

Iowa Archeology News



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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

FYI

The Contact Period as Seen in Euro-American Accounts of the Upper Mississippi Valley Part 2. (A.D. 900-1700)

Tim Weitzel

Ground Sloth Excavation: Volunteers Wanted

Lynn Alex

New IAS Members & 30-Year Honorary Members, 2003

The Lost Find

Kenny Knox

In Memoriam

*Adrian Anderson
& Tim Morton*

IAS Chapter News

UI-OSA NEWS

Archaeology Items of Interest

Events, Resources & News

Iowa Archaeology Month 2003

Lynn M. Alex

The Iowa Archeological Society (IAS), individual chapters, and many IAS members remained true supporters of Iowa's eleventh archaeological awareness event, Iowa Archaeology Month (IAM) 2003. Held in September and October this year, and anticipating national festivities planned for the Lewis and Clark commemoration in 2004-2005, programs centered on the IAM theme of *Contact* between Indian and European cultures that characterized the late 17th through mid 19th centuries. Tribal members and historians including Johnathan Buffalo, Don Wanatee, Gerard Baker, and Lance Foster, gave multiple presentations designed to offer a more authentic native perspective on this topic. Over ninety individual programs were scheduled at more than forty communities in over thirty counties statewide. Major financial sponsors included the IAS, State Historical Society of Iowa, Humanities Iowa and the National Endowment for the Humanities, Midwest Archeological Center—National Park Service, Association of Iowa Archeologists, and the University of Iowa. Local chapters, historical societies, museums, county conservation centers, libraries, and schools also donated considerable time and funds to create another successful event. Red Oak, Iowa, may have taken the prize for local attendance with two events sponsored by the Montgomery Historical Society drawing close to 100 people each.

Featured programs at IAM 2003 included the following:

Meskwaki Archaeology and Culture History. On the eve of the Corps of Discovery, Algonquian-speaking tribes from the Great Lakes region occupied or had been forced to occupy eastern Iowa. Documentary evidence, native oral tradition, and archaeology confirm this migration and occupation. Two of these, the Meskwaki and Sac, have had a lasting impact on Iowa history, and the Meskwaki remain a major presence today. Effigy Mounds National Monument hosted an entire day's symposium by archaeological, tribal, and historical scholars, who outlined current research documenting the movement of the Meskwaki from eastern Wisconsin into eastern Iowa. Speakers included Jeffrey Behm, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh; John Broihahn, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Len Stelle, Parkland College, Illinois; William Green, Beloit College, Wisconsin; Cindy Peterson and James Collins, Iowa's Office of the State Archaeologist; Kathy Gourley, State Historical Society of Iowa; and Don



Wanatee and Johnathan Buffalo, Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. Audio and video tapes of the symposium will assist in preparing a publication in the near future. This would be the first such work on Meskwaki sites archaeology.

Archaeological and Cartographic History of the Ioway: Archaeological evidence suggests the location and long-standing residence in Iowa of the Siouan-speaking Ioway tribe and their close relations the Otoe. Archaeological study of collections from the Iowaville site in Van Buren County, of two protohistoric sites in northwest Iowa, and at similar northeast Iowa locations suggest Contact Period Ioway and Otoe villages. A native-drawn map by Ioway leader Notchininga (No-Heart) presented to the U.S. Indian Commissioner in Washington, D.C. in 1837 as part of ancestral claims to Iowa lands appears to confirm these identifications. French trade items documented at these sites attest to contact between these peoples and Euro Americans well before the Corps of Discovery touched on Iowa's western border. On Sunday, September 28th, the State Historical Society of Iowa hosted an afternoon program and discussion by archaeologists and tribal participants outlining this research. Participants included Joseph Tiffany, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse; Colin Betts, Luther College, Decorah; Lance Foster, author of *Indians of Iowa*; and Lynn Alex filling in for Bill Green who was unable to participate. Representatives from both the Ioway tribe of Kansas and Nebraska and the Ioway Tribe of Oklahoma contributed to the discussion.

Smallpox, Archaeology, and Winter Counts. The decimation caused by Old World diseases introduced to Native American populations is well known. Population losses following Contact have been estimated at as high as 85-90 percent. Descriptions of these contagious diseases and their aftermath are discussed in historic accounts but are also evidenced by archaeology and on pictographic calendars drawn by Plains peoples. A number of Iowa communities hosted presentations on this and related topics by resident scholars such as Elizabeth Pauls, Iowa's State Archaeologist, Colin Betts, Luther College, and Tim Weitzel, IAS member; as well as researchers from further a-field including Linea Sundstrom, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and Jason Titcomb, Center for American Archaeology, Kampsville, Illinois.

Indians of Iowa: Meet the Author. *Indians of Iowa*, a new popular history describing the native peoples of Iowa at the time of Contact, is just being completed by Lance Foster, archaeologist, architectural historian, artist, and Ioway tribal member. Lance traveled from his home in Hawaii to make numerous presentations across the state for IAM 2003. His manuscript, now being considered for publication by the University of Iowa, will be well received

by teachers, students and the public eager for a reader-friendly book on this topic.

Rock, Fossil, Artifact Road Shows: Since 1999 artifact-identification sessions entitled "Artifact Road Shows," have been an integral part of Iowa Archaeology Month and one of the most requested programs. Road shows are modeled after the popular Public Television series but without the element of financial appraisal. This year "experts" from around the state identified rocks, fossils, and historic pieces from "Granny's attic" as well as the more usual prehistoric stone tools. A new guide, *The Archaeological Steward*, prepared by the Office of the State Archaeologist to assist in documenting and curating private collections was also distributed.

