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IAS Profiles

Wanted: Nominations for *IAS Profiles*, featuring an avocational archaeologist in *Iowa Archaeology News*. If you know of an IAS member whom you feel should be featured for their contributions to Iowa Archaeology, please contact the Editor.

Ms. Hirst Goes to Cape Town, By Kris Hirst OSA

From January 10–14, 1999, Cape Town, South Africa welcomed the fourth World Archaeological Congress. Held at the University of Cape Town, the congress had 700 delegates from 70 countries, including me, who spoke, listened, argued, discoursed, lectured, agreed, and agreed to disagree. In short, a wonderful time was had by all. So many delegates from so many countries made for a magpie blend of people and opinions; I got to meet researchers from Kenya, Israel, Great Britain, Cameroon, Russia, Australia, Sri Lanka, Norway, Zimbabwe..., oh, and a few from the US as well.

The morning and afternoon teas were a joyous mixture of languages and South African music; fortunately for me, the meetings were held in English. I discovered that the best and most understandable English accent there is, is an Australian one; and the worst and most difficult to understand—is mine! The biggest problem with accents, I think, is speed: Australians speak very slowly, whereas I talk far too quickly when I get excited, and, as you can imagine, I was excited most of the time. This meeting was especially moving, because before the dissolution of apartheid, WAC had voted not to allow delegates from Cape Town to even attend congresses. Having a congress held in Cape Town nine years after the freeing and subsequent election of Nelson Mandela was just exhilarating. Things are not wonderful in Cape Town yet, there's too much crime, great yawning social inequality and political corruption; but I'm told it is far better than being under apartheid, and there is a strong sense of hope. Things are changing incredibly rapidly there, with great social leaps made daily. We were hoping to hear from President Mandela (he was the patron of the meeting), but he was busy elsewhere and sent other officials to welcome us.

Why was I there, you ask? I was invited to present a paper on my project called "A World Atlas of Archaeology on the Web." The World Atlas is part of a web site I maintain for About.Com (formerly the Mining Co.) on archaeology; each page in the Atlas has a different country's resources listed, including a list of links to archaeological sites in that country, universities and research institutions, researchers and papers they have published on research in that country, cultural history sites, and general sources of information. Here's the link to the atlas index: <http://archaeology.miningco.com/library/atlas/blindex.htm>. The best paper I saw, and everybody else who saw it agrees, was the Keynote Presentation given by Carmel Schrire (Rutgers University) for the Glynn Isaac Memorial Lecture. Entitled *Tigers in Africa: The World of Glynn Isaac at the Cape of Good Hope*, the hour-long talk was a metaphorical delight, engrossing and evocative. We also got a detailed description and lots of photographs of the ongoing research at Sterkfontein Cave, where scientists are presently excavating the first complete Australopithecine skeleton out from the rocky matrix. I only got to stay for the week, dang it, so I didn't get out into the country as much as I would have liked. I did get to the Cape of Good Hope, where the warm sea green of the Indian Ocean meets the cold steel blue of the Atlantic; and we took a short trip to see a baboon troop and a pod of penguins. My trip was funded by a grant from the Mary Jo Small award, the International Travel Grant, the Office of the State Archaeologist, and the Mining Co. (now About.com); all of whom have my eternal gratitude.

IAS Announcements

Fieldschools-Special Events-Education-News

Iowa Archaeology Month, 1999

By Lynn Alex, Public Archaeology Coordinator, Office of the State Archaeologist

Over the past six years, the Iowa Archeological Society has served as a cosponsor of a week-long series of events and presentations intended to highlight Iowa's rich archaeological heritage and to foster the protection of prehistoric and historic sites. This year, the success of past Iowa Archaeology Weeks and the 50th anniversary of Effigy Mounds National Monument have inspired a month-long celebration of activities and events scheduled throughout August. In addition to the Iowa Archeological Society, collaborating organizations include the Office of the State Archaeologist, the State Historical Society, the National Park Service, and the Association of Iowa Archaeologists. This year's celebration is guided by three overall goals:

To promote greater public awareness of Iowa's archaeological heritage

To improve public appreciation for the role of archaeological research in learning about the human past.

To increase public participation in and support for archaeological research and conservation.

