

Iowa Archeology News



Newsletter of the Iowa Archeological Society

Est. 1951

Volume 54, No. 3

Issue 191

Fall, 2004

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

**Lithic Raw Material Utilization
at Lane Enclosure Site (13AM200)**
Branden K. Scott & Colin M. Betts

**Iowans Excavate in El Pilar,
Belize**
John Whittaker & Kathy Kamp

What's the Point?

IAS Announcements
Events, Education, News

In Memoriam
Josephine Megivern

IAS Chapter News

UI-OSA News

Archaeology Items of Interest
New Discoveries
Update on Kennewick Man
National Park Service Web Sites

FYI

**Euro-American Accounts of Historic Contact in the Upper Midwest
Part 2. Colonial Wars (A.D. 1700-1763)**
By Tim Weitzel

A new period of European and Native interactions began with the opening of the 18th century. A slowly rising political and territorial tension had been growing among the American contingents of European empires in North America. This process had been going on since the founding of their first colonies. As a direct result, American Indians experienced greater levels of intertribal hostilities. Though some amount of conflict was present before the arrival of Europeans these hostilities greatly increased after the beginning of the period of European contact. As the 18th century opened, these conflicts were increasingly framed in terms of new strategies wherein traditional economies were severely altered or entirely abandoned to support fur trapping. Procurement of European technology and conflict over land are also emblematic of the changes in traditional culture at this time. Exploration recorded important new information, especially from the point of view of the Europeans, regarding water routes, trading partners, and mineral resources. This involved extensive interaction with Native Americans that would alter the European way of life as well. This was especially true for individuals, though certainly with much less effect on European culture and society as a whole.

During the period of 1700 to 1718 the French mapped and made written narratives of Native American villages from the west side of the Mississippi River to the southwest of the middle Missouri valley. French expeditions were now coming north through Louisiana, the Fox-Wisconsin portage being blocked by the Meskwakie and their allies. Critical new alliances would be founded as well as new animosities created in this time period. Principle exploration during the early 18th century took place under expeditions led by Pierre-Charles Le Sueur 1700-1701 and Étienne Véniard, Sieur de Bourgmont in 1714 and 1718. Subsidiary information was also provided in accounts by Pierre Le Moyne Sieur d'Iberville and his brother Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne Sieur de Bienville, both of whom were accomplished in the French Royal Navy. They explored the lower and middle reaches of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Bienville explored much of Louisiana, the vast territory claimed by La Salle, which included all the area that drained into the Mississippi River—ostensibly from Canada to the Gulf Coast and from the English-held Carolina to the Spanish claims in the Great Plains. Bienville in particular ranged throughout this area learning the customs and ways of the various peoples he met. He later used this knowledge in diplomatic endeavors on behalf of the French Crown. Iberville, on the other hand, was the commander and military governor of a French military post generally known as the first colony in Louisiana. Information acquired by Bienville

was necessarily contained within his brother's official reports and other accounts. Additional primary accounts survive from Father Gabriel Merest, a Jesuit priest at the Kaskaskia mission.

Maps from the first three quarters of the 18th century also provide important details to the period of discussion. Most of these were made from first hand or revised accounts of exploration. The most accurate and indeed possibly the only maps surviving from this period were issued irregularly from 1700 through 1741, with a final map issued posthumously in 1778. All were produced under the name of the French cartographer, Guillaume De L'Isle with the assistance of his father and his brother. The map issued posthumously was based heavily on work of De L'Isle but was completed by Tobiam Lotter.

It is worth mentioning that the De L'Isle maps were published by a family of cartographers that had produced a seminal contribution to scientific map making in 1700 with a set of maps included in their first World Atlas. These were the first to break away from the traditional error imposed into maps since Claudius Ptolemy in the second century A.D. Guillaume De L'Isle was remarkable for his time as a student under Jean Dominique Cassini, who counted among his many important contributions to science the combined study of geography with astronomy. Cassini directed astronomical sightings to be taken at locations all over the world, enabling him to make longitudinal calculations with much greater accuracy. Guillaume combined the skill he learned under Cassini with talents in geographic depiction and artistic rendering to turn these sorts of calculations into maps. Guillaume was eventually appointed royal geographer to the young Louis XV in 1718. His father, Claude De L'Isle, who had been a practicing lawyer and government worker, had also worked as a cartographer and apparently was mainly in charge of recording verbal accounts from explorers by the turn of the 18th century. Guillaume's brother, Joseph-Nicolas De L'Isle, also worked on these maps. He appears to have been interested in astronomy as it related to time keeping, a significant factor in accurate navigation, and later embarked on expeditions to Russia and the northwest coast of North America, determined to accurately depict the region. Two maps issued in 1702 and 1714 were not the more formal engraved plates of a larger world atlas, but were simple pen-and-ink maps depicting journeys of exploration. The others, a series of engraved plates for eight separate world atlases, were more like composite atlases of geographical and cultural features than simple maps, and included topographic details and annotations from the accounts provided by explorers. All of the De L'Isle maps are relatively accurate and skillfully drawn yet they

contain details that later geographers might separate into another format, especially in the nascent rendering of topography and the inclusion of orthography on otherwise mathematically rendered maps. Some inconsistencies do occur, the topography is indicated pictorially, and it is generally possible to tell where information from first hand accounts ends and where assertions and presumptions begin due to the sudden lack of detail and a vague generality imposed on those areas of the map. As they mimic the more cosmologically-based maps rendered by Ioway and Oto, and since much of the information used in his maps was provided by Frenchmen who had at least partially adopted cultural idioms of indigenous peoples, it would be interesting to determine how Guillaume arrived at the idea of using pictographic details and orthography in maps. Of primary interest to the time period in question are the two pen-and-ink field maps, as well as atlas plates from 1703, two in 1708, and 1718.

