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## THE SOLUTREAN CONNECTION AND NEW WORLD COLONIZATION (Part 2)

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(Cont. from Vol. 54, No. 4, Issue 192, Winter, 2004)

### f. Genetics

Some consider DNA evidence the ultimate scientific proof and support the Solutrean Connection from a genetic marker found only in the Southeastern United States (presumably among natives there) and the Iberian Peninsula. Now, DNA is one among many kinds of scientific evidence, and is no more valid or persuasive than archaeological evidence just because it evokes images of test tubes and white lab coats. Knowing nothing about the evidence cited, I would ask three things in response to this claim. First, if Clovis is the progenitor of most Native American cultures, as even Solutrean advocates seem to accept, then why is this genetic evidence limited to (as above, presumably) Southeastern natives? Why isn't it found widely distributed in many native populations? Second, can Solutrean advocates demonstrate that the Southeastern natives in question are descended directly from the earliest Southeasterners, themselves presumably those Clovis progenitors? As I tell students, North American populations moved around quite a bit in the past. Supposing that the Cherokee, to cite one example, always have been in the Southeast is no more reasonable than supposing that the Irish have always been in Boston. Third, is the genetic marker confined on the Iberian Peninsula to the Basque country? Basque population history is demonstrably different from that of most other Europeans, but there is no more evidence that they have occupied their current homeland continuously and exclusively for the past 20,000 years.

Actually, I'd ask a fourth question as well. If this evidence is so persuasive, then how and why do geneticists and biological anthropologists disagree? They do not look at one genetic marker here and another there. Instead, they carefully study a wide range of genetic and biological evidence and reject claims of European ancestry in North America, concluding that North American natives' only biological links are to Asia (Brace et al. 2004; Schurr 2004).

### g. Mysterious Fates of Mysterious Solutreans

Some (but in fairness, not Bradley and Stanford, so far as I know) ask, "Where did the Solutreans go?," as though "Solutrean" was a biological population and the demise of Solutrean technology demands an explanation of the population's fate, preferably one involving heroic migrations to distant lands. The implicit answer, of course, is "North America." But the question contains two false and therefore tendentious premises. First, it supposes that the "Solutreans" were an ethnic group because there is some degree of similarity in relevant archaeological assemblages over a fair time-space range. That's like supposing that everyone

who drank Coke from bottles was, by virtue of that fact, a member of an identity-conscious ethnic group.

“Solutrean” is not an ethnic group or nation, but a technocomplex whose time-space scale almost certainly spanned many identity-conscious groups. Asking “What happened to the Solutreans?” is like asking “What happened to the glass Coke-bottle users?” as though everyone from New Jersey to Timbuktu who drank Coke from bottles between 1890 and 1980 were members of the same culture. Second, the question equates the end of a technological tradition—foliate points in one case, green-tinted soft-drink bottles in the other—with the biological demise of an ethnic population. The flaws in this logic are obvious, but I’ll belabor them anyway. The fates of biological populations and material objects are not linked. Just because hula hoops fell out of fashion doesn’t mean that the little girls who used them died or vanished. (If they did, my wife wouldn’t be here now.) For argument’s sake, assume such a dubious link in the Solutrean-Clovis case. You may ask “Where did the Solutreans go?” and answer by saying “To America, to become the Clovis people.” Then the next question begged is “Where did the Clovis people go?” and then “Where did the Folsom people go?” and then “Where did the Agate-Basin people go?” and so on by indefinite regression down to “Where did the Mississippians go?” Populations persist much longer than do their styles or technologies, as a glance at any history text shows.

The narration on cable documentaries about the ancient Maya or Anasazi ask mysteriously, “What happened to the Maya or Anasazi?”, often accompanied by haunting flute music that evokes a sense of mystery and wonder. Anyone who has spent the least time in the Yucatan or Arizona knows what happened to the Maya and Anasazi. Nothing happened to them. They are still there. Their cultures, their architecture, perhaps their beliefs changed. The biological populations persist. The “Solutreans” didn’t go anywhere, because they weren’t a single people who somehow disappeared when their technology did. Instead, they persisted while changing their technology. People didn’t disappear; their material cultures changed. Such answers aren’t nearly as evocative or emotionally satisfying as mysterious appeals to migrations or, for that matter, beaming up to the mother ship. Against such emotional appeals, they merely are correct.

### **SOLUTREAN LOGIC EXTENDED**

My Aunt Martha disappeared when I was a child, mumbling something about Argentina. I loved Aunt Martha and always wondered what became of her. The other day I thought about her while walking down the street. Glancing

at a stranger, I sensed at once that she was my long-lost relative. She had to be; the similarities in our physical appearance were too many and too great to be coincidences. For example, she walked on two legs, just as I do. Her head was covered with hair, just as mine is (OK, was). She had two eyes, one nose, two ears, and a mouth. So do I. As she walked by, I heard her speak to another person. Not only was she capable of speech—as I am—but she spoke the very same language, English. What explanation can there be for similarities so many and so detailed? She must be Aunt Martha. True, Aunt Martha was about 60 when she disappeared 40 years ago, making her about 100 now. The stranger looked about 50. Well, if I think too long about that it will only confuse me. Ignore the age problem. After all these years, I’ve found Aunt Martha. And in Iowa, not Argentina. What a nice story.

If that argument seemed persuasive, I have some swampland, er, prime real estate in Florida that might interest you. For the sake of your bank account if nothing else, I sincerely hope that the argument didn’t persuade you. The similarities were far too few and far too broad to make the case. No one would make claims of family affiliation on such grounds.

