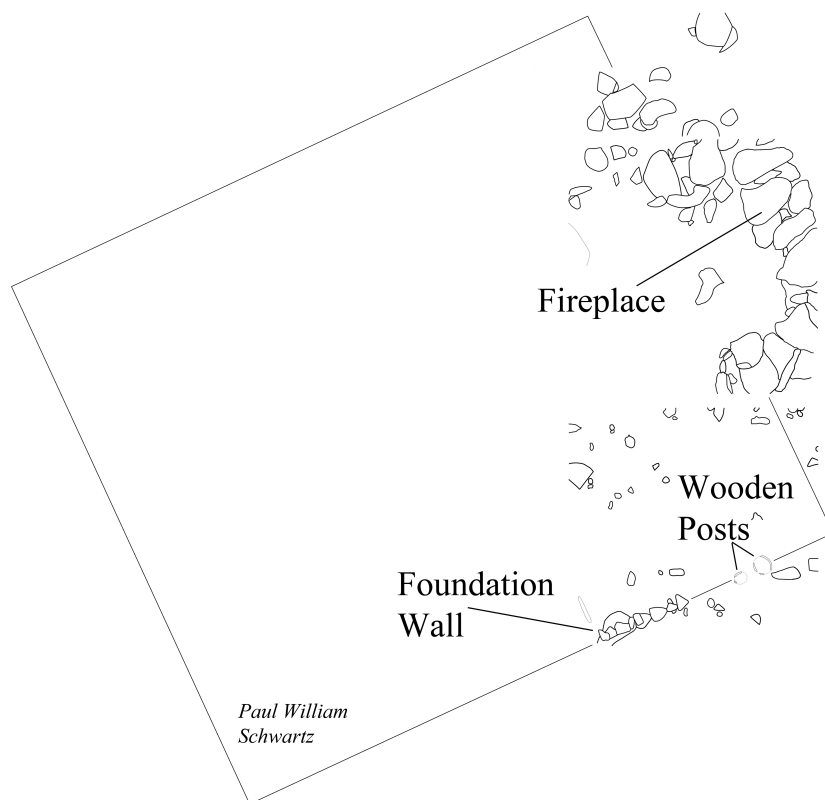


Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project Annual Report, 2009-10

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The partial outline of one of the buildings at Fort St. Joseph was revealed for the first time during the 2010 field season when a foundation wall and two wooden posts were correlated with a previously excavated fireplace. Drawn by Paul William Schwartz.

Introduction

The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project (hereafter the “project”) continues to build on a legacy of success in fieldwork, analysis, publication, public education, and outreach as we engage the community in the pursuit of a better understanding of the fur trade and colonialism in southwest Michigan. Each year we evaluate our program in an effort to improve our teaching, research, and service opportunities for civic engagement among students, faculty, volunteers, and other stakeholders who cherish the chance to see the past come alive as we recover the history and culture of a lost but not forgotten place on the banks of the St. Joseph River. Over the past year (September 1, 2009 through August 31, 2010) several aspects of the project were expanded. Some of the year’s highlights include:

- A new membership program that provides special benefits for project supporters at varying levels
- The summer lecture series devoted to the “Women of New France”
- A grant of \$8,100 from the Michigan Humanities Council back to support our annual open house
- An expanded field staff including a new internship program that provides students with opportunities to gain further practical experience
- A visit by President Dunn, Provost Greene, and Dean Enyedi at our annual media day
- Recognition of the Butler family for all the support they have provided the project over the past 5 years, especially the student accommodations that transformed the program
- A second week of summer camp was added for middle school students to accommodate demand
- Celebration of the 35th anniversary of the WMU archaeological field school with the establishment of the William M. Cremin Scholarship in Archaeology
- Development and distribution of the *Fort St. Joseph Post*, our first newsletter
- WMU featured the Project in their report to the Higher Learning Commission to demonstrate the University’s commitment to community engagement and service
- The identification of a stone foundation wall and two upright wooden posts that provide evidence for 18th-century building techniques

The project would not be possible without the support of the partners, sponsors, and donors who contribute time and resources to make the history and culture of Fort St. Joseph come alive. Particularly noteworthy are the efforts of Western Michigan University (WMU) faculty, administrators, staff, and students; the City of Niles; and the members of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeology Advisory Committee (FSJAAC), which is responsible for recommending and promoting the course of action for site development.

The remainder of this report details the accomplishments of the project over the past year and emphasizes the activities that make the project an important public outreach program at Western Michigan University and one of the oldest and most visible public archaeology partnerships in the Midwest. (Appendix A lists our sponsors and supporters; Appendix B presents a summary of the project outcomes; and Appendix C provides our financial statement.)

