

Iowa Archeology News



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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

IAS Announcements
Keyes-Orr Award 2001

IAS Spring Meeting
50th Anniversary Celebration

Iowa Archaeology Month 2001
*Hunting & Gathering for
Iowa's Archaeological Past*

**Winnebago Sugar Camp Near
Fort Atkinson, Iowa**
James Collins

For Your Information
Protecting Archeological Sites

**Black Hawk Regional
Chapter History**
Joesphine Megivern

IAS Chapter News
Chapter Activities

Archaeology Items of Interest
Calendar of Events

New Artifacts from the Diggins Site

Jim Diggins sent the following artifacts with other materials to the Iowa State University Archaeological Laboratory for identification last fall. The illustrations (Figure 1), done by ISU Anthropology student Morgan Campos, are of a Middle Woodland Rowe ware rim sherd and two early Late Woodland Missouri Bluffs Cord Impressed rim sherd fragments. These artifacts come from the Diggins site (13HR401) originally reported by Duane Anderson in the Northwest Chapter Newsletter (Anderson 1970) and are like the pottery Duane illustrated from this multicomponent Loess Hills site (Anderson 1969).

Thanks to Jim for bringing these artifacts to our attention.

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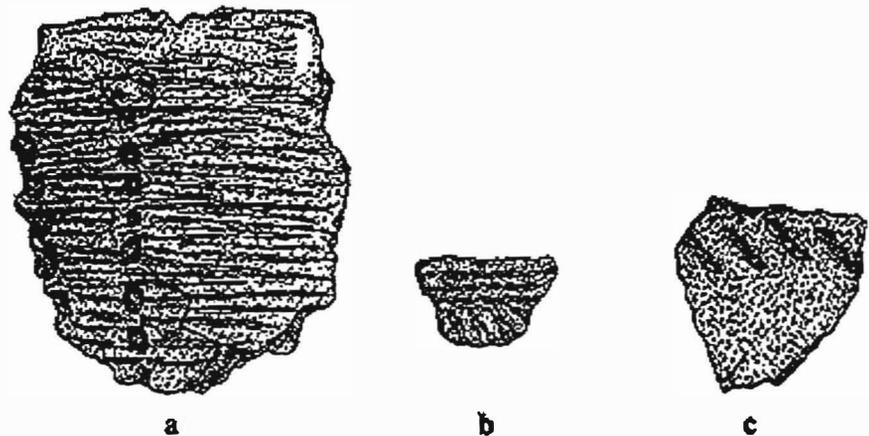


Figure 1. Artifacts from the Diggins site. a, Rowe ware rim sherd; b-c, Missouri Bluffs Cord Impressed rim sherd fragments.

IAS Announcements

Keyes-Orr Award 2001

Lynn M. Alex

Three individuals received the Keyes-Orr Award for 2001 at the 50th anniversary celebration in Cherokee-Reynold J. Ruppe' and Charles H. D. (Chuck) and Shirley Smith. Ruppe' was a professor at the University of Iowa from 1953 to 1960 and Iowa's first State Archaeologist. Chuck and Shirley Smith, avocational archaeologists from Cherokee, have been stalwart members of the Iowa Archeological Society (IAS) and the Northwest Chapter for almost fifty years.

Ruppe' was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania and raised in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was a World War II veteran, saw combat with the infantry in Europe, and was later reassigned to the War Crimes Branch where he interrogated captured German officers. Following the war he attended school, receiving his B.A. from the University of New Mexico in 1949 and his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1953. That same year he joined the faculty at the then State University of Iowa at a time when archeological investigations were first added to the studies of the Sociology and Anthropology Department.

Over the next seven years, Ruppe' conducted archaeological research and held field schools across the state in cooperation with the IAS. Sites receiving his attention included Turin, Westwood Village, Smith, Olin, Phipps, and Wittrock. He also trained the first cadre of professional archaeologists in Iowa. Among the many students who participated on Ruppe's projects were John Ives, Eugene Fugle, Adrian and Barbara Anderson, Dale Henning, John Vincent, Hester Davis, Richard Flanders, and George Cowgill.

Ruppe' served as editor for both the Journal and the Newsletter of the IAS between 1953 and 1959, and was a frequent contributor to both, particularly through his "Archaeological Chats." He also published a series of articles on Iowa archaeology in the University's staff magazine, *The Iowan* (May 1955, September 1955, November 1955, March 1957).

Ruppe' was a strong advocate of state support for archaeology, and from the beginning of his University of Iowa appointment and throughout his tenure, he pleaded repeatedly for the establishment of a position of State Archaeologist and state funds for research and investigation. In 1959, the Iowa State Legislature finally created such a position and named Ruppe' the first State Archaeologist. The position remained unfunded, however, and Ruppe' left Iowa in 1960 to take the position of Chair of Sociology and Anthropology at Arizona State University. He made a condition of his acceptance at ASU that Anthropology would become an autonomous department within the university. Two years later a separate Anthropology Department was created.

He, more than any other individual, is credited with establishing and building the Department of Anthropology and for creating and sustaining a nationally ranked graduate program.

After leaving Iowa, Ruppe' became well known as an underwater archaeologist particularly for his research at Venice Beach, Florida. Although he was disillusioned with the lack of state support for Iowa archaeology, citing this as his primary reason for leaving in 1960, he frequently praised the IAS and the Northwest Chapter for their careful efforts to document sites and finds, for the assistance of their membership, and for financial support. In a 1955-56 JIAS article he included the IAS as one of only four institutions conducting archaeological research in Iowa.

