

# NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 1977

NUMBER 86

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

With the passage of summer the time is here to revitalize our regional chapters throughout the state. A viable chapter must hold regular meetings and arrange for interesting programs that are well advertised in advance through the local media. Advertising is the key to assuring good attendance including prospective new members. The selection of an appropriate program that will stimulate the greatest interest is essential. Practically all of the IAS chapters are located within a reasonable distance from an educational institution of college level. Here, many interested students and faculty members would be a source for both membership and program speakers. Amateurs have much to offer as speakers with their varied experience and should not be overlooked. A program chairman should be elected to handle this responsibility exclusively from other chapter duties. To heighten interest at the meetings, copies of the educational series which have appeared in the Newsletters can be available free to hand out to persons with a serious interest to learn more of Iowa archaeology. Each chapter should have a plentiful supply of membership forms. Both of these articles may be procured by contacting the Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn Bldg., Iowa City, Iowa 52242. In addition, for a limited time, this office has a rather large supply of back issue Newsletters that are to be sold at bargain prices. A near complete set, dating back to the formation of the State Society in 1950, is for sale to chapters or individuals for \$5.00 as long as they last. Lesser packets of the Newsletters will be sold for \$3.00. All Newsletters are now being placed on microfilm to eliminate the storage problem.

Since the fall meeting, October 1, 1977 will be past by the publication of this Newsletter, it is now appropriate to announce the 1977 Plains Conference 17 - 19 November to be held in Lincoln, Nebraska. At this writing the Conference is tentatively scheduled at the Lincoln Hilton.



For those arriving Wednesday evening the 16th, there will be an informal get together at the conference hotel. The program will be especially interesting to Iowans for November 17 will be entirely devoted to a symposium on the Archaic period. For final details contact the Office of the State Archaeologist.

Any members who plan a fall drive to the north, I would highly recommend a visit to the Jeffers Petroglyphs Site about 8 miles NE of the town of Jeffers, Minnesota. Here you can study and photograph some 2,000 rock carvings nearly undisturbed on the horizontal face of a large outcrop of Souix quartzite. This unusually large assemblage of petroglyphs is an extension of similar finds in NE Iowa and at nearby Pipestone, Minnesota. The site also supports acres of virgin prairie all protected by the Minnesota Historical Society, complete with interpretive center. Publication available on the site is "The Jeffers Petroglyphs Site, A survey and Analysis of the Carvings," Gordon A. Lothson, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1976. (See also Newsletter Number 68, April 1973)

The IAS exhibit used at the 1976 Iowa State Fair has been moved from the Indian Creek Nature Center east of Cedar Rapids to the Des Moines Center of Science and Industry in Des Moines.

A reminder of Society goal 1B - "Publish a minimum of four book reviews in the 1977-78 Journal." Send draft to Clark Mallam, Journal Editor.

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MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORS:

We received the following letter from Darrell Frerich of Lake Park, Iowa. You have no idea how exciting it is to receive this kind of letter when you are the editors of a Society publication. It is a source of joy for two reasons: 1. It proves someone read the last issue 2. You have something to print in a future Newsletter. Thanks for your contribution Darrell. We included a photograph of a pendant in our collections in the first issue of the Newsletter (Number 65) we edited in 1972. A number of members told us later about pendants and other ornament-type artifacts in their collections. We hope to hear from all of you with descriptions, photographs and/or drawings about your collections.

Dear Editors,

Just read the Newsletter and thought I would try and help you folks if I could. Enclosed are some sketches of some of the pendants I have found in northwest Iowa. All of the specimens illustrated are made of Catlanite and are polished.

No. 1, 3, and 5 were all found at 13-DK-1 and are of Oneota origin. No. 1 is a beaver pendant and is only half the size of the drawing. No. 3 seems to have had the hole in the top proken and a goove has been carved in both sides and the top to hold it on a cord. No. 5 is notched only on the sides. The scratches on No. 3 seem to represent some sort of animal with nothing on the back.

No. 2 I found at the Gillett Grove site in Clay County and is also of Oneota origin. It is made of spotted Catlonite and is quite attractive.

No. 4 is of Mill Creek origin and was found at 13-OB-10. It is nicely made and if a pin is put through the hole in the back, it will balance perfectly.

No. 6 (the bannerstone) is also of pipe stone and was found at 13-DK-10. All other artifacts found on this site are of Archaic origin.

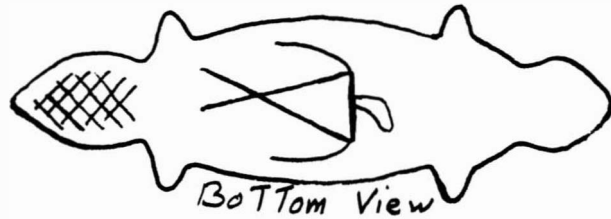
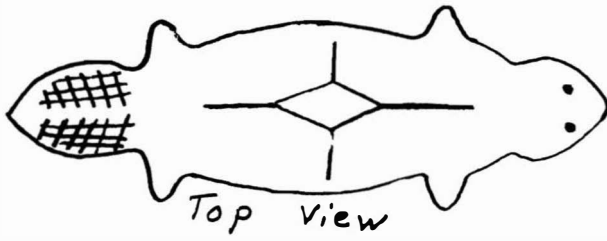
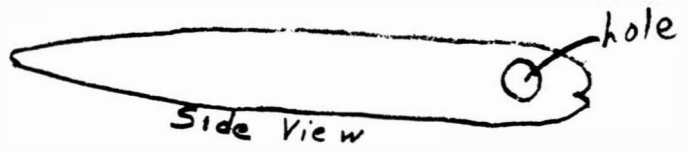
Keep up the good work with interesting articles.

