

Iowa Archeology News



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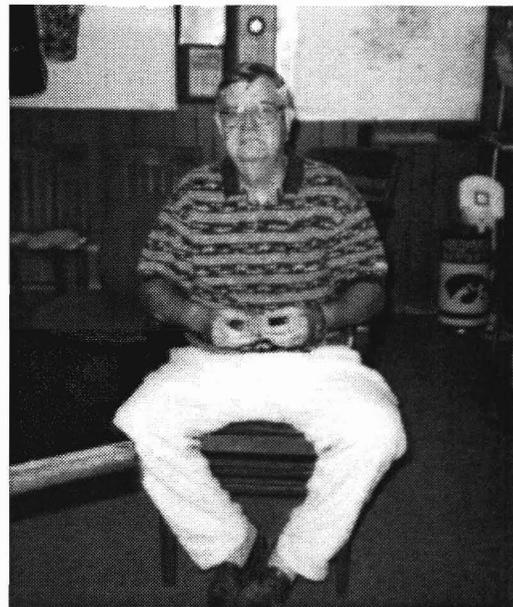
By Nancy Heimbaugh

A traveler visiting Richland in southeast Iowa (more specifically the City Clerk's Office in City Hall) would be rewarded a wonderful opportunity to meet Bill Anderson - a man with a rich and varied life. The evening he was contacted about *IAS Profile* found him at home taking a quick break during his preparations for RAGBRAI's tour through Richland. There was a lot he had to do before this major community event. That type of commitment and involvement are typical of the individual featured in this *IAS Profile*.

Bill Anderson's interest in archaeology began when he tried some sample archaeology units while teaching 7th grade social studies at Pekin Community School. The subject area had a high interest level with students and he began searching for ways to develop meaningful programs. At first he tried simulations like "wastebasket archaeology," but soon he decided he needed a more realistic example. He contacted the Office of the State Archaeologist for assistance, and from there a pilot project was created using OSA staff to assist Bill and his students in field activities in the Keokuk County area.

The pilot project turned into series of field surveys spanning the years 1986 to 1994, the year Bill retired from 38 years of teaching. Because of these cooperative educational efforts, many southeastern Iowa adults (Anderson's former students) still talk about the archaeological education they received while surveying, collecting and cataloging their finds. Bill considers it a privilege to have worked with so many creative students in the Pekin Schools and the helpful staff members of the OSA.

Bill joined the IAS in the 1992-1993 period. He assisted in the founding of the Southeast Iowa Chapter of the IAS and has served as that organization's Secretary and Treasurer since the chapter's formation. He also served on the IAS Board of Directors. Two of his most memorable chapter related experiences were when the Southeast Chapter hosted the Spring IAS Meeting in 1995 at Pioneer Ridge near Ottumwa, and more recently when it hosted



Bill Anderson

an Archaeology Awareness Day last March. Besides his archaeological related activities, he's active in the Richland Community Club, Trees Forever, Prairie View United Methodist Church, and serves as President of the Keokuk County Unit of the American Cancer Society and has been Co-Chair of the Relay for Life Campaign for the last two years. He and Pauline are "big Hawk fans" and he enjoys reading and of course "looking for clues to the past."

His primary vocation has been that of an educator, having served as a teacher, coach and administrator in the Fremont, Blakesburg, and Pekin Community School districts in Southeast Iowa. Though he may have retired in 1994 from education, he didn't stay idle long. He's a cancer survivor of 17 years and looks forward to "the adventure of each

new day." He is now employed as City Clerk for Richland and quickly points out that Pauline, his wife of 41 years, serves as Postmaster for Richland and offices right next door to him. His family is the "pride and joy" of his life. His son Jeff is First Officer for Northwest Airlines and lives in Minnesota. His daughter Julie is a nurse in Des Moines.

Bill admits, however, that among all his family (including his 5 grandchildren) he is thus far the only one with a special interest in archaeology. He never realized how much one could learn about the past by finding artifacts and associating those "treasures" with the people who crafted them long ago. It's a "real love" of his.

IAS Announcements

Events-Education-News



Bands - Autonomous and self-sufficient groups that consist of fairly small numbers of people, usually a few families. This form of organization is highly adaptive for hunter-gathers, and by nature egalitarian with leadership coming from experience and personal qualities rather than political power.

Tribes - Egalitarian societies, like bands, but having achieved a greater level of social and cultural complexity with mechanisms to accomodate more sedantary living.

Chiefdoms - Societies headed by important individuals with unusual ritual, political or entrepreneurial skills. It is still kin based, but more hierarchical, with power concentrated in powerful kin leaders who are responsible for redistribution of resources.

Ancient North America the Archaeology of a Continent. Ed. Brian M. Fagan. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1991.

IAM Poster Contest

The winner of the Iowa Archaeology Month 2000 poster contest was a young lady named Sandra Lagos from West Middle School, Sioux City, Iowa. She and her sixth grade classmates submitted poster designs, inspired by their attendance at the 4-H archaeology camp in Madrid, Iowa. According to her teacher, Mrs. Geri Snyder, Sandra is an excellent student, quiet, hard-working, and unassuming. Sandra receive a \$50 for her winning entry which shows two young people excavating at an archaeological site. Her school will receive a copy of *Iowa's Archaeological Past*.

Over 160 designs from around Iowa were submitted to the IAM 2000 poster contest. Most were from the Sioux City and Marion area. Illustrations from those entries were used to illustrate the IAM 2000 Calendar of events.

Correction

Please note the following correction in the Summer 2000 Issue of *Iowa Archeology News*: Tom Chadderdon (rather than Lynn Alex) gave the IAS Spring Meeting presentation "IAS Participation and the Daisy Long Site. The Editor apologizes for this oversight.

