

Iowa Archeology News

Newsletter of the Iowa Archeological Society



Est. 1951

Volume 50, No. 4

Issue 176

Winter 2000

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

IAS 50th Anniversary

*Anniversary Logo & T-shirt
IAS Spring Meeting,
April 27-29*

Hadfields Cave Rattlesnake Gorget: Part 2, Bob Brittle's Gift to Iowa

James M. Collins

Fort Atkinson Field School:

June 17-23

IAS Chapter History

Northwest Iowa Chapter

In Memory of Arlo Johnson

Stephen Lensink

IAS Members, 2000

*New & Honorary Lifetime
Members*

Iowa Archaeology Month 2000

Lynn Alex Recaps

IAS Chapter News

Chapter Activities

OSA News

Archaeology Items of Interest

*"Common Ground" Article
Grinnell College Atlatl Meet
Books from AIA*

Update on the Northern Loess Hills Clovis Point

Brian Leigh Molyneaux, PhD

Editor's Note: See "Recent Clovis Point Discovery," *IAN* 48(3):5.

Research at the USD Archaeology Laboratory continues on a Clovis point discovered on a narrow ridgetop in the Loess Hills just north of the mouth of the Big Sioux River. As we are still working on a field research design – something I will outline in more detail below – we have devoted our time to the analysis of the point itself.

This artifact is actually a very small-scale environment, with four aspects: the original object, a Knife River Flint projectile point; a hypothetical surface that might have evidence of its use (e.g. protein residue or use wear); a patina, developed on the stone by exposure; and an encrustation of calcium carbonate, resulting from a long period of burial in the loess. We have gained some new information within each of these aspects.

First, we had the point analyzed for (blood) protein residue. At the same time, we were interested in the possibility that the calcium carbonate deposit on the point might have trapped pollen or phytoliths from local vegetation over the long history of its burial. Since carbonates develop on relatively deeply-buried objects, we did not expect anything directly related to the Clovis period, but there was the remote possibility that

the deposit might preserve some evidence of a late Pleistocene or early Holocene paleoecology, such as pollen of spruce or other cool forest species.

We sent the point to the Paleo Research Laboratories in Golden, Colorado and they provided the following interpretation (Puseman and Cummings 1999:4):

The Clovis point from 13WD101 yielded a positive result to deer antiserum, suggesting that this point was used to hunt a member of the Cervidae family, most likely deer or elk. Pollen/phytolith analysis of the calcium carbonate coating found on this artifact yielded a phytolith record suggesting relatively hot, dry summers and a sufficient growing season in the spring and fall to support a population of cool season grasses. Recovery of *Pinus* pollen indicates pines growing in the region and recovery of a single Low-
continued on p. 2, Clovis Point



Loess Hills Clovis Point

IAS Announcements

Events-Education-News

IAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY T-SHIRTS



Order a t-shirt with this special anniversary logo, designed by IAS member and archeologist Tim Roberts. "Iowa Archeological Society 1951-2001" will be placed on the upper right front. The t-shirts are available in sand with dark ink or indigo blue with light ink. "Early Bird" orders due by January 15, 2001.

For order information contact:

Iowa Archeological Society

The IAS T-shirt order

The University of Iowa 700 Clinton St. Bldg.

Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1030

Clovis Point continued from p.1

spine asteraceae pollen indicates that weedy plants such as ragweed, cocklebur, or marshelder grew in this general area.

So: we now have a better – hypothetical – picture of the history of this artifact. A hunter struck, and maybe killed, a deer, elk or other cervid with a projectile and, for some reason, left the point here (Was it lost or overlooked after a kill?). It must have lain on the surface, undisturbed, for long enough to develop the milky patina that covers one side. Sometime later, there must have been a new, and heavy, deposition of loess (during the Altithermal?), as the carbonate encrustation on the nonpatinated side tells us that it was buried, again undisturbed, for hundreds, or thousands, of years. During this time, the carbonates trapped pollen in the soil – pollen from what appears to have been a late Pleistocene or early Holocene environment (of course, as Puseman and Cummings (1999) make clear, two pollen grains does not a paleoecology make!). Finally, it was exposed again very recently – probably as a result of erosion along the equestrian trail that runs across the ridgetop – and, luckily, discovered by a person (Kevin Pape, of the



Iowa Department of Natural Resources) committed to the preservation of the natural and cultural life in the area.

Our future plans involve a terrain analysis, using GIS, to identify potential habitation and kill sites nearby. It is clear that the hunter who used this point took advantage of the high ridge for its visibility of the surrounding terrain – and, perhaps, because the deeply cut ravine below has several active springs that might have attracted game. In this part of the loess hills, the spur ridges all extend into a single draw that opens onto the Missouri River floodplain. If animals moved up the draw into the complex of spur ridges to forage (as they do today in sheltered stream cuts in the Arctic tundra), hunters could easily trap and kill them. Is it possible that thousands of years of slumping in the loess have buried evidence of a Clovis occupation or a kill site? We will let you know.

Puseman, Kathryn and Linda Scott Cummings 1999 Protein Residue Analysis of Projectile Points from Sites 13WD101, Iowa, and 39CL09, South Dakota, and Pollen/Phytolith Analysis of Calcium Carbonate on the Projectile Point from 13WD101. Ms. Report submitted to the Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Dakota.