Following Ruppe's death in 1993, his wife Carol donated his notes and slides from his Iowa research to the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist. Mrs. Ruppe' currently resides in Tempe, Arizona. Although invited to attend the 50th anniversary of the IAS, she declined for reasons of health. Mrs. Ruppe' was delighted to learn of her husband's posthumous award and graciously provided information concerning his career for the award ceremony and this notice. Former student Adrian Anderson accepted the award on Dr. Ruppe's behalf.

A number of husband-wife "teams" have been a mainstay of support for the Iowa Archeological Society and its individual chapters. Prominent among these in northwest Iowa are Chuck and Shirley Smith. For almost fifty years, the Smiths participated in every aspect of northwest Iowa archaeology from hosting visiting field crews, planning and presenting programs at Northwest Chapter meetings, arranging state meetings, recording and researching sites, raising funds for research, and writing letters in support for archaeology around the state. Chuck was a charter mem-



Adrian Anderson Accepting the Keyes-Orr Award on Behalf of Dr. Reynold J. Ruppe

ber of the Northwest Chapter in 1951 and soon thereafter became a member of the state organization. Shirley's name first appears in Northwest Chapter newsletters in 1953.

Both Smiths held positions within the Northwest Chapter and the IAS throughout the years. Chuck was Chair of the Northwest Chapter in 1953, a trustee of the IAS 1955-1957, and Northwest Chapter Vice President in 1963-64. Shirley was named as Honorary Northwest Chapter Newsletter editor in 1960, and Membership Secretary-Treasurer of the Northwest Chapter from 1970 to the present.

Over the years the Smiths recorded numerous sites and finds and assisted other Chapter members in learning to record sites and encouraging the documentation of private collections. Chuck provided highway and watershed maps for this purpose, even constructing a special hinged, plywood cover to protect the maps. He also lent his construction skills to the preparation of museum displays, including a replica of Mill Creek house, which afterwards traveled to county fairs and schools.

The Smiths assisted on numerous excavations conducted by the Sanford Museum and by professional archaeologists and visiting field schools from Iowa and elsewhere. These included research at Simonsen, Phipps, Wittrock, Correctionville, Hill, Kimball, Dixon, Beals, Broken Kettle West, Fort Cherokee, Diggins, and Brewster. Along with W. D. Frankforter and other Northwest Chapter members Chuck set the datum at the Phipps site for a Northwest Chapter excavation in 1952 and later helped the state tie the site datum to the USGS benchmark.

Throughout the decades the Smiths wrote articles, helped edit and assemble NW Chapter newsletters, and hosted many monthly meetings, sometimes furnishing refreshments and program. They hosted numerous visiting archaeologists and field schools, led field trips, sorted, washed and labeled artifacts, and helped to plan and sponsor several



Lynn Alex Presenting The Keyes-Orr Award to Shirley Smith

annual meetings of the IAS. Chuck frequently attended state IAS meetings as well as meetings of both regional and national archaeological organizations.

From the time the Northwest Chapter became affiliated with the IAS, the Smiths along with other chapter members were supportive of an effort to gain state support for Iowa archaeology. They assisted in raising funds locally for archaeological research and wrote letters of support from the Northwest Chapter to the State Legislature on behalf of Iowa archaeology.

Chuck Smith passed away almost a decade ago, but Shirley remains a faithful member and supporter of the Northwest Chapter and the IAS. For all of their archaeological endeavors throughout the past fifty years, for their contributions to the archaeology of Northwest Iowa, for their support and participation in the IAS, and for their recognition as early as 1953 that archaeological sites were diminishing and in need of conservation, the Smith's are considered worthy recipients of the Keyes-Orr Award for 2001.

**Iowa Archeological Society Spring Meeting 2001
50th Anniversary Celebration**

The 50th Celebrations of the Iowa Archeological Society and the Sanford Museum and Planetarium began Friday evening with early registration, a reception and presentations by previous museum directors W. D. Frankforter and Dr. Duane Anderson. Frankforter recapped the early days of the Sanford Museum and Planetarium and it's formation. The construc-



W. D. Frankforter

tion began in 1950 and the museum opened April 22, 1951. He particularly mentioned the wonderful support of the Northwest Iowa Chapter of the IAS, the community of Cherokee and the surrounding northwest Iowa area. He shared some of the history and archaeology of the region, and he recounted some of the individual contributions to the museum and its success.

Former Museum Director, Duane Anderson continued relating the history of the Sanford Museum. He had replaced John Vincent who followed W.D. Frankforter as Museum Director. He shared humorous and informative accounts of his time at the Sanford. In relation to some of the archaeology found in the area, he joked that "It was a team effort. Locals find it. I write it up and take credit."

Among the archaeological sites he mentioned were the Brewster site, the Cherokee Sewer site and the Lewis Central School site. Saturday's activities began with Leah Rogers' presentation on historical archeology in Iowa. This was followed by regional presentations of Iowa archeology by Joe Tiffany, SW; Lynn Alex, NW; and Mike Perry, South Central Iowa.

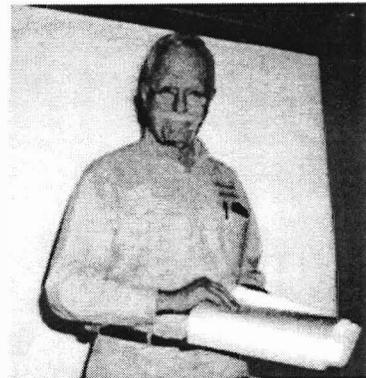


Duane Anderson

These informative presentations were a preview of the regional archeological summaries that will be featured in the Special 50th Anniversary IAS Journal to be released later. The morning program continued with IAS chapters giving brief reports and an IAS business meeting with election of officers: Pres.-Doug Jones; Vice Pres.-Lynn Alex; Newsletter Editor-Mike Heimbaugh; Journal Editor-Joe Thompson; Directors, 3-year terms: Ferrel

Anderson, Linda Burkhart, Mark Dillon and Dennis Miller.

