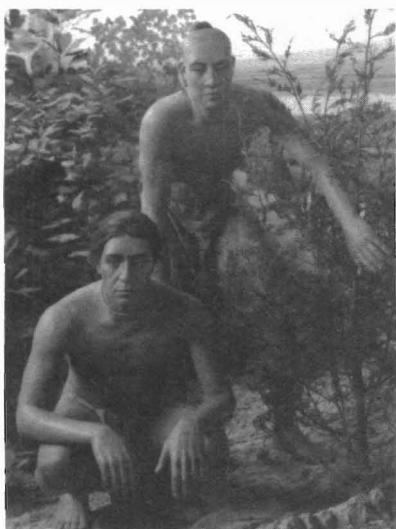


SPRING MEETING TO FEATURE RECEPTION AT IOWA HALL

The following is a sneak preview...



The story of Iowa's native people began before the end of the Ice Age, more than 12,000 years ago. From the Paleo-Indians of the Pleistocene to the Mesquakie Indians of today, each cultural group in Iowa has left behind tools, pottery, weapons and other evidences of daily life to allow scientists to reconstruct this story--a story about the search for food and shelter and the adaptation to neighboring cultures and the physical environment.

"Native Cultures of Iowa" opens with a diorama of a life-sized Paleo-Indian manikin representing the first humans who lived in the state at least 12,000 years ago. These people were nomadic hunters who stalked and killed big-game Ice Age animals

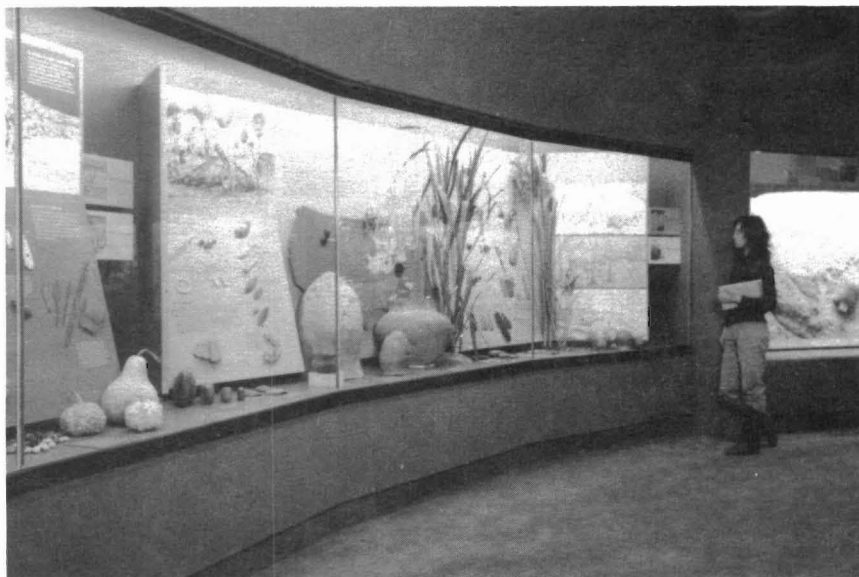
like the mastodon shown in the forest environment in the diorama's background.

The subsequent exhibits depict later Indian cultures in Iowa, up to the present day:

1. *Hunters and Foragers of the Archaic Period (from 8,500 years ago to 3,000 years ago)*--With the end of the Ice Age, the Midwest experienced a warming trend, turning slightly hotter and drier than it is today. Adapting to this new environment, the peoples of the Archaic Period became less nomadic than their Paleo-Indian predecessors. They also developed new tools and techniques for hunting and gathering,

which are depicted in the display. In the western part of the state, where vast prairies developed, communal bands of Archaic Indians hunted huge herds of bison, which they later processed. Meanwhile, in the forested river valleys of eastern Iowa, the people created new stone tools and processing methods to take advantage of the abundant animal and plant food.

2. *Cultures of the Woodland Period (from 2,500 years ago to 700 years ago)*--Patterns of life established during the Archaic Period were altered as trade and the spread of new technologies and religious practices became



The extensive array of artifacts in *Native Cultures of Iowa* helps you envision the life styles of the state's native peoples.

easier with the increase of regional cultures. By the middle of this era, the Hopewell, a manifestation centered in Ohio and Illinois, spread into eastern Iowa along the Mississippi River and introduced to the state a ranked society controlled by powerful priests. Hunters and gatherers supported craft specialists and artisans who made religious items to trade with other groups, thereby spreading the Hopewell religious beliefs and enriching the priests. The exhibit's artifacts, including ritual objects and status symbols, suggest the increasing complexity of social and ceremonial life.