Recent Activities

The 2010 field season continued to provide opportunities for students to learn the art and science of archaeology and for the public to witness and become engaged in the discovery of an important eighteenth-century French trading post—Fort St. Joseph. The annual archaeological field school, which celebrated its 35th year, has been regularly held at Fort St. Joseph since 2002. Over 120 University students have participated in the Niles program along with an equal number of middle/high school students, teachers, and continuing education adults. Excavations continue to reveal new information about eighteenth-century life from the numerous artifacts, features, and subsistence remains that are recovered each year. Efforts to promote the site as a cultural heritage destination have resulted in nearly 10,000 visitors to the field school since 2006. Members of the project team and volunteers are tireless promoters of the educational and economic potential of the site to local, regional, national, and international audiences. This past year, we delivered scholarly and public presentations at the meetings of the Society for American Archaeology (St. Louis, MO; April), Theoretical Archaeology Group (Brown University, Providence, RI; May), the Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology (Amelia Island, FL; January), and the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference (University of Notre Dame, South Bend, IN). In addition, materials from the excavations were exhibited at the Michigan Historical Center and the State Capitol (Lansing) and the Heritage Museum and Cultural Center (St. Joseph), among other venues.

Field Investigations

Although the work of the project is a year-round activity, the field investigations that take place in July and August are central and widely anticipated by students, local residents, and fort aficionados alike. Fieldwork was conducted under the auspices of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project during the 2010 season for nearly seven weeks during July and August in conjunction with the 35th annual WMU archaeological field school, the only annual field school in the state of Michigan and one of the longest running archaeological programs in the Midwest. Members of the field school included 14 undergraduate students enrolled for academic credit, 18 middle school students, 7 non-credit adults, and 9 staff members under the direction of Dr. Michael Nassaney, Principal Investigator. Six staff members were in paid positions, whereas 3 were unpaid interns. The 2010 staff included: Ian Kerr, field assistant; Zach Rodriguez, teaching assistant; Emily Powell, laboratory coordinator and house manager; Tim Bober, public education coordinator; Alyssa Klubeck, public education assistant; Jessica Hughes, site photographer; Lauren Carter, intern; Jayne Godfrey, intern; and David Lang, intern.

In 2010 excavations began on the terrace known as the Lyne site (20BE10) where previous work identified archaeological remains that are contemporaneous with Fort St. Joseph. Limited excavations to familiarize students with the site and proper archaeological procedures led to the recovery of a number of pre-contact and post-contact artifacts and features. One notable feature is a concentration of carbonized corncobs, which we interpret as a smudge pit and designated Feature 22. We collected samples of the feature contents for radiocarbon dating and flotation, but did not excavate the feature in its entirety because it is one of several smudge

pits that we have identified at the site along the margins of the terrace overlooking the floodplain where the fort was first discovered. Thus, further excavation would provide redundant information. The association of these pits with eighteenth-century artifacts establishes that the pits are contemporaneous with the fort site. Other colonial-period artifacts recovered in 2010 include a tinkling cone, a gunflint, a fragment of faience, and some olive-green glass similar to eighteenth-century specimens from France. All of these objects were confined to the plow zone. Despite nineteenth-century plowing, excavations continue to reveal artifacts and the presence of subsurface features (albeit truncated by the plow) that can tell us about the spatial relationships of activities that were contemporaneous with the fort.

In early July we shifted the focus of our field investigations to the floodplain below the Lyne site where our 1998 survey had located eighteenth-century cultural deposits submerged beneath the water table and subsequent work had identified undisturbed materials associated with Fort St. Joseph. With the help of DeWind Dewatering, we installed three electric pumps to assist in lowering the ground water table at the site. They were fitted to the well point system that was left in place from the previous field season for the first time. We were pleased to learn that the well points sustained no damage and were effective in drawing down the water table. Excavations resumed in areas where we had previously identified architectural features and sub-surface anomalies in the hopes of exposing structural remains and associated activities. A total of 7-1 x 2 m and 4-1 x 1 m units were continued or newly excavated to obtain further information on the locations and spatial relationships of artifacts and buildings.

We employ standard procedures to remove the upper 20-25 cm of recent alluvium as a single unit. This layer is not screened because it generally contains a low density of disturbed modern (post-1930s) artifacts. The underlying plow zone is dug in 5-cm levels and all soil is collected by trowel and wet-screened using 1/8" mesh to recover a representative sample of artifacts, seeds, and animal remains. The majority of artifacts date to the eighteenth century, even though the site was plowed for nearly a century (ca. 1830-1930). Soil samples are collected from selected levels and all feature contexts for flotation at the laboratory. Beneath the plow zone are undisturbed soil horizons that were deposited or occupied in the eighteenth century. At this depth we identified several features and undisturbed soil zones yielding objects that were deposited when the fort was occupied (ca. 1691-1781).