Sincerely,

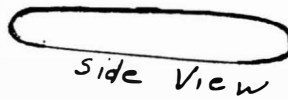
Darrell Frerichs  
Lake Park, Iowa

Drawings by Darrel Frerichs

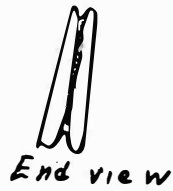
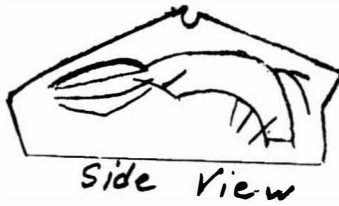
No. 1 (Twice Actual Size)



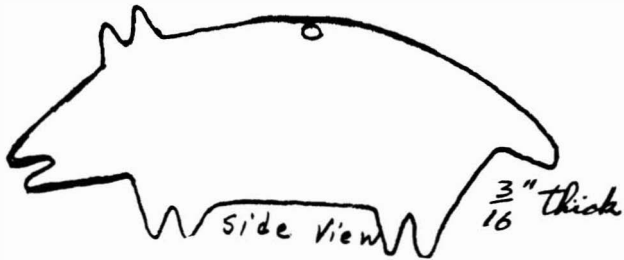
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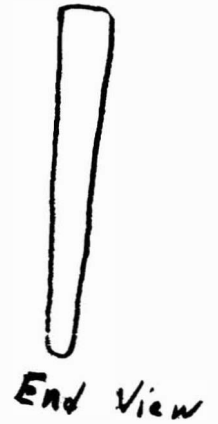
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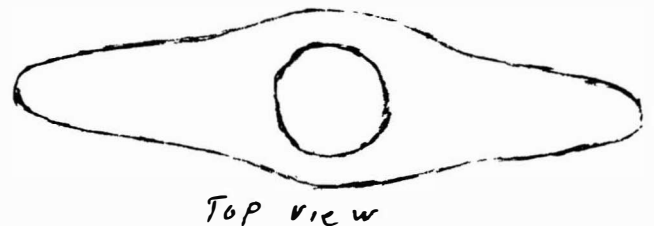
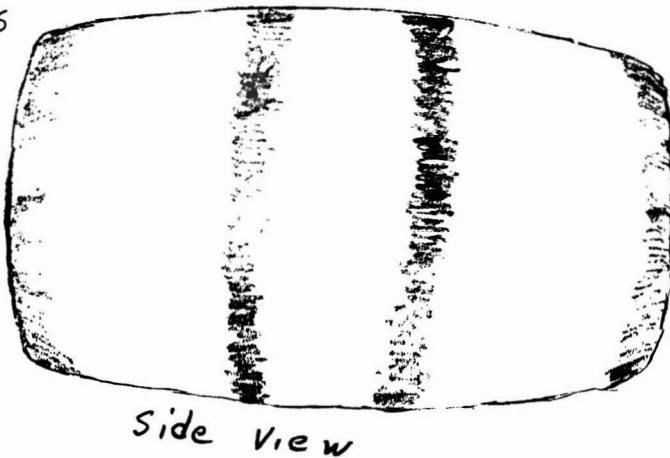
No. 4 (Actual Size)



No. 5



No. 6



ANOTHER DUGOUT CANOE FROM THE NISHNABOTNA RIVER

Dennis R. Miller

In the fall of 1975 a dugout canoe was discovered in the bank of the East Nishnabotna River south of Red Oak, Iowa. The subsequent excavation and treatment of this artifact caused a great deal of comment and controversy. (The details of this find are reported in Research Papers, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1976, Office of the State Archaeologist.)

Through the research of this discovery, it was learned that another canoe had been recovered from the river approximately thirty years ago (1947?). Charles Mayer of Shenandoah, Iowa, was fishing from a sand bar on the river when he noticed what appeared to be a log that had been shaped or worked. When he turned it over, he discovered that it was a dugout canoe. It has remained in Mr. Mayer's possession ever since, known only to a few friends.

The place of discovery (designated the "Mayer Canoe Find Spot") is approximately 17 miles downstream from the Red Oak canoe site, and two miles West of Shenandoah. The canoe may have been washed to the site from upstream as it was not deeply buried in the sandbar and the find was made after a flood. The river channel has moved slightly to the south since the find



The craft, which was made of walnut, was examined and photographed at Mr. Mayer's home, and appeared to be in very good condition. The center of the log from which it was made is visible on both ends at the midline. A plywood "patch" has been added to the gunwale at what I am calling the prow of the canoe. The stern has a crack at the inner rings of the tree, and the gunwales are broken off in places to a depth of 3 inches. The "front" half seems to be warped to the right.

The Mayer canoe is 11 feet 9 inches long and appears to be the same width as the Red Oak canoe, but slightly shallower. The tree used for the canoe must have been at least 20 inches in diameter. There are numerous shallow depressions over some areas, both inside and outside, which are tool marks. I would suspect that craft is probably of the same relative age as the Red Oak canoe, which Duane Anderson places at A.D. 1600-1800. Historic tribes are known to have occupied Southwest Iowa during this period.

I wish to thank Charles Mayer for his cooperation and assistance in this study. He has preserved a very interesting and important part of Iowa's history.

SITE SURVEYOR ESSAY

John E. Feeley

The 10 sites I'm going to list are all found between Union and Gifford, Iowa. They all have a direct relationship with the Iowa River as I will point out in the summary below.

13HA279

This site is located on a semi-circle terrace of land facing the southwest, and the Iowa River which is 200 meters away. The terrace is a gradual 6 foot rise above the flood plain, with Long Park 200 meters to the south and higher hills to the east and north. This site is typical of the ones I'm going to describe in several ways. It is in close proximity to the Iowa River and is above the normal flood zone. Also, the amount of chert flakes, and cores found and the variety of color they have, is characteristic of these sites.

The site is 125 by 300 meters in size, and it would be hard not to find a flake in every square meter of the site. Chert color is mostly hues of reds, purples, and browns. We have found a good variety of tools including: choppers, spokeshaves, gravers, drills, ovate-biface knives, various scrapers, and many modified flakes. We have not found any ceramics, and no projectile points as of yet, but the ovates are almost exact copies of the ovates we've found at other sites with Woodland projectile points. Because of a gravel quarry to the northwest, and lack of ceramics, I have called this a work-site area.