Iberville stated in a 1702 account that about 300 families of Ioway and Oto occupied the land between the Mississippi and the Missouri. Le Sueur's accounts were used to produce a map that same year depicting for the first time many features of the Dakota region including the Brulé River-St. Croix River portage. The 1703 De L'Isle map depicted Canada as synonymous with New France, and the southern half was labeled as the Spanish regions of Mexico and Florida. Iberville had traveled extensively in lower Louisiana by this time, but at least some of the information for this map must have been provided by Spanish sources. In the 1714 De L'Isle map, Osage villages appear in present-day Missouri along the Osage River, the Missouri located at the west side of the large bend in the course of the Missouri at the east side of La Fayette County or west side of Saline County. A village of the Kansa is shown in the northeast portion of present-day Kansas, near to the Kansas River, and Northern Pawnee (Panimaha) villages are depicted along the Platte and its tributaries. The Oto (Otoe) are shown in southwest Iowa in the Glenwood area opposite the mouth of the Platte as well as in a more interior location, possibly along the Grand River. Bourgmout stated he encountered the Oto at the Saline River. Based on the map drawn from his accounts, this was likely a location in southwest Nebraska, rather than the tributary to the Kansas River or a now-forgotten tributary to the Missouri, as other tribes, the Kansa and the Missouri, were located at these two locations. The De L'Isles depicted Omaha (Maha) villages along the Big Sioux (Rivière de Rocher), and were described by Bourgmout at a location about 55 miles further along the course of the Missouri. Ioway villages were indicated by the De L'Isles along two drainages equally distant from the Niobrara and the Platte, on the opposite

side of the Missouri on both the Big Sioux and the Little Sioux (Rivière de Aiaouez), the earlier maps showing the Ioway somewhere below the southern end of what appears to be an amalgamation of Spirit and the Okoboji Lakes. The information Le Sueur provided to the De L'Isles was based on oral accounts of couriers du bois and voyageurs, not first hand information.

An amalgamation of the place names and locations of tribes on maps for the period 1700 to 1718 provides a rough sketch of the locations of many Native American tribes during this time. On the Missouri, the French possibly had traveled as far as the lower Niobrara based on a tributary of the Missouri where Plains Apache (Padouca) villages are labeled. The Omaha (Maha) were noted at points along the Big Sioux River, and the Ioway along what is probably the Little Sioux. This river originally appeared in 1703 without a name, but in 1708 it was indicated on a map to be, in translation, the "River of the Ioways." By 1708 the Ioway appear along the River of the Omaha, alternatively the Rock River, which corresponds to the present-day Big Sioux, though by 1718 one village of Ioway is marked at what appears to be the mouth of the James River well to the south of many villages of Arikara. To the north, the Minnesota is labeled as the St. Peter River, and in northeast Iowa, a river possibly corresponding to the Turkey River is labeled the Kickapoo River. Otos were identified first at the south end of the Okoboji Lakes, probably the Milford and possibly the Gillette Grove sites, with the Ioway. Later they appear in southwest Iowa below a large prairie, west of the Des Moines River, and north of the Missouri river. To the west, the Oto straddled the Missouri River at the mouth of the Platte, then labeled as the River of the Pawnee. The Pawnee were to be seen primarily along the north and south forks of the Platte in two or three clusters of villages. Together, their villages numbered in the range of several score. Plains Apaches were also located along the area south and west of the middle to upper reaches of the Missouri and the upper reaches of the Arkansas River. The tribe known as the Missouri was along the south side of their namesake river, extending from the great bend in that river at present-day Kansas City where the Kansas or Kaw River joins it. The Osage were located along the Arkansas River from the Rouge River to the Missouri.

In addition, important political alliances were recorded by the French, especially those living with Native American tribes, who frequently took Native American wives. For instance, Bourgmount conducted several important diplomatic expeditions designed to secure trade with the French and not the Spanish. He visited the Pawnee and other tribes in the Great Plains and reported the Plains

Apache were living near the Omaha. Bourgmount also made the important observations that the Plains Apache, as well as the Otos, had established trade relations with the Spanish, yet they still used arrows at this time. The Spanish in question were likely those under the governorship of Pedro de Villasur based at Santa Fe in the re-established colony of New Mexico.

Contention for territory in North America mirrored the politically unstable situation in Europe just as the 18th century was opening. The gradually warming hostilities would erupt into full out war at numerous occasions throughout the first half of the century. Native Americans, including Algonkian tribes from west of the Great Lakes, played prominent roles in these hostilities. The first of these was to become Queen Anne's War (1702–11)—the American theater of the War of the Spanish Succession. The peace negotiated with the Iroquois greatly benefited the French cause in this war. Because the Iroquois were reduced to the point of forcible surrender by 1700, the shrewd trade and skillful negotiation of the French was high on the list of their most effective weapons in New France. Ultimately, though, this undermined their efforts to establish and maintain a physical presence in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The Great Peace so carefully negotiated by governor-general De Callière in 1701 had little to no effect among the Native American groups on the western part of the area claimed by France including the lands held by Dakota, Ioway, and Oto tribes. De Callière likely had no idea of the growing importance of maintaining peace with tribes not yet fully involved in the westward expansion of the French political sphere. Though the more northerly Dakota were considered to be a desirable addition to the list of tribes invited to attend the peace negotiations at Montreal, the Great Lakes Algonkians emphatically objected to their inclusion. Although a number of tribes were enticed to settle near the newly established Ft. Ponchatrain at Detroit, the French failed to establish peace west of the Great Lakes region. While specific individuals, such as Antoine La Mothe de Cadillac, exacerbated the problem in their inept attempts at diplomacy, it was the two-faced diplomacy initiated at the level of the sovereign Louis XIV and later the Regent of France for the young Louis XV, Louis-Philippe Duke d'Orléans, that was to become increasingly problematic. The French sought to establish peace and at the same time remove those who had become troublesome. In particular, both leaders in turn sought to eliminate certain tribes or factions by enticing other tribes to attack those that were warlike toward the French. Usually this resulted in groups relocating to avoid further violence. Some, such as the Meskwaki, had instead decided that they had already moved as far as they intended to go. An additional problem that came from the faults of