Solutrean and Clovis bifaces both are foliate? Must be linked historically. Both practiced some variety of overshot flaking? That clinches the case. Never mind the thousands of ice-choked, deep-sea kilometers that separated them and that required dramatic changes in cultural practice and orientation. Never mind the thousands of years that separated them. Never mind the tremendous dissimilarities between them or the vast body of archaeological and biological evidence that links North America’s first people with northeast Asia. Never mind the convergent quality of lithic technology. Cast a wide net in the archaeological, linguistic, genetic and other records, discarding entire conciliative patterns of evidence that contradict your thesis and selectively emphasizing the bits and pieces that seem consistent with it. You have the Solutrean Connection.

### **CONCLUSION**

People are drawn to what seems new and different whether in soft drinks, cell phones, or complex historical scenarios. Polite disagreements like the one about the Solutrean Connection settle nothing. People believe what they want to believe. People who are drawn to the Solutrean Connection won’t abandon it just because there is no legitimate evidence for it. It’s such a good story that it ought to be true.

In the past 20 years, Quebec has held two referenda on independence from Canada. Both times, independence advocates lost. Quebec remains Canadian; the case for

independence is 0-for-2. If and when Quebec holds a third, fourth, or seventeenth referendum, independence may win. Should Quebec become independent by virtue of having voted for independence once after declining the choice two, three, four or 16 times before? Mercifully for the rest of us, that is a question for the Quebecois to decide.

The Solutrean Connection is now revisited for the third time, after Hibben in the 1940s and Greenman in the 1960s (Clark 2004:103). Despite much more archaeological data now on both sides of the Atlantic, none of it points convincingly to the Solutrean Connection. Instead, the conciliative evidence that now favors an east Asian origin for Native Americans is much larger, more diverse and, in the aggregate, more persuasive than ever. The Solutrean Connection is no more persuasive now than it was before, when the overwhelming majority of archaeologists gave it not praise but the decent burial it deserved. Twice.

Of course there must be no preemptive censorship of reasonable scientific hypotheses. What's more, acknowledging previous incarnations of the Solutrean Connection invites the smoke-and-fire argument. But advocates of Atlantis and Noah's Ark generate tremendous smoke without yet proving that there's a fire. Solutrean advocates should think long and hard before they promote their views so energetically in the popular media, where novelty and appeal to wonder trump sober scholarly judgment, before they appeal to professional peer-review. If Quebecois should contemplate how many nays that one yea may trump, Solutrean Connectors should ask themselves how much and how often such improbable arguments should occupy the minds and efforts of archaeologists. We are few enough already and have too many legitimate claims on our time to spend any more of it on claims that appeal to popular sensibilities more than they do to sober professional scrutiny.

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**Euro-American Accounts of Historic Contact  
in the Upper Midwest  
Part 3. Colonial Wars (A.D. 1700–1763)**

**The French Take a More Active Military Stance**  
[Cont. from Vol. 54, No. 3 Issue 191 Fall, 2004]

by

Tim Weitzel

The death of Louis Joliet in 1700, at the School of Hydrology that he had founded in Quebec, marks the end of initial exploration within most of the Upper Mississippi Valley. The accounts of voyages after this time, Gravier or Charlevoix for instance, begin to make references to previous exploration and traveling between known settlements. They were using previous maps and accounts to carry out the next phase of data collection. By the 1680s the French had explored most of the distance of the Mississippi, the Missouri as far as the Pawnee villages, numerous portages, including that of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, Brule and St. Croix rivers, Des Plains and Illinois rivers, and the St. Joseph, or alternatively the Maumee River with the Wabash. They had seen much of the interior of the states adjacent to the Mississippi traveling on major tributaries to that river, each linked to other waterways via longer portages, lakes, and streams. In Iowa for instance, this included the Des Moines, Iowa-Cedar, Upper Iowa, and the Little Sioux drainages. The area of first exploration had moved out onto the short-grass plains. By the early 1740s, French traders would descend the Missouri River as far as the Platte from French posts on the Asiniboine River which drains into Lake Winnipeg.

At the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the social and political landscape in the upper Mississippi Valley was in constant flux. Most of the western frontier of New France was at war and it must have been decidedly difficult for the officials in Quebec, to say nothing of those in Paris, to keep up with the rapidly changing details from North America. And yet, they continued to remain directly involved in the decision-making process, slowing the responsiveness of colonial administration and allowing many problems to continue unchecked. Missionaries from the settlements at Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Michilimackinac officially complained of the drunken comportment of Native Americans and Frenchmen. They complained of gambling and fighting among soldiers. They complained of overt and wanton sexuality that prevented the Catholic conversion of many young Native American women. Meanwhile, the northwest of the area claimed by the French, including the

upper Mississippi valley and western Great Lakes, was an area of constant raids and retaliations. Recurrent epidemics of measles and small pox further disrupted the lives of Native Americans and the French.