3. *Villages of the Great Oasis (A.D. 900 to 1200)*--These villages were a setting for great progress. Crops improved; corn, beans and squash were harvested in surplus; food-storing methods were improved; permanent houses were built; and social organization became more sophisticated. All of this made village-based life possible. The exhibit offers a bird's-eye view of a Great Oasis village that depicts many of the daily activities at the Broken Kettle West site in Plymouth County, Iowa, including hunting and weapon repair by the men and pottery making and house construction by the women.

4. *Forts of the Mill Creek (A.D. 900 to 1300)*--The Mill Creek Indians, who lived in the deep, broad river valleys of the northwest Iowa prairie, were influenced by such great centers as Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis. More dependent on cultivated crops than their Great Oasis and Glenwood neighbors, the Mill Creek people stored surplus garden produce in underground "cache" pits. They also developed



an elaborate bone tool industry, crafting such items as needles,

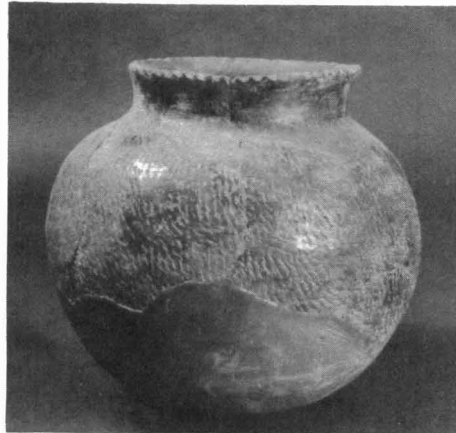
hair pins, fish hooks, knives and arrow shaft wrenches. When a

warmer, drier climate made farming uncertain and raids on the surplus food increased, the Mill Creek people moved away.

5. *Earth Lodges of the Glenwood (A.D. 900 to 1250)*--The Glenwood lived peacefully in earth lodges they built along small streams in the loess hills of southwestern Iowa. They secured their food by gardening and hunting nearby game. As with most late prehistoric Indian groups in Iowa around 1100, changes in climate and culture finally led to a move from the state and the Glenwood's absorption into other tribes.

6. *The Adaptable and Aggressive Oneota (A.D. 900 to 1650)*--Less settled and less dependent upon crops for food than their neighbors, the Oneota probably used raiding as a subsistence technique. With their versatile combination of hunting, gardening and foraging, they endured the dry climatic fluctuation that caused other cultures in Iowa to disappear by 1300. Late in the seventeenth century, Oneota peoples witnessed the arrival of the Europeans.

7. *The Historic Ioway (1650 to the present)*--Upon meeting these direct descendants of the northeast Iowa Oneota, French fur traders called them "Aiaouz," which later became "Ioway." But the Europeans did more than establish the tribe's name. As suggested by such artifacts as silver finger rings with Christian symbols and fragments of glass bottles that once contained liquor, the fur traders, Jesuit missionaries, government agents and other tribes who came into



This cord-marked pottery vessel with its tool-impressed rim is representative of the utilitarian wares of the Glenwood people.

the state disrupted Ioway life styles and ultimately obliterated much of the tribe's native culture. In the 1830s, the Ioway were moved to a Kansas reservation. Other tribe members later moved to Oklahoma. Groups of Ioway continue to live in both states today.

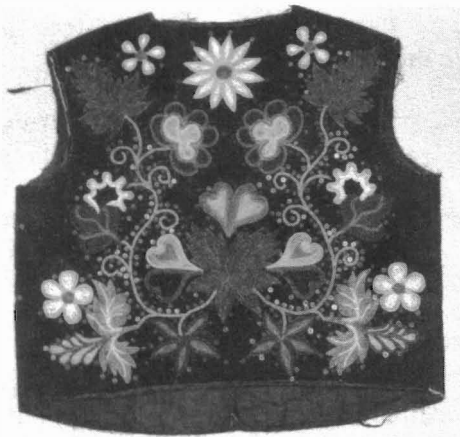
After following a simulated forest trail, you arrive at the final display in "Native Cultures of Iowa": an exhibit about the Mesquakie, the Indians of contemporary Iowa. The major attraction of this area of the gallery is a full-scale re-creation of a Mesquakie winter lodge, a dome-shaped, cattail mat-covered structure that was built in a protected area each year after the harvest.

