exciting to get to assist with the "behind the scenes" planning of Archaeology Month, such as the T-shirt and poster design.

Figure 1. Girl Scout program at Strawtown Koteewi Park 2010. Author's daughter is in the middle. Photo taken by the author.

In 2011, I went to work as an archaeologist with ASC Group, Inc. Currently, I also work part-time for Hamilton County Parks and Recreation at the Taylor Center for Natural History at Strawtown Koteewi Park, as well as working for ASC Group. I have continued to do Archaeology Month events, as well as other archaeology presentations and programs throughout the year. Amy Johnson with the IDNR, DHPA, who is the Archaeology Outreach Coordinator for the DHPA, as well as the new Indiana State Archaeologist, won't let me escape (Figure 2)! Seriously though, I feel that helping the public learn about archaeology so that they can understand it, appreciate it, and support it is so important. If I can help the public to achieve that goal then I feel like I have accomplished something. It puts a smile on my face when I see the "light bulb come on" when explaining an aspect of archaeology to a group of kids, such as the difference between a fossil and an artifact, or if I can make someone's day when I have identified artifacts for them that they have had for years and knew little about. And then there is the constant having to explain that "real" archaeologists are not like Indiana Jones, and we dig up artifacts, not dinosaurs. Doing what I can to help with the dispelling of these myths and misconceptions about Archaeology is an important aspect of doing public outreach.

Figure 2. With Amy Johnson (left) of the IDNR, DHPA during an Archaeology Month event in 2011. Photo courtesy of Amy Johnson, DHPA.

One of the Indiana Archaeology Month events that I have been participating in over the years is Archaeology Day at the Dubois County Museum. I have done this event with now former State Archaeologist Dr. Rick Jones since 2009 (Figure 3). What started out as an artifact identification session morphed into presentations and then a panel discussion involving local artifact collectors. This year will be the seventh year for Dr. Jones and I doing this program together. It is a good feeling that the public has an interest in archaeology and wants us to keep coming back every year–hopefully there will be many more years of doing this particular program.

Figure 3. With Dr. Rick Jones at the Dubois County Museum in 2009. Photo courtesy of the Dubois County Museum.

One of the conclusions I have come to over the years doing Archaeology Week/Month events (and before), is that a person is never too young, nor too old, to become interested in and learn about archaeology. The young people may become archaeologists, or at least support archaeology, in the future. And I have known people where archaeology became their second career. There are also a number of avocational archaeologists in this state who volunteer their time to assist the professional archaeologists on various projects. Some of these projects would not have been accomplished without the volunteer hours of these avocationals. The avocationals, as well as local artifact collectors, have assisted in recording many archaeological sites in the state and have also helped alert the professional archaeologists to sites that are being endangered by unlawful looting or other disturbances. Therefore, education is the key to helping protect the archaeological resources in our state, and I am willing to do my part during Indiana Archaeology Month.

ARCHAEOLOGY DAY AT THE FALLS OF THE OHIO STATE PARK, CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA: A PARTNERSHIP WITH THE FALLS OF THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Our story begins in 1997, just three years after the opening of the Falls of the Ohio Interpretive Center in Clarksville, Indiana. Known internationally for 400 million year old fossil beds, this State Park is a natural choice for students studying geology and paleontology. Less known is the impressive collection of artifacts, both historic and prehistoric, from the Ohio River region, some of which are featured in the center's archaeological exhibits. As a State Park Naturalist, Bett Etenohan was delighted to receive notice from the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) announcing Indiana Archaeology Week in September. It was a chance to expand the State Park's mission of education and conservation with a new event: Archaeology Day! The event started out small, with a few activities inside the Interpretive Center and a focus on the archaeological exhibits, especially an amazing cache of preforms (rather large projectile points that were unfinished) which had been excavated right at the Falls of the Ohio River years earlier and donated to the Center. Each year, the event got a little bigger. Answering key questions regarding the peoples of the past–**What**, **Where**, **When,** and **Who**, as well as **How**–helped to get the public, young and old alike, involved in the mysteries that make archaeology so interesting. In 2001, the first State Championship Competition of the Indiana Atlatl Association was held, along with demonstrations and practice sessions for all ages. Throwing a dart with an atlatl (a prehistoric hunting tool) soon became a favorite activity of Archaeology Day.

In 2002, archaeologist Anne Bader, who was then working for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, began talking about forming an organization in which archaeologists could share information with the public, promoting both education and preservation. Bett and Anne had been working together on educational projects with elementary school students, and they felt that adults would also be interested. Through the Interpretive Center, Bett was able to offer meeting space, publicity, and contact with the public. Anne gathered a core group to develop guidelines. Within a year, the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS) was established and fifty members signed up. They included professional and avocational archaeologists and many adults with no experience in the field but a great interest in archaeology. Anne shared her experience and knowledge of the area, and her peers were excellent guest speakers at monthly meetings. FOAS was off to a great start!

Archaeology Day at the Falls of the Ohio then became a BIG event with FOAS involvement. The Falls provided the space, which included a large outdoor area for educational and fun activities, a big Department of Natural Resources (DNR) tent, an area for parking, the auditorium for a featured speaker, as well as tables and chairs, a loudspeaker, and the help of several Park staff. The members of FOAS provide all the planning and programming, supplies and displays, demonstrations (Figure 1), and even a refreshment stand! All supplies and activity materials are donated by members of FOAS. Boy Scouts are recruited to help with set-up and take-down, and most stay to take part in the activities. No fee is charged to the participants–the event should be open to everyone.

Figure 1. Weaving a mat with plant fibers on a simple vertical loom. Photo by Anne Bader.

Every year, twelve educational activity stations are set up for the children, each with a different theme and message and most with hands-on activities, such as sidewalk pictographs, using historic and prehistoric tools, discussing stratigraphy, and making clay pots. The youngest visitors are encouraged to participate in a mock dig, where all sorts of "artifacts" can be found within a grid. FOAS members and DNR volunteers man the educational stations. At the welcoming table, families pick up a booklet which describes each activity. After visiting each station and getting their booklet stamped, the children are awarded a *Junior Archaeologist Certificate,* evidence of all they have learned. Each year, new activities are added or exchanged with older ones, all in an effort to keep the event fresh and relevant. Two years ago, for instance, a pirate-themed activity related to looting was recently added, called "*AAArrrggghhhh! Archaeologists Don't Dig Treasure!"* that demonstrated just how much information about the past can be lost once key artifacts are removed from their contexts.

Because there is a real need to reach out to adults as well as children, other activities are offered for a more mature audience. Educational materials on regional prehistoric and historic resources and the discipline of archaeology are provided by DNR, and FOAS makes available similar literature for Kentucky, along with copies of its journal publications. Archaeological and historical book exchanges are also offered. FOAS members demonstrate the ancient art of flintknapping. Everyone is invited to participate in atlatl throwing and Native American games. The public is invited to bring artifacts to the event (Figure 2). Several professional archaeologists are always available to identify and explain the objects. Importantly, collectors are encouraged to label their artifacts by provenience, store their artifacts properly, and to allow FOAS members to photograph and document their collections.

Figure 2. Archaeologists (seated) identifying visitors' artifacts. Photo by Anne Bader.

Archaeology Day has always been a two-state event. Situated on the Ohio River separating Indiana and Kentucky, the event has always attracted participants from Louisville as well as southern Indiana. Recently, however, with the adoption of September as Archaeology Month in Kentucky as well, the event is even more widely advertised and has become a key component in celebrating archaeology throughout the Falls region.

It has been rewarding to see families returning year after year, and to hear them express how much they enjoy the event. It is gratifying to know they are having a good time–but it is more important to see they are being exposed to the many aspects of archaeology, namely the **What**, **Where**, **When**, and **Who**, as well as **How**. **What** is archaeology (not Indiana Jones!) and **What** can it teach us about the past? **Where** does archaeology take place (not just out west) and **Where** did the peoples of the Falls area come from and choose to live? Over many thousands of years, diverse peoples arrived and thrived in the Ohio River Valley, resulting in an amazing timeline of **When**. **Who** exactly were the peoples that chose to call the Falls region home, and–very importantly–**Who** includes all of us when it comes to preserving the area's precious, non-renewable cultural resources. Participation in Archaeology Day attempts to show **How** everyone can make a difference!

Many thanks are due the staff members of the Indiana DHPA who make the long trip down from Indianapolis every year to join DNR and FOAS as we celebrate Archaeology Day!

APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY AND PUBLIC OUTREACH AT MOUNDS STATE PARK: BALL STATE UNIVERSITY'S INDIANA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH ACTIVITIES 2005-2014

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The Applied Anthropology Laboratories (AAL; formerly Archaeological Resources Management Service), Department of Anthropology at Ball State University (BSU) seeks to provide students with the skills and experience necessary for successful careers in Anthropology and Archaeology by providing hands-on training with emphasis in applied anthropology, archaeology, and cultural resource management. As BSU has become distinctively known for its Immersive Learning program, the AAL has increased its emphasis on broadening student involvement through experiential learning. Our students gain experience through engaging in academic research, participating in resource management, and learning to be advocates of Hoosier heritage through public engagement and education.

AAL has a 30 year history of participating in public archaeology events at Mounds State Park (MSP) (Figure 1). MSP in Madison County is one of 34 state parks in Indiana. The park is most well-known for the 10 prehistoric earthwork structures constructed by the Adena and Hopewell people between 200 B.C. until 500 A.D. for ceremonial purposes. Historically, the property was settled by Frederick Bronnenberg and family in the 1820s. They constructed a cabin and later a sawmill on the property. The Bronnenbergs fostered an interest in preserving and protecting the mounds. This was primarily responsible for their survival, unlike many other prehistoric mounds in East Central Indiana. Frederick Bronnenberg Jr. constructed the federal style Bronnenberg House around 1840-1850 which still stands on the property today. Frederick Jr., as well as his children Sammuel and Ransom, saw the importance of preserving the mounds, eventually leading the location to become a destination and point of interest with the construction of the interurban and amusement park (Indiana Department of Natural Resources 2011).

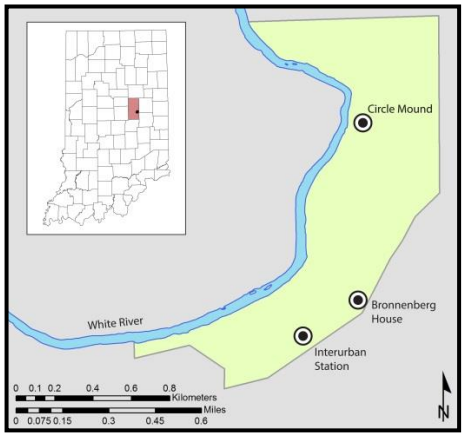

Figure 1. Map of the location of Mounds State Park in Anderson, Indiana. Map by Amber Yuellig.

Ball State's partnership with Mounds State Park dates as far back as 1985, starting with participation in the Adena-Hopewell Rendezvous annual event (McCord 2008a). This later became the park's annual Archaeology Weekend in celebration of Indiana Archaeology Month. We concentrate on AAL's Archaeology Weekend participation since 2005 and the investigations associated with these events. The purpose of AAL's Archaeology Weekend activities has been to promote public involvement in and awareness of archaeology, encourage preservation and stewardship of our shared heritage, recover archaeological information about the resources of MSP, and assist MSP staff in executing their exhibit and display design and placement for the resources of the park. AAL's projects are designed to fit the display and maintenance needs of the park, demonstrate archaeological investigation techniques to the public, and gather new information about poorly understood resources.

The development and planning of Archaeology Weekend activities is completed primarily by Ball State undergraduate and graduate students with mentorship by AAL staff. Our students, often as a part of the public archaeology internship with the AAL, work with our archaeology collections, reproductions, archaeological data, and photographs to create informative displays and interactive activities in which the public can learn about archaeology in the park and throughout the state. These out of classroom experiences teach students skills such as project development and management skills, leadership, experience presenting to a diverse audiences (young and old), and engaging with park staff and the public. In addition to these educational displays and activities, some years we actively conduct archaeological research during the event in which both students and the public participate. Students gain valuable experience learning and practicing archaeological techniques as a part of their professional training. They also learn to articulate what they are doing, and why, in an environment with constantly changing tasks, data, and audiences.

In 2005, a limited gradiometer survey (a remote sensing technique) and shovel testing were conducted in the western yard of the Bronnenberg House. AAL staff completed the gradiometer survey prior to inviting the public to participate with the purpose of identifying areas to test. The following day, the public was welcomed to become active participants by assisting in the shovel test survey. It was found that the Bronnenberg House contains significant archaeological information worth additional investigation and set the groundwork for future field schools and Archaeology Weekend fieldwork. The public's enthusiasm for archaeology was apparent, encouraging the AAL to continue to return for Mounds State Park's Archaeology Weekend (McCord 2006:31). Work completed during Archaeology Weekend in 2006 built upon the results from 2005. Based on the 2005 gradiometer survey, additional shovel tests were excavated by public volunteers to expose portions of the brick foundation encountered the previous year. At this point in time, it was believed the foundation belonged to a summer kitchen; however, this could not be confirmed. It was recommended that archaeological research in this area of the Bronnenberg house lot continue (McCord 2007).

Archaeology Month activities during 2007 focused on Circle Mound and were designed to involve public volunteers. Archaeological excavations were integrated into public tours given by BSU archaeologists. Geophysical survey was used to identify magnetic anomalies possibly indicating archaeological deposits, and four shovel tests were then placed over these anomalies and excavated. Over 100 patrons visited the site, went on the archaeology tour, and participated in shovel test excavation, making Archaeology Weekend at Mounds State Park a continued success (McCord 2008b).

The 2008 Archaeology Month activities returned to the Bronnenberg House to build on research conducted in 2005 and 2006 (McCord 2006, 2007). Sixteen shovel tests were excavated every 2 meters in the same area as tested in 2005. For the second year in a row, over 100 patrons took part in the weekend's activities. Because the shovel test excavations did not cover the entire proposed project area, it was recommended that this area be tested as part of future Archaeology Weekend activities (Keller 2009).

Figure 2. Public volunteers excavating a unit and sifting the soil for artifacts in 2009 (Klabacka and McCord 2010).

Activities during the 2009 Archaeology Weekend continued to build on the information gathered at the Bronnenberg House in previous years. Two excavation units and one shovel test unit were excavated in the vicinity of the previous shovel test units (Figure 2). A geophysical survey was used to identify possible areas of interest beneath the surface. The single shovel test unit was dug at the request of Mounds State Park as a potential location of a future well pump head. The primary goal of continuing the public archaeology program at Mounds State Park was deemed a success as over 100 patrons took part in the weekend's activities again (Klabacka and McCord 2010).

In addition to promoting public archaeology at Mounds State Park, the goals of the 2010 Archaeology Weekend included collecting baseline data on the historically recorded interurban station (part of the former amusement park area in Mounds State Park) that could assist with future historic preservation planning. Planned field activities were based on previous research conducted by Ball State University (Buehrig and Hicks 1982; Cochran 1988). The project consisted of geophysical survey of the area, controlled surface collection completed by the volunteers, and a public display featuring previous archaeological investigations of the amusement park area in Mounds State Park. Many patrons volunteered to assist in the surface collection of archaeological materials while others were given information and presentations during the two day event (Figure 3). More than 1,000 artifacts were collected during the Archaeology Weekend (Keller et al. 2011). These artifacts were identified and cataloged by several AAL interns in spring 2011.

Figure 3. Controlled surface collections with members of the public in 2010 (Keller et al. 2011).

The 2011 Archaeology Month activities returned to focus on activity areas associated with the Bronnenberg House to build upon previous research. Geophysical survey was conducted north of the current nature center in an attempt to locate historical outbuildings. The results of this survey were displayed and discussed with the public during the Archaeology Weekend events. Additionally, three test excavation units were completed along a line of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The public was invited to assist in completing these test units. Information produced from the 2011 investigations informed park exhibit and interpretation efforts and will help to build a more complete context for the Bronnenberg House and related activity areas (Nolan et al. 2012).

AAL's emphasis for Indiana Archaeology Month events has shifted from research and exploration to public education about archaeology and preservation, with a focus on BSU student leadership. In 2012, 2013, and 2014, the AAL's participation included multiple displays and hands-on activities for public participation. These displays and activities included artifact identification, examples of Native American pottery, atl atl (spear thrower) demonstrations, cave painting tent, chunkey games (a Native American game played with stones and spears), and posters and handouts discussing findings from previous Archaeology Weekend investigations and recent grant research by AAL staff and Research Fellows. The continuation of public archaeology at Mounds State Park is important both for the public and the park.

