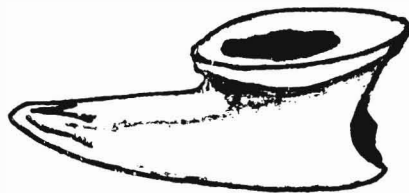


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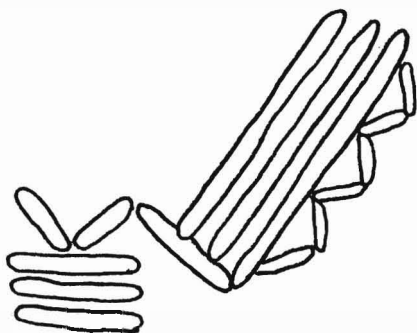


INDIAN CAVE

PETROGLYPHS:

TRANSCENDENTAL SYMBOLS OF A SHAMAN AND PIPE?

George Horton compares the Oneota disc pipe he found with the petroglyph illustrated by Ellison Orr in 1933 from the Indian Cave Site (13AM64). He also sees a resemblance between the Cherokee Shaman and the "Bird Man" or "Thunderbird" from the same site. See inside for details.



INDIAN CAVE PETROGLYPHS: TRANSCENDENTAL SYMBOLS OF A SHAMAN AND PIPE?

by GEORGE HORTON

This last year I have been doing a little research on the Shaman. Webster's Dictionary describes Shaman as a priest or sorcerer among various tribes of Asia and North America, supposed to have the power to deal with and protect against spirits; a medicine man. While kicking around flea markets and junk shows, we found a picture postcard of a shaman (see front cover). He is Dr. Deerfoot, a reknown Cherokee Indian who roamed freely among all tribes. He was associated with the College of Medicine at the University of Iowa at the turn of the century. His speciality was Ethnobotany or vegetal medicines. The picture, which also shows Dr. Deerfoot's German bride, was taken in a Tama studio. Please note the shaman headgear and cape. This costume can be found in many rock carvings in North and South America. There is a strong resemblance between the petroglyph from Indian Cave (13AM64) and Dr. Deerfoot's costume. (The petroglyph is used presently in the logo of the Office of State Archaeologist--as reported in the Newsletter, number 94).

The shaman is concerned with transcendence, a supernatural way to go above and beyond the present world. The great psychologist Carl G. Jung writes in Man And His Symbols:



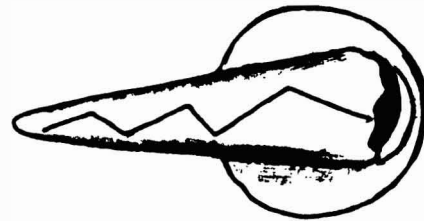
He has become the shaman--the medicine man--whose magical practices and flights of intuition stamp him as a primitive master of initiation. His power resides in his supposed ability to leave his body and fly about the universe as a bird.

In this case the bird is the most fitting symbol of transcendence. It represents the peculiar nature of intuition working through a "medium," that is, an individual who is capable of obtaining knowledge of distant events--or facts of which he consciously knows nothing--by going into a trancelike state.

Evidence of such powers can be found as far back as the paleolithic period of prehistory, as the American scholar Joseph Campbell has pointed out in commenting upon one of the famous cave paintings recently discovered in France. At Lascaux, he writes, "there is a shaman depicted, lying in a trance, wearing a bird mask with a figure of a bird perched on a staff beside him. The shamans of Siberia such bird costumes to this day.

Jung and others have pointed to the bird as the most fitting symbol of transcendence. A few years back I found an early Oneota disc pipe like many that are in the Orr-Keyes collections. The bow of the pipe resembles a bird beak. R. M. Swain, Historian at the Pipestone Quarry informed me that the smoke goes from the pipe to the person and then transcends his message to his supreme spirit through the air. This is confirmed by George A. West in his book, Tobacco, Pipes and Smoking Customs of the American Indians. The hundreds of prehistoric effigy pipes shown in the book are mostly bird effigies. West also notes that the bird suggests transcendence by sending the message away from its origin. I conclude, therefore, that the pipe I found is a bird effigy. West writes that the historic Ioway placed zig-zag patterns on the underside of the stem.