Some Notes on the Hadfields Cave Rattlesnake Gorget: Part 2, Bob Brittell's Gift to Iowa

James M. Collins

Editor's Note: Part 1 was published in Vol. 50, No. 3, Fall 2000

Readers of the first part of this article may have noticed a short notation at the bottom of Albert Coe's November 5, 1934, correspondence to Charles R. Keyes (see Collins 2000: Fig. 2). That notation, written in Keyes' hand, indicates that although Coe was virtually bursting to tell Keyes about the stunning find, he actually held the information in confidence for about four and one-half years before including the letter along with other correspondence to Keyes, dated April 19, 1939. Why did he hold back the information for so long? Well, the answer to that question is an interesting story in itself.

Albert E. Coe had been a student under Keyes at Cornell College from 1903 to 1905, and in his words "the friendship formed then continued until his death, altho he was eleven years my senior" (Coe 1961a). Coe and Keyes were faithful correspondents through the years, and in their letters both men shared their passion for subjects as diverse as archaeology, ornithology, and the succulent varieties of the "wild" crab apple. In January 1961, writing at the age of 79 from retirement in Mapleton, Oregon, Coe reminisced as follows about his relationship with Keyes in a letter to William J. Petersen, then Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa:

Our last field trip together was just four years before he died [1947], when he came with me to see some new sites I had found on the bluffs of the Maquoketa, near Monticello. His legs and wind were still good, and his interest un-flagging.

The reports of his work are of special meaning to me, because he encouraged me in the search and investigation of pre-historic sites, and I spent much of my spare time in that occupation. Of the pictures in this Palimpsest [Keyes 1951], the one showing "An Ancient Rock Shelter Three Miles East of Monticello, Iowa," was taken by Doctor Keyes when I was showing him a dozen or more of the shelters I had discovered in that area along the Maquoketa, and its tributaries. We spent the entire day. I had worked thru an entire summer vacation excavating the shelter shown in the picture mentioned above. It pleases me to recall, on that day, because Doctor Keyes was not so well shod for it, I took him piggy-back several times across the stream we were following.

On Page 304 of his chapter on Ancient Sites [Keyes 1951] he mentions an Iowa Scout Master he knew who made mid-winter over-night trips with his Boys to camp in an ancient Indian Rock Shelter. I was that Scout Leader. Enclosed is a copy of a rough drawing I made, of an Indian Pendant, found in that Shelter by one of my Scouts. It had been carved from a large mussel-shell, and the design plainly incised on the inner surface [Coe 1961a].

Coe ruminated upon the gorget off and on throughout 1961. In December of that year he wrote again to Petersen:

Have you happened to see among the items collected by Dr. Charles R. Keyes, the pendant like the drawing enclosed? Found in 1934, when I had a group of Boy Scouts in this cave, at the time I told the lad who dug it up and brought it to me, that since he found it he might keep it, if he wished. About ten years later, as a young man, he turned it over to me, to be passed on to the State Historical Society. In turn, I sent it to Dr. Keyes. [. . .] I would be much disappointed, if it had been lost in any way from our Iowa materials [Coe 1961b].

So we see that Coe found himself in something of a ticklish situation back in the fall of 1934 and for several years thereafter. On the one hand, he wanted desperately to inform Keyes of the rattlesnake gorget; but on the other, he was honor-bound by his word to let his Patrol Leader keep the memento of the trip. As a man of the cloth, Coe was probably accustomed to such middle ground confidentiality. But here again, only part of the story has been told.

There is no doubt that Coe remained a significant personal influence on Bob Brittell, but Brittell's story is, unfortunately, a melancholy one. By April, 1939, Coe was finally free to give Keyes all the details of the gorget's discovery. He wrote (Coe 1939):

Dear Friend:

Today, the engraved gorget about which you have heard, is mailed to you.

Its history in our hands: Discovery by Robert Brittell, Ackley, Iowa, Boy Scout, November 2nd, 1934. Place of discovery: Halffield Cave – North Fork of Maquoketa river, on Dudley farm, about eight miles south-east of Cascade, Ia. Situation when found: near entrance at outer edge of first chamber, four inches deep in dry dust and ash. Presented to Iowa Archeological Survey by the finder, on March 15th, 1939. He will be pleased, and it is my desire that his name be recorded, and attached, as the finder and donor.

When the donation was made, Robert was a Junior in Coe College, but detained at home with a hard attack of influenza. It now appears that he may not recover. My latest information from his father, the Rev. J. J. Brittell, of the Presbyterian Church, at Ackley, is that Robert has grown rapidly worse, and attending physicians give very little real assurance for his recovery. It is an old heart ailment, and he is now all but helpless.

His father was during my pastorate there, the finest ministerial colleague I have ever had, thoughtful and generous and able. And Bob, a grand boy. The father writes: "Bob will be glad to hear from you and to know what becomes of the 'find'." I have written him, telling him of your pleasure in knowing that he was about to present the gorget, and your desire to offer some token in exchange for it. I mentioned, also, your request that he visit you some time.

Naturally, it is our hope that he may take a turn for the better, and recover strength as he has already done after previous attacks. If he is still able to receive it, I am sure he would treasure a letter from you, as Director of the Archeological Survey.