These events for Mounds State Park Archaeology Weekend provide important public education through the opportunity to engage with professional archaeologists, learn proper archaeological practice, and learn how the information archaeologists collect helps preserve Hoosier history. These tangible experiences help the public understand the value of preserving historical resources and hopefully help foster a new appreciation and desire to protect sites of historical importance in their own communities. Additionally, student volunteers from the AAL are learning the value of public archaeology and will hopefully graduate to become the next generation of archaeologists to educate the public.

Public archaeology in a park setting encourages both an appreciation for the details of historic investigation, and the importance of preserving both historical and natural resources. AAL's activities benefit MSP's interpretive and management efforts, increase public engagement with and appreciation of archaeology, and provide invaluable practical experience for BSU students engaging in archaeology and public history.

For more information about projects conducted by Ball State University's Applied Anthropology Laboratories at Mounds State Park and throughout Indiana, please visit www.bsu.edu/aal/.

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ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH AT LEW WALLACE AND BAUM'S LANDING: PUBLIC, SITES, AND STUDENTS

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Public excavation is difficult for archaeologists. First, we have to find a site where people who come will actually get to find interesting objects and really understand what we do. The main problem we face is being able to effectively teach in a way that is accessible to the public, without overwhelming them with minutia. For most archaeologists, public outreach is not part of our training, and in many cases this can render archaeologists ill-equipped to handle the public archaeology setting. The University of Indianapolis (UIndy) has two ongoing public digs in north-central Indiana during Indiana Archaeology Month. These ongoing investigations through the University are the Lew Wallace Study (12My260) in Crawfordsville, Indiana and Baum's Landing (12C700) in Delphi, Indiana. Work at both of these sites was undertaken by invitation from the landowners to find a historic feature that had been lost. Both provide an environment that is interesting to the local community and a place where they can effectively learn the process of excavation.

The General Lew Wallace Study

General Lew Wallace, best known to many as the author of *Ben Hur*, was originally from Indiana. Upon returning to Indiana after serving as a general in the Civil War, governor of New Mexico Territory, and U.S. minister to the Ottoman Empire, he settled down in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Behind his house he built a large structure that he utilized as a place of retreat from his daily life, where he could write his book (Indiana Historical Society n.d.). This structure was surrounded on three sides by a reflecting pool that General Wallace kept stocked with fish. While photographs exist as evidence of this pool, it cannot be seen today. As General Wallace's grandchildren began to walk, he feared for their safety and filled in the reflecting pool. The General Lew Wallace Study and Museum in Crawfordsville invited UIndy to come and search for the reflecting pool to determine if it was filled in or removed, as it was unclear from historical documents. If the pool was in fact located, a second goal was to expose it for use as an added layer of interpretation for the site.

Excavation at the Lew Wallace site has been in progress for five years. During the first season, three 1 x 2 meter units were excavated where the south edge of the reflecting pool was thought to be located. In each of these units, we hit the pool wall and, as of last season, had opened a total of six units defining the pool edge, two of which remain open. It is hoped that upon completion of the excavation, the top of the wall can be left exposed or otherwise interpreted to give visitors a better sense of what the area looked like before it was filled in.

This project is perfect for teaching the basics of archaeological excavation, particularly for children who make up the largest group of hands-on participants due to the simplicity of the internal stratigraphy. There are always, at any public dig, more budding archaeologists than supervisors, and often the floor becomes unlevel very quickly-at times in a matter of moments.

This excavation is only proceeding to the top of the wall wherever it appears in the unit. This procedure has been helpful to give people a way to know when they are "done" digging, and it gives them an impenetrable surface with which to level the floor. The depths to the top of the wall are recorded and the unit backfilled because it is not currently safe to leave them exposed.

The Lew Wallace Study staff has been very patient and supportive of our endeavors and has allowed us to flag off and cover unfinished units with plastic from year to year. It is hoped that as we refine our technique for involving the public, we will be able to finish units quickly. A marker has been erected near the excavation site that provides details of the work that we are doing and what we had found in the first few seasons of excavation. Many of the more interesting artifacts recovered, including a mica disc, historic glass soda bottle, and a metal bowl, are or will be on display in the study's museum building along with a discussion of the University's findings.

In the last few years, the project has made both the front page of several local newspapers and the local television news station. This project has become a way for local volunteers and students, some of whom were unaware of who Lew Wallace was, to connect with history.

Baum's Landing

The Baum family, who were among the earliest pioneers to settle in Carroll County, played a key role in the early history of the county. The Baums settled in what is now known as Delphi in 1825 and quickly gained importance in the community, offering up their home as the county's first courthouse in 1828 (Stewart 1872). The Baum homestead was abandoned, and the Smith Dairy Farm was constructed in its place in 1888. The dairy was operated until 1953 (Smith 2002). While the Baum homestead is no longer visible, the ruins of the dairy can still be seen today, and a sign and bench have been erected to draw public interest. UIndy was drawn to the project by the interest of the Baum Family, the Carroll County Historical Society, and the Wabash & Erie Canal Association. This project has offered opportunities to join faculty and students in their archaeological investigation, promoting public interest in local history and archaeology as a field of study.

Participants of all ages have been allowed to help with shovel test probes where they learn the importance of archaeological context and have the opportunity to try their hand at artifact identification, surface collection, and mapping. This gives them the opportunity to map with the total station and gives us the opportunity to explain our sampling strategy and the importance of recording our work. The public response to these opportunities has been enthusiastic, leading to discussions about the artifacts and our process.

Recently, the site was protected from destruction by a sewage treatment plant, thanks to the public excavations undertaken during Archaeology Month. Initially a nearby sewage treatment company intended to run a pipe straight through the heart of the site, which could destroy large portions of both the dairy and the suspected location of the Baum homestead. Due to the public interest in the site, the company shifted the construction to preserve a majority of the site.

Figure 1. UIndy student Kris Aguirre teaching screening techniques in Floyd County. Students have been able to utilize knowledge gained from Indiana Archaeology Month excavations. Photo courtesy of the Floyd County Data Base Enhancement Project.

Conclusion

The University of Indianapolis' participation in public archaeology events at Lew Wallace and Baum's Landing has been beneficial to the public and to the sites themselves. There is a very real benefit for the UIndy students who attend. Many of the University's archaeology classes require students to attend one or more of these events. This provides an informal but effective training in public archaeology that is not often available to students. Participating at Lew Wallace and Baum's Landing has given students the ability to explain the process and techniques of archaeology and has allowed the public to participate in a meaningful way.

We have recently seen the results of this informal training. While surveying a public park in Floyd County, Indiana, archaeology students were unexpectedly approached by a number of local school children and their teachers. Students were able to effectively involve the children and their teachers in the survey process (Figure 1). This opportunity was a direct result of the experience gained during UIndy public archaeology programs during Indiana Archaeology Month.

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THE PAST MEETS THE PRESENT AT BAUM'S LANDING

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Introduction

Below Delphi in the bottom fields in the vicinity of the confluence of Deer Creek and the Wabash River lies an overgrown ruin of concrete and brick. There are a couple of rotting benches and historical signs in what is otherwise a small patch of woods at the edge of an agricultural field. Seventy-five years ago, this ruin was the barns for the Smith Dairy Farm, a local agricultural staple in operation since the 1880s. However, the Smith Dairy Farm, now all but forgotten to all who are too young to remember its sale to Sunshine Farms in 1953, hides an even earlier history–the Daniel Baum homestead (Smith 2002).

In September, 2013, the University of Indianapolis (UIndy) began public archaeology investigations at the Smith Dairy ruins and vicinity in hopes of discovering the former location of Baum's Landing–the location where Daniel Baum, his wife Ascenith, and two other intrepid families landed in their keel boat in April 1825 (Stewart 1872). Located just above where the Lafayette trail crossed the Wabash River, the Baum family cabins became a welcome stopover for many early settlers passing through the area and settling in what eventually became the county seat of Delphi. In 1827, Daniel Vandeventer opened the first store in Carroll County in one of the Baum's cabins and the county's first court proceedings were held in the same building (Helm 1966; Odell 1916; Stewart 1872). Called by some the "birthplace of Carroll County," the precise location of the Baum homestead (ca. 1825 to 1860s) had faded from memory, but our work at the site has relocated a portion of the Baum farmstead and is re-enlivening public interest in Daniel Baum's contributions to county history.

