

# Iowa Archeology News

Newsletter of the Iowa Archeological Society



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Issue 174

Summer 2000

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## Iowa Archaeology Month September 1-30, 2000

Iowa's rich archaeological heritage will be highlighted in a month-long celebration of activities and events in September 2000. We invite your organization to join us by hosting or sponsoring an activity or event.

This year's Iowa Archaeology Month (IAM), a collaborative effort by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), Iowa Archeological Society, State Historical Society of Iowa, and many other partners, is guided by three overall goals:

- Promote greater public awareness of Iowa's archaeological heritage
- Improve public appreciation for the role of archaeological research in learning about the human past
- Increase public participation in and support for archaeological research and conservation

### PRESENTATIONS

To achieve these goals, IAM will offer:

- Time Capsules from the Past
- "How Did They Do That?" Understanding Science through Ancient Technology
- Artifact "Road Shows," prehistoric and historic artifact identification sessions
- Discussions of regional archaeology
- "Behind Closed Gates" tours to lesser known archaeological sites
- Slide and video presentations
- Behind-the-scenes "peeks" at collections and methods
- Book displays and Meet-the-Author sessions

### POSTER, CALENDAR, WEB PAGE

This year a brand new poster and the familiar calendar of events will be available. A web page <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/focus/public/arcweek/index.htm> will update the calendar, report late-breaking discoveries, and offer interactive features.

### OSA PROGRAMS

Through the generous support of several collaborating sponsors, OSA is pleased to offer several special programs for IAM 2000. Contact OSA if you or your school or organization is interested in hosting one of these events or learning more.

*(continued on page 2)*

# IAS Announcements

## Events-Education-News

### **How Did They Do That? Understanding Science through Ancient Technologies**

Ten presentations offered statewide will feature expert artisans who will recreate and demonstrate chipped and ground stone tools and weaponry, pigments, pottery, and bone and shell tools and ornaments- explaining the scientific principles underlying their manufacture and use.

### **Time Capsules From the Past**

Witness the mock opening of a prehistoric time capsule from 1000, 2000, 3000, or 12,000 years ago and see items that illustrate the natural world, lifeways, important technologies, critical concerns, and achievements of the state's inhabitants at these crucial millennial transitions.

### **Laboring Over Labor Day (An Activity Especially for Middle and High School Students)**

Map an ancient village site in O'Brien County using Global Positioning Systems and Total Station, and help determine the presence of a prehistoric stockade.

### **Behind Closed Gates**

Guided tours to lesser known prehistoric and historic sites in your area.

### **WHAT YOU CAN DO**

Your organization can become a local event sponsor or host for IAM 2000. In addition to the special programs, the OSA would be pleased to provide suggestions for local events, lists of resources, and help schedule presenters. You might:

- Host an exhibit of artifacts or native art
- Sponsor an Artifact "Road Show"
- Create a book display of titles on archaeology and regional prehistory
- Host a visiting archaeological author
- Host a visiting archaeologist who could lead a discussion on recent research or a field trip to local sites
- Prepare a display of photographs illustrating famous sites, finds, or archaeological projects
- Show a video or film on ancient technologies or modern methods in Iowa archaeology.
- Encourage or lead visits to archaeological and historical collections at local museums
- Hand out archaeological brain-teasers at the local library or museum and offer prizes (book marks, ice cream cones) for those who solve them
- Host "archaeology for lunch" brown-bag discussions on archaeological topics
- Collect information on your events to be posted on the IAM 2000 calendar and web page
- Publicize your events wherever and whenever possible
- Distribute posters and calendars

### **CONTACT**

Please contact the OSA describing your events and providing information (event title and short description, date, time, location, sponsor, cost, contact) for the calendar and web page. Information for the calendar must be received by July 1, 2000. The web page can be updated throughout the summer. We especially encourage you to publicize your own event in all available. We will highlight your event in our own publicity on IAM as well.

We look forward to your participation!

Lynn M. Alex, Public Archaeology Coordinator  
(319) 384-0561; fax (319) 384-0768

lynn-alex@uiowa.edu

Office of the State Archaeologist

700 Clinton St. Building, University of Iowa  
Iowa City, Iowa 52242

### **\*\*\*\* PRESS RELEASE \*\*\*\***

The Iowa Archeological Society and the Hardin County Conservation Board have won a community history award. Representatives of the groups (including Doug Jones, current IAS president, Joe Tiffany, outgoing IAS president, and Lynn Alex, current IAS vice president) accepted a certificate for the Loren Horton Community History Award, best use of volunteers, during National Preservation Week ceremonies May 16 at the Iowa Historical Building in Des Moines. The event was hosted by Governor Thomas Vilsack and Lt. Governor Sally Peterson.

The awardees combined to excavate a prehistoric site at Daisy Long Memorial Park near Union. For five week-ends in the summer of 1999, a volunteer crew of more than 45 people excavated a large area and recovered more than 15,000 ancient stone artifacts (see IAS Newsletter Fall 1999). The project was one of 22 local history projects that were nominated for the Loren Horton award, sponsored by the State Historical Society of Iowa. The award is named for a popular and now retired senior historian for the Society.

### **◆◆◆◆ "F Y I" ◆◆◆◆**

An artifact's context usually consists of its immediate matrix (the material surrounding it e.g. gravel, clay, or sand), its provenience (horizontal and vertical position within the matrix), and its association with other artifacts (occurrence together with other archaeological remains, usually in the same matrix). "Primary context" refers to materials found in their original position; "secondary context" refers to materials which have been displaced and redeposited by disturbance factors; "geological context" is the relationship of the archaeological finds to geological strata.

# Identifying Different Tempers and How Temper Affects Pottery

by Amy Marquardt, presented at the IAS Spring Meeting

Have you ever questioned why shell-tempered pottery was used in Oneota cultures? In an effort to understand the evolution of pottery I tested sand and shell tempers and pure clay as to how pottery kept its shape, held water, strength of pottery and how pottery was affected by vibration.

Materials used were collected where local tribes in southeast Iowa had access. The materials were prepared and pots were made according to research found on how the Native American Indian made pottery. The first set of 3 pots referred to as set 1 were baked in a conventional oven 4 hours with the temperature reaching 500 degrees. The second set of 3 pots were fired according to research found on Native American Indian pottery fired in an outside fire pit. As a result of the different firing processes the 2 sets of pots reacted differently to the tests.