Yvonne Chadek, Des Moines, IA

The IAS regrets the July 27, 2000 passing of Yvonne Chadek, 84 of Valborg Lutheran Home. She was a 16-year member of the IAS and a former IAS board member. She retired as department chairwoman for special education with the Marion Independent School System. In addition to IAS she was also a member of the International Mycologists Association, the National

Education Association and several rock and gem clubs. She was selected as Iowa State Teacher of the Decade in the 1970s and as a master teacher by Yeshiva University in New York. She traveled extensively through Canada with her dog, JoJo, and regularly appeared on Iowa talk shows and at colleges to discuss her experiences as a naturalist. (*Des Moines Register*, July 28, 2000)

A Territorial Period Site in Dubuque by Michael J. Perry

Editor's note: This is the second of a two-part article describing the results of investigations at 13DB496 in Dubuque County. Part I appeared in the last issue.

Part II: Test Excavations and Interpretations

The 13DB496 testing were conducted in the fall of 1998. We hoped the test excavations would provide stratigraphic information about the soils and cultural deposits, and provide a larger artifact sample from which inferences could be drawn about the kinds of activities that occurred at the site. Prior to the test excavation program the only land ownership information we had for the site came from the few plat maps available in the collections of the State Historical Society of Iowa. The General Land Office survey notes were clues, but were not specific enough. To help complete the limited ownership data we had for 13DB496 we would need to search county courthouse records and perhaps other archives. A rainy day during the testing provided an opportunity to visit the Dubuque County Auditor's office, but the trip was not fruitful, since the earliest land transfer records for the county were no longer held at the auditor's office. The archives of the Center for Dubuque History in the Wahlert Library at Dubuque's Loras College were also found wanting of the kind of territorial period and early statehood period information we were seeking.

A few days later a tip from Wahlert Library archivist Michael Gibson led us to the office of a local abstract company, which had a copy of Dubuque County's nineteenth century land transfer record book. The book listed the first owners of the NW¼ of Section 11, T89N-R2E as Stephen C. and William A. Langworthy. The date of the transfer from the federal government was 1847, the year the Chouteau claim was settled. The property was subdivided several times and ownership was transferred among the Langworthy family members over the next 15 years. In 1862 the Langworthy property was transferred to a J. Schumaker. Schumaker held the property for about 10 years before transferring it to Christian Sutter, whose name appears on the 1874 and 1892 plats in the State Historical Society's collection. This information seemed to provide the record of nineteenth century ownership we were seeking, and certainly suggest that the Langworthy family built the late 1840s house at 13DB496.

The link between the Langworthy family and the house at 13DB496 was strengthened when, as we were about to leave the abstractor's office, we noticed an old map mounted on a wall in a hallway. T. H. Thompson of Dundee, Illinois published the map, dated 1866. The map showed J. Schumaker as the owner of a parcel in the NW¼ of Section 11, T89N-R2E that included a house at the location of 13DB496. Since the house was present when Schumaker acquired the property from the Langworthys, the Langworthy family probably built the house. The question then became, if the late 1840s house at 13DB496 was originally Stephen Langworthy's, was 13DB496 also the location of Stephen Langworthy's first Dubuque house, as mentioned in the 1837 General Land Office survey notes? The answer cannot be found in the historical records, so it was back to the archaeological work to find evidence of the earliest occupation of the site.

Three 1 x 1 m test units were excavated in the lawn area north of the house foundation. The test units showed some stratification. A 20–25 cm layer of overburden capped the original soil on the terrace. In two of the three units the boundary between the overburden and the underlying original soil was clear. The overburden contained a majority of the recovered artifacts, including prehistoric waste flakes, and historic artifacts dating from the territorial period, like pearlware and lead glass fragments. Specimens made from plastic, and modern soda and beer bottle fragments, also were found in the overburden deposit. Thus the overburden deposit contains a mixed deposit of material from different periods. The buried soil underlying the overburden contained a few territorial period and early statehood period artifacts, but prehistoric artifacts were more common. One feature was also encountered in the buried soil in Test Unit 1, a shallow, elliptical, basin-shaped pit with charcoal flecks, waste flakes, glass fragments and historic ceramics. All of the artifacts in the feature were smaller than one-half inch in size. A flotation sample was collected from the feature fill in order to recover seeds or other very small specimens.

The test excavations yielded over 2,300 historic period artifacts and nearly 500 prehistoric specimens. Most of the prehistoric artifacts consisted of non-diagnostic lithic debitage, but all were inferred to represent a Late Woodland component based on the recovery of a few grit tempered body sherds and a cord impressed rim sherd. The historic artifacts consisted of materials spanning the history of occupation of the farmstead. My colleagues Marlin Ingalls and Maria Schroeder analyzed the historic artifact assemblage and identified a variety of materials dating to the territorial period. The territorial assemblage includes kitchen and food consumption materials, architectural materials, personal accouterments, hand forged iron hardware, and lead artifacts. Figure 1 shows the overall distribution of historic artifact types by excavation level.

The lead artifacts recovered from 13DB496 include small cut cubes, a hand cast pistol ball, lead ribbon and foil fragments, and droplets of lead ranging about 2 to 10 mm in diameter (Figure 2, A–D). The smallest lead droplets were found in the feature fill sample following water screening and flotation. Two larger droplets exhibited smooth dome-