When the French drove the Mesquakie from Wisconsin in the late seventeenth century, the tribe moved into eastern Iowa with their allies, the Sauk. The Mesquakie have been dedicated to maintaining their Iowa home. When the federal government tried to move them with the Sauk to a Kansas reservation, they resisted. Some settled with Potawatomi Indians in southwestern Iowa in the 1840s, while others remained in central Iowa along the Iowa, Cedar and Skunk rivers. In 1856, an Iowa law



When the Mesquakie established winter camps, they lived in smaller family groups and built lodges (called wickiups) of 50-foot-long cattail mats wrapped around wooden frames.

allowed the Mesquakie to buy land in present-day Tama County, where today's Mesquakie Settlement is located. Mesquakie tradition and culture remain visible in activities like the annual August Pow-Wow, a celebration of the first corn harvest of the season that includes food, songs, arts and crafts, and colorful dances.



This vest from the Mesquakie exhibit shows on its back the characteristic floral designs of the Mesquakie.

The scene at the lodge suggests the broad range of activities in daily Mesquakie life during autumn in the 1840s. In the diorama's background, another winter lodge is being constructed. Beside the lodge, a Mesquakie woman stirs sumac in a brass kettle over a fire to make dye for a woven bag, representing artistic endeavors. Inside the structure, teaching and preparation for Mesquakie ceremony take place, as a boy watches his grandfather carve a wooden bowl for use in a naming ceremony.

The scene was created with help from a group of Mesquakie Indians from Tama, who pro-

vided advice during planning for the diorama. The taped narration accompanying the exhibit, which includes passages spoken in the Mesquakie language, was recorded by individuals from the present-day Tama settlement.

As a bridge between this sequence and the ecology exhibits, an 1874 quote by Chief Mane-tau-aqua of the Mesquakie tribe appears beside the diorama--a quote that suggests the harmony between the Iowa environment and the native people of the state:

"The Great Spirit gave us a nature to roam, to hunt, and fish and trap, to live in the open. When our children are old enough, the Great Spirit himself will teach them all they ought to know...They are taught by tradition, handed down from the days when the earth first was. They are taught by the sky, and the trees, and the birds."

Editor's Note: The University of Iowa Foundation and the Museum of Natural History are cited for allowing the IAS to publish portions of the booklet entitled *THE IOWA HALL ADVENTURE* (1985). Complete booklets in full color are available at the Museum's Gift Shop. Photos are courtesy of Will Thomson and Dan Gray.

Newsletter Schedule

The *Newsletter* will be sent out in March, June, September, and December of each year. Contributors should send material to the editors at least six weeks prior to the month of publication. Material will be utilized on a first come basis, although preference will be given to dated materials.

IOWA MUSEUM ASSOCIATION TO SPONSOR EXHIBITION WORKSHOP

The Iowa Arts Council and the Iowa Museum Association announce plans for a two-day workshop at Central College, Pella on May 30-31, for organizations involved with exhibitions.

Purposes of the workshop are to: 1) serve professional museum staff and others who wish to communicate through exhibitions; 2) strengthen state-wide communication between people involved in exhibitions; 3) share information about exhibition techniques, products and concepts; 4) upgrade exhibition skills; 5) address the challenges of developing, administering and evaluating exhibition programs; and 6) promote the Iowa Museum Association's Technical Assistance Network.

Additional information is available from: Bruce Williams, Iowa Arts Council, State Capitol Complex, Des Moines, IA 50319.

NEW MEMBERS

Ben Colby, Jr., Rock Rapids
James Elliott, Cedar Falls
Rick Janssen, Madison, South Dakota
Mississippi State University,
Mississippi State, Mississippi
Thomas Murphy, Albia
Richard Rasmussen, Green Mountain
Samuel Streyffeler, Des Moines
Ginalie Swaim, Iowa City
Simon Taylor, Bettendorf
United Community Schools,
Boone
University of Kentucky,
Lexington, Kentucky
Judith Ann Whetstine, Iowa City
Woodward Public Library

THE EUROPEANS' ARRIVAL: JUNE 17, 1673



The Marquette-Jolliet diorama, spatially and thematically located at the crossroads of the gallery's three exhibit sequences, depicts the approach by canoe of French fur trader Louis Jolliet, Jesuit priest Jacques Marquette and five of their companions—the first Europeans known to reach the upper Mississippi River and view what is now Iowa.