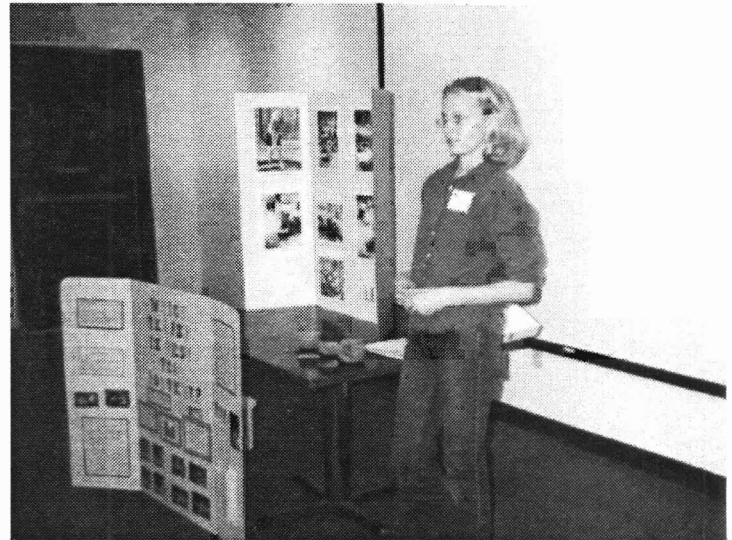
The first test was a water test in which 2 ounces of water were poured into each pot and observed at 10 minute intervals for an hour. The results of this test are the clay pot from set 1 had a section of the side fall away from the pot and break into 3 smaller pieces. The clay pot from set 2 held water for 36 minutes before no water was visible inside the pot. It had the most water seep through the pot. The sand-tempered pot from set 1 had a visible crack around the body and when dried, the rim to the middle of the body separated from the base. The sand-tempered pot from set 2 took 20 minutes for the water to be absorbed and had a half teaspoon of water (or the least amount of water of all the pots) that had seeped through the pot. The shell-tempered pot from set 1 had the least amount of damage from the water; a small crack from the middle of the body to the base. The shell-tempered pot from set 2 held the water the longest for 43 minutes before being completely absorbed and had 3 milliliters of water that had seeped through the pot onto the surface. Because of firing the second set of pots in an open fire pit the 3 pots did not show any visible change from the water test.

The strength test was set up by applying pressure to a sample piece of each pot. The pressure applied before the sample that broke was measured on a scale. The results are:

- clay sample from set 1 fractured at 19.75 pounds
- clay sample from set 2 fractured at 22 pounds
- sand-tempered sample from set 1 fractured at 15 pounds
- sand-tempered sample from set 2 fractured at 14.5 pounds
- shell-tempered sample from set 1 fractured at 18.33 pounds
- shell-tempered sample from set 2 fractured at 28+ pounds
- The shell-tempered pot from set 2 held 28 pounds for 15 minutes with no break.
- The scale used could not measure beyond 28 pounds.

A vibration test was done to the pots from set 1 and demonstrated how movement affected each pot. They traveled in the back window of a car for one week. All 3 pots were under the same conditions but concluded different results. The clay pot completely fell apart into small pieces that cannot be put back together. The sand-tempered pot broke into 5 pieces but was able to be reassembled. The shell-tempered pot remained intact with no cracks or breaks.

As for the conclusion, tests showed shell-tempered pottery was superior over pure clay and sand-tempered pottery by being strongest after fired in an open fire pit and retaining shape and integrity of the pot after all the tests. The shell-tempered pottery did not break under the strength test conditions. It held 28 lbs. of pressure for 15 minutes. It shows a superior strength and ability in its evolution of pottery. The Oneota culture use of shell-tempered pottery was a major advancement and may have brought advantages to the pottery makers as modern advances bring convenience to us today.



Amy Marquardt's excellent presentation at the IAS Spring Meeting at Calkins Nature Center

# A Territorial Period Site in Dubuque

By Michael J. Perry

## Part I: Historical Background and Archaeological Surveys

*(Editor's note: Part II will appear next issue.)*

James Langworthy had been mining lead north of Galena, Illinois for nearly five years when he decided in 1829 to seek greener pastures west of the Mississippi River. A lot of miners were working claims near that famous "lead rush" town, and there was always talk of the possibilities that lay yet untapped in the Indian territory President Jefferson bought over two decades earlier. Surely there must be some potential left in Julien Dubuque's old claim, for the Indians living there keep bringing ore to smelt and trade. Arriving in the Meskwaki village at the mouth of Catfish Creek, Langworthy and a handful of other miners secured permission to explore Dubuque's old Mines of Spain claim.

Exactly where James Langworthy went and what he saw during that tour were never fully written down, but in June of 1830 James and his brother Lucius crossed the Mississippi once again and took up mining operations. Lucius soon struck a rich lead deposit near what is now Kaufmann Avenue in the northern part of the city. As a result, the Langworthy brothers must have been pleased with the northern part of Dubuque's mining claim. Perhaps one of them wrote a letter to their father, Stephen, back in St. Charles, Illinois, describing their adventures and the richness of the country, hoping to convince the remainder of the family to relocate. If it ever was written, that letter to home may have included a passage that read something like this:

"Through it runs a coulee from the Little Maquoketa all the way to the Great River. The coulee is a fine level prairie surrounded by bluffs and forests, and interrupted here and there by hollows with more bluffs, and more forests, and springs. Where the hollows merge with the coulee, the bluffs descend to ledges just above the bottoms that are always safe from flooding and sheltered from the coldest of winds, perfect for a house. It is said that in the bottoms of the coulee and smaller hollows grew the best corn planted by the Indian women. The bluffs and hollows give way to high rolling prairies a short distance to the east. On ridges above the coulee and hollows the Indians find 'float lead' in the shallow little pits they are capable of digging. We noticed a few of them near our diggings."