The petroglyphs at Indian Cave include what I consider to be a symbol of a pipe. (see front cover)



In summary, the petroglyphs at Indian Cave may represent the symbol of a shaman and a pipe that is used by the shaman to achieve transcendence. The zig-zag pattern on the petroglyph pipe may indicate that carvings were made by the historic Ioway.

Ed. note: See the article by Joseph Tiffany entitled "The Logo of the Office of State Archaeologist" in the Newsletter, number 94. George also suggests Carlos Castaneda, Tales of Power.

LETTERS - AN EDITOR'S DELIGHT

From Knoxville:

I am a new member of I.A.S. and have hunted artifacts for some time and have only learned of I.A.S. this year. I have also learned of another Society, but they buy and sell artifacts and I don't believe in that so I picked I.A.S. I would like to know who do I get in contact with to possibly help in field work. I think it would be great to work and be able to talk shop with some knowledgeable people. Also who do I get in touch with that could verify a possible folsom find? I have a point about 5cm. in length, lanceolate shape with a flute from base to point.
Dave Wolfe

Letters ---Continued last page

To Dave Wolfe:

We are happy that you selected the Iowa Archaeological Society as the organization that shares your values and needs. Our Society works best when people like you share their knowledge and time. I believe there will be a field school this summer, however, I do not have all the details. You should receive some information about the proposed school shortly, or you can contact President Richard Slattery, 4106 El Rancho Drive, Davenport, Iowa 52806. Concerning your possible folsom point, trace the point and sketch in the ridges made in the flaking process. We will be happy to publish your sketch in the N/L and you can send the sketch to the Office of State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242. I always bring my prize finds to the annual meeting of the Society. You can share your artifacts with everyone there--although you must remember the rule--you have to be as excited about their collections as they are about yours. Welcome to I.A.S., Dave!

From Thurman, Iowa:

I just thought I would drop you a line concerning an artifact find I made last Fall. The site location has been registered.

On one of those beautiful late fall days last year I was enjoying one of the several horseback rides I take down a dirt county road just back of our land. The dust was thick and powdery at my horse's feet. From force of habit I watched the ground although I had never found a thing on this road. About a third of the way down the hill, in an exposed layer of grey clay, I found this broken bottom half of a clovis point. Although I have checked the same location several times since, no top has been found. It is .7cm deep, 3.2cm to 2.4cm wide and 4.6cm long. The very bottom tip is also missing. It is made from shiny, light grey and gold native flint.

On a farm access lane at the top of the hill, above the clovis point find, I have found the pictured hide scraper. It is 4.6cm wide, 1.8cm deep and 5.6cm long and crudely made of a dull, muddy gold, native sedimentary rock. In the same region I have discovered many flakes of various sizes and colors, a couple of nice but broken snub nosed scrapers and the top tip of a well made

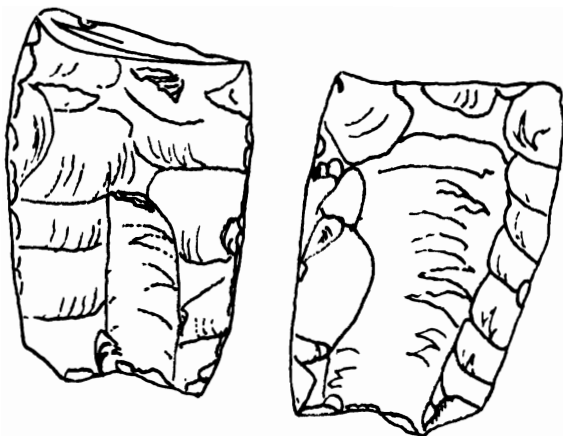
Letters --- Continued

arrowhead. All finds have been scattered surface finds.

Hope you have a good season now that winter is nearly done.

Maia L. Sornson

Thanks Maia and I wish the same to you. I can almost feel, taste and smell that fall day and to find a clovis point to top it off would double the sensation. Ed.