Birthplace of a County

The Baum's Landing project truly grew out of community interest. The University of Indianapolis has been working in Carroll County since the early 2000s. Our investigations began with our search for the Flora Mastodon and surveys in Clay Township (Moore 2008; Schmidt and Moore 2010), and have continued with our recent rediscovery of the town of Xenia (Moore, Moore, and Earle 2012). In late 2012 the author was at the Carroll County Historical Society researching the Tingley brick clamp we had discovered at Xenia when county historian Mark Smith mentioned the need to locate and investigate the Daniel Baum homestead. Having grown up at Cutler in southern Carroll County the author was well aware of the Robinsons, Baums, McCains, and other early families of Carroll County and quickly became excited by the prospect of searching for Baum's Landing. Mark and I discussed the likely location of the Baum

farmstead. Over the next few months Mark put me in contact with the landowner, and we began planning an archaeological survey for fall 2013.

Our work in 2013 was preliminary in nature. We established site datums so we could relocate our work in future years, began mapping artifacts using a non-site survey technique that involved piece-plotting all surface artifacts with a digital total station mapping computer, and developed a feel for the various archaeological components represented. The particular tract of land, where the Baum homestead was located, has a rich history and is a fascinating location for transportation archaeology. The trail that passed through the property was an old and established Native American trail and was one of the primary reasons the Baums chose to settle this location. Later, during the Baum occupation, the railroad passed through the eastern edge of the property, crossing Deer Creek east of its confluence with the Wabash. In 1907, Thomas Smith of the Smith Dairy Farm ceded some of his land for the construction of the Lafayette-Peru interurban, which operated until Old IN-25 was constructed and the interurban closed in the 1930s (Smith 2002). All of these uses (Native American, Baum family, Smith Dairy, interurban, and railroad) are of interest to archaeologists and the people of Carroll County, and each is a distinct archaeological component we are investigating as part of this project.

Having mapped in 2013 a good portion of the bottom field, the Smith Dairy ruins, and the section of old interurban berm that runs across the site, we were ready to begin subsurface shovel probe investigations in 2014. Coring in 2013 had led us to an area near the dairy barns where we had dug a few initial shovel test probes and located early 19th century artifacts. For September Archaeology Month, 2014 we organized UIndy students, personnel from the Carroll County Historical Society, Wabash & Erie Canal Association, local community volunteers, school children, and Baum family descendants for a weekend-long public archaeology project in hopes of locating intact subsurface deposits (cultural layers containing artifacts like broken pottery, glass, bone, and brick) we could associate with the Baum family occupation.

Public Archaeology Brings the Past to Life

The September Indiana Archaeology Month program was a major success that demonstrates how public archaeology enlivens the past in the present. First, the Carroll County community had done an excellent job of promoting the event, so the day started with an impromptu Baum family reunion in the parking lot (Figure 1). Not only were local Baum family descendants present in abundance, but Baum descendant and family historian Tom Smith had flown in with his wife Annie from Texas, and they were both geared up and ready to put a shovel in the ground! After some exciting speculation on the location of the cabin and Daniel Baum's keel boat (a possible future project), we headed down a walking path to the site.

Figure 1. A Carroll County historical reunion. Pictured from left to right are: Bob Mills, Dan McCain, Al Auffart, Patricia Smith, Dorothy Mills, Tom Smith, Annie Smith. Photo by Mark A. Smith (Carroll County Historian).

We could not have asked for a better weekend for the event. The weather was pleasant, and this brought numerous volunteers and spectators into the Delphi bottoms to learn about Baum family history and the early settlement of Carroll County. Students from the University of Indianapolis instructed community members, local home study students, and Tom and his family members on how to excavate a shovel probe, while the author set about laying in transects and working with advanced undergraduates to set up the total station and begin mapping in surface artifacts and our probes (Figure 2). There was laughing and excited discussions about this or that artifact. My UIndy students were thrilled to be able to apply the knowledge they'd learned in the classroom and excitedly described each fragment to the younger kids and older volunteers alike (Figure 3). Meanwhile, Mark Smith plied his trade by recounting the myriad events that had taken place at this important location.

Figure 2. Filling out the field specimen log for all surface artifacts mapped with the total station. Pictured from left to right are: Fatma Zalzala, Elizabeth Straub, and Al Auffart. Photo by the author.

Figure 3. UIndy student Tayler Riley and Baum descendant Tom Smith teach a group of schoolchildren and their parents about archaeology. Photo by the author.

Throughout the day we became increasingly aware of the importance this small piece of land held for each of the individuals who worked at the site that day. Prior to our investigations, Baum's Landing was an idea, a vignette in a long history, but now it had a material locus. It could be pointed to on a map and walked to along a trail. In the course of a single weekend this plot of land transformed from a low wooded area along a trail into a historical monument that interwove different families and different time periods. The Baum and Smith family descendants we met that day and since are equally connected to the site. They have a similar sense of place, but their connections are to individuals and events separated in time, then brought together through their collective involvement in our public archaeology project. In this way, our Archaeology Month investigations provided the Baum and Smith descendants a visceral, material link to the past. The land and the artifacts we have recovered from it bridge historical divides and interconnect otherwise disconnected events through our ability to touch the objects our ancestors once held and to run the soil where our ancestors once walked through our fingers.

Public archaeology promotes community identity and a sense of stewardship. The places we work are often places that have been forgotten to all but the most ardent historians and genealogists, but our investigations rematerialize these places for younger generations and make them important again. I could see this process unfolding for my students and for the younger school-age children who visited and worked at the site. Baum's Landing became a wondrous place where the Earth gave up her secrets. Experiencing history through archaeology is a much more effective means of teaching our students to respect the past than any lecture in a classroom or picture in a book. The wonder in a kid's eyes when you point out that the piece of pottery they just picked up from the screen could have been Daniel Baum's dinnerware and that that fragment hasn't seen the light of day in 175 years is a compelling reminder of the power archaeology has to capture the public imagination and the good we can do. We are proud to be able to do our little bit to promote archaeology in Indiana in this way, and I can't wait until next September when we'll be back in the Deer Creek Bottoms searching once more for the Baum family cabins and the extent of the Smith Dairy Farm!

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PUBLIC EDUCATION AT THE HOVEY LAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

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From about A.D. 1400 to 1650, the Hovey Lake archaeological site (12Po10) (Figure 1) in Posey County, Indiana, was a large, fortified village occupied by people of the late Mississippian Caborn-Welborn phase. The village was established next to a vast, cypress swamp and backwater lake that is connected to the Ohio River. At its peak population, the village spread out over nearly 30 acres and may have held over 100 houses organized around a central plaza. Beginning in 1975, and directed by the senior author, archaeological surveys and small-scale excavations were carried out to address five research topics: types of structures and facilities; variation in ceramics, lithics, and textiles (based on fabric-impressed pottery); subsistence and seasonality; age and duration of occupation; and extent and configuration of the community (palisade enclosures, central area, outlying cemeteries). Specific research questions were developed for each season of investigation (e.g., Munson 1997, 2001).

Figure 1. Location of the Hovey Lake site.

Early investments in archaeological education in Posey County included limited interactions with the public during the 1978-79 Indiana University archaeology field schools at the Hovey Lake site, followed by a large public open house and visits by school groups during the 1981-82 excavations at the culturally earlier, but geographically close Southwind site (12Po265) (Munson 1994). These set the stage for a highly successful program at Hovey Lake from 1996 to 2007 (McGill and Munson 2009; Munson and McGill 2008). During these years we filled the month of most Septembers with activities that combined research and public education in southwestern Indiana. Our public education program stood in sharp contrast to the highly publicized cases of looting at the Slack Farm site across the Ohio River in Kentucky (Arden 1989; Munson et al. 1988; Pollack et al. 1996) and the GE Mound site several miles

away (Munson et al. 1995). Consequently, our invitation to the public was received by an audience that was curious about archaeology. A hallmark of our program was the active participation by archaeologists and non-archaeologists alike, allowing all of us to learn by doing, and to present an even better program the following year. The following overview discusses the concepts we wanted to communicate, the audiences we reached, how we presented the messages, and the lessons learned as our program evolved.