That description of what we now call the Couler Valley and nearby Union Park Hollow, just north of the present limits of Dubuque, fits the 160 acre claim of Dr. Stephen Langworthy to a tee. By the time he arrived in Dubuque, Dr. Langworthy's eldest sons, James, Lucius, and Edward, were living on their own and had already made names for



**Copies of lithographic portraits of James L., and Solon M. Langworthy, two of the important Langworthy brothers of early Dubuque. Originally published in Chandler W. Childs' History of Dubuque County, Iowa, 1880.**

themselves in the establishment of Dubuque as a city. Unlike his adventuresome sons, Stephen waited until after the government had finally seen fit to permit mining west of the Mississippi in the recently negotiated Black Hawk Purchase. Exactly when Dr. Langworthy arrived in Dubuque is uncertain, but he established his household in time to participate in Dubuque's Independence Day celebration of 1836, serving as "President of the Day." Census takers in 1840 noted that Dr. Langworthy's household included nine people, including two engaged in mining, three in agriculture, one in manufacturing or trade, and one learned professional or engineer.

The government's General Land Office survey of the newly formed Iowa Territory reached Dubuque in the fall of 1837. The surveyors found that Dr. Langworthy had settled north of the thriving town, and they recorded his claim as the NW¼ of Section 11, T89N-R2E. The surveyors also noted that Dr. Langworthy had built a house on his claim. But for reasons lost to history, the surveyors did not record the bearing and distance of Dr. Langworthy's house from the nearest corner post, as they had for other Dubuque area miners and settlers. Perhaps the land was too rough, the distance too far. It would be nearly 30 years before civil engineer and map maker T. H. Thompson printed what may be the first commercially published plat map of Dubuque County land ownership, and by then the land had passed out of the Langworthy family name. Like so many other territorial period houses in Iowa, the exact location of Stephen Langworthy's 1830s house was never mapped. Was it a log house? Probably, but how big was it? For a family of nine it must have had several rooms, perhaps even two

stories, and even an outbuilding or two. The doctor and his family left no description of their first Iowa home.

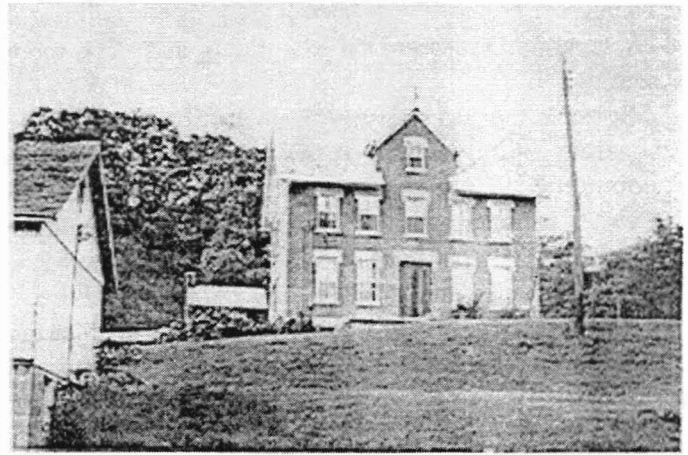
Legal title to much of the property in the Dubuque area was in question throughout much of the territorial period because the heirs of Pierre Chouteau, successor to Julien Dubuque, claimed ownership of the old Mines of Spain grant. The battle over Chouteau's heirs' rights to the Dubuque lands raged for years and wasn't settled until an 1847 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court. Dubuque settlers were not allowed to enter their claims in county records until the Chouteau case was resolved.

When he was finally able to enter his Dubuque claim, Dr. Langworthy probably was getting on in years, and apparently felt it best to include his son William as co-owner of the claim. William may have been the eldest son still living with his father at the time. Dr. Langworthy may also have been planning for future use of his property by his offspring after his death. By the late 1840s the original house was over 10 years old, and it was time for some major improvements. Dubuque had no brickmaker in the mid-1830s, but with the success of the local lead mining industry and the rapidly growing population, the construction industry and related trades also grew. By the 1840s, local brickmakers, for example, could supply construction brick that previously had to be shipped in from sources east of the Mississippi.

Sometime in the late 1840s Dr. Langworthy replaced or extensively remodeled his original Dubuque house. But once again, first hand accounts of the timing and circumstances surrounding the Langworthy family's decision to reconstruct their dwelling escape us. What we do know is that much of the NW¼ of Section 11, T89N-R2E continued to be owned by Stephen Langworthy's offspring until 1862, when transfer records show that the property passed out of the Langworthy family ownership.

The importance of the Langworthy family in Dubuque history was never forgotten. James, Lucius, Edward, and Solon Langworthy each contributed to the development of Dubuque. Their influence also reached well beyond Dubuque when they helped build the military road from Dubuque to Iowa City. The towns of Solon and Langworthy along the route commemorate this achievement. But after 150 years, records of the family patriarch's tenure in Dubuque are scarce, and memories of Dr. Stephen Langworthy have faded. What was his life like in his senior years? Was he able to afford quality goods for use in his household? Answers to questions like these can only be found in the archaeological record at his homestead.

The history of Dr. Langworthy's claim started to emerge when modern cultural resource studies began in the northern Dubuque locality. Archaeologist Anton Till was conducting a survey of the locality in 1977 when he visited the



**View to the west of the old house taken in 1977.**

occupants of an old house located on a farmstead in a hollow west of the Couler Valley. The two-story brick house with a prominent front gable, stone foundation, and stone lintels above the windows and front door appeared to date to the late 1840s. The residents of the house apparently were unable to provide much information on the early history of the house, and with other archaeological and historic era properties also needing his attention, Till was unable to pursue the history of the farmstead. The house was abandoned a few years later, and fell into disrepair.

In the summer of 1996 the old house and several outbuildings were torn down. I was conducting an archaeological survey of the lower reach of Union Park Hollow that season while the demolition was in progress. I knew that the house was fairly old because it corresponded to the location of a house on several historical plat maps in the State Historical Society of Iowa's collections. The oldest map that showed any structures in the area was dated 1874. Also, Till's report had estimated the age of the house, at that time, at about 130 years.