no single individual was the use of trade to entice a desired outcome, but by the late 17th century, a glut of furs, especially beaver, and increasing violence had resulted in a royal proclamation to close all trade in the frontier. Native American groups had become dependent on trade goods by this time and could not easily switch back and forth between iron and stone, brass and clay. One final inconsistency must surely also have been viewed as a great insult. The French would soon agree to supply firearms and trade items to the Dakota while refusing trade with earlier partners, such as the Meskwaki, who were enemies of the Dakota. This politically unstable condition would continue to affect those groups west of the Mississippi, many who had already migrated west in the 16th or 17th centuries. The ensuing conflict would result in further displacement and hardships due to economic and technological dependence on French trade items. Due to pressure from the British in the Northeast, and Native American hostilities in the interior, the next several decades would see a substantial increase in French interest and activity in the region west of the Mississippi, an area that along with the area to the east of the lower Mississippi River, would become known as the French colony of Louisiana. The year 1700 marked the founding of the new military outpost at Mobile Bay on the Gulf of Mexico. Iberville moved the colony to this location feeling it to be more defensible than that on Biloxi Bay. While the original post had been established to assist control of the territory against the Spanish, Bienville had recently encountered a British expedition on the Mississippi, and it was thought a location that was less exposed and that offered control of access to the mouth of the Mississippi from the east was necessary. That the fort was located only within 50 miles of the mouth may also have been in part due to the highly unpredictable nature of the course of the Mississippi, which continued to cut a new maze of channels even into the 20th century. For a brief time, Iberville was recalled to Paris under what appears to have been a false pretense. Having cleared his name, he was reinstated. In 1702, Iberville, his cousin-in-law Pierre-Charles Le Sueur, and Alexander L'Huillier, farmer-general of Canada, received royal letters patent granting them the right to form a company ostensibly intended to prospect for and mine mineral resources. A handy caveat provided they could trade for furs other than beaver should they first locate a source of minerals. La Sueur was placed in charge of implementing the grant.

In July, 1700, Le Sueur was making his way up the Mississippi with a party of eleven Frenchmen. In one account, he was stated to have been in a ship brought from France but another account seems more probable in stating two river-going boats. Their objective was to build a fort

on the Blue Earth River from which they could exercise the rights granted in a patent to conduct trade in furs other than beaver and to locate and mine for mineral resources. On the way the party encountered a French-Canadian who had been living with and had married one of the Ioway. They engaged him as the 12th member of the party and continued on to a location south of Mankato, Minnesota to establish a post named alternatively Fort Vert, after the color of the blue-green clay along the river banks, and Fort L'Huillier, after a principal financial backer of the expedition who was reported in one account to have assayed ore from the vicinity of the mouth of Blue Earth river in 1696. It seems unlikely that any such assay was actually made, or if it were, the mineral assayed was not the same as that blue-green clay. By this time native copper was well known to the French and it is possible that the expedition was based more on hearsay accounts than physical evidence and possibly was part of a larger scheme to create a pretense of locating minerals so that they could then exercise the right to trade for furs, which had been specified as conditional upon first locating mineral deposits in the letters patent.

Upon arrival in the latter half of the year Le Sueur was addressed by a group of *Sioux of the East*, (generally comprised of the Santee—Mdewakanton, Wapeton, Sisseton and Wahpekute, but also consisting of Yanktonai who remained east longer than the Yankton, and Teton) who informed Le Sueur, in essence, that the French were locating their post in Dakota, Ioway, and Oto territory and he should move his post to the Mille Lacs region if he desired them to trade with him. He also was told the Ioway and Oto lived on the shore of a lake some 82 miles away, which is roughly the distance from the mouth of the Blue Earth River at Mankato, Minnesota to the Iowa Great Lake, where several important Oneota sites are located. After completion of the cabins and palisade for the fort in October, Le Sueur dispatched two parties of messenger-diplomats to the Ioway, who he thought were industrious workers and skilled gardeners and could provide labor for mining activities as well as fresh produce, to invite them to move to Fort Vert. Upon the return of the messengers in November, Le Sueur learned then that the Ioway had removed their villages. His informant from the messenger party, likely the man who had lived with the Ioway for a time, suggested they had gone to the Missouri River valley. This would have placed them near to the Omaha and not far south of their Dakota allies—a fact that was later confirmed according to the accounts of Claude De L'Isle. On the map the Ioway are located on a tributary to the Missouri north of the Floyd River and apparently in the general locality of the Blood Run site, now a National

Historic Landmark. Things continued to go poorly for Le Sueur's expedition. Leaving several men at Fort Vert to mine clay and conduct trade, Le Sueur joined with Iberville in August of 1701 to relocate and resume mining in the area known then to the French as *The Mines of Nicolas Perrot*. Perrot's mines were located in four regions: about four miles upstream on the left or south side of the Galena River (Rivière a la Mine); on the west bank of Mississippi in the vicinity of Catfish Creek near present-day Dubuque; opposite the Wisconsin River, apparently in the Pike's Peak area near McGregor; and at what appears to be the mouth of the Turkey River. Le Sueur stated some of these mines were still being used—presumably by Native Americans who had worked the mines with Perrot, which may have indicated a potential contest for the right to use them. While scouting these mines the men he left to conduct trade at the fort abandoned their post after three of Le Sueur's men were killed by Indians—likely in one of the repeated attacks on the fort made by the Meskwaki and Mascouten who were incensed the French had given guns to the Dakota. Hoping to still prove he had found a valuable source of ore on the Blue Earth River, Le Sueur returned to France the following spring with two tons of the blue-green clay taken from near Fort Vert and brought away in their boats. Though it sounds like a lot of material, two tons of pure clay would only occupy an area equivalent to 6 x 5 x 2 feet if dry, and 7 x 5 x 1 feet if it were recently dug and still wet. The clay was later found to contain no useable mineral ore and had it not been for important new geographical details that Le Sueur was able to relate to Claude De L'Isle, the expedition would have failed on every count. It turned out Le Sueur would not collect a fortune in his activities as he died en route to Louisiana two years later.