However, the single greatest factor observed in these changing cultures, at least from an archaeological perspective, was the growing dependency of tribes, especially those on the east side of the Mississippi, to certain elements of European technology—guns and their accessories and iron tools of all sorts. The adoption of these trade goods created the need to obtain furs to acquire and maintain them. The fur trade and its associated dependencies, including repair work for weapons and tools, as well as alcohol and imported tobacco, resulted in a changing cultural landscape signaled by the loss of traditional elements of social organization. Predisposition toward the good of the community was replaced by movement toward individualism and greed as the political structures within native and Euro-American cultures were eroded by an economy based on commodities rather than subsistence. Within tribal societies, traditional channels for authority were no longer enough to stop conflict with other tribes. Individuals increasingly determined when and what they would do. Subsistence patterns changed as an increasing amount of time was spent, especially by young adult males, procuring furs rather than hunting for food. While corn and squash are still present in the botanical assemblages, faunal assemblages indicate large amounts of fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, muskrat, and raccoon. The

**New France**, or **Canada** as it was known by French *habitants*, extended west from the Atlantic coast and Arcadia. The upper Mississippi basin and the Great Lakes west of Niagara was known informally as *Les Pays d'en Haut*—the **Upper Country** or sometimes the **West Country**. After Louisiana became an official territory, it was more often called the **Northwest**. When La Salle claimed the Mississippi drainage for France, he named it **Louisiana**. In practice, Louisiana extended not quite to the Great Lakes in the northeast, but into the Canadian Shield in the northwest and included Mississippi and much of Alabama. The **Illinois Country** roughly lay between the Missouri and Ohio Rivers north to Lake Michigan. The British Colonies were originally three very large English land grants that, in theory, extended from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Ocean. **Carolina** was a general term used well into the 18<sup>th</sup> c. even though it was divided in 1713. Georgia was created from its south half in 1731. New York Colony was originally claimed by the Dutch as New Netherland. It became a British Colony in 1688.

proportions appear to have shifted from those prior to the cultural admixture caused by the fur trade. Deer were still dominant but they were also a source of tradable commodities at this time. So was bison, although bison remains occur less frequently east of the Mississippi than would be expected. Raids increasingly were used to secure trade goods now hard to obtain through trade. Procurement of slaves and blood-price compensations led to continued raiding. Further exacerbating the tense situation, British colonists became increasingly involved as instigators of wars among Native American peoples to disrupt the administration of New France. By 1702, Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, commandant of Fort Louis de la Mobile was working through diplomatic channels to convince

southeastern tribes that the English intended to enslave them. Their raids along the British frontier included burning entire settlements. It was effective and it halted British advancement into southeast Louisiana at the Appalachian Mountains for dozens of years. Although they were exhibiting increasingly bold movements, the British remained at a distinct disadvantage relative to the French for enforcing any claims to this region. They would continue to play a game of catch-up throughout the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Still, the British had not given up entirely. At first, the economy of New France suffered through loss of trade as Native Americans from areas claimed by France began visiting trade posts in the British Colonies, especially Fort Orange in New York, posts in Carolina, and Ruperts Land of the Hudson Bay Company. By the 1740s in some regions, such as present-day Ohio and Minnesota, French and British traders operated largely unchecked due to the Shawnee and Dakota, respectively. From 1715 onward, British colonists appropriated the native tradition of Collars Underground—wampum encoded with messages—to send instructions to tribes they were not able to contact directly in attempts at undermining French political authority. British colonies continually stirred the kettle of Native American discontent resulting from high prices, shortages of trade goods, trade goods of inferior quality, and French favoritism for some of the various nations allied to France. Increasingly, native peoples spoke frequently of eliminating one another from the face of the earth.

The turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century also marks the entry of the Midwest into the colonial domain of France. Colonies were founded within a few years of 1700 to shore up foreign relations with native nations considered to be important strategically or economically and to control territory to prevent it from falling into British hands. Colonial settlements were particularly appealing to the French government because they were anticipated to be self-supporting and thus would not contribute to the enormous drain on the French treasury caused by years of war and land claims throughout the world. North America was the principle foreign land claim, but France was desperately short of funds to operate it. The use of self-supporting colonies, operated jointly by the military and religious missions, was seen as a convenient as a way to settle land without having to directly finance most of the cost.

The Seminary of Foreign Missions founded a mission-colony for the combined Illinois tribes at the north end of the American Bottom in 1699. It was located near an Illinois village of the Tamaroa and Cahokia peoples. The location as recorded is between fourteen to seventeen miles below the mouth of the Missouri River. The location was east of the Mississippi and north and west of the Kaskaskia River. The Cahokia Wedge archaeological site, though dating to a later time period, is indirectly affiliated with this mission settlement. This area soon became known as Cahokia. An

estimated 2,000 individuals from Illinois and Siouan tribes were living in the mission area, including the Cahokia, Tamaroa, Michigamea, Peoria, and Missouri.

Confusing the issue somewhat, the Tamaroa were recorded in contemporary accounts as "...still the oldest inhabitants and have first lit a fire there." However, the Tamaroa were also recorded as the second most populous group occupying some thirty cabins. The Cahokia had more than sixty at that time. Then, following Dakota raids in 1700, the Tamaroa and attendant missionaries moved to a location on the river named from that time as Des Peres, located in present-day St. Louis. Within three years the settlement again moved to the site that became known as Kaskaskia on the river of the same name. Early accounts from Jesuit missionaries, the La Salle expedition, and the earlier Marquette-Joliet expedition recorded the Illinois nations had previously been more dispersed. The Illinois were first encountered by the French at La Pointe and the Saint Esprit Mission. Nicollet possibly also visited them in the southwest part of present-day Wisconsin. During the 1670s and 1680s, the Moingona—also spelled Moingoina, Moingoina, Moingwena—and the Peoria were living at the Illiniweck village site located along and near the mouth of the Des Moines river, the Cahokia were located along the Mississippi River between the mouths of the Illinois and Missouri rivers, the Kaskaskia were located on the Illinois River, the Tamaroa were within the interior at the headwaters of the Sangamon and Kaskaskia rivers, and the Michigamea were living on the Mississippi in the northeast section of present-day Arkansas. Some of these tribes moved north to the villages on the middle Illinois River, later retreating from that area due to repeated Iroquois and Meskwaki raids. Many of the Illinois tribes congregated in the American Bottom about 1700 with the promise of trade goods and the services of blacksmiths to repair tools and weapons, and missionaries to educate them. Continual raids from the north also contributed to the Illinois nations gathering at this time. The Moingwena ceased to be recognized as a distinct cultural entity by then. Other peoples also came to live at the Illinois mission settlements and for likely the same reasons. Within a year of the founding of the Cahokia Mission, the Missouri soon were to have thirty-five cabins located there and nineteen Frenchmen were reported already to be living at the villages and some along nearby rivers. Other peoples lived in these settlements that were not there by choice or out of personal dedication. Native American captives were held there and African slaves were brought there as laborers. Other new appearances must have seemed startling to Native Americans—cattle were imported, and mills, forts, and churches built. The area eventually would include a settlement across the Mississippi to mine lead and extract salt at Sainte Genevieve.