13HA267

13HA279 is about one quarter of a mile south of this site. 13HA267 sits on one of the larger hilltops in this river valley. The Iowa River flows one quarter of a mile west of the site. 13HA279 can be clearly seen from this site, as it is only a few hundred meters to the north northeast. All of our recovered cultural material is of stone, no ceramics or bone have been found. I believe this is a possible campsite where secondary stone working was done. The chert is of the same basic colors as from 13HA279, but most of the flakes are much smaller, and the few cores found are quite small. Recovered artifacts include ovate biface knives (same size and shape as from 13HA279), 1 corner notched projectile point (Woodland "Table Rock" type), various scrapers, and numerous pieces of fire cracked rock.

I have formed several opinions from this: 1) both sites are on the same side of the river, 2) they are close to each other, 3) the chert color is very close from each site, 4) ceramics are lacking from both sites, 5) the ovate-bifaces are almost twins in all respects, and 6) both sites may have relied on the same quarry area. The Woodland style, Table Rock type point is somewhat a binding artifact which may help date this site, along with the other things they have in common. I would want to find more specific type points (or ceramics) before I would feel safe in saying they are from the Woodland period, but what I have found strongly suggests that both sites could very well be from the Woodland period. The drills and spokeshaves also help back this interpretation to some degree. These facts suggest a good relationship between the sites to me.

13HA255

This site is by far one of the finest we have found. It is quite large in size and we now know that it covers 7 to 10 acres or more. The Iowa River flows 20 yards to the west, but the site is well above the normal high water mark. A normally dry creek bed runs northwest to southeast along the site, and handles a large volume of water during peak run-offs. The volume of chert flakes and cores found here is considerable; every color of chert I have ever seen can be found there. We recovered one grit tempered rim sherd from the river bank nearby. It is thin in cross-section and shows good workmanship with many geometric cordmarked designs. It appears to be Late Woodland. The stone tools are too numerous to mention, but they would seem to cover all the items normally found in a village site. Projectile points include: one Paleo-Indian "Plainview", several points of Archaic styles, many points covering all Woodland periods, and several Oneota style triangular points. Knives are also quite numerous, and we have recovered several bison teeth. 13HA279 is about one half mile south and 13HA267 is around one quarter mile to the east. Because of

the vast volume of tools and variety of styles, it seems safe to assume that several cultures occupied this site over a long period of time. This could be an excellent example of a stratified site and we seldom find a site with so many diagnostic pieces to identify the culture.

#### 13HA101

This is a burial site consisting of two conical mounds, and is located about five-eighths of a mile north of 13HA255. The mounds have been excavated. Their size is about the same as most mounds in our area: 40 feet in diameter, 25 inches high. (Plowing has also reduced their elevation to a large extent.) Located on top a high lone hill, the mounds are one quarter mile from the Iowa River, which is west of the site.

My wife and I found out that individuals from Central College, Pella, had excavated the mound. We have not seen any of the recovered materials, but have questioned the farmer and his wife who gave their permission. They watched the dig and saw the recovered materials. They reported the recovery of large pottery sherds and some pieces of charcoal. There were no human burials reported. What is important is that these mounds fit the "picture" of an extensive Woodland culture which is unfolding. The mounds help to reinforce my hope that 13HA255 may be a village site.

#### 13HA257

Mound group 13HA101 is 400 yards southeast of this site. Among the artifacts found are: numerous scrapes, 2 choppers, and 2 point tips. The topsoil on this site runs to a depth of only around 10 inches then limestone starts. To me, the unique feature of this site is that a vein of good quality white chert is exposed in the middle of the site, and most of the flakes are found around this vein. Because of this feature, and the general lack of other lithics, I'm sure this was a quarry site. The white chert found is not common in this area, and other nearby sites are producing flakes and artifacts that look as if they were made from this material. The site is on flat ground, and subject to seasonal flooding. This site fits very nicely into the scheme of the other nearby sites. Although I did not recover any ceramics or projectile bases from this site, I feel the exposed vein of chert must have been important to a great many prehistoric cultures. The quality of the chert is also very good.

#### 13HA252

This site sits on top of a high sandy terrace, 300 meters east of the Iowa River. A portion of the site extends down the west face of the terrace, but is still well above the flood zone. Site 13HA257 is 250 meters S.W. of this site. We have not found any ceramics here, but have found several ovate biface knives like those that are turning up in our other Woodland sites. I suspect this a possible campsite for these reasons: 1) a large amount of fire-cracked rock, 2) several split long bones, and 3) dark "greasy" areas of dirt that some refer to as "Indian dirt". Of the projectile points recovered, most would seem to be of Early to Middle Woodland age. The white type of chert from the previous site shows up here, and along with the ovate-bifaces, I think it shows that these sites did have a lot in common. There is no doubt about at least some Woodland occupation took place here, and some of the material looks like a transition between Late Archaic and Early Woodland. A small spring-fed stream runs from east to west and drains into the river. This stream is 30 meters south of the main area of the site. There are smaller work sites near this main site: the first is 200 meters to the northwest, and the second is 200 meters to the southeast. Neither of these sites is over 10 meters in diameter. These sites contain only very small chert flakes, and no worked pieces. The color and texture of the flakes resembles that of the main site in every way.