In our excavations we recovered a number of artifacts and important architectural evidence that continue to inform on the appearance of the site and the activities conducted there. Objects that reflect the military, commercial, and domestic functions of the site include musket balls and lead shot; gunflints and gun parts; imported ceramics, especially faience; glass beads and container fragments; structural remains such as hand-wrought nails and dressed stone; and objects of personal adornment such as finger rings and tinkling cones. No obvious religious objects were recovered in 2010. Excavations in the vicinity of the stone fireplace designated as Feature 14 provided further information on its size and orientation. Investigations of Feature 7, a large pit first identified in 2002, helped to define its eastern extent, suggesting it is about 3 m in diameter. Though the function of this feature remains unknown, it appears to be a well or a storage pit possibly dug beneath a house floor. Finally, approximately 2 m south of Feature 2 (another fireplace), we exposed a linear configuration of mortar-covered stones oriented parallel to the river. We have interpreted this as a foundation wall to support upright posts that were once part of the building associated with the Feature 2 fireplace. Along the

same axis to the northeast we exposed two upright wooden posts, one of which extends to approximately 70 cm beneath the old ground surface. These stones and posts are the first evidence of the building techniques that were employed at the site. They suggest that both *poteaux sur sole* (post on sill) and *poteaux en terre* (post in the ground) construction techniques were employed in the same building at Fort St. Joseph. These observations will allow us to estimate the size and orientation of the building and create a model that can be tested with future excavation. This excavation unit attracted particular attention during the open house when the public could view the excavations and discuss the findings with our students.

Laboratory Analysis and Collections Management

Fort St. Joseph researchers were busy over the past year conducting analysis, organizing the collections, and publishing their results. Susan Benston completed a spatial analysis of various artifact classes for her M.A. thesis in Geography. Her work employed computer mapping using geographic information systems to identify the possible locations of buildings and their functions, which will guide future excavations. Andrew Beaupré is examining religious artifacts from the fort and throughout New France as the focus of his M.A. thesis research to determine their meanings to the people who used them.

A large proportion of the materials we recover from Fort St. Joseph are animal bones representing the remains of meals consumed at the fort. Since 2002 Dr. Terry Martin has been analyzing these remains to reconstruct eighteenth-century dietary patterns. The ongoing archaeological investigation of Fort St. Joseph is providing the opportunity to compare and contrast the findings from the southwestern Michigan locale to other French sites in the Wabash River Valley of Indiana, and in St. Clair and Randolph Counties, Illinois, in order to look at how local site functions (e.g., involvement in the fur trade, local agricultural and livestock production, presence of governmental and commercial officials), proximity and interaction with local Native American populations, and local environmental settings influence animal exploitation patterns.

An important aspect of the laboratory work is keeping the collections in order so that they are easily accessible to researchers for study. Towards that end, we have initiated a major effort to reorganize and catalog the collections, now numbering well over 100,000 objects. Amanda Brooks, as part of her M.A. internship, has reorganized the entirety of the collection so that objects of similar function (e.g., buttons, beads, bone) are now boxed together. In addition, our 2009-10 Fort St. Joseph Museum intern, Erin Claussen, launched a new database to track the project's growing collection of eighteenth-century artifacts and associated documents. The project, which is the focus of Erin's M.A. thesis research, was made possible by the acquisition of a new desktop computer, printer, scanner, and PastPerfect collections management software. Her comprehensive collections management scheme will make it easier for future researchers to make full use of the data collected in the field, particularly once we make select documentation available on line. WMU appointed Ian Kerr as a research assistant for the Summer I session (May-June 2010) to continue the data entry into PastPerfect that Erin had begun.

Public Education and Outreach

The project continues to have a significant and growing public education and outreach component. This past year Dorilee Schieble, Director of Development for the College of Arts & Sciences, helped to launch a new membership program that provides fort followers with special benefits. All members received the inaugural issue of our newsletter, *Fort St. Joseph Post*, edited by Erin Claussen and distributed in both digital and print formats. The newsletter aims to keep members abreast of current events and upcoming activities associated with the archaeology of the fort. Other means of communicating with the public include our frequently updated website (<http://www.wmich.edu/fortstjoseph>) and a new Facebook page that Erin Claussen created in January. The Facebook attracted numerous friends during the field season when students posted weekly updates of our most exciting discoveries. Staff and students also met face-to-face with scores of local residents and business owners to solicit support and sharing our enthusiasm for the project.

From November 2009 through April 2010 the project benefited from the work of Adrienne Neubert through her Nonprofit Leadership Minor Internship. Adrienne completed over 300 hours of work involving various Fort St. Joseph activities such as arranging the summer camp accreditation and the design and creation of promotional materials for the annual open house, summer camps, and speaker series.