The National Park Service and the Office of the State Archaeologist have created an Ancient Mound slide presentation to be given in five different regions throughout the state. These programs will focus on the changing ways that archaeologists have considered ancient burials and monuments. The State Historical Society Museum in Des Moines and the Sanford Museum in Cherokee will host two of these programs. Additional locations, dates, and times will be announced. Other activities planned for Iowa Archaeology Month include hands-on demonstrations of ancient technology (stone tools, pottery,

basketry); artifact "Road Shows" to identify and discuss prehistoric and historic artifact collections; guided and self-guided tours (Effigy Mounds, prehistoric farms of NW Iowa including the excavations at Broken Kettle West, SE Iowa mounds); discussions of regional archaeology; slide and video presentations; behind-the-scene peeks at museum collections; book displays; and archaeological puzzlers.

This year a brand-new poster and a calendar of events will be made available. The OSA web site will include an Archaeology Month page, updated as new events and late-breaking discoveries are added and offering interactive features. Everyone in the Iowa Archeological Society is encouraged to take part in Iowa Archaeology Month by sponsoring and attending events. Please contact Lynn Alex at the Office of the State Archaeologist (319-384-0561 or lynn-alex@uiowa.edu) for more information about planning and scheduling events and to provide details of your own local events to include on the calendar and web page. Keep checking the OSA web site (www.uiowa.edu/~osa/) for updates on Iowa Archaeology Month and to view the calendar beginning sometime in July.

August is Archaeology Month. Volunteer your time to help promote Archaeology Month in your area. Sponsor an event or attend one of the many events around Iowa. For more information contact Lynn Alex, Education Coordinator at Office of the State Archaeologist.

E-mail Addresses of IAS Members Requested

Lynn Alex, Public Archaeology Coordinator at the Office of the State Archaeologist, is requesting that IAS members forward their e-mail address to her so that she may notify members of archaeological projects requesting immediate public participation or events of public interest. Recently, two projects, one in Johnson County and one in Mahaska County, called for public assistance. Occasionally there is not enough time to notify members via snail-mail or the Newsletter, nor is it financially feasible to call everyone. Lynn's e-mail address is lynn-alex@uiowa.edu.

Modern Methods in Iowa Archaeology Video

Thanks to a grant from the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI), the Office of the State Archaeologist and The University of Iowa Video Center have joined forces to produce a new video entitled *Modern Methods in Iowa Archaeology*. Intended for use at SHSI sites such as Toolesboro and Plum Grove, the video will portray new, non-destructive methods of field and laboratory research. Included are magnetometer and conductivity mapping of subsurface features at Plum Grove and Effigy Mounds, enhanced aerial photography of the Turkey River Mound group, and the use of the Scanning Electron Microscope to study prehistoric materials. The application of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in archaeology is also featured. The production of DVD copies of the video will hopefully insure a new educational tool for IAS chapters and other organizations throughout the state.

Certification Updates Needed

The IAS/OSA requests that all IAS members that are involved in the Certification Program call or e-mail your current standing in the certification process. Sometimes things get lost or forgotten and the IAS/OSA need to update their records. Call (319) 384-0561 or e-mail Lynn at lynn-alex@uiowa.edu.

Geophysical Survey at Plum Grove

Steven DeVore of the National Park Service visited Iowa City in late April to conduct several types of geophysical survey of the Plum Grove site. Steve's work, cosponsored by the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI), is intended to help guide future research. Steve mapped the site using a total station transit, and conducted both magnetometer and conductivity study as a means of identifying subsurface features. Tom Charlton, Department of Anthropology, The University of Iowa, will continue excavations at Plum Grove as part of a university field school in late May. The geophysical survey detected some promising subsurface remains in an area of the site designated for development by the SHSI. Tom will "ground truth" this portion of the site through test excavations. Plum Grove, the former home of Robert Lucas, first governor of the Territory of Iowa from 1838-1841, has been the scene of ongoing archaeological investigation since 1974.

1999 Keyes-Orr Distinguished Service Award Presented to James S. Pilgrim and W. D. Frankforter

This year the Iowa Archeological Society honored two individuals with the Keyes-Orr Award. James S. Pilgrim of Clinton, Iowa was the first recipient. Jim has served the IAS as president, vice-president, and a member of the Board of Trustees. Since 1954 Jim has been a regular participant at IAS meetings and numerous field schools. Jim participated in investigations at Malone Rockshelter, Albany Mounds, Saylorville Reservoir, the McKinney site, and Blood Run.