There were approximately eight other locations of French settlements in the upper Mississippi Valley and the western

Great Lakes. Some were missions, some were military posts, and many were both. By 1720, missionaries and French settlers would found another eight settlements—some new, some existing, and some rebuilt at previous locations. Though illegal since 1696, trade apparently occurred at many of these locations and around 200 French traders were known to have stayed well past the date allegedly removing all French from the frontier. The Illinois villages and the favored status of the Illinois nations lead to the description of that area as the Illinois Country. Despite the royal edict closing the Upper Country, exceptions similar to the Illinois settlements were numerous. Pierre-Charles Le Sueur, for instance, was able to establish Fort Vert, also called Fort L'Huilier with the nominal provision that they not trade for furs, but only hides. Although there was considerable debate about the merits of such a fort, or its likely problems, the fact that the farmer-general of Canada and the commandant of the Louisiana military post were principal signatories to the company that founded the project must have influenced the final decision. The allowance for trading through the Louisiana military post and the settlement at Detroit are two other exceptions made due to the favor of a key governmental official. Administrative duplicity meant, however, that Detroit would never become as successful as was first intended. Quebec attempted to maintain strict enforcement of the cancellation of *congés de traite* (trade permits) that was made through the same royal proclamation that intended the mass departure of the western posts in 1696. Much of the direction for this attention to carrying out the wishes of the Crown appears to have come from Paris while the upper echelon in Paris also tended to look the other way when trade passed through the shipping port at Fort Louis de la Mobile.

Meanwhile, the Meskwaki in particular were left out of these important exceptions to official policy. The cancellation of the trade permits had in fact reinforced the need for raids. The Meskwaki figured prominently in much of the hostilities both as victims and instigators of violence, and continual shortages and hardships are often cited as reasons for Meskwaki animosity.

In addition to documented dependency on alcohol, and apparently to imported tobacco as well, contemporary descriptions of life in the Upper Country are echoed by the archaeological record. Both clearly indicate that Native Americans had become increasingly dependent on guns, ammunition, and metal tools. Archaeological assemblages also reveal that traditional ceramics, arrow manufacture, and other traditional technologies remained in use. However, the quality of flint-knapping clearly declined. For instance, arrow points are a traditional hallmark of the knapping ability

of a culture. Many points attributed to this time period tend to be crudely modified flakes and spalls while brass, bone, and iron points are known both archaeologically and ethnographically to have come into frequent use. Triangular points of the Late Prehistoric and Late Woodland periods as well as point types from much earlier contexts have been identified at contact and early historic period sites, but this does not necessarily indicate these projectile points were still in use, at least as projectiles, since contact and early historic period sites frequently occur at the same location as prehistoric occupations.

It is not as clear, due to multiple component assemblages, the degree to which bone tools and traditional pottery were still manufactured. Some of both may have continued into the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Iron tools that presumably replaced bone tools appear in larger numbers than bone tools at early historic Native American sites. The presence of known trade items and a lack of clearly diagnostic chipped stone tool manufacture from this period complicate the provenience associations for the faunal assemblages. It seems fairly evident the ceramic manufacture among certain tribes in particular was still practiced. Decorative modes exhibited by contact and early historic period ceramics agree with historical accounts of women being taken captive and remaining in the village of their captors. Brass kettles were known to wear out and require frequent repair, especially of the lugs. Perhaps their poor quality, let

alone the odd flavor they would impart to the food, made them a less favored choice compared to traditional ceramic pots. Regardless, much of traditional social and political organization was disrupted by the fur trade. Traditional reciprocity and generosity among trade partners had been replaced by a commodity-based economy; one in which sudden fluctuations in supply could create rapid upward valuations of the items needed for daily life. Trade goods could be captured en route either at sea or as they traveled up country, or re-appropriated by

officials or traders to other tribes. As one would expect in this economic situation, whenever goods did arrive they remained costly.

Some tribes, the Meskwaki, for instance, appear to have maintained pre-contact cosmologies. The Meskwaki apparently still revered the Black Bear, committed certain domesticated dogs to sacrificial offerings, and accounts indicate they still believed in the Manitou, including the Thunderers. In contrast the Huron, Ottawa, and Illinois at least partially adopted Christianity. For instance, crucifix corpora, medallions, and Jesuit rings are often found at Huron and Ottawa sites and a map of the Huron village at Detroit shows they had their own chapel within their fort.