In his wonderful eulogy of Charles Reuben Keyes, William Petersen (1951:283) wrote that "Dr. Keyes was unusually successful in his work. He knew and understood Iowans; he admired and loved them. Perhaps it was this deep understanding of his fellow citizens as well as his own personality and integrity which made him so successful in building up the justly famous Keyes Collection." A bit of Keyes' personality is revealed to us in a handwritten pencil copy of the letter he wrote to Bob Brittell on April 20, 1939 (Keyes 1939), in response to Coe's correspondence of the day before:

Dear Mr. Brittell:

This afternoon I received by parcel post from Rev. Albert E. Coe the engraved shell gorget which you found in a cave on the North Maquoketa river on November 2, 1934. It was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Coe saying that the gorget was a gift from you to the State of Iowa and that the specimen could be put in the State collection with your name as donor and with the complete history as supplied. This has been done, and I want to express to you in addition my thanks and deep appreciation.

Engraved shell gorgets are found in some numbers in the South, especially Tennessee and Georgia, but this is the first one I know of to be found in Iowa. The design also is new to me and most interesting, apparently a combination doe and rattlesnake. I am glad indeed to be able to put the specimen in the State collections, where it will remain permanently and be the object of study.

Mr. Coe tells me that your college course at Coe has been interrupted by illness. Please accept my very best wishes for your speedy recovery and the hope that you will stop at Mt. Vernon sometime and visit my laboratory.

When I asked Merle Hunt in 1995 what had become of Bob Brittell, all he could tell me was that he had died young of a bad heart. It is true that Bob Brittell died a relatively young man, in 1962, at approximately age 45. He did, however, recover from his bout with influenza in 1939. According to Coe College alumni records, he returned to Coe College and graduated from that institution in 1942 with a BA in English. He went on to receive an MS in Education from Drake (1950), and the Ph.D. in Education from Columbia (1954). In 1960, he was named associate dean of the University of Pittsburgh School of Education. This information was confirmed by Mr. Brittell's sister, Peggy Brittell Kordick (Coe '43), in a recent telephone interview. When I told Mrs. Kordick that I was writing this article, she said, "Well, I hope you do a good job because he was a wonderful man."

I think Robert Brittell, Albert Coe, and Charles Keyes would enjoy a stroll together through Iowa Hall. I am confident that any current member of the Iowa Archeological Society will enjoy that walk as well. Iowa Hall is part of the University of Iowa Museum of Natural History located in the Pentacrest complex on the University of Iowa campus. It is a gem. Among other things, while there you may think seriously about the long-term disposition of your own well-documented personal collections.

INDIAN PICTURE

Inner face of
Missel Shell,
trimmed to
shape, as
drawn here,
and design
clearly marked
with graving
tool as shown.



NOTE: Two holes
bored, for hanging,
or fastening to garment.
Red marks indicate part broken off,
as it was when found.
TWO bodies of the snake, twice bent,
having but one Rattlesnake Tail, and
but one Deer (?) Head.

Found November 2nd., 1934, in
cave, limestone bluff, along North Fork
of Maquoketa River, south of Cascade,
in Dubuque County. It was dug out,
from about 4 inches deep in floor of cave.
Being the inner face of the shell,
it is concave, but bright and well-pre-
served

Figure 1. Photocopy of figure enclosed with Albert E. Coe's query about the Hadfields Cave Rattlesnake gorget to William J. Petersen, dated December 26th, 1961 (Charles R. Keyes Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa).

References Cited

Coe, Albert E.

- 1939 Letter dated April 19, 1939, to Charles R. Keyes, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. On file, Keyes Collection, Jones County File, Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, Iowa City.
- 1961a Letter dated January 15, 1961, to William J. Petersen, Superintendent, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. On file, Keyes Collection, Jones County File, Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, Iowa City.
- 1961b Letter dated December 26, 1961, to William J. Petersen, Superintendent, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. On file, Keyes Collection, Jones County File, Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Collins, James M.

- 2000 Some Notes on the Hadfields Cave Rattlesnake Gorget: Part 1, Discovery. *Iowa Archeology News* 50(3):7-9.

Keyes, Charles R.

- 1939 Letter (handwritten copy) dated April 20, 1939, to Mr. Robert Brittell, Ackley, Iowa. On file, Keyes Collection, Jones County File, Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, Iowa City.
- 1951 Ancient Sites. *The Palimpsest* 32(8):301-317.

Petersen, William J.

- 1951 Charles Reuben Keyes. *The Palimpsest* 32(8):281-284.

FORT ATKINSON CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD SCHOOL: INTEGRATING ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY JUNE 17-23, 2001

Individuals interested in history and archaeology are invited to participate in a week-long field school in June 2001 at Fort Atkinson and nearby sites in Winneshiek County, Iowa. This project, sponsored by the State Preserves Advisory Board of Iowa, will be the first of a multi-year field school program focusing on two state preserves and related sites in an area of the state with a wealth of historical documentation and rich and diverse archaeology. Although this is the first year in a proposed multi-year field school, participants do not need to commit to more than one year. Teacher certification credit will be available through the Keystone AEA.

The sites in the Fort Atkinson area are important components of the Neutral Ground, created by the U.S. Government in 1830 to separate the Dakota Sioux from the Meskwaki (Fox) and Sauk tribes. The 1840 establishment of the Fort Atkinson military post and forced relocation of the Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) from Wisconsin to the Neutral Ground (Winnebago Subagency) created a short-lived but complex cultural landscape that witnessed varied interactions between those native groups and U.S. Military and Subagency personnel, as well as subsequent post-military occupations of the Fort Atkinson area.

