

iowa archeological society
newsletter

Vol. 42 No. 1

Issue 141

Spring 1992

**EXCAVATIONS AT THE
MILLIPEDE SITE: A
NEBRASKA PHASE
EARTHLODGE IN MILLS
COUNTY, IOWA**

by William T. Billeck
University of Missouri

The Millipede site was excavated during late June and early July 1991 by an Archaeology for the Classroom Advanced Workshop. This workshop was one of a series of education programs coordinated by the Office of the State Archaeologist where elementary and secondary school teachers earn accreditation and have an opportunity to learn about the prehistory of Iowa and gain firsthand experience in archaeological methods. During this workshop, part of a Glenwood Locality, Nebraska phase lodge that was in danger of destruction was excavated. The site was named the Millipede site by the teachers because of the thousands of millipedes that were found beneath the plastic tarps when the site was uncovered at the beginning of each day.

The lodge had been partially destroyed by a gravel road leading to a new housing subdivision: part of the lodge lies under the road. The Glenwood area is becoming a bedroom community for Omaha and Council Bluffs, and new homes are often placed in locations that were desirable for prehistoric lodges. Many lodges have been destroyed and many more will be destroyed as construction continues. During the past fifty years, known lodges have been destroyed by construction, erosion, and excavation at a rate of about three a year. Although this appears to be a high rate of destruction, it is actually an underestimate, for many additional lodges

have been destroyed for which we have no record. Because there is a limited number of lodges in the Glenwood locality, this destruction rate must be reduced and preservation of the remaining lodges stressed.

The Millipede site was exposed in the roadside after grading in April 1991. The presence of daub (an accidently fired mixture of clay and grass used in the lodges much like plaster) and charcoal exposed over an eight meter long area in the roadside, and the exposure of the fireplace, indicated the presence of a lodge. The site was chosen for excavation because it was in danger of destruction:

- 1) rainfall was creating a series of rills on the slope of the road, eroding the remaining part of the lodge;
- 2) future grading of the road would remove more of the lodge; and
- 3) the lodge was visible and would have been destroyed by collectors.

The excavation by the archaeology workshop provided an ideal means to investigate the site. Funds were not available for excavation and the work provided the teachers with experience in excavating.

The lodge is estimated to be about a six-by-six meter square. Its entrance was not found, but based on topography, it probably extends to the southeast and lies under the roadway. The road cuts diagonally across the lodge and about 50 % of the floor area to the lodge was excavated and the remaining part of the lodge still lies beneath the road. The area that had been graded was shovel-scraped to look for features that extended below the level of the lodge floor. Part of a fireplace, one cache pit and two postholes were found in the scraped area. Additional

post holes and cache pits were probably in this area, but were destroyed by grading.

Two rows of 1 x 1 m units were excavated into the sloping side of the road. Several features on the lodge floor were excavated: the fireplace, two large and two small cache pits, two exterior post holes, and four central post holes. The sides of the large cache pits were fire-reddened and their bases contained burned artifacts. These large caches probably were open when the lodge was burned.

Although the excavations detected four central support posts, these posts do not form the square pattern centered upon the fireplace that is typical of Glenwood lodges. If the spacing of the four posts in the lodge is continued into the graded area, there may have been a fifth central post destroyed by grading. The central posts would then form a pentagonal pattern.

Several types of chipped stones were recovered, including triangular points, endscrapers and flake tools. Ground stone tools are represented by grinding stones, abrading stones, and ground hematite. There are two different types of hematite: a fine-grained hematite that often displays striations and probably served as a pigment source, and a coarse grained sandstone, rich in iron, that is smoothly ground.

Ceramics are rare for an earthlodge. About a half-dozen rim sherds, a perforated tab, a fragment of a handle, and about 300 bodysherds were recovered. Bone is generally poorly preserved, except at the base of two deep cache pits. Fish, bird, and mammal bone and clam shell are present. The only species identified thus far are buffalo and turkey. Bone tools are represented by a scapula hoe, scapula knife, awl, antler flaker, and by small fragments of tools.



Figure 1. Teacher workshop participants excavating an earthlodge in roadside at the Millipede site (13ML361).

