

# NEWSLETTER



MAY, 1970 NUMBER 56

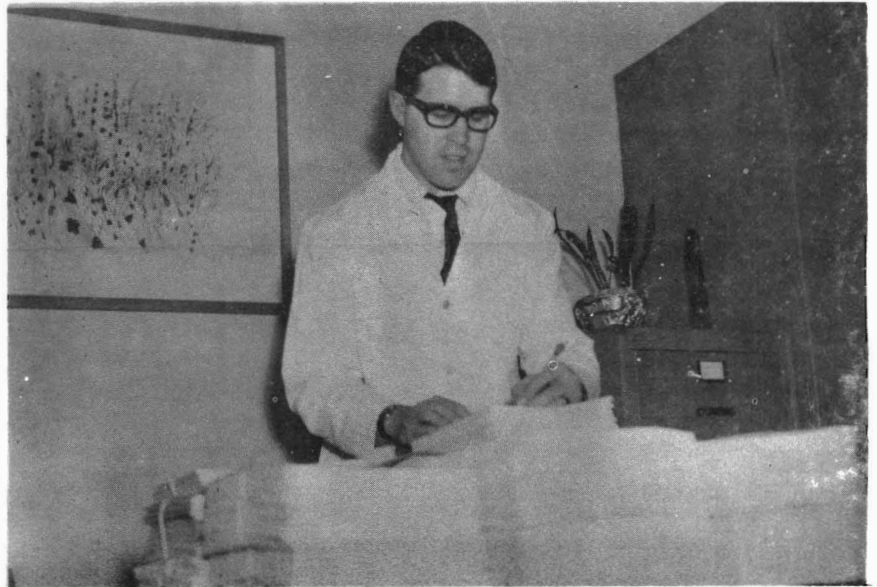
## M E S S A G E F R O M T H E P R E S I D E N T

IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I ASSUME THE HONOR OF SERVING AS YOUR PRESIDENT FOR 1970..71. I AM OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE SOCIETY AND I THINK THE OUTLOOK FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY IN THE STATE OF IOWA IS EXCELLENT.

I FEEL THAT THE DES MOINES MEETING WAS A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS BOTH IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS AND THE BROAD RANGE OF TOPICS PRESENTED. EVERYONE WHO WORKED ON THE ARRANGEMENTS AND PLANS FOR THE MEETING SHOULD BE DUELY PROUD.

WE HAVE NEW CHAPTERS THIS YEAR WITH DEFINITE OBJECTIVES, A NICE CONTINUING NEWSLETTER, A VOLUME OF THE JOURNAL IN PRESS AND A MARGIN OF FINANCIAL SECURITY SHOWING PROMISE OF ENHANCEMENT THROUGH POTENTIAL NEW MEMBERSHIPS AND SALE OF VOL. 15 AND 16.

I FEEL VERY FORTUNATE TO BE ASSUMING LEADERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY IN SUCH A PROMISING CONDITION. THIS IS DUE TO THE EFFORTS OF DR. FIELD, OUR FORMER PRESIDENT, OUR N/L EDITOR AND VICE PRESIDENT, DON SPEARS, OUR JOURNAL EDITOR DR. DALE R. HENNING AND HIS ASSISTANTS, ROGER BANKS AND DAVID LILLY, RUTH THORNTON OUR SECRETARY TREASURER, THE TRUSTEES AND YOU, THE MEMBERS WHO MAKE THE SOCIETY POSSIBLE



DUANE C. ANDERSON I A S PRESIDENT

WITH THE STRENGTH AND EXPERIENCE OF OUR ESTABLISHED MEMBERSHIP AND THE ENTHUSIASM AND ENERGY OF OUR NEW STUDENTS, CHAPTERS AND MEMBERS WE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO A PROSPEROUS AND EFFECTIVE FUTURE.

WE WILL BE CALLING FOR YOUR SUPPORT OF THE NEWSLETTER AND YOUR PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES PLANNED ON YOUR BEHALF. WE SHALL WORK TOGETHER IN BEST INTERESTS OF OUR SOCIETY.

DUANE C. ANDERSON PRESIDENT

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## MINUTES FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING OF APRIL 12, 1970

1. IT WAS MOVED AND SECONDED THAT THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING BE HELD IN CHEROKEE DURING THE FIRST PART OF APRIL, 1971, UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE NORTHWEST CHAPTER AND THE SANFORD MUSEUM.
2. DUANE ANDERSON GAVE A REPORT OF THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE SOCIETIES

(CONT. ON PAGE TWO)

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR OF 1970 71

PRESIDENT	DUANE C. ANDERSON	DIRECTOR SANFORD MUSEUM CHEROKEE, IOWA 51012
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	GARY MATLOCK	PARK ARCHEOLOGIST EFFIG MOUNDS NAT'L MONUMENT MCGREGOR, IOWA 52157
EDITOR	DR. DALE R. HENNING	DEPT OF ANTHROPOLOGY BURNETT HALL UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN, NB 68508

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(CONT.) TYPEWRITER. IT HAS BEEN TAKEN IN BY MRS. OTTEN, PRINTER OF THE JOURNAL FOR \$350.00, TOWARD THE PUBLICATION OF VOLUME # 16.

3. THE PAUL ROWE MEMORIAL WAS DISCUSSED BUT IT WAS DECIDED THAT DISCUSSION SHOULD BE POSTPONED DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS.

4. A LETTER FROM THE JOURNAL EDITOR DALE HENNING WAS READ INDICATING THAT HE WAS AGREEABLE TO CONTINUE IN THAT CAPACITY AND THAT PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE ON VOLUME # 16.

5. A REPORT ON THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE WAS PROVIDED BY MR. JAMES PILGRIM AND THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS WERE FILLED:

DUANE ANDERSON	PRESIDENT	DAVID CARLSON	TRUSTEE
DON SPEARS	VICE PRESIDENT	CLARK MALLAM	TRUSTEE
RUTH THORNTON	SEC'TRY TREASURER	GARY MATLOCK	TRUSTEE
DALE HENNING	EDITOR	DON SPEARS	N/L EDITOR

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# THE CATLINITE AMULET SITE (13CK64)

by

Duane C. Anderson

## INTRODUCTION

On Easter Sunday in 1957 members of the Northwest Chapter of the Iowa Archaeological Society began salvage work at site 13CK64 located in Cherokee County, Iowa, where several low mounds had long been known (Fig. 1). Work was rather carefully conducted in the traditional manner and notes were taken and square sheets filled out. During the course of excavation a cultural level was encountered in which orange clay, numerous rocks, bone, charcoal and chips were found. Fragmentary human remains were discovered throughout the excavation and one concentration of bone was located but it was not excavated immediately owing to the poor state of preservation.