The field school will provide training in archaeological and historical research methods. Among the overall goals is to address issues of concern for local and regional native peoples, descendant populations, and living communities by encouraging these groups to become involved in site research, interpretation, and curriculum development.

For more information about the field school activities, cost, and a registration form, contact:

Diane Ford-Shivvers

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Wallace State Office Building

900 East Grand Ave

Des Moines IA 50319-0034

phone: 515-281-0878; **fax:** 515-281-8895;

e-mail: Diane.Ford-Shivvers@dnr.state.ia.us

web address: <http://www.state.ia.us/parks/select.htm>

Sponsored by: State Preserves Advisory Board, Iowa Department of Natural Resources. *Field school directors are:* Rebecca Conard, Associate Professor of History at Middle Tennessee State University; Jan Nash, managing partner of Tallgrass Historians L.C., a historical and cultural resource consulting firm based in Iowa City; Kathy Gourley, Field Services Historian for the State Historical Society of Iowa, and Shirley Schermer, Burial Program Director for the Office of the State Archaeologist.

Northwest Iowa Chapter History

Linda Burkhart

Editor's Note: The following is the first of a series of IAS Chapter Histories presented as part of the IAS 50th Anniversary Celebration.

W.D. Frankforter began his duties as the first director of the Sanford Museum and Planetarium January 4, 1951. Frankforter had his bachelor and masters degree in geology from the University of Nebraska and had been an assistant at the University of Nebraska Museum since 1943. When he first arrived in Cherokee the new director was busy planning the opening of the museum and planetarium as well as getting exhibits to fill the empty galleries. By October of 1951, Frankforter presented a paper on the relationship of paleontology and archaeology at a conference of the Iowa Archaeological Society in Iowa City. Don Hankens a fellow member of the I.A.S. accompanied Frank to the meeting. On December 5, 1951 the following announcement was in the *Cherokee Daily Times*:

Plan to Organize Archeology Group

The initial meeting of a proposed archeological club for this area will be held at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Dec. 11 in the Sanford Museum. According to W. D. Frankforter "it is hoped that the new organization will develop into a northwest chapter of the Iowa Archeological Society." All persons in the northwest Iowa region who are interested in archeology, and who would be willing to make short excavation trips with the group are invited to attend the Dec. 11 meeting called by the museum head and C.A. Thompson of Spencer.

It was emphasized that club members will do more than listen to lectures or watch movies. Numerous short field trips in this area will be taken next spring and summer. Prospective members are invited to bring their collections of archeological lore to the Sanford for the organizational meeting.

The initial meeting was held and 24 amateur archeologists organized a Northwest Chapter of the Iowa Archeological Society. The first task of the new group was to map their finds and photograph any material they located, sending the information to Cherokee. Then, it was planned, the chapter would have a workable picture of possible excavation sites and locations in this section of Iowa. C.A. Thompson was elected president and W.D. Frankforter was chosen director of field work. People from Spencer, Webb, Peterson, Linn Grove, Sioux Rapids and Cherokee attended the initial meeting.

By June of 1952, the Northwest Chapter members had decided to charge \$1.00 and to begin publishing a newsletter with the money from the dues. The first newsletter of the Northwest Chapter of the Iowa Archaeological Society was published March 13, 1953 and mailed to approximately 35 households.

Under W. D. Frankforter's leadership the Northwest

Chapter flourished and began to record and number as many sites as they could find in Northwest Iowa. The Northwest Chapter has had a long history of assisting professional archeologists investigating sites in Northwest Iowa. The first joint project involving a major excavation was with Dr. R.J. Ruppe in the summer of 1955 at the Phipps site (13CK21). Dr. Ruppe at that time was a professor of Anthropology at the State University of Iowa as well as Editor for the Iowa Archaeological Society. By August of that year skeletons were found at Turin, IA and again the Northwest Chapter assisted Frankforter and others from around the United States such as Dr. J. Marie Wormington from the Denver Museum of Natural History in the recovery of those four individuals. The Northwest Chapter contracted Dr. Dale Henning (as a starving archaeological student) to work with them on Oneota sites near Correctionville, IA.

Dr. Duane Anderson became the director of the Sanford Museum July 1, 1966, and took the lead to work with several archaeologists and students on the Cherokee Sewer site in 1973 - 1976. Dr. Anderson left his position as museum director to become the State Archaeologist of Iowa in 1975.

Several Chapter members have been active with the Northwest Chapter and the Iowa Archaeological Society. Ruth Thornton was secretary of the state organization for many years. Dr. Duane Anderson was president of the I.A.S. while he was with the Sanford Museum. The Northwest Chapter is also very proud of Dale and Marian Gifford, Joe Beals, W.D. Frankforter and Merle Simonsen, all of whom are recipients of the Keyes-Orr Award.