To establish French claims to the Mississippi valley, the explorers hoped to locate the rumored Mississippi River and open new Indian missions. Leaving St. Ignace Mission on Lake Michigan, they arrived at the headwaters of the Wisconsin River, which they descended in canoes. On June 17, 1673, they floated onto the Mississippi.

The diorama re-creates that morning of more than 300 years ago. From the highest elevation along the Mississippi—the 500-foot bluffs lining the Iowa shore in what is now Pikes Peak State Park in Clayton County,

Iowa—two Ioway Indian hunters watch the approaching canoes in the distance below. The surrounding animals and vegetation are typical of the western prairie and eastern forest plant communities that meet in Iowa.

The diorama's creators took exceptional care to ensure that the scene appears as it did in 1673. To determine such aspects as the sun's precise position on the horizon as it rose that morning, the designer and his colleagues shot dozens of color photos at the Pikes Peak site each June 17 for three consecutive years. Flower and grass specimens from the area were collected so that colors and sizes could be matched in replication, and the Indian manikins were modeled after portraits of Ioway painted in the 1830s. Even the exhibit's rocks were made from molds cast from actual specimens at Pikes Peak State Park. As you peer over the Ioway hunters' shoulders, you become part of a pivotal moment in Iowa's past.

Minutes: October Board Meeting

The IAS board of directors met October 25, 1985, in the meeting room of the Iowa City Public Library. Directors present included: Dick Slattery, Deb Zieglowsky, Ron Cross, Roger Natte, Shirley Schermer, Toby Morrow, Mike Hosbein, Terry Walker, M.J. Hatfield and editors Dave Stanley, Lori Stanley, and Nancy Osborn. Duane Anderson attended at Dick Slattery's request.

President Slattery called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

The minutes were read.

The treasurer's report was read. The Society has assets of \$6577.88. Still to be paid for in 1985 are two *Newsletters* and the *Journal*. There are 451 paid members; 57 are new since 1984. The Society did not break even on expenses for the 1985 annual meeting in Cherokee. The difference was paid by the Sanford Museum Association.

Nancy Osborn reported that Vol. 32 of the *Journal* will be on prehistoric topics. John Penman, Rodney Riggs, and Anthony Zalucha of Wisconsin have contributed articles as well as John Whittaker and Katherine Kamp of Grinnell College. Manuscripts for Vol. 33 are being considered.

Dave and Lori Stanley reported that other commitments prevented them from continuing as *Newsletter* editors. The necessity for an interim editor was discussed. A motion was passed (Cross/Hatfield) that the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) staff assume the responsibilities for editing two issues. In addition, a motion passed (Hatfield/Cross) authorizing the OSA to spend \$500 or less per issue. In order to secure manuscripts, a motion was passed (Natte/Osborn) appealing to board members to write articles on items of

CALL FOR PAPERS AND RESERVATIONS

The 35th Annual Meeting will be held at the Iowa Memorial Union on the University Campus on April 12-13, 1986.

PLACE: Illinois Room, Iowa Memorial Union (see map on reverse side).

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE:

1. Saturday morning - visit Iowa Hall and the Old Capitol on your own when you get to town. Registration will begin at the Union at 10:00 a.m. for early birds.

2. The meetings will begin Saturday afternoon at 1:00 p.m. in the Illinois Room. Papers and field reports will be featured on a variety of topics.

3. A reception will be held at the Museum of Natural History on Saturday evening from 5:30-6:30.

4. The Annual Banquet will be held from 7:00-8:00 p.m. in the Ballroom at the Union. **You must register in advance** (see below).

5. The Banquet Address will be delivered by Dr. W. Raymond Wood, University of Missouri. His talk, entitled *After Maximilian and Bodmer on the Upper Missouri River: A Travelogue*, traces the path of two 1830s explorers as they made their way up the Missouri River in an effort to locate and record the Indian tribes of the region.

6. Sunday's activities will be centered around a field trip to sites in the vicinity that were recorded by Charles R. Keyes. Joseph Tiffany and Shirley Schermer will be the tour guides. The caravan will leave from the parking lot on the north side of the Union at 8:30 Sunday morning and conclude by noon in the Mt. Vernon area.

PLAN NOW TO PARTICIPATE

1. If you wish to present a paper or a field report please complete and return the form below.

2. Be sure to send in banquet reservations—the meal is catered and we must have a final count for the Union staff. The menu includes marinated chicken brochette, walnut and swiss cheese toss salad, vegetable kabob, fruit garni, almond torte, rolls, and beverage.