Among the many concepts we communicated over the 12-year span of our program, we consistently emphasized three: (1) Archaeological sites of all ages and the artifacts they contain are part of our collective cultural heritage, not belonging solely to the landowner or to the archaeologists who study them. Cultural heritage belongs to all of us and to future generations. (2) Archaeology is a science that studies past cultures based on artifacts and non-portable evidence, such as hearths, wall footing trenches, and storage pit features. We wanted children (and their families) to learn that archaeology is neither a treasure hunt nor the study of dinosaurs. Rather, archaeology follows an important principle: "It's not what you find, but what you find out." As scientists, archaeologists train to become professionals, then carry out research using specific questions, plans and appropriate methods, and subsequently communicate their results. Avocationals and volunteers can also have important roles as part of archaeological research teams. (3) Archaeological sites are fragile, and can be destroyed by erosion, looting, and construction. When we lose sites, or artifact collections from them, we lose part of our history. Everyone is a steward of the past, and everyone–including children–can help protect our archaeological resources.

To begin, we encouraged a diverse group of co-sponsors from local and regional civic and educational communities to become involved in our research at the Hovey Lake site. Before we even arrived on the site to begin field investigations, we involved our co-sponsors in the planning, publicizing, and carrying out of our program. Who did our program reach? We reached students of all ages, teachers and school administrators, various youth groups (such as Scouts), local landowners, avocationals, and artifact collectors. By reaching and teaching children, many members of their families also learned about archaeology, research, and resource preservation. How did we teach? The various parts of our program included 4th grade classes, an informational brochure, a booklet about the Hovey Lake site, exhibits, publicity on television and in newspapers, our web site, a public lecture, artifact identification day, and our Excavation Open House. When the statewide celebration of archaeology began as Indiana Archaeology Week, the joke among our education team of researchers and volunteers was: How many days is Archaeology Week? (Answer: about six weeks . . . .) We were glad when DHPA changed the statewide celebration to the entire month of September.

An integral part of our program was our special focus on 4th graders, because 4th grade is the only year that state curriculum requirements address local and state history. We invited the 4th grade classes throughout Posey County to come to the Hovey Lake site to participate in a field trip and an on-site lesson where students and teachers would work and think like archaeologists. The invitation included information about our specially designed Archaeology Learning Kits which their classes could use prior to the field trip. These kits were created in 1997, as a direct response to requests from the students who came to the site during the first year of our program. They wanted to be able to <u>touch</u> artifacts. Included in the kit are numbered and bagged artifacts, a catalog, site records and maps, and a teacher's guide with a list of classroom activities for various levels.

At the site, classes received an introduction to the site and its environment. Using a storyboard that showed site maps, the students learned how the Hovey Lake site was found, that our surveys and excavations tell us how big it is, and that our analysis reveals how old it is. We explained the site grid, and checked whether they had heard about radiocarbon dating. Next we discussed our current research questions and work plan, and showed the students our excavation permit; they learned that a state approved plan is needed before anyone can excavate an archaeological site in Indiana, and a research plan is required. As the students watched the archaeologists carry out work, they heard about excavation procedures and mapping, saw recently uncovered features and artifacts, and learned how these helped answer our research questions. The students also joined with the archaeologists to screen excavated soil and recover artifacts for later laboratory study. We helped them identify artifacts in the screen and talked about what information these materials could provide.

In addition to learning about excavation, we had the students participate in a hands-on laboratory activity. In an open air setting or a tent set up specifically for this exercise, we helped them "think like archaeologists" using artifacts from four created sites. Classes were divided into four teams, and each team worked to put together the story revealed by the artifacts and the records of features (Figure 2). The four created sites consisted of two prehistoric sites: Archaic and Mississippian; and two historic sites: an early 1800s pioneer family, and the modern, or "McDonald's" culture. Each box of artifacts held clues that would help answer the research questions: how the people got food, what they lived in, how old the culture was, and the type of site. The students were given a clipboard with a catalog sheet to record their identifications and interpretations of the artifacts, and a map showing where artifacts were located relative to features. With some assistance, the students began to understand aspects of the site and the culture they were studying.

Figure 2. In the hands-on lessons at Hovey Lake, teams of 4th grade students answer research questions and present their interpretations after identifying artifacts and studying excavation records from four different archaeological "sites."

After completing their stories, each team shared what they had learned about "their culture," allowing the whole class to see all of the artifacts and what they revealed about the other sites. Again, with guidance and encouragement, the students were able to conclude that different cultures developed different solutions to finding food and shelter, along with other ways in which people can change over time. A final and important part of this activity was a

preservation message: We asked the students to tell us about things that can happen to archaeological sites. As we talked about erosion, looting, and construction, we removed one of the key artifacts from each of their sites, and then asked them to think about how that would change their story. They often became quite defensive about how we messed up "their story," which showed us that they had become invested in archaeology as cultural heritage. As the students left the site, they were invited to return to the Hovey Lake site for the Excavation Open House, and to bring their friends and families. We also gave them something tangible to take back with them: a bookmark that illustrated the Indiana archaeology time-line, plus contact and resource information for Indiana archaeology.

For the general public we produced other tangible educational materials and activities. Our Archaeology Month brochure was designed to convey information about our public events, provide a summary of our Hovey Lake site research and current research questions, and offer information about aspects of local archaeology. A booklet (Munson et al., 1998, now in its third edition) that discusses the Mississippian Caborn-Welborn culture and Hovey Lake site research was offered at minimal cost. It includes text and illustrations, both of our reconstructions of life in the village and the archaeological evidence related to our interpretations. It also incorporates a preservation message. We created month-long exhibits at Hovey Lake and a local library with co-sponsors at other institutions. These focused on various facets of Indiana archaeology and were seen annually by thousands of people. We also reached the public through television news and newspapers, plus our web site which connected with many thousands more. Artifact identification programs were held in both New Harmony and Mount Vernon. Our annual public lecture, presented by an invited archaeologist, targeted adults, including avocational archaeologists and university students in the region of southwestern Indiana, and adjacent Kentucky and Illinois.

The Excavation Open House was the culmination of our annual education program. It was held on a Saturday and Sunday near the end of Archaeology Month, a time when enough of the excavation had been done to at least partly answer our research questions. For many years, the Posey County Historical Society provided volunteers to greet visitors and guide them to various activities. Anthropology faculty and students at the University of Southern Indiana set up a field lab where they washed artifacts from the excavation, and identified them using comparative collections. In many years, we had demonstrations using Native American implements and hands-on activities: flint knapping, pottery making, corn grinding, nut cracking, hoeing, and atl-atl throwing. At the excavation area, multiple aspects of archaeological field work were in progress for visitors to see and experience, since field work itself continued during the Open House (but, of course, at quite a different pace than a normal work day). Visitors were free to stay on site as long as they wished, and could watch, ask questions, and participate. Of initial interest to most people were the excavations themselves. As research director, Munson provided an overview of the work, showed maps of the site, and talked about our research questions and the answers we were finding, and also explained whatever work was in progress at the time, whether excavating, mapping, photography, etc. Visitors were invited to participate in screening (Figure 3) or flotation. Archaeology faculty and students from the University of Evansville worked at the site on multiple occasions before the Open House, and then being familiar with procedures, they were ready to work during the Open House to involve interested members of the public. Trained students from Indiana University, Indiana State University, and other colleges, as well as professional archaeologists and technicians also volunteered to help with screening and excavation. Flotation was usually demonstrated by Indiana University

graduate students who had volunteered to help during the Open House weekend, which provided them an opportunity to interact with the public in a teaching capacity.

Figure 3. Boy Scouts participate in screening excavated soil during the Excavation Open House at the Hovey Lake site.

As this program evolved over 12 years, we made annual evaluations. Initially, we included questionnaires for this purpose, but did not find them to be effective. More useful to us were the questions asked by the adults, and the letters written to us by students as part of their classroom work following their visits. Paying attention to what our audience wanted to know helped us become better teachers. We learned specific lessons about various parts of our program.

First, 4th graders taught us that they like to touch artifacts. Because that is difficult to do with research material, we responded after the first year with the Learning Kits for classroom use. The 4th graders also came to the site wanting to find things, and with great hopes of digging, and they learned that excavation requires professional training. But, after a period of initial concern, we learned that we could allow them to screen with supervision. The students saw that there was a procedure involved, and that the artifacts recovered were clues to answering the research questions. They also learned there are ways that untrained people can volunteer to help archaeologists. By allowing the students to screen, their need to get their hands dirty and find something was met. And our goal of teaching archaeology as a science was also met. Another lesson we learned was that we needed to teach archaeology to the teachers. We had to give them teaching tools and to explain things carefully. We also offered special teacher participation days on both weekdays and weekends, until every interested teacher had a chance to experience working at the site with us. In return, we learned from the teachers how to better teach 4th graders!