Other IAM events for 2003 included entire archaeology day celebrations, exhibits, school visits, traveling time capsules, lectures on local archaeology, and hikes to archaeological sites. The IAM 2003 Calendar of Events referenced permanent displays such as the Steamboat Bertrand collection at the DeSoto Bend National Wildlife Refuge, and temporary exhibits like *Pueblo Traditions: An Early Gift from the Smithsonian* at the State Historical Society Museum and the Cedar Rapids Museum of Art's *From Villa To Grave: Art in Roman Life*.

To reach larger numbers of precollegiate students, the IAM 2003 poster prepared by Will Thomson of Armadillo Arts, Iowa City, depicted Contact Period artifacts and a drawing by Lance Foster, and also reprinted an article entitled "Indians of Iowa." The original, written by Millie K. Frese, was published in the State Historical Society's *Goldfinch*, a children's periodical. This very popular publication fell victim to the drastic state budget cuts of the last few years, and this article is no longer in print. Of the 8000 IAM posters printed for 2003, less than a fourth remain, most have gone out to teachers and students across the state.

Plans for IAM 2004 are taking some new twists and turns. The Office of the State Archaeologist and the State Historical Society of Iowa are partnering on a theme that will complement the upcoming mammoth exhibit at the State Historical Museum in Des Moines. The University of Iowa's current research at a newly-discovered, late Pleistocene sloth site in southwest Iowa is a timely discovery in this regard. While it is expected that a modest number of individual IAM events will be held state-wide during the fall of 2004, the possibility of multiple day programming targeting specific communities and schools throughout 2004-2005 is being considered. Communities interested in hosting one of these "gala" events should contact Lynn M. Alex.

Many IAS members gave generously to IAM 2003. These efforts are gratefully appreciated.

FYI
**The Contact Period as Seen in Euro-American Accounts of the Upper
Mississippi Valley
Part 2. Early Contact (A.D. 900-1700)**

By Tim Weitzel
(Continued from IAN Fall, Vo. 53, No. 3, Issue 187)

In the spring of 1673, Marquette, Jolliet, and a crew of *coureurs des bois* and *voyageurs* left St. Ignace on an expedition to find if the Mississippi did, indeed, lead south to Mexico. It was not uncommon for these expeditions to contain several additional members, *engagés*, beyond those who are given principle credit in history. For instance, *voyageurs* were needed to row and push the boats, carry them over portages, and haul gear. Depending on the explorer's position in life, a valet or other servant might also accompany them. Sometimes specialists were engaged for the expedition. For instance, Jolliet hired a group of Mascoutin as guides, because numerous swamps and tall vegetation obscured the land and made it difficult or impossible to find the portage to the Wisconsin River. The guides would take them all the way to the mouth of the Wisconsin at the Mississippi River. The locations for the various land falls along the shore that the expedition made during their trip down the Mississippi are not well recorded, but it is clear they spent enough time to hunt and to cook but spent nights on the water. By mid-June they had reached the Mississippi, and by late June Marquette recorded they had found a village on the west side of that river.

There they met the Peoria tribe of the Illinois confederation at Illiniwek, a village site located on the lower bank of the Des Moines River in northeast Missouri. Marquette recorded that the Illinois had guns and other trade items. One has to wonder where they camped in the nine days between June 17, when they left their guides at the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and June 25, when they arrived at Illiniwek. Marquette lost his original notes and map on the return trip of their expedition, but was still able to recount many his experiences. He produced the first near-accurate map of the area. This reconnaissance was pivotal in the future interactions of France with the local peoples. Soon after Marquette and Jolliet returned to St. Ignace, Michillimakinac the accounts of their voyage were widely known. Many French fur traders, struck out to make contact with indigenous peoples in the Illinois country and along the Mississippi and its tributaries to establish trade relations.

In 1676, Père Louis André had gone to visit each of the tribes surrounding his mission and was able to make reports on their condition. By the time of his visit, a large number of the Ho-Chunk had been killed in raids by the Illinois. André reported the visit of members of the Ioway tribe while he was there. The Ioway had come to stay with the Ho-Chunk living near the St. François de Xavier

Mission on the southeast edge of Green Bay. The Ioway said they lived twelve days journey to the west of the Mississippi. The Ioway spoke tantalizingly of other tribes who had seen a large lake with water that was bad. This description fits well with the Great Salt Lake. However, The French authorities may have been predisposed to understand the description to mean an ocean, though André stated the Iowa had said they had never seen the ocean. In a statement that might be considered interesting for a man of the cloth, André considered the Ioway to be a large but poor tribe since they only had "ox-hides" and "calumets" to count among their wealth. The Ox-hides would have been Bison hide, and the calumets would be the long-stemmed pipe, or more technically the pipe stem itself, carried by almost all Eastern Woodland tribes at this time.

While André and the Ioway were visiting the Ho-Chunk, Hugues Randin, engineer, was sent to explore western Lake Superior and secure the fur trade of the Dakota. He brought gifts to present to the tribes he encountered. The hope in so doing was to maintain diplomatic relations, and access to the waterways they controlled. The Dakota and Chippewa were thought to have already been taking their furs northeast to British traders on at Hudson Bay.