The following weekend the Northwest Chapter held its first field trip of the season at the site and completed the excavation. Due to the fragile nature of the human remains, they were enclosed in a plaster cast and removed for further investigation in the laboratory. Some pottery, chips and bone were recovered from adjacent squares along with a unique catlinite amulet (Fig. 3) for which the site has been named. Upon completion of the excavation all cultural material was washed in the laboratory at the Sanford Museum and stored, pending the excavation of the skeleton. A brief description of the findings appeared in the NWIAS Newsletter (Frankforter 1957: 2-3).

The following busy months brought with them

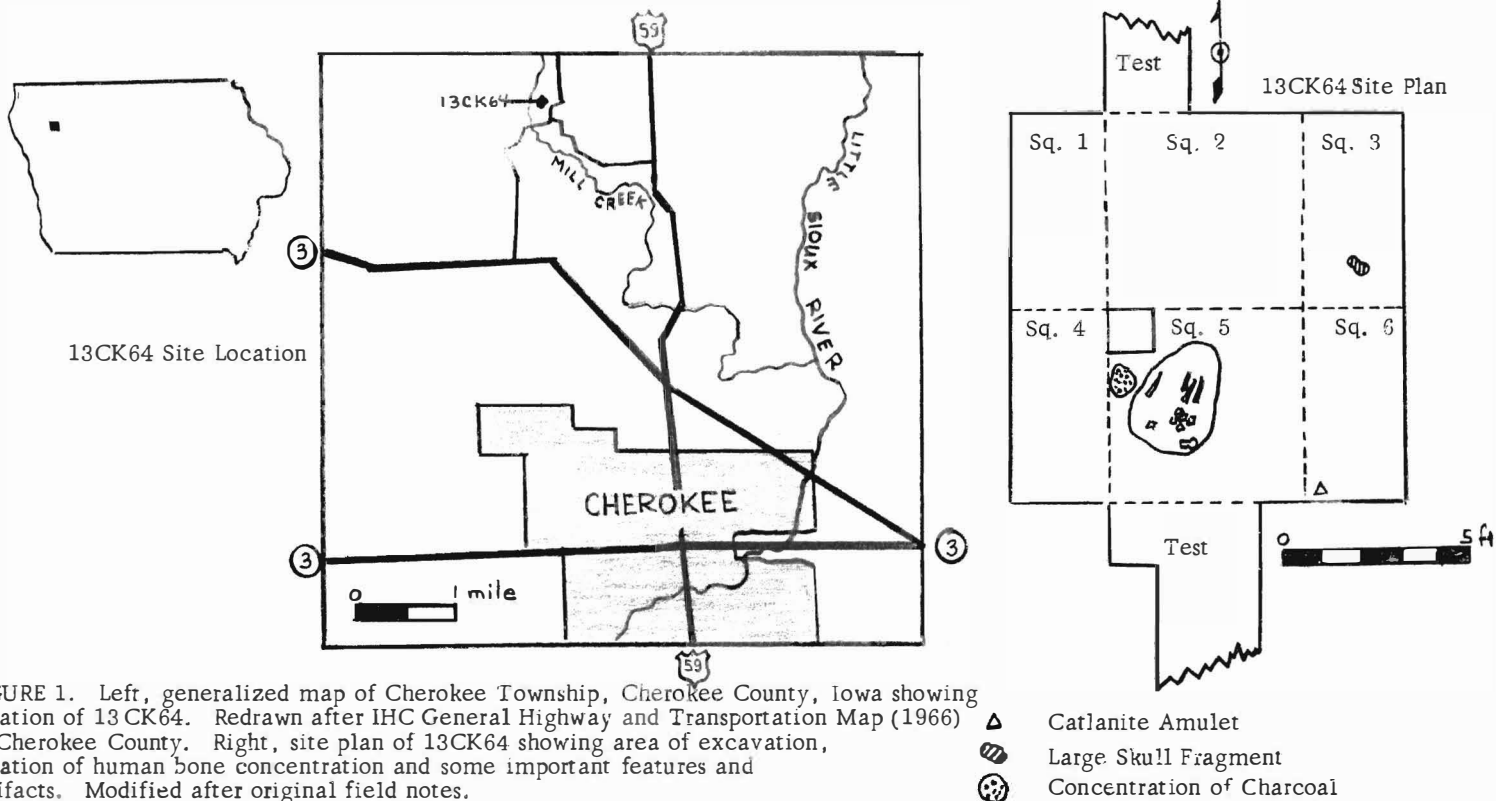


FIGURE 1. Left, generalized map of Cherokee Township, Cherokee County, Iowa showing location of 13CK64. Redrawn after IHC General Highway and Transportation Map (1966) of Cherokee County. Right, site plan of 13CK64 showing area of excavation, location of human bone concentration and some important features and artifacts. Modified after original field notes.

many problems and activities including salvage at endangered Oneota sites (13WD6 & 7) in Woodbury County, Iowa, and the material from 13CK64 was relegated to a position of low priority. At that time the artifacts and the plaster cast containing the human remains were placed in storage where they were to remain for the next twelve years.

I became interested in the material through a study of all human remains in the collections at the Sanford Museum and through curiosity over the unique catlinite amulet which was on display in one of the Indian exhibits in the museum. The plaster cast was located in the storage garage and the excavation was undertaken as an evening project. As work progressed, additional artifacts, notes and photographs came to light and enough was assembled to make the present report possible.