Second, we found that the brochure and booklet were more important than we realized because so many people kept them. We also learned that although we had never been trained to write for the general public, we could do this by using a lot of pictures and avoiding technical terms. We found that our public lectures reached a narrow, but enthusiastic audience, and often one that we didn't reach in any other way. Our exhibits were important because they could be seen by people at times and in places where we could not be. We also learned early on that creating exhibits was far harder than we expected. Our web site became an important investment that we could have utilized more fully. It became apparent from the web page hit statistics that we were reaching thousands of people. Publicity was initially the more frustrating part of our program. Getting the word out about upcoming public programs was important to our success, but more important was that correct information was conveyed. We found TV to be the best

medium, but accuracy in newspapers improved once we began to refer reporters to the web site, brochure, booklet, and exhibits, as well as to standard press releases.

And last, but by no means least, we found out that our Excavation Open House was successful because of the diverse activities provided which suited the diverse audience who attended. Many families came, and these were often the families of the 4th grade students who had been to the site for a field trip. Consequently we learned that a variety of activities and demonstrations kept people of various ages interested. Some people came back in subsequent years to see what new things we had found out, and to see new demonstrations and exhibits. The key to our providing the quantity and quality of activities we offered was the involvement of our co-sponsors and many volunteers, who individually numbered about 100 per year and included graduate and undergraduate students from four universities. Without their participation, our education program would not have become the tradition it developed into. Considered together, our educational activities annually reached far more than a thousand people.

In order to create this successful education program, several factors came together. A primary element was the research project itself. By having specific questions and communicating those to the public, people began to follow our progress. Some suggested things for us to try or to explore. In other words, they became personally invested in the research process. Second, the site was located on public land. This eliminated the liability issue that concerns private landowners, and allowed us to have the use of facilities at the Visitor Center for indoor activities, temporary exhibits, and parking. Third, our research questions could be addressed by limited test excavations, which meant relatively small budgets for the research component. Fourth, an essential factor was grant funding to cover expenses–a continual challenge, but one successfully met for many years because of enthusiastic public support for the research and the in-kind contributions by so many volunteers in both the research and education components. While monetary contributions helped, grant funding was always needed. Ultimately, however, we could not sustain winning grant funding given the available sources, even though new research questions arose and funding levels continued to be small. The disappointment in discontinuing our public education program was widely felt in Posey County (we continue to be asked when are we "coming back"). And finally, the strong belief of the research team in the importance of public education about archaeology and their willingness to take the time required for the planning and execution of the educational activities was an essential component of our program's success. Those beliefs were annually buoyed by the Archaeology Month co-sponsors, the large number of people who volunteered their time, and the many people in Posey County who provided tents, lecture halls, exhibit spaces, other facilities, and supplies, even home-cooked dinners for the Excavation Open House workers.

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FROM EXCAVATION TO ORAL HISTORY: LESSONS FROM THE VIGO COUNTY HOME CEMETERY SITE

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The accidental disturbance in 2011 of the forgotten Vigo County Home Cemetery (Phillips et al. 2014) triggered the administration of Indiana's statutes that protect such aspects of our history[1]. The smooth implementation of those statutes by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation (DNR-DHPA) staff permitted the potential of the investigation into the archaeological site to develop in traditional and unexpected ways. This essay reports some of the traditional successes expected for such projects and how new paths of historic preservation have created a new archive, a first for Indiana. Although one of the authors (Dr. S. Phillips) has conducted bioarchaeological research on such institutions in other states, the Vigo County Home (VCH) project was the first for Indiana.[2] Furthermore, the VCH site is unique among all 19th century county institutions that have been excavated and reported on in that the others were associated with large urban centers. The VCH context was also unique in that where the other institutions closed in the early decades of the 20th century, the VCH continued operation into the 1990s.[3] During this span into the 20th century the VCH served a vital role for the community's categories of dependents. As such, the VCH was a social nexus that brought medical professionals, church groups, the inmates, and many others together for a shared experience that remained unexplored until the first reports of the cemetery disturbance were made in the summer of 2011. The following details our efforts to extend the potential of what was learned from the excavation to enhance new categories of historic preservation.

The preliminary task for the project was determining the logistics of identification, excavation, and data recovery (Phillips 2011). Fortunately the timing of the excavation was right to develop a Field Methods Course for the Fall 2011 semester. This enabled Indiana State University students to become involved at the inception of the project. Experiential Learning is a

[1] The disturbance to the cemetery was caused by a subsurface waterline installation on the former VCH grounds.
[2] Nb Remains from the State School Work Farm, Fort Wayne may have been recovered in 1991 although no report is available. Amy Johnson, personal communication.
[3] Although the VCH continued operation to the 1990s, interments into the cemetery ceased in the early decades of the 20th century. Since no permanent markers were placed, the cemetery was forgotten and plowed over as an agricultural field for decades before the property was used for its current purpose as the Terre Haute Police/Firefighter Training Center.

contemporary concept in higher education in which students apply methods, skills, and theory in professional settings. The VCH project helped to serve that role for students through the bioarchaeology methods course. In addition to the excavation, students were interviewed by news crews (Figure 1) and prepared and presented their first professional reports on their findings (Figure 2). Beyond the preliminary work, students also participated in the initial research and publication on the VCH cemetery project (Phillips et al. 2014). The preliminary bioarchaeological research showed the VCH was a custodial institution for individuals with various forms of dependency. The Home provided care for adults unable or no longer able to care for themselves. Some of the forms of dependency identified in the skeletal remains included old age, trauma, cancer, and dwarfism among other conditions (Phillips et al. 2014). During this work, a number of newspaper articles and television reports alerted the community to the project. It was at this point, in late 2011, Dr. S. Phillips began to realize the nascent importance of the VCH to the local community and that much of what remained of the home (the structure had been demolished in the late 1990s) only resided in community memory. From here, what began as a preservation effort of a historical archaeological project transformed into a preservation effort for community oral history.

Figure 1. Indiana State University anthropology student filmed for a television interview during the VCH excavation. Photograph taken by Dr. S. Phillips.

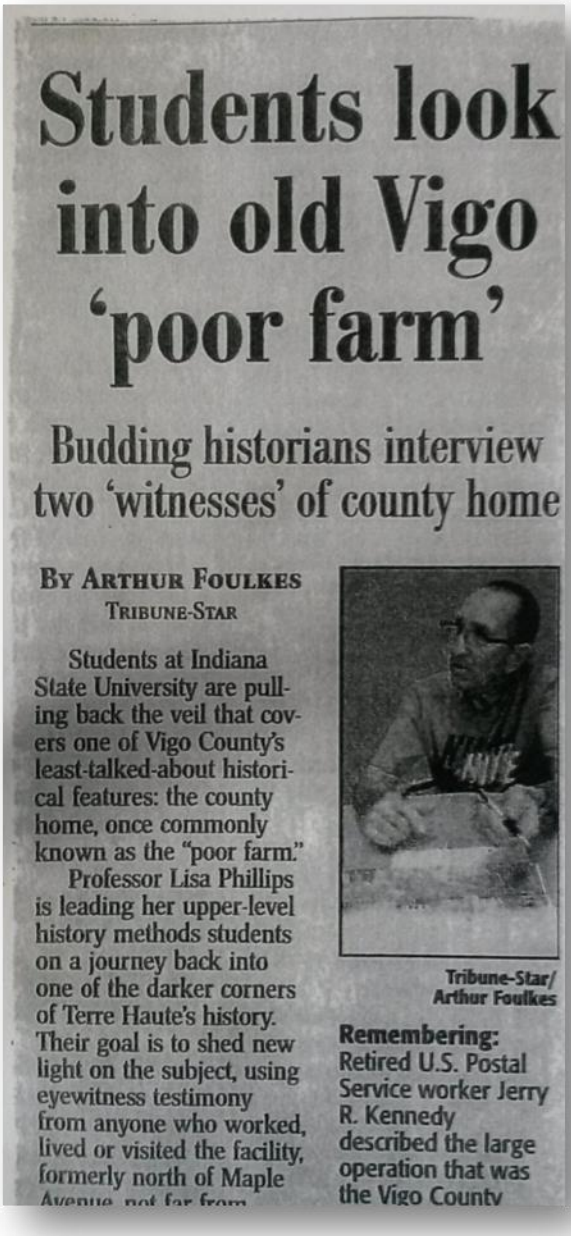
Figure 2. Indiana State University anthropology students delivering their first professional presentations in the Osher Institute speaker series in January, 2012. Photograph taken by Dr. S. Phillips.

