



the  
Joseph L. Peyser  
Endowment  
for the Study  
of New France

# MIDWEST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE

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Office of the Executive Vice President for Research and  
Partnerships  
College of Liberal Arts  
Department of Anthropology  
Department of History  
School of Foreign Language and Culture

# RECONSTRUCTING, REPRESENTING, AND REENACTING: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Tippecanoe County Historical Association (TCHA) and Purdue's Department of Anthropology are pleased to host the 13th annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference. This year marks both the 300th anniversary of the founding of Fort Ouiatenon, a French fur trade post in Tippecanoe County, and the 50th Feast of the Hunter's Moon, one of the largest annual reenactments of the 18th century fur trade in the United States. Thanks to the efforts of the TCHA and generous donations from The Roy Whistler Foundation and The Archaeological Conservancy, several acres of land surrounding the fort site have recently been acquired leading to the creation of The Ouiatenon Preserve - a Roy Whistler Foundation Project, and an Archaeological Conservancy Research Preserve. With these historic anniversaries and new opportunities in mind, the theme for this year's conference is "Reconstructing, Representing, and Reenacting: Historical Archaeology and Public Education." Our goal is to provide an occasion for reflecting on the opportunities heritage management provides for educating the public about history, both the day-to-day experiences of people in the past and events of regional, national, or international significance.

## Conference Organizing Committee:

H. Kory Cooper, Purdue University

Michael Nassaney, Western Michigan University

David Hovde, Purdue University & Tippecanoe County Historical Association

Claire Sigworth, Purdue University, Graphic Designer

Michael Williams, Media Luma, Video Production Services

## SCHEDULE

### **Friday October 13th – Evening Reception and Keynote**

*(Tippecanoe County Historical Association [TCHA] Community Center & Museum,  
533 Columbia St., Lafayette)*

5:00 – Reception – Cash bar and light hors d'oeuvres

6:00 – 6:30 Introductions and Opening Presentation:

*J. Colby Bartlett (TCHA)*

*Fort Ouiatenon Past and Present*

6:45 – 7:30 Keynote:

*J. David McMahan, (McMahan Consulting,*

*Alaska State Archaeologist, retired)*

*Exploring the Archaeology of Colonial Russian America*

### **Saturday October 14th - Sessions**

*(Stewart Center, Purdue University, STEW 218ABCD)*

**Opening Remarks - 7:45- 8:00**

*H. Kory Cooper (Purdue University)*

**Session 1** – 8:00-8:40

**Teaching and Interpreting with Things**

- 8:00-8:10 *Heather Walder (Northern Illinois University)*  
Beads, Lasers, and Chocolate Cakes: Representing Lab-Based Methods and Results in Public Archaeology
- 8:10-8:20 *Jeri Pajor (Wayne State University)*  
A Hundred Bottles of Beer in the Ground: Excavating Detroit's Historic Local Beer Industry from Artifacts of Working-Class Households in Roosevelt Park, Corktown Neighborhood in Detroit, Michigan
- 8:20-8:30 *Marcela Poirier (Purdue University)*  
Expanding the Classroom through Archaeology: Teaching History in Chavín de Huántar, Perú
- 8:30-8:40 *Cathrine Davis (Université Laval)*  
Reviving, 'Ultima Ratio Regum': Eighteenth-Century Artillery Carriage Hardware and Interpretation at Fort Ticonderoga

**Session 2** - 8:40-9:10

**Fort St. Joseph and Public Involvement**

- 8:40-8:50 *Joseph Gagné (Université Laval)*  
Reliving History: Historical Re-enacting As a Tool for Teaching Public History
- 8:50-9:00 *Erika K. Loveland (Western Michigan University)*  
Architectural Remains of Fort St. Joseph (20BE23), Niles, MI
- 9:00-9:10 *Michael Nassaney (Western Michigan University)*  
Interpreting Fort St. Joseph in the Public Interest: Who Get Left Out?

**Break** - 9:10-9:20

**Roundtable Discussions** - 9:20-10:30

Each of 7 morning speakers will be assigned to a table. Attendees will be divided into 7 groups/tables. In 10 minute intervals speakers will rotate through the tables allowing for discussion and questions in small groups.