A goal of the excavation was to obtain soil samples for flotation to recover plant and other small remains. Without flotation, small seeds are not recovered. The only Glenwood lodge where plant remains have been recovered by flotation is the Wall Ridge site (13ML176). Flotation samples were taken from the cache pits, some of the post holes, and from a layer of burned plant remains and daub resting on the lodge floor.

Although none of the flotation samples have been processed, preliminary analysis of the plants recovered during screening indicates the presence of hundreds of kernels and a few cob fragments of 8-, 10-, and 12-row corn. Beans, walnut shell fragments, and possibly sunflower and squash were also recovered. The list of plants will probably increase greatly once

the flotation samples are processed and analyzed. Also of interest was a small piece of burned twisted vegetation found at the base of a cache pit. Preliminary analysis suggests this is a bundle of grass that was twisted to make cordage or rope.

Cordage artifacts are generally not preserved in archaeological sites from wet environments such as Iowa. I know of only one other instance where there is evidence of the use of cordage in an Iowa lodge site. At 13ML126, the impression of a plant fiber mat was preserved on a fragment of daub that was fired when the lodge burned.

Since the early 1970s, only one lodge site, Wall Ridge (13ML176), has been excavated (Schermer 1984). Analysis of this site has been slow due to lack of funds, but is progressing (Green 1991).

At both the Wall Ridge and Millipede sites, flotation samples were taken and the lodge fill was screened. The similar excavation methods should lead to valuable comparisons being made between the Millipede and Wall Ridge sites, especially concerning the exploitation of plants.

REFERENCES

- Green, William
1991 New Data on Glenwood Life. Iowa Archeological Society Newsletter 139:1-2.
- Schermer, Shirley
1984 Glenwood Excavation. Iowa Archeological Society Newsletter 112:4-5.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

By Dick Slattery

At this writing (February 19, 1992) the annual meeting at the Grout Museum, Waterloo, Iowa is less than six weeks away. I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for reelection as president of your Society. Motivation for this decision is principally to step aside, after some 12 years in the position, to permit a new face with fresh ideas to lead the IAS on to a more prosperous future. In doing so I plan to continue all other activities and interests in archaeology including the IAS.

For those years I acted as your president I wish to express my gratitude to the elected officers and directors, both past and present for their work and support in making our Society one of the most successful in the Mid-West. Finally, and most important, I thank the IAS membership without whose support and patience through good times and bad have kept this Society a viable organization. I hope to see many of you at the Annual Meeting.

IAS Board Meeting Minutes, November 10, 1991

Board Members Present: Dick Slattery, Deb Ziegłowsky-Baker, Sheila Hainlin, Steve Lensink, Dennis Miller, Shirley Schermer, Dave Swinehart and Kathy Gourley.

Board Members Absent: David Carlson, Yvonne Chadek, Dale Gifford, Mary Helgevold, Dale Henning, Roger Natte and Jerry Phillips.

Others Present: Bill Green, John Boruff.

The meeting was called to order by Dick Slattery at 10:15 am at the home of Deb Ziegłowsky-Baker, 616 7th Ave. Coralville, IA.

I. Secretary's Report: Dick gave the secretary's report. He noted that the minutes of the 1991 annual meeting were published in Newsletter Issue 138. Business pending from the 1991 annual

meeting, to be voted upon at the 1992 annual meeting, includes a proposal to increase Board membership by three to include representation by county naturalists and teachers.

II. Treasurer's Report: Deb Ziegłowsky-Baker presented a written report. [Please refer to the Winter 1991 issue no. 139 for the Treasurer's figures, Ed.] Slattery moved that the Treasurer's report be accepted. Hainlin seconded. Motion carried.

Board members discussed that fact that membership continues to decline. [Please refer to last page this issue for the membership figures, Ed.] Baker suggested reviewing records to identify member characteristics, such as the average number of years a member participates in the Society.

Lensink asked about 1991 banquet costs. The Board discussed the problem of declining profits at annual meetings. It was suggested that an analysis be made of where and when past annual meetings have been held, and what the attendance has been.

The need for a history of the Society was discussed. Hainlin suggested printing information on the Society's history in the newsletter.

III. Publication Editors' Reports: Steve Lensink reported the status of the Journal. The 1990 Journal has been delayed by OSA's loss of an editorial assistant position. Editorial changes for the 1990 issue are still being made. Lensink estimated that the 1990 Journal would be submitted to the printer in early 1992.