#### 13HA259

I could talk a long time on this site! On our first survey of this site, my wife and I brought back over 100 lbs of artifacts, flakes, cores and so forth. It is a very rich and important site! It is located on a very sandy terrace facing the southwest. The Iowa River flows 350 meters to the west of the site and the lower portion of the site is subject to flooding. This area is rich in limestone. We have learned that one and one half feet below the sand, there is a layer of very hard chert 8 inches thick which is preventing local miners

from getting to the lime under it. They sample tested the chert in their rock crushers, and it is so hard that it caused damage to the machine. One look at the area with an archaeological eye, and you know the Indians knew the value of this area for some time. I believe this site is a rich quarry and worksite area. Huge blocks of chert are numerous, and most of the recovered artifacts are broken. Only two points are unbroken: one Late Archaic and one very nice Middle Woodland projectile points. The ratio of broken points is so high that a person can almost assume that they were broken during manufacture. This idea also has some backing due to the fact that some pieces seem only partially completed while others are still in rough form. There are many typical Woodland bases; mostly Middle Woodland. We did not find any ceramics. There is a very wide variety of other worked pieces, mostly various types of scrapers, so perhaps hide processing was important. With such a large variety of good quality chert, the site must have been visited frequently. We have four sites directly across the river from this site that also contain this good quality chert. These sites have points showing a range from Middle Woodland on to perhaps contact times.

#### 13HA263

Site is 300 meters northwest of 13HA259. A dry creek bed helps divide the two sites. 13HA263 is also on a sandy hill, with the river the same general distance away. The main area of site faces the south. The flakes and cores do not seem to have their source at this site; the sand is much too fine and free of any gravel or stones. Color and texture would seem to indicate they came from 13HA259. Several scrapers were found. The most important piece is a large biface that is 3 inches wide where it is broken. It does resemble some hoes we have seen. The land owner showed us two ovate biface knives, 8 inches long and of extremely good quality, that came from the area of this site. There is little doubt that the chert was brought here for final working. The relationship of this site to 13HA259 seems clear.

#### 13HA262

This site is located 200 meters northwest of 13HA263 and about one quarter mile east of the Iowa River. The site is on a hill top and extends about 30 meters down the south face of a very sandy knoll. There is evidence of sample digging for limestone 45 meters to the west, and a large pit quarry is located 200 meters to the northwest. This site, like most of the rest, has not produced any ceramics. Artifacts include one projectile point base, with very good pecking and a typical Middle Woodland style of notching. The other main artifact is another ovate biface knife, of the same size and style as the others I've mentioned from other sites. This specimen is not broken. The surface of the site has a few very small flakes, with no large spalls or cores. I would think this is a worksite area because of the small flakes and lack of other artifacts. The flake color matches that of site 13HA259 very closely. Perhaps this is where the raw chert was gathered. The site would fit into a 60 meter circle, and there are two more smaller sites about 300 meters north of this site with the same small quantity of chip waste. In summary, this site fits the pattern of the sites down-river I've already mentioned, both in artifacts and variety of chert. It is also the same in what it lacks: ceramics!

#### 13HA271

This is a mound group consisting of two conical mounds. It is located several miles up-stream from 13HA262. The mounds are on top a hill which has a steep slope to the west, towards the Iowa River one quarter mile away. The southern mound, Mound 1, has a very large oak tree growing from its center. The mound is 46 feet in diameter and 30 inches in elevation. It shows no sign of being disturbed. A farmer, whose family goes back over 100 years in this area, said that his great granddad told him that historic Indians planted the oak tree around the 1870's. They considered the site a "holy land". Mound 2, the northern one, is 42 feet in diameter and 30 inches high. There are two shag bark hickory trees growing on the mound, and a fence runs over the top. It shows no sign of being disturbed, and



there are no signs of artifacts near it. Mound 1 does have a large quantity of very small chert flakes washing out on the sides. Across the river, and a few meters north, are two more groups of mounds making a total of 14. Six of these are conicals and the rest are linears. The largest linear measures 135 feet long and 19 feet wide. They are grand examples of the Woodland culture. The artifacts from both these mound areas, where many more sites are located, show us a lot of Woodland cultural material.

#### Summary of these 10 Sites

I chose these 10 sites because of the many factors they have in common: chert color, variety of artifacts, style of artifacts, relation to the river, types of soil, elevation from flood plain, burial mounds, and lack of ceramics. The lack of ceramics is quite a puzzle to me because of all the Woodland material we find. When we survey with our local chapter at Ft. Dodge, we find pottery everywhere, but very few points. It is almost a complete reversal of what we find here. I'm sure our first true village site of the Woodland period will give us the ceramics we are looking for. These 10 sites seem to represent a period of time from late Archaic through the Mississippian period, with the Woodland periods best represented. We have many other Woodland sites besides these and its interesting to put all of them on a section map and see how the pattern forms. It is quite obvious that it was a very dominant culture in our area.

#### Future Survey Plans

First of all I want to say that archaeology is not just a hobby to us, we work at it. Its not unusual for Barb and I to work on it 30 to 40 or more hours a week. Between our own chapter, the lectures we give on local archaeology, the lab work on our own collection, and the miles we walk nearly every week, it takes time. We have permission to survey well over 35,000 acres of prime land in and around Hardin county. We are also branching out into Grundy and Marshall county, where permission has been given to walk several thousand acres of land already. Once we survey a site, it is not forgotten. We have gone back to every site we have found at least five or six times, and will continue to do so. Every artifact is very important to us, and one never knows when a re-survey will turn up a new clue and answer a few more questions. Somewhere there is a Clovis or a Folsom point with my name on it! We do use a system to our survey work. If we are on the Iowa River for example, we stay on one side of the river and work it one section at a time. We don't move from that section until we have recorded all there is to be found. Once that section is done, we move onto the next and do all of it. I don't like a "shotgun method". When we leave a section, I want to feel we have done the best job possible in locating sites and giving accurate information on the survey. Six months later, we go back and do the entire section over, to see if the weather has exposed any new sites between now, and the time the crops put our surveys off. I want to give the best information on each site that I possibly can. We also have a strong hope that by being certified, we will become active in state projects and be able to work even more on archaeology.

SITE SURVEYOR I, CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION

John Palmquist

The ten sites I will be reporting on are: 13PA6, 13MM9, 13MM25, 13MM23, 13MM13, 13MM10, 13MM11, 13MM24, 13MM12, and 13MM26.

They are all in Montgomery County except one. They are all within a 1½ mile radius from where I live, so I am quite familiar with the area. They all appear to me to be rather small campsites. They vary in size from ½ acre to three acres, but would average less than one acre.