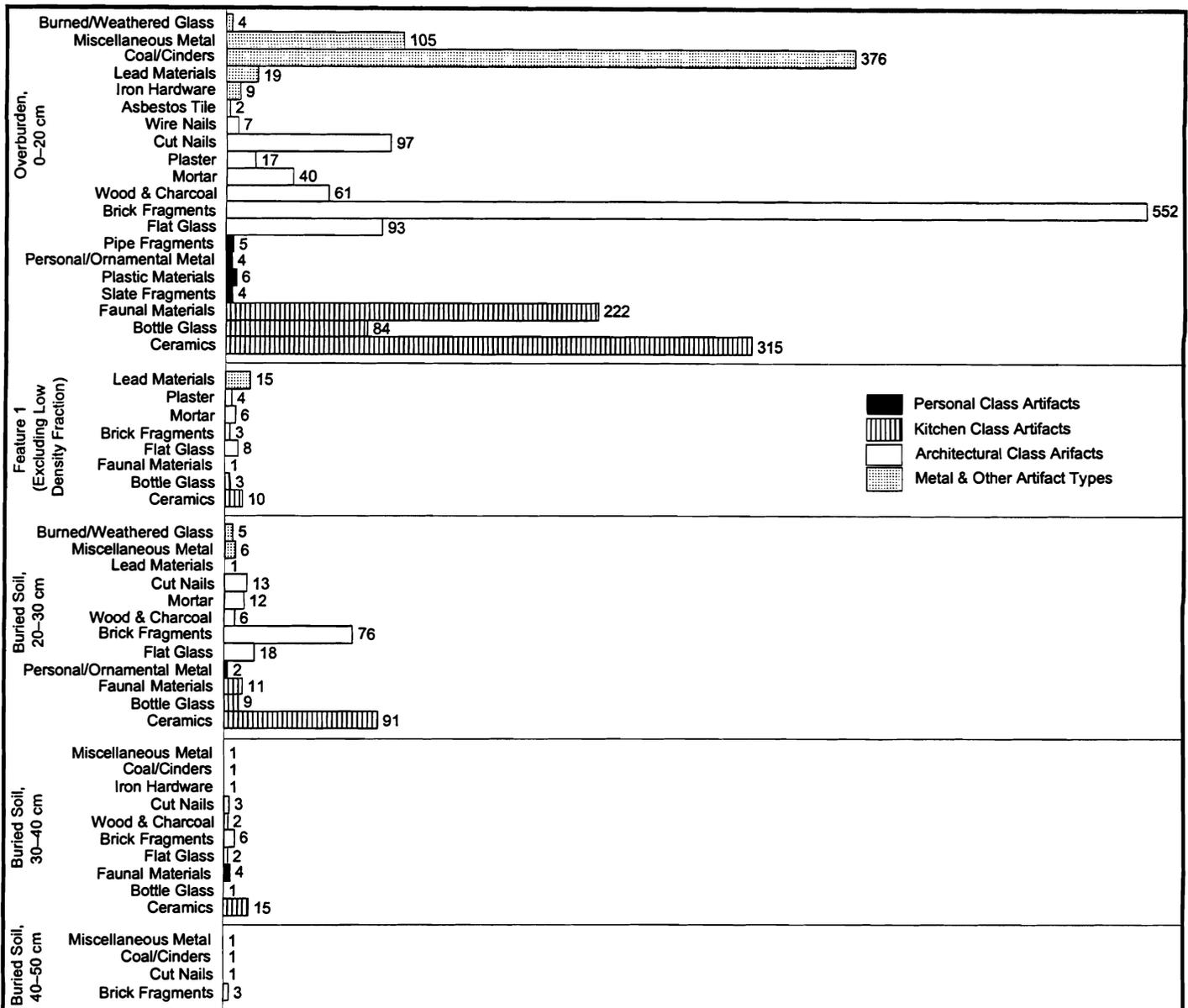


Figure 1. Distribution of artifacts by excavation level in test units at 13DB496.

shaped upper surfaces and flat, slightly rough lower surfaces, as if drops of molten lead had cooled on the ground. The lead artifacts suggest that previously smelted lead was being further processed into usable materials such as weapons ordnance at the site. The recovery of a percussion cap suggests that the lead ordnance was used with muzzle-loading firearms.

Two specimens classified as personal accouterments may represent the archaeological signature of relationships between the site's residents and local Meskwaki Indians during the territorial period. One specimen is a copper or brass thimble that bears the relief-molded motto "FORGET ME NOT" (Figure 2, E). The crown of the thimble has been punched from the inside out, producing a hole about 5 mm in diameter. Similar specimens have been found at a historic Winnebago burial in Chickasaw County. Presumably the hole permitted suspension from a cord, producing a decorative ornament that could be worn or attached to clothing. How the thimble arrived at the site cannot be inferred, but it was probably flattened sometime after loss. A small loop of iron wire may represent a second type of Native American decorative ornament (Figure 2, F). Both of these specimens originally may have been traded to local Meskwakis by other Euro-Americans.

Hand forged iron hardware was rare in the 13DB496 collections, with only four recognizable specimens. The recovered specimens include a bridle or harness part (Figure 2, O), a rose head bolt, and two barrel strap fragments. Rose head bolts are large bolts with angular dome-shaped heads commonly used in wagons and large implements.

Personal accouterments include several ball clay pipe fragments similar to specimens recovered from the previously