Beyond the excavation, the public interest in the County Home continued. Intent on tapping into that interest, Dr. L. Phillips, Associate Professor of History at Indiana State University, put her students to work to uncover as much historical information as they could about the Home. Dr. Phillips organized a History Methods course, taught during the Fall semester of 2014, around the history of the Vigo County Home. Through that course Dr. Phillips assisted Indiana State University undergraduate students as they pursued as many avenues as they could find to unearth information about the VCH or "Vigo County Poor Farm." Students conducted archival research at both the Vigo County Public Library in Terre Haute and the Indiana State Archives in Indianapolis (Figure 3). They scanned 130 years of local newspapers and State Board of Charities' Aid Reports throughout Indiana for information about county homes, Vigo and others. Students analyzed the changing meanings of "insanity" and "dependency" over the same period, and one student examined how architecture reflected changing societal norms about how to care for people classed as "feeble" or dependent. They conducted as many oral interviews as they could with local residents who remembered the home, some having had family members who lived there, but most having worked there in some

capacity. A feature article was published in the Terre Haute Tribune-Star about the project (Figure 4).

By the end of the semester, the students' work generated a number of notable outcomes. The students had conducted six interviews, covering a wide range of topics (including some ghost stories that medical professionals attest to to this day). Those interviews will be archived in Indiana State University's Wabash Valley Visions & Voices oral history collection. The goal is to continue to add to the archive–a unique perspective and the only such archive on a County Home. Other students produced several hundred pages of information, now housed both at the Vigo County Public Library and at the Indiana State Archives. Future researchers will benefit from the archived interviews and from the documentary information the history students uncovered. As a culminating event, the students presented their findings at the Indiana State House in February of 2015 as part of the American Democracy Project. Both phases of the project, archaeological and historical, were featured on a segment of "All Things Wabash Valley," a program on Terre Haute's public radio station, WISU. The Vigo County Home project demonstrates the fascinating ways that archaeology and history can spark and nurture community interest just by scratching the surface through an accidental discovery.

Figure 3. Indiana State University students conducting research at the Indiana State Archives in Indianapolis, October, 2014. Photograph taken by Dr. L. Phillips.



Students look into old Vigo 'poor farm'

Budding historians interview two 'witnesses' of county home

BY ARTHUR FOULKES
TRIBUNE-STAR

Students at Indiana State University are pulling back the veil that covers one of Vigo County's least-talked-about historical features: the county home, once commonly known as the "poor farm."

Professor Lisa Phillips is leading her upper-level history methods students on a journey back into one of the darker corners of Terre Haute's history. Their goal is to shed new light on the subject, using eyewitness testimony from anyone who worked, lived or visited the facility, formerly north of Maple Avenue, not far from

Tribune-Star/ Arthur Foulkes

Remembering: Retired U.S. Postal Service worker Jerry R. Kennedy described the large operation that was the Vigo County

Figure 4. Terre Haute Tribune-Star newspaper article, October 4, 2014, by Arthur Foulkes and featuring Mr. Jerry Kennedy who was interviewed by Indiana State University students. Photograph taken by Arthur Foulkes.

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GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

A-horizon soil
The upper layer of soil, nearest the surface.

Anthropology
The study of humankind, with particular emphasis on its cultural and biological adaptations.

Archaeology
The anthropological study of past lifeways, cultures, and cultural processes through the investigation of material remains left behind by humans.

Artifact
Any portable object made, used, and/or modified by humans. Or, more generally, any evidence of human behavior. Common prehistoric artifacts found archaeologically include spear points, arrowheads, knives, chipped or broken stone debris, ground stone axes, grinding stones, mortars and pestles, awls, adzes, gouges, pottery, clothing and ornamental pins, decorative items and ornaments, scraping tools, hammerstones, bone fishhooks, stone perforators, and beads.

Associations
The relationships of artifacts and features at a site, based on provenience and context.

Atlatl
A spearthrower.

Avocational archaeologist
A person who participates in archaeology but does not practice it as a profession. Avocational archaeologists may volunteer to work with qualified professional archaeologists, and many take courses and gain substantial experience in archaeological methods and techniques. Others may be involved in archaeology as a hobby. Generally, avocational archaeologists subscribe to a preservation ethic to protect archaeological resources and to responsibly and legally preserve and study information from sites.

B.P.
Before present. By professional agreement present was established to be A.D. 1950 based on radiocarbon dating. For example, 1000 B.P. means 1000 years before A.D. 1950, or A.D. 950.

Celt
An ungrooved axe. Celts may be made of pecked and ground stone, or hammered copper. It is thought that celts appeared in Late Archaic times, and they continue to occur through later prehistory.

Ceramics
Pottery vessels or potsherds.

Chert
Stone of microscopic or small quartz particles used for the making of stone tools. Some types of chert include flint, agate, and jasper.

Chiefdom
A non-egalitarian hierarchial social organization with a fixed and permanent role for a chief/leader.

Collared
A thickened area present below the rim and above the neck on a clay pottery vessel.

Complicated stamped
Decorations of curvilinear or rectilinear design paddle stamped into a clay vessel.

Context
The position of an artifact or feature in its soil matrix, horizontal, and vertical location, and its relationship with other artifacts and features, related to the behavioral activities which placed it there.

Cord-impressed
Impression into a clay vessel surface before firing by a stick wrapped with cord, or cord on the edge of a paddle.

Cordmarked
Cordage impressions on a pottery vessel as a result of stamping with a cord-wrapped paddle.

Core
A stone which exhibits one or more flake scars, showing that it has been used as a raw material for flintknapping.

CRM
Cultural resource management. The protection, preservation, and recovery of information from archaeological sites, under federal and state laws. Universities and private archaeological companies often are hired to conduct CRM archaeology mandated under federal or state statutes.

Culture
A system of shared, learned, symbolic human behavior for adaptation to our natural and social environment. Culture may be thought of as a system composed of interrelated parts or subsystems, where a change in one part affects or influences the other parts. Subsystems interrelated with culture include technology, communication (and language), biological and physical characteristics, psychology, economics, social and political organization, beliefs and values, subsistence, settlement, environment, etc.

Excavation
The systematic recovery of archaeological deposits through the removal and screening of soil. These can be either test excavations (termed Phase II in CRM investigations) or large-scale excavations (termed Phase III in CRM investigations).

Fabric-impressed
Impressions of woven fabric in the surface of a pottery vessel.

Feature
Non-portable evidence of past human behavior, activity, and technology found on or in the ground. Prehistoric features commonly include fire pits and hearths, burned earth and clay, trash and garbage pits, post molds, evidence of house floors or basins, storage pits, clusters of artifacts (e.g., chipped and broken stones, caches of projectile points, ceramics or pottery sherds), human and animal burials, clusters of animal bone, earthworks (such as mounds and circular enclosures), petroglyphs and pictographs, and middens.

Flake
A by-product of flintknapping, toolmaking, use, or other human activities, resulting in a fragment of stone detached from a parent stone. Often, a flake has evidence of purposeful removal, including a bulb of percussion, ripple marks, a striking platform, etc.

Gorget
Decorative object worn on the chest.

Grog-tempered
Ceramics tempered with fragments of crushed pottery.

Lithics
Stones used or modified for human activities such as the manufacture of prehistoric tools, cooking, hunting, etc.

Microtools
Small tools, predominately of stone, manufactured and used to perform certain tasks.

Midden
Cultural refuse or deposits built up at a site.

Multicomponent
An archaeological site with occupations from more than one culture or time period.

Petroglyphs
Naturalistic or symbolic representations or depictions carved into stone.

Pictographs
Pictures or drawings painted on rocks, cave walls, stone outcrops, or rockshelters.

Prehistory
Human activities, events, and occupations before written records. In North America, this primarily includes Native American prehistoric cultures, but does not imply that these cultures did not have long, rich, and varied cultural and oral histories and traditions.