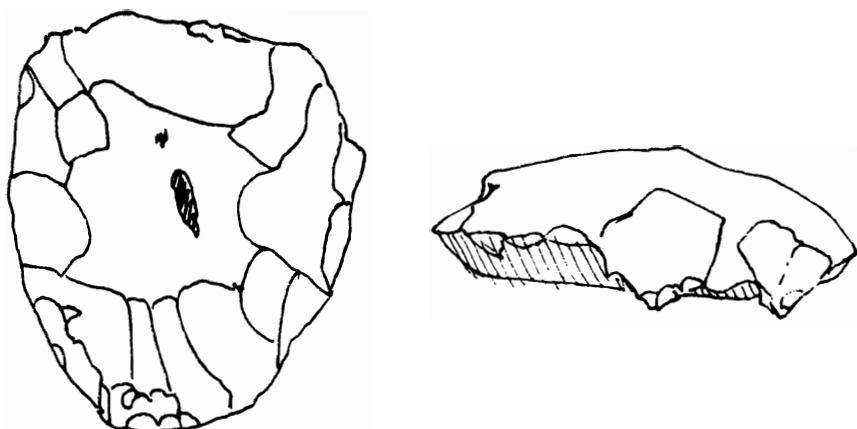
CLOVIS POINT (left)

found by Maia L. Sornson
Coyote Hill Farm
Thurman, Iowa

HIDE SCRAPER (below)

also found by Maia L.
Sornson

Both artifacts actual size



McKINNEY ONEOTA VILLAGE SITE

by

Joseph A. Tiffany and Richard G. Slattery

The 1979 Field School at the McKinney Oneota village site was covered briefly in the last Newsletter. The importance of the McKinney site as a major Oneota manifestation is well known. Because of this fact and the high degree of success achieved by the I.A.S. Field School, we felt that additional information on I.A.S. participation and preliminary excavation results should be made available to the membership.

Forty-eight I.A.S. members participated during the 6 weeks of excavation at the McKinney site and contributed over 1500 hours of labor to the project! This year's participants and their home towns are listed in Table 1. Many of the participants also took the opportunity to work on field and lab certification projects. Additional photographs of the excavation are shown in Figs. 1-4.

Table 1. I.A.S participants in the 1979 Field School.

<u>Member</u>	<u>Home Town</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Home Town</u>
Ferrel Anderson	Davenport, Iowa	Toby Morrow	Beaman, Iowa
Janet Bradley	Moline, Illinois	Les Mueller	Taylor Ridge, Illinois
Olive Bright	Iowa City, Iowa	Roger Natte	Fort Dodge, Iowa
Cindy Browner	Davenport, Iowa	Keith Ogletree	Dewitt, Iowa
Tom Browner	Davenport, Iowa	Bernie Peters	Davenport, Iowa
Barbara Cook	Moline, Illinois	Dorothy Peterson	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Jerry Cross	Wapello, Iowa	Donna Pyevich	Moline, Illinois
Ron Cross	Wapello, Iowa	Jean Robinson	Melbourne, Iowa
Joe Fury	Eldridge, Iowa	Elizabeth Schaaf	East Moline, Illinois
Ron Gorseger	Green Bay, Wisconsin	Shirley Schermer	Maquoketa, Iowa
Melodie Harrison	Calmar, Iowa	Dennis Sievers	Davenport, Iowa
Mary Jane Hatfield	Norwalk, Iowa	Loren Schutt	Iowa City, Iowa
Denny Hennigan	Davenport, Iowa	June Silliman	Mt. Vernon, Iowa
John Higgins	Davenport, Iowa	Sarah Spencer	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Sally Higgins	Davenport, Iowa	Kathleen Suesy	Moline, Illinois
Jim Huber	Iowa City, Iowa	John R. Tiffany	Iowa City, Iowa
Kathy Johns	St. Paul, Minnesota	Whitney E. Tiffany	Iowa City, Iowa
Verlan Johns	St. Paul, Minnesota	Jenifer Truitt	Iowa City, Iowa
Veronica Kane	Iowa City, Iowa	Keith Underbrink	Libertyville, Illinois
James Megiverin	Cedar Falls, Iowa	Jim Van Dorin	Iowa City, Iowa
Josephine Megiverin	Cedar Falls, Iowa	George Zalesky	Swisher, Iowa
Jody Meyer	Decorah, Iowa		
Mary Meyer	Decorah, Iowa		

We chose the McKinney site for field investigation because it has a number of important characteristics: 1) it is an upland site originally situated on an ecotone between the tall grass prairie and riverine forest; 2) published work on the site indicates the presence of at least two components; 3) historic documents indicate that an embankment or fortification was present; 4) it is underlain by buff colored loess, making features such as storage pits easily definable; 5) from Slattery's work in 1970, it is apparent that floral and faunal remains are well represented at the site; and finally, 6) the McKinney village has long been associated with the landing site of Marquette and Joliet in Iowa in 1673.