Lensink noted that he had not yet received sufficient material for the 1991 Journal. Several manuscripts are on hand, but he does not know yet what the issue will contain.

Slattery stated that he would like to see one journal issued each year, and suggested a dual editorship to bring the publication up to date. Lensink said he would not be against the creation of a dual editorship. Lensink mentioned that Mary Hansman (former OSA editorial assistant) has volunteered to continue working on the 1990 Journal, and that Lynn Alex has volunteered to serve as a proofreader. Hainlin moved that Baker

make inquiries in the professional field to find a co-editor. Dave Swinehart seconded. Motion carried.

Slattery asked about reducing the number of Journal copies produced. Lensink stated that he had done some cost estimates, and that the potential savings was negligible.

Hainlin reported on the status of the newsletter. She said she expected to submit the next issue to the printer within the next few weeks.

Baker mentioned that extra newsletters are being distributed at Iowa Hall.

Bill Green stated that OSA wants to continue its page in the newsletter, and expressed regret that the OSA office cannot do more to help with the Journal.

Baker mentioned that the Society needs a marketing assistant, to effectively distribute its publications. Swinehart offered to share his expertise in this area. Swinehart also offered to ask the Grout Museum to stock IAS Journal.

IV. Comments on the State of the Society: Slattery announced that a new Central Iowa Chapter of the IAS has been formed. The difficulties the chapter has had in getting started were discussed. Chapter meeting announcements had been sent by bulk mail, and some IAS members did not receive the announcement until after the meeting date. This discussion led into a broader discussion of the Society's needs, including the need for more members and the need to get the Journal published on schedule.

It was suggested that Board members prepare a list of yearly goals. Such a list has been maintained in the past, and the Society's progress toward each goal reported at the annual meeting. Green recommended that all members be asked to submit ideas for the goals list.

Baker suggested that the Fall 1992 meeting be held in September at the Iowa Lakeside Lab. She will gather more information on this, and report at the spring board meeting.

V. 1992 Annual Meeting: Swinehart presented plans for the spring meeting. It is to be held on Saturday, March 28, 1992 at the Grout Museum in Waterloo. A banquet speaker has not yet been selected. Several individuals were suggested as potential speakers. Green

offered to assist Swinehart in arranging for a speaker.

Swinehart is trying to keep the cost of the banquet to \$10 per person. He mentioned that the Grout museum currently does not have an archeology exhibit, and wondered if anyone knew of an available traveling exhibit. A traveling exhibit held by the Cedar County Historical Society, or one on Mills County prepared by the OSA, were suggested.

A poster paper session was proposed as another possibility. It was also suggested that IAS members be invited to bring items from their collections for display. Swinehart will meet with the Grout Museum exhibits curator to find out what facilities the Grout can provide.

Other activities suggested for the annual meeting were workshops on identification of bone, pottery, and plant remains.

VI. Nominating Committee: Slattery stated that a Nominating Committee needed to be appointed. The committee is charged with recommending a slate of candidates for presentation at the 1992 annual meeting.

Nominations are needed for the following positions: President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, Newsletter Editor, Journal Editor, and three Directors. Baker noted that three additional Directors also would need to be nominated, if the proposed by-laws revision was adopted at the 1992 annual meeting.

The bylaws revision includes increasing the number of directors from nine to twelve, to include representation by county naturalists and teachers. Baker suggested that Bill Green chair the Nominating Committee, and that Dennis Miller serve as a committee member. Slattery directed Kathy Gourley to contact Roger Natte to ask if he is willing to serve on the Nominating Committee. Slattery asked that he not be nominated as President.

VII. Awards Committee: The Awards Committee is composed of the three directors whose term is ending. These directors are Dale Henning, Shirley Schermer, and Dave Swinehart. The

committee is to select a recipient for the Keyes-Orr Award.

VIII. 1992 Field Schools: Green reported on field schools proposed for 1992. He stated that OSA would again be working at Gast Farm and Gast Spring in Louisa County, and that a field school would be held. He would like to have both weekend and weekday field opportunities available, because many IAS members are unable to participate when weekend field time is not offered.

Slattery asked if the \$10.00 per day fee for field school could be lowered. Green stated that this is not possible; the current charge barely covers OSA's costs.