The maps I used in locating these sites are county plat books and farm directory books. For Sections 31 and 32 in Scott Township of Montgomery County, I have air photographs from the Soil Conservation Service. Topographic maps are being made of this area and will be available in about another year.

These aforementioned sites, I believe, are all campsites. Possibly the sites that are high on the hill tops were used in the summer time such as site numbers: 13MM26, 13MM23, 13MM9, and 13PA6. Most of these lower sites would have had some protection for winter occupation such as site numbers: 13MM25, 13MM24, 13MM13, 13MM10, 13MM11, and 13MM12. Site number 13MM13 and site number 13MM25 appear to be covered with from one to two and one half feet of sterile soil and apparently are coming out of the side of the bank. No artifacts appear on the present ground surface. It is hard to guess the site size on these two sites.

These sites are all pre-pottery except 13MM11, where I did find two pottery sherds in 1976. It is possible that I will find more pottery in the future, but now I consider the remainder of these sites as pre-pottery. The sherds that I did find were quite thick, and therefore, must be Early Woodland. This area has no burial mounds, so I would say these sites range from Late Archaic to Early Woodland. Although, we find a lot of manos on our sites, I don't know of any metates from this area. I really don't think manos were used to grind cultivated crops such as corn, but were used in preparing wild berries, and so forth.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SITES

From my survey of the Tarkio Creek, it appears that these sites are very similar to the sites both up and down stream. I have surveyed about 4½ miles upstream and about 8 miles downstream. This area has a much higher concentration of sites than any other area that I saw on the Tarkio.

The sites on the Nodaway River, however, produce quite a few more 3/4 grooved axes. These sites are basically pre-pottery also.

The area that Jess Stephens from Hepburn, Iowa hunts produces more Paleo-Indian points than Late Woodland with the majority of the artifacts being Late Archaic to Early Woodland. Also quite a few full grooved axes and a lot of 3/4 grooved axes are found in this area. One reason that Jess finds so many Paleo-Indian points is that he looks in a lot of ditches and places other than sites.

I don't know too much about the sites on the Nishnabotna River. From what work I have done on the East Nishna, it seems that sites are much farther apart and very hard to locate.

I saw a collection of artifacts from a few miles south of Tabor, Iowa. They had about 200 Late Archaic and Early Woodland points, but only one crude axe and one celt.

I believe that the reason this area has a higher concentration of sites is that there are feeder streams opposite of each other entering Tarkio Creek. When I stand on site number 13MM23, I can see all ten that I am reporting on. The hills in this area are high and steep, and many hills come out close to the creeks. This makes many good locations for occupation. The Tarkio Creek watershed is known for its many springs that come out of the hillsides, therefore there would have been a good supply of water.

#### INTERPRETATION OF THESE SITES

I believe these sites were used by small groups of people that were mostly hunters-gatherers. Our axes are all 3/4 groove axes, and I have only one celt from these sites. From the large number of 3/4 groove axes we find, they must have been doing quite a bit of woodworking. A large portion of the grooved axes were found on campsites in the bottoms and almost never on the hilltop sites. In fact, I have found ten 3/4 grooved axes and two celts on the lowland sites and only two axes on 13MM23 which is an upland site. I think this may be do to the fact that there was timber in the bottoms and the axes were used for woodworking, building shelters and so forth.

We also find a great number of fire cracked rock on our sites, some places one can actually walk on them because they are so close together. I think there is a possibility they were using fire cracked rock for cooking.

The occupants were doing a lot of flintknapping because I find a lot of flint chips. A lot of the artifacts were made of Nehaka Flint. They either had access to Newhaka Flint from Nebraska or up by Stennet, Iowa. There was some trade with the pipestone quarries of Minnesota because we do occasionally find pieces of pipestone on these sites. They must have had time to make things for decoration or ceremony because of the pipestone beads we found on 13MM10.

They were working with hides from wild animals because we find scrapers and drills on these sites. They were probably using the manos for grinding and preparing wild berries for food as well.

From these observations, I believe these sites would be Late Archaic to Early Woodland. It is likely that the population during this time was not very large in this area. If these people stayed on the Tarkio all year long, they probably moved up stream or down stream occasionally, maybe moving several times a year in some sort of seasonal round of activities.

#### FUTURE PLANS

My long range plans are to continue my survey on the Tarkio Creek south to the Missouri line. It will probably take me quite some time to accomplish this as the further from home one works, the more time it takes to locate landowners, ask permission and so forth. I also have many areas I want to check that I already have permission on the Nodaway River. I will also keep collecting in the Tarkio Creek area because I think there is much yet to be learned about this area.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Duncan Hansen of Council Bluffs who drew the artifacts. I would also like to thank Joe Larson of Emerson, Iowa for letting me illustrate the fluted points he found.