### THE SITE

Site 13CK64 is located four miles north of Cherokee, Iowa (Fig. 1), on a high river terrace overlooking Mill Creek 1/8 mile to the west. The Brewster site (13CK15), a Mill Creek component, is located on a low ridge to the south of the site approximately 300 yards. Staver's High Country Salvage now occupies much of the terrace top and there is no trace of the mounds formerly reported or the area of the 1957 excavations. It is possible that some evidence remains in the ground though it is obscured by numerous car and truck bodies which now litter the area. There are some scattered chips on the surface and in the present road which are identical to those in the collection from the excavated squares. Some of this surface material may have been associated with the backdirt from the previous excavation and some may be associated with an open 8 in. x 3 ft. pipeline ditch which cut across the site when the area was revisited on November 9, 1969.

Whatever material was originally on the terrace must have been in isolated units rather than in a widespread cultural horizon as a house has been built into the side of the terrace on the south exposing a five foot face for more than 100 feet and very little material was exposed. A very few chips were found in the 0 - 8 inch level which probably corresponds to the "plow zone" encountered in the 1957 excavations. Material from

this level is probably not in situ nor can it be considered a part of the cultural layer previously encountered.

The area excavated in 1957 appeared as a low mound approximately two feet maximum depth. A single cultural horizon was located under a six inch plow zone. This level extended to a maximum depth of 33 inches where it was found to be resting on sterile yellow clay. A moderate amount of rodent activity was observed in certain areas and was particularly noticeable at the contact of the cultural layer and the sterile soil due to the color difference.

### CERAMICS

A total of nine body sherds and one fragment of a miniature pot were recovered at the time of original excavation (Fig. 2). Four sherds are attributable to Woodland culture and two to the Mill Creek manifestation and four are indeterminate although tentatively identified as Woodland due to the similarity with material from the Beals site (13CK62), a Woodland component one mile southeast along Mill Creek. One thick Woodland rim sherd was found on the surface in 1957 (Fig. 2h) which is quite similar to ones found at other local Woodland sites as discussed below.

### DESCRIPTION OF CERAMIC ARTIFACTS:

Miniature pot (Fig. 2a): Miniature pot; generally associated with the Mill Creek culture. Thickness: 0.4 cm. Provenience: square 2, plow zone.

Mill Creek sherd: (Fig. 2b): Incised shoulder sherd. Thickness: 0.6 cm. Provenience: square 4; depth: 24 ins.

Thin Cord Marked Body Sherds (Woodland?) (Figs. 2c, d, e, f): Generally similar to sherds assumed to be Woodland from the nearby Beals site (13CK62). Thickness: c, 0.4 cm.; d, 0.35 cm.; e, 0.25 cm.; f, 0.2 cm. Proveniences: c, square 3; depth: 24-27 ins.; d, square 5; depth: 30 ins., e and f, square 4; depth: 24 ins.

Thick Cord Marked Body Sherd (Woodland?) (Fig. 2g): Small fragment; apparently has obliterated cord markings. Thickness: 0.6 cm. Provenience: square 4; depth: 24 ins.

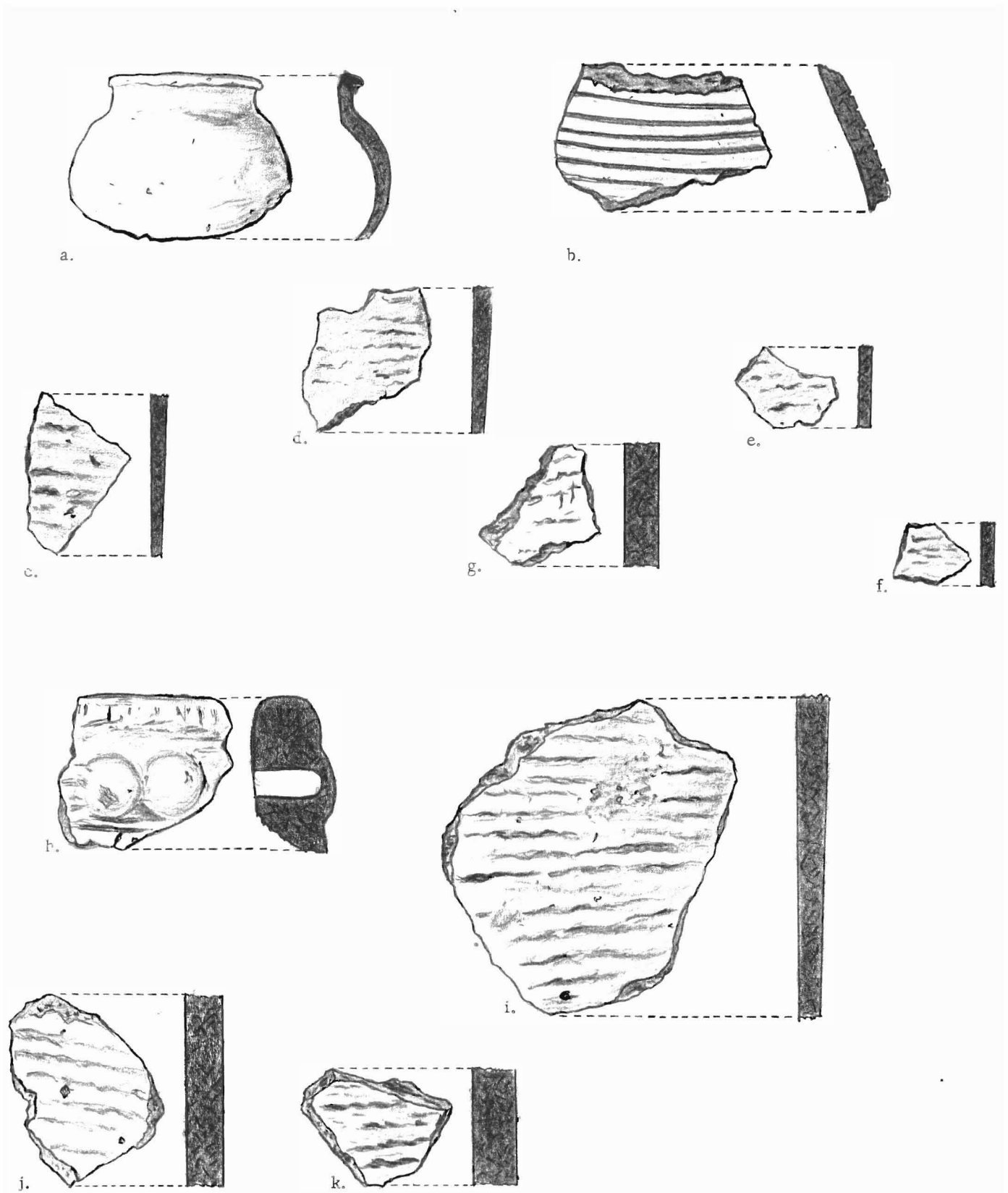


FIGURE 2 - Ceramic artifacts from 13CK64. A, miniature pot; b, Mill Creek sherd; c - f, thin cord marked body sherds (Woodland?); g, thick cord marked body sherd (Woodland?); h, thick Woodland rimsherd; i - k, thick Woodland bodysherds. Actual size.