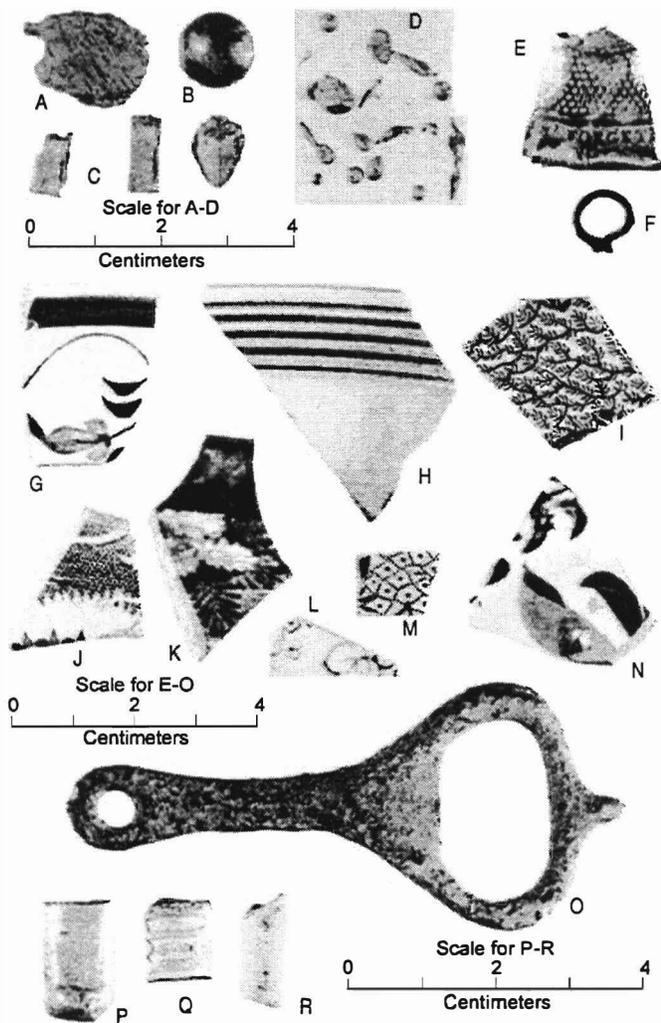


Figure 2. Selected pre-Civil War era artifacts recovered at 13DB496. A: lead sheet or ribbon fragment; B: lead pistol ball; C: cut lead cubes; D: lead droplets; E: thimble ornament; F: wire loop ornament; G–N: decorated whiteware and pearlware sherds; O: forged iron bridle or harness part; P: red-buff paste pipe stem fragment; Q, R: decorated and undecorated white paste pipe stem fragments.

excavated shovel tests (Figure 2, P–R). The pipe fragments include plain and decorated bowl and stem fragments, representing portions of Dublin style pipes, which have the bowl set at an obtuse angle to the stem. The 13DB496 pipes were produced from both white and red-buff pastes, with the white specimens probably representing imported European pipes. The red-buff pipe fragment may have been produced in America.

The excavations also yielded numerous bone fragments, but most were small and unidentifiable. Some of the bone fragments exhibited saw-cut surfaces, cut marks, or charring. A few were identifiable to element and species. The identifiable elements included cattle vertebrae, ribs, and metatarsals; pig vertebrae, ulnae, scapula, patella phalanx and teeth; and chicken long bone. The most common modification type was saw cutting, usually appearing on verte-

brae and ribs. It is likely that all the bone fragments represent food consumed at the site with the saw cut specimens associated with late nineteenth and twentieth century use of the site, when commercially butchered meat became commonly available. Specimens with cut marks may represent home-butchered animals that were consumed during earlier periods.

Ceramics and glassware in the kitchen assemblage represent the majority of the territorial period materials. Both refined wares, such as whiteware, ironstone, and pearlware, and utilitarian wares like stoneware, redware, and yellowware were identified (Figures 3 and 4;). Pre-Civil War ceramics in the test excavations include hand painted whiteware, (Figure 2 G, N); “old blue” (Figure 2, K), black, light blue, and red transfer printed sherds (Figure 2 J, L); Galena production redware; pearlware (Figure 2, H); shell-edge; and spatter decorated sherds. Other early ceramics encountered in the test excavations include sherds of yellowware, mocha-decorated whiteware, and a distinctive, refined redware known as Jackfield ware. The early glass artifacts included lead glass or crystal container fragments, a free-blown clear bottle fragment, and an olive green fragment. Late nineteenth century ceramics include purple, brown, and green transfer printed whiteware (Figure 2, I, M), ironstone and porcelain.

The kitchen materials are too small to permit restoration, or an estimate of the number and types of vessels represented. The ceramics also lack maker’s marks. These factors limit the utility of the assemblage for statistical analyses that could lead to interpretations of the socio-economic

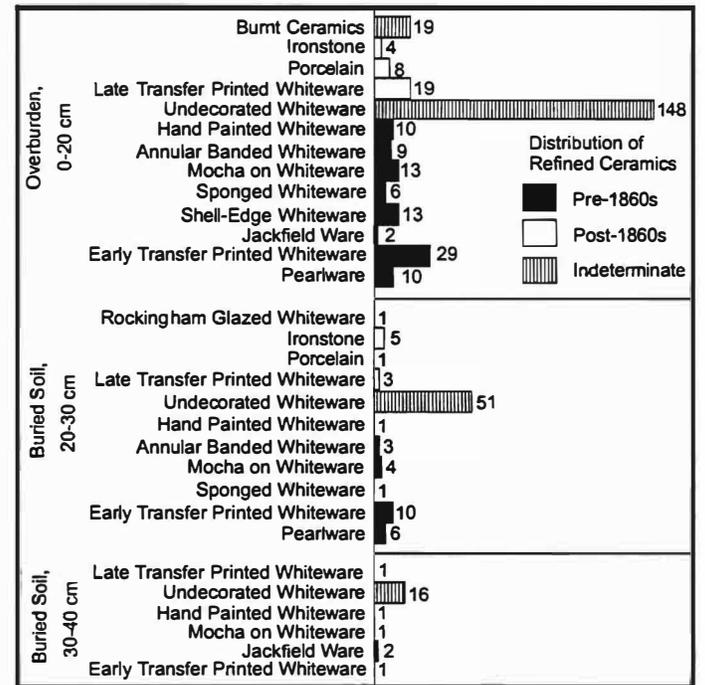
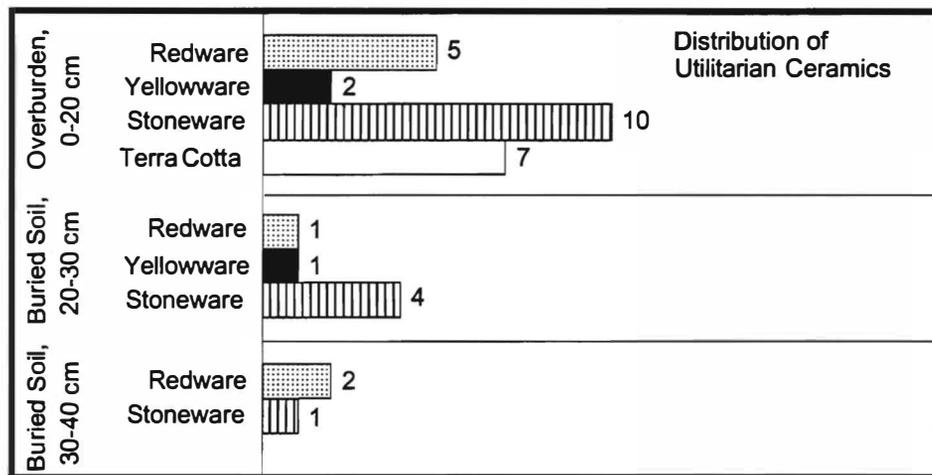