**Break** 10:30-10:40

**Session 3** - 10:40-12:00

**Fort Ouiatenon Past and Present**

- 10:40-10:55 *David Hovde and Del Bartlett (TCHA)*  
History of the Search for Fort Ouiatenon
- 10:55-11:10 *David Hovde (TCHA)*  
Overview of Celebrations at the Feast site 1907- 1966
- 11:10-11:25 *Leslie Conwell (TCHA)*  
Reenacting at the Feast
- 11:25-12:00 *Ronald V. Morris (Ball State University)*  
Connecting the Song to the Artifact at the Feast of the Hunter's Moon

**Lunch** 12:00-1:00

**Session 3 (continued) - 1:00-1:45**

**Fort Ouiatenon Past and Present**

- 1:00-1:15 *Vergil E. Noble (National Park Service)*  
Excavations at Fort Ouiatenon, 1968-1979
- 1:15-1:30 *Misty Jackson (Arbre Croche Cultural Resources)*  
Symbolism, Nationality, Identity and Gender as Interpreted from an Eighteenth Century Ring from Fort Ouiatenon
- 1:30-1:45 *Terrance J. Martin (Illinois State Museum & Michigan State University)*  
Research on the Use of Animals at Fort Ouiatenon, A French Heritage Archaeological Site in the Midwest

**Break 1:45-1:55**

**Session 3 (continued) - 1:55-3:10**

**Fort Ouiatenon Past and Present**

- 1:55-2:10 *Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana) and Robert G. McCullough (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)*  
Recent Research at Fort Ouiatenon, 2009-2017
- 2:10-2:25 *Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana) and Darrin Rubino (Hanover College)*  
Dendrochronological Dating of a Burned Native American Structure at Fort Ouiatenon
- 2:25-2:40 *Diane Hunter (The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma)*  
Overview of Miami Nation Historic Preservation Office, Ft. Wayne, IN
- 2:40-2:55 *Alexander Couturier, Dakota Hallinin, James Chen, Jordan Edge, Tim McGraw, Esteban Garcia, Nate Hartman (Purdue University)*  
Virtual Reconstruction of Fort Ouiatenon
- 2:55-3:10 *Craig Hadley (TCHA, Executive Director)*  
The Creation and Future of the Ouiatenon Preserve - A Roy Whistler Foundation Project, and an Archaeological Conservancy Research Preserve

**Break - 3:10-3:20**

**Workshop on the Future of The Ouiatenon Preserve - a Roy Whistler Foundation Project, and an Archaeological Conservancy Research Preserve - 3:20-5:00**

*(Michael Nassaney, Western Michigan University, Moderator)*

**Saturday Evening - Reception and Keynote**

*(Purdue Memorial Union, East and West Faculty Lounge)*

5:00 Reception – Cash bar, hot and cold hors d’oeuvres.

6:00 Keynote Address:

*Doug Wilson (National Park Service)*

Interpreting Fur Trade Sites: A View from the Pacific Northwest

**Sunday Morning 9-12 - Bus Tour**

Bus Tour to The Ouiatenon Preserve - a Roy Whistler Foundation Project, An Archaeological Conservancy Research Preserve and an Indiana Bicentennial Trust Legacy Project.

# ABSTRACTS

## POSTER

### Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2017 Field Season

*Mallory Moore, Erika K. Loveland, Michael S. Nassaney, Gary Thompson, and Anne Volpe*

Investigations of French colonial life in the St. Joseph River valley continued in 2017 under the auspices of the 42nd annual Western Michigan University field school. Students, faculty, and staff employed standard archaeological techniques in a community-based, participatory research project that is revealing physical evidence of daily life at the fort and investigating several new areas in the Fort St. Joseph vicinity. This year's theme "Community Partnerships: Building Meaningful Connections Through Archaeology" highlights an important aspect of public archaeology and recognizes the various patrons who aid in this Project's success. In this poster, we detail the archaeological findings as well as the public outreach activities of the 2017 field season.

## KEYNOTES

### Fort Ouiatenon Past and Present

*J. Colby Bartlett (TCHA)*

Ouiatenon was many things, a homeland for Native people, the earliest site of European settlement in what would later become Indiana, a center of commerce, a minor military outpost, and the furthest outpost in this region under the dominion of New France. It existed during the formative periods of the history of North America and witnessed French and British competition for colonial empire, the birth, struggle and expansion of the United States and sadly, Ouiatenon's own end was tied to the beginning of the end of the Native American occupation of this region. Ouiatenon offers a unique opportunity to better understand early interactions between Native Americans, European colonial powers and Euro-Americans. With both a large body of existing data and well-preserved archaeological deposits able to generate new data and answer new questions, Ouiatenon is a valuable archaeological resource for understanding the past. As we enter the dawn of the 21st Century and celebrate the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the French component of its history, and the partnerships that have recently created The Ouiatenon Preserve - a Roy Whistler Foundation Project, and an Archaeological Conservancy Research Preserve, we welcome this opportunity to encourage and facilitate continued research into this important period of our history.