Our excavation strategy involved several steps. First, a contour map of the site was made. Second, a 15 m grid was laid out over the site area, and the coordinates of the grid were cored with a soil probe to isolate stratigraphic variability prior to excavation. Next, stratigraphic test squares were excavated in an attempt to locate the fortification and subsurface features such as house structures, storage pits, and the like. Finally, aerial photographs and surface survey was used to identify intensive activity areas and to help position the excavation units over a suspected area of the fortification.

This excavation strategy was intended to help delineate the configuration of sub-surface features, isolate and confirm the cultural affiliation of the fortification, and would allow for the gathering of dateable subsistence data from good contexts. Further, a larger scale excavation, as opposed to the small tests conducted in the past at the site, would provide a greater opportunity to recover historic trade items which have been reported, but not confirmed from this site.

The following results have been obtained so far: (1) Even though the McKinney site has been undercultivation for over 140 years, it is essentially undisturbed below the plowzone. The fact that the subsurface features are virtually intact underscores the site's scientific importance. (2) No evidence was found for historic contact at the site. (3) Small quantities of Woodland pottery were recovered from several excavation units which suggests earlier utilization of the site area by Woodland groups. This is not surprising given the close proximity of a number of Woodland sites to the McKinney village. (4) No solid evidence was found for a rampart or fortification, although several posts apparently in a line were found in one of the 1 x 2 m excavation units. (5) A complex sub-surface stratigraphy was revealed indicating intermittent long term occupation/use of the McKinney site area by Oneota groups. The storage pits and basins found this summer were different from the features defined in Slattery's 1970 excavation and suggest specialized activity areas within the village. (6) Additional stratigraphic evidence for intra-site variability was found in the soil profiles derived from the coring project. (7) A substantial amount of floral and faunal remains were recovered from the 50 storage pits excavated during the course of the project. These data will provide new insights into Oneota subsistence patterns in southeast Iowa.

To date, the cataloging of the artifacts has been completed, and work has begun on processing the soil samples and faunal remains. A detailed comparative study of the McKinney Oneota pottery is currently in progress. A final excavation report will be submitted to the Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society at a future date.

We would like to take the opportunity again to thank the I.A.S. members who helped make the 1979 Field School such a success. We would also like to extend our special thanks to the Dean McKinney family, and to Dave and Beverly McCully and William Smith. All helped make our stay in the Toolesboro area a pleasant one. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of The University of Iowa, the State Historical Society and the State Preserves Advisory Board. Without the assistance of these agencies, the project would not have been possible.



Fig. 1. Working methodically in the hot sun.



Fig. 2. Storage pit showing a deer antler and fish remains.



Fig. 3. A single 1X2 m test pit showing a hearth over a clay capped pit in profile and three subsurface pits.