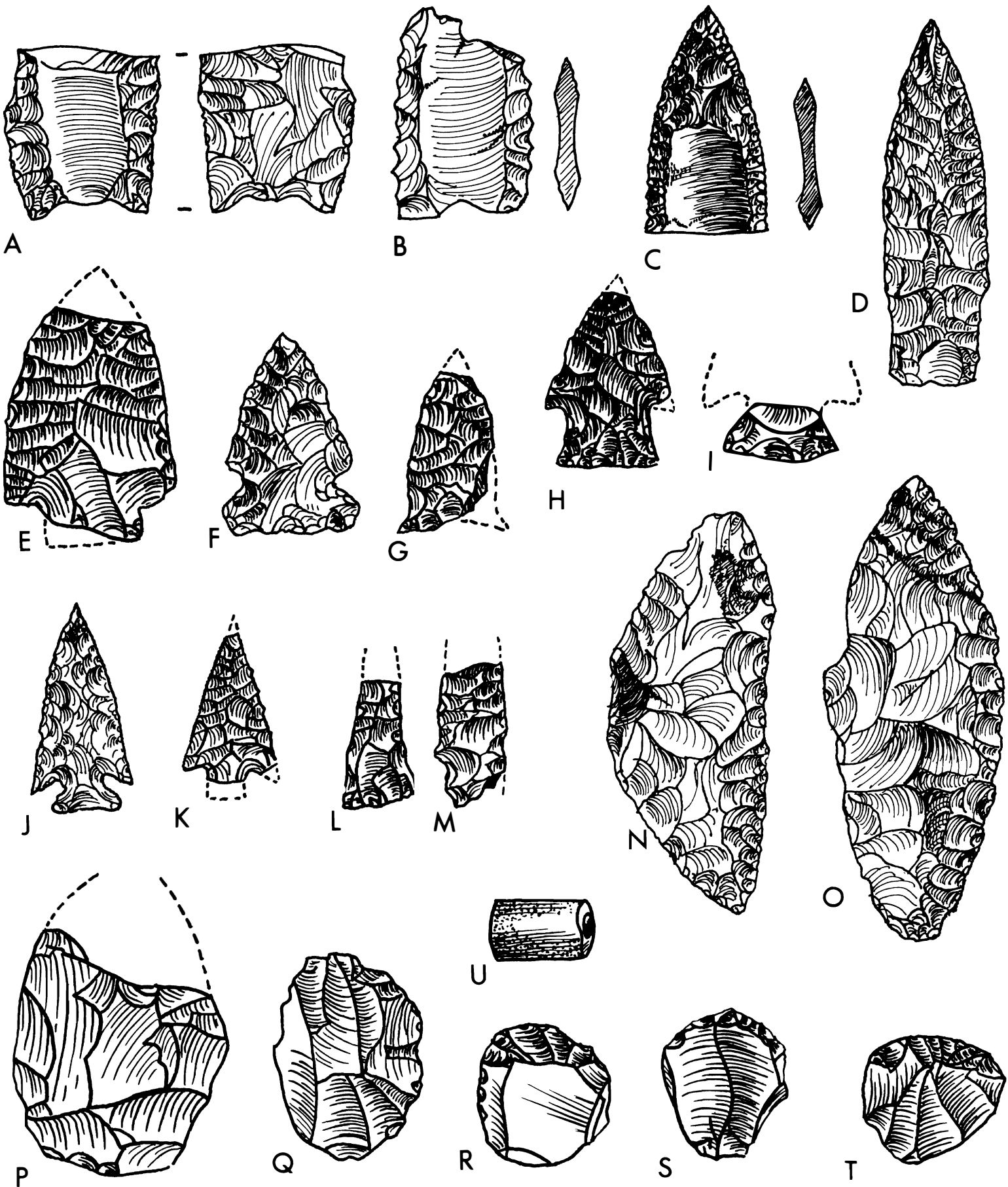


Fig. 1. Artifacts from 13ML169, the Joe Larson Farm and Sites Discussed in This Report. A-K, Points; A-C, 13ML169, D, F, J, from Joe Larson Farm, E, G, 13MM23, H, 13MM9, I, 13MM11; Drills: L, 13MM11, M, 13MM12; Bifaces: N-O, 13ML169, P, 13MM9, Q, 13MM12; End Scrapers: R, T, 13MM23, S, 13MM10; Bead: U, 13MM10. Actual Size.