### Exploring the Archaeology of Colonial Russian America

*J. David McMahan ((McMahan Consulting, Alaska State Archaeologist, retired)*

The Russian conquest of Siberia in the 16th century, and the establishment of the port of Okhotsk in 1649, opened the way for exploration and expansion into North America. As the colonial Euro-American powers of eastern North America moved north and west in search of furs and new lands, Russians moved east for the same reasons. The Russian strategy for enlisting Native peoples to harvest furs, however, was in marked contrast to the strategies employed by the other Euro-American powers. The archaeological record of 18th-19th century Russian America, intertwined with elements of indigenous culture, compliments and enriches the oral and written record. While many of the details of daily life in the colonial settlements remain obscure, recent years have seen the completion of important multi-disciplinary archaeological investigations both on land and underwater. Research directions have included questions on architecture, trade and supply, industry, food preference, consumer choice, and Russian-Native interactions. Largely supported by public funds, the studies have included significant public education and outreach, as well as preservation components.

### Interpreting Fur Trade Sites: A View from the Pacific Northwest

*By Douglas C. Wilson (National Park Service)*

This talk will explore how the National Park Service and its partners and volunteers interpret Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and other fur trade era sites in the Pacific Northwest through the lens of historical archaeology. In particular, I will address how archaeologists with their nose in the dirt interface directly and indirectly with re-enactors, interpreters, and others who are enthusiastic about these protected spaces and in their love of its history. Together, specialists, citizen scientists and interpreters are on the front lines of representation of these colonial spaces to the public. At Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver, historical archaeology has been of particular importance in the

reconstruction of historical buildings, the exploration of technology tied to various industrial activities at the fort, and the study of a very diverse fur trade community and its colonial connections to both indigenous and global peoples. I argue that interpreters and archaeologists have a common purpose to build dialogs with increasingly diverse publics who have complex reasons for visiting heritage sites. Historical archaeology has a special role in interpreting material culture to make connections between past practices and modern understandings of the past for all people.

## SESSION 1

### Beads, Lasers, and Chocolate Cakes: Representing Lab-Based Methods and Results in Public Archaeology

*Heather Walder (Northern Illinois University)*

Representing archaeology for a variety of audiences is challenging; there may be great public interest in seeing “rare” artifacts or exciting fieldwork photos at historic sites, but less interest in the process of archaeological analysis and interpretation. However, public events are opportunities to represent our field as both a scientific discipline and a humanistic endeavor. Effective presentations of archaeological datasets can demonstrate exactly what goes into reconstructing a past trade network, technological practice, or environmental setting. Drawing on examples from my current research investigating 17th century intercultural interaction through compositional analyses of European-made trade goods, I highlight some “best practices” for sharing complex analysis techniques and datasets with general audiences. From microscopes to lasers and scatterplots to multivariate statistics, archaeologists can (and should) share lab-based research methods and results in public settings. Such work dispels stereotypes of archaeology as treasure-hunting and reinforces our goal of reconstructing lives of past people.

### A Hundred Bottles of Beer in the Ground: Excavating Detroit’s Historic Local Beer Industry from Artifacts of Working-Class Households in Roosevelt Park, Corktown Neighborhood in Detroit, Michigan

*Jeri Pajor (Wayne State University)*

During Detroit, Michigan’s “Golden Age” of beer production (1840-1880s) many immigrants brought beer-making skills with them to Detroit from their homelands and started fledgling brewery businesses. By 1900 there were as many as a hundred breweries in Detroit. The breweries were located downtown in close proximity to each other and their increasing popularity eventually saturated the local beer-production market. Since 2011 Wayne State University has been excavating the former residential lots in front of the Michigan Central Station in the Corktown neighborhood of Detroit, recovering over 10,000 artifacts. This presentation provides an analysis of the beer bottles recovered from a midden assemblage associated with a series of itinerant working class households (Lot 3) to illustrate the growth in the production and consumption of beer in late 19th-century Detroit. Using quantitative and qualitative analysis to examine the beer bottles and drawing information from historical advertisements and archival records, I will document the extent to which the Lot 3 archaeological record reflects trends in Detroit’s turn-of-the-century beer production and consumption. I will also examine how the popularity of certain companies may indicate how the dominant companies slowly bought up smaller companies, until only a few producers remained in the city. The historical archaeological study of turn-of-the-20th-century beer industry in Detroit is particularly relevant in the context of the recent resurgence in breweries and beer making in Detroit today.