After the heavy equipment moved on and the dust had settled I took a closer look at the old house site. The house had been built on a terrace remnant at the juncture of two hollows carved into the bedrock west of the Couler Valley. Composed of alluvial deposits laid down late in the last glacial epoch, the terrace remnant stood about 10 feet above the floor of the hollow and covered not more than a quarter acre. The terrace remnant was located just downstream from a perennial spring emerging from the base of the bedrock bluff. A spot of bare ground, surrounded by a weedy bluegrass lawn and a U-shaped driveway, marked the spot where the house had stood. Scattered about were glass and ceramic fragments, and even a few chert flakes, indicating that Native Americans had found this an attractive location as well. My assistant, Beth Steele, and I collected some of the surface artifacts and excavated two shovel tests in the lawn area to provide a sample of material

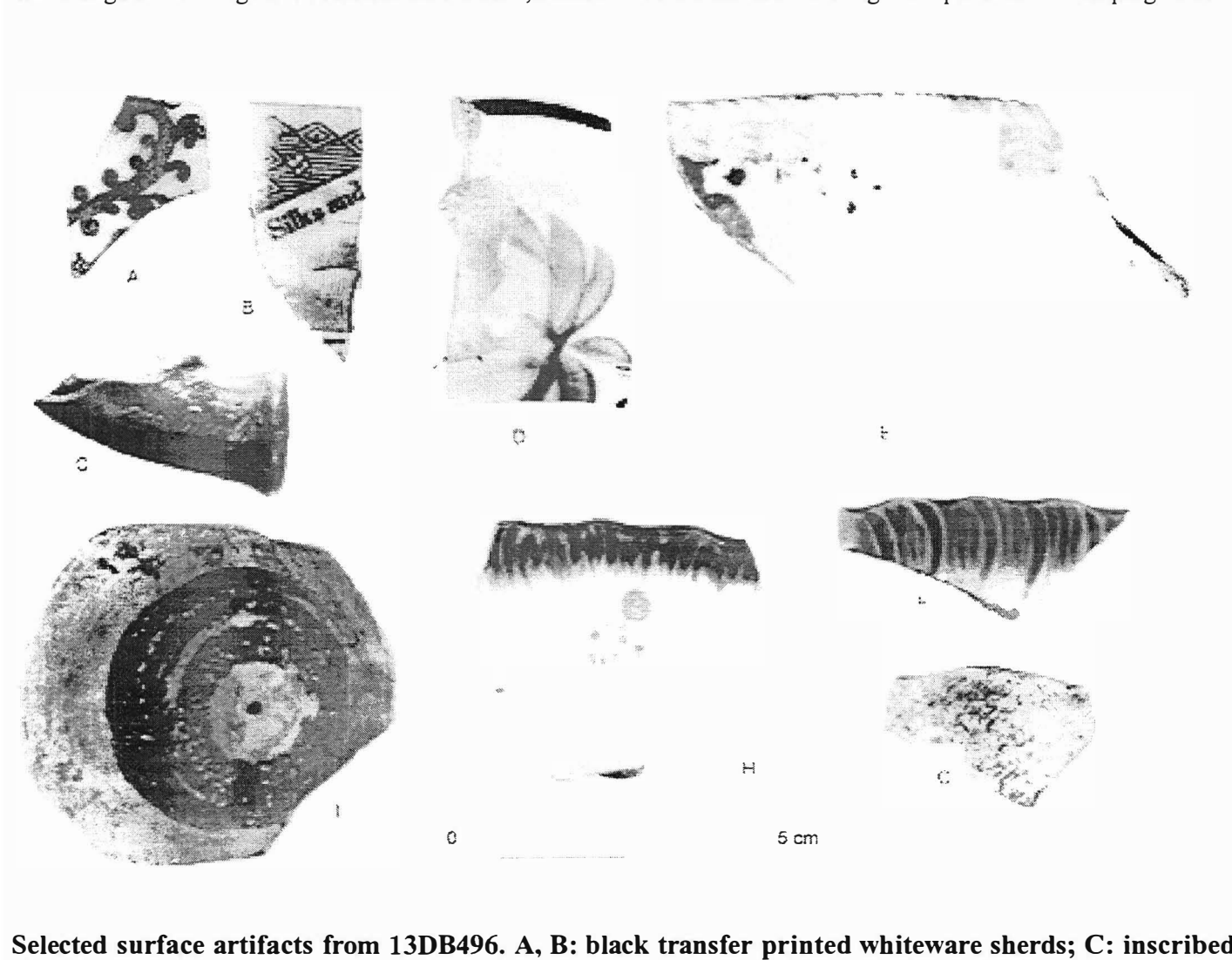


from undisturbed soils. The shovel tests yielded additional glass, ceramic, brick, and nail fragments, and a few more flakes.

We took the old house site collection back to the laboratory, along with collections from other sites encountered during the survey. The site, designated 13DB496, included a variety of features related to both the farmstead and other historic period uses of the hollow. Since I knew this to be the location of a fairly old house, I suspected that there were some relatively old historic artifacts at the site. But with limited expertise in historical archaeology, I didn't recognize any particularly outstanding specimens at the time of the field work.

Analysis of the 13DB496 survey collection was conducted with the assistance of my colleague, historical archaeologist Marlin Ingalls. In the surface collection, Marlin

quickly recognized a pearlware rim sherd, a polychrome spatter decorated rim sherd, "old blue" decorated body sherds, black transfer printed body sherds, porcelain body sherds with a blue, Chinese-style decoration, a redware elbow pipe fragment, and cobalt blue bottle fragments, including a bottle base with a pontil mark, and other other specimens dating from the 1830s to the 1860s. The shovel test collections contained additional redware body sherds with the tan colored glaze typical of vessels produced in Galena, Illinois, a green shell-edge decorated rim sherd, and lead glass jar or tumbler fragments. The redware elbow pipe sherd was remarkable for its relief molded inscription, which read "Rough and Ready." Rough and Ready, of course, is the nickname Zachary Taylor earned during his military career, and the specimen is possibly a commemorative dating to his presidential campaign in the



**Selected surface artifacts from 13DB496. A, B: black transfer printed whiteware sherds; C: inscribed redware pipe fragment; D: hand-painted, annular banded whiteware rim sherd; E: pearlware rim sherd; F, H: shell-edge decorated whiteware rim sherds; G: polychrome spatter decorated whiteware rim sherd; I: cobalt blue bottle base with pontil scar.**

late 1840s. Although the collection contained a few specimens produced in more recent time periods, Marlin exclaimed that this was one of the best collections of pre-Civil War era artifacts he had seen since he began working in Iowa. I was astonished, because sites containing pre-Civil War artifacts in appreciable numbers are rare, even in the Dubuque area. What's more, although removal of the old house had disturbed some of the deposits, the lawn appeared to contain enough intact soils to justify further test excavations.