Figure 3. Distribution of refined ceramics at 13DB496

Figure 4. Distribution of utilitarian ceramics at 13DB496.



status of the site’s residents. Nonetheless, a few general comments can be made from a qualitative standpoint. Utilitarian ceramics, such as redware, yellowware, and stoneware, were inexpensive products that households of all status levels could have owned and used, and are therefore not good status indicators. Refined wares, however, are more useful due to a wider range of quality and value. On the more expensive end of the spectrum of ceramics available in the early nineteenth century are transfer printed and hand painted whiteware, and porcelain. Pearlware and whiteware with spatter, sponge, shell-edge, or mocha decoration were less expensive. The test excavations at 13DB496 yielded 91 sherds of more expensive ceramics and 41 sherds of less expensive wares. The roughly two to one ratio of more expensive to less expensive ceramics suggests that the site was occupied by relatively well-to-do people.

Structural features dating to the territorial period were not encountered in the test units. It is likely that construction of the late 1840s house, which presumably included the excavation of a cellar, destroyed earlier structural features. The fill excavated for the cellar was spread over the area surrounding the house, creating a new surface layer, and providing a stratigraphic key to the site’s history. Native Americans, who left behind refuse such as stone flaking debris, first occupied the site and grit tempered ceramics. Historic artifacts commonly used in the 1820s and 1830s suggest Euro-Americans moved into the site area in the 1830s, as the historical record indicates. Euro-Americans scattered refuse about the site area on a surface that was stratigraphically very close to the surface occupied by Native Americans several hundred years earlier. When the time came to reconstruct the house in the late 1840s, excavation of the cellar cut through soils containing the remains generated by both Native Americans and Euro-Americans. The spoils generated by the late 1840s cellar excavation thus contained Native American and early Euro-American

artifacts that were mixed together into a new surface layer surrounding the new house. The surface that was occupied in the 1830s and early 1840s was buried under the 20–25 cm thick overburden horizon. Feature 1 was also buried by the overburden and contains both Native American and early Euro-American artifacts, so the feature must have been excavated before the cellar, and must have been at least partly open when the cellar was excavated.

Although the association of 13DB496 with the Langworthy family is reasonably secure, several factors combine to limit the importance of the site. First, the importance of the site’s earliest historic period resident, Stephen Langworthy, in the history of Dubuque is minor, since he was apparently retired when he arrived. The importance of Stephen Langworthy’s eldest sons is indisputable, but they were adults living on their own elsewhere in Dubuque and none can be shown to have any direct association with the site. Second, the stratigraphic separation of artifacts associated with the territorial component, and later periods, is weak. Much of the historic cultural deposit is a mix of materials spanning 150 years of occupation by Euro-Americans. The highly fragmentary condition of the artifacts sharply limits their utility for statistically valid interpretations about the site’s occupants. The paucity of documentation, particularly about the site’s territorial period use, similarly limits the interpretability of the site and its artifacts.

Site 13DB496 is interesting, as containing one of the few territorial period components that has not been completely destroyed by later development. Of course, there are lots of interesting archaeological sites; one might even say that all archaeological sites are interesting for one reason or another. Unfortunately simply being interesting is not sufficient to justify expensive, large-scale excavations at sites that contain mixed assemblages. Due to the limitations in the available archaeological data, we won’t be conducting further work at 13DB496. The search goes on for pre-Civil War sites with artifact assemblages that are not mixed with those of later occupations.

Some Notes on the Hadfields Cave Rattlesnake Gorget: Part 1, Discovery

By James M. Collins

A cliché to be sure, but it really is a small world. This truth was brought home to me again in 1989 while conducting landowner interviews for an archaeological survey of U.S.20 through Hardin County for the Iowa Department of Transportation (Collins 1991). Among the roughly 250 landowners with whom I visited during that project was Mr. Merle Hunt. Mr. Hunt is the owner and president of Hunt Seeds, a prominent agribusiness headquartered in Ackley, Iowa. Mr. Hunt owned a large tract of land along one of the four then-proposed alignments for the new U.S. 20 Iowa River crossing. The Hunt parcel contains numerous significant prehistoric and protohistoric archaeological sites, including the Hunt Mound Group, which Charles R. Keyes mapped on July 3, 1931 (Collins 1991:4-5; Keyes 1931). I was aware that the mounds were on the Hunt property and I had been looking forward to my visit with Mr. Hunt.

We had arranged to meet at his home on an evening in June. I had been told to come around to the back where there was a patio surrounded by lawn surrounded by corn fields. The first thing I noticed when I walked up to the house was a huge metate sitting on the corner of the patio. It must have weighed around 100 pounds and had a deep, wide groove. Obviously, it was a great conversation starter and Mr. Hunt and I got along well right away.

We talked first about the metate and where it had been found. It turned out it was from what we were later able to determine to be a historic Indian site $\frac{3}{4}$ probably Meskwaki and probably from the period of that tribe's disenfranchisement in Iowa during the 1840s-1850s. Among the items we later recovered while testing the site was a glass trade bead. Hunt also told me of his long interest in protecting the mound group on his property. In exchange for his virtual carte blanche permission to poke around his property, Mr. Hunt asked if I would come speak to his Rotary Club luncheon sometime, which I agreed to do. That meeting with Merle Hunt was the first of many during the next few years and I always looked forward to visiting with him. In 1991, I gave a presentation to the Ackley Rotary Club about Iowa River Greenbelt archaeology. That day, Mr. Hunt surprised me by telling a story from his Boy Scout days. He related that his troop had gone on a camping trip and they had found an ornately carved shell in a cave near Maquoketa. He said the carving looked like a rattlesnake. He didn't know what had ever become of the artifact, but the story rang a vague bell in my head. I told him I thought I might have some information about that particular artifact, that I'd do some checking around, and that I'd get back to him the next week.