It has been suggested that the cause for removal of the Ioway and Oto to the area near the Omaha tribes was documented by Gabriel Marest, a Jesuit priest at the Mission of the Immaculate Conception which ministered to the Kaskaskia. It was located at the Kaskaskia village Pimitéoui on the lower Illinois River, having moved there from near Starved Rock in the fall of 1691 and prior to moving to their new village at the mouth of the Kaskaskia River in 1703. Potentially as a warning to Le Sueur, Marest reported in his missive of July 10, 1700 a series of hostilities four or five years earlier in which the Ioways participated with their allied Dakota tribes against a group of Piankashaw (Miami), an Algonkian group who shared common villages with the Mascoutin and occasionally the Kickapoo. He went on to state the Piankashaw now had also allied themselves with the Meskwaki and Michigamea (Metesigami) and were reported to have been planning to attack the Ioway and Osages citing their general lack of alertness to an attack

as a reason to attack them as opposed to their true enemies, the Dakota. The Dakota-Ioway attack was likely in part retaliation for the attacks of the Mascoutin by the Ioway. An additional factor may be found in the then recent displacement that had forced the Dakota and Eastern Sioux to move to the west by the Ojibway, a group related to the Piankashaw through common ancestry in the Chippewa tribe. As an aside, the reference by Marest to the Osages seems to be a likely misquote as the Ioway would only have been peripherally aligned with the Osage at this time. The Otos, or possibly the Missouri would seem much more likely to have been included in such a statement by the Algonkians speaking to Marest. It was known among the Algonkians that the Piankashaws in particular feared the Dakota, though the Ojibway, as a general exception, did not. It seems highly probable, no matter what was vocalized to the Jesuits, that a prime motive to attack the Ioway was based in their new alliance with the Dakota who had also recently received guns in agreement to align themselves with the French. These included the Meskwaki as well as their allies, most of whom also had already had negative encounters with the French, adopting mainly superficial political ties to maintain trade relations. All of these tribes had participated in the Iroquois wars in the name of the French king. Yet, that same king revoked all licenses to trade in the western Great Lakes region soon after. He also imposed other seemingly harsh restrictions, such as limiting total trade goods to the Illinois River to two canoes per year. Despite their attendance at De Callière's *Great Peace* in Montreal, it is possible they attended the peace conference for merely political gain—in the hopes to maintain trade while at the same time using the position as leverage to keep the Dakota from attending. In this economic and political climate, the allowance of trade with the Dakota and Ioway must have seemed particularly hard to understand. The repeated attacks on Fort Vert are understandable in this light. For the French, however, the Meskwaki would soon go too far. With the Treaty of Utrecht signed, France was no longer at war with the British. Additionally, the Iroquois were now British subjects, both freeing French soldiers to bring to bear on the ongoing conflict with tribes in the Upper Mississippi valley and with the Meskwaki in particular. The French needed peace with the Algonkians to maintain order along important transportation routes controlled by those tribes.

(Next issue -The French Take a More Active Military Stance)

Lithic Raw Material Utilization at the Lane Enclosure Site (13AM200)

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The Lane Enclosure site (13AM200) contains a wealth of information about Orr Phase Oneota occupations along the Upper Iowa River in Allamakee County, Iowa. An analysis of lithics was conducted to investigate the nature of raw material utilization at the site. This study is important given the general lack of such information for Upper Iowa locality sites as a whole and Orr phase sites in particular. The results of the analysis indicate patterns of raw material utilization that differ significantly from other Oneota sites in the region and provide important information about seventeenth century interaction patterns.

The Lane Enclosure site is located on the Hartley Terrace within the Upper Iowa locality of the La Crosse region. This site is characterized by the presence of an Oneota village associated with a circular embankment approximately seventy-two meters in diameter (McKusick 1970; Wedel 1959). Based on the analysis of temporally sensitive ceramic traits and the presence of limited quantities of European trade goods recovered during previous excavations, the primary occupation of the site is associated with the Orr phase, ca. 1635-1685 (Betts 2000; McKusick 1973; Wedel 1959).

The materials used in the current analysis are from excavations conducted at the site during the 2002 Luther College archaeological field school. These excavations were located both inside and outside of the enclosure proper and consisted of seven one by two meter excavation units. The analysis utilized 112 pieces of lithic debitage (excluding shatter) from four refuse pit features along with 20 retouched items from feature and sheet midden contexts. The latter group included 15 formal tools, including 10 triangular projectile points, two drills, two knives, and an end scraper. The materials were categorized according to raw material type using Morrow's (1994) lithic raw material guide in conjunction with a comparative collection of raw material types in the Luther College Anthropology Laboratory. Following Morrow's guide, characteristics such as fossil inclusions, texture, and color were used in the identification process.

In the debitage category, Galena Platteville chert is the most prevalent, accounting for 35 percent of the debitage. It is followed in frequency by Burlington chert, which totals 31 percent of the debitage. The next most common type of chert in the sample are the Maynes Creek varieties, constituting 18 percent of the flake assemblage; Prairie du Chien chert comprises 9 percent of the debitage materials. Other types represented, but occurring in minor frequencies include Grand Meadow (5 percent), Warsaw (4 percent), Blanding (2 percent), Moline (2 percent), Spergen (2 percent), and Plattsmouth (1 percent).