Afternoon presentations included: "OSA Traveling Kits/Resource Boxes" by Pat Higby and Lynn Alex; "Recent Archaeological Investigations at Lake McBride" by Jonathan Sellars; a SE Iowa regional archaeology summary by Dave Benn;



Dale Henning

"Portable Art of the Late Prehistoric/Early Contact Period" by Dale Henning; "An Invisible World" by George Horton and "In the Footsteps of Archaic Man" by Paul Williams. The banquet and awards at the Brownstone were a shared 50th Anniversary Celebration for the IAS and the Sanford Museum & Planetarium. Stephen Lensink's presentation of "Archaeology Along the Little Sioux" delighted the group. Sunday's field trip to various archaeological sites along the Little Sioux capped a wonderful weekend. Congratulations go to the planning committee and a special thanks goes to the NW Chapter and the Sanford Museum and Planetarium.

Iowa Archaeology Month 2001

The Office of the State Archaeologist now lists 20,000 recorded archaeological sites in Iowa, distributed across all 99 counties. These range from the findspots of the earliest Ice Age hunters to the segregated motels of African-Americans - the "campsites" for disenfranchised Iowans of the early 20th century. The theme and title of Iowa Archaeology Month 2001 - Hunting and Gathering for Iowa's Archaeological Past - reflects the process of archaeological investigation as well as the nature of the economy and lifeways of the earliest Iowans. Both will be demonstrated via IAM 2001 events in September.

The OSA hopes to offer three special program series. These include:

- * 5 presentations entitled "Iowa Communities, Historic and Prehistoric, as Reflected in a Trowel," illustrating current archaeological research at five Iowa communities: a Native village site in Dallas County, occupied ca. A.D. 1000; a ca. 1845 Winnebago (Ho-Chunk) community in northeast Iowa; the 1830s-1860s Jones County community of Bowen's Prairie; Fort Des Moines 2 in Polk County, ca. 1845; and the early 20th century African-American Sepia Motel in Cedar Rapids

- * 10 demonstrations illustrating how archaeologists identify ancient plant and animal remains and what this tells us about past economies and lifeways

- * 10 "Time Capsules from the Past" presentations by

archaeologists and educators.

In addition to the OSA series, local hosts and sponsors are encouraged to add their own IAM 2001 events to the statewide program. Suggested topics for local presenters compatible with the IAM 2001 theme include:

- Prehistoric menus: how we know what early Iowans ate

- Edible-plant hikes

- Lost and Found: human involvement in extinction and restoration of Iowa species "Aliens" in Iowa: human-introduced flowers, fish, and fowl

- Animals and people in native myth and story

All events will be publicized on the widely distributed poster, on calendars, in releases from the University of Iowa News Service, and on the IAM web site uiowa.edu/~osa/focus/public/iam/index.html.

The design of the IAM 2001 poster was chosen in cooperation with the State Historical Society of Iowa and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. It depicts the creatures of the air, land, and water as they were hunted and trapped by Native Iowans and as illustrated ca. 1830 by a Native artist believed to be the Mesquakie leader, Wacoshashe. The original is on display at the State Historical Society Museum in Des Moines. For more information, contact Lynn Alex, Public Archaeology Coordinator, OSA at (319) 385-0561 or e-mail; lynn-alex@uiowa.edu

Some Notes on a Winnebago Sugar Camp Near Fort Atkinson, Iowa

James M. Collins

Fort Atkinson, along the Turkey River in Winneshiek County, is a cool and well-preserved vestige of Iowa's early history (Gourley 2001). The site has also been the center of a recent archaeological buzz (e.g., Peterson and Becker 2001). Several related sites have been the focus of the (award winning!) University of Iowa archaeological field school during the past few years, and investigations will continue this summer under the auspices of the State Preserves Advisory Board. This buzz has prompted me to reach into my filing cabinet and pull out a research folder in which I've been accumulating information for over a decade. I thought the following might be of some current interest to the IAS membership.

My interest in the Billmeyer site began in the early 1980s when I was working for Dale Henning at the Luther College Archaeological Research Center. One spring day, Dale and I were traveling south from Decorah on Iowa 150, on our way to some meeting or another. As we crossed the Turkey River at scenic El Dorado, Dale pointed vaguely up stream and told me about an Indian maple sugar camp that had been discovered nearby when he had been a youngster. He told me that he and Doc Field had visited the site together and they had seen brass kettles, as well as taps (spiles), for collecting and boiling maple sap in the production of sugar. Having been brought up in Vermont, I had a natural interest in maple sugaring and Dale's casual remark led to a protracted, mile-eating discussion. I filed the information

in the back of my mind, thinking that it would be interesting to follow up on the site someday.

The middle '80s went by in a blur, and in 1988, I went to work at the OSA. One of my first assignments that year was a survey for a Fayette County road to be constructed on new alignment near El Dorado. Needless to say, I asked every local resident I spoke with about the kettle cache that Dale had told me about years earlier. One local artifact collector, an older gentleman residing in El Dorado, did remember something about the discovery of the cache. Like Henning, he thought it must have been found in the late 1940s. He suggested that I contact the Fayette County Historical Society for more information.