While driving back to Iowa City that afternoon, I recalled the illustration of a rattlesnake gorget in Dave Benn's

report on his work at Hadfields Cave (Benn 1980:117). At that time, Allison Laird had also recently published her guide to artifacts in Iowa Hall, the then recently remodeled centerpiece of the University of Iowa Natural History Museum, and I knew that the artifact was in the Iowa Hall exhibit (Laird 1989:26). When I got back to the OSA, I pulled Dave's dissertation out of the archives and found his discussion of the shell gorget in Appendix G (Benn 1976:418-419). Excerpted in that discussion was a letter, dated November 10, 1947, from Albert E. Coe to Keyes (Coe 1947), in which Coe, a Methodist minister then residing in Dysart, documented his recollections of Hadfields Cave (known to him as Halfield Cave). Coe was also a Boy Scout leader with a passion for exploring the natural world and for taking his scouts on camping trips to local rockshelters. He was a long time correspondent with Keyes, having mapped many caves and other sites in support of Keyes' efforts with the statewide archaeological survey.

I then found a nice slide of the rattlesnake gorget in the OSA photo archives and had a print made (Figure 1). The next week, I returned to Ackley and showed Mr. Hunt the illustration in Benn's (1980) book; showed him Allison Laird's (1989) catalog of the Iowa Hall exhibit with a similar drawing, and I gave him the print of the artifact. I told him that any time he was in Iowa City he could go look at the artifact in Iowa Hall. Then I asked him if his scout leader had been a Reverend Coe. At that point, sitting back, I got a huge kick out of his drop-jawed reaction.

Mr. Hunt said that he hadn't thought about those Boy Scout days for years. I told him that I would like to interview him about his recollections of finding the gorget sometime, and I asked him to try to remember as much as he

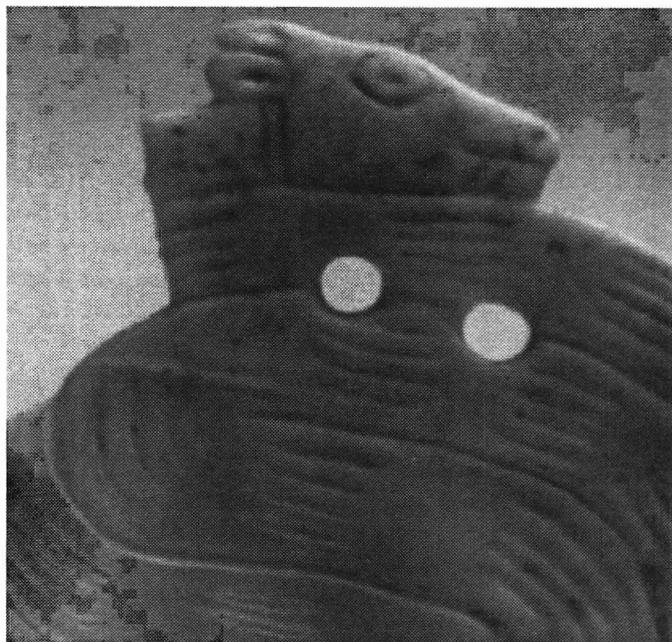


Figure 1. Photograph of the Hadfields Cave gorget.

could about the circumstances. He agreed to give the matter some thought and we tentatively scheduled the formal interview for “sometime.” A couple of more years passed, and in 1994 the shell rattlesnake gorget was selected as the sole adornment to grace that year’s Iowa Archaeology Week poster. All can agree that it was a striking poster, and that the artifact is among the most unique ever found in Iowa. Having spent the intervening years working mostly in northeast Iowa, I returned to Hardin County in the spring of 1995

and looked up Mr. Hunt. I gave him a copy of the 1994 poster, and I asked him if he was ready for the interview. He said that he’d been remembering some details and was probably as ready as he ever would be. So it was that I interviewed Merle Hunt at the Big Chief Restaurant in Ackley, on April 18, 1995. The following narrative is the substance of that interview.

Mr. Hunt had been a Boy Scout in the troop of Scout Master Rev. A. E. Coe, then a Methodist minister in Ackley. Before taking his call at Ackley, Coe was pastor of a church in Maquoketa, and he maintained many connections there. Sometime in the early 1930s, Coe and six boys piled into a 1928 Chrysler 4-door and took a (roughly 120 mile) trip to Hadfields Cave [known then to Coe (1934) as Halffield Cave] in Jones County. They stayed overnight in the cave, sleeping on cedar bough beds that they cut with their pocketknives. In the morning, Coe “had the boys digging” around the dusty floor of the cave, again using their knives.

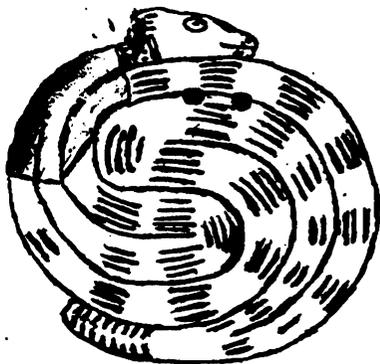
Robert Brittell, the son of the Ackley Presbyterian minister, was the Patrol Leader. Mr. Hunt was the Assistant Patrol Leader. All the boys were digging around in the dust on the floor of the cave and they found some pottery fragments and a few animal bones. After a while, Bob Brittell came up with a clam shell. At first it wasn’t recognizable because of the dirt, so he spit on his thumb to clean it off and saw that it was out of the ordinary. The troop then started digging with renewed enthusiasm, but found nothing else but some bits of pottery. According to Mr. Hunt’s recollection, the shell was found within the upper 3 inches of the cave floor in “dust.” The boys didn’t really have any digging tools other than their knives, so they didn’t dig too deep.

Most of the boys kept their finds in shoeboxes upon returning home to Ackley. Eventually, Rev. Coe moved away from Ackley and the Boy Scout troop disbanded. Prior to our interview, Mr. Hunt had made a search of his attic hoping to locate the material he had found at Hadfields Cave, but to no avail.