3. If you have any suggestions for the annual meeting committee we would like to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

4. Don't forget to make your room reservations (see reverse).

Final programs will be distributed at registration this year rather than through the mail. If you have questions contact the Program Chairman (319-353-5175).

BRING YOUR ARTIFACTS: If you have specimens you have been wondering about, bring them along. There should be plenty of experts on hand.

Detach and return this form for the
ANNUAL BANQUET

I plan to attend the annual banquet.
Please reserve _____ places for me at
\$8.75 per place.

☐ Check is enclosed (Iowa Archeological Society)

☐ I will pay at the door

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM SO WE CAN
PROVIDE THE UNION'S CATERER WITH AN
ACCURATE ESTIMATE. THIS FORM IS DUE
APRIL 8, 1986.

Send to:

Office of the State Archaeologist
305 Eastlawn
The University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52242

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

Detach and return this form to PRESENT A
PAPER

I wish to present:

☐ A Field Report

☐ A Contributed Paper

Title _____

THIS FORM IS DUE MARCH 25, 1986.

Send to:

Office of the State Archaeologist
305 Eastlawn
The University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52242

NAME _____

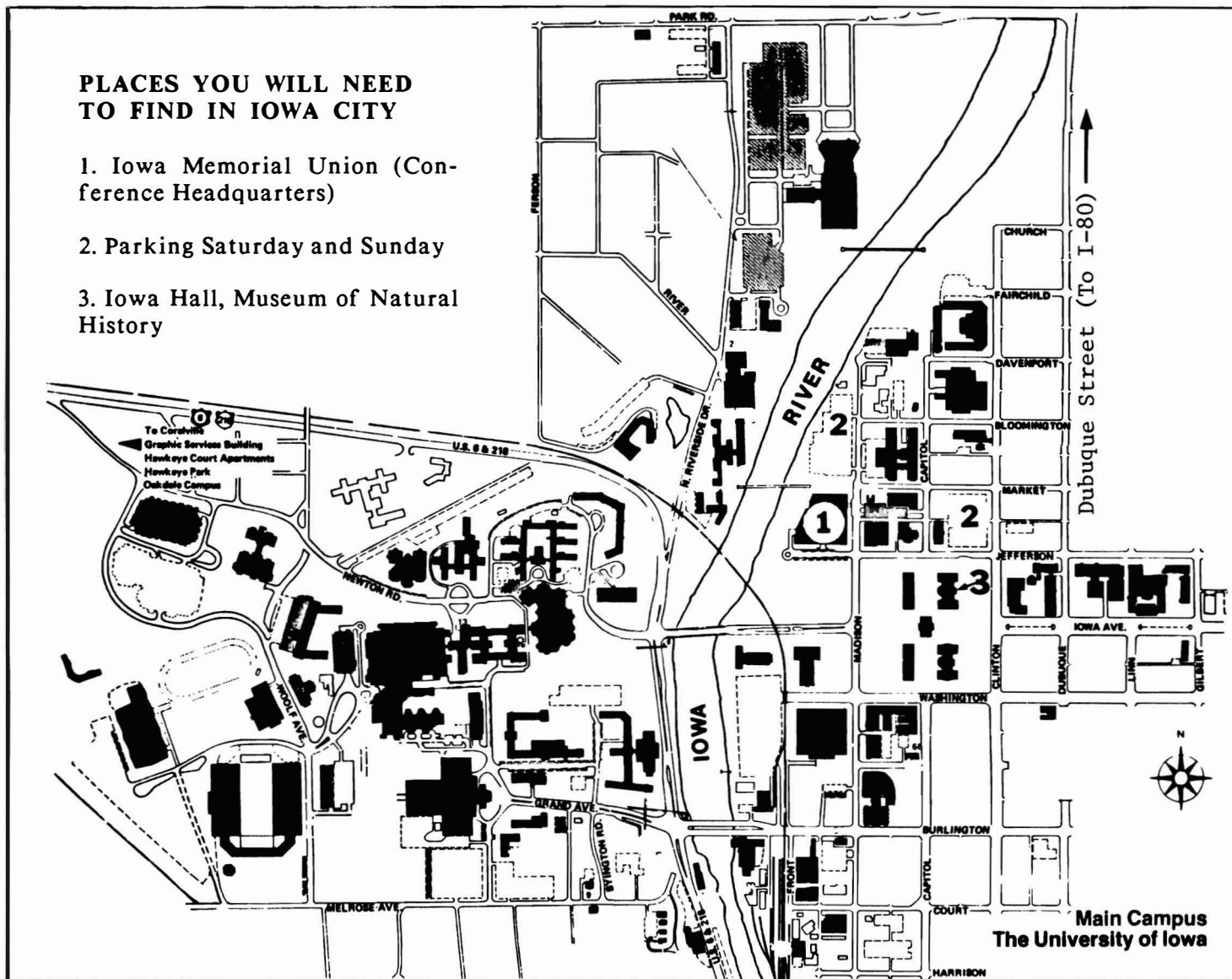
ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 12-13, IOWA CITY