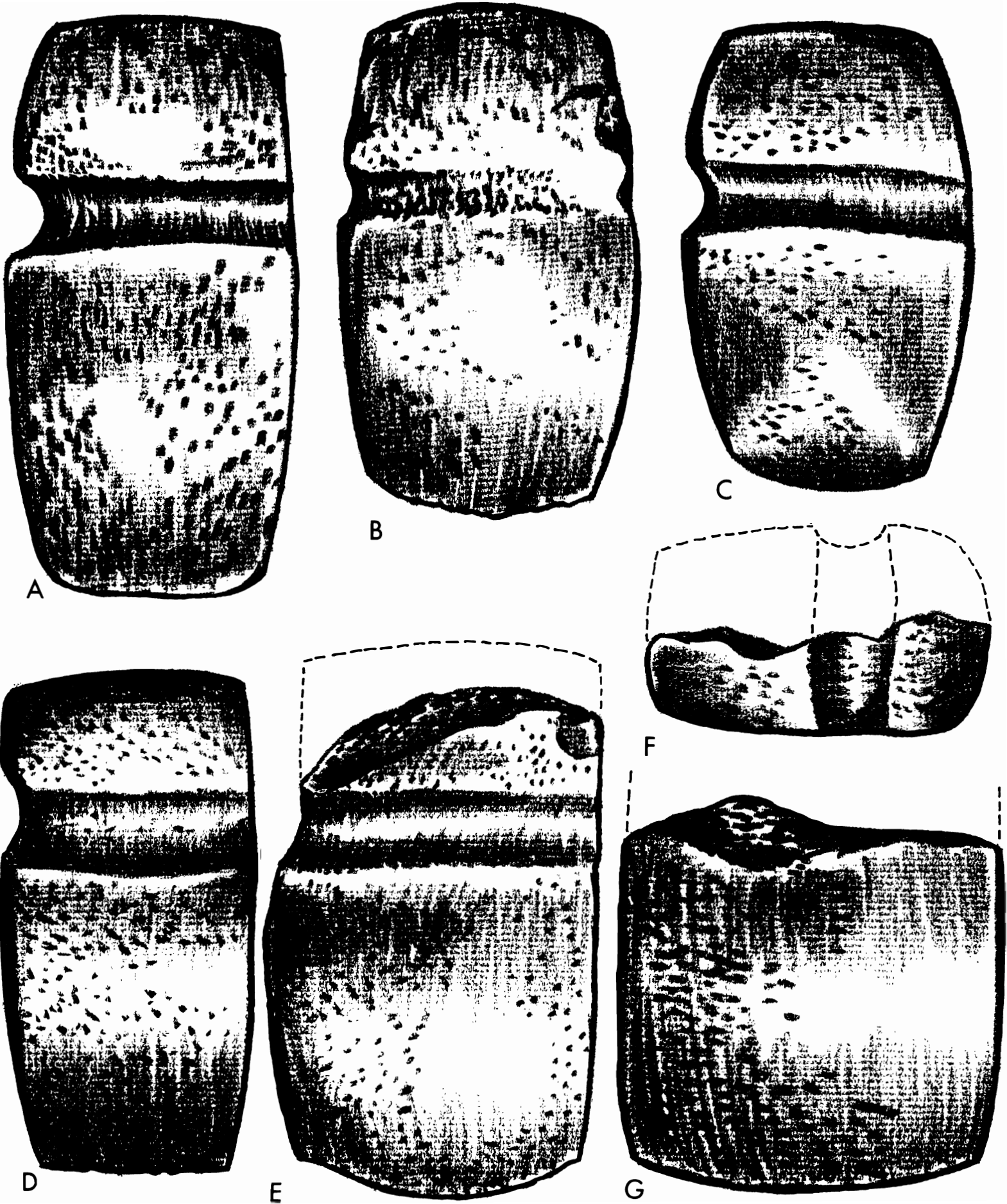


Fig. 2. Axes: A and G, 13MM10; B, C and E, 13MM12; D and F, 13MM25. Actual size.

PUTNAM MUSEUM EXHIBITION:

"THE ETERNAL EGYPTIANS"

June - October\*

Reflecting the current popularity and revival of interest in Ancient Egypt, the exhibition, "The Eternal Egyptians" will be on view June 17 through October at the Putnam Museum.

The exhibit emphasizes the opulent and creative life (and death) styles of the well-to-do upper class Egyptians during the New Kingdom period, the 18th and 19th Dynasties (1567 - 1085 BC). The 18th and 19th dynasties produced some of the most famous Pharaohs: the young King Tutankhamun, the heretic King Akhnaton, the first woman, Hatshepsut, to proclaim herself a Pharaoh, and Ramses II, victorious in battle and builder of the towering monuments. The prosperous times of the New Kingdom also produced some of Ancient Egypt's finest art and craftsmanship.

So that the viewer may span 3000 years with understanding, this interpretive exhibit is divided into such areas of interest as "Ancient Aids to Beauty", "A Gallery of the Most Popular Gods," and the "Art of Writing." A section of funeral customs explores mummification, embalming, and the magical rites of burial as they relate to the search for eternal life. To complement the exhibition, pillars topped with the papyrus design motif have been constructed in the Egyptian style and serve as a background to show ancient Egyptian symbols such as the ankh, the sacred eye, or the scarab. A collection of the 18th dynasty pottery is displayed on mudbricks constructed to the dimensions ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ " X 7" X 14") of those used during the New Kingdom period.

Among the Museum's two most popular pieces from the collection on exhibition are the male and female mummies that have undergone extensive conservation treatment to restore them for the exhibition. Recent research reveals new and interesting facts about them. The male mummy has been dated as belonging to the 18th dynasty and after being examined by a radiologist, his x-rays reveal that he is a full grown adult of 19 years or older and that he has seven broken ribs, a fact that might indicate an accidental death. The decorative yellow coffin of the mummy Isis-Neferit dates her as living sometime during the period 1085 to 730 B.C. The coffin also translates that she was a chantress in the temple of Isis. Pictures of a typical Egyptian temple courtyard, the musical instrument that she played and pictures of the area where she was buried help to recreate her life in the minds of the viewers.

The exhibition has been developed from the Museum's B.J. and Mabel H. Palmer Memorial Collection and the C.A. Ficke Collection. Many pieces from these collections have not been on display for 15 years. Some pieces in the collections have never been exhibited and have recently been authenticated by Egyptologists at the Oriental Institute, Chicago, Illinois. Also on view are items on loan from the Egyptian Collection of the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

\*(Editor's note: The news release about this exhibition did not reach us in time to make the last issue. We hope some of you will still be able to see the exhibit in October)

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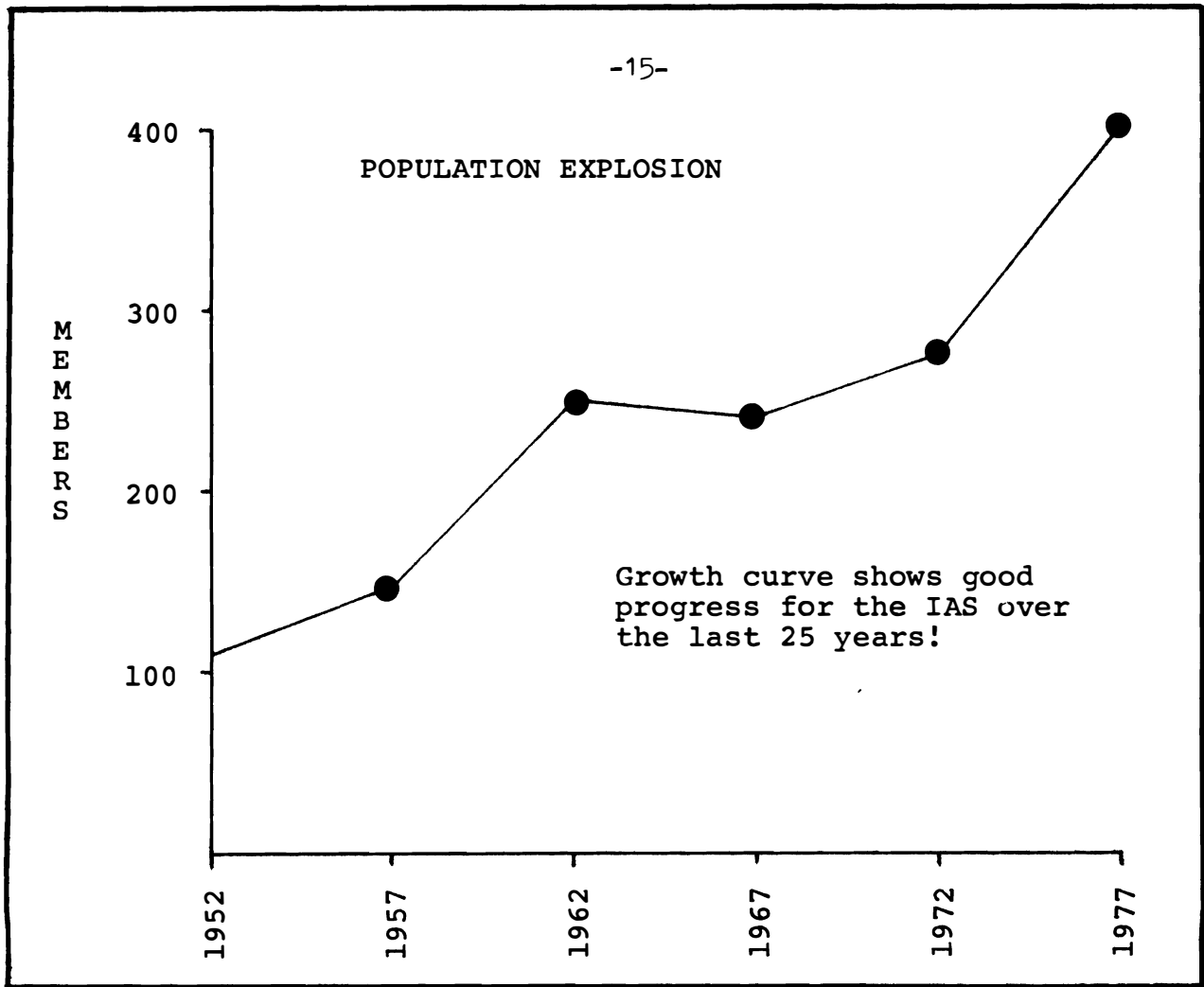
The Iowa Archeological Society is a non-profit, scientific society legally organized under the corporate laws of Iowa. Members of the Society are amateurs and professionals with a serious interest in the archaeology of Iowa and the Midwest.