Record searches prior to our surveys typically involve an examination of available plat maps, site records forms, previous archaeological survey reports, and perhaps a perusal of published county histories. When Marlin asked about the site's documentary data, I could only show him my 1874 plat and the other more recent plats. The oldest available plat was the 1837 General Land Office survey plat of the township, which showed no house at the site location. Although the field notes accompanying the original township survey listed Dr. Langworthy's presence in the area, his house location wasn't specified. By 1874 the farmstead at 13DB496 was one of several in the 160-acre parcel originally claimed by Dr. Langworthy, any one of which could have been his. The artifact assemblage certainly indicated that the site had been occupied well before the Civil War, but by whom I could not say. The testing program would also provide an opportunity to track down more complete documentary information about the property.

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## IAS Spring Meeting Highlights

There was a very good turnout for a great Spring Meeting at the Calkins Nature Center, near Iowa Falls on Saturday, April 29<sup>th</sup>. The morning activities were opened with two videos ("New Modern Methods in Iowa Archaeology" and "People of the River") shown during registration. A full agenda of morning presentations included: "Mound Measurements" by George Horton; "Identifying Different Tempers and How Temper Affects Pottery" by Amy Marquardt; "IAS Participation and the Daisy Long Site" by Lynn Alex; "Investigations of Historic Dam and Fish Weir Structures in the Wapsipinicon River, Jones County, Iowa" by Doug Jones; and "OSA News: The Year in Iowa Archaeology" by Bill Green.

During the IAS Business Meeting the May 1999 meeting minutes were approved. Membership Secretary Robin Lillie reported 423 members as of April 26<sup>th</sup>. Plans will be made for the Fall Meeting to be held at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. The 2001 Spring Meeting site will be confirmed at a later date. Lynn Alex reported that a committee would be formed to evaluate the certification program. IAS election of officers was held with the following results:

President, 1-year term, 2000-2001: Doug Jones

Vice-President, 1-year term, 2000-2001: Lynn Alex

Secretary, remainder of term, 2000-2002: Joseph A. Tiffany

Directors, 3-year terms, 2000-2003: Tom Chadderdon, Janet Golio, Nancy Heimbaugh, Steve Lee

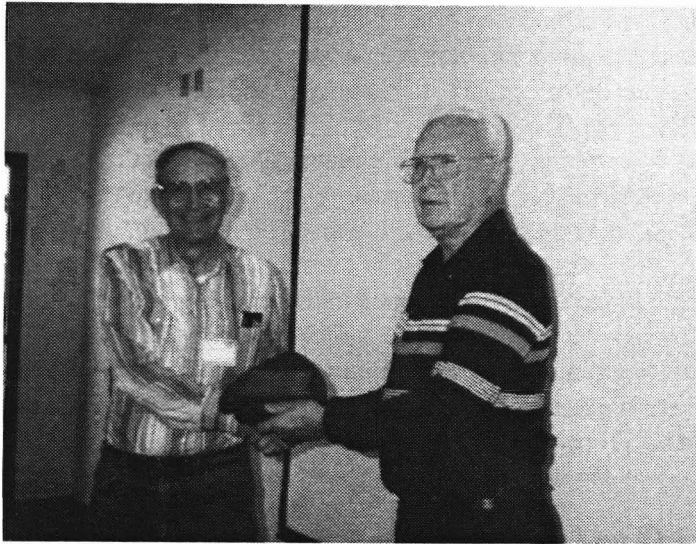
Director, 2-year term, 2000-2002: (position held by Doug Jones): Jerry Baker

**A special thanks for all the contributions of the outgoing officers and best wishes to the new officers.**

A sandwich and salad buffet capped off the morning. W.D. Frankforter presented the Keyes-Orr Award to Merle Simonsen (see article this issue). James Collins' slide presentation, *Iowa Greenbelt Archaeology*, reviewed some of the Hardin County archaeology and gave an anecdotal account of his considerable research in the area. His talk and the slides of the beautiful Iowa River Greenbelt were an excellent preview to the field trip he led for some 50 members to round out the day's activities.

A special thanks goes to Hardin County Conservation and Duane Rieken for hosting the IAS Spring Meeting at the Calkins Nature Center. Thanks also go to the Blackhawk Regional Chapter for their generous assistance and to chapter member Maxine Schwanke for contributing the donuts for the morning refreshments. It was a wonderful day from beginning to end.

# Keyes-Orr Award 2000



**Merle Simonsen (left) receives the Keyes-Orr Award presented by W.D. Frankforter**

This year, by a unanimous vote of the selection committee, the Keyes-Orr Award for 2000 is presented to Merle Simonsen, formerly of Quimby and now of Cherokee, Iowa. Merle has been an IAS member since 1953 and a member of the Northwest Chapter for an equal length of time. He served as Northwest Chapter Vice President in 1969 and again between 1977 and 1983.