The analysis of the form of the debitage provides clues

to the manner in which the different raw materials were acquired at Lane Enclosure. Due to the small sample size, the information is presented on a presence-absence and rank order manner. Primary decortication flakes (six total), those with 100 percent cortex on the dorsal surface, include Burlington, Galena-Platteville, Prairie du Chien, and Grand Meadow types. Secondary decortication flakes (22 total), defined as those with a dorsal surface *between one* and 99 percent cortex, include, in rank order, Maynes Creek, Galena-Platteville, Prairie du Chien, Burlington and Warsaw, and Grand Meadow and Moline cherts. The presence of Galena-Platteville and Prairie du Chien decortication flakes is expected, considering their local origin. The non-local decortication flakes, however, are indicative of core/cobble reduction at the site indicating that the raw material present at the site in the form of unmodified or partially reduced cores and also indicates the on site manufacture of tools from these materials.

The 20 retouched tools from Lane Enclosure exhibit a broadly similar pattern to that of the debitage. Galena-Platteville and Burlington cherts are the most common types from which tools were manufactured, accounting for 40 percent and 35 percent of the tools, respectively. One each of the following types of chert were recovered: Grand Meadow, Hopkinton, Prairie du Chien, Warsaw Dolomitic, and Wassonville Mottled.

The significance of these figures is obvious in comparison with related sites in the La Crosse region. Specifically, two related sites are used for comparison. The Filler Site, a member of the Tremaine site complex in the La Crosse locality, is a Valley View phase (AD 1500-1635) site with occupations immediately preceding those at Lane Enclosure (O'Gorman 1994). The second, the Farley Village site, is an Orr phase occupation likely post-dating Lane Enclosure, located in the Riceford Creek locality in southeast Minnesota (Gallagher 1990).

The most common raw material used in lithic production at the Filler site was Prairie du Chien chert, comprising 71 percent of the entire assemblage of tools (by count) at this site, followed by Galena-Platteville (*eight percent*) and Grand Meadow (seven percent) (Vradenburg 1994:77). Non-shatter debitage includes 84 percent Prairie du Chien, six percent Galena Platteville, three percent Grand Meadow, two percent Silicified Sandstone, and one percent Burlington. The Farley Village site report indicates the major chert types used in tool production, but does not quantify their relative contributions or provide information related to debitage. Of the 60 tools analyzed from the site, the predominant raw material types used were Galena Platteville, Burlington, and Prairie du Chien (Gallagher 1990:43).

The most apparent difference between the three sites is the greater usage of local materials at the Filler site, namely Prairie du Chien. The relative abundance of Prairie du Chien at Filler compared to the prevalence of Galena-Platteville at Lane Enclosure is likely due to the differential availability of these materials in the respective areas. Although Galena-Platteville, makes up the single most common material for both the tool and debitage categories at Lane Enclosure, substantial amounts of non-local cherts, especially Burlington, are present. Particularly striking is the relative paucity of non-local cherts in the Filler assemblage. Of the total sample of 1,969 pieces of flake debitage analyzed from the site, only 12 were Burlington chert, representing a third of the total number of pieces recovered from the much smaller Lane Enclosure sample (112 total pieces). Similarly, although quantitative comparison is not possible, Burlington chert is also well

represented at the Farley Village site. The data indicate that lithic raw material procurement was quite different during the Orr phase than the preceding Valley View phase. Not only is there a greater reliance on non-local materials, but also procurement from sources likely located in southern and central Iowa as well as on the Illinois side of the Mississippi. The procurement of these non-local cherts could have been accomplished through direct acquisition, via trade contacts, or a combination of each. The second possibility is suggested by what is known of a general pattern of increased interaction during the late 17th century trade patterns in the Upper Midwest (Farnsworth and O’Gorman 1998; Henning 2004; Nolan and Conrad 1998). What remains to be determined is whether these differences represent temporal shifts in lithic raw material procurement and associated interaction patterns or are instead related to the location of the sites in different localities.

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Iowans Excavate in El Pilar, Belize

by

John Whittaker and Kathy Kamp

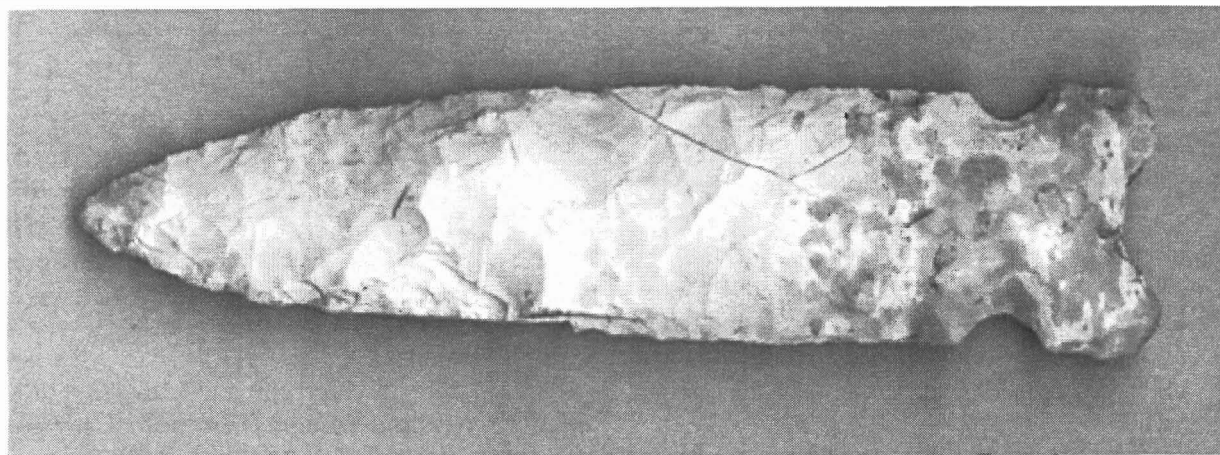
Iowa had a small presence in Maya archaeology last summer. With a grant from the Luce Foundation, we excavated at El Pilar in the western forests of Belize. El Pilar is a major center with several pyramid groups, where Anabel Ford of UC Santa Barbara has been working since 1983. With a small team, you stay away from monumental architecture, so we tested a stone tool manufacturing area, which we called Cahal Tok, Place of Flint. In the Late Classic (700-950 AD) a deposit of lithic waste over a meter deep and about 15 x 15 meters built up in an older limestone quarry pit. It was almost exclusively biface thinning flakes from making chert axes, and we were able to show that the actual work was done on a small stone platform just above the pit, where fine debitage was left while the larger flakes were dumped in the pit.