Due to the way in which they obtained their names for tribes, the French referred to the **Meskwaki** by two names. Although they usually used the term *Outagamie*, an Ottawa term meaning people of the opposite shore, the second has become something of a tradition in historical accounts for a variety of reasons. This name in French is *Les Renards*—the **Foxes**—and it likely derives from the name of one of two major divisions within Meskwaki society, **Wolf** being the other. Indeed, the former Meskwaki seat of power in Wisconsin has two rivers that join near Big Lake Des Morts—the Fox and the Wolf. Before the Meskwaki lived along it, the Wolf River was also shown as Manitowac in early maps of the area.

Despite tribal elders preaching against adoption of Christianity, the Illinois apparently tolerated the construction of Churches at the French settlements near their villages with the Kaskaskia more often adopting Christian beliefs.

The Meskwaki in particular had suffered the effects of trade shortages long before the cancellation of the trade permits. Accounts from a group of Sauk visiting the Meskwaki in 1768 indicated the Meskwaki were already destitute, possessing only a few axes, knives, and metal awls. While steel is an ideal cutting tool when sharp, it is impossible to sharpen without the appropriate tools. Unlike stone, it rusts. Firearms are even worse in their requirements for constant care and maintenance of many specialized tools to keep them in working order. And while archaeological evidence indicates lead shot was made locally—in fact the Meskwaki appear to have controlled much of the access to lead mines of the upper Mississippi valley—powder and gun flints were hard to come by if not obtained through trade. The Meskwaki are documented to have made their own gun flints, but the quality of these flints was inferior as would be expected with the apparent decline in knapping skill observed.

The Meskwaki animosity toward the French had a long and colorful history. Long periods of shortages occurred as French traders preferred the more lucrative trade with the Dakota and others in the west. They had already been kept out of many trade negotiations with the French. The Ojibwa (Chippewa) and the Potawatomi had already tried to limit all trade with the Meskwaki and now French trade with the Dakota not only armed another of their fur trade-era enemies, it potentially limited their source areas for fur, making future trade all the more difficult. The high prices asked when the French would trade further angered the Meskwaki. The Meskwaki had been problematic for the French from an early date. The Meskwaki had been directly affected by the French war with the Iroquois as Huron and Ottawa villages pushed west to seek new land in the Great Lakes region. Early French traders had abused their trade relations with the Meskwaki. Therefore, by the time the French were moving into the area of present-day Wisconsin, they were already distrustful of French intent. Nicolas Perrot was perhaps the only Frenchman who was able to convince the Meskwaki to allow traders to pass through their domain. The problem was much more extensive than just arming the Dakota. The French also armed the Wyandot (Huron), Ottawa, and Ojibwa (Chippewa), who played a role in driving the Meskwaki west, and they armed the Illinois, Potawatomi, and Miami who resented the Meskwaki as the people who displaced them from their traditional lands.

Shortages of trade items among the Meskwaki were also due to the fact the French saw the Meskwaki market as relatively limited and it was thought there was much to gain by ignoring the appeals of the Meskwaki to not expand their trade onto the northern Plains. The nations favored as trade partners to New France were potentially valuable allies against the English and the Spanish. Those to the north and west could obtain a much greater number of furs. Additionally, the

French administration viewed incorporation of the Dakota into the French trade alliance as crucial to halting the British who were continually advancing toward the interior of North America from Hudson's Bay. The Meskwaki could not offer any of the political or economic advantages with which the minds of the French government were preoccupied. Worse, they had maintained alliances with the Iroquois, made new alliances with the British, and had, in the opinion of the French, misused their gifts of weapons and powder.

Accounts from 1700 indicate the Sauk and Meskwaki attacked the Dakota and Ioway in order to drive them out of the reach of the French. By 1702 Ft. Vert had been abandoned due to attacks there. The Meskwaki continued their traditional raids against the Chippewa, along the south shore of Lake Superior, and the Ottawa, who were located in present-day Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The Meskwaki raided fur stores of the Potawatomi southwest of Lake Michigan. They also raided the Illinois tribes in the North Illinois Country. This period in which the Meskwaki lashed out in all directions is considered by many to be the opening salvo of the Fox War—a fitting appellation. The period from 1701 to 1740 is frequently divided into two segments. The First Fox War lasted from 1701, or alternatively 1712, to 1716, and the Second Fox War lasted from 1727 to 1738. Though clearly a period of war the reality is this period was marked by prolonged periods with frequent skirmishes, punctuated by episodes of elevated violence and interrupted only by transitory moments of comparative calm, a situation only too familiar in world history.

The Meskwaki were not the only ones committing acts of violence. The Meskwaki also suffered from attacks by the Chippewa and the Ottawa. The Illinois frequently attacked the Meskwaki and their allies the Kickapoo and Mascouten, also spelled Mascoutin. The Chippewa and Ottawa also attacked the Dakota. In some accounts, the Dakota and Iowa are reported to have attacked the Piankashaw—related to the Wea and Miami but a distinct tribe in 1700. The Ioway and Otoe had horses by this time and were now fighting the Pawnee, both sides being supplied guns, powder, and ammunition by competing French traders. In June of 1700 an attack on the 1699 mission settlement at Cahokia by a party of Dakota prompted the building of a palisade fort at that village. Even after the pre-1700 peace agreements between France and the Six-Nations of the Iroquois, the western Seneca continued to attack the Illinois nations. Similarly the Ottawa attacked the Miami near Detroit in 1706. Also beginning in 1702, the French enticed the Illinois, Miami, and Kickapoo as well as the Tunica and Choctaw to attack the indigenous tribes politically aligned with British Carolina including most prominently the Chickasaw but also other southeastern tribes. These conflicts are sometimes referred to as the Chickasaw Wars and ran parallel to the problems the French were having with the Meskwaki in the north.