Lensink mentioned that he was hoping to conduct research in northwest Iowa in the upcoming year. The research would have a Great Oasis and Mill Creek emphasis. No definite plans have been set at this time.

IX. Public Archaeology Days - 1992: The Board discussed the possibility of participating in Iowa Archaeology Days in 1992. Bill Green is spearheading this effort, and is serving as chair of the planning committee. This effort to publicize Iowa archaeology was discussed at the February 1991 Board meeting, and several board members were appointed to represent the IAS on the planning committee.

Members of the IAS Board serving on the committee include Dale Henning, Dick Slattery, Jerry Phillips and Deb Ziegrowsky-Baker. It is proposed that these activities will take place during a week in late summer or early fall.

X. Bylaws Revision: Slattery had drafted a number of revisions to the bylaws, and distributed copies for discussion. Green noted additional changes which would be needed to reflect the proposed increase in the number of directors.

After a brief discussion, Schermer recommended that Gourley transfer the proposed changes onto a copy of the current bylaws, so that the Board members could more easily understand the proposed revisions. Gourley will distribute these copies of the bylaws to the board members for review.

Lensink offered to ask the University of Iowa legal department to review the bylaws, once the Board has finalized a draft.

The Board discussed changes in the office of record. Baker is now listed as the legal agent, and materials are being sent to her home address. This should ensure that Baker is notified of all reports the treasurer is required to submit.

XI. Other Business: Slattery asked if there was any other business to discuss. None was offered. Schermer moved that the meeting adjourn. Lensink seconded. Motion carried. The meeting adjourned at 12:05 pm.

Respectfully submitted by
Kathy Gourley,
Secretary

CHAPTER HAPPENINGS

The Central Chapter again attempted a meeting, this time successfully. Jim Collins was the scheduled speaker for the February 16 Meeting. Collins described his work in the 1989 Highway 20 relocation project [See NEW BOOK notice below - ed.] and described work at the Bash site near Marshalltown. On Burnett Creek the Bash site contains archaeological accumulations that indicate quarrying activities of Mississippian age deposits containing Maynes Creek and Warsaw chert and that are exposed by creek erosion. About 22 people from Ames, Des Moines, Indianola and Marshalltown attended.

The Northwest Chapter's Newsletter noted that Linda Burkhart has been named Director of the Sanford Museum and Planetarium in Cherokee. In September, field work was conducted at a site where a cabin had stood about 1900. In November Dale Gifford was elected President. The Chapter chose John Jensen as Vice-President and Shirley Smith as Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW BOOK

New discoveries have revealed 10,000 years of human occupation in the scenic Greenbelt area of Hardin County in central Iowa.

In "The Iowa River Greenbelt: An Archaeological Landscape," just released by the Office of the State Archaeologist, author and project archaeologist James M. Collins' field work in and around the Iowa River valley provides the basis for a discussion of the American Indians' adjustments to changing environments since the Ice Age.

The 48-page publication is a result of a 1989 study conducted by the University of Iowa Highway Archaeology Program for the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT) along the routes proposed for U. S. Highway 20's relocation through Hardin and Grundy Counties.

The goal of the study according to Collins was to "find important sites and to gain knowledge of past cultural processes -- essentially to fill gaps in our understanding and propose more informed interpretations of past human adaptations in Iowa and the Midwest."

Collins pays special attention to settlement patterns and to the relationships between Greenbelt-area peoples and those elsewhere in the Midwest. The book, written for a general audience, shows how archaeologists rely on field studies and on the work of geologists and other scientists in reconstructing ancient landscapes and lifeways. The book is a clearly illustrated case study of the regional, environmental approach to archaeology.

"The Iowa River Greenbelt: An Archaeological Landscape" is available for \$6.95 plus tax, postage and handling from the Publications Order Department, Oakdale Hall, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242. For more information call 1-800-235-2665.

WIN SOME, LOSE SOME

Sometimes it seems that the vandals continually win but sometimes they do get caught. The information below was received by the IAS Newsletter and is being printed to let others know that the good guys do win a little at least. The source of the following information was

from the U S Dept of the Interior, National Park Service PO Box 37127, Wash., D.C. 20013-7127

A WIN IN THE WEST: KLAMATH FALLS RESIDENT PENALIZED

Klamath Falls, Oregon, area resident Jaqueline Hayden recently [1991] pled guilty and paid fines for violations of the Archaeological Resource Protection Act, according to Lynell Schalk, Special-Agent-in-Charge of Law Enforcement for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in the Pacific Northwest.