This same year, René-Robert Cavalier, sieur de La Salle, was developing Fort Frontenac, at the east end of Lake Ontario, into a trade post. La Salle, political protégé to governor-general Louis de Baude, Comte de Frontenac et de Paullau, was a French entrepreneur who came to North America after leaving the Jesuit order. His plan was to re-build his personal fortune having forsaken his inheritance when he became a Jesuit. A man of no small ambitions, he had already made at least two unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the interior in hopes to find the Northwest Passage. In 1669, he met Louis Jolliet who was returning from exploration and prospecting for copper on Lake Superior. After that encounter, La Salle claimed, to have traveled at least as far as present-day Louisville, Ohio, by river. Although this first claim is accepted by some, he also made additional and apparently unfounded claims that he had reached the mouth of the Ohio at the Mississippi in 1671, two years before Marquette and Jolliet. In 1674, he petitioned the French Crown for, and received the proprietorship of Fort Cataracoui. In 1675, in respect to his political mentor, he renamed the fort *Frontenac*. As part of his plan to greatly expand the nearby settlement, he introduced cattle. He soon employed Henri de Tonty, who was an

accomplished veteran soldier and sailor, a well-read scholar, and known for a prosthetic hand rumored as made of iron and his hallmark among American Indians.

By 1676, La Salle had read or heard of the Ioway that André had reported following his visit to the Ho-Chunk from the St. François Xavier mission at the southern end of Green Bay. La Salle must have understood the ox-hides in André's report for what they were. La Salle sent Michel Accault (also spelled Accau, Ako or Aco) to lead an expedition in 1677 to the villages of the Ioway and Oto to negotiate a trade agreement for their wealth of bison hides. Accault had previously spent several years living with a variety of American Indian tribes and had learned several of their languages, a skill La Salle noted as a valuable asset to his assignment. He lived with or visited the Ioway, spending two winters and a summer during 1678–1679, likely traveling with them on their summer bison hunt before he returning east to rejoin La Salle at Green Bay in the fall of 1679. By late summer 1678, Accault had written to tell La Salle he had accumulated a large number of hides. Unless he and his party only obtained hides through their own hunting, Accault was almost certainly a source for trade items found in the Orr Focus site on the Upper Iowa River.

La Salle had returned to France to petition the King for a patent for western expansion. He was successful and was granted the rights to trade, prospect and explore in the Illinois country. Late in 1678, La Salle's party sailed across Lake Ontario to build a winter post above Niagara Falls. De Tonty was placed in charge of the construction of a large sailing vessel, which at forty-five tons, was to be the first large wooden boat to travel on the Great Lakes. In 1679, La Salle's expedition set out. In his party of thirty engagés were coureurs des bois Michel Accault and Antoine Auguel (called Le Picard du Guay), and many voyageurs. The party also contained several ship carpenters and three Recollet priests as missionaries, including Membré, Ribourde, and the renowned and notorious Père Louis Hennepin. They landed on the southern shore of Green Bay and traded for furs throughout the winter, despite the governmental prohibition of this activity for La Salle. In the spring, he sent a crew with the *Griffon* and a small fortune in furs to Montréal. In one of an incredible series of misfortunes that beset nearly everything La Salle attempted, his flagship was lost in a gale that had risen shortly after the boat left Green Bay. The remains of this ship potentially were recovered in 1955 on an Island near the east shore of Lake Huron.

Not yet aware of the loss of his boat, La Salle proceeded by canoe with seventeen men to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, stopping there long enough to build a palisade at which they left two men. At this location, De Tonty joined the party with twenty additional

men. Then the party paddled, pushed, and dragged their canoes up the St. Joseph and crossed a portage to the Kankakee River, carrying along with the supplies and trade goods, chains, bolts, cables, and a forge all intended to be used in construction of his second large vessel, which never was named. From the headwaters of the Kankakee, they then traveled down to the Illinois River to the south end of Lake Peoria. It was the first day of 1680 when they passed the main Illinois village. Seeking food, but finding none in the village, La Salle helped himself to their stores. While traversing Lake Peoria, they encountered the Peoria, whom La Salle greeted congenially. After paying for the corn, he sought permission to build both a fort and the second large boat. La Salle likely had learned much of the Illinois from the reports of previous visits made by Marquette in 1675 and Allouez in 1676–1677. De Tonty supervised construction of a fortified trading post at their landing site at the lower end of Lake Peoria, in modern-day Tazewell County.

Many, but not all, early trading posts had a stockade for protection, but most were not called a fort. The naming of a location as a fort suggests a higher level of defensive structures, such as ditches and earthen embankments. In the highest level, trenches, ramparts, revetments, bastions and eventually blockhouses were added to the palisade wall. Inside, several timber buildings might be found and, in many cases, a well or cistern would be dug. Still, not every fort had a wall, and in those that did, the walls were often later removed while the buildings remained in use.

La Salle called his third palisade-post Fort Crèvecoeur, probably in honor of a French victory at a Dutch fort of that name in the Netherlands. It was to be his trade center, the point of departure for his grand descent to the mouth of the Mississippi, and the launching place for his grand commercial empire. Shortly after the completion of Crèvecoeur, De Tonty engaged the crew in the construction of the second boat. By spring 1680, the news had reached La Salle from Green Bay via Ft. Miami that his boat had not been sighted at Fort Frontenac. Now there were no supplies and nothing to trade or to restock the expedition. The Keel was laid and the ribs were in place on the boat when the ships-carpenters, having not been paid, decided to desert. Unable to begin serious trade or to complete his large vessel, La Salle changed his plans and decided to send a party to reconnoiter the course of the upper Mississippi by canoe. He assigned a detachment including Hennepin, Auguel, and several voyageurs to this task with Accault as the leader.

The only account of the Accault voyage, written by Hennepin as a grand hyperbole of his personal exploits, makes no mention of where camps were made along the way, or how far the party may have wandered from

the main valley of the Mississippi. Part of this lack of detail may be somewhat telling. Somewhere on the Mississippi, a group of Dakotas who were looking for the Miami took Accault's party into custody. It is likely this occurred below the Lake Pepin and Prairie Island area, as the Ioway and Oto are thought to have been controlling this area at the time. Accault and party were divided and each conducted to separate Dakota village where they remained, traveling where they traveled, for several months.