(Continued in next issue)

## The President's Report

by

Bill Anderson

Once again, greetings to all IAS members. This will be my last message to you, as I have completed my third year as your president and turned the reins over to a new president, Robin Lillie. It has been a grand experience, one that I will always cherish, full of exciting challenges and opportunities for us all. So, with that being said, allow me to recap the past year and perhaps reflect on some thoughts as we begin our new year.

The 2004 annual Spring Meeting was held on May 1 and was hosted by the Northwest Iowa Chapter at the Sanford Museum in Cherokee. Following a number of individual presentations in the morning, participants then traveled by bus to Sioux City in the afternoon to visit the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center and the Sgt. Floyd Memorial. A large crowd was present that evening to hear Gerard Baker, Superintendent of Lewis and Clark Historic Trails deliver his most interesting and informative overview of the Lewis and Clark Expedition from the American Indian perspective. The late Adrian Anderson was posthumously honored with the Keyes-Orr Award, which was presented in a most fitting manner by IAS member Dan Higginbottom and accepted by Adrian's widow and members of his family. A visit to the Crocker site on Sunday morning, where the Sanford Museum and Museum Association sponsored an archaeological field school in the summer of 2004, concluded the weekend. A special thank you to Linda Burkhart and the NW Chapter for making all the arrangements for this annual meeting.

IAS members traveled to northeast Iowa on October 9, 2004 to the Luther College Campus in Decorah for our Fall Meeting. Outstanding presentations were made by Robert Boszardt (Deep Cave Rock Art of the Upper Mississippi Valley) and John O. Anfinson (The Vanishing Landscape of Zebulon Pike). Participants at the fall meeting also had an opportunity to witness an international atlatl contest on the Luther campus, and take part in field trips that afternoon to Effigy Mounds National Monument, Sny Magill Mound Group, Pikes Peak State Park, historic Fort Crawford, and Larson Cave. The event was another great weekend in beautiful northeast Iowa. Hats off to Joe Thompson, Joe Tiffany, and the Ellison Orr Chapter for making all the arrangements and for hosting the event.

This year's annual Spring Meeting was held at the Putnam Museum in Davenport on April 30. IAS Board Member Ferrel Anderson and the Quad City Chapter put together a fine program. Watch your next IAS Newsletter for all the details. Arrangements are also underway for the fall, 2005 IAS Meeting to be held at Western Historic Trails Center (Council Bluffs) October 1.

Lynn Alex, Director of Education and Outreach, and coordinator of Archaeology Month activities has reported on another successful 2004 Archaeology Month with over 20,000 individuals attending and participating in a large number of events all around Iowa last September and October. Lynn is

currently preparing for the 2005 event with the theme being "Founding Figures in Iowa Archaeology." Watch for more information soon as you plan your activities for this fall. We have been in contact with the Missouri Archaeological Society regarding a joint meeting sometime in the future. They are interested, the IAS Board is interested, and so this event will most likely occur. We will keep you informed about this exciting opportunity to share with our neighbors to the south.

Several Field Schools are being planned this year, including Ft. Atkinson, Rivermill Farm in Guthrie County, and northwest Iowa. Watch for forthcoming announcements from Lynn Alex regarding these opportunities for IAS members.

Our publications continue to receive high acclaim from our IAS membership. Thanks to Michael and Nancy Heimbaugh for an informative and professional newsletter we receive 4 times a year and Joe Thompson for his outstanding journals, which are so professionally done and reflective of the many talents our contributors provide. The 2004 journal was Joe's final one and we truly appreciate all his efforts through his many publications. Watch for the Maria Pearson special publication, which will be coming your way soon. A generous contribution was made by David and Hannah Gradwohl to assist with the publication of this special edition. Present Membership Secretary Michael Perry will assume the position of Journal Editor this year.

Lynn Alex and the Central Iowa Chapter have been working with the Hardin County group at Iowa Falls in preparation for a possible new Chapter to be developed in that area. The Iliniwek Chapter of Southeast Iowa and Northeast Missouri have contacted southeast Iowa Chapter member and IAS Board Member Linda Zintz for Chapter status consideration.

Membership Secretary Michael Perry recently announced our 2004 membership was 484, up from last year. Our goal has been set at 500 members, so we are getting closer to that number. Treasurer Tom Harvey has reported a favorable balance in our treasury. Thanks to Michael and Tom for their timely and accurate reports on our membership and finances.

The IAS will have several new officers and board members coming aboard this year. To those who have faithfully served—Lynn Alex as Vice President, Pat Higby as Secretary, Journal Editor Joe Thompson, and Membership Secretary Michael Perry, I personally thank you for being a part of our team. For all other board members and officers, thank you for your efforts and your attention to our Society. And to David Carlson, long time board member and 1979 recipient of the Keyes-Orr Award, who will be leaving our board this year for health reasons, thank you for your many years of service. As I conclude my remarks, let me say again that the last three years have been a great experience for me, and an opportunity to help make a difference. Although retired, my wife and I are deeply involved in our community, church, and American Cancer Society activities and will direct our attention and time to those important areas of interest. Good luck in all future IAS endeavors. Have a good year.