Public education at Fort St. Joseph gained statewide recognition when we received the 2007 Education Award from the Historical Society of Michigan in September—a strong validation of our work in educating the public about the archaeology and colonial history of Niles. In 2010 we sponsored three weeklong public training programs for middle school students and non-credit adults for a total of 25 participants. Tim Bober, who was our first public education instructor in 2002, returned to teach these classes with the support of the Fort St. Joseph Museum. As in previous years, students in the program learned how to excavate properly, take field notes, and identify artifacts, in addition to gaining an appreciation for the importance of archaeological materials in the interpretation and reconstruction of history and culture. We also encourage the participation of several local volunteers and members of Support the Fort (STF), some of who were previously enrolled in the camps, to stay involved in the dig in various capacities. Many of these individuals contribute to the project by providing meals for the field crew. In August the field school students and staff reciprocated by hosting a cookout for the Advisory Committee and Support the Fort friends to thank them for their continued assistance and to share ideas about the goals of the project. These social activities help to strengthen relationships and facilitate information exchange among the project partners.

In 2010 the project held its second annual summer archaeology lecture series sponsored by the Anthropology and History departments in partnership with the Niles District Library. Project ethnohistorian and FSJ Archaeology Advisory Committee member Dr. José Antônio Brandão organized the series that featured four Wednesday evening lectures on the theme of the 2010 field program, *Women of New France*. Dr. Brandão presented an overview on the topic followed by more specialized lectures by Karen Marrero (doctoral candidate at Yale University), Dr. Sophie White (University of Notre Dame), and Dr. Mary Ann Levine (Franklin

and Marshall College). A full house each week was treated to stimulating lectures, refreshments, and the opportunity for casual discussion on topics of mutual interest.

The lecture series theme was extended to the annual open house held the weekend of August 14-15. Media day on August 12 served to alert local newspapers and television to the upcoming event and has become a venue for special greetings and announcements. Acting as master of ceremonies, Nassaney welcomed the community to the open house and introduced a number of project supporters including President John Dunn, Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Dr. Timothy Greene, and the newly appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Alex Enyedi. After their congratulatory remarks, City Administrator Terry Eull presented the Butler family with a resolution thanking them for their contributions to the project and designating the weekend as Butler Days in the City of Niles. Terry Eull then accepted, on behalf of the City of Niles, the Conference on Michigan Archaeology's (COMA) Appreciation Award, from the COMA President, Dr. Jan Brashler and the Chair of the Public Education and Outreach Committee, Sean Dunham. A ribbon cutting ceremony officially opened the site for a private tour of the excavations by Professor Nassaney. Other notable guests present included members of the FSJAAC, the WMU College of Arts and Sciences, STF, Niles City officials, the field school students, and representatives from various community groups and individuals who support our activities. Media coverage helped to promote the event and attract a large crowd. Over 1,500 visitors attended the open house to view the excavations, interact with archaeologists, listen to presentations, and learn about the Women of New France. Support from the Michigan Humanities Council helped to underwrite the participation by two public scholars, Dr. Mary Ann Levine and Dr. Terry Martin who addressed the theme of the event. Eight new permanent informational panels paid for by Chicago Office of the Delegation de Quebec displayed various aspects of the lives and activities of women in New France. Bob Myers and Barbara Schwaderer coordinated the historical re-enactments of cooking, sewing, clothing, dancing, basket making, and other activities associated with eighteenth-century women.

In addition to these events, the open house included a book dealer, descendants of fort occupants, kids crafts, and period food. Donations and sales of fort-related merchandise amounted to approximately \$2,000 that will help to offset some of the project costs. Dorilee Schieble coordinated a meal on Saturday evening for approximately 70 open house participants, volunteers, students and their families that was enjoyed and greatly appreciated by all who attended.

Public education and outreach remain important vehicles for communicating our findings to the public and engaging them in the excitement associated with the recovery of the past. Public lectures, summer camps, the open house, and other opportunities for community interaction heighten interest in the work we are doing and give community partners a stake in reconstructing history and affirming cultural heritage. The focus of the project and the FSJAAC is to maintain, promote, and invest in this important heritage site to enhance public education, scholarship, and economic development. We look forward to welcoming new partners to help us achieve our goals. Our connections to the community are among our most important assets. They are fundamental components of the larger effort to develop this national historic treasure for the benefit of Niles, WMU, and anyone who sees the potential for bringing history back to

life. We welcome your involvement as we literally break new ground each year in the pursuit of the past for the present and the future.