### Expanding the Classroom through archaeology: Educational Activities at Chavín de Huántar, Perú

*Marcela Poirier (Purdue University)*

My research explores the different ways archaeologists can effectively engage in educational projects in local communities near archaeological sites. I conducted participatory and educational ethnographic research in Chavín de Huántar, Perú. I spoke with the local community, including children, parents, educators, and other about their lived experiences of the area and archaeological site and their thoughts and needs regarding the teaching of history. I also co-taught a children’s summer camp with national specialists, centered on the ancient past and societies of Chavín de Huántar. We explored the archaeological site, the museum, various objects and archaeological artifacts (for example, ceramics, bones, and musical instruments); as well as engaged in conversations about the landscape and telling folk stories. Based on this research and community engagement, in this paper I will outline lessons learned and other suggestions for engaging local communities in archaeological and historical education efforts.

### Reviving Ultima Ratio Regum: Eighteenth-Century Artillery Carriage Hardware and Interpretation at Fort Ticonderoga

*Cathrine Davis (Université Laval)*

This presentation will discuss the preliminary results of collections research done under the auspices of the Edward W. Pell Fellowship Program at Fort Ticonderoga in 2015, and the continuation and ongoing use of this research in

exhibitions and interpretation. We will examine the identification of artillery carriage hardware unearthed from the grounds in and around Fort Ticonderoga in the early 20th century. Also discussed will be the challenges of working with unprovenanced artifacts at a military site with roles in both the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. This talk will also highlight how the use of primary source material allows researchers to distinguish between French and British carriage parts. Finally, we will explore how this research has been used to enhance the diffusion of information about these ultimate weapons of the eighteenth century to visitors, specifically through exhibitions, reconstruction, and costumed interpretation.

## SESSION 2

### Reliving History: Historical Re-enacting As a Tool for Teaching Public History

*Joseph Gagné (Université Laval)*

The past is a foreign country, especially for those who are not historians. Yet the knowledge of history enriches both the individual, and society in general. It is for this reason that Historians and Archaeologists must be able to be the relay between History and the general public, despite the barrier that academic training may pose. Fortunately to this end there are already several effective outreach models, including historical re-enactment. This activity is all about recreating a moment from the past with period costumes and accessories. Re-enactors, dressed in period-accurate clothing and practicing period activities, offer visitors the chance to immerse themselves in the past and interact with historical “characters”. This method is a particularly effective tool for disseminating history to the public by offering an learning opportunity beyond the one-dimensional aspect of print or television, opting instead for an interactive experience that often involves all five senses. In this talk, we will examine the remarkable case of the Fort Saint-Joseph Archaeological Project. The integration of historical re-enactment into its academic activities earned it a national award recognizing its members’ commitment to public outreach. This success led some participants of its re-enactment branch to be invited to the Festival de la Nouvelle-France (New France Festival) in Québec City between 2013 and 2014. The success of their “Illinois Country Camp” demonstrates that the historical reconstruction not only serves to transcend eras, but also cultures.

### Architectural Remains of Fort St. Joseph (20BE23), Niles, MI

*Erika K. Loveland (Western Michigan University)*

Throughout New France, prolonged relationships between Native and non-Native peoples affected the ways in which people identified themselves and others around them. To explore this dynamic process, historical archaeologists can examine the material culture left behind. Architectural remains are particularly informative because inhabitants construct their buildings in accordance to their needs and cultural values. Fort St. Joseph, an eighteenth-century mission, garrison, and trading post, was utilized as a case study to examine architecture and how it was employed to express identity. Architectural elements discovered through excavation at the fort will be discussed as they provide evidence for the buildings’ layouts, the techniques and materials used in the buildings’ construction, and the ethnic identities of the buildings’ occupants.

### Interpreting Fort St. Joseph in the Public Interest: Who Gets Left Out?

*Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan University)*

The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project began as a partnership between Western Michigan University and the City of Niles, Michigan in 1998. From the outset, the project has been a community-based research collaboration that aims to investigate and interpret the 18th century site of Fort St. Joseph, one of the most important French colonial outposts in the western Great Lakes region, in the public interest. Despite the apparent success of the project’s public outreach efforts, demographic data on the site visitors and participants suggest that significant segments of the Niles community and surrounding areas are not attracted to this heritage tourism destination. Reflection on the appeal of the site indicates why Fort St. Joseph is seen as an attraction to some but not others. These observations have implications for public education at other heritage sites in and beyond the region.