Thick Woodland Rimsherd (Fig. 2b): Similar to rims found at the Beals site (13CK62) and the Crocker site (13CK71). Thickness: 0.85 cm. Proveniences surface - found in 1957.

Thick Woodland Body Sherds (Fig. 2i, j, k): Typical crumbly orange-colored body sherds with cord marked exterior similar to sherds from the Beals site (13CK62), the Gray Creek site (13CK68) and the Crocker site (13CK71). Thickness: i, 0.75 cm.; j-k, 0.9 cm. 24 1/2 ins.; k, square 4; depth 24 ins.

## LITHIC MATERIAL

Ten stone artifacts were recovered including one projectile point, three biface fragments, two end scrapers, one chopper, two side scrapers and the catlinite amulet for which the site is named (Fig. 4). Twenty-five 406 of the unworked flakes were found to be chert of various colors. Other wood and slate. Several larger stones were recorded in the field notes and reportedly occurred throughout the fill.

## DESCRIPTION OF STONE ARTIFACTS:

Catlinite Amulet (Fig. 3a): Unique amulet in perfect condition except for one scratch on the left cheek which occurred during excavation. Back side features zoomorphic figure bison (?) with head up and arrow perpendicular in back. Stylized anthropomorph (?) depicted above bison. Size: 4.9 x 2.75 x 1.6 cms. Provenience: extreme southwestern corner of square 6; depth: 19 ins.

Chopper (Fig. 3b): Bifacially flaked tool probably used as chopping/scraping implement. Size: 6.3 x 5.0 x 3.4 cms. Material: pink chert. Provenience: square 3; depth: 27-30 ins.

Scraper (Fig. 3c): Produced by percussion. Size: 6.4 x 3.1 x 0.9 cms. Material: petrified wood. Provenience: right half was found in square 3 at depth of 18-21 ins., and has been discolored by fire to a reddish tint, left half was found in the same square at a depth of 27-30 ins., and is unmodified being a gray-tan color.

Biface Fragments (Fig. 3d, e, h): Produced by percussion with pressure retouch. Size: d, 2.3 x 2.2 x 0.65 cms.; e, 1.6 x 1.5 x 0.9 cms.; h, 1.3 x 2.1 x 0.55 cms. Material: d, pink/white chert; e, white chert; h, tan quartzite. Proven-

ience: d, square 4; depth: 12-27 ins.; e, square 5; depth: 24 ins.; h, square 3; depth: 21-24 ins.

Side Scraper (Fig. 3f): Produced by percussion with pressure retouch along side. Size: 3.5 x 3.0 x 0.9 cms. Material: tan chert. Provenience: square 6; depth: 24-27 ins.

End Scrapers (Fig. 3g, i): Produced by percussion with pressure retouch along end. Size: g, jasper; i, white quartzite. Provenience: g, square 4; depth: 24 ins.; i, square 5; depth: 24 ins.

Projectile Point (Fig. 5): Side notched projectile point remains in situ in left femur. Material: gray chert. Provenience: bone concentration, square 5.

## HUMAN REMAINS

Remains falling into this category were encountered throughout the excavation to the total exclusion of other vertebrates. The primary concentration of bone was located at a depth of 24 ins. in square 5. It was removed in a plaster cast as discussed above and there is reason to believe that a fairly large portion of one individual maybe represented. The bones were closely associated and most of the reconstructable skull fragments were found together resting over the longbones. A fairly large portion of the skull excavated from the plaster cast was reconstructed. Some duplicate cranial fragments were taken from the cast which indicate the presence of an additional incomplete cranium.

Brothwell (1965: 19) discusses methods of separating mixed bones and his suggestions have been followed here in an effort to sort the material. The remains of the second skull were found to be somewhat more robust and out of context with the rather delicate restored skull. It is further suggested that these fragments from the second skull may be associated with other cranial fragments found throughout the excavation. This interpretation is suggested on the basis of similar thickness and color of the cranial fragments and the near "fit" of parietal and frontal fragments from elsewhere in the cultural level.

A number of smaller bone fragments and splinters were recovered from the excavation, all of which are human, but not complete enough