That afternoon, after lunch, I stopped by the Fayette County Historical Society on the southeast corner of the square in West Union. I explained my interest to a very pleasant lady there, and within 15 minutes had in my hands a copy of the Centennial Edition of the *Fayette County Union and West Union Argus Gazette*, dated June 30, 1949. On page three of that newspaper, under the tabloidesque and only peripherally related headline: "Bloody Indian Wars Waged over Fayette County," was the photograph and caption reproduced in the lower left corner of Figure 1. The picture and caption indicated that local farmer, Bud Billmeyer, had unearthed a substantial cache of kettles during spring plowing in 1949. I was elated, and the helpful woman at the Historical Society gave me

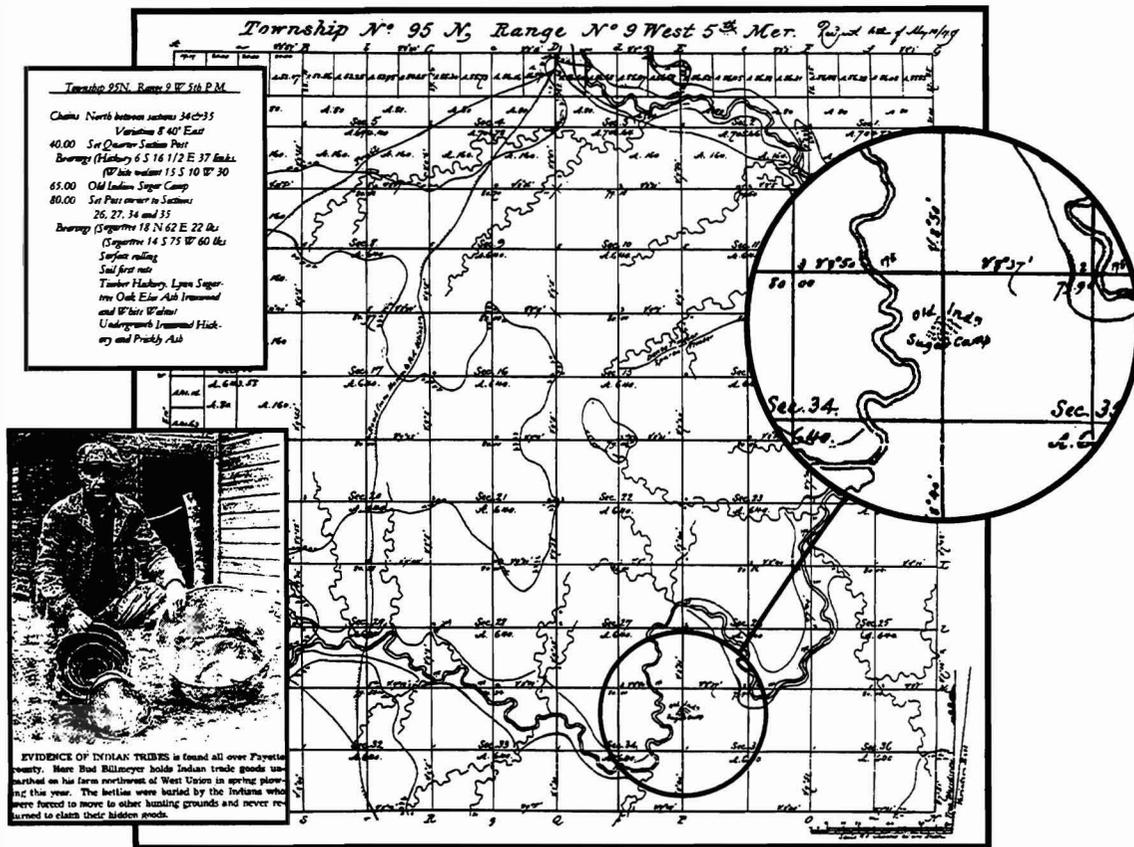


Figure 1. Geographic Information System (GIS) image juxtaposing the 1849 GLO plat of T95N-R9W, the GLO surveyors notes for the same township, and the 1949 photograph of Bud Billmeyer discussed in the text.

explicit directions to the Billmeyer farm near St. Lucas. On my way out of town, I stopped at the Fayette County Union newspaper office to see if they had an original copy of the photograph, but it turned out they didn't. Apparently, a fire had destroyed their archives years before.

On June 3, 1988, I drove out to the Billmeyer place and was lucky enough to find Bill Billmeyer at home. Bill Billmeyer is the son of Bud Billmeyer, now deceased, and he graciously agreed to be interviewed about his recollection of the kettle cache. Actually, it turned out that it was he, rather than his father, who made the discovery in the first place.

Mr. Billmeyer related that he was 19 years old in the spring of 1949. The family had a new two-bottom plow and he was working near the highest point on the field when he plowed over a "junk hole." This was a curious feature and pretty soon Bill started digging to see what was going on. Mr. Billmeyer said that he dug a hole about as big as a car (ca. 2 x 3 m) and 2½ feet (.76 m) below the base of the plowzone. Within the hole were nested stacks of brass and copper kettles. Some nested piles were in a better state of preservation than others, due primarily to whether they had been placed in the hole right side up, or overturned. Those placed in the cache right side up had collected water and were in "pretty bad shape." Those that were overturned, or placed under an overturned larger kettle were in "pretty good shape."

I asked Mr. Billmeyer specifically about the spiles that Henning had mentioned, but he had no recollection of these artifacts. Mr. Billmeyer did say that he had found arrowheads, scrapers, and stone axes in the same field over the years. The presence of stone tools on a maple sugar camp is interesting, but probably coincidental. For now, I am inclined to accept Mason's (1985, 1986, 1987, 1990a, 1990b; see also Henning 1966) opinion that maple sugaring is strictly a historic practice in North America (but see Holman 1984, 1986; and Holman and Egan 1985).

During February of 1989, I reviewed the General Land Office (GLO) records for the site area (Office of the Secretary of State 1979 [1849]; Trygg 1964). GLO surveyors routinely recorded Indian sites. Once again, serendipity! The 1849 GLO survey notes and the plat for Auburn Township (T95N-R9W) clearly indicated the location of the Billmeyer kettle cache, which was marked as an "Old Indian Sugar Camp." The GLO township plat is reproduced as Figure 1; the original survey notes for the township are transcribed in the upper left corner of the same figure. I recorded the site in the Iowa Site File as 13FT78.