Protohistory
Protohistoric cultures can be defined as those prehistoric groups developing or continuing directly into early recorded history, some associated with early historic artifacts.

Provenience
The horizontal and vertical location of an artifact at a site.

Red Ochre
Late Archaic-Early Woodland culture with burial practices, usually in mounds, involving the use or placement of red ochre (a red hematite pigment).

Shell-tempered
Ceramics (pottery) tempered with fragments of crushed shell.

Site
The presence or occurrence of one or more artifacts or features indicates an archaeological site. An archaeological site is an instance of past human behavior or activity, where humans conducted some activity and left evidence of it behind, on or in the ground. Some common prehistoric site types include artifact caches, villages and camps, cemeteries, burials, workshops (e.g., stone debris from flintknapping activities), quarries, and earthworks (mounds, embankments, enclosures, fortifications, etc.).

Stratigraphy
Horizons, strata, or layers of soil deposited at a location, where the deepest strata were deposited the earliest, and the more recent layers deposited higher in the stratigraphic sequence.

Survey
The systematic discovery, recovery, and recording of archaeological information such as site locations, artifacts, and features by visually inspecting the surface of the ground if the soil is visible. Or, the use of shovel probes, cores, and/or augers near the surface, if surface visibility is restricted or poor. Termed Phase I in CRM investigations.

Test excavation
Systematic excavation of a representative portion or percentage of a site to evaluate and determine its nature and extent, what information is present, whether there are intact or in situ deposits present, and the degree of disturbance to the site, often to determine whether it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Termed Phase II in CRM.

Wyandotte
A type of dark blue-gray chert found in southern Indiana.

For those with access to the Internet, the following sites also provide opportunities to access definitions and additional information regarding archaeological terms and concepts:

http://www.archaeological.org/education/glossary
http://archaeology.about.com/od/rterms/g/radiocarbon.htm

PREHISTORIC INDIANS OF INDIANA

Note- The word prehistory is a technical term used by archaeologists to indicate information about cultures before written records were kept—in North America at first by Europeans and people of Old World descent—in that area. It does not imply by any means the cultures described did not have long, rich, and varied cultural and oral histories and traditions. All of the cultures certainly did.

Paleoindians:

Paleoindians are the first known people who lived in the Americas, including Indiana. They lived here during the last stages of the last glacial advance, or ice age, and the early part of a changing environment and climate as the glaciers retreated. These people occupied the area now known as Indiana some 12,000 years ago, and lasted until about 10,000 years ago.

These early peoples probably lived in small groups of related individuals who moved around a lot, hunting large game animals, including some now extinct, such as the Mastodon, a large elephant-like creature. They also relied upon the gathering of wild plants to eat for their survival. Their population was very low.

The Paleoindians had very well-made stone tools, made out of a type of stone archaeologists call chert, which is a fine-grained rock that breaks a little like glass when hit by hard materials like another rock or a piece of deer antler. The tools they made by chipping, flintknapping, and flaking included long spearpoints, cutting and scraping implements, and engraving items. Some of their spear and piercing tools are called Clovis, Gainey, Barnes, Cumberland, Holcombe, Quad, Plainview, Hi-Lo, and Agate Basin points.

Evidence of these peoples is often found in Indiana on land near water sources like major rivers and springs, and where chert is found. Little is known about the Paleoindians since they moved around a lot and did not occupy any one place for a very long time. Therefore, they did not leave behind much evidence of their lives in any one place.

Archaic Indians:

American Indians known as the Archaic peoples lived here for a long time: some 6-7,000 years. Although these people did change over time, increasing in population and using new tool types and food preparation techniques, they did share certain general characteristics. These included new types of spear points and knives, with various types of notches and stems for hafting to wooden handles and shafts. Some of the projectile point types of the Archaic Period are called Kirk, Thebes, MacCorkle, LeCroy, Faulkner, Godar, Karnak, Matanzas, Brewerton, Riverton, and Terminal Archaic Barbed points.

They also used ground stone tools such as stone axes, woodworking tools, and grinding stones. The grinding stones were used to pound, crush, and grind wild nuts, berries, seeds, and other plant foods. They were hunters and gatherers of wild plants and animals, and moved around in their natural environments by season, often scheduling their movements to coincide with the

appearance of foods like nuts, fish, deer, and wild seeds. Over time, they became very selective in what kind of resource they were pursuing.

During the Archaic Period, the spearthrower was used. This consisted of a shaft with a handle, weighted for balance with a ground and smoothed stone, and a hook on the end. A spear was fitted onto the hook, and was thrown with the spearthrower shaft.

Towards the end of the Archaic, more evidence of mortuary activities is found, including human burials with a red pigment coloring remains or grave goods. Burial mounds appear. During the Archaic, the cultures became more different from one another, and more types of artifacts were used. Their settlements became more permanent. One type of settlement was along large rivers, where they discarded large amounts of mussel shells. These sites are called shell middens or "mounds," although they are not really constructed, burial mounds. The general Archaic period ended at about 1,500 B.C., although some Terminal Archaic peoples lived until 700 B.C.

Woodland Peoples:

During the Woodland Period, a number of new cultural characteristics appear. A notable event was the appearance and use of ceramics and pottery vessels. Another significant occurrence was the use and increase of horticulture. A remarkable feature of some Woodland sites is earthen mounds and earthworks, such as embankments. The Woodland peoples persisted for over 1,500 years in Indiana.

During the early portion of the Woodland Period, the pottery was thick and heavy. One early Woodland culture called the Adena people had elaborate mortuary rituals, including log tombs beneath earthen mounds. Projectile points during this time included Adena, Kramer, Dickson, and Gary Contracting Stemmed types.

A little later in time, in the Middle Woodland, there were also elaborate burial rituals, but also long-range trade of exotic goods like mica, marine shells, copper, obsidian, copper axes, drilled wolf and bear teeth, and other goods from region to region throughout the Eastern Woodlands area of North America. Some of these groups were called Hopewell peoples. Their ceramics had all kinds of incised and stamped decorations. During this time, the Woodland Indians were likely organized into groups we might recognize as what we today call tribes. Projectile points from the Middle Woodland include Snyders, Lowe Flared Base, Steuben, Chesser, and Baker's Creek.

The latter part of the Woodland Period is called Late Woodland. In Late Woodland, two important events occur. One is the first appearance of agriculture; that is, intensive cultivation and modification of crops such as corn and squash. Another important occurrence is the appearance of the bow and arrow. Prior to this time, most of the chipped stone tools were either spearheads, knives, engraving tools, or scrapers. In Late Woodland, however, small, triangular points occur which are true arrowheads. One type of these arrowheads is called Madison. Other point types are termed Jack's Reef Pentagonal and Raccoon Notched. Settlement during the Late Woodland time changed from the earlier more permanent and nucleated villages to a pattern of smaller sites dispersed more over the landscape. In some regions of the state, Woodland groups

may have persisted almost until historic times, although in general, the Woodland Period ends at A.D. 1,000.

Mississippian Period:

The Mississippian peoples In Indiana lived in some cases almost until contact with Early European explorers, missionaries, soldiers, and traders. They lived from about A.D. 1,000 until possibly as late as A.D. 1650. A noticeable change during this period is the nucleation of some peoples into large settlements akin to "towns," such as at the Angel Mounds site near Evansville, Indiana. These towns had large public areas such as plazas and platform mounds—like truncated or flat-topped pyramids—where influential or important public individuals lived or conducted rituals. Thus, there was social stratification and ranking of individuals in Mississippian societies. There were probably chiefs and religious leaders. The towns were supported by the harvesting of large agricultural fields growing corn, beans, and squash. People living in sites such as these are termed Middle Mississippian.

Notable artifacts indicating Mississippian settlements include large, chipped stone hoes, and pottery bowls and jars tempered with crushed shell. Straps, loops, and handles for these containers characterize this time period as well. Stone tools include point types known as Madison, Nodena, and Cahokia, and other implements such as mortars, pestles, pendants, beads, anvils, abraders, and other items.

Another less elaborate type of Mississippian society called Upper Mississippian was present in the state, with people living in hamlets and villages. Many of these people lived in northern and southeastern Indiana. They also grew and harvested maize, beans, and squash. One group to the southeast was called Fort Ancient, and lots of shell-tempered vessels with straps are found at these sites. In northern Indiana, incised shell-tempered pottery fragments are found on Upper Mississippian sites that are often located near the beds or former beds of lakes.