Future Challenges and Opportunities

While our accomplishments over the past year and since the project was initiated give us much to celebrate, in the spirit of full disclosure we would be remiss to ignore the challenges that Fort St. Joseph archaeology faces in the foreseeable future. We have been very fortunate to have affordable housing for students and staff provided by the Butler family at Morris Farm since 2006. Living in Niles and eliminating our 130-mile round trip commute has completely transformed the program; we can eat, breathe, and sleep archaeology for 5 days a week, conducting laboratory activities in the evening and having a much more public presence in the community which benefits the project considerably. Now that the Morris Farm has been sold at auction we need to find alternate living and working accommodations to maintain the intensive program we have developed. We are currently looking at options that will suit our needs.

After seven field seasons conducting excavations in Niles, we have recovered thousands of objects from delicate straight pins and large, structural stones to unstable iron objects in need of conservation. Once archaeological materials are removed from the ground and catalogued by archaeologists, there is an ethical responsibility to curate (preserve and store) the materials in perpetuity. Western Michigan University has an agreement with the City of Niles to allow for the study of the materials over a two-year period, after which the materials are returned to the Fort St. Joseph Museum in Niles. The Fort St. Joseph Museum is a nineteenth-century carriage house that was never designed to store materials that require temperature and humidity controls. Moreover, the Museum is practically full. Future excavation can only be conducted ethically if there is suitable space for the long-term storage of the materials. Furthermore, a conservation plan must also be developed to ensure that the materials are stabilized so that they are preserved for future generations. These challenges must be overcome before further investigations can be conducted at the site. The FSJAAC is currently exploring the possibility of obtaining a multi-purpose facility that can be used to house students, accommodate equipment and laboratory activities, as well as provide exhibit and storage space to display and store the materials being recovered from Fort St. Joseph. The site is more than a place that merely yields artifacts; the artifacts that are recovered and their associated documentation must be placed in a safe, permanent repository if we are to do justice to the information that the site contains about colonialism, fur trade history, the French and Native Americans, and our collective heritage as exploration continues beneath the banks of the St. Joseph River in Niles.

APPENDIX A
Project Sponsors, 2009-10

Lifetime Members (\$10,000)

City of Niles, MI
Western Michigan University

Commandant (\$500-\$9,999)

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Delegation de Quebec, Chicago Office
DeWind Dewatering Company
Fort St. Joseph Historical Society
General Society of Colonial Wars
Charles Hughes, Jr.
Dale Hunt and The Well Doctor (Lapeer, MI)
Gale D. McCarty
Michigan Humanities Council
Michigan State Housing Development Authority
Robert Myers
Michael Nassaney, Ph.D.
Randy Peyser
Barbara Schwaderer and Craig McGirr
Larry Sehy
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Martha Wilczynski, Lavender Hill Farm of Niles
Wolverine Electrical Contracting, Inc.

The following supporters have volunteered time and/or contributed services to the project:

2010 WMU Archaeological Field School Staff and Students
2010 Archaeology Summer Campers
Bob Ahrens
Fran and Teri Andrews
Courtney Ankrapp
Carol Bainbridge, Director, Fort St. Joseph Museum
Cheri Bales, College of Arts & Sciences, WMU
Suzanne Beals, WMU Annual Fund
Dr. José Brandão, Department of History, WMU
Kevin Brown
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Barb Cook (meal sponsor)
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Terry Eull, Niles City Administrator
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Candace Skalla (volunteer coordinator)
Tim Skalla
Fred Skallos
Nancy Studabaker
Jim Thomas (Stairs construction)
Betsey Waltman
Dale Wiars
Kathy Wright
Jeff Yeomans

APPENDIX B

Project Outcomes: 2009-10

September 2009

*Michael Nassaney prepared a report on the “History of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: A Community Partnership, Public Education, and Outreach Program” as part of WMU’s self-study report on community engagement and service for the Higher Learning Commission.

*Michael Nassaney’s article “European Exploration and Early Settlements,” was published in *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 2, Midwest and Great Plains/Rocky Mountains*, F. McManamon, general editor, pp. 45-52. Greenwood, Westport, CT.

*Michael Nassaney’s article “Fort St. Joseph Site, Niles, Michigan: An Early European Trade Site,” was published in *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia, Volume 2, Midwest and Great Plains/Rocky Mountains*, F. McManamon, general editor, pp. 184-187. Greenwood, Westport, CT.

*Fort St. Joseph was featured in the exhibit “The French In North America: An Enduring Presence,” at the Heritage Museum and Cultural Center, St. Joseph, MI. Artifacts from the site were on display. Michael Nassaney, Andrew Beaupré, and Joe Brandão helped design the exhibit in conjunction with the WMU Canadian Studies initiative.

*Michael Nassaney’s co-edited book (with Mary Ann Levine) entitled *Archaeology and Community Service Learning* was published by the Society for Historical Archaeology and the University Press of Florida, Gainesville. His introductory chapter showcases the pedagogical approach that he employs at Fort St. Joseph.