As it happens, Daniel Greysolon, sieur du Lhut (also spelled Luth) was exploring the eastern Dakota Territory, in 1679 where he encountered the Yankton and Santee Dakota. He had quietly left Montreal with seven French engagés and three Native Americans. Although this was without official permissions—the intendant, Jaques Duchesneau was of the opinion to maintain a centralized trade authority in Montreal—it is thought that Du Luth left with the unofficial blessings of governor-general Frontenac. It is stated Du Luth's purposes remained true to the general French ambition—establish trade relations, this time with the Dakota and Chippewa, and search for the northwest passage. Significantly, this is precisely what the tribes at St. Xavier did not want as trading with the Dakota likely meant giving them firearms. Du Luth left three engagés with the Dakota to explore the west for the Northwest Passage. In the course of their exploration, they made the first recorded contact with the Teton Dakota near the headwaters of what is now known as the Minnesota River. They later would report to Du Luth that at a distance of 20 days journey, they had come to a great and bitter lake, and delivered to him chunks of salt. Du Luth, as had Allouez when he heard this same information from the Ioway, took what he clearly understood to have been described as a lake to be the Western Sea.

In 1680, Du Luth returned to Dakota Country to meet up with his three men and to finish the trade negotiations he had begun the previous year. To his surprise, he found the Accault party with the Dakota who were hunting at the time. Du Luth returned Hennepin to St. Xavier mission, passing by the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, modern-day St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Wisconsin-Fox portage on the way. Hennepin stayed at Either St. Xavier or St. Ignace mission for the winter. In the spring, despite claims to the contrary, he returned to France and began work on his manuscript. When published, the accounts of events as told by Hennepin made ridiculous claims to himself while substantially downplaying the role of the other members of the party, including Accault, Du Luth and La Salle. For instance, Hennepin claims the party had first discovered the mouth of the Mississippi prior to their capture by the Dakota. In fact, Du Luth had not been dispatched by the governor-general to rescue the Accault party and was surprised to find them with the Dakota.

Despite being “rescued” Accault stayed to further explore what was, to him, a new area of lakes and rivers—potential waterways to the Far East. After a time he gave up exploration and eventually took up trading along the Illinois River at a post managed by De Tonty. Here, Accault married the daughter of a Kaskaskia chief in 1693 and in just one example of how complex and intertwined social interactions were at this time, his Kaskaskia wife would eventually convert the French-Canadian to Christianity.

Meanwhile, back in the spring of 1680, La Salle and De Tonty managed to trade for enough furs to send two canoes back to Michillimakinac to trade for supplies and trade items—brass kettles, steel knives, glass beads, whiskey, tobacco, and possibly guns. This second fur transportation detachment also failed to make it to their assigned destination, and La Salle determined he would attempt to find the wayward cargo. He headed first back to Fort Miami, a palisade post they had built at the mouth of the St. Joseph/Miami river on the way south. The two men were still there, so they joined La Salle and the company headed overland toward Ft. Frontenac. Apparently, an American Indian in this part was crucial to their survival during the grueling journey. When they finally got back, the party was in terrible shape. La Salle soon petitioned Frontenac for supplies and men. While there, he learned of the desertion of his engagés and their vandalism to Crèvecoeur, Miami, and the raiding of his storehouse at Michillimakinac. His information told him that the part of disgruntled workers was heading to Ft. Frontenac to find him, and possibly kill him. He soon traveled back west, this time in canoes and took the would-be raiders by surprise. He then headed to Michillimakinac where he met up with De Tonty and Membré. When La Salle's party had left Crèvecoeur, De Tonty had gone out to reconnoiter the surrounding territory for the location of a permanent fort at a place they called *Le Rocher*. While away from the fort the remaining engagés quit the project, destroying part or all of the fort in the process. It is also possible it was destroyed by the Iroquois, who had brought a large fighting force to the Illinois homeland at this time. It is uncertain exactly what took place, but appears De Tonty averted the conflict through exceptional diplomacy, possibly sustaining an injury in the process. It is possible his metal hand played a role in impressing the would-be attackers. Having let De Tonty go, by some accounts the Iroquois still attacked and destroyed the Illinois village, have set fire to all the structures, and torn up their burial sites. Quickly leaving the area, De Tonty somehow found Membré and they headed back to Green Bay where they stayed the winter.

To Be Continued in Spring Issue of IAN

Ground Sloth Excavation: Volunteers Wanted
Help give Rusty a "spine"
Lynn M. Alex

The University of Iowa Natural History Museum in concert with the UI Geoscience Department is currently investigating a new paleontological discovery in Page County. The remains of a large, late Pleistocene ground sloth (*Megalonyx jeffersonii*, or, Jefferson's ground sloth) recently surfaced in the banks of the Tarkio River in Page County south of Shenandoah. Dr. Holmes Semken, University of Iowa geology professor emeritus, and David Brenzel, Museum of Natural History, with the help of volunteers, are exploring the site. So far, major elements discovered include ribs, femur, claw, atlas, caudal vertebra, both shoulder blades and part of the skull (see photo below.)

Dr. Semken believes the site represents the scene shortly after death. Originally, the skeleton was probably in place where the animal died, was dismembered and decayed thousands of years ago. The 1993 flood waters of the Tarkio uncovered part of the crime site and may have displaced some of the bones from the scatter. However, there is evidence that most of the bones remain in their ice age position. Researchers want to recover as much of the complete skeleton as possible. Sloth discoveries are not uncommon but recovering major portions of a single skeleton are rare. The Museum of Natural History displays a wonderful replica of a complete *Megalonyx jeffersonii*, nicknamed "Rusty," but has only portions of real sloth remains. This discovery would be part of a brand new exhibit at the Museum.