At the time of our 1995 interview, Mr. Hunt was 74 years old. He thought that he must have been about 12 years old at the time of the patrol’s trip to Hadfields Cave. On that basis, we calculated that the gorget would have been collected in 1933 or 1934. I now know, from reviewing Coe’s (1934, 1939, 1947) correspondence to Keyes, that the date of the find was actually November 2, 1934. I don’t know (yet) how Halfield or Halffield Cave came to be known as Hadfields Cave. Rev. Coe’s first, excited, letter to Keyes about the gorget, written immediately upon his return home from the troop’s adventure, is reproduced as Figure 2. I find it interesting to compare Coe’s then three-day-old account to Mr. Hunt’s 61-year-old childhood memory. I think this is instructive in at least two obvious and important ways: first, it validates the concept of doing landowner interviews as an integral element of archaeological survey; and second, it shows the degree to which an early brush with archaeology can leave an indelible imprint on a child’s mind. Have you taken a kid arrow-head hunting lately?

END OF PART 1
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Ackley, Iowa,

November 5th, 1934.

Dr. Charles R. Keyes,
Cornell College,
Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Dear Friend:

The work of art at the left above is the direct cause of my excitement this morning. I hasten to report the finding of a mussel-shell bangle, or pendant of the approximate size and likeness which I have drawn. The drawing is slightly larger than the ornament, since I traced the first outline around it. The section outlined in red pencil (ink) had been broken out and could not be found. Perhaps for that reason, the ornament was thrown aside originally. You note, of course, the peculiar symmetrical folding which gives the effect of twin snakes with single head and single tail. Possibly more significant, is the resemblance in outline to ancient good luck symbols. The head certainly appears to be that of a deer. I do not venture any guesses on the meaning of the combination.

You are familiar with the place where this was found. I took four of my Scouts all the way to Halffield Cave, on the North Fork of the Maquoketa, southeast of Cascade. One of the boys, poking around with a stick, dug this up, from the floor of the big cave. It was in the big outer chamber, and about three inches under the surface. It was imbedded in perfectly dry dust and is in a very good state of preservation. The lines are somewhat irregular as indicated, but quite firmly, or clearly incised.

We slept overnight in the big cave. I found out that the cave is on land owned by a Mr. Dudley, of Manchester, who is reported by his tenant as being quite interested in seeing that part of the land along the river made into a park, or wild life preserve.

I noted reports in the papers of your excavation work this summer, and naturally wished I might be there "assisting". I hope you and Mrs. Keyes are quite well. Dorothy and I went out a few weeks since, and gathered a nice quantity of wild Prairie Crabs. Presumably, therefore, we should manage this winter without the usual appeal for some of your De Luxe variety.

With best wishes and very kind regard

Received from Albert E. Coe, April 20, 1938. See his letter

Figure 2. Reduced photocopy of correspondence, dated November 5th, 1934, from Albert E. Coe to Charles R. Keyes (Charles R. Keyes Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa).

IAS Chapter News

Blackhawk Regional Chapter

The Blackhawk Regional Chapter enjoyed a summer potluck dinner on June 7th. Lisa Beltz will plan next years meetings.

Contact Lisa Beltz
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Cedar Falls, IA 50613
(319) 268-0865

Northwest Chapter

In June the NW Chapter took a field trip to South Dakota. Joe and Bertie Beals led members of the chapter to several interesting geological areas as well as museums in Rapid City and Hill City. Some members climbed Bear Butte outside of Sturgis, and two gold mines were visited during the trip as well. Plans are being made for a return trip next summer. August 26th the Chapter met in Peterson Iowa for a picnic lunch and started work on the Chapter history.

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

June 24th members and guests met at Greif House in Bentonsport for the annual Rendezvous held there. Chapter members participated in various demonstrations of their skills. In July members traveled to Belva Deer Park in Keokuk County to survey the newly created dam cite as a service to Keokuk County. Anton Till planned a field trip in the area of the Indian Hills Campus Bennett Regional Training Center for the August meeting.

Ellison Orr Chapter

The Ellison Orr Chapter will be restarted in September in conjunction with the Fall IAS Meeting in Decorah. The inaugural event will be a presentation by Colin Betts of Luther College. His topic will be Northeast Iowa Oneota, presented at 7:30 p.m., Friday, Sept. 22nd in the Recital Hall of the Center for Faith and Life, Luther College Campus.

Contact Joe B. Thompson
P.O. Box 353, Cresco, IA 52136

Quad City Archaeological Society

There were no meetings held during the Summer. An excavation planned for that time period has been postponed till October. Plans were made for Archeology Month activities in September.

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

Central Iowa Chapter

The CIC had a good time at their fourth annual picnic at Yellow Banks Park. Members brought their latest finds, and some demonstrated their flintknapping skills. June 10th found some CIC members doing flintknapping and displaying their collections at the Buffalo Day event held at the Prairie Learning Center, Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge. The event was very well attended and gave an opportunity for promotion of the CIC and IAS. CIC member Don Raker taught the members how to make finger pots at the July meeting. In August member Barry Haglan made a presentation on how to make bark houses.

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

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

Please send Iowa Archaeology Month pictures for the Winter Issue of *Iowa Archeology News*. The deadline for submittal will be November 15th. Thanks ahead of time.
The Editor



Effigy Mounds Study

Bill Green and Larry Zimmerman, head of the UI American Indian and Native Studies Program, recently completed a draft Cultural Affiliation Study of Effigy Mounds National Monument. This report covers the various historic and prehistoric cultures that lived in the northeast Iowa region and evaluates the possible connections between them.

“Cultural affiliation,” means that a preponderance of evidence reasonably leads to a conclusion that there is a relationship of shared group identity between members of a present-day Indian tribe and an identifiable earlier group. To examine possible cultural affiliations, the study reviewed historical, archaeological, biological, and other information, including American Indian traditional histories.

The study team also included **Robin Lillie**, Dawn Makes Strong Move, Dawn Sly-Terpstra, and **Joe Artz**.

The draft report is under review by the National Park Service. Once that is completed, the report will be disseminated in various formats, including a web-based publication.