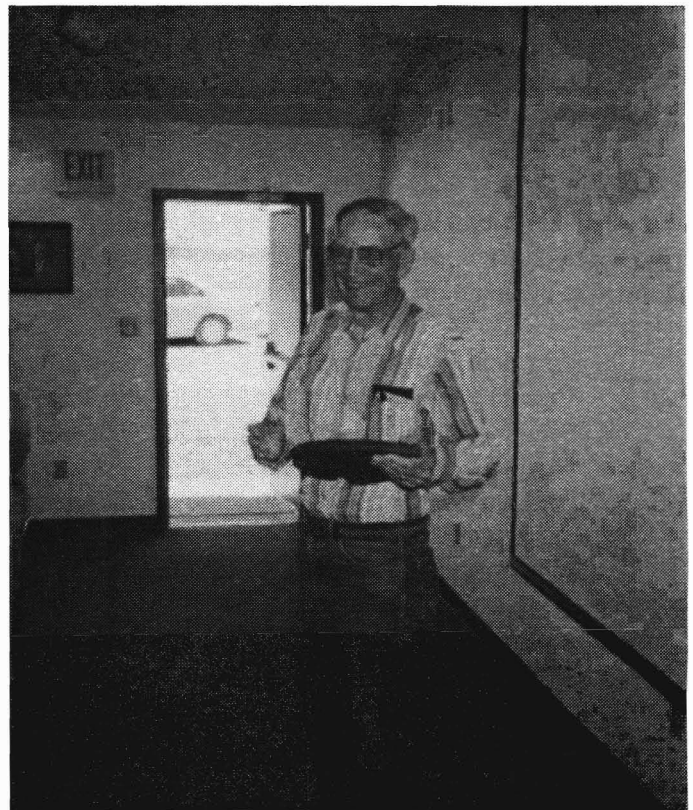
Merle and his wife, Virginia, who passed away last year, are probably best known for their association with the Simonsen Site, 13CK61. The site was discovered adjacent to the Simonsen Rendering Plant at Quimby, Iowa in the early 1950s and brought to the attention of W.D. Frankforter, then director of the Sanford Museum, Cherokee. Subsequent excavation by Frankforter and George Agogino revealed Archaic period bison remains and projectile points dated to 8400 years ago (uncalibrated). These investigations received funding support from the American Philosophical Society and the *Des Moines Register and Tribune*.

Through the years, Merle and his family have contributed to Iowa archaeology in many ways. They have hosted archaeologists, IAS members, and numerous visitors to the Simonsen Site; assisted with excavations; provided programs and activities at the Sanford Museum; and offered refreshments including "gallons of lemonade" during the Simonsen Site investigations. Virginia also served briefly as an interim director of the Sanford Museum in 1981.

W.D. Frankforter, now of Lansing, Michigan, was on hand to make the award to Merle at the Spring 2000 IAS meeting in Hardin county. When presenting the award he stated, "Because of cooperation by the Simonsens, this extremely important site was made available to researchers with the result that the whole field of early peoples' studies benefited. They continued to contribute in numerous ways to Iowa archaeology for over four decades." Today Merle continues to be a regular participant in Northwest Chapter functions and usually attends the annual meeting of the IAS. He took part in the 1998 IAS Cahokia Tour. For more information on the Simonsen Site see:

Agogino, George A., and W.D. Frankforter  
1960 A Paleo-Indian Bison-Kill in Northwest Iowa.  
*American Antiquity* 25:414-415.

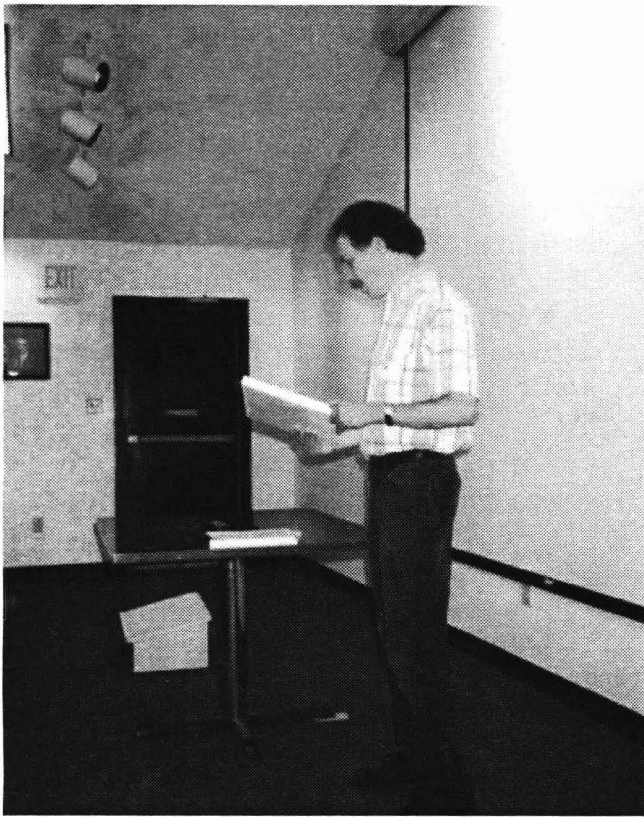
Frankforter, W. D. and George A. Agogino  
1960 The Simonsen Site: Report for the Summer of 1959.  
*Plains Anthropologist* 5:65-70.