# IAS Announcements

## EVENTS-EDUCATION-NEWS

### FORT ATKINSON "CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD SCHOOL"

- To:** Interested members of the adult public, educators, conservationists, historians, museum personnel, & Iowa Archeological Society members
- From:** Al Becker, Ft. Atkinson Historic Preservation Commission/City Museum Committee. For further information, contact Al Becker at: [albecker@acegroup.cc](mailto:albecker@acegroup.cc) or Lynn M. Alex.
- Subject:** Cultural Resources Field School, July 31 – August 5, 2005 at Fort Atkinson, Iowa area  
**Teachers can receive state re-certification teaching (3 hrs) credit OR (3 hrs) graduate credit**
- Organizer:** Lynn Alex, Director of Education and Outreach at the Office of the State Archaeologist in Iowa City. Design & planning has been accomplished with the cooperation of Tallgrass Historians, L.C. in Iowa City, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa.
- Instructors:** Professionals in archaeology, architectural history, history, & education.
- Partners:** Members of the Ft. Atkinson Historic Preservation Commission & Fort Atkinson City Museum Committee
- Field School:** **Will provide training in archaeological and historical research methods;** 1840s historical properties will be visited to do documentation; and non-destructive ground-penetrating radar will occur at the Fort and may occur at potential pioneer sites nearby. **Students will also analyze existing Museum collections.** Elementary & secondary teachers who participate in the class activities will conduct **site research**, form interpretations, and do **curriculum development** that can be taken back to the classroom. The field school will offer the opportunity for teachers & informal educators to **integrate archaeology and history** into their educational endeavors. At the end of the week, participants will have the **opportunity to learn about the standards-based curriculum development** for a new pre-collegiate handbook on Iowa archaeology, which is in the process of being developed for 3rd – 5<sup>th</sup> grade students in Iowa as part of a national archaeological heritage program entitled *Project Archaeology*.

**TO REGISTER** or seek more information, contact Lynn M. Alex, Director of Education and Outreach at: Lynn M. Alex, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street Building, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, (319) 384-0561, [lynn-alex@uiowa.edu](mailto:lynn-alex@uiowa.edu)

**Field School participation cost: \$250.00 (NOTE: this is a change from the charge reported in the last IAN issue.)**

This fee includes all instruction, field trips, special presentations, supplies and lunches. Participants outside the Ft. Atkinson area will arrange their own lodging, breakfast and supper in area facilities.

**FOR PARTICIPANTS WHO SEEK TO OBTAIN TEACHER "RE-CERTIFICATION CREDIT":**

**Teaching Re-certification Credit: 3 credit hours; Cost per credit hour: \$85.00; Total cost for re-certification: \$255.00**

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#### FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY OPPORTUNITY AT IOWA LAKESIDE LABORATORY

**One or Two Week Natural History Workshops:** One-week sessions meet August 1st through 5th (5 days: M–F) or August 8th through 11th (4 days: M–Th); Two-week session includes both of the above weeks.

- **Enjoy doing archaeology** at 13CY2, the Gillett Grove site, located on a high bluff above the Little Sioux River valley in beautiful Clay County;
- **Work with undergraduate students** enrolled in a four-week university credit program;
- **Learn how to excavate, recover, and identify artifacts** and ecofacts using hands-on scientific archaeological methods;
- **Excavate at an Oneota village site** whose occupants were likely affiliated with historic tribes (Ioway or Omaha) in the Iowa Lakes region;

**Instructor: John F. Doershuk, Ph.D., RPA, University of Iowa-Office of the State Archaeologist/Dept. of Anthropology**

**For information** including room and board options at Lakeside Lab and registration: <http://www.lakesidelab.org/>

It is also possible to stay at local motels or campgrounds rather than at Lakeside—the Gillett Grove site is southeast of Spencer, Iowa.

**Enroll now - space limited!**

#### ATTENTION IAS MEMBERS! ARTIFACTS LOST AT SPRING IAS MTG

Ferrel Anderson lost most of the artifacts he had on display at the IAS annual meeting! They were contained in a typical corrugated cardboard box about 10 x 14 x 10 inches (and not closed) and could have been taken from a table in the back of the meeting room at the Putnam, from the car, or perhaps from the pavement beside the car.

Lost were the heart of his Nebo Hill collection from the Ri 175 site. It consisted of:

- three 3/4 groove axes
- two hematite celts
- one faceted hematite pebble
- about 25 Nebo Hill points.

Also lost were:

- a catlinite disk pipe found at the McKinney Site
- a large hornstone Hopewell disk blade
- Rock River Pipestone gorget
- three plaster of Paris replicas of Hopewell effigy platform pipes

Ferrel would appreciate any information or help members might give. Please contact him at: Ferrel Anderson, 1923 East 13th St., Davenport, IA 52803 or [andersonfe@msn.com](mailto:andersonfe@msn.com)

# IAS Chapter News

## Black Hawk Regional Chapter

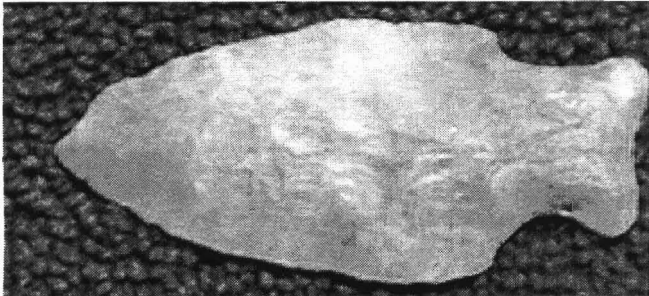
Dr. Robert Seager, UNI, Dept. of Biology spoke on *Human Evolution* at the February meeting. *Life in the Ice Age - A Time Capsule From the Past: Iowa 13,000 Years Ago* was presented by OSA's Mark Anderson in March.