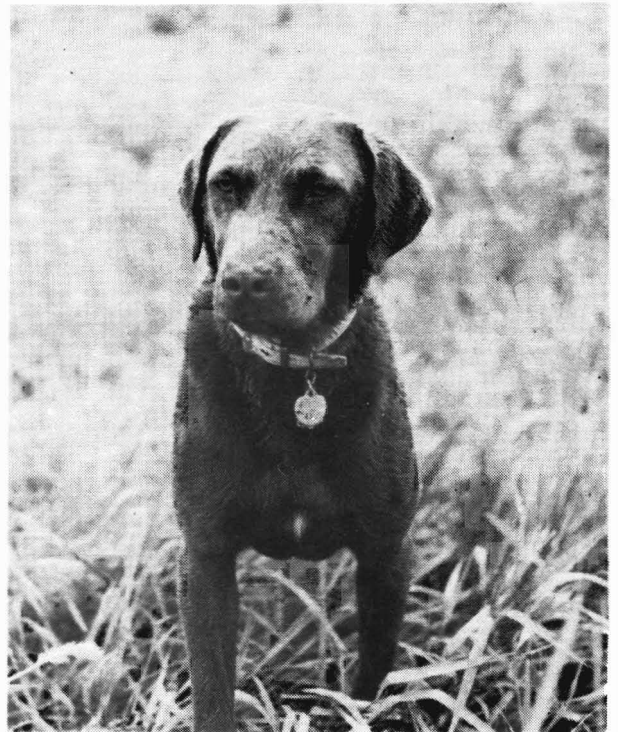


Fig. 4. Fred, the potsherd eating dog.