A bit upslope we found an odd deposit of 198 broken spindle whorls. Small carved limestone disks were used as flywheels on spindles for twisting cotton yarn – so was this

a weaver's shop? We made 40 spindle whorls and broke them in a variety of ways, convincing ourselves that normal use and accident would not break whorls easily. Intentional smashing duplicated our finds, so the large group of broken whorls is probably a ritual deposit. The Maya often buried pottery, jade, shell, and even human sacrifices to mark significant events or consecrate buildings. The whorls could still be an offering from a group of weavers, but we have no further evidence of their meaning.

Our grant, shared with David Campbell in Biology, supported 5 summers of research and teaching in Belize, each time with two Grinnell College students and two Belizean students. We do 5 weeks of work in Belize, then the team comes to Grinnell for 5 weeks of analysis. This is an attempt to return something to the host country, offering opportunities for their future archaeologists and biologists. In addition, while they showed us some of the inside of Belize, we got to show them a bit of Midwestern archaeology.

What's the Point?



Try to identify the artifact above (found in Iowa) and send your responses to the attention of the Editor, Mike Heimbaugh at: paleomike@msn.com.

or

mail to: 3923 29th St., Des Moines, IA 50310-5849.

IAS Announcements

Events-Education-News

Publications Available at the State Historic Preservation Office

A number of booklets documenting various aspects of Iowa's history and cultural heritage are available at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) while supplies last. These booklets were developed as public outreach materials by federal agencies, in consultation with the SHPO and other parties. The purpose of the booklets is to help tell the stories about significant sites and historical information throughout Iowa which various types of proposed construction activities affected.

Only one of the prepared booklets so far (Walking to Work: Victorian Life in Des Moines) includes significant discussions about archaeological information recovered as part of the project. Several other booklets are currently in production, which will also include archaeological information. These booklets do contain good information on historic contexts, which can be applied to archaeological research in Iowa. Many of these publications have been provided to schools, libraries, historical societies, and other interested parties.

A limited number of copies of these booklets are available from the State Historic Preservation Office for \$1.75 each to cover postage and handling. If you are interested in obtaining any of these booklets, please contact Dr. Lowell Soike, State Historic Preservation Office, 600 E. Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

Castaneda, Christopher J.

2003 *Natural Gas Comes to Iowa: What It Meant When the A-Line Arrived.*

Deiber, Camilla, and Peggy Beedle

2002 *Town Schools for Iowa.* (Also available on-line at <http://www.iowahistory.org/preservation/reports/index.htm>)

Deiber, Camilla, and Peggy Beedle

2002 *City Schools for Iowa.* (Also available on-line at <http://www.iowahistory.org/preservation/reports/index.htm>)

Deiber, Camilla, and Peggy Beedle

2002 *Country Schools for Iowa.* (Also available on-line at <http://www.iowahistory.org/preservation/reports/index.htm>)

Hippen, James C.

1997 *Marsh Rainbow Arch Bridges in Iowa.*

Morse-Kahn, Deborah, and Joe Trnka

2003 *Clinton, Iowa: Railroad Town.*

Page, William C.

2000 *Leaner Pork for a Healthier America: Looking Back on the Northeast Iowa Swine Testing Station.*

Page, William C., and Leah D. Rogers

1996 *Walking to Work: Victorian Life in Des Moines.*

Rogers, Leah D.

2000 *Hibernia: an Irish Immigrant Neighborhood in Burlington.*

Rogers, Leah D and Clare L. Kernek

2004 *The Lincoln Highway Association's "Object Lesson:"The Seedling Mile in Linn County, Iowa.*

(Also available on-line at [ww.mvhp.org](http://www.mvhp.org))

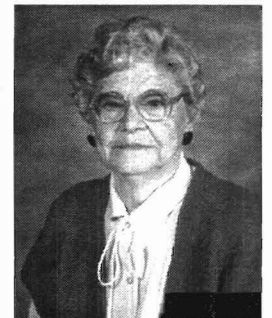
In Memoriam

Josephine Megivern

Josephine Megivern, 85, of Cedar Falls, died Sunday, Sept. 26, at Sartori Memorial Hospital. Services were held September 30 at the St. Patrick Catholic Church in Cedar Falls. She was born April 8, 1919, in Chickasaw County. She married James Megivern on Nov. 16, 1942, in Washington, D.C. He died July 9, 1987. Survivors include: two sons, John (Charlene) of Sheboygan, Wis., and Stephen (Kathy) of Ankeny; a daughter, Marsha Zimmerman of Cedar Falls; 10 grandchildren and three stepgrandchildren.