## SESSION 3 (PART ONE)

### History of the Search for Fort Ouiatenon

*David Hovde and Del Bartlett (TCHA)*

A brief overview of the history of the fort and its decline and disappearance will be discussed using eye-witness accounts, including a description by a British officer and later an American officer. An examination of period maps and reports of surveyors and pioneer accounts demonstrate the fort falling out of local memory. Decades later, local historians interested in establishing ties to the land began to look for the site, basing their search on early maps and descriptions which led them to conclude erroneously that the fort was located at the site of the current Ft. Ouiatenon County Park. Various groups and individuals involved will be identified.



## Overview of Celebrations at the Feast Site, 1907-1966

David Hovde (TCHA)

Not long after the fort site was erroneously established at the Fort Ouiatenon County Park, various groups became intent on preserving the site and establish programming to highlight its place in local lore. Beginning with the DAR monument in 1907, the visit by French military veterans in 1929, and the building of the Blockhouse in 1930, the site has been the focus of many educational programs and community events which had a Feast-like focus. From 1958-1966, a members-only Feast celebrated the history of the first European settlement in Indiana. In 1967, the Feast became a public event with the following year becoming the weekend event, a tradition that has continued for fifty years. The Feast of the Hunters Moon will be placed in a broader cultural context and connected to other similar events across the nation.

## Reenacting at the Feast

Leslie Conwell (TCHA)

With over 6000 costumed participants, the Feast of the Hunters' Moon festival presents a colorful picture of what life may have been like during Ouiatenon's heyday as a fur trading post and strategic fort for Colonial powers. How do Feast participants select their "persona?" What resources are available to them in order to portray the many cultures of the time period accurately? How did the archaeological dig influence the way material culture, accoutrements and dress are presented at the Feast? What challenges are faced in period interpretation? Feast of the Hunters' Moon Event Manager Leslie Martin Conwell will address these questions as she explores the ways the concept of "living history" enlivens the Feast visitor and participant experience.

## Connecting the Song to the Artifact at the Feast of the Hunter's Moon

Ronald V. Morris (Ball State University) and Leslie Martin Conwell (TCHA)

Visitors explore world culture by the investigation of a mixture of old and new world music at the Feast of the Hunter's Moon. Students encounter Native, French, and British tunes performed vocally and instrumentally for a variety of purposes including military, dance, work, leisure, and religion. This presentation provides an opportunity for participants to learn about the international musical traditions recreated every year near the site of Fort Ouiatenon, the archeological evidence present at the site for the recreated musical traditions, and the historic and geographical influences that crossed at the site. Participants will hear selections of tunes representative of Ouatenon and ee examples of musical instruments rarely seen in the twenty-first century. Examples of Native music will precede selections of French and British music used for military, dance, work, leisure, and religion.

# SESSION 3 (PART TWO)

## Excavations at Fort Ouiatenon, 1968-1979

Vergil E. Noble (National Park Service)

Beginning with Indiana University's initial exploratory excavations of the late 1960s, through six years of intensive investigations carried out by Michigan State University in the 1970s, the site of Fort Ouiatenon has given up many of its secrets. This brief overview summarizes the major findings from the research projects conducted with particular emphasis on the MSU years. The talk will conclude with information related to current efforts to attain national historic landmark status for the fort site and several nearby native occupations.

## Symbolism, Nationality, Identity and Gender as Interpreted from an Eighteenth Century Ring from Fort Ouiatanon

Misty Jackson (Arbre Croche Cultural Resources)

Excavations in the 1970's recovered a possible signet ring from plowzone context at Fort Ouiatanon. The unusual symbolism exhibited by the ring, that of a man astride a fish or dolphin, invites a close study to determine its meaning. Research suggests that it represented the Dauphin of France, Louis XV, and by extension it likely belonged to a high-ranking male at the post.