The Billmeyer Site (13FT78) is situated within the so-called "Neutral Ground," a twenty-mile-wide strip of land originally set aside by the United States government in 1830 to separate the Sioux from the Sauk and Meskwaki. A decade later, in 1840, the Winnebago were forcefully removed from Wisconsin to the Neutral Ground, and occupied the area until 1848, when they were moved again, this time to Minnesota. Fort Atkinson (13WH57) and the

Turkey River Subagency (13WH111) were both established in 1840 for administration of government and Indian affairs in the Neutral Ground (Rogers 1993; Stanley 1992). The Billmeyer site is located about ten miles south of Fort Atkinson and about six miles south of the Turkey River Subagency.

In 1989, Carl Merry had recently finished some research related to Fort Atkinson (Merry and Green 1989). Knowing of my interest in the Billmeyer site, Carl gave me a copy of an invoice, containing a list of the articles to be furnished to the Winnebago Indians for their Annuity goods for 1847 (from Reque n.d.). The invoice was attributed to J. E. Fletcher (Sub Agent) and Peter Manaige (Interpreter), and dated July 31, 1846. Among the items listed were 600 pounds of Brass Kettles and 24 Jappanese (sic) Kettles. "Japanned kettles" is a euphemism for a variety of lacquered kettles that in this case were probably burnished copper. The 1847 Annuity goods were distributed to the Winnebago at the Turkey River Subagency (Cindy Peterson, personal communication 2001).

All of this evidence suggests to me that the Billmeyer site represents a Winnebago maple sugar camp dating to the mid 1840s. As such, it is an interesting site worthy of further investigations. Such research would be clearly ancillary to current research at Fort Atkinson, the Winnebago Subagency, and the Neutral Ground. I've put some thought into development of a research design for the site, and have some ideas about how research at the site could fit into the framework of one grant or another. In the meantime, the project remains on my back burner. I hope to have a chance to work at the site someday.

I realize the reader's obvious question is: "What ever happened to the kettles?" The answer is somewhat disturbing. Apparently Mr. Billmeyer's father, Bud, knew a collector. The collector told Bud that he could take the kettles to a museum and find out how old they were, etc. Bud turned the cache over to the collector. Bill Billmeyer wasn't sure what museum they were supposedly taken to, but thought it might have been at the University of Iowa, or maybe even Vesterheim, in Decorah. Later, when inquires about the kettles were made at the University of Iowa museum, no one knew anything about them. He was told they might have been taken to the State Historical Society in Des Moines. To make a long story short, the kettles were said to have been taken to some museum by the collector and never seen again. Does anyone else smell a rat?

I've made inquiries at the University of Iowa Natural History Museum, the State Historical Society Museum, and at Vesterheim. None of these entities have any specimens that match the description of the Billmeyer kettle cache in their collections, nor do they have records indicating that these items were ever brought to their museums. As I write this, I realize that I should contact both the Iowa State University and University of Northern Iowa museums. As it stands, the Billmeyer kettle cache, a truly unique part of Iowa's cultural heritage, has been missing for half a century.

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Strategies for Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands

Strategies that are currently being used throughout the country, contact information, and other sources of useful information are located at the National Park Service Web Site: <http://tps.cr.nps.gov/pad/main.cfm>

Key Strategies

Land Ownership—The strongest and surest way to protect an archeological site is through outright ownership.

Financial Strategies—A variety of methods and sources of funding exist for site protection.

Development Regulation—Archeological protection can be found in those processes that govern how land is used.

Laws—Protection is achieved through controlling how or by whom an archeological site is excavated.

Voluntary Strategies—Legal means sometimes are not enough. Voluntary strategies alone or in combination with regulatory approaches can be very helpful.

Site Management—Responsible site protection can best be achieved through a long-term management plan.

Black Hawk Regional Chapter History

Josephine Megivern

Background

In 1976 a small group of artifact hunters in the Waterloo/Cedar Falls area decided it would be interesting to form a local group of persons with like interests, and they began to plan accordingly. That same year Alagonda Schokkenbrock was hired as University of Northern Iowa's first anthropology professor. She was eager to identify persons in the community who were collectors and could help her become acquainted with local archaeological possibilities. It is not clear how these two forces merged, but the Black Hawk Chapter of IAS was organized February 11, 1978. First officers were: President-Hal Kuhn; Vice President-Robert Olsen; Sec/Treasurer-Barbara Holven, Publicity-Maxine Schwanke; Field Trip Coordinator-Russell Holven; Historian/Archivist-Elmer Gartrell, Endowment Coordinator-Bruce Scappichi, Advisor-Alagonda Schokkenbrock.

In 1998 the chapter voted to change their name to Black Hawk Regional Chapter because prospective members sometimes thought the chapter was a county organization. There are twenty-six paid members at present. Twenty-five chapter members have been listed as IAS members since 1978. Current officers are: President-Marie Cook; Vice President-Werner Sell, Secretary -Maxine Schwanke, Treasurer-Donna Casey, Program Coordinator-Lisa Beltz.

Meetings or Presenters

The Black Hawk Regional has not limited their programs to archaeological topics, but has included such related areas as history, geology, geography and art. This widens the list of possible speakers and meets the diverse interests of audiences.

We are most fortunate in our geographic location: We are affiliated with the Anthropology Department at UNI and have called frequently on professors at UNI from departments mentioned above. We are close enough to have recruited speakers from University of Iowa, Iowa State University and Grinnell, Luther and Wartburg Colleges as well. OSA has been most generous in providing programs, which has given us the opportunity to meet with professionals who direct the state's activities and has updated us on research being done. On at least three occasions we have benefited from inviting Native Americans from the Mesquakie and Pine Ridge Reservations (latter in South Dakota) to share their perspectives, and several of our own chapter members have contributed by showing artifacts they have collected; giving demonstrations, as flint-knapping and replica-making; sharing videos and reporting on field experiences in which they've participated in Iowa, other states and overseas (Israel and India).