*Terry Martin presented the video “Making the Past Come Alive: Public Archaeology at Fort St. Joseph” at the Noon Brown Bag Seminar Series, Illinois State Museum, Research and Collections Center, Springfield.

*Chris Foldesi discussed his archaeological experience at Fort St. Joseph with the Dowagiac Rotary Club, which sponsored his participation in the 2009 field school.

*Erin Claussen was selected as the Fort St. Joseph Museum intern for the academic year.

*Zach Rodriguez was appointed as the laboratory supervisor for the academic year.

*Ten independent study students began laboratory work processing the 2009 field materials.

October 2009

*Nassaney and Brandão’s co-authored paper “The Materiality of Individuality at Fort St. Joseph: An Eighteenth-Century Mission-Garrison-Trading Post Complex on the Edge of Empire,” was

published in *The Materiality of Individuality: Archaeological Studies of Individual Lives*, edited by Carolyn L. White, pp. 19-36. Springer, NY.

*Members of the project attended the annual meeting of the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference. LisaMarie Malischke's poster on the beads from Fort St. Joseph was voted the best graduate student poster. Victoria Hawley presented a poster on the Jesuits in New France.

*Andrew Beaupré presented a lecture on "Metissage at Fort St Joseph: French/Native Adaptations on the French Colonial Frontier," at the University of Vermont, Burlington.

*Several WMU students promoted FSJ archaeology at Michigan Archaeology Day at the Michigan Historical Center in Lansing.

*Ian Kerr and Michael Nassaney completed the 2009 WMU archaeological field summary.

*Terry Martin presented the paper "Animal Exploitation Patterns at French Colonial Sites in the Midwest: New Perspectives from Fort St. Joseph and the Village of Cahokia" at the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Milwaukee, WI.

*Susan Benston was a recipient of the WMU Graduate Research Award for her work on the spatial analysis of Fort St. Joseph.

*The FSJ Museum presented a program on Fort St. Joseph for 23 home schooled students.

November 2009

*Erin Claussen designed a new brochure and Dorilee Schieble launched a new membership program to solicit support for the project.

*Terry Martin used examples of identified animal remains from the Fort St. Joseph site for the zooarchaeology laboratory projects exhibited at the Open House Tour of the Illinois State Museum's Research and Collections Center in Springfield, IL.

* The FSJ Museum presented a program on Fort St. Joseph for 13 pre-school students.

December 2009

*Michael Nassaney and Ian Kerr published their article "Fort St. Joseph: Archaeology and Public Outreach" online in *Past Horizons: Journal of Volunteer Archaeology* 10:26-30 (<http://www.pasthorizons.com/magazine/>).

*Michael Nassaney and Stephen Kettner produced and submitted a 7.5-minute video "Public Archaeology at Fort St. Joseph" to the Society for American Archaeology's 7.5-minute video competition in honor of the SAA's 75th anniversary.

January 2010

*Fourteen students and faculty representing the project attended the annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Amelia Island, FL where they presented papers, videos, and posters on their research including:

“The High Cost of Souls: Economic Practices of Jesuit Missionaries in the *Pays Den Haut*” a paper by Andrew Beaupré

“Public Archaeology at Fort St. Joseph,” a poster by Andrew Beaupré

“The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2009 Field Season,” a poster by Emily Powell and Ian Kerr

"Averting the Crisis (Or at Least Part of It): Curating Associated Documentation in the Digital Age," a paper by Erin Claussen

“Making the Past Come Alive: Public Archaeology at Fort St. Joseph,” a video by Michael Nassaney

*WMU student Victoria Hawley won awards for her photographs of Fort St. Joseph archaeology in the annual photo competition sponsored by the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology at the annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Amelia Island, FL.

*Erin Claussen, Fort St. Joseph Museum Intern, started the project's Facebook page.

February 2010

*Amanda Brooks, Erin Claussen, and Ian Kerr gave a talk on “Exploring Our Past at Fort St. Joseph” in the Southwestern Michigan College Museum spring lecture series, Dowagiac, MI.

*Ian Kerr, Zach Rodriguez, and David Lang promoted Fort St. Joseph archaeology at the annual Indian Artifact Show in Benton Harbor, MI.

March 2010

*Michael Nassaney and Ian Kerr published the article “Fort St. Joseph: Archaeology and Public Outreach” in *Michigan’s Habitant Heritage: Journal of the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan* 31(3): 113-116.

*Michael Nassaney gave a talk entitled “Archaeological Evidence of Eighteenth-Century Daily Life along the Banks of the St. Joseph River” in conjunction with *The French in North America: An Enduring Presence* exhibit at the Heritage Museum and Cultural Center in St. Joseph, MI.