## Research on the Use of Animals at Fort Ouiatenon, A French Heritage Archaeological Site in the Midwest

Terrance J. Martin (Illinois State Museum & Michigan State University)

The site of Fort Ouiatenon is one of several eighteenth-century French colonial sites in the Midwest/Upper Great Lakes region that have been subjected to intensive archaeological investigations over recent decades. Instead of seeing the Wabash River Valley post as an isolated example of a frontier settlement of French and creole habitants and military personnel, a comparative approach views Ouiatenon and other sites of the French regime as functioning within a network of fur trade posts and administrative centers. Assemblages of plentiful animal remains are the result of refuse disposal practices and excellent



bone preservation which together permit insights on natural history information for local animal populations, the acquisition of animals for local subsistence as well as for international commerce, and interactions with local Native Americans. These findings richly supplement historical documents on lifeways at French heritage sites.

## SESSION 3 (PART THREE)

### Recent Research at Fort Ouiatenon, 2009-2017

*Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana) and Robert G. McCullough (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)*

Built in 1717, Fort Ouiatenon has the distinction of being the first permanent Euro-American presence within the present state of Indiana. Anchored by the fort, the Ouiatenon locality remained a hub of Native American occupation throughout the eighteenth century. A number of large-scale excavations were conducted at the fort site during the 1960s and '70s, focusing almost exclusively on the fort interior. Beginning in 2009, the co-authors initiated a new program of research at Fort Ouiatenon, giving much more emphasis to the Wea, Kickapoo, and Mascouten habitation areas that are known to have been in the immediate vicinity. Efforts have focused on magnetometry and resistivity on seven archaeological sites, all with known fur trade-era components. Our work has resulted in the identification of subsurface remains in a number of areas, including a Native American village that was identified northwest of the fort. The village, which may have been occupied by the Kickapoo, was made up of at least ten circular structures, forming an oval with a plaza-like area in the middle. One of the structures was partially excavated, indicating that it had been destroyed by fire. It was built by digging a wide, shallow trench, into which small diameter posts were placed, likely creating a dome shaped wigwam-like structure that was covered in bark.

### Dendrochronological Dating of a Burned Native American Structure at Fort Ouiatenon

*Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana) and Darrin Rubino (Hanover College)*

While dendrochronology has been used successfully to date standing historic period structures in the Midwest, its application in archaeological contexts has been limited. Recently, a large Native American structure was partially excavated from a village area adjacent to Fort Ouiatenon, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. The wigwam-like structure was circular and 6.2 meters in diameter. Though Native American occupation of the Fort Ouiatenon vicinity is known from ca. 1709 through 1791, very few artifacts were found in association with the structure, making it quite difficult to determine its approximate occupation date. One item, however, that was found in abundance was charcoal, as the structure had burned down. Some of the fragments were relatively large, containing as many as 43 annual growth rings. Recent efforts at developing a preliminary dendrochronological sequence for Indiana have made it possible to estimate the construction date for this structure. Through crossdating (comparing the pattern of large and small tree rings in individual samples) a 43 year-long hickory and a 35 year-long maple chronology was developed. While additional data are still being collected in order to refine our estimates, preliminary results suggest that the structure was built in either 1776 or 1798.

### The Miami: A People with a Past, Not a People of the Past

*Diane Hunter (The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma)*

Fort Ouiatenon was built in the homelands of the Miami Tribe, now the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma. Diane Hunter, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Tribe, will talk about the history of the Tribe in the region, the Tribe's Removal from Indiana, and its Cultural Resources Extension Office located in Fort Wayne, Indiana today.

### Virtual Reconstruction of Fort Ouiatenon

*Alexander Couturier, Dakota Hallin, James Chen, Jordan Edge, Tim McGraw, Esteban Garcia, and Nate Hartman (Purdue University)*

In this paper we describe the design and development of a computer graphics recreation of Fort Ouiatenon. By using a commercial game engine and industry-standard modeling software we ensured a high-performance, graphically-realistic application and made it simpler to incorporate future contributions into the project. Our results are the first step towards developing an immersive educational exhibit for visitors to the site of the fort. In future work we plan to expand this project into a virtual reality exhibit.

### The Creation and Future of the Ouiatenon Preserve - A Roy Whistler Foundation Project, and an Archaeological Conservancy Research Preserve

*Craig Hadley (TCHA, Executive Director)*

The Ouiatenon Preserve holds great potential and promise for the future. What is TCHA's vision for the future and how does the preserve fit into those overall plans? Walking trails, an interpretive center and museum, or even a partial or complete reconstruction of the fort itself? This is what we will explore with TCHA's Executive Director Craig Hadley as he discusses the viable plans and exciting prospects for Ouiatenon's future.