Hayden was charged with removing archaeological resources from public lands without a permit when she was surface collecting archaeological materials near Gerber Reservoir.

Maximum criminal penalties for a first time misdemeanor offense are a fine of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment for up to one year or both.

Archaeological sites located on federal lands and Indian lands are protected from surface collection, excavation, removal, damage or altering any archaeological resource under the Archaeological Resource Protection Act.

"We want people to understand the importance of protecting archaeological resources as part of Oregon's history," said Schalk.

The public is urged to report archaeological crime on public lands by calling 1-800-333-7283. To obtain additional information concerning ARPA, contact a local BLM office.

A WIN IN THE EAST: VICKSBURG

On Monday, May 20, Nelson A. "Andy" Dupuy, Jr. and Alvin D. Rando, both from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, entered guilty pleas to violations of the Archaeological Resource Protection Act. The pleas were made before District Judge Thomas Lee in U. S. District Court in Jackson, Mississippi. The charges and subsequent pleas were the result of ARPA violations which occurred within the boundaries of Vicksburg National Military Park on May 27, 1990.

Investigation into the incident was conducted by Vicksburg National Military Park Rangers, with assistance from

National Park Service archaeologists and cartographers from Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area and the Southeastern Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida.

Under terms of the plea agreement with the United States, Dupuy and Rando will each pay a fine of \$5,000; will forfeit all items seized in connection with the violations including four metal detectors and a 1988 Eddie Bauer version 4X4 Ford Bronco valued at \$12,000; will be barred from all federal and state Civil War Parks for a period of two years; will complete a minimum of at least two hundred (200) hours of community service; will each pay the special assessment of \$25.00; and will cooperate fully with the government in providing details of the incident.

WE LOSE: ANASAZI RUIN IN GLEN CANYON VANDALIZED

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Archaeologist Chris Kincaid on July 11, 1991, made a trip to Three Roof Ruin in Escalante Canyon to monitor how the 800-year-old Anasazi structures were withstanding the pressures of thousands of visitors who tour the popular site each year.

Sometime within the previous six to eight weeks vandals forcibly removed five wall beams from one ruin and one ceiling beam from another and burned them in a campfire right inside the protected alcove, adjacent to the ruins.

"This was an act of pure, wanton destruction," said Kincaid. She compared the destruction to someone walking into Independence Hall and setting fire to the walls or furniture.

"The Anasazi culture is a rich part of our heritage. To destroy the fabric of Three Roof Ruin is to destroy a part of our history. We all are the losers because of the acts of a few," said Kincaid.

Acting Superintendent Larry May has pledged a reward of \$499 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person(s) involved in this incident.

Anasazi ruins are protected under provisions of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979. Under provisions of ARPA,

persons convicted of vandalism, theft, sale, or purchase of cultural resources are subject to 2 years in prison and fines of \$20,000 for the first violation.

In addition, violators can be held civilly liable for the cost to restore damaged structures or artifacts. According to National Park Service officials, restoration costs at Three Roof Ruin could total more than \$20,000.

NEWS FROM OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Dick Slattery sent the following article from the December, 1991, issue of the publication Mammoth Trumpet, now being printed at the Center for the Study of the First Americans, Oregon State University in Corvallis, Oregon.

MAMMOTH BONES RECOVERED FROM UNDERWATER SITE

Associated Stones Suggest Meat Anchors

Last summer [in 1991] a scuba diver noticed an oddly shaped object at the bottom of a lake in northwestern Pennsylvania. He examined it and then phoned Dr. M. Jude Kirkpatrick, archaeologist in the anthropology department at Gannon University, Erie, PA., to describe his find. ...

"I said, well, maybe we ought to look at that," Kirkpatrick said in a recent telephone interview. Kirkpatrick recognized it as a scapula - the scapula of a mammoth. He asked scuba divers to search the area, under about 20 feet of water, where it was found. "They came up with a couple more (bones) and told me there was more down there."

Kirkpatrick, who also is a research associate with the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, quickly organized an underwater archaeology project utilizing the expertise of volunteer scuba divers. "This was a first for me."