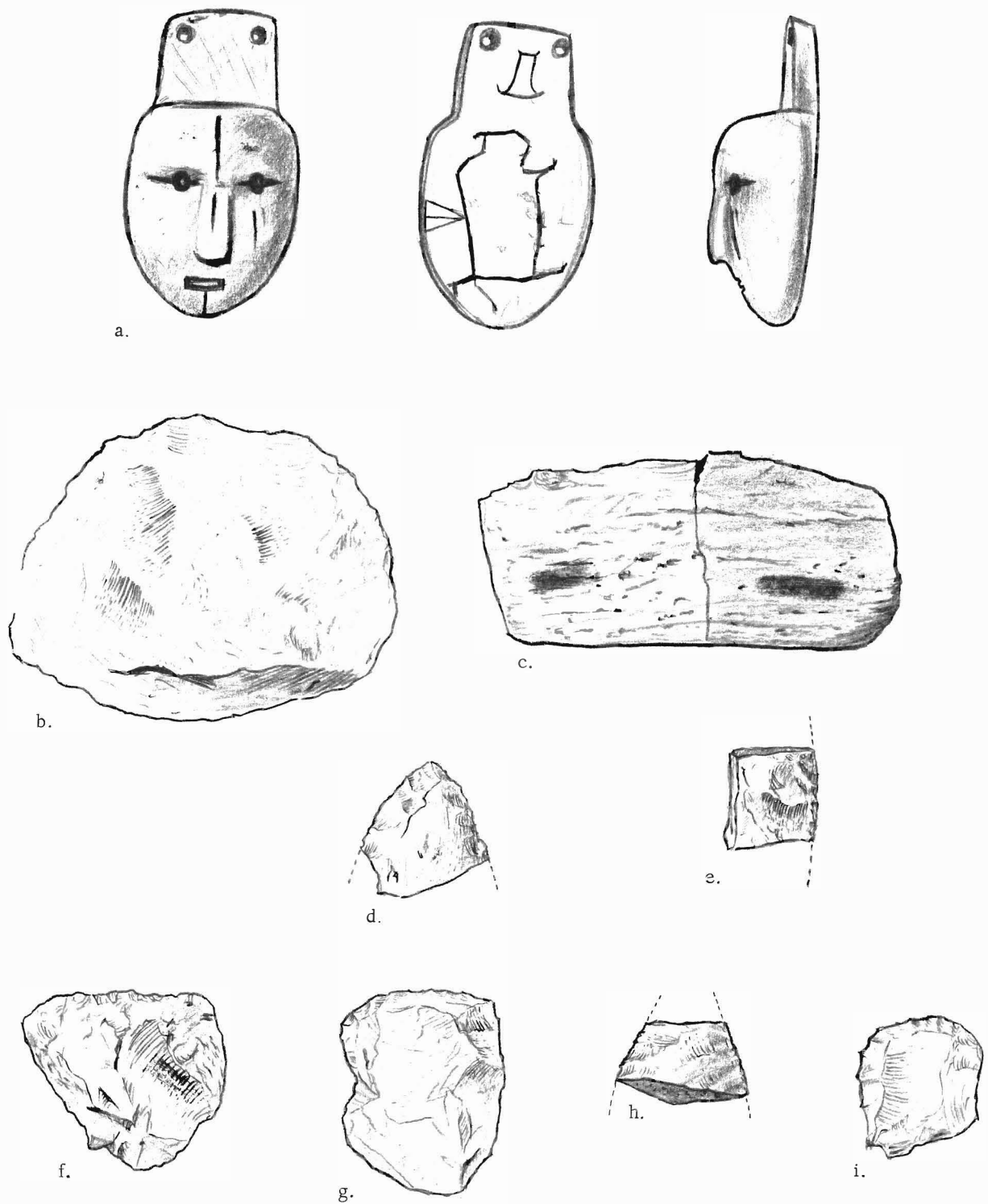


FIGURE 3. Lithic artifacts from 13CK64. a. front, back & side views of catlinite amulet;  
 b. chopper; c. scraper; d, e, h, biface fragments;  
 f. side scraper; g & i, end scrapers. Actual size.

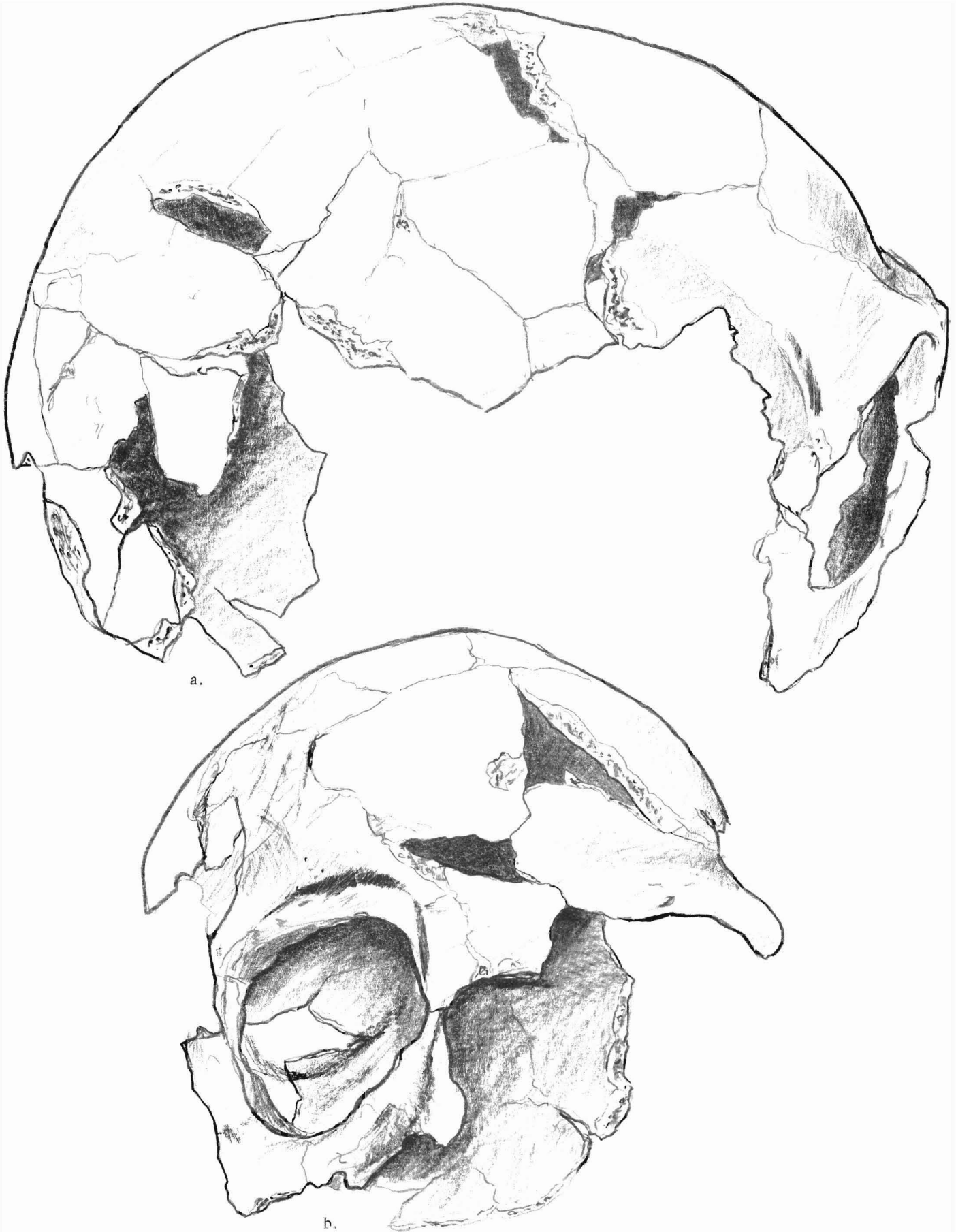


FIGURE 4. Reconstructed skull from bone concentration in square 5 at 13CK64.  
Depth: 24-28 ins. Actual size.