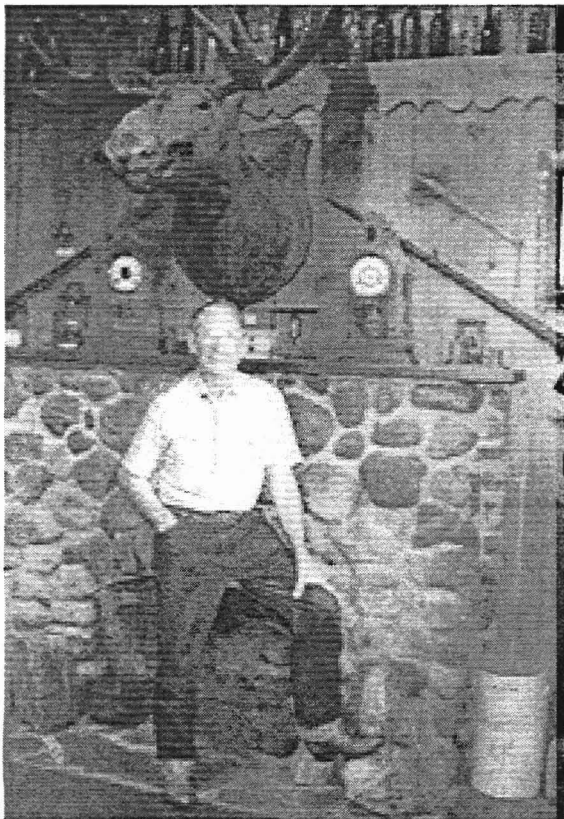
The Sanford Museum and its staff have been vital to the existence and continuation of the Northwest Chapter. The museum staff publishes the chapter newsletter and the museum director arranges most of the activities and field trips for the monthly meetings. The directors of the Sanford Museum include W.D. Frankforter: 1951 - 1962, John Vincent: 1962 - 1966, Duane Anderson: 1966 - 1975, Carl de Rochefort-Reynolds: 1975 - 1976, Robert Hoge: 1976 - 1981, J. Terry Walker: 1982 - 1991, Linda Burkhart: 1991 - present.

The Northwest Chapter has forty-five memberships (both family and single memberships). The Chapter meets once a month usually on a Saturday morning. During good weather months members go on field trips to sites or other places of interest in archaeology. During the cold weather months for the next few years the Northwest Chapter will be working on cataloging and documenting the Van Voorhis Collection from the Buena Vista County Historical Museum. Our President is Jason Titcomb, Jim Younie is the Vice-President, Mary Helgevold is the Secretary and Shirley Smith is the Treasurer. The Chapter dues have gone from \$1.00 to \$3.00 yearly for the quarterly newsletter.

In Memory of Arlo Johnson

by
Stephen Lensink

Arlo C. Johnson, long-time Iowa Archeological Society member and recipient of the Keyes-Orr Award, died September 6, 2000 in Forest City, Iowa at the age of 86. Arlo was born on the family farm in Ellington Township, Hancock County, Iowa, on May 7, 1914, the son of Melvin and Marvea (Nelson) Johnson. He attended rural school near his home. Arlo joined the US Army and served in W.W.II. On October 6, 1945, he married Eleanore Birchfield, who was serving in the WAVES in Staten Island, New York. Following their discharge from the military, the couple returned to the family farm in Forest City and spent their entire married lives there.



Arlo in his Timberland Museum.

Arlo's concern for his farmland showed in his practice of organic farming (over lunch one day he explained to me the intricacies of "checking"—a cultivation method used when you farm herbicide-free). Besides the farming that he loved, Arlo had a wide variety of interests and hobbies. As a young man in his twenties, he founded the Timberland Museum and later owned and operated the Wahoo Record Co. and the Timberland Publishing Co., publishing music for himself and other Iowa country artists. He enjoyed painting with watercolors (including depictions of prehistoric life in Iowa) and loved spending time with his grandchildren. He often gave school programs on the American Indians and the prehistoric native life in Winnebago and Kossuth counties. He was active in The Nature Conservancy, a member of the Winnebago County Historical Society, to which he donated much time and energy, and a member of the American Legion Post 121 in Forest City.

Arlo had a life-long interest in archaeology and in 1991 received the Keyes-Orr Award from the Iowa Archeological Society for his many contributions. During the summer of 1980, Arlo spent many long hours helping me with my Ph.D. dissertation research by mapping several hundred archeological sites he had located and collected in north central Iowa. While on the road visiting sites, we frequently stopped at a favorite of Arlo's, the Mills Lake restaurant featuring fresh strawberry pie and free "Norwegian gas" (coffee). His enthusiasm for archaeology (and the coffee) often kept us going 16 hours a day. Arlo's death will be great loss to Iowa archeology.

Arlo is survived by his wife Eleanore of Forest City, a son and his wife, Monte and Rosella Johnson of Lexington, KY, a daughter and her husband, Monica and Keith Pletcher of Forest City and four grandchildren: Anita and Jon Pletcher, Chelsea and Philip Johnson, an aunt, Mabel Coomes of Mason City, a host of cousins and many friends. He was preceded in death by his parents.

46 New Members Join IAS in 2000

Welcome!

Jessica Andersen, Audubon
Cindy Balek, Westchester, IL
Richard Bales & Amy Kilpatrick,
Cedar Rapids
Carol Berg, Marshalltown
Roy Block, Robbinsdale, MN
Donald Blocker, New Hampton
Larry Boyer, Iowa Falls
Dave Degen, Lehigh
Christopher and Colleen Eck,
Iowa City
Richard Eggers, Des Moines
Kate J. Ellison, Tabor
Candy Gay, Unionville
Jeffrey S. Gerhardt, Ames
Greg Hansel, Kaukauna, WI
Randy Hart, Johnston