Fort Atkinson Update

The University of Iowa’s Summer 2000 program in archaeological field methods and American Indian concerns ran for six weeks. The course was team-taught by **John Doershuk** and **Cindy Peterson**. Larry Zimmerman and **Bill Green** provided key administrative assistance, and both contributed well-received public lectures. Al Becker and Myles Kupka of the Fort Atkinson Historic Preservation Commission provided many hours of volunteer time in the field and lab. Dawn Makes-Strong-Move (Ho-Chunk), Johnathan Buffalo (Meskwaki), Leonard Bruigier

(Yankton Sioux), and Kelly Jackson (Lac du Flambeau) provided Indian perspectives on archaeological efforts and really helped the students understand the complexities of working with indigenous descendant populations with interests in the past. Other OSA archaeologists, including **Mark Anderson** and **Rich Fishel** made informative presentations.

Archaeological excavation on Ted Schmitt’s property southwest of Fort Atkinson yielded numerous 1840s artifacts including domestic and trade goods such as plate and cup fragments, buttons, glass beads, pipe stems and bowls, lead shot, and British and French gunflints. Structure foundation remnants were also identified. This site is the Hewitt-Olmsted trading post location mentioned in Fort Atkinson historical records. Excavations were also conducted at the Riehle family property north of town between Spillville and Fort Atkinson. The 1849 GLO map indicates an “Indian Village” and “Indian Field” were located here; two “Indian trails” also are shown criss-crossing nearby. 1840s-era artifacts were found on the surface of a bean field. Excavations revealed a 4-x-6-ft clay-lined storage pit, probably constructed by the Winnebagos for food storage. Inside the pit, fragments of ceramic containers, bottles, and dishes were found, as well as animal bone. Laboratory analysis of the sites’ materials is ongoing at the OSA, and will reveal new information about the lifeways of 1840s Winnebagos in northeast Iowa.

Public Archaeology

Lynn Alex, Public Archaeology Coordinator, served as project director and primary instructor for “Can You Dig It? A Workshop Integrating Archaeology and History.” Sponsored by the Johnson County Historical Society and funded by Humanities Iowa and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the workshop offered its 16 participants, mainly teachers, a chance to use archival, field and analytical research methods common to

both fields. Similar workshops may be held in other areas of Iowa

David Gradwohl, ISU professor presented an overview of historical archaeology. The class offered field trips to such diverse sites as Plum Grove, Johnson County’s first asylum, the Woodland rockshelter Woodpecker Cave, and the University of Iowa Natural History Museum. A trip to Fort Atkinson, led by **Cindy Peterson**, provided the opportunity to see an excavation in progress.

One day was spent at the OSA.. **Bill Green** spoke on the integration of laboratory analysis and field findings. **Colleen Eck** and **Heidi Lack** introduced the OSA site file’s resources and **Julie Hoyer** summarized the educational resources available in the Archives. **Blane Nansel** illustrated the procedures and utility of archival research in an archaeological project.

Teachers in the workshop for credit wrote classroom lessons utilizing the archaeological information. The lessons, pre-school through high school, are filed in the OSA archives and are available for use by any other teachers to use in their own classroom.

Two of the participants in the workshop were certified IAS members, Barb and Briana MacDougal.

New Staff Member

David Moyer has joined OSA as a Highway Archaeology Program project archaeologist. David doesn’t claim anywhere as his “hometown” as he grew up as a part of a traveling army family. Recently David has lived in Missoula, Montana, where he received his MA at the University there. His undergraduate work was done at SUNY-Binghamton. He has been active in archaeology since 1989 and has worked throughout the Northeast, Plains, and Rocky Mountains. His research interests include rock art, settlement systems, ethnohistory, and historic archaeology.

David, his wife Rebecca (also an archaeologist) and son Jerad and daughter Skylar are all making their home in Iowa City.

Archaeology Items of Interest

Upcoming Events

Living History Farms, Urbandale, IA

September 30-October 1 Corn Harvest

Visitors will be encouraged to hand-pick corn, and there will be a corn toss and music.

October 5-8 Quilt Show More than 30 quilts and coverlets from nationally recognized LHF historic quilt collection will be on display in the Church of the Land.

October 7-8 Fall Festival Celebrate fall harvest by sampling Farms-made products from each of the historical farm sites. Iowa made products will be displayed in LHF Visitor Center.

Loess Hills Fall Tour, Sat., October 14th

Tour the Loess Hills for an educational view of the past and present, a visit to one of the small towns in the "hills" for a home cooked meal. Contact Polk County Conservation Board (515) 323-5300 for reservation information. Cost is \$55.00. Leave Des Moines at 7:00 a.m. and return there by 7:00 p.m.

Salisbury House, Des Moines, IA

October 10 Brian Fagan

Brian Fagan will give a public lecture for a new History Series for the Salisbury House Foundation in Des Moines at 7:30 PM, October 10, 2000. The lecture topic is "The Rape of the Nile: Egyptologists and Adventurers Along the Nile." The evening will be complemented with samples of Egyptian food and dances from a local troupe "Rainbows of the West." Ticket price is yet to be determined but information is available from Tina Popson, Education Director, (515) 274-1777. Dr. Fagan is a renowned archaeologist and prolific writer of both academic and popular texts and articles.

Visit the IAS Web Page at:

<http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/index.html>

Organizations and Meetings.

Organization to Consider

Iowa Academy of Science's mission is to further the work of scientists, improve teaching in the sciences, and increase public understanding of the role of science in society. Among the scientific areas are botany, geology, physics, zoology and anthropology. Members receive the *Journal of The Iowa Academy of Science*, a Bulletin and specialized interest area mailings. An annual meeting in April features speakers of national importance, symposia and general sessions. Opportunities are provided for the presentation of specialized research reports from both members and non-members. A committee of the Academy evaluates grant proposals for the Iowa Science Foundation and awards worthy projects. For more information contact: Iowa Academy of Science, 175 Baker Hall-U.N.I., Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0508, Ph (319) 273-2021.

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 29th St., Des Moines, IA 50310. Phone (515) 255-4909. E-mail: paleomike@msn.com

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