The Newsletter is published four times a year. The reprinting or use of any material in the Newsletter is forbidden without the consent of the Society.

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Assoc. Editor: Don Spears; 536 S. Davis, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

Deadline for the January Newsletter is December 15.

**ANNUAL SPRING MEETING - APRIL 7-8 - SANFORD MUSEUM - CHEROKEE**



The SOUTHEAST CHAPTER of the I A S held its annual meeting Sunday August 14th, at the FRED & ROSIE FULTON farm near SELMA, IOWA. A cooperative lunch was served and a tour of MR. FULTON's museum was made. Thirty-two people were in attendance.

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The annual FALL MEETING OF THE IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in Glenwood Saturday October 1st in the new MILLS COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM, which also serves as a repository for the collection of the late PAUL R. ROWE. I A S PRESIDENT DICK SLATTERY opened the meeting and gave the financial and membership report. He noted that 50% of the goals set for this year had been met.

Papers were given, some with slides by these members: JOHN PALMQUIST, STANTON; JESSE STEVENS, CLARINDA; TOBY MORROW, BEAMAN; and DENNIS MILLER, SILVER CITY.

PAT WILLIAMS, I A S RECORDING SECRETARY gave a report on recent events in the SIOUX CITY area and some most important finds made there. DUANE ANDERSON, O S A DIRECTOR enlarged upon her report of the finding of LONG FACE MASKS elsewhere. More will be reported on this matter. DON SPEARS an I A S DIRECTOR, gave a report on destruction of archaeological sites in HONEY CREEK STATE PARK at LAKE RATHBUN, during road construction and other activities by the Conservation Commission.

MRS. PAUL ROWE and members of the family attended the meeting.

Fifty two persons registered.

MRS. GERALDINE FICKEL, longtime member of the IOWA SOCIETY was tour guide of the museum. BETTY (Mrs. D.D.) DAVIS served refreshments. A visit to the "EARTH LODGE HOUSE" sites was cancelled due to rains. The Society wishes to thank members of the PAUL ROWE CHAPTER, the MILLS COUNTY MUSEUM and others who helped make this meeting so productive.

NEW MEMBERS  
Active

|                   |                |  |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|
| Dennis Barrick    | Plymouth       | Dorothy Peterson                             | Cedar Rapids      |
| Robin Baxa        | Mechanicsville | Ronald Robbins                               | West Des Moines   |
| Mr. & Mrs. Vere   |                | Steven Roesler                               | Cedar Rapids      |
| Blakesley         | Davis City     | Michael Runyan                               | Albia             |
| Jerald Dwinell    | Adel           | John Schorgl                                 | Mason City        |
| Mrs. Connie Gutch | Eddyville      | Hugh Shonfeld                                | Lincolnwood, Ill. |
| Kathryn Gunier    | Des Moines     | Adrienne Zihlman                             | Santa Cruz        |
| Donald Heck       | Ames           |  | California        |
| Ernest Henning    | Davenport      |  |                   |
| Mr. & Mrs. Robert |                |  |                   |
| Herick            | Marshalltown   | Membership in the Iowa Archeological Society |                   |
| Jean Hutchcroft   | Cedar Rapids   | may be obtained by sending the annual dues   |                   |
| Joan James        | Cedar Rapids   | to Mrs. Ruth Thornton, 326 Otsego Street,    |                   |
| Judith Johnson    | Garrison       | Storm Lake, Iowa 50588                       |                   |
| Shirley Locke     | Eddyville      | Dues are as follows:                         |                   |
| Floyd Maas Family | Union          | Active -----\$5.00                           |                   |
| Richard Mercer    | Norwalk        | Sustaining -----\$15.00                      |                   |
| Gerald MacMillan  | Iowa City      | Jr. -----\$4.00                              |                   |
| James McGrath     | Keosauqua      |  |                   |
| Toby Morrow       | Beaman         | I.A.S. memberships make excellent Christmas  |                   |
| Roger Natte       | Ft. Dodge      | gifts!                                       |                   |

WELCOME TO THE IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY!

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Gary Valen and Betsy Lyman  
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Indianola, Iowa 50125

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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