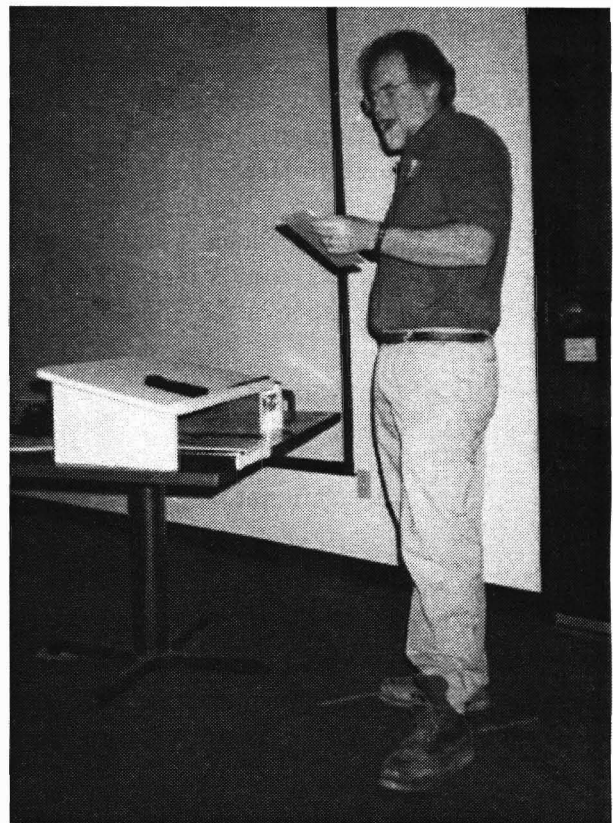
**Congratulations to Merle Simonsen**



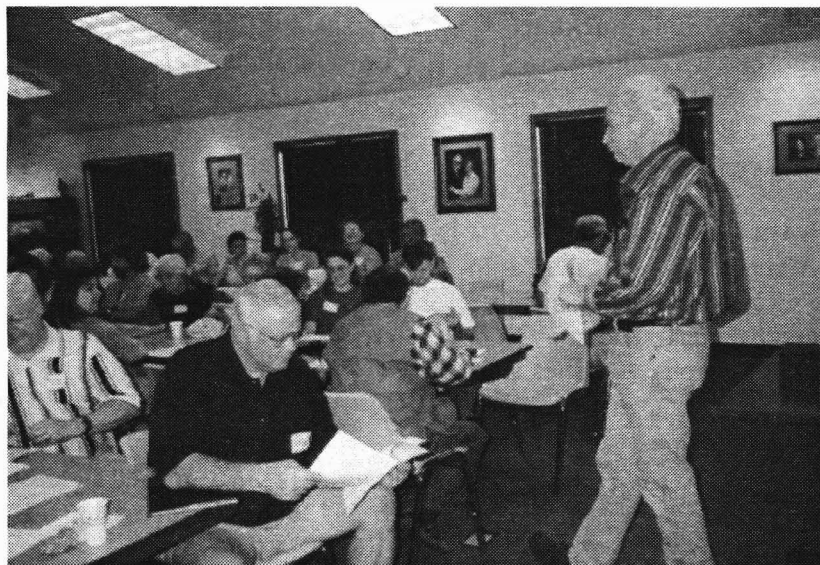
# IAS In Pictures



**Bill Green presenting  
"OSA News: The Year in Iowa Archaeology"**



**James Collins presenting  
"Iowa Greenbelt Archaeology"**



**IAS Business Meeting**

Visit the IAS Web Page at  
<http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/index.html>  
Organizations and Meetings

# IAS Chapter News

## Blackhawk Regional Chapter

On March 5th, OSA's Lynn Alex gave a presentation on the Middle Woodland mound discovered in 1908 near Boone, IA. April was a busy month for the chapter. Chip Bouzard from Wartburg College presented *Discoveries at Bethsaida* on April 5th, and April 29th the chapter hosted the IAS Spring Meeting and luncheon at the Calkins Nature Center near Iowa Falls. May's meeting featured Michael Shott and a presentation on the Gillett Grove Site in Clay County.

### Contact Marie Cook

1622 West 7th Street, Cedar Falls, IA 50613  
(319)-266-0572  
mky@cfu.net

## Northwest Chapter

Chapter members worked on sorting boxes of artifacts from the Beals site March 11th. In April, Northwest Chapter members were encouraged to attend the IAS Annual Spring Meeting where W.D. Frankforter presented the Keyes-Orr Award to fellow Northwest Chapter member Merle Simonsen. Chapter President Jason Titcomb gave members a walking tour of the Blood Run site at the May 13th meeting.

### Contact Jason Titcomb or Linda Burkhart

Sanford Museum, 117 E. Willow  
Cherokee, IA 51012  
(712) 225-3922  
sanford@cherokee.k12.ia.us

## Southeast Iowa Chapter

The March 18th Chapter Archaeology Workshop at Indian Hill Campus was quite successful. Chapter members and guests met at the Bennett Regional Training Center Saturday, May 27th for news of chapter activities and a field exercise led by Anton Till.

### Contact Anton Till

16388 Second St., Hedrick, IA 52563  
(515) 684-6551

## Central Iowa Chapter

OSA Project Archaeologist Mike Perry presented the topic *A Preliminary Survey of the Shawtee Fan Site, Fremont County* at the March 26th meeting. CIC member Francis Keith hosted a pedestrian survey for fellow chapter members on his farm in Decatur County April 15th. Several CIC members attended the IAS Spring Meeting at the Calkins Nature Center. Nineteen individuals continued the pedestrian field survey work at Living History Farms the weekend of May 20th and 21st. Participants were given the opportunity to do a considerable amount of grid work as well.

### Contact Mike Heimbaugh

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

## Quad City Archaeological Society

Cindy Peterson of OSA presented *Three Iowa Trading Posts* at the March meeting. Dr. John Walthall, Illinois Department of Transportation Archaeologist, and Brad Kolderhoff, Southern Illinois University Professor of Anthropology, presented a slide program on the early Quad City region Clovis and Dalton cultures at the April meeting. May 2nd a training session was held for members who planned to participate in the DeNeve site excavation to be held in July or September. The chapter also held a May 30th field trip at the Deere Run Golf Course constructed on Friendship Farm and owned by the John Deere family. There are 11 mounds and extensive village areas located there.

### Contact Ferrel Anderson

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

## Paul Rowe Chapter

### Contact Dennis Miller

31126 Applewood Rd., Silver City, IA 51571

## IAS PROFILE NOMINATIONS

*Iowa Archeology News* will again feature an avocational archaeologist in the Fall, 2000 issue. If you know of an IAS member whom you feel should be honored, please submit your nomination with a brief explanation to the Editor by July 15<sup>th</sup>.



## SITE RECORDS REORGANIZES

With **Tim Weitzel** leaving his position as Site Records Coordinator to go back to the field as a project archaeologist for OSA's General Contract Program, changes have been made in OSA's site records. **Joe Artz**, who has been in charge of digitizing site locations on a GIS database, is now Coordinator of the newly named Geographic Information Services..

**Colleen Eck** is the Site Records Manager, taking over the day to day management and maintenance of the Iowa Site File and handling record searches.

Colleen has over two years experience at OSA working as a field and lab technician. Originally from Concordia, Kansas, she received a BA in anthropology from the University of Iowa. She has an interest in European archaeology, having worked on Roman excavations in Holland. She and her husband Christopher, a writer, live in Coralville.

**Heidi Lack** continues her work as technician digitizing sites. She has also added duties as webmaster, maintaining the OSA webpage.

## OSA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

**University of Iowa Field School**—The Summer 2000 UI American Indian and Native Studies Program and Department of Anthropology field school will focus on the archaeology of the Fort Atkinson, Iowa, area, excavating two Winnebago Indian village sites and a nearby trading post.