Timothy C. Klinger, Fayetteville, AR
Joel Kunze, Fayette
Terry and Steve Lottich, Coralville
Randy Mahler, Des Moines
Ron McDaniel, Nevada
Steve Melchert, Bettendorf
Richard Melvin, Iowa City
David Moyer, Iowa City
Jeff Neary, Merrill
Shelly C. Nelson, Melrose
Marianne Olson, Urbandale
Christine Ostring, Adel
Matt Owens, Covington, KY
Mary Jeanne Palmer, Cedar Rapids
Janice Pankey, Champaign, IL
Lori Parker, Knoxville
David D. Phipps, Cherokee

Eloise R. Ramirez, Iowa City
Shannon Ramsey, Anamosa
Shirley Riedesel, Lohrville
Mrs. Ruth Schmalenberger,
Fort Dodge
Larry Simmons, Cedar Falls
Betsy Trana, Wilton
Mark Van Essen, Ottumwa
Lien Vu, Iowa City
Deanna Ward, Nevada
Derek and Jennie Wasson, Keota
Tom Waters, New Albin
R. Peter Winham, Sioux Falls, SD
Robert Wright, Polk City
Keith Young, Marion

New Honorary Lifetime Memberships

Four more IAS members hit the 30-year membership mark in 2000 and become Honorary Lifetime members beginning in 2001. Congratulations to Homer Anderson, Anthon; Norm Dille, Newton; Thomas Emerson, Lincoln, Illinois; and Robert W. Petersen, Dayton, Ohio. We appreciate your years of dedication to the Iowa Archeological Society!

IAS PHOTOS NEEDED!

Do you have photographs of IAS-sponsored excavations, events, or people? If so, the IAS is seeking contributions to a traveling photo exhibit being created in honor of the 50th Anniversary. The photos will be featured at the IAS Spring Meeting and then can travel around the state to local chapter meetings, libraries, and during Iowa Archaeology Month. Photographs are preferred, but we could use good slides, too. All materials will be returned and the contributor acknowledged. Since, we will be creating the exhibit electronically, you don't need to worry about anything happening to your pictures!

Send your photos to:

Lynn Alex, Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, 700 Clinton Street Building, Iowa City, IA 52242-1030 or e-mail Lynn-Alex@uiowa.edu

Just a reminder. It is time to renew your dues for the IAS and your local IAS Chapter.

Iowa Archaeology Month

Lynn Alex

Iowa's archaeological past took center stage in September during Iowa Archaeology Month 2000. Thirty events scheduled in sixty communities brought archaeological demonstrations, presentations, tours, book exhibits, road shows, and hikes to thousands of residents across the state. Requests for programs such as "Time Capsules from the Past" and "How Did They Do That? Understanding Science Through Ancient Technology," especially popular among K-12 students, so exceeded scheduling capabilities, that additional presentations were given in late August and throughout October and November. Such demand threatens to transform Iowa's premier archaeological outreach event from a month into an entire season. 3000 copies of this year's poster, designed by Sandra Lagos, a sixth grade student from Sioux City and winner of the poster contest, attracted audiences from Sioux City to Burlington, and from Red Oak to Marquette.

The month began September 1 with "Laboring Over Labor Day," a weekend of mapping and test excavations at the Double Ditch Site in O'Brien County. Over twenty-five middle and high school students, three visiting Korean high school science teachers, members of the Iowa Archeological Society, and other interested volunteers helped Steve Lensink and Lynn Alex produce the first detailed map of this fortified Mill Creek site. The September 30th finale included "How Did They Do That?" presentations at four locations in Woodbury, Louisa, Humboldt, and Polk counties by master artisans including Toby and Julie Morrow, Mark Anderson, Tim Weitzel, Don Wirth, and Richard Hamilton. Demonstrations of flint-knapping, spear and bow and arrow projection, cord-making, hide-dressing, and pottery manufacture elucidated the skills and scientific know-how possessed by ancient peoples in Iowa. In between, audiences were introduced to the prehistoric and historic archaeological past, with exhibits such as "Women of the Nile" at the Putnam Museum, Davenport, and "This Old Digital City: A Virtual Recreation of Cedar Rapids 100 Years Ago" at the History Center, Cedar Rapids; presentations like "Exploring Buried Buxton" by David Gradwohl, "Ely: A Czech Settlement in a Southern Linn County Town" by Jan Stoffer Tursi, and "Recent Archaeological Excavations at Wever," by Randy Withrow; and tours to sites in southern Jones County, and others from Boone to Madrid accompanied

by tour guides Doug Jones, David Gradwohl, and Joe Tiffany. An open house with refreshments was offered at the Bonaparte Pottery Works by Marilyn Thomas, with Maria Schroeder of the Office of the State Archaeologist providing an overview for the dozens in attendance. Youngsters in Cedar Rapids saw a virtual bison butchering and a game of "chungke" thanks to the computer wizardry of IAS members Janet and Mike Golio. For a complete listing of all September events, check out the OSA web site at www.uiowa.edu/~osa.

"Time Capsules From the Past," a program sponsored by Humanities Iowa and "How Did They Do That?: Understanding Science Through Ancient Technology," funded by the Iowa Science Foundation, will provide for the development of educational materials useful long after IAM 2000. Four individual time capsules containing materials representing Iowa at crucial millennial transitions of the past will become traveling trunks/exhibits. Eventually these will be available from OSA for loan to schools and organizations across Iowa. Additional brochures in the OSA ancient technology series and a hands-on activity booklet for K-12 students are in preparation as an outgrowth of Iowa Science Foundation support.