When Josephine Megivern began to take History courses in school, she was most interested in reading about the more ancient civilizations, especially those around the Mediterranean, Rome, Egypt, and Near East. In 1937, when she reached the University of Northern Iowa (Iowa State Teacher's College) and told her advisor of her archaeological ambitions, he said "Women don't work in that field!" and steered her into History. ISTC didn't have anthropology as a major at that time.

In the summer of 1978 Josephine and her husband Jim signed up for the dig at Milford. Chapter President, Hal Kuhn, asked them to join the newly formed Black Hawk Chapter (now Black Hawk Regional Chapter) and the IAS. Through the years Josephine has served as Chapter President, Vice-President, and Treasurer. She and Jim loved to "dig" and went to Toolesboro in 1979 and then "got in" on the end of the emergency dig at Dennison in 1979. After that they had to give up fieldwork and just read about what others were doing. She remained active and wrote the Black Hawk Regional Chapter History for the IAS 50 Year Celebration. (*Iowa Archeology News*, Vol.51, No. 3, Issue 179 Fall 2001).



Josephine Megivern
(1919-2004)

IAS Chapter News

Black Hawk Regional Chapter

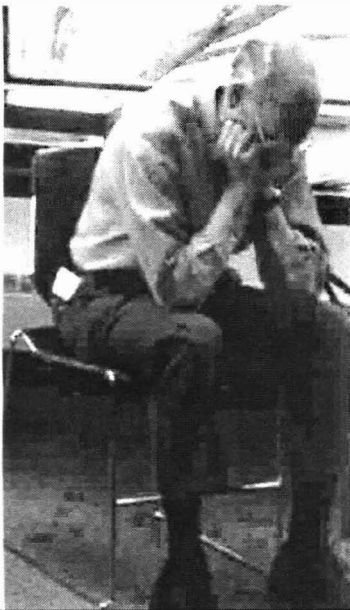
Michael Perry, UI-OSA, presented *The Early Years: Charles R. Keyes's Archeological Inquiries 1915-1921* for the September 1st Chapter meeting. October 6th Dr. Walter Bouzard of Wartburg College gave the presentation entitled *Biblical Artifacts from the Cave of Letters Reconsidered*.

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

Central Iowa Chapter

CIC summer activities started with the *Annual CIC picnic* on June 13th at Yellow Banks Park. Some of the CIC Knappers demonstrated their skills at the June 26th *Buffalo Days Celebration at Neal Smith Wildlife Refuge Prairie Learning Center*. Leland Searles, CIC member and DMACC anthropology instructor, presented *The Fate of 'Community': Modernity, Psychotherapy, and Subjectivity* for the chapter's July meeting. *The Western Palisade Project at Cahokia Mounds* was the subject of the report CIC member Fred Gee gave for the August 29th chapter meeting.

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



WHO IS THIS MAN?

Southeast Iowa Archaeology Chapter

In July the SE Iowa Chapter journeyed to Iowa City where they were given a *tour of the University of Iowa's Office of the State Archaeologist* by Lynn Alex. They also visited the Museum of Natural History and were given the opportunity to view the remains of the recent sloth discovery in Page County. The *Iliniwek Chapter of the Missouri Archaeological Society* and the SE Chapter held a joint meeting in August at the Battle of Athens Civil War Site in Athens, MO.

Contact Bill Anderson
Box 51, Richland, IA 52585
(319) 456-3911
bpandearch@iowatelecom.net

Northwest Chapter

The NW Chapter hosted a very successful *Spring IAS Annual Meeting* in May. They were also very involved in the *Sanford Museum's Archaeological Field School* held June 7 -18. A caravan of members visited the *Western Historic Trails Center* in Council Bluffs. There they attended the *Lewis and Clark* events celebrating the *Discovery Corps* historic explorations.

Contact Mark Mertes
310 10th Ave NE, Sibley, IA 51249
712-754-2866
mmpmk5@gotocrystal.net

Ellison Orr Chapter

Contact Lori Stanley, (563) 387-1283
or Joe B. Thompson, (563) 387-0092 or
Orr Chapter, PO Box 511, Decorah, IA 52101

iasorrchapter@hotmail.com

Quad City Archaeological Society

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

IAS

Web Site

<http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/IAS/iashome.htm>

UI-OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION
OF THE IOWA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



EFFIGY MOUND SCULPTURE

Clark Mallam, formerly archaeologist at Luther College in Decorah is remembered by many for his work describing and interpreting the Iowa Effigy Mounds.

Evidence of his influence resurfaces in surprising places. In August a soaring 26 foot metal sculpture "Totem" was dedicated at the W. Dale Clark Library in Omaha. The artist Catherine Ferguson credits Mallam's work for this and other of her sculptures done in the past years.

Years ago, Ferguson had contacted the OSA library asking for information about the Effigy Mounds. As an artist she was especially interested in the physical manifestations of the animal shapes themselves. Mallam's book, *Iowa Effigy Mounds: An Interpretive Model*, published in 1976 in the OSA Report Series, was recommended as a definitive study.

The interaction may have been forgotten by OSA, but the recommendation was taken by Ferguson and she began on an intriguing path. She consulted a copy of the book at her local public library and began a series of sculptures based on the shapes she found recorded in Mallam's book.

At the dedication, Ferguson displayed a graphic that showed the correlation of each animal to a site on the map from Mallam's book. She believed it helped convey the history of the Effigy Mounds.

PRESERVATION GRANT COMPLETED

John Cordell, OSA Collections Manager, and Beth Pauls, State Archaeologist, are preparing the final

report for a 2003-2004 Preservation Assistance grant received from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The "Collection Storage Furniture Upgrade" grant supported the acquisition of archival storage equipment for the Archaeological Repository, the Archaeological Documents Collection, and the Burials Program.

The project was specifically designed to meet three of the recommendations from a 1998 conservation assessment conducted under the auspices of the Heritage Preservation Assessment Program.