PLACES YOU WILL NEED TO FIND IN IOWA CITY

1. Iowa Memorial Union (Conference Headquarters)
2. Parking Saturday and Sunday
3. Iowa Hall, Museum of Natural History



ACCOMMODATIONS

1. The Society has arranged for a special rate at the Super 8 Motel in Coralville (\$25.10 single; \$29.59 double). Be sure to call ahead (319-337-8388) and make your reservations well in advance. Once our block of rooms is taken the price goes up. Take the 1st Avenue Coralville exit (242) if you are traveling on Interstate 80. The address is 611 1st Avenue, Coralville.

2. The Iowa Memorial Union (319-353-3078) is holding a small block of rooms for members who would like the convenience of staying at the Conference Headquarters (\$35.00 single; \$42.00 double). Take the Dubuque Street exit if you are traveling on Interstate 80 (see above).

3. Other motels include the Ironmen Inn (319-351-6600),

Kings Inn Motel (319-354-6000), and the Holiday Inn downtown (319-337-4058). Motel 6 is probably the least expensive (319-351-0586).

4. Camping is possible at the Coralville Reservoir, but *no facilities* are open until May. You should call the Corps of Engineers at 319-338-3543 if you are thinking about camping.

interest to the Society membership.

The South Dakota Archeological Society has expressed an interest in conducting a joint meeting of the two societies perhaps in the Sioux Falls area near the Blood Run site which extends into both states. A motion passed (Natte/Stanley) to explore the possibility of a joint meeting perhaps in the fall of 1986.

Anderson reported on plans for the 1986 annual meeting to be held in Iowa City.

The society extends its condolences to the family of S. J. Angstrom of Shelbina, Missouri. Mr. Angstrom died last spring. Condolences are extended also to Roger Natte of Fort Dodge on the death of his wife Joan. Mrs. Natte died last fall.

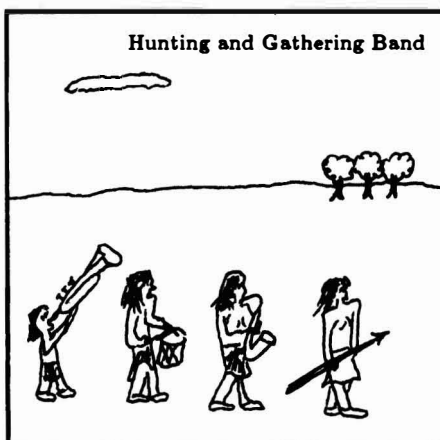
The next board of directors meeting will be held in Iowa City February 15 in Eastlawn.

The meeting adjourned (Osborn/Hatfield).

Respectfully submitted,

Deb Zieglofsky
Secretary

INCITES



IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Iowa Archeological 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 archaeology of Iowa and the Midwest.

The *Newsletter* is published four times a year. Questions about your subscription should be addressed to the Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. All materials for publication should be sent to the editor.

This issue of the *Newsletter* has been computer typeset by Laura Hudson.

TIME TO PAY 1986 DUES!!

In case you are wondering if your membership is current, it is not--unless you have paid recently. The Society is now on a calendar year with dues payable January 1st. We don't have an elaborate billing system and Ruth Thornton is going to retire in April, so please send your dues in as soon as you can. It will make the transition much easier for the new treasurer.

Dues should be sent to:
Ruth Thornton
326 Otsego Street
Storm Lake, IA 50588

Annual membership dues are as follows:

VOTING

1. Active - \$10
2. Household - \$17
3. Sustaining - \$25
4. Benefactor - \$250 minimum

NON-VOTING

1. Student (under 18) \$7
2. Institution - \$10

IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY
Eastlawn
The University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52242



Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 303
Iowa City, Iowa

000005940 6291 85 A1 P
JULIANNE HOYER
PO BOX 261
NORTH LIBERTY IA 52317