Interested volunteers are invited to assist in the further discovery and recovery of materials at the site over a January 2004 weekend. Further expeditions will be organized as appropriate next summer. Excavation will consist of shovel skimming and troweling to further open an area believed to contain bone. The bone is not deeply buried but the soil matrix is mucky and requires shoveling.

Please contact Lynn Alex at the address below for more details if you are interested in helping with this project. The exact date of the January expedition will be determined by the weather. Motel lodging is available in Shenandoah, about 12 miles north, or other nearby communities. Participants should plan on dressing warmly, and have a pair of leather gloves, shovel, and trowel.

For more information on these interesting critters visit:

<http://www.acnatsci.org/museum/leidy/paleo/megalonyx.html>

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Major Elements of Paleontological Discovery of Ground Sloth in Page County

WELCOME, NEW IAS MEMBERS, 2003

Mike Allen	Marion	Chuck & Dawn Klohs	Swisher
Mindy Ash	West St. Paul, Minn.	Gunter Kraus	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Jason Bark	Nashua	Trent Krueger	Polk City
Chuck Benton	Ames	Ruth Linenberger	Davenport
Nancy Boll	Oskaloosa	Randy Meier	Clinton
Ralph Brenneman	West Liberty	Paul Mielke	St. Paul
James Brimeyer	Bettendorf	Charles & Sydney Morine	Elkader
Amy Chicos & Lane Schwarz	Decorah	Musee Canadien Civilisations	Hull, Quebec
Dale & Joetta Clark	Corydon	Lester & Jean Orr	Waukon
Gary Dalecky	Cedar Rapids	Shawne Osborne	Iowa City
Kim Dasso	Rock Island	Lance Rom & Family	Rapid City
Scott Deklotz	Shellsburg	James Scheib	Iowa City
Brennan Dolan	Iowa City	Wayne Shannon	Monroe
Craig Douglas	Bettendorf	Duane Sherwood	Fort Madison
Chloe Eulberg	Marion	Tom Smull	Clive
LeRoy Gonsior	Delano	Joe Trnka	Cedar Rapids
Pete Gradert	Geneseo, Il.	Kirk Tumilty	Shellsburg
Lawrence J. Hackman	Calmar	Cheryl Walsh	Iowa City
Kurt Haiar	Eldridge	Gary & Mary Weaver	Rippey
Lisa Hayes-Hines	Lone Tree	Bill Whittaker	Iowa City
Harold & Mary Hensel	Cedar Rapids	Vicki Wiant	South English
Matt Hill	Ames	Charlotte Wright	Iowa City
Carolyn Howe & Family	Solon	Kathryn Wynes	Coralville

New 30-Year Honorary Members

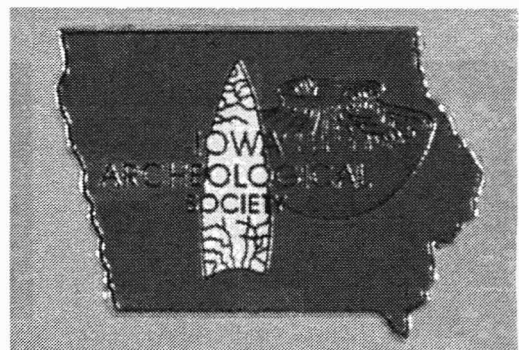
Congratulations to **Mary Helgevold**, Hawarden, Iowa, and **Joe Tiffany**, La Crosse, Wisconsin, on achieving honorary membership status. Both Mary and Joe have been active or sustaining members since 1974.

IAS Members

It's membership renewal time.
Watch for the handy renewal envelope
arriving soon in the 2003 journal.

Special Offer

Renew your 2004 membership at the
\$25.00 Sustaining level
and receive a free IAS Pin, a \$5.00 value



The Lost Find

CIC/IAS member Kenny Knox of Newton relayed the following story:

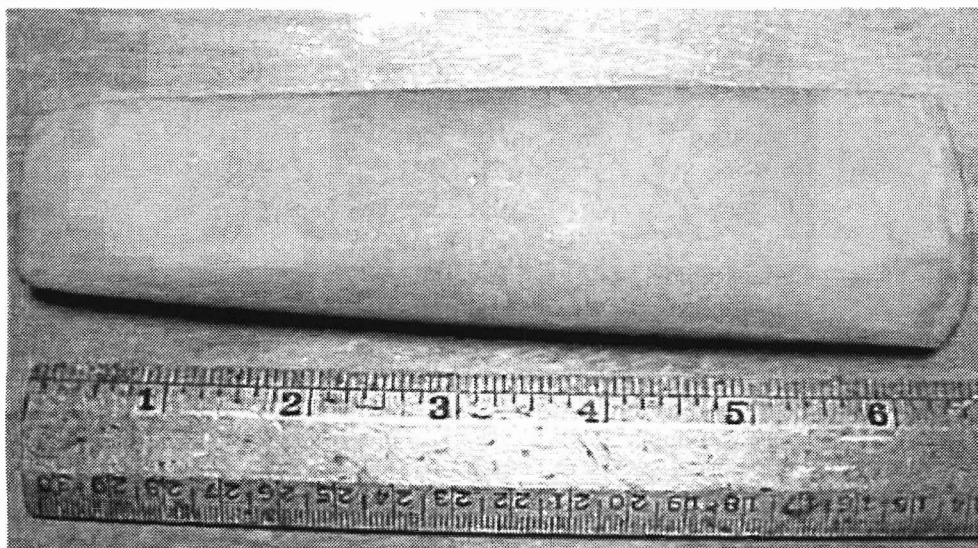
In the spring of 2003, Kenny found a very nice quartz-like celt while artifact hunting. He put it in a bag for safekeeping. He felt he had quite a nice find (see picture). Later that same day, he decided to go kayaking and placed the bag in the hatch of the kayak. That was the best part of the day. The worst part happened when he had an accident, lost the kayak as well as everything in it (including the celt and his GPS). He had quite a struggle. In fact, he relayed that he felt lucky not to have drowned.