IAS Spring or Fall Meeting Host

The IAS Spring meeting 1988 (April 1-2) met at the UNI Museum. Ron Wilson, our president and Director of the UNI Museum, made arrangements. The 1992 Spring meeting was held at Grout Museum in Waterloo with our chapter as host; arrangements were made by David Swinehart, Development and Marketing Officer at Grout. Our chapter served as co-host for the Spring 2000 meeting at Calkins Nature Center.

Field Trips

In 1978 fourteen members took a canoe trip on the Iowa River, Union to Liscomb; Field Trip Coordinator Russell Holven pointed out likely spots to find artifacts along eroded riverbanks. The following year at least two smaller groups made similar trips. In June, 1991 Dr. Wayne Anderson, geology professor at UNI, escorted a group to a quarry at Rockford, Iowa, noted as a rich source of Devonian fossils. In 1998 Jim Elliott led a tour to Sigourney to hunt chert for an up-coming flint-knapping workshop. Marie Cook and Donna Casey joined with other IAS members on the bus trip to Cahokia in June, 1998.

Local and Regional Field Survey Work

Dr. John Cole, UNI Anthropologist, conducted a field survey with his summer, 1981 Anthropology class at a site near Waverly (Yell City). Dr. Michael Shott, UNI Anthropologist, conducted summer field schools in Michigan in 1990 and at Lakeside Lab (Iowa) in 1995 and 1999. Several members have participated in IAS field schools:

George Horton - OSA field schools: Hartley Terrace, Cherokee Sewer site, Toolesboro, and Iowa Paleo with Dr. Michael Shott and Pat Higby; Tolteca site, central Mexico with Marty Mansville, ISU; and other Mexico sites w/ Dr. Terry Stocks.

Hal Kuhn - Milford, 1978 and others

Jim and Jo Megivern - Milford, 1978; Toolesboro, 1979 an emergency dig at the Dennison sewer site.

Elmer Heller - A week at Gov. Lucas' home, Iowa City
Jim Elliott - Monroe and Woodbury Counties - 1989.

Stephen Lee - Worked with Kris Hirst on Highway 218 survey near Nashua, 1995 and at the Gast farm field school.

Pat Higby - Lakeside Lab field school for one week, summer, 1999 and Labor Day dig at Mill Creek site in O'Brien County, summer 2000.

Some members such as Elmer Heller, Russell Holven, Mark Block, Harry Bond and Henry Helene have hunted on their own, and several have filed site reports. Jo Megivern worked at the OSA Lab in Iowa City a week one summer. Stephen Lee worked at the Lab one summer as well. George Horton completed Field Technician

Certification in 1976 and Hal Kuhn, in 1978. Pat Higby served as our Program Coordinator 1997-2000, and took classes in making Choctaw baskets with pine needles and a workshop in making replicas at Chase Studios, Missouri - both in 1998.

Special Projects

In 1982 we were asked to provide a field experience for Girl Scouts who wanted to complete a badge in Archaeology. Dr. Cole conducted a lab session with the troop and several chapter members accompanied them on a field day to assist in hunting and sifting artifacts and recording information.

Since 1993 we have provided an archaeology unit annually for "Prairie Walk", an end-of-the-year field day for elementary students at Butler Center, a Butler County town abandoned in 1881. Students are bussed from schools in neighboring towns, Allison, Waverly, Parkersburg, Shell Rock, and Nashua/Plainfield. Activities include visiting an old cemetery and doing rubbings of tombstones, studying plants in a natural prairie, and walking through the site of the original town. At the archaeological display, students can "dig" for artifacts (which are buried before each group arrives), sift to retrieve artifacts, then view several tables of artifacts which have actually been recovered nearby, and try to identify each piece and its use. Always popular is Jim Elliott's demonstration of flint-knapping.

Each year we have hosted hands-on activities for Archaeology week/month in Cedar Falls and in 1996, at Nashua, IA. We have donated funds toward purchase of the land adjacent to Effigy Mounds and donated books used for Archaeology Week to the UNI Museum.

Individual or Chapter Honors

In 1997 Elmer Heller and Maxine Schwanke were awarded Honorary Lifetime Memberships. Both had been members for 35 years. Last year George Horton was invited to attend the CAA Hopewell Conference in Kampsville, Illinois and was recently cited as a resource in Iowa's Archaeological Past by Lynn Alex, Mysteries of the Hopewell by William Romain, and "Hopewell" by Rick Zurel.

Published Members

The following have had articles published in the IAS NEWSLETTER:

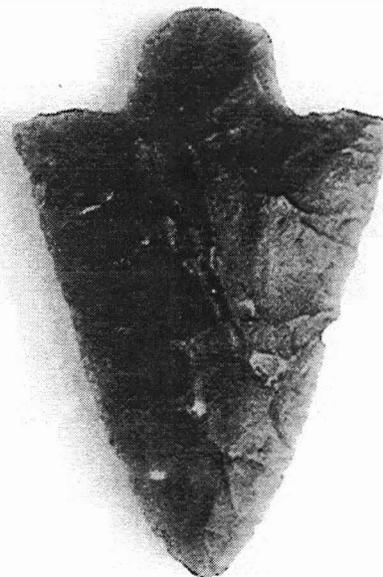
- George Horton, "Oneota Disc Pipe from the McKinney Site", Issue #90
- George Horton, "Effigy Mounds", Issue #98
- Russell Holven, "Artifact Report", #101
- Matt Hobson, "Allamakee Petroglyphs", #105

Maxine Schwanke, Review of Gradwohl and Osborn's book, "Exploring Buried Buxton", #118
Jim Elliott, "What Kind (of arrowhead) is it?" #134
George Horton, "Search for Observatory" (Toolesboro) #161 and was editor of the IAS NEWSLETTER, Issue #50.