Work necessarily had to be conducted discretely so as not to get the attention of anyone who might vandalize the site. "It's a good-sized lake, used for boating and

everything else," he explained. The waters are under the jurisdiction of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a state permit would have been required if equipment, such as a floating platform were to be used.

For two months Kirkpatrick, his volunteer team, and students worked at bringing up the mammoth bones and mapping the site. About 90 percent of the skeleton of one individual mammoth was recovered before the season brought a temporary halt to the project.

While recovering the bones, the team noticed some prominent stones scattered amid the remains of the mammoth. "...[W]e warned everyone to look for this type of stone," Kirkpatrick said. He suspects that the stones might have been sinkers or anchors, but he emphasizes that more investigation is needed before it will be possible to advance the [idea] that the find represents a Paleoindian meat cache.

Such a hypothesis has been suggested by the discoveries of Dr. Daniel C. Fisher in a pond bed in south-central Michigan... "We're not sure how these sinkers or netstones are associated or even if they are associated with this..." Kirkpatrick said.

Mapping the possible anchor stones proved difficult as the crew brought bones and rocks up from the bottom of the lake, a kettle formed during the retreat of the last Pleistocene glacier. Many of the suspect stones were mapped, but the volunteers couldn't plot provenience for all of them. A top priority for Kirkpatrick will be studying the lake bottom for the stones. "We're going to try to determine just where those stones belong."

The team recovered most of the animal's skeleton including skull, mandible and tusks, and Kirkpatrick expects to recover the remainder next spring. Meanwhile, work is under way on the material recovered. An obvious but challenging question is whether the bones display cut marks left by human butchers. He indicates that he is encouraged, but cautions that much more work needs to be done.

"We're still trying to stabilize the bone and preserve it," said Kirkpatrick, who has been conferring with Fisher on the project. Fisher, of the University of

Michigan's Museum of Paleontology and Department of Geological Sciences, has taken some tusk of the lake-bottom mammoth for analysis. So far no dates have yet been established for the animal.

Fisher's site in Michigan is a Pleistocene pond bed where excavations have been underway since 1986. There, the disarticulated remains of a single mastodon buried in typical pond sediments were associated with some unexpected football-sized concentrations of sand and gravel. After careful analysis, evidence indicated that cobbles and coarse clastic materials were artificially introduced into a piece of mastodon intestine. Further evidence indicated the animal died about 11,000 years ago in the early autumn. Fisher postulated that humans had created intestine anchors to weigh down sections of the mastodon carcass for safe underwater storage in winter.

Ever since the first evidence that early Americans killed mastodons and mammoths for food, researchers have pondered how the human hunters protected their kills from the large, fierce predators and scavengers known to have been plentiful. By sinking meat supplies under water --likely under ice -- people would have kept their food away from harm.

Partially burnt wood at Fisher's site in Michigan raises the possibility that people built fires on the frozen surface of the pond to retrieve their food caches from water below the ice.

Besides Fisher, Kirkpatrick has been conferring with John Gardner, conservator at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh; Steven Koob, conservator at the Freer Gallery in Washington, D.C. and Dennis Stanford, conservator of archaeology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

When Kirkpatrick and his scuba-diving team return to their site at the end of this winter, they are going to be prepared to seek answers for more of the interesting questions the site poses. The team is going to be prepared for underwater work, for some of his students this winter are undergoing the specialized training necessary to do archaeology in scuba diving gear. --DAH



OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE IOWA
ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

STAFF NEWS

The October 1991 Midwest Archaeological Conference was a showcase for OSA research as 9 papers presented the results of recent work by staff archaeologists.

Mark Anderson's paper, entitled "Application of Microdebitage Analysis in Phase I Archaeological Surveys in Iowa," was based on four years' work with the almost invisible residues of stone flaking which remain as markers of certain types of sites.

John Cordell presented and co-wrote a paper entitled "The Paul Sagers Archaeological Collection," describing and illustrating important material from rockshelters and other sites in Jackson County, eastern Iowa.

Fred Finney and two co-authors discussed "Investigations at the Bobwhite Site: A Middle Archaic Raddatz Occupation in the Driftless Area of Wisconsin." This site produced Raddatz points, a bannerstone, and a copper bracelet.