For all of his trouble, he did not succeed with his

efforts to retrieve the kayak and its contents, and chalked the experience up as a good story to tell about "the one that got away" - in a kayak no less.

On December 10, Kenny received a call from the DNR. They had found the kayak washed up on the shore of Lake Red Rock and told him he needed to come get it! The kayak was resting upside down, half full of frozen mud and ice. Kenny popped the hatch cover, and there he found the

bag frozen in a block of ice. He thawed the bag, and found the celt and everything else. After 7 months in the water, Kenny discovered the GPS worked with new batteries, and the kayak repairable, though it smelled like dead fish.



Kenny's Lost Find

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

The annual spring meeting of the IAS is scheduled for the weekend of May 1, 2004. It will be hosted by the Northwest Chapter. The meeting will be conducted at the Sanford Museum in Cherokee. A field trip to the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in Sioux City, and a banquet presentation by Gerard Baker, Superintendent, National Lewis and Clark National Historic Trails are also included in the plans. Further details forthcoming.

Editor's Note: DUE TO SPACE CONSIDERATIONS FOR THIS ISSUE, WHAT'S THE POINT WILL APPEAR IN THE SPRING ISSUE OF "IOWA ARCHEOLOGY NEWS."

IAS Announcements

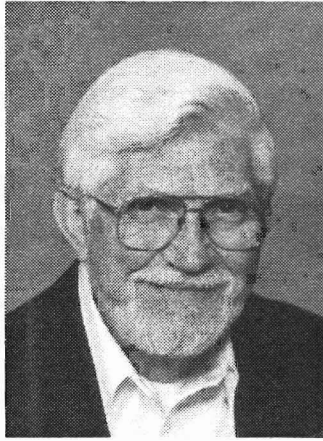
Events-Education-News

**In Memoriam, Adrian Dale Anderson
1930-2003**

By

Lynn M. Alex and Joseph A. Tiffany

Adrian D. Anderson, former Director of the Iowa State Historic Preservation Program and the Iowa State Historical Museum, died Saturday, December 20, 2003 in Ames, Iowa. Adrian conducted research at many sites throughout the state as an undergraduate and graduate student at The University of Iowa under the tutelage of the late Reynold J. Ruppe' and later as assistant State Archaeologist during Marshall McKusick's tenure as State Archaeologist.



Adrian Anderson

Adrian graduated from The University of Iowa with a Bachelor's degree in Sociology in 1957 and a Master's degree in Sociology and Anthropology in 1960. Luther College in Decorah awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1972. His pioneering M.A. thesis on Glenwood Culture archaeology in southwest Iowa remains a model today for thorough analysis and interpretation of regional cultural history in the Central Plains.

Adrian was born in Jewell, Iowa in 1930 to Charles and Luella (Nelson) Anderson. He grew up in Saginaw, Michigan but graduated from Ames High School in 1948. Two of his three brothers and mother still live not far from the family farm outside Jewell. Adrian served in Korea with the 11th Airborne Division of the U. S. Army. He married Barbara Anderson in August 1955. Barb remains an accomplished artist and illustrator. Together they had two daughters,

Kathleen and Meghan. Kathy and her husband Jordan Metcalf live in Texas with their three children: Kennedy, Chandler, and Evan. Meghan and husband Jason Lorentzen reside in Minnesota.

Adrian was actively involved in the Jewell community. He served as past president of the Lions Club; held office in the American Legion post; and was on the church council at Federated United Church of Christ, where he was stewardship chair.

Adrian was proud of his significant contributions in the areas of archaeology and historic preservation and Iowa gained immeasurably from his efforts in these arenas. Among these was the establishment of the Highway Archaeology Program at the Office of the State Archaeologist, the development and expansion of Iowa's National Register and National Landmarks programs, and the establishment of the Saylorville Historic Preservation District—the largest archaeological preserve of its kind in Iowa. He also secured funding for the study of Iowa's ethnic history, in particular the exploration of the Buxton townsite, an early 20th century coal-mining community in which African-Americans were a majority. Even in his final days, he continued to ponder archaeology and to offer thoughtful advice on the current state of the profession in Iowa.

Barb and Adrian's home was always open and welcoming, and IAS members likely will remember endless cups of coffee and conversation shared over the Anderson kitchen table. Many Iowa archaeologists considered Adrian a personal mentor, friend, and one of the finest people working in the profession.

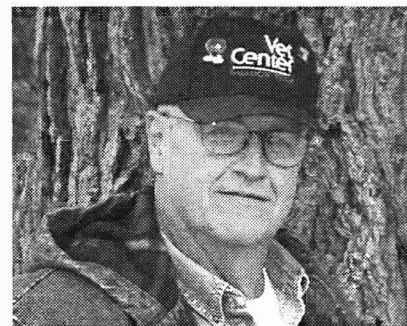
Memorials may be given to the Bliss Cancer Center in Ames and to the General Fund of the Federated Church of Christ in Jewell. A more extensive account of Adrian's accomplishments and contributions will be prepared for a future edition of the IAS Journal.

**In Memoriam, Tim Morton
September 18, 1946-November, 2003**

Long time IAS member, Tim Morton died November 17, 2003 of lung cancer at Mercy Hospice in Johnston. Memorial services were held November 20th at the Ankeny Christian Church.