George has also presented reports at these IAS meetings: Update on his IAS grant for aerial archaeology at Toolesboro, Louisa County, IA-Fall, 1998; Short presentation, "Ancient Mounds," Fall 1998.

Service to IAS and Other Organizations

George Horton and David Swinehart have both served as directors on the IAS Board. Stephen Lee served 1997-2000 and is currently serving a 2000-2003 term. David Swinehart served as IAS Vice President, 1993-1995 and IAS President, 1996-1998. Elmer Heller and George Horton have served on the Preservation Committee.



Dixon point found this summer by Kenny Knox in Marion county. Made of Knife River Flint, measuring 2 3/4" long and 1 3/4" wide with a thickness of 1/4" (Shown larger than actual size).

Have you found a nice artifact? Send a picture with the artifact's measurements, typology, and if possible, the flint type and county location where the artifact was found to the Editor so that he may include your find in a future issue of the *Iowa Archeology News*.

IAS Chapter News

Black Hawk Regional Chapter

Dr. Kenneth Atkinson presented *Abraham at Gerar: The Discovery of a Temple from the Time of the Patriarchs* on April 4th. On May 2nd the Black Hawk Regional Chapter met at Island Park in Cedar Falls where Mark Anderson of OSA gave a demonstration of the use of an atlatl.

Contact Lisa Beltz

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

Central Iowa Chapter

The March CIC meeting featured Michael Shott, UNI Associate Professor of the Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology & Criminology. His presentation on *Midwestern PaleoIndian Studies* was very informative and sparked a lively discussion. Several CIC members attended the IAS 50th Anniversary Spring Meeting at Cherokee. CIC members also attended the "Raging Cow" Atlatl meet sponsored by Grinnell College. May 19th and 20th completed the CIC pedestrian field survey portion of the Living History Farms project. Lab work and curation will follow later this year.

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

Northwest Chapter

There were lots of compliments on the April 27-29th IAS 50th Anniversary Spring meeting co-hosted by the chapter and the Sanford Museum (in conjunction with the celebration of its 50th Anniversary). In May Rene Johnson led a tour of possible archaeological sites in O'Brien County.

Contact Linda Burkhart

Sanford Museum

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

IAS Quad Cities Archaeological Society

On March 13th Ferrel Anderson presented a slide program on the culture changes that took place in prehistoric times in the Quad City area - particularly that of the Hopewell Culture. Later in March, Alan Harn, Archaeologist for Dickson Mounds State Historical site, gave a program on archaeology in the Illinois River Valley. Archaeology and history of the Bishop Hill State Historic site was presented by the site's Director, Ed Safferin in April.

Contact Ferrel Anderson

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

Ellison Orr Chapter

Petroglyphs & Sacred Places: the Native American Rock Carvings of Northeast Iowa was presented by Russ Baldner at the June 3rd meeting.

Contact Lori Stanley, (319) 387-1283

or Joe B. Thompson, (319) 387-0092

Orr Chapter, PO Box 511, Decorah, IA 52101
iasorrchapter@hotmail.com

Southeast Iowa Archaeology Chapter

More than 50 people attended the Second Annual Archaeology Awareness Day March 24th at the Pioneer Ridge Nature Center south of Ottumwa. Archaeologists Bill Green and Tim Weitzel of OSA along with local archaeologist Anton Till were in attendance. Collections were available for review and examination. Sessions on flintknapping, pottery making and ground stone tools weapons followed a potluck lunch.

Contact Bill Anderson

Box 51, 103 High St., Richland, IA 52585
(319) 456-3911

Keyes Chapter

May 12th the Keyes Chapter was revived when 14 individuals gathered at the Marion Public Library to hear Tom Chadderdon's talk on his work in the southwest United States, Mexico, Africa, Turkey and Iowa.

Contact Keith Young

11236 Co. Rd. E17, Scotch Grove, IA 52310
(319) 465-6393/wlibrary@netins.net

IAS PROFILE NOMINATIONS

Iowa Archeology News will again feature an avocational archaeologist in the Fall, 2001 issue. If you know of an IAS member whom you feel should be honored, please submit your nomination with a brief explanation to the Editor by July 30th.



Bill Green Leaves OSA To Lead Beloit College's Logan Museum

Bill Green, Iowa's State Archaeologist since May 1988, has resigned. He will leave the OSA at the end of July to take over the directorship of the Logan Museum of Anthropology at Beloit College in Beloit, Wisconsin.

State Archaeologist since 1988

Bill came to Iowa City in June 1987, taking a position as a Research Archaeologist. He worked directing contracts and research programs at OSA for a year before taking over as State Archaeologist.

A native of Chicago, Bill received his BA in archaeology from Grinnell College here in Iowa. He received his MA (in 1977) and Ph.D. (in 1987) in archaeology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. During 1978 through 1986, while working on his Ph.D. Bill served as a State Historic Preservation Office archaeologist for Wisconsin. He also was a visiting professor at Western Illinois University in Macomb for two summers, directing field schools and teaching *Midwestern Prehistory*.

Ancient Agriculture Research

Bill has had a long interest in and made significant contributions to the field of midwestern archaeology. In particular, Bill has researched native agricultural systems, a topic which began for him as a part of his dissertation work, *Between Hopewell and Mississippian: Late Woodland in the Prairie Peninsula as Viewed from the Western Illinois Uplands*, and continued as he branched out into other cultural periods. He co-authored a

report on the topic *Crops of Ancient Iowa*, together with David Asch, in 1992. He also supervised work on prehistoric agriculture leading to MA theses and a Ph.D. dissertation for graduate students at the University of Iowa.