The second recipient of the Keyes-Orr Award was W.D. Frankforter of Grand Rapids, Michigan. "Frank" was one of the founding members of the Iowa Archeological Society in 1951. He came to Cherokee, Iowa on January 1, 1951, to become director of the Sanford Museum. During the 1950s and early 1960s, Frank was a member of IAS Board and served as Vice President and Secretary/Treasurer. He also contributed to the IAS Journal and NW Chapter newsletter. Frank is particularly known for his investigations of Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites in Western Iowa, including investigations at the Simonsen, Hill, and Turin sites.

(Editors Note: Thanks to Dr. David Gradwohl for the information and picture for this article).

1999 Keyes-Orr Award Recipients W.D. Frankforter and James Pilgrim after the Awards Ceremony.



IAS Spring Meeting at the Putnam Museum

By Mike Heimbaugh, Editor

The IAS Spring Meeting and luncheon at the Putnam Museum in Davenport, Iowa was well attended. The program for the Spring Meeting included touring the Putnam Museum, artifact displays, and the very popular *IAS Journal* back-issue sale. At 10:00 AM President Joe Tiffany started the IAS Spring Meeting Program. The first presentation was given by Ferrel Anderson on the "Christianson Dalton Site in the Lower Rock River of Illinois". George Horton presented on "Aerial Archaeology," and "Putnam Copper." At 11:00 AM Jon Sellars, Chairperson of the 50th Anniversary Committee, held an organizational meeting in preparation for the IAS 50th Anniversary in 2001. Jon's presentation inspired several members to share their ideas for the 50th celebration. Everyone agreed that a history of the IAS and the people who were instrumental in the formative years of the organization be documented and published.

From 12:00-2:00 PM the membership enjoyed an excellent lunch followed by the guest speaker, James Theler. James's subject was "Use of Animal Resources by Late Prehistoric Native Peoples of the Upper Mississippi River Valley." The presentation addressed the seasonal subsistence cycle of pre-Columbian Native American Peoples. It was amazing how diversified the Native Americans of the Upper Mississippi River Valley were.

IAS Spring Business Meeting

At the Spring Meeting May 1st in Davenport, the IAS business meeting included the election of officers to the IAS Board. The results are as follows:

President, 1 year term 1999-2000: Joseph Tiffany
Vice-President, 1 year term, 1999-2000: Richard Slattery
Secretary, 3 year term, 1999-2002: Jason Titcomb
Treasurer, 3 year term, 1999-2002: Linda Forman
Membership Secretary, 3 year term, 1999-2002: Robin Lillie
Directors, 3 year term, 1999-2002: David Carlson, Mary Helgevold, Douglas Jones and Jon Sellars

Other business items: Mike Heimbaugh, Central Iowa Chapter President and Doug Jones, Chapter Archaeologist, requested funding in the amount of \$300.00 from the IAS. The monies will be used for the 1999 Central Iowa Chapter Pedestrian Survey at Living History Farms. Funding for the project was approved, and the Central Iowa Chapter and Living History Farms (project's co-sponsor) will report the project results to the IAS board. A "Funds Request Form" is now required for any projects wishing funding from the IAS.

Albany Mounds Field Trip by Lynn Alex, OSA

Approximately 15 IAS members spent a glorious afternoon on tour at the Albany Mounds site in Whiteside County, Illinois following the recent spring meeting in Davenport. Ably guided by Ferrel Anderson, the group walked through the prairie, stopping to view the remnants of some of the more than 80 Middle Woodland mounds formerly recorded on the bluffs. A stop was also made at the location of the village site(s) that exists in the bottomland to the west and southwest of the mounds.



Joe Tiffany and Steve Lensick at Albany Mounds

Recent Excavations at the Eisele's Hill Locality, Muscatine County, Iowa, Part Two

By Joe B. Thompson and David W. Benn, Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.