*Ian Kerr’s summary of the 2009 Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Field Season appeared in the Newsletter of the *Society for Historical Archaeology*.

April 2010

* Erin Claussen edited the inaugural issue of the *Fort St. Joseph Post* and distributed it to our members.

*Michael Nassaney, Erin Claussen, and Meghan Cook published their co-authored paper “Current Archaeological Investigations and Activities of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project” in the *Michigan Archaeologist* 50-52:261-264.

*Lauren Carter, David Lang, Lauren Nelson, and Zach Rodriguez promoted FSJ archaeology at Plow Days in Buchanan, MI.

*Terry Martin presented the invited paper “Animal Exploitation Patterns at French Colonial Sites in the Illinois Country” at the 75th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, St. Louis, MO.

*Michael Nassaney presented the invited paper “Public Involvement in the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project” at the 75th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, St. Louis, MO.

*Brock Giordano and Michael Nassaney presented their invited co-authored paper “Crafting Culture at Fort St. Joseph: An Examination of Labor Organization through a Technological Investigation of Tinkling Cones” at the 75th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, St. Louis, MO.

*Joe Brandão presented an invited lecture on “Fort St. Joseph to 1763: A History of the People, Place, and its Material Culture” to the American Revolutionary War Symposium of the Northwest Territory Alliance, Hammond, IN.

*Carol Bainbridge presented a program on Fort St. Joseph to the Niles Rotary Club.

May 2010

*Michael Nassaney was awarded a grant from the Michigan Humanities Council for the 2010 Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project’s Open House: Women of New France (\$8,100).

*Michael Nassaney presented the invited paper “Decolonizing Archaeological Theory Through Practice at Fort St. Joseph” at the conference of the Theoretical Archaeology Group, Brown University, Providence, RI.

*Erin Claussen completed and defended her M. A. thesis entitled “Fort St. Joseph 1.0: Creating a Comprehensive Information Management Scheme for the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project” in the Department of Anthropology at Western Michigan University.

*Susan Benston completed and defended her M. A. thesis entitled “Using GIS to Describe and Understand Archaeological Site Distribution: Mapping Fort Saint Joseph” in the Geography Department at Western Michigan University.

*Michael Nassaney gave a talk entitled “Archaeological Evidence of Eighteenth-Century Daily Life along the Banks of the St. Joseph River” to the Alliance Française de Kalamazoo.

*Terry Martin presented a talk on “Animal Use at French Heritage Site in the Illinois Country” in the Noon Brown Bag Seminar Series, Illinois State Museum, Research and Collections Center, Springfield, IL.

*Michael Nassaney submitted the paper “Public Involvement in the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project” to be considered for publication in the online journal *Present Pasts*.

* Ian Kerr served as a research assistant for the Summer I session (May-June 2010) entering data on Fort St. Joseph artifacts into PastPerfect.

* Stacey Moore served as a research assistant for the Summer I session (May-June 2010) conducting research on the women of New France and assisting with panel design for the open house.

*The FSJ Museum presented a program on Fort St. Joseph for 26 students from Watervliet Elementary School.

June 2010

*Michael Nassaney submitted the paper “Decolonizing Archaeological Theory Through Practice at Fort St. Joseph” to be considered for publication in the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*.

*Alyssa Klubeck and Lauren Carter represented the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project at Regional History Day in Buchanan, MI.

*Dorilee Schieble and John LaMore coordinated local efforts to spray poison ivy and conduct site clean up in preparation for the Open House.

July 2010

*Fort St. Joseph was the site of the 35th annual WMU archaeological field school.

*Adrienne Neubert and Isaiah Zoschke were the recipients of the William M. Cremin Scholarship in archaeology for their participation in the 35th annual archaeological field school.

*Joe Brandão and Michael Nassaney’s co-authored paper “Suffering for Jesus: Penitential Practices at Fort St. Joseph (Niles, MI) during the French Regime,” that first appeared in the *Catholic Historical Review* was reprinted in *Fleuves, rivières et colonies: La France et ces empires (XVIIe-XXe siècle)*, edited by Mickaël Augeron and Robert DuPlessis, pp. 271-290. French Colonial Historical Society/Les Indes savantes, Paris.

*Joe Brandão invited three speakers to discuss the Women of New France for the 2nd Annual Summer Archaeology Lecture Series sponsored by the WMU Departments of Anthropology and

History and the Niles District Library. His presentation in the series provided a context for the lectures that followed.

*Michael Nassaney gave a talk entitled “Archaeological Evidence of Eighteenth-Century Daily Life along the Banks of the St. Joseph River” at the North Berrien Historical Museum in Coloma, MI.