The grant provided shelving to repose collections, especially those from the Gast Farm and Gast Spring sites and Bowen's Prairie, that had been in less than optimal locations. Archivaly correct cabinets were acquired to house the Documents Collection flat files (historic maps, oversized site documentation, posters, and artwork related to Iowa archaeology.) The NEH grant also provided cabinets for the Burials Program entire collection of x-rays of both repatriated human remains and general human osteology and paleopathology.

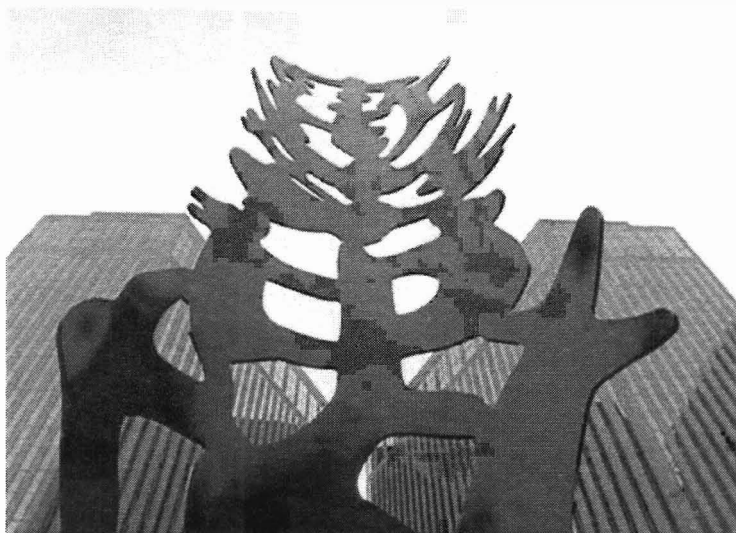
NEW DONATION TO REPOSITORY

In August of 2004, The Office of the State Archaeologist received a

letter from Helen Oberlin Lyon of Arlington, Virginia, inquiring about a possible donation of artifacts from Iowa to the State Archaeological Repository. In her letter, Helen explained that the artifacts had been left to her by her husband, Leonard Lyon, a former student of the University of Iowa and a resident of the state from 1909 to 1934. Nearly all of the artifacts had been collected near Unionville in Appanoose County by Leonard's uncle and his family in the late 1800s and early 1900s, some during Civil War years.

After contacting Helen and her son Richard, the Repository agreed to accept and repose the artifacts as an addition to the Teaching Collections. In early September of 2004, the OSA received four boxes from the Lyon family containing 106 artifacts. The artifacts span all time periods of Iowa prehistory from Paleoindian to Late Prehistoric. All the artifacts are labeled with the township and last name of the collector.

The Lyon Collection will soon be catalogued and identified, and a report on the analysis findings along with more detailed background information on the collectors will be presented in a coming issue of the IAS newsletter. We would like to thank the Lyon family for their donation, and welcome them to the IAS.



Archaeology Items of Interest

New Discoveries

Towson University anthropologist Robert D. Wall has been digging for more than a decade along the Potomac River in Maryland. His findings to date indicate that someone camped there as early as 14,000 B.C. Depending on the results of further carbon dating, the field in Allegany County could be among the oldest and most significant sites in the Americas. There is still some doubt, as one carbon dating from charcoal found beside an ancient hearth at the same depth, was pegged to 7,000 B.C.

In the last decade a handful of excavations in the eastern U.S. have found traces of different tools and encampments buried beneath the "paleo-Indian" sites. Those materials are presumed to be older, or pre-paleo. Such finds are controversial, as sandy soil at the site might have allowed ground water to mix older organic matter with much younger artifacts, thus fooling the carbon-dating technology.

(*The Sun*, <http://www.baltsun.com>, with the article's URL: <http://www.phillyburbs.com/pb-dyn/news/247-008182004-350029.html>)

Update on Kennewick Man

The custody battle for the remains of the Kennewick Man "may not be over." The four Northwest tribes seeking to rebury the 9,400-year-old human remains are not planning to appeal their case to the Supreme Court, but the legal wrangling may continue. The lawsuit *Bonnichsen et. al. v. U.S.* began in 1996. The Nez Perce, Umatilla, Yakama, and Colville tribes, along with the federal government, wanted to rebury the remains under the guidelines of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Alan Schneider represents the scientists wanting to access the remains for purposes of research. He and the scientists have presented the government a plan describing the type of analyses they wish to conduct, to no avail, but "haven't lost hope."

(*American Archaeology*, Fall 2004, Vol. 8 No. 3 pg. 9)

National Park Service Web Sites

Visit the National Park Service web site <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/sitemap.htm> and find information and links to a wide variety of Archeology and Ethnography topics, including:

- Managing Archeological Collections
- Discover Archeology
- Preventing Looting and Vandalism
- Caring for Collections
- Site Conservation
- Ethnography in the Parks
- What Ethnographers Do
- Recent Research
- Training
- Online Exhibits
- Distant Learning
- Magazines
- Volunteer Opportunities
- Nat'l Strategy for Federal Archeology
- Nat'l Archeology Database
- Native American Consultation Database
- National Historic Landmarks Database
- Cultural Resources Laws & Regulations

Membership Information

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

Membership Dues

Voting:

Active	\$20
Household	\$25
Sustaining	\$30

Non-Voting:

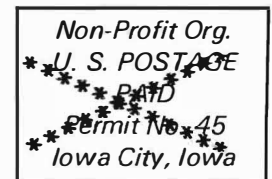
Student (under 18)	\$9
Institution	\$30

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 50310-5849. Home Phone (515) 255-4909. E-mail: paleomike@msn.com. IAS Web Site: <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/IAS/iashome.htm>

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