Tim served in the U.S. Army spending 18 months in Vietnam as a Surgical Tech and Combat Medic. for which he was awarded the Bronze Star-V and Purple Heart. He was a member of Ankeny Christian Church, American Legion, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Redcatcher Association, 199th LIB, Iowa Archeological Society, Hawkeye State Archaeological Society and Sons of the Florence Stockade. Tim's greatest joys were his children and grandchildren. He was an avid outdoorsman and enjoyed hunting, fishing, archaeology and gardening.

He is survived by his wife, Pat of Polk City, daughter, Tricia and family of Polk City, and son, Tim II and family of Midlothian, VA, along with his father, LeRoy, two sisters, two brothers, four grandchildren and a host of other family and friends. (*Des Moines Register*, Nov. 19, 2003)



Tim Morton

Editor's Note: Tim first introduced me to artifact hunting and the great joy of discovering the past through archaeology. I will always be grateful, and along with many others, I will miss him.

IAS Chapter News

Black Hawk Regional Chapter

Shirley Schermer, UI-OSA presented *The Controversy Over the Kennewick Man* at the September chapter meeting. Also in September, Lance Foster, author of *Native Nations of Iowa: An Introduction to the Indians of Iowa*, gave a presentation at the UNI Museum. In October, Matt Hill of ISU spoke on his recent work in the Clary Ranch buffalo site in Nebraska. Steve Lensink, UI-OSA presented *Mississippian Artifacts in Northwest Iowa* for the October chapter meeting.

Contact Lisa Beltz

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Lisa.Beltz@uni.edu

Central Iowa Chapter

CIC members Steve Owens and Tom Harvey gave a flintknapping demonstration for the October Archaeology Month presentation at the SHSI Museum. *Excavations at Bethsaida* was presented by CIC member Fred Gee in November.

Contact Michael Heimbaugh

3923 29th St., Des Moines, IA 50310

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paleomike@msn.com

Southeast Iowa Archaeology Chapter

The S.E. Iowa Chapter met at Eldon on Sept. 6 to look at a series of mounds at the Sioc Cemetery near Eldon, and then visited the Fulton Museum near Selma. This museum holds a collection of materials found on the Fulton farm and is a most unique collection from the past. On October 11, the Chapter hosted their 4th Annual Archaeology Awareness Day at Pioneer Ridge, just south of Ottumwa. Special guests that day were Steve Lensink, Lynn Alex, Colleen Eck, Mark Boswell, and Tom Harvey. Approximately 50 people were present for this Iowa Archaeology Month activity. On Tuesday, November 11 our Chapter met in Ottumwa for our final meeting of the year, and officers for 2004 were elected.

Contact Angela Hopkins

1149 145th Street, Pella, IA 50219

(641) 626-4170

ash@kdsi.net

Northwest Chapter

In September members of the NW Chapter attended the IAS-South Dakota Archaeological Society meeting in Sioux Falls. Other chapter sponsored Archaeology Month October events included: a presentation by Lance Foster, author of *Native Nations of Iowa: An Introduction to the Indians of Iowa*; an *Artifact Road Show and Flintknapping Demo* by Todd Kapler; and a presentation by Jason Titcomb on *The Post-Contact in Northwest Iowa*. Plans for the November meeting included a tour of a possible fort site in O'Brien County, weather permitting.

Contact Linda Burkhart

Sanford Museum

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sanford@cherokee.k12.ia.us

Paul Rowe Chapter

Contact Dennis Miller

31126 Applewood Rd., Silver City, IA 51571

(712) 525-1007

Farming99@aol.com

Ellison Orr Chapter

For October Archaeology Month events the chapter hosted Lance Foster, Author of *Native Nations of Iowa: An Introduction to the Indians of Iowa*, and an *Atl-Atl Demonstration* given at the Luther College Campus. In November a *Field Trip to Effigy Mounds* was led by Bob Palmer.

Contact Lori Stanley, (563) 387-1283

or Joe B. Thompson, (563) 387-0092 or

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iasorrchapter@hotmail.com

Keyes Chapter

Contact Keith Young

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(319) 465-6393

pekoyoung@n-connect.net.

Quad City Archaeological Society

Contact Ferrel Anderson

1923 East 13th St., Davenport, IA 52803

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OSA Collections Assessment Finished

The Collections Management staff has completed an assessment of all the artifact collections housed at the OSA. The pilot study, supported by a grant from the UI's Vice President for Research, involved a physical assessment of collection conditions and an automated analysis of rehabilitation priorities.

OSA staff members, under the leadership of collections manager **John Cordell**, participated in the year-long study—**Melinda Ash, Rebecca Johnson, Steve Lensink, Beth Pauls, Sarah Pitzen**.

As of November 2003, a total of 11,960 unique collections from 10,438 archaeological sites in and around Iowa had been accessioned into the repository. The collections were donated by avocational archaeologists and work generated by external archaeological consultants, and, of course, the OSA itself.

The number of individual artifacts reposed at the OSA has grown from the 115,000 specimens accessioned by Keyes to a staggering current number of 4.2 million. These collections now occupy almost 3000 cubic feet of space and are stored on modern compactor shelving. Currently, approximately 118,000 artifacts per year—more than what Keyes assembled during nearly 30 years—are being added to the repository, filling space at the rate of 83 cubic feet. The OSA's four-year-old repository has been filled to capacity, and a second repository is planned which will more than double the current space and should accommodate collections for the next 50-60 years.

A number of the collections were determined to need some degree of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation costs will be determined according to current

curatorial guidelines and solicited from various granting agencies including those that own the collections or sponsored the research that originally generated them.