*The Project hosted a weeklong archaeology summer camp for seven non-credit adults.

*The Project hosted a site visit by members of the Pokagan Band of the Potawatomi.

*The Project hosted a site visit by the Niles Kiwanis Club.

*Alyssa Klubeck coordinated several students weekly in promoting fort archaeology and the open house at the French Market in Niles.

*Terry Martin presented zooarchaeology workshops for WMU archaeology field school students and participants in the Adult Archaeology Summer Camp in Niles, Michigan, using animal remains from previous seasons’ excavations at Fort St. Joseph.

*Terry Martin presented a zooarchaeology workshop for university students enrolled in the Grand Island Archaeological Field School (co-sponsored by Illinois State University Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Hiawatha National Forest) using collections from the Fort St. Joseph site.

*Terry Martin used collections from the Fort St. Joseph site for the Master Class in Faunal Analysis at the Illinois State Museum’s Research and Collections Center in Springfield, in conjunction with the Arizona State University Bioarchaeological Field School in Kampsville, IL.

August 2010

*Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project’s Open House on the Women of New France attracted over 1,500 visitors to witness archaeology and living history at the site. Members of the project team researched, designed, and created eight informational panels on the event theme.

* Bob Myers and Barbara Schwaderer coordinated the historical re-enactments of cooking, sewing, basket making, and other activities associated with women at the open house.

*Terry Martin displayed a selection of analyzed animal remains from the Fort St. Joseph site at the annual Open House in his role as a public scholar supported by the Michigan Humanities Council.

*Mary Ann Levine discussed the life of Madame Montour, a métis cultural mediator in New France, at the Open House in her role as a public scholar supported by the Michigan Humanities Council.

*Terry Martin presented zooarchaeology workshops for WMU archaeology field school and middle school students at Niles using animal remains from previous seasons’ excavations at Fort St. Joseph.

*Dorilee Schieble created a survey in partnership with Lisa Croteau to obtain feedback from the public on the Open House and then tabulated the results. She also hosted a dinner during the Open House for about 70 volunteers, students, and their families.

*The project hosted two weeklong archaeology summer camps for 18 middle school students.

*The Fort St. Joseph Museum case on Women at Fort St. Joseph was visited by 78 school children.

*Laboratory work to clean, process, catalog, and analyze the 2010 artifacts and field data began at the WMU campus.

*Amanda Brooks completed the reorganization of the excavated collections from Fort St. Joseph in conjunction with her M.A. internship in Anthropology entitled “Collections Management Internship at the Michigan Office of the State Archaeologist and its Application for the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project.”

**APPENDIX C
Expenses Sept 1, 2009 through Aug 30,
2010**

Funding Source	WMU	FSJ Museum- City of Niles	FSJ Archaeology Fund	Individual In-Kind Gifts	MHC Grant
Membership Donations		\$2,545	\$10,670		
Camp Fees			\$2,875		
Student Fees			\$4,900		
Other Income			\$349		
Support from each source	\$25,312	\$2,000		\$4,875	\$3,100
In-kind gifts		\$4,113			
Total Income each funding source	\$25,312	\$8,658	\$18,794	\$4,875	\$3,100
Salaries					
Field School Director	\$17,812				
Fort St. Joseph Museum Intern		\$2,000			
FSJ Museum Archaeology Support Staff		\$3,865			
Laboratory supervisor			\$2,000		
Teaching Assistant	\$3,000				
Public Ed Coordinator			\$2,000		
Assistant Public Ed Coordinator			\$1,000		
Site Photographer			\$1,000		
Field Assistant			\$2,000		
Salaries Sub-total	\$20,812	\$5,865	\$8,000		
Transportation					
Rental vehicles for the field school					
Two mini-vans @\$1,500 each			\$3,600		
Fuel			\$600		
Transportation Sub-total			\$4,200		
Other Expenses of Program					
Housing 7-10-10 to 8-16-10	\$1,500		\$1,000		
Open House Event			\$5,430	\$4,875	\$3,100
Brochures - 2 printings			\$2,356		
Supplies and equipment			\$4,703		
Seasonal Electricity for the site		\$248			
DVD duplication			\$420		
Artifact Photography			\$275		
Newsletter printing & Postage			\$500		
Membership - Chamber of Commerce			\$75		
Speaker Series Honorariums			\$100		
Advertising in Chamber newsletter			\$110		
Fort St Joseph T-shirts			\$1,293		
Other sub-total	\$1,500	\$248	\$16,262	\$4,875	\$3,100
TOTAL for each Funding Source	\$22,312	\$6,361	\$28,462	\$4,875	\$3,100
GRAND TOTAL for Income:	\$60,739				
GRAND TOTAL for Expenses:	\$65,110				