Abstract
As part of an Immersive Learning project (funded by the BSU Office of the Provost), members of ANTH 357/557 conducted a Preservation Plan for the Ottawa National Forest to manage and maintain the historic property identified as site 20 ON 29. The site is a rare example of prehistoric placer copper mining in the Upper Peninsula's Keweenaw region. The site has the potential to address a number of important issues for understanding the nature of prehistoric activities in the region as well as contributing to our understanding of acquisition and exchange of copper throughout eastern North America. However, the archaeological resources of 20 ON 209 face several environmental preservation problems that will need to be resolved for the future survival of the site. The goal of this plan is to enhance long term maintenance and preservation of a unique archaeological resource with the potential for public education and outreach.

Background
Under the National Historic Preservation Act as amended, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, 36CFR800, and 2360 of the Forest Service Manual, the Ottawa National Forest is directed to manage and maintain important historic properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Partnering with the Ottawa National Forest we developed a Historic Preservation Plan which outlines the current conditions, explores the geological make-up, examines the prehistoric and historic background within the regional context, determines issues of site integrity, and makes recommendations for management and interpretation of site 20 ON 209.

Site 20 ON 209 is a historic property located on the Ontonagon District of the Ottawa National Forest (above image) and in a copper mining site with terminal woodland period activity. It is a unique resource of the Ottawa National Forest and a rare example of prehistoric mining in the Upper Peninsula's Keweenaw region. Archaeological research conducted at the site in the 1990s revealed an intact deposit containing archaeological materials that date to A.D. 705 to 980. As currently known, the site consists of approximately three hundred mining pits (image right) and two workshop areas located adjacent to the East Branch of the Ontonagon River (Ferone 1999). More recently, research conducted by Hill and Nolan (2017) further confirmed the site's integrity and geophysical surveys revealed buried features and pieces of copper (image top center).

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Methods
Under the guidance of Mark Hill and Kevin Nolan, three graduate and five undergraduate students developed a management plan for site 20 ON 209. We students researched previous investigations of the site to determine what was known about the site and why it was important. While consulting with the forest archaeologist, Cari VerPlanck, we then examined key environmental and preservation issues that may affect the site. We determined methods and procedures to be implemented during subsequent research at the site to reduce the gaps in the site data and culture history of the area. In addition, we explored various possibilities to determine the best approaches for site management to provide successful means of protecting, preserving and sharing the importance and history of the site.

Shortly following the development of the plan Ball State initiated a field school run by Mark Hill (see Munro et al. this session) to further look into the archaeological record and use the methods developed by the plan to add to the known information of the site.

Acknowledgements
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References
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Hill, M. and Nolan, K.
2017 Prehistoric Copper Mining in the Ontonagon Basin. Paper presented at Midwest Archaeology Conference, Indianapolis, IN.