Excavations conducted by Bear Creek Archeology, Inc. (BCA) of Cresco, Iowa, at the McNeal Fan (13MC15) on U.S. Highway 61 south of Muscatine, Iowa produced evidence for periodic village occupations dating as early as 4,500 years ago. This article is a brief summary of those data recovery investigations, which featured piece plotting of all artifacts. A previous article (Benn and Thompson 1999) summarized the findings from three other site excavations in upland setting in the Eisele's Hill locality. The Iowa Department of Transportation to allow for rerouting of U.S. Highway 61 funded all of these excavations.

The McNeal Fan is a stratified, multi-component site on a large alluvial fan formed over glacial age sediments at the base of the west wall of the Mississippi Valley. Previous test excavations at the site conducted by Joe Artz of the Highway Archaeology Program, University of Iowa (Artz 1995), produced evidence for repeated occupations dating from the late prehistoric to at least the Middle Archaic period more than 6000 years ago. Excavations directed by the authors focused on two components of the Early Woodland and late Middle Archaic periods that lay within 3 m of the ground surface, the depth of highway construction impacts. A third ephemeral component sandwiched between the two principal cultural zones was briefly investigated. Limited excavation of this component, which had been radiocarbon dated between 2400-2600 B.P. during site testing, produced a light scatter of artifacts and few cultural features. Contacting stemmed projectile points and a pottery sherds of Marion Thick were among the few diagnostic artifacts recovered from this early Early Woodland component. The following descriptions summarize what we know about the principal McNeal Fan components at a point halfway through the analysis.

Early Woodland Component

Excavation of this component started with machine removal of the plowzone across a 1,850 m² block on the fan apex and was followed by shovel skimming of more than 600 m² in six 10 cm levels. The upper 15-20 cm of this macro-block contained mixed Late Woodland and Early Woodland deposits, while intact Early Woodland (Black Sand culture) deposits extended to 60 cm below the machined surface. Radiocarbon dates from the testing program (Artz 1995) and the BCA excavation indicate that more than one Early Woodland occupations forming this component date to about 2200 years ago. It was during these occupations that at least two circular-shaped houses were constructed on site. Measuring approximately 8-9 m in diameter, these houses appear to have had southeastern facing entryways and excavated basins around, which were set posts to provide roof support. Trampled into the house floors were various artifacts, including numerous potsherds (Liverpool ware), chipped stone tools including stemmed Kramer, Waubesa and Dickson-style points, cobble and groundstone tools, and fire-cracked and boiling rocks.

Recovered immediately outside the houses were the dumped remains of ceramic vessels, chipped stone artifacts, and cobble tools in addition to the ubiquitous fire-cracked rocks. The latter were probably were hearth-cleaning debris. It is likely that the lithic artifacts and some of the cobble tools, including those used as hammers, bipolar hammers, and anvils, were part of

exterior activity areas positioned on the southeast to south sides of the houses near entryways. Sherds of broken Liverpool vessels have been refitted inside and outside the largest house to demonstrate connections between interior and exterior activity areas. Over 75 cultural features, most of which were either shallow pits or hearths, were sectioned and sampled inside and outside the houses. Post-field analyses revealed that a few of the pottery vessels exhibit decorative elements similar to those of the subsequent Middle Woodland period Havana tradition, suggesting that the Black Sand component on the McNeal Fan dates to the latter part of the Early Woodland period. Such mixing of pottery decorative traditions has been noted at other sites downriver south of Quincy, Illinois.

Middle Archaic Component

Located approximately a meter below the Early Woodland component, or about 2.1 meters below the modern ground surface, this component consisted of a very dark colored organic midden dating to the latter part of the Middle Archaic period. Masses of charcoal contributed to the dark color of the midden. Several radiocarbon dates produced by the test investigations (Artz 1995) and by the BCA data recovery project place the age of this midden at about 4500 years ago. The midden was about 30 cm thick and horizontally extensive, covering over 1,500 m² of the fan apex and extending beneath Burlington Road and U.S. Highway 61 where no excavation was possible. This midden proved to be completely sealed from other fan components and stratigraphically intact, thus providing the opportunity to study a Middle Archaic village unaffected by later site inhabitants. To investigate the midden, overburden was removed by machine and a 600 m² macro-block was shovel skimmed in three 10 cm levels. Clearing the midden by machine and excavating all of the features salvaged another 800m². The entire excavation block produced over 10,000 artifacts in addition to several dozen cultural features.