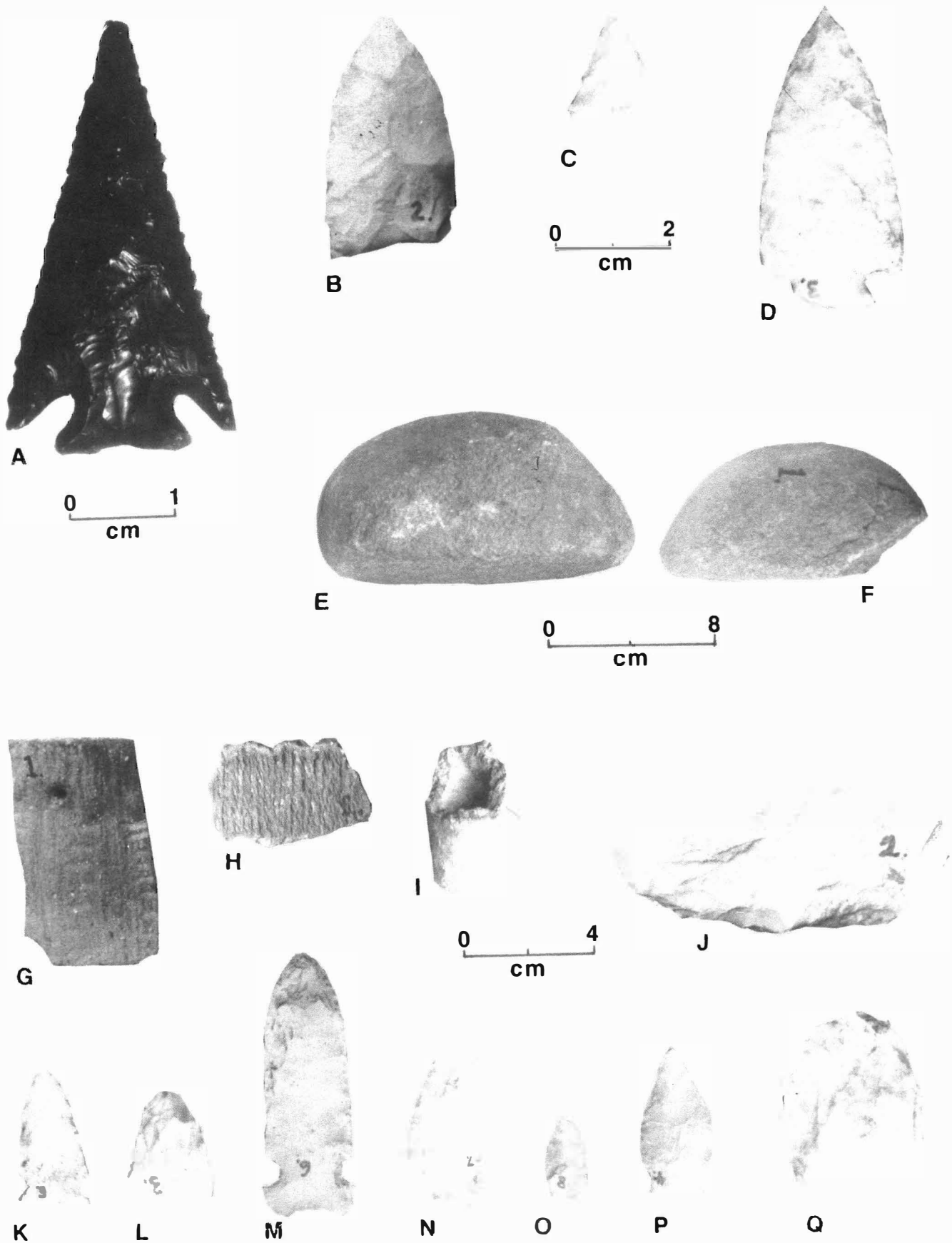


Fig. 1. A, projectile point from Idaho; B, lanceolate point (13JH51); C, triangular point (13JH126); D, corner notched point (13JH124); E-F, granite manos (13JH150); G, rimsherd (13JH150); H rimsherd (13JH128); I, ceramic pipe fragment (13JH128); J, biface (13JH128); K-M, projectile points (13JH150); N-O, projectile points (13JH52); P, projectile point (13JH128); Q, biface (13JH52).

by Duane L. Miller

INTRODUCTION

Collecting artifacts has been a casual hobby of mine for most of my life. I grew up in southwestern Idaho where obsidian waste flakes were common at certain sites along the fishing banks of the Snake River in Owyhee County. The discovery of my first "arrowhead" led to more intensive searches, and my collection grew. My most prized find was an exquisitely shaped, shiny black, perfectly symmetrical, obsidian point (Fig. 1, A). It was found on a sandy desert hill behind our farm. Unfortunately, the needle sharp tip was destroyed through improper handling--a lesson never forgotten!

After college, Iowa City became my home, and I soon discovered many differences from collecting in Idaho. For example, most land in Iowa is privately owned requiring permission to search, poison ivy and other vegetation tend to fiercely guard the most promising sites, and obsidian is not the only type of stone used for projectiles! Some 13 years after my arrival to Iowa, I met Dr. Duane Anderson who encouraged me to report my finds using the site survey forms provided by the State Archaeologist's Office (OSA). The following is a brief description of my first ten sites surveyed. All were located using standard USGS quadrangle maps obtained from the Iowa Geological Survey in Iowa City. All but one lie in Johnson County along the shores of the Coralville Lake (Iowa River), and all artifacts reported were surface finds.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

13JH51, 13JH52 and 13JH150

These three sites lie on the northern banks of the Coralville Reservoir east of its confluence with McAllister Creek. Each spring I collect along the eroded shoreline when the reservoir is lowered to drain off the annual snow melt--a time when vegetation is minimal.

13JH52 lies nearest to Old Highway 218 which leads into the area from the north. The site is on a bank terrace facing south and comprises 1-2 acres. Over the past few years this site has yielded several projectile points (Fig. 1, N-O) and fragments, a scraper, Fig. 1, A) potsherds (both rim and body sherds--some cord impressed), pieces of clamshell, and several possible manos. Waste flakes and coré fragments are common leading me to believe the source of chert to be a sizable outcrop located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of this site along the river. The site was a habitation-- likely a small village. The artifacts have been identified as Archaic-Early Woodland by the OSA.

13JH51 lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of 13JH52 and is separated from it by a major drainage and hill whose southern face contains the nice outcrop of chert and limestone mentioned above. This mine or quarry likely provided a source of fine-grained chert for the local area. Numerous waste flakes, a lanceolate point (Fig. 1, B), point fragments, a drill, several manos, and many body sherds (some with cord impressions) make up the artifacts which I have collected on the site over the past several years. The concentration of artifacts centers on a terrace whose gentle rolling top would have provided an ideal spot for a large camp or small village. Erosion from the reservoir is eating into the terrace, however. A previous excavation is now barely visible, but has left a slight rectangular depression measuring about 3 by 8 feet. The excavation cut through a stratified layer of clamshells whose presence suggests the importance of the nearby river as a primary food source for the inhabitants. The sherds found are consistent with Early Woodland.

13JH150 lies immediately east of 13JH51 across a small creek which empties into the reservoir from the north. Artifacts are concentrated in a small ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre) area at the base of a prominent hill rising above the river's flood plain. The artifacts recovered (Fig. 1, E-G, K-M) represent typical artifacts found here. I suspect the major habitation site is now covered by reservoir waters since the terrace extends closer to the main river channel as seen when the reservoir is very low. The area now exposed probably marks the northern most exposure of an Early Woodland and/or Archaic habitation.