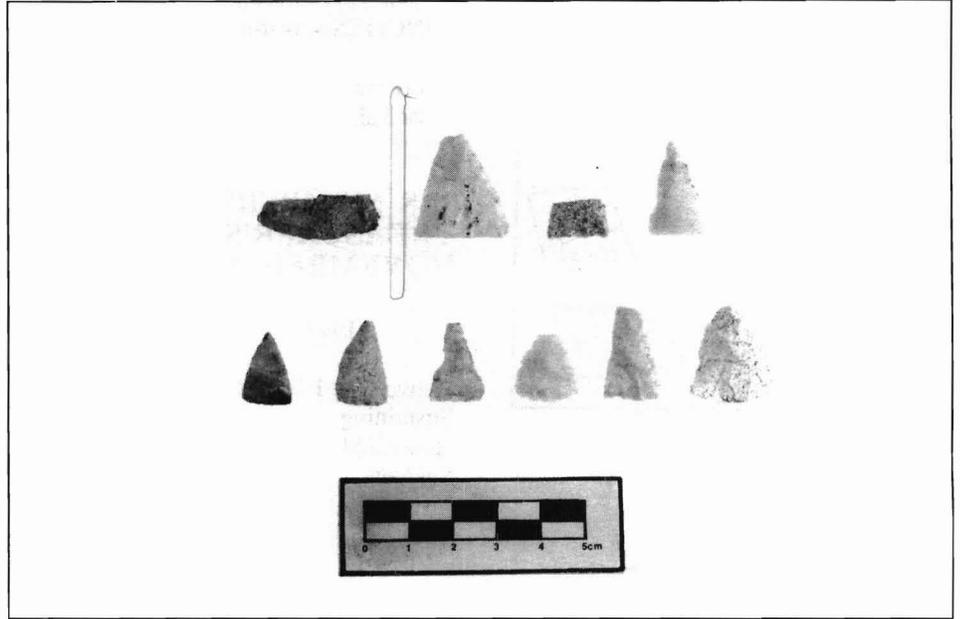
Bill Green presented or co-authored papers on "The Archaic-Woodland Transition in the Upper Mississippi Valley," "Woodland Community Identification at the Gast Farm Site (13LA12), Louisa County, Iowa," and "Time Trend Analysis of Late Woodland Pottery from Western Illinois." Bill will try to cut back on the number of papers he gives next year.

Steve Lensink presented a paper on "Participation of Indians in Teacher Workshops," based upon four archaeological workshops held in 1990. Steve also chaired a half-day symposium on Plains-Woodland interactions.

Robin Lillie presented a paper co-authored with Marlin Ingalls entitled "A Historic Burial Site in Northeastern Iowa," which describes a badly damaged Indian burial from the 1700s located in Chickasaw County.

Shirley Schermer's paper was entitled "Implementing Iowa's Burial Protection Law: The Office of the State Archaeologist Burials Program." Along with Robin and Marlin's paper, it was part of a symposium on midwestern state burial laws and programs.

The 1992 Midwest Conference will be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Here's hoping Iowa's participation will be just as strong!



Projectile points and point fragments recovered from test excavations at 13PK46 in October, 1991.

CHERT SAMPLING

Collections of the Office of the State Archaeologist include recently obtained comparative materials as well as artifacts. The comparative collections help us identify the plants, animals, rocks, and other material found at archaeological sites.

Staff members built the OSA comparative collection in the early 1980s, starting with donations from the personal collection of Toby Morrow, with a major donation also by David Ballard. Chert was collected from stream channels and bedrock exposures in road cuts, quarries, and bluffs across the state. The samples were cataloged and identified to geological formation, allowing Toby to compare artifacts with the identified samples to determine which chert types were used by prehistoric peoples. His book *Iowa Projectile Points* contains maps and descriptions of chert types based on his chert identification efforts.

Under Mike Perry's watchful eye, OSA archaeologists continue to add chert types to the comparative collection. Exchanges have added chert samples from other states. With this material we can identify changing patterns of chert use through time, and we can trace trading routes and movements of tools and people.

Recently, a major upgrading effort computerized the chert sample records.

The comparative chert collection is available for examination by anyone interested in material identification.

Future issues of OSA News will describe the comparative faunal and floral collections.