In addition to the thick organic midden, evidence for an intense and long-term Middle Archaic occupation on the fan included the presence of two, and possibly four or more, house loci (structures) arranged in a circular village. The two firmly identified loci consisted of large oval-shaped basins approximately 6 m wide and 10-12 m long. We found only a few post molds that would indicate there were single post structures positioned over shallow basins. Associated with these loci were interior hearth and pit features, and numerous artifacts, including Osceola points, T-drills, and groundstone axes. Some of the axes resemble those commonly referred to as Keokuk-style. Two other possible house loci, evidenced by large oval-shaped stains, were exposed during machine excavation along the northern and eastern perimeter of the macro-block. Positioned in the middle of the house loci at the center of the village was an area of relatively low artifact and feature densities. This may have been a "commons area" (termed "plaza" during the Mississippian period) shared by the house residents, where outside communal activities such as dances and ceremonies could have taken place.

In addition to house loci, small pits and hearth features, the Osceola Archaic component at the McNeal Fan also contained many very large roasting pits. These circular features measured 1-3 m in diameter and contained thick layers of fire reddened

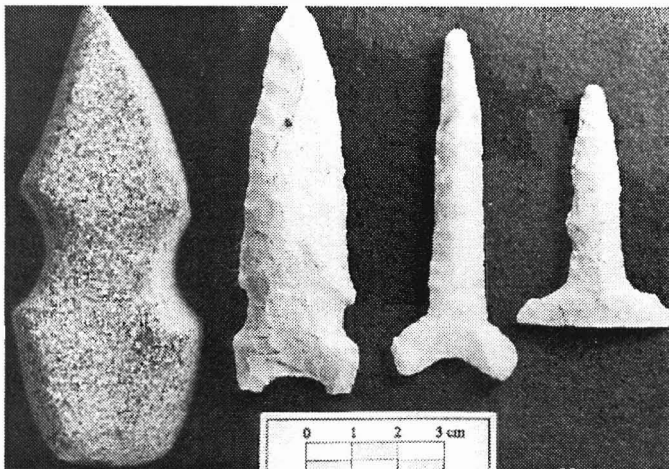


Figure 1. Lithic artifacts from the excavations at Eisele's Hill Locality.

sand and charcoal, but sparse amounts of fire-cracked rock. The sand was coarser textured than the sediments forming the midden, and it is believed that this material came from nearby stream beds and had been used in the roasting pits to serve the same function as fire-cracked rocks in hearths. Cultural materials, such as lithic tools, were rarely recovered from these pits, and many contained evidence for multiple burning episodes. A general lack of faunal remains from the entire midden as well as their virtual absence in cultural features limits any inference for what was being processed in the roasting pits. All bone had dissolved in the acidic soils. The large size of the roasting pits suggests communal cooking possibly of meat, mussels and tubers was occurring. We believe all four (or more) house structures were occupied simultaneously, with the large roasting pits indicating community-wide utilization and processing of local food resources from the adjacent wetlands in the Mississippi Valley. The forthcoming botanical analysis of the carbonized remains should reveal some of the components of the diet of Osceola Archaic people.

Summary

The McNeal Fan investigation produced data on community patterns for the Early Woodland and Middle Archaic periods previously unseen in Iowa archaeology. During the earliest investigated occupation dated to the Middle Archaic period, large houses were constructed to form a residential base camp. The presence of a thick midden commonly associated with long-term, intensively occupied sites, coupled with the presence of multiple dwellings and large roasting pits, suggests that during the latter part of the Middle Archaic period the McNeal Fan inhabitants were enjoying an increasingly sedentary lifestyle similar to that hypothesized for the Koster site in Illinois (see Brown and Vierra 1983). After the Middle Archaic period, the site was not intensively occupied until the latter half of the Early Woodland period, when at least two large houses were constructed as part of another residential base camp. Other parts of the McNeal Fan not scheduled to be impacted by highway construction contain other cultural components of the Late Woodland, Middle Woodland, and earlier Archaic periods. Of particular interest are Middle and possible Early Archaic components dating before 6000 years ago, but this lie below the level of the Osceola Archaic component where the water table is a serious consideration for excavators. The McNeal Fan excavations, while very productive and illuminating, provide barely a glimpse of the potential of deeply buried archeological sites in Iowa.