This year's event was hosted by many local historical societies, museums, schools, libraries, book stores, and county conservation centers as well as the Iowa Archeological Society, State Historical Society of Iowa, Effigy Mounds National Monument, and the University of Iowa. Sponsors included the Iowa Archeological Society, Association of Iowa Archaeologists, State Historical Society of Iowa, National Park Service, Rockwell-Collins, Marshalltown Trowel, Humanities Iowa, and Iowa Science Foundation. Dozens of presenters from a variety of organizations and locations across the state gave of their time and expertise in creating a successful event. We are grateful to all of these individuals and organizations.

We also extend a note of thanks to Heidi Lack, Office of the State Archaeologist, who single-handedly prepared the IAM web page, to Steve Lensink, largely responsible for the layout of the IAM poster, and to Linda Langenberg and OSA staff who assisted with IAM mailings. Please send suggestions for Iowa Archaeology Month 2001 to Lynn M. Alex.

IAS Chapter News

Black Hawk Regional Chapter

In September Lynn Alex of OSA gave a presentation on *Recent Archeological Finds in Iowa*. Pat Higby gave a demonstration on how to make a mold out of silicone caulk for the October meeting. This *Replica Making* process was of interest to members wanting to copy arrowheads and fossils. November 1st Dr. Kenneth DeNault from UNI presented *A Brief History of Easter Island*.

Contact Lisa Beltz
1804 W. Ridgewood Drive
Cedar Falls, IA 50613
(319) 268-0865
Lisa.Beltz@uni.edu

Paul Rowe Chapter

The last of August the chapter participated in Keg Creek Day at the Glenwood Earth Lodge. In November the chapter took a field trip to see the Harold Carr Collection in Greenfield, IA.

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

Central Iowa Chapter

For Archeology Month the CIC co-sponsored a flintknapping and atlatl demonstration with Living History Farms. The chapter and ISU also co-sponsored a tour of Boone County archaeological sites lead by Joe Tiffany and David Gradwohl. Chapter members gave flintknapping demonstrations and a showing of their artifact displays at a very well attended Millenium III Boy Scouts of America event at Water Works Park in Des Moines. Doug Jones gave a presentation on the *Archaeology of Jones County* in October. SHSI's Kathy Gourley and Dan Higgenbottom presented *Historic and Recent Discoveries of Fort Des Moines II* in November.

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

Quad City Archaeological Society

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

Northwest Chapter

The Northwest Chapter and the Sanford Museum Association sponsored a program Petroglyphs of the Cosos presented by David Simmons, September 17 at 2:00 p.m. at the Sanford Museum. Mr. Simmons lives in Ridgeview, California, near the petroglyphs in the secluded canyons of the Coso Range on the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California. Mr. Simmons told talked about the area and showed a video of the petroglyphs.

October 14th the Northwest Chapter investigated a possible archaeological site south of Cherokee. The members attending believe the site involves four mounds equal distance apart. Three of the mounds are in a bean field but the fourth is in an uncultivated area outside of the field. The members did a surface survey for artifacts and found five pieces of Woodland pottery, two scrapers and several flakes. The Chapter will return to the site in the Spring.

The November 11th meeting was the beginning of a major archaeological project for the Northwest Chapter. Members, under the direction of Dr. Dale Henning, & will be working with the Buena Vista County Historical Society to document, catalog and photograph the Van Voorhis collection on loan to the Sanford Museum from the BV County Historical Museum. This will be an ongoing project during the cold weather months for the next two or three years.

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

September activities included a field exercise led by Anton Till. Plans are being made for a March Archaeology Awareness Day.

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

Ellison Orr Chapter

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



STAFF PRESENTATIONS AT 2000 PLAINS/MIDWEST CONFERENCE

The joint meetings, held November 9-12, in St. Paul, Minnesota, featured presentations by OSA staff.

Lynn Alex, Mark Anderson, and Shirley Schermer

Public Education and Outreach in Iowa Archaeology: Crossing a Rubicon

Public education in Iowa archaeology is over a century old. Since the 1950s, OSA, initially partnering with the Iowa Archaeological Society, and more recently with other state and tribal agencies, has taken the lead in education outreach for schools, civic groups, and the general public. Despite limited time, funding, and professional priorities usually directed elsewhere, these efforts have successfully expanded, keeping pace with an increasing demand. While viewing strong public educational outreach as crucial to the documentation and protection of Iowa's cultural heritage, these efforts demand reliable funding and personnel devoted specifically to this goal.

Joe Artz, Cherie E. Haury, John Hedden, and Larry Zimmerman

From Diaries to Data, From Data to Models: Contributions to Glenwood Locality Archaeology

The earthlodges of the Glenwood locality, Iowa, are the easternmost extent of the Central Plains Tradition. In the 1970s, Zimmerman developed a computer simulation of earthlodge settlement in this locality. The quality of archaeological data has since improved through additional research, including an examination of the writings of avocational archaeologist Paul Rowe. In this paper, four former students of Alfred E. Johnson reexamine Zimmerman's simulation using current data and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. The authors benefited from Johnson's approach to teaching Plains

archaeology. He encouraged exploring new technologies but never ignored the insights of earlier researchers.

Jim Collins

The Dolomite Ridge Site: A Component on the Cusp of Havana in the Upper Mississippi Valley

Excavations were conducted at the Dolomite Ridge site preliminary to reconstruction of U.S. 52, the Great River Road, in Dubuque County, Iowa. The earliest significant component, radiocarbon dated to ca. Cal B.C. 128, represents an indigenous Early Woodland population living on the cusp of Havana Tradition expansion into the Upper Mississippi River valley. The people inhabiting the site at that time were heavily involved in regional and extra-regional commodity trading, representing a nodal population within a larger interactive network. Data from the site is interpreted from a perspective of cultural interaction and change.