SPEIGHT FAMILY DONATION

Glenn Speight of West Branch, Iowa, was a founding member of both the Iowa Archeological Society and the Society for American Archaeology. An avid amateur archaeologist, he collected from several sites in Cedar County and had a special interest in Paleo-Indian artifacts.

In 1987, after Glenn Speight's death, his son Paul Speight contacted the OSA and, working with Steve Lensink and Bill Green, donated Glenn's archaeological specimens and books to the OSA.

The specimens include over 1600 artifacts from as many as 200 locations around Rochester and other places along the Cedar River. Both Archaic and Woodland artifacts are represented.

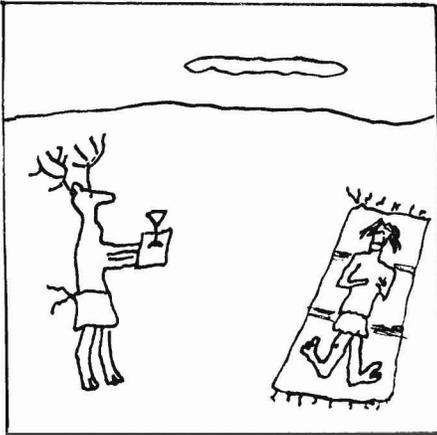
Cataloging and research on the collection has been aided by use of Glenn's archaeological notebook, which includes information on places and dates of the finds. The notebook also contains a fascinating array of Midwest archaeological miscellany from the 1930s-1970s.

Speight collection artifacts were displayed in an exhibition on West Branch area history at the Hoover Presidential Museum.

The Speight book collection includes a complete run of *American Antiquity* (1935-1984), several classic Smithsonian Institution reports, and rare Illinois and Nebraska archaeology books. These publications are important additions to the OSA Documents Collection.

Our heartiest thanks to the Speight family for the transfer and donation of these valuable collections.

INCITES



Deer exploitation during the Archaic period.

By Duane Anderson

POINT OF VIEW

[Editor's note: Although numerous notes and letters have been received by the editor, none have been truly of the "Letter to the Editor" variety. The editor is pleased to present the first official LTE; the first, it is hoped, of many.]

I enjoyed Joe Alan Artz' article about the last elephant hunt, finding it hilarious. However, I got a feeling about ten minutes later, realizing that maybe the "prehistorics with a point" having been left in a mastodon had the same joke.

If one is so anxious to find the old rotted thing, why don't they (takes two) use a probe with a metal detector or the bottom end - like checking for a gas leak? I believe that's a large lead shot.

Possibly in the far future, I believe lasers will replace bullets and then it will be a find even to National Geographic. INCITES was true wit!

Kathy Beck
Clear Lake

**IAS MEMBERSHIPS FROM
TREASURER'S REPORT
NOVEMBER 10, 1991**

	1992	1991	1980	1989
Active	1	185	236	289
Sustaining		12	9	11
Household		21	18	20
Student		4	3	2
Institution		9	46	62
Life		8	9	9
Total	1	239	312	384
New		41	52	

**IAS MEMBERS ON THE
ROAD**

Kay Simpson has relocated to Louis Berger & Associates Office in Richmond, VA where she will be project manager for Berger's new open-ended cultural resources contract with the Virginia Department of Transportation. She will continue to cover projects in North Carolina and elsewhere in the Southeast.

Also, she wrote that she "misses Iowa folks (but not Iowa winters!) and love to read the newsletter when it comes out." Kay's new business address is:

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
1001 East Broad Street, Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

CALENDAR

March 28, 1992 - Iowa Archeological Society Annual Meeting at the Grout Museum, Waterloo, IA.

April 24-25, 1992 - Iowa Academy of Science Annual Meeting at University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA.

**ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES
VOTING:**

- 1. Active \$15
- 2. Household \$18
- 3. Sustaining \$25

NON-VOTING:

- 1. Student (under 18) \$7
- 2. Institution \$20

SEND DUES TO:

Deb Zieglowsky-Baker
616 7th Avenue
Coralville, IA 52241

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The Newsletter is published four times a year. All materials for publication should be sent to the editor:

Sheila Hainlin, 1434 44 St., Des Moines, IA 50311.

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Eastlawn
The University of Iowa
Iowa City, IA 52242



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