Bill's work at Louisa County sites on the Gast Farm project included several collaborative field schools with the University of Iowa and the Iowa Archeological Society, with up to 60 people working some seasons. He particularly enjoyed his work with the IAS members on these projects, with the combinations of experienced IAS members interacting with enthusiastic newcomers.

Research on Ioway

While in Iowa, Bill has also developed an interest in Ioway ethnohistory and archaeology, leading to the publication of the 1837 Ioway map and work on the Iowaville collection. These are two projects Bill hopes to continue working on after the move. According to Bill, one of his most personally satisfying accomplishments while at OSA were the two presentations the Ioway tribe invited him to make on his work.

At OSA in general he feels his strongest legacy is the growth that has occurred in all aspects of the office, and especially in the quality of the work done. However, he was frustrated by the inability of the office to recover from state funding cuts of the early 90s, in which funding for the editor and documents curator was cut. He will miss the staff, admiring their broad range of interests and expertise, and especially their dedication to archaeology. They are professionals, he states, for whom archaeology is more than just a job.

New Challenges Await

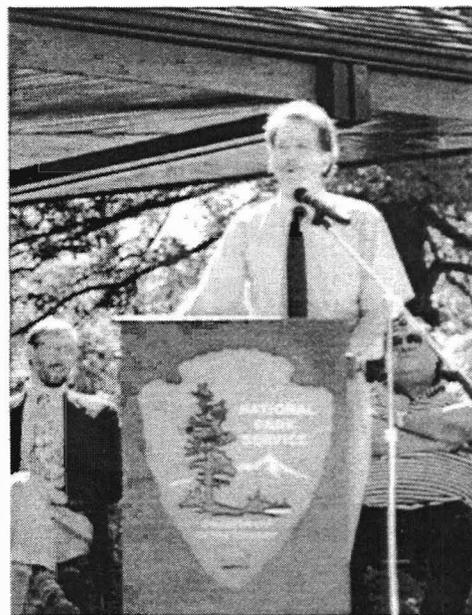
He looks forward to the responsibilities of his new position. The Logan Museum has had a strong history, beginning with Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893-94 (which was also the genesis of the Field Museum). The Logan Museum has been considered perhaps the best

anthropology museum at a small liberal arts college. He looks forward to building upon the commitment of the college administration to the museum, which raised \$4 million for renovations in the 1990s, and utilizing the good will of alumni to generate more funds to further develop its programs.

While hoping to continue with his midwestern archaeology research interests, Bill is also looking forward to learning more about museums. He already plans to help the art curator with a course on museology in the fall and is planning a course on "Cultural Property and Cultural Resources," in addition to courses on Environmental Archaeology and Ethnobotany. Obviously, he plans to be busy but is looking forward to the challenges.

In summary, Bill emphasizes that he really enjoyed his years in Iowa has learned a lot, and hoped that the archaeological community, both professional and avocational, received something of value from him. He asks that IAS members be patient during the time of transition to the new State Archaeologist, who he feels will probably be hired around January 1st, 2002.

The OSA and the Iowa archaeological community will miss Bill. We wish him well in all his new adventures at the Logan Museum.



Archaeology Items of Interest

Center for American Archeology

The Center for American Archeology is a forerunner in archeological training, education, and research. The CAA hosts archeological programs for a variety of ages and levels of experience. The goal of discovering and disseminating the unwritten story of earlier Americans' life ways has been met through programs of archeological investigation, educational outreach, and cultural stewardship.

Youth programs allow schools to bring their students to participate in archeological activities such as flintknapping, basketry, ecological hikes, and ceramics providing a hands-on encounter and an insight into archeology for students of all ages.

Summer 2001 field sessions will take place at the Koster South site. Excavations at Koster South began in the Spring of 2000 and resulted in the determination of a strong presence of Middle Woodland period (50 B.C. – A.D.250) artifacts. Call the Center for American Archeology at 618-653-4316 or contact their web site at: www.caa-archeology.org.

Calendar of Events

September 1-30, 2001-Iowa Archaeology Month-Hunting and Gathering for Iowa's Past-Watch the OSA-IAS web sit for details: <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/focus/public/iam>

October 12-14, 2001 Midwest Archaeological Conference in La Crosse, Wisconsin. <http://www.uwlax.edu/mac2001>

October 31 through November 3, 2001 59th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference at the Holiday Inn, Lincoln, Nebraska. <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/plainsanth/plainsconf.html>

Now through October 21, 2001 Dickson Mounds Museum in Lewistown, Illinois has a major new exhibit from the collections of the Illinois State Museum titled "Pueblo Pottery of the American Southwest". The exhibit features a large, rarely seen collection of early historic pottery from the pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico. Phone: (309) 547-3721.

Items of Interest

University of Oklahoma Press has released "*Native American Weapons*" by Colin F. Taylor. The publication describes weaponry made and utilized by Native Americans. Taylor starts with prehistoric and goes through the ever changing historic time, interweaving new technology from the Europeans to the eventual use by Native Americans. Contains 128 pages with 122 color and 33 black and white illustrations. \$20.00 Cloth. For ordering or more information call (800)-627-7377.

**Mark Your Calendar!
IAS Fall Meeting
Saturday, October 6th
Prairie Learning Center,
Neal Smith Wildlife Refuge
Prairie City, IA**

Membership Information

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

Membership Dues

Voting:		Non-Voting:	
Active	\$15	Student (under 18)	\$7
Household	\$18	Institution	\$20
Sustaining	\$25		

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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