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Artz, Joe Alan

1995 Archaeology at the Eisele's Hill Locality: Phase II Test Excavations at Six Sites in Muscatine County, Iowa, Primary Roads Project NHS-61-4(55)—20-70, a.k.a. PIN 92-70040-1. Project Completion Report 18(30). Highway Archaeology Program, The University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Benn, David W., and Joe B. Thompson

1999 Recent Excavations at the Eisele's Hill Locality, Muscatine County, Part I. Iowa Archeology News 49:1:4-5.

Brown, James, A., and Robert K. Vierra

1983 What Happened in the Middle Archaic? In Hunter and Gatherers in the American Midwest, edited by James L. Phillips and James A. Brown, pp. 165-195. Academic Press, New York.

Artifacts Discovered at Five Island Lake

Emmetsburg, Iowa: Artifacts have been discovered at Five Island Lake from dredging activities over the past few years. Initial investigation would suggest that there are or were multiple sites that are now underwater. The artifacts consist of cert lithics (arrowheads, drills, awls, blades and flake tools) made from a variety of materials including Knife River flint, bone implements that are initially described as a "harpoon type" artifact, and petrified antler awls.

Other non-cultural items recovered are tentatively identified as bison bone, teeth, and horn cores, and elk antler bones and teeth, as well as a variety of other mammal and fossil material with excellent preservation. State officials plan to survey the land along the bank of the lake, which stretches 4 miles north of Emmetsburg.

IAS CHAPTER NEWS

Blackhawk Regional Chapter

In March OSA Archaeologist Mark Anderson described Global Positioning Systems used to map sites in Iowa. The April 7th meeting featured a video on the making of Choctaw split cane baskets, and members began a pine needle basket. Finishing techniques for the basket were explained in May.

Contact Stephen Lee
404 Greeley St., Nashua, IA 50658
(515) 435-4927

Paul Rowe Chapter
Contact Dennis Miller
31126 Applewood Rd., Silver City, IA 51571
(712) 525-1007
Farming99@aol.com

Central Iowa Chapter

Randall Withrow of Louis Berger & Associates gave a presentation on "Recent Discoveries at an Open-Air Woodland Site in Jackson County" in March. A training session for the CIC Living History Farm's Field Survey was presented by Doug Jones at the April meeting. Response was excellent for the field survey during the weekends of May 15th/16th and 22nd/23rd. Several of the Living History Farm's fields located west of the I-80/35 bypass were a part of the pedestrian survey. There were 38 individual participants, including 10 scouts.

Contact Mike Heimbaugh
3923 29th St., Des Moines, IA 50310
(515) 255-4909
paleomike@msn.com

Southeast Iowa Chapter

The SE Iowa Chapter met at the Blakesburg City Park April 17th and embarked on a field trip of the area. This was the first of a series of field exercises to be conducted. In May a survey of the Old Mohr ranch west of Blakesburg was conducted, and additional activities for the summer and fall were planned.

Contact Anton Till
16388 Second St., Hedrick, IA 52563
(515) 655-7500

Quad Cities Archaeological Society

Beth Carvey Stewart, Site Interpreter, gave a slide program titled "WPA Projects on the Civilian Conservation Corp. at Blackhawk State Park in Rock Island, IL" in March. In April, Dr. Rochelle Lurie gave a talk on the Macktown Site, a prehistoric/historic habitation site near Rockton, IL. Doug Miller told about his discovery of the source area for Rock River pipestone in May.

Contact Ferrel Anderson
1923 East 13th St., Davenport, IA 52803
(319) 324-0257

Northwest Chapter

"Prehistoric Indian Astronomy" was viewed by the members during the February meeting. Members discussed possible field trips, field schools and other archaeological opportunities as well as watching the video "Viewing Cahokia From Afar" in March.

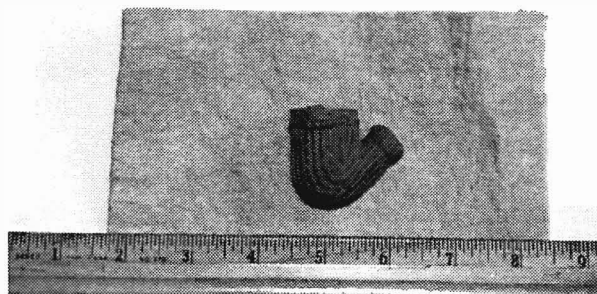
Contact Jason Titcomb
Sanford Museum, 117 East Willow Cherokee, IA 51012
(712) 225-3922

Be sure and send in your photos and articles from your Iowa Archaeology Month activities to the editor for publication in the next issue of *Iowa Archeology News*!