The goal of the rehabilitation efforts is to provide safe and secure storage for the artifacts and associated documentation in a way that will facilitate their retrieval for future use and their return when finished. The rehabilitation of these collections will involve not only their repackaging, but a complete inventory of the artifacts and their proveniences resulting in an electronic database catalog, electronically produced artifact tags, label- or relabeling, conservation, and artifact reconstruction.

Nineteen collections associated with salvage excavation of sites impacted by the U.S. Highway 34 relocation project in Mills County near Glenwood, Iowa, have been targeted for rehabilitation. Also targeted are collections generated by the salvage of one Central Plains tradition Glenwood locality Nebraska phase lodge, complete excavation of another, and testing of a Stern's Creek phase Woodland site.

Other collections targeted for rehabilitation include two from 13LO2, the Blood Run National Historic Landmark site, the largest Oneota site in Iowa. The site itself includes circular mounds, remains of effigy and enclosure earthworks and evidence that it served as a ceremonial and trade center.

Grant for Effigy Mound Research

OSA received support to conduct a ground-penetrating pilot study at Effigy Mound National Monument. The grant was received from the UI Vice President for Research through its Social Science Funding Program. The study will test the effectiveness of new high-resolution radar technologies, try to identify the presence of intact graves or features within the mounds, and prioritize stabilization and preservation efforts on mounds which appear intact. The project is a part of an on-going effort to expand

the use of non-destructive technologies in culturally-sensitive sites.

The project is directed by OSA's **Bill Whittaker** and **John Doershuk**, and Glenn Storey, professor of Classics and Anthropology and the University of Iowa. The study will use radar to attempt to differentiate between mounds known to be looted or excavated and mounds that are believed to be relatively intact.

OSA Staff Attend SHA Conference

Lynn Alex and Shirley Schermer traveled to St. Louis in early January to attend public education workshops at the 37th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. They participated in discussions on the use of historical archaeology to reinforce classroom learning standards in math, sciences, social studies, and language arts. The workshop's emphasis "Lewis and Clark in Archaeology Education: Meeting the Challenges of Using Archaeology in Education" was used as the basis for its cross-curricular demonstrations.

The SHA's second public education workshop concentrated on the use of archaeology specifically in science curricula. Its topic "NASA-supported Spatial Data/GIS Visualization Tool: Example of a Cross-Curricula Application for Public Outreach, Education, and Archaeology Research."

Beth Pauls, State Archaeologist, authored a paper which was presented at the "Look West Symposium." **Cindy Nagle, Shaun Osborne, and Maria Schroeder** also attended the SHA meetings.

February Lab Weekends

Volunteers are needed to help process a collection of artifacts donated to the University of Iowa Natural History Museum. **Lynn Alex** and **David Brenzel**, of the Museum, are planning to host some lab weekends during February. For more information contact **Lynn-Alex@uiowa.edu** or phone 319-384-0561.

Archaeology Items of Interest

Events

Sunday, 2/22/04-Bald Eagle Watch,
Saylorville Reservoir, 12:00-4:00p.m..
Check Visitor Center for viewing sites.

**Thursday, 2/26'04-Prehistoric
Indians** of Polk County, Jester Park
Lodge, Polk County Conservation,
6:30-7:30 p.m.

**May,'04-Visitor's Ctr. and Museum
Opens at Center for American
Archeology,** Kampsville, Ill. 2004
marks the CAA's 50th Anniversary.
For program information contact (618)
653-4316 or caa@caa-archeology.org.

**July 19-August 12, '04-Gillett
Grove Site Summer Field School.**
Application Deadling:Rolling-5/01/04.
For information, contact: John F.
Doershuk, Ph.D., 700 Clinton Street,
Iowa City, IA 52242-1030, (319) 384-
0724 or (319) 384-0768, or E-mail him
at: john-doershuk@uiowa.edu

Resource for Archaeologists

The Archaeologist's Toolkit-Edited
by Larry J. Zimmerman (Minnesota
Historical Society) and William Green
(Beloit College). Set of seven volumes
designed to teach novice
archaeologists and students the basics
of doing archaeology. Students are led
through the process of designing a
study, doing survey work, excavating,
properly working with artifacts and
biological remains, curating their
materials, and presenting findings to
various audiences. Volumes are full of
practical advice, tips, case studies, and
illustrations to help the reader. Careful
attention is paid to promoting a
conservation ethic and an
understanding of the legal/practical
environment of contemporary
American cultural resource laws and
regulations. Ideal for training students
in classrooms and field schools. Call
(800) 462-6420 or www.altamirapress.com
for order information and costs.

Books

**No Bone Unturned: The Adventure of
a Top Smithsonian Forensic Scientist and
the Legal Battle for America's Oldest
Skeletons** by Jeff Benedict (Harper
Collins Publishers; April 2003;
\$25.95.) In *No Bone Unturned*,
investigative journalist Jeff Benedict
not only unveils a compelling portrait
of the man (Dr. Douglas Owsley,
Smithsonian Institution) behind
America's most notorious cases, but
also gives a fascinating look inside the
world of forensic science as seen by
a leading specialist.

**One Vast Winter Count: The Native
American West Before Lewis and
Clark** by Colin G. Calloway
(University of Nebraska Press, 2003;
631 pgs. Illus., \$40 cloth;
www.nebraskapress.uni.edu) history
of the Native people of the American
West from their arrival to the time of
the European-American arrival in the
early 19th century.

Membership Information

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

Membership Dues

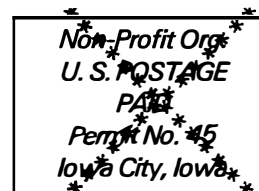
Voting:		Non-Voting:	
Active	\$15	Student (under 18)	\$7
Household	\$18	Institution	\$20
Sustaining	\$25		

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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