Late Prehistoric Shell Masks in the Plains and Prairie Peninsula

Marine shell masks, while rare, are found in a broad range of contexts in Late Prehistoric Plains and Prairie Peninsula sites. The location and contexts of these objects are reviewed. Variations in the elements employed are discussed.

Rich Fishel

Investigations at 13HA385: A Preserved Middle Archaic Bone Grease Manufacturing Locality along the Iowa River in Hardin County, Iowa

OSA conducted Phase III data recovery at 13HA385 in Hardin County, Iowa in the fall of 1999. Excavations concentrated on a Middle Archaic component located 70 cm below ground surface. This component contains Tama and Raddatz points as well as numerous metates, hammerstones, and fire cracked rock. Two features, both bone grease manufacturing areas, are associated with this component. One of these features produced a radiocarbon date of 6959 ± 70 RCYBP. This paper describes the Middle Archaic assemblage and explores the position of 13HA385 relative to the Middle Archaic lifestyle of the Midwest.

William Green, Marlin Ingalls, Lance Foster, Erica Hill, Sarah Pitzen, and Margot Neverett

Iowaville: An Ioway Indian Village in Southeast Iowa, ca. 1770-1820

The Ioway (Iowa; Baxoje) Indians, now with reservations in Kansas/Nebraska and Oklahoma, once lived in numerous locations throughout the state of Iowa and nearby regions. From the 1770s to the 1820s, one of the major Ioway villages was located on the lower Des Moines River in southeast Iowa. This location became known as Iowaville. Later occupations by the Sauk and Meskwaki and by non-Indians also occurred in the locality. Although no controlled excavations have been conducted, surface collections contain large quantities of material from Iowaville. A collection made in the early 1970s, which appears to derive principally from the Iowa component has been a part of the State Archaeological Repository at the OSA. We are analyzing this collection in the context of Ioway history and regional relationships in order address the following topics: (1) the age of the occupation, (2) native styles of artifact manufacture, (3) styles of native modification of European goods, (4) trading networks in which the Ioways participated, (5) local subsistence, and (6) the nature of technological and economic change through the historic era.

David Moyer

New Interpretations of Rock-Art from the Nordstrom-Bowen Site (224YL19), Yellowstone County, Wyoming

The Nordstrom-Bowen site contains a pictorial record of prehistoric and proto-historic life on the Northwestern Plains. The site contains numerous examples of ceremonial and biographical rock art including zoomorphs, v-necked and shield bearing anthropomorphs, and abstract images. This study focuses on certain triangular and trapezoidal images commonly interpreted as tipis or structures. Comparison of these images with similar depictions found at other locations throughout the Plains suggests that they may actually represent early depictions of armored horses. If so, these images hold the potential to increase our understanding about a dynamic and temporally sensitive period of cultural change.

Archaeology Items of Interest

"Common Ground" Article by Michael Shott, UNI

The Spring/Summer 2000 issue of *Common Ground*, a publication of the National Park Service, featured a special report on the Earliest Americans, "The Midwest" portion of which was written by Michael Shott, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Northern Iowa. The article describes the region's first people as "entering a landscape undergoing environmental tumult," and that just as they "made great strides with little at hand. Archeologists face a similar challenge in plotting a course to knowledge."

This is a well written and interesting article. For more information, contact Dr. Michael J. Shott, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614, (319) 273-7377, e-mail shott@csbs.csbs.uni.edu

Upcoming Events

Grinnell College Atlatl Meet **April 28-29, 2001**

The Grinnell College Atlatl Team will sponsor the first annual "Raging Cow" Atlatl Meet and ISAC, on the Grinnell College campus, Grinnell, Iowa.

There will be an International Standard Accuracy Competition, plus other "eccentric events." According to Anthropology Professor John Whittaker, "Every aspiring atlatlist, novice to expert, is welcome - we know some of you IAS members are atlatlists - hope to see you."

Contact: Prof. John Whittaker, Dept of Anthropology, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa 50112
Phone 641-269-3447
e--mail whittake@grinnell.edu

Books

Practical Archaeology, B.D. Dillon, Editor. Paperback 96 pages, 1993 (second edition), UCLA. Transit-controlled surface collecting, practical mapping, and computerizing the laboratory are topics covered. \$22.00 for AIA members and \$25.00 for non-members. Shipping costs not included.

A Conservation Manual for the Field Archaeologist, Catherine Sease. Paperback, 114 pages, 1994 (third edition), UCLA. Covers the methods, materials, handling, packing, storage, and molding of archaeological finds. \$22.00 for AIA members and \$25.00 for nonmembers. Shipping costs not included.

To order the above call the AIA at 617-353-6650, 9-5 EST with credit card information. Credit cards accepted are Visa, MasterCard, American Express and Discover.

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:

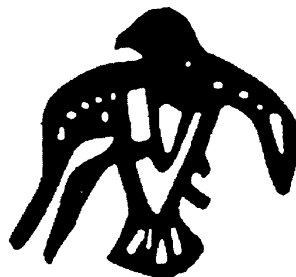
Student (under 18)	\$7
Institution	\$20

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

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



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

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