Artifacts Found in Iowa: Photo of a triple-grooved axe found by James Jewell along the Boone River.



Photo of a clay pipe found northwest of Ames along the Squaw Creek by Sam Hathaway. Photos by Jason Titcomb.





Anthropology Department and OSA Obtain New Skeletal Research Collec- tions

The University of Iowa Anthropology Department and the Office of the State Archaeologist recently acquired a large collection of documented human skeletal remains. These remains are dissecting room specimens, "willful body donations" where either the individual signed a permission form prior to death or the family consented to the donation for research purposes. From the turn of the century through the late 1950s the Department of Anatomy at Stanford University's School of Medicine systematically collected these remains. Vital statistical records consist of date and place of birth and death, medical history, cause of death, occupation, ethnic background, etc.

The collection was actively used at Stanford until the mid-1970s when teaching emphasis in gross bone pathology began to shift to microscopy and soft-tissue. At that time the Department of Anatomy was subsumed under the Department of Structural Biology and use of the collection was largely discontinued. Ongoing problems with appropriate storage of the collection became acute following earthquake damage in 1989 to the old Anatomy building where it had been housed. Robert Franciscus had used the collection somewhat while teaching at Stanford. Upon joining the Anthropology Department at the University of Iowa in 1998, Dr. Franciscus acted as a liaison between Stanford University's Division of Anatomy (Department of Surgery, School of Medicine) and the University of Iowa (Department of Anthropology and Office of the State Archaeologist) to officially turn the entire collection over to Iowa. The collection is presently stored at OSA with the aid of a

grant from the University of Iowa's Central Investment Fund for Research Enhancement. Dr. Franciscus and the OSA Burials Program are actively involved in the curation of this collection. Its main value will be as a study collection for teaching and research in human osteology.

New Display at Hoover Museum Features Hands-On Display

Mark L. Anderson, project archaeologist with the Highway Archaeology Program, has consulted with the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum in West Branch on a current exhibit which features a "Discovery Room" on daily life in the American Colonial Era. This is a part of a larger exhibit "America at the Turn of the Centuries" which portrays American life at various times throughout history. The hands-on 1599 display includes Euro-American scenes such as street vendors along a store front, wool processing complete with a working spinning wheel, the fireplace of a typical home, and a partially recreated Native American wickiup.

This portion of the display features the front of a bark-covered wickiup, made on a maple frame and covered with hickory bark, typical of the Eastern Woodlands and contains many artifacts common to that era. A mannequin of a Native American woman is in the opening of the home weaving with inner basswood bark fibers. She is dressed in clothes made of typical colonial fabric and is seated on a red trade blanket. Her necklace is made of real shell disks along with imitation bone and blue beads simulating early robins egg blue glass trade beads common to the late 1600s.

Artifacts inside the wickiup include porcupine quills and more basswood fibers, knives made of hafted chert projectile points, non-hafted, bifacial chert knives made on large flakes, a basket and in the back of the wickiup is a mounted turkey.

Outside the home are a couple of flint scrapers used to remove the hair from a deer hide, a portion of a bear

hide, several arrows tipped with chert and copper points, pottery, a wooden bowl containing corn next to a grinding stone and platform, and several recreated corn and squash plants made of cloth. This portion of the "Discovery Room" is set against a wall-sized photo of typical eastern woodland giving the impression that you are actually outside in the colonial era wilderness.

In addition to this are several poster boards explaining the technology of Native American flintknapping and pottery manufacture.

The display includes a recreated soil column in a plexiglass box. The column expresses the idea of geologic stratigraphy in a typical flood plain and contains artifacts indicating prehistoric Native American through Historic period occupation. Again the soil column and the prehistoric occupations are generalized in order to give a view of the prehistoric past before, up to, and past the colonial era.

The display is currently open for viewing during regular museum hours and will continue through mid-October. For more information contact the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum.