As in 1999, the goal of the Summer 2000 field school is training in conducting high-quality field

archaeology that specifically integrates issues of concern for local and regional native peoples, descendant populations, and living communities. Thus, participants will interact with Indians and be involved in conducting historical archival research in support of the archaeological investigations.

Dates for the field school are June 19 - July 28. Contact Lynn M. Alex for information on public visits.

**Outreach Activities at OSA**—**Lynn Alex**, Public Archaeology Coordinator, the OSA Education Committee (**Mark Anderson, Julianne Hoyer, Shirley Schermer, Tim Weitzel, Bill Green**), and other OSA staff participated in these recent activities:

- Presentations to K-12 classes
- Tours of OSA by K-12 classes
- Mentoring of high school students and scouts
- Humanities Iowa Time Capsule Workshop via the ICN
- IPTV/ SHSI Community Connections Project
- History Day, Des Moines
- Tour of new exhibits at the Toolesboro Museum and assistance to guides
- "Developing An Archaeology Teaching Trunk" workshop sponsored for the Society of American Archaeology
- 4-H Archaeology Camp
- Archaeology Awareness Day presentations, Southeast Chapter, Ottumwa
- Blackhawk Chapter presentation
- Central Chapter presentation, Des Moines
- Rock and Mineral Club, Cedar Rapids
- Grant proposals requesting support for Iowa Archaeology Month 2000
- IAM 2000 poster contest
- IAM 2000 planning and coordination
- Consultation with UI Foundation on Public Archaeology initiative

**Toolesboro Open House**—New exhibits and interpretive materials at Toolesboro Mounds National Historic Landmark and Museum will be celebrated at an Open House on Saturday, June 24, 2000, from 12 noon until 4 p.m. The site, administered by the State Historical Society of Iowa and just south of Wapello, Iowa on Highway 99, is the location of a series of Middle Woodland Hopewellian burial mounds. The late prehistoric McKin-

ney Oneota village, lies adjacent. The new exhibits feature replicas of items originally excavated from the mounds in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century that are now housed at the Putnam Museum in Davenport. Will Thomson of Iowa City, who has more than twenty years of exhibit preparation, designed the new exhibits with assistance from OSA, National Park Service, Eric Hollinger, and the Davenport Museum. The public is welcome to the Open House.

**AIA History Awards**—The Association of Iowa Archaeologists has presented two students with a special award at the recent National History Day sponsored by the State Historical Society of Iowa. The awards were made by **Mark Anderson** and **Lynn Alex** on behalf of the AIA at the Des Moines event in May. Moneta White, middle school student from Hospers, Iowa, and Emily Kehm, a sophomore at Central Academy in Des Moines, each received a Special Award certificate and cash prize of \$25.00. Ironically, both winning presentations were on Hadrian's Wall in England.

## BURIALS PROGRAM NEWS

**Shirley Schermer** and **Robin Lillie** made poster presentations at meetings held in San Antonio in April.

At the Paleopathology Association, poster "*Development of A Usable Research Collection: The University of Iowa-Stanford Collection*" documents work on donated skeletal materials.

At the American Association of Physical Anthropologists meeting, they participated in a poster symposium with their "*Veneration or Violence: A Midwestern Perspective on Postmortem Cultural Modification of Human Bones.*"

While in San Antonio, Shirley and Robin visited with past OSA archaeologist **Susan Snow** at the San Jose Mission. Susan is now archaeologist with the Mission Systems of the National Park Service.

# Archaeology Items of Interest

## Fall Conference in St. Paul

The Joint Midwest Archaeological & Plains Anthropological Conference will be held November 9-12, 2000 at the Radisson Hotel St. Paul, 11 East Kellogg Boulevard, Saint Paul, MN. The Conference sponsor is Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, and the Conference co-sponsors are Hemisphere Field Services; the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology; and the Science Museum of Minnesota. Various workshops, sessions and symposia will be held. Symposium Proposals are due July 31, 2000 and paper and poster abstracts are due August 31, 2000.

For more information please contact the Conference Chair: Mark Dudzik, State Archaeologist; Office of the State Archaeologist, Ft. Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111; [mark.dudzik@state.mn.us](mailto:mark.dudzik@state.mn.us); or phone 612-725-2411.

## Upcoming Events

### Living History Farms, Urbandale, IA

#### Independence Day, July 4th

Family fun with games, contests, demonstrations and a parade led by Civil War Veterans.

#### Grain Harvest Festival, July 29-30

Steam engine threshing demonstrations, horse plowing contest, antique tractor plowing match, a mule jumping contest and musical performances.

#### 1875 Farmer's Fair, August 5-6

Celebrate a county fair as Iowans did with livestock and baked goods competitions, farm machinery on display and numerous special attractions.

### Center for American Archeology, IL

#### Family Fun & Learning, Aug. 7-11

Adults and children learn field methods and research concepts alongside professional excavators. Contact the Center for American Archeology at Kampsville. Phone 618-653-4316 or e-mail [caa@caa-archeology.org](mailto:caa@caa-archeology.org)

## Books of Interest

### *The Worlds Between Two Rivers, Perspectives on American Indians*

in Iowa, edited by Gretchen M. Bataille, David M. Gradwohl, and Charles L.P. Silet is an expanded edition of a 1978 publication that "reflects the far-reaching and complicated changes for American Indians in this region." There are 208 pages, 17 photos and 8 drawings. The sale price is \$13.50 plus shipping.

*Iowa's Archaeological Past* by Lynn M. Alex, is now available. The book includes 420 pages, 20 color and 81 B&W photos, many drawings and maps. Hardcover sale price is \$37.50 and paperback sale price is \$22.50.

**For mail orders of either of these books** contact the University of Iowa Press, c/o Chicago Distribution Center 11030 South Langley Ave., Chicago, IL 60628 or phone your order to (773)-568-1550.

## Membership Information

Contact Membership Secretary, Iowa Archeological Society, 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 29<sup>th</sup> St., Des Moines, IA 50310. Phone (515) 255-4909. E-mail: [paleomike@msn.com](mailto:paleomike@msn.com)**

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



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John Doershuk  
Office of the State Archaeologist  
700 Clinton St. Building  
The University of Iowa

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