13JH124, 13JH125 and 13JH126

These three sites are located on federal land on property called the Sugar Bottom Recreational area. Artifacts have been found along the shore line and hillside in an area surrounding an outcrop of limestone (with some chert material) on the northern slopes of the Coralville Reservoir. A major drainage enters the river at a point just east of these sites. All three sites are subject to erosion as the shore reverts to silt and sediment.

The most prolific site of the three is 13JH126 which probably covers several acres - much presently covered by grass and some pine trees. The site begins on the northern bank of the reservoir and extends north up a hillside whose southern exposure would have made a pleasant spot for a habitation site. A dirt road enters the site coming in from the north down the middle of this hill and stops at the beach. Several pounds of chert waste flakes and many core fragments have been picked up along this road indicating a prolific stoneworking site. Sherds, several projectile points, and a drill have been found nearer the water's edge. This site is probably Early Woodland, but has not been documented as yet by the OSA.

The other two sites (13JH124 and 13JH125) lie west of the limestone outcropping along the reservoir's shoreline. Wave action is cutting into the slope which faces the west, and vegetation is heavy except at water's edge. Hence, my surface finds are usually along a narrow band running parallel to the shore. Each spring I have managed to pick up a few sherds (some thick, some blackened on one side, and a few with cord impressions), chert waste flakes, and occasionally a point. In the past five years, I have found 4-5 complete projectile points at these three sites. Fig. 1, (C-D) illustrates two examples.

13JH127

This site covers a north-south ridge rising sharply above the east side of the Iowa river about ½ mile south of the Coralville dam. The ridge parallels the river and is flanked on the eastern side by a major drainage which currently is impeded by quarry waste dumpings. Along this ridge are a series of ten circular mounds ranging from 1-3 feet in height and 15-20 feet in diameter. These mounds are on untilled land and lie nearly hidden under a cover of vegetation. Poison ivy is rampant in the area and restricted my survey to an early spring day before the vines leafed out. A graveled road runs along the top of the ridge and has cut into the edge of several of the smaller mounds. It is also likely that additional mounds may have been destroyed on the land tilled just south of this area. Before the road was graveled, waste flakes (and several point fragments) were found in the eroded road tracks. Immediately north of the mounds, I have also found waste flakes and point fragments. As an amateur, I can only speculate that the mounds belong to the Woodland culture, and I am hoping that a more intensive survey can be made by more knowledgeable archaeologists.

13JH128

Entry to this site is through the University of Iowa's Field Campus. It lies on the northern bank of the Coralville Reservoir at the base of a steep hill with limestone outcroppings (chert is abundant also). Erosion is destroying the entire site, and currently, most of the site is under sediment or water. Along the northern edge at the base of the hill, however, artifacts can still be found. It was at this site that I first found potsherds after my move to Iowa. It remains a good source of cord-impressed sherds as erosion continues to expose new areas.

I have also found numerous sherds, stone workings, waste flakes, several scrapers, and 5-6 projectile points in the past years. Recently, a possible scraper (Fig. 1, J) and an interesting drill (Fig. 2) were recovered. The sherds have ranged from the thick, crude Early Woodland type to the more thin, decorative Late Woodland type with cord impressions and occasional punctates near the rim (Fig. 1, H). The most exciting find was the discovery of a peculiarly shaped clay fragment - a small round bowl-like object the size of a man's thumb, which proved to be the bottom half of a clay pipe bowl (Fig. 1, I). This was confirmed by the OSA personnel. I hope to continue to annually survey this site until it disappears under the waters!



Fig. 2. 13JH128. Projectile point modified for use as a drill. White chert. Actual size. Surface find by Jill Ranshaw (owner).

13IW143

This site lies outside of Johnson county on tilled ground in neighboring Iowa county. Keith Gingerich, a friend of mine, told me of a loose ring of apparent hearth stones uncovered by a bulldozer leveling a small hilltop. The bulldozer had taken off about a foot (actual depth not certain) of topsoil, and the stones laid in a ring about 3-4 feet in diameter. The hearth contained bits of charcoal, and the soil in the middle was blackened to a depth of more than a foot. The stones were granite and limestone rock showing evidence of intense heat: small cracks, well weathered, reddish areas on the surface, and some were crumbling on the outer surface. The site lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Old Mans Creek about 100 yards above a seepage outlet (perhaps a small spring during

wet seasons). It lies near the crest of the hill where the soil is clay-like but not stony. The site was destroyed a few days later by the bulldozer. The area continues to be tilled.