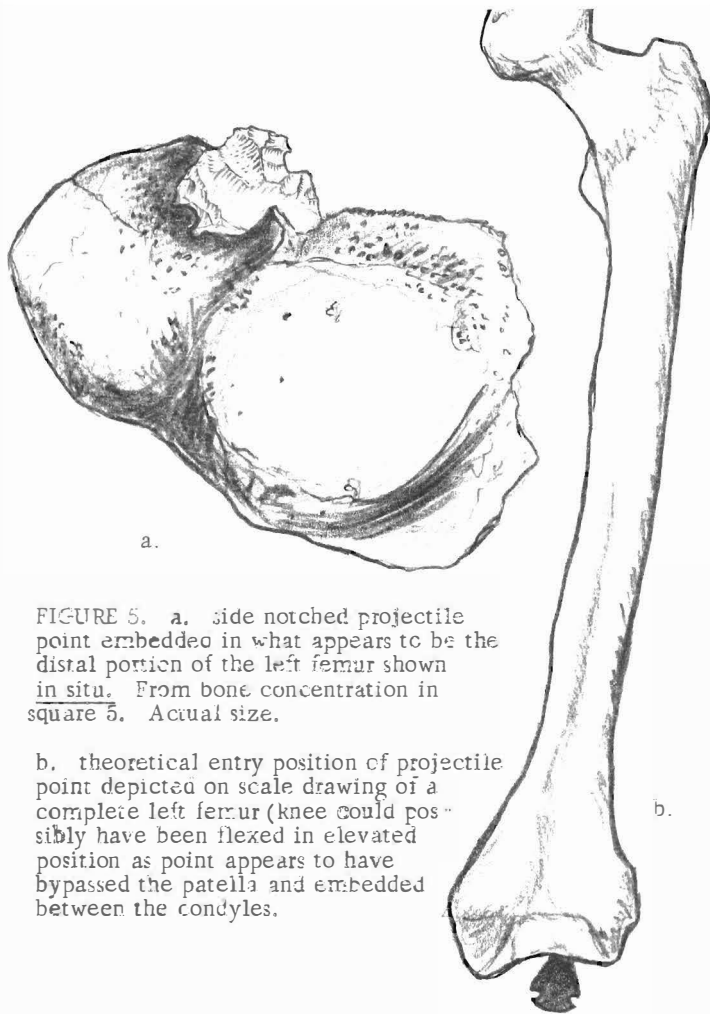


FIGURE 5. a. side notched projectile point embedded in what appears to be the distal portion of the left femur shown in situ. From bone concentration in square 5. Actual size.

b. theoretical entry position of projectile point depicted on scale drawing of a complete left femur (knee could possibly have been flexed in elevated position as point appears to have bypassed the patella and embedded between the condyles.

Another interesting feature was discovered during the excavation of the plaster cast. A portion of what has been identified as the distal end of the left femur was found to have a small side notched projectile point imbedded deeply between the condyles (Fig. 5). The bone is in a poor state of preservation but there is no evidence of any bone deposition around the point that might be offered as evidence of healing.

Neither of the crania could be reconstructed to the extent where measurements would be warranted, but one clavaria has been restored and it is of interest in possessing a relatively low vault (Fig. 4). Judging from the suture closure, this individual is advanced in age being at least 36 years old. Six incisors (?) found under this skull in situ are available for study and tooth wear is extreme. The fact which tends to support the age determination although the factor is admittedly a variable reflecting more than age. The sex of this individual is indeterminate owing to lack of complete longbones, cranium and pelvis, but the bones are rather delicate in comparison with known males in the collections at the Sanford Museum. The second fragmentary skull is that of an adult and is rather thick.

to permit reconstruction or, indeed, assurance that they are part of the two individuals tentatively identified.

### BONE CONCENTRATION

Material from this concentration brought to light a number of interesting features. First, the bones recovered show definite evidence of having been broken up prior to burial. Evidence for this is in the form of numerous old breaks observable on disassociated bones which fit together. Although some shafts of longbones were discovered laying parallel in the excavation unit, the context indicates they were disarticulated and fractured before being covered over.

Several bones exhibit clear cut rodent gnawings, but certain marks on the tibiae must be interpreted as evidence of intential cutting. Two unexplained sharply broken surfaces are observable on the left tibia and left (?) radius and are thought to be evidence for the breaking of bones while still green (Henning: personal communication Nov. 22, 1969).

### LIST OF REMAINS FROM THE PLASTER CAST

reconstructed cranium  
 cranial fragments (55)  
 maxillary fragments (2) with one tooth  
 teeth (6)  
 burned tooth  
 cranial fragments, burned (2)  
 mandible fragments (3)  
 cranial fragments (6) (not part of reconstructed skull)  
 rib fragments (4)  
 innominate fragment (R)  
 innominate fragments (6)  
 humerus, distal end (L)  
 humerus, distal shaft (R)  
 radius shaft (3)  
 ulna shaft (L)  
 femur, distal end with projectile point  
 femur head fragment  
 femur shaft fragments (18)  
 tibia fragment, proximal (L)  
 tibia fragment, distal (L)  
 tibia shaft (2) (R)  
 tibia shaft (L)

List of Remains from the Plaster Cast (cont'd.)	fibula fragment, distal (L)
tibia shaft fragments (17)	fibula shaft sections (2)
fibula fragment, proximal (L)	misc. longbone fragments (23)
	phalanges (3)

SCATTERED HUMAN BONE

Many of the bones and splinters of bone recovered from the cultural level may be associated with either of the two individuals identified. All bones from the excavation other than those encased in plaster are listed below:

<u>Bone/Fragment</u>	<u>No. of Frags.</u>	<u>Burned</u>	<u>Unburned</u>	<u>Square</u>	<u>Depth</u>
longbone	2		x	3	15 - 18"
longbone	2		x	3	21 - 24"
cranium	28		x	3	23"
longbone	3	x		3	24 - 27"
longbone	1	x		3	27 - 30"
femur (?)	1		x	3	27 - 30"
longbone	1	x		4	24 - 27"
longbone	2	x		5	10 - 27"
cranium	3	x		5	10 - 27"
tooth	1		x	5	13"
cranium	1		x	5	21 - 24"
longbone	1		x	5	21 - 24"
vertebra	2	x		5	21 - 24"
unidentified	1	x		5	21 - 24"
calcaneus (R)	1		x	5	21 - 24"
tibia (R)	1		x	5	21 - 24"
longbone	39		x	5	21 - 24"
mandible	1		x	5	21 - 24"
cranium	1		x	5	21 - 24"
femur	1		x	5	21 - 24"
humerus	1		x	5	21 - 24"
unidentified	1		x	5	21 - 24"
innominate	2		x	5	21 - 24"
cranium	2	x		5	21 - 24"
longbone	2	x		5	21 - 24"
phalange	1	x		5	21 - 24"
innominate	1	x		5	30"
femur	1		x	6	22"
unidentified	1		x	6	22"
ulna (?)	1	x		6	27 - 30"
femur	4		x	6	27 - 30"
cranium	2		x	6	27 - 30"
unidentified	1	x		6	27 - 30"

DISCUSSION

In the light of present evidence the hypothesis is advanced that the low mound excavated at

13CK64 was of some ritual significance. Little is known of the burial practices of the Mill Creek and Woodland peoples in northwest Iowa. A variety of mortuary practices are represented

in Mill Creek finds reported by Banks and Lilly (1965: 1-10) and by Orr (n.d.: 50-59 and 87-89) but nothing has been discovered resembling the discoveries at the Catlinite Amulet Site. No Woodland burials have been reported in area to date.

Judging from the overall content and a general knowledge of burials elsewhere, a Woodland mortuary complex may be suggested. This idea is supported by the fact that nine of the eleven sherds from the site are identified as Woodland. The presence of two Mill Creek sherds may indicate contemporaneity of the two groups as has already been observed elsewhere (Henning 1967: 186).

No catlinite is known in connection with the Woodland in northwestern Iowa according to John S. Sigstad (personal communication - Nov. 16, 1969), but there is apparently no reason why it cannot occur. The effigy form represented has not appeared elsewhere but may ultimately be an important indicator of relationships. The mere presence of catlinite may be indicative of some ritual significance as catlinite has been treated as a supernatural material by other groups.

The projectile point, as with other lithic artifacts recovered, is not of a diagnostic type. The fact that the point was found in the femur is interesting but could represent some domestic accident as well as strife within or between groups. The lack of evidence for healing, however, is interpreted to mean that the wound occurred at or near the time of death. I would suggest that the wound was not the cause of death, although it may have been an accompanying factor.

It appears that the deposit excavated is the result of either a single event or perhaps two events rather closely spaced in time. The best interpretation seems to be that burials of a secondary nature were deposited after preparation at or near the site. Judging from old breaks and cuts observed on the bones, it seems likely that defleshing, disarticulation and breaking up of bones took place prior to burial. Presumably the chipped stone tools recovered were used in some way in the preparation of the individuals recovered.

There is evidence that one or both of the individuals were partially cremated, as a large lense of charcoal was found immediately west of the bone concentration in which two charred vertebra fragments and some burned skull fragments were found (Fig. 1). Several other burned bone fragments occurred in adjacent squares.

From records and photographs it cannot be said whether the fire was built in situ or whether the charcoal had been brought in with the bones from some other locality. If the fire was kindled at the site, it may have been responsible for the orange coloration of the clay observed in the cultural level. The charcoal is black and crumbly and shows no evidence of having been burned while the fire was still hot.

The Catlinite Amulet site has the unhappy distinction of being more interesting than it is conclusive with regard to what has been learned. It has produced some interesting physical evidence which may be useful for future comparison and it has yielded one of the most interesting effigy forms yet discovered in northwestern Iowa.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of people have made this report possible either directly or indirectly. Original workers at the site included W. D. Frankforter, Mr. and Mrs. Don Guest, Mr. and Mrs. C.H.D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Beals, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Thornton, R. C. Stiles, Nestor Stiles, Harold Evans and Ray Atwood.

More recently Mr. and Mrs. Joe Beals have aided in the recovery of records and information and have visited the site with the author on two occasions. Dale R. Henning, David A. Baerreis and John S. Sigstad have been helpful in offering their advice and comments. I am grateful to Mr. Gerald P. Staver, owner of Staver's High Country Salvage, for allowing us to visit the site and make a surface collection.

The present work has been enriched and made more meaningful through the efforts of Roger Banks who has carefully and accurately drawn the illustrations for this report.

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Sites. Manuscript on file, Sanford Museum, Cherokee.

Sanford Museum and Planetarium  
Cherokee, Iowa

ERRATA

- PAGE 4 COLUMN A, LINE 9 THRU 11 SHOULD READ "THICKNESS: I, 0.75 CM; J K, 0.9 CM. PROVENIENCE: I, SQUARE 4; DEPTH 24 INS.; J, SQUARE 2, DEPTH 24 1/2 INS.; K SQUARE 4; DEPTH 24 INS."
- PAGE 4 COL. A, LINE 17 THRU 19 SHOULD READ "TWENTY FIVE UTILIZED FLAKES AND 453 UNWORKED FLAKES WERE RECOVERED FROM THE EXCAVATION. FOUR HUNDRED SIX OF THE UNWORKED FLAKES WERE FOUND TO BE GHERT OF VARIOUS COLORS. OTHER FLAKES FOUND INCLUDED QUARTZITE, CHALCEDONY AND SINGLE EXAMPLES OF PETRIFIED WOOD AND SLATE."
- PAGE 4 COL. B, LINE 32 "BROTHWELL" SHOULD NOT BE UNDERLINED.
- PAGE 7 COL. A, LINE 17 (UNDER ILLUSTRATION) SHOULD READ "INTERPRETED AS EVIDENCE OF INTENTIONAL CUTTING. TWO"
- PAGE 9 COL. B, LINE 15 "BURNED" SHOULD READ "BURIED".