Phone: 319-643-5301

www.hoover.nara.gov/visiting.html

Lynn Alex, OSA's public archaeology coordinator would like e-mail addresses of all IAS members who would like to be contacted about rapidly developing archaeological events. If you're interested, send your address to:

[<lynn-alex@uiowa.edu>](mailto:lynn-alex@uiowa.edu)



Archaeology Books-Web Sites-Calendar of Events

Book Review by Cindy Peterson,

Project Archaeologist at OSA

The Fontenelle & Cabanne Trading Posts: The History and Archeology of Two Missouri River Sites 1822-1838. By RICHARD E. JENSEN. Publications in Anthropology 11. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln. 1998. ix + 169 pp., figures, tables, maps, notes, index, appendices. \$24.95 (paper, ISBN 0-933307-25-X).

This book describes archaeological investigations at two posts active in trading with the Omaha, Oto, and Pawnee tribes, and assorted mountain men, traders, and missionaries along the Missouri River basin in the 1820s and 1830s, near present-day Omaha, Nebraska. Several structures were once present at both sites. Structures excavated or partially excavated from the Fontenelle post (25SY26) include two dwellings, a blacksmith shop, wash dump, and road remnant. Foundations post holes, hearths and a small cellar was uncovered. At Cabanne (25DO8), limestone rubble, a double hearth, and cellar were identified. The author provides detailed information regarding likely construction methods at the sites. Photographs and maps of the excavated areas are excellent. Approximately 23,000 artifacts were found at the two trading posts. Various classes of artifacts are discussed in detail, and the color and black-and-white artifact photographs are clear and crisp. Recovered artifacts included architectural materials;

hunting, trapping, and fishing gear; food preparation, recreational, and transportation items; and trade goods. Artifacts similar to those found at these two Nebraska sites may also be found at early Iowa (Wisconsin and Iowa Territory-era) sites, particularly the ceramics. A familiarity with the range of artifacts presented in this book is a good starting point for persons interested in learning to identify early settlement historic sites in Iowa. Archaeological findings are presented in easily understood language and are of interest to avocational and professional archaeologists alike. Day-to-day trading post life and Missouri River trading history of the period are covered. The appendix regarding subsistence and faunal remains (by John R. Bozell) and the chapter on site history are particularly useful in understanding the milieu of western Nebraska, and by inference, Far Western Iowa, prior to statehood.

IAS 50th Anniversary

Volunteers are needed for the IAS 50th Anniversary Committee. Please contact Jon Sellars at (515) 333-4607 or the Editor of the Newsletter

OSA Web Site: www.uiowa.edu/~osa/

Calendar of Events

June 28 to August 6: Academic Field School by the University of Iowa Anthropology Field School at Broken Kettle West site, Plymouth County. Contact Bill Green at (319) 384-0725.

July 11, 1999: Julie and Toby Morrow will be at the American Legion Hall in Indianola to gather more information on fluted points.

August 1999: The month of August is dedicated to Iowa Archaeology Month. Details will be mailed to the membership.

August 14-22, 1999: Iowa State Fair.

October 9, 1999: IAS Fall Meeting will be at the Hitchcock Nature Area in Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

Effigy Mounds 50th Celebration

Effigy Mounds National Monument is celebrating their 50th anniversary this year. Several special events will be held throughout the year, including The Birthday Celebration August 14th, 1999. Celebrate 50 years of National Park Service protection of Effigy Mounds National Monument. The Birthday Celebration will include speakers, special archaeology presentations, and live music throughout the day. For more information call (319) 873-3491 or visit their web site at: www.nps.gov/efmo

Membership Information

Contact Membership Secretary, Iowa Archeological Society, The University of Iowa, 700 Clinton Street Building, Iowa City, IA 52242-1030.

Membership Dues

Voting:

Active	\$15
Household	\$18
Sustaining	\$25

Non-Voting:

Student (under 18)	\$7
Institution	\$20

Newsletter Information

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. *Iowa Archeology News* is published four times a year.

All materials for publication should be sent to the Editor: Michael Heimbaugh, 3923 29th St., Des Moines, IA 50310. Phone (515) 255-4909. E-mail: paleomike@msn.com

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**Iowa Archaeology Month
August 1999**

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