I would guess it was a small, short term hunting camp since no chert waste flakes or other artifacts were found in the immediate area. About 200-300 yards west, however, several waste flakes were found in a quick surface inspection.

13JH252

This site is about 1/8 acre in extent and lies near the reservoir on the north bank of McAllister Creek. Many other sites surround the area - several within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. This new site is situated on a sandy slope rising above the creek and is now well covered by the shifting sands. Vegetation is currently holding much of the soil in place. In May, 1979, I found several waste flakes, a scraper fragment, and a possible hearth stone. Surrounding sites are dated from Archaic to Woodland, and I presume this site is of the same time period.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, most of the sites included in this essay are continually subject to erosive forces (namely the reservoir's wave action) and are consequently being slowly (some rapidly) destroyed. On the other hand, the erosion annually uncovers new artifacts. Hence, I plan to continue surveying the sites as fresh material is exposed. Several of these sites extend well back from the reach of the reservoir, and may be preserved for years. Nearly all of my finds have been turned over to the OSA.

Continued publication of the back issues of the Journal that are -13- available from: Publications Order Dept., Oakdale Campus, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City 52242. Make checks or money orders payable to: Univ. of Iowa.

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BREWSTER SITE (13CK15): LITHIC ANALYSIS			Duane C. Anderson

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

As we embark on a new decade, our Society enters its 30th year as a viable organization dedicated to providing a nucleus for those individuals and organizations who have an interest in the archaeology of Iowa. Your membership is an affirmation of this interest and your support is vital to the continuing success of the Society. It is as important today, with 400+ members as it was when the first Newsletter was published from McGregor, Iowa, in August, 1951. As reported by Wilford D. Logan, the Society's first secretary-treasurer, the I.A.S. had \$247.10 in the treasury. He added, "This will carry us through the publication of the first issue of the Journal (\$1500+ in 1980) and through several months of the year." This only exemplifies what we should already know of the inflationary process.

Your support is not only needed in financial contributions, but also in sharing with the membership articles for the Newsletter and Journal which will further enhance our knowledge of Iowa archaeology. We know there are many members out there who have supplied the office of record with site reports and have specific knowledge of areas of the state. Your Newsletter and Journal are medias for you to share that knowledge. Such open opportunities are rare. You need not be an accomplished writer to have your article published. We have editors to assist in that. Further, you do not have to be a professional to publish an article! The value of this society is that we maintain a balanced trade off of knowledge between lay person and professional. Each has much to offer the other. If you have a contribution for the Newsletter or Journal, send it together with illustrations, if appropriate, to the respective editor.

I am not qualified to present an overview of the joys and tribulations of the Society over the past 30 years. Although age is no barrier--I am an Iowa transplant of only 17 years--from what I read of the Society's beginnings and what I know of it now, I can feel gratified that we have maintained the ideal mix of lay persons and professionals that comprised those first "smoke filled rooms" in McGregor when the Society was germinated. We have maintained the Society objectives and offered field activities that our founding fathers should view with pride. Perhaps we may hear from some

of them when we return to McGregor for our planned annual meeting, April 25-27, 1980. We hope to see as many of you as possible at this 30th Anniversary. President Richard Slattery

We regret to announce the passing of one of the religious leaders of the Mesquakie,

KENNETH YOUNGBEAR, SR.

The Iowa Archaeological Society expresses its condolences to the family of Kenneth Youngbear, Sr. and the Mesquakie people.

Kenneth Youngbear, Sr., 70, died Monday, Jan. 7, 1980, in the Marshalltown hospital. Burial services were held on the Settlement cemetery with Charles Pushetonequa giving the Mesquakie rites.



The Iowa Archaeological Society is a non-profit, scientific society legally organized under the corporate laws of Iowa. Members of the society share a serious interest in the archeology of Iowa and the Midwest.

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Remember--Annual Spring Meeting--April 25-27, 1980 at McGregor, Iowa

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