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THE CATLINITE AMULET SITE REPORT IS A BONUS FEATURE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE N/L IT APPEARED IN THE N/W I A S NEWSLETTER, MARCH 1970, VOL. XV III, NO. 2. ROGER BANKS ARRANGED TO HAVE ADDITIONAL COPIES MADE AND SENT OUT TO ALL I A S MEMBERS SO THAT THEY COULD READ ABOUT THESE UNUSUAL FINDS.

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MRS. PAUL ROWE OF GLENWOOD WAS VOTED A LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN THE IOWA ARCHEOLOGY SOCIETY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN DES MOINES. THE APPOINTMENT WAS MADE IN RECOGNITION OF THE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY HER HUSBAND THE LATE PAUL ROWE. HE DID A GREAT DEAL FOR IOWA ARCHEOLOGY BY RECORDING AND REPORTING INFORMATION, ENCOURAGING OTHER AMATUERS AND ASSISTING PROFESSIONAL ARCHEOLOGISTS DURING HIS LONG CAREER.

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IN APPRECIATION

I A S MEMBERS ARE INDEBTED TO MANY WHO MADE THE MEETING POSSIBLE. MR. JACKSON "SMOKY" MOORE OF THE MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, IS TO BE CITED FOR HIS EFFORTS IN PRESENTING AN INTERESTING PROGRAM ON THE STEAMER "BERTRAND". HIS MANY INSIGHTS INTO THE PROBLEMS AND PECULIARITIES OF SUCH AN UNDERTAKING WERE APPRECIATED BY ALL. "SMOKY" REPORTS THAT THE LABORATORY IS OPEN AND VISITORS ARE WELCOME!

OUR MEETING WAS GREATLY ENHANCED BY OUR FRIENDS AT THE IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES IN DES MOINES. CURATOR, JACK W. MUSGROVE'S INTERESTING PROGRAM ON SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN PETROGLYPHS SUNDAY MORNING KICKED OFF THE SECOND DAY OF THE MEETINGS AND HE WAS FOLLOWED BY MR. JOHN PHIPPS WHO CONDUCTED A GUIDED TOUR AND CHATTED INFORMALLY WITH MEMBERS. WE ARE CERTAINLY GRATEFUL FOR THE COURTESIES EXTENDED BY THE STAFF OF THE STATE MUSEUM. WE HOPE THERE WILL ALWAYS BE WAYS TO COOPERATE WITH THEM IN THE FUTURE.

THE WORK OF MAKING LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESERVATIONS IN DES MOINES FELL INTO THE HANDS OF LEROY G. PRATT. DAVID GRADWOHL TOOK CHARGE OF THE AGENDA FOR THE MEETING AND PROVIDED WHAT MANY FEEL TO BE THE BROADEST AND MOST INTERESTING PROGRAM EVER... THANKS TO THEM.

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STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER ESTABLISHED AT PARSONS COLLEGE, FAIRFIELD, IOWA. A STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER WILL BE ESTABLISHED AT PARSONS COLLEGE BEGINNING SEPT. 1. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE LAST MARCH BY PARSON'S PRESIDENT CARL KREISLER AND DR. MARSHALL B. MCKUSICK, STATE ARCHEOLOGIST AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

MCKUSICK NAMED AS ASSISTANT STATE ARCHEOLOGIST IN CHARGE OF THE CENTER, MR. DEAN STRAFFIN, A U OF I PH.D. CANDIDATE WHO WILL ALSO BE ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ANTHRO. AT PARSONS.

THIS WILL COME AS GOOD NEWS TO THE MANY I A S MEMBERS IN SOUTHEASTERN IOWA WHO HAVE NOT HAD MUCH GOING FOR THEM IN THE FORM OF A CONTROLLED EXCAVATION PROGRAM. MORE ON THIS IN THE JUNE ISSUE.

HONOR ROLL

NEW MEMBERS

ACTIVE:

MR. & MRS. WILLIS L. CUNNING	DES MOINES
MURIEL A. NICHOLSON	WEST DES MOINES.
MRS. SHEILA L. HAINLIN	DES MOINES
CLARK MALLAM	DECORAH

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THE DAVENPORT CONSPIRACY...BY DR. MARSHALL MCKUSICK...STATE ARCHEOLOGIST OF IOWA.....THIS IS AN INVESTIGATIVE REVIEW ON THE FRAUDULENT ARTIFACTS PRESENTED TO THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN THE LATE 1870'S. WHEN THE GENTLEMEN FROM THE ACADEMY COULD NO LONGER TURN UP THE ELABORATE FUNERARY GRAVE GOODS ASSOCIATED WITH THE WOODLAND-HOPEWELLIAN BURIAL MOUNDS IN AND AROUND THEIR AREA, THEY TURNED THEIR DUBIOUS TALENTS TO THE PRODUCTION AND INTRODUCTION OF REPLICAS AND FRAUDULENT RECORDS INTO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY. THIS CAUSED QUIET A CONTROVERSY AMONG SEVERAL FACTIONS IN THE GROUP BEFORE IT WAS OVER.. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOGUE No. 79..629882

CONTENTS: 144 PAGES, APPENDIX, BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND 21 PLATES.  
 THIS IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF REPORTS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHEOLOGIST... COPIES MAY BE ORDERED FROM: DEPT OF PUBLICATIONS  
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SORRY THAT SOME OF THE MEMBERS DID NOT RECEIVE THE LAST ISSUE IN TIME TO MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND THE MEETING. I GUESS THE PONY EXPRESS HAD TROUBLE AT THE RELAY STATION OR MAYBE THE INDIANS HELD UP THE STAGE.. ANY FUTURE MEETING NOTICES WILL BE MAILED OUT BY FIRST CLASS MAIL AND AT LEAST TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE. NEXT N/L ON OR ABOUT JUNE 20.

WE HOPE TO HAVE THE INFORMATION ON ALL THE PLANNED DIGS IN THE STATE SO IF ANYONE SO DESIRES THEY CAN VISIT OR PLAN TO PARTICIPATE.

D G S

IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
 OFFICE OF THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR  
 SOUTHEAST CHAPTER  
 536 S. DAVIS ST.  
 OTTUMWA, IOWA 52501

Non-Profit Organization

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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