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

## Central Iowa Chapter

The annual CIC business meeting and a presentation by CIC member Lee McNair on *The Grand Opening of the National Museum of the American Indian* were featured at the January meeting. OSA's Colleen Eck presented *Pioneer Women: Artists on the Frontier* in February. Doug Jones presented *A Fishy Story from Iowa: Some Preliminary Considerations of Prehistoric and Historic Fishing Practices on the Eastern Prairie-Plains*.

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



Length- 2 1/4"      Width- 1"

Try to identify this artifact found in Iowa (see picture above) 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

## Southeast Iowa Archaeology Chapter

In February the chapter did some planning for the upcoming year. Sarah Pitzen, OSA shared some ideas on the process for recording and documenting individual collections in preparation for chapter work on the Tony Sander's collection at Bentonsport.

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

## Northwest Chapter

In January and February the NW Chapter had lab sessions at the Sanford Museum. A field trip was planned for the March meeting.

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>

ANSWER  
TO  
WINTER ISSUE  
IAN Word Scramble  
niaiaoaatcrsf  
is  
stratification

Congratulations to Mike Perry  
for solving the word scramble



## New Mills County Exhibit

OSA's **Michael Perry** designed and assembled a new exhibit for the Mills County Historical Society's museum in Glenwood, Iowa. The new exhibit, entitled "The White Pelican Site Excavations," replaces an earlier display of Glenwood locality ceramic types from various Mills County sites Perry developed in 1987. The White Pelican Site, 13ML175, one of the first Nebraska phase components found on the Missouri River valley floor, was the focus of excavations led by former OSA archaeologist **Toby Morrow** in 1995. Nebraska phase is the archaeological classification of the earthlodge dwellers of the loess hills surrounding Glenwood roughly A.D. 1150–1300. Similar remains are also west of the Missouri River. The exhibit incorporates ceramic, lithic, bone, and shell artifacts; maps and photographs of the excavations and features; and descriptive information. The new exhibit gives a fresh perspective on archaeological excavations as well as provide information about Nebraska phase ceramic typology, lithic raw materials, and floral and faunal resource exploitation.

## LANDMASS Project Underway for GIS Staff

The UI-OSA Geographic Information System (GIS) Program welcomes **Cindy Wambsgans**, UI graduate student in Geoscience, to its staff for this summer. Cindy is spending her first year here in Iowa. Originally from Ohio, she recently completed her undergraduate studies in geology at Ohio Wesleyan University.

She and other GIS staff are working on the LANDMASS (Landscape

Model for Archaeological Site Suitability) Project this summer. The project is funded by a TEA-21 grant from the Federal Highway Administration administered by the Iowa DOT and the USDA-Rural Development office.

Cindy will analyze data from 4,278 soil cores taken both on and off archaeological sites throughout Iowa. The GIS Program has created a state-wide core database, using soil characteristics such as texture, color, and structure. Based on the core data, she will look for patterns of sediment assemblages using a lithofacies approach to identify fluvial depositional environments.

From her analyses, the GIS staff will create a predictive model for locating archaeological sites to be used in the planning of archaeological surveys. Sites are more likely to be found in some depositional environments than others. For example, the likelihood of finding a site on an alluvial fan is greater than on a floodplain.

## Support for Field School

OSA has been awarded a \$14,000 grant from the REAP/Historical Resources Development Program (HRDP) administered by the State Historical Society of Iowa. Grant funding was requested for the Fort Atkinson Field School in Winneshiek County July 31–August 6, 2005. The Iowa State Preserves Advisory Board and DNR will also provide \$2,900. The funding will support hands-on training by archaeologists, architectural historians, and historians to enhance the preservation, conservation, and interpretation of the fort and related properties. Participants will document additional site features, record potentially related sites, recommend updated interpretive exhibits, and educate a wider segment of the public. The research will also provide additional information for the fort's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination.

## Mill Creek Field Work

Research conducted in April, May, and June in O'Brien County has resulted in striking new information about two Mill Creek sites. IAS members **Linda Zintz, George Horton, Doug Jones, Dan Higginbottom, Chad Goings, and Jennifer and Alicia Gibson** assisted **Steve Lensink, Lynn Alex,** and archaeologists **Ken and Joanne Kvamme, Jason Herrmann,** and **Christopher Goodmaster** from the University of Arkansas' Archeo-Imaging Laboratory, at 13OB8 (Double Ditch Site) and 13OB31 (Litka Site). Geophysical techniques applied to 13OB8, including electrical resistivity, conductivity, magnetometry, and ground penetrating radar, revealed details of the double fortification ditches surrounding the site as well as the location of lodges their entrances. Most gratifying were the images of the fortification system on the site's east side, where surface indications had been obliterated by plowing. Results of this research will reveal a more complete picture of the site.

More surprising were the results from 13OB31, one of Iowa's few surviving prehistoric ridged fields. A detailed topographic map made with a Topcon total station (an optical surveying instrument) revealed an elaborate agricultural system covering more than an acre. In addition to the parallel earthen ridges clearly visible on IAS member **Mary Helgevoid's** original aerial photographs, a mosaic of field types include long and narrow parallel ridges, wide parallel ridges, wide flat blocks, and short parallel ridges at right angles to each other possibly separated by narrow paths. Nothing like this has been documented in Iowa or the rest of the Plains although similar, complex field systems are known in Wisconsin and Michigan. Research at both sites was funded by a grant from the Iowa Science Foundation administered by the Iowa Academy of Science.

# Archaeology Items of Interest

## News

**North Carolina:** An archaeological site at The University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill campus has yielded some Middle Woodland period (500 B.C. to A.D. 500) pottery along with projectile points thought to have been used with an atlatl and to have gone out of use thousands of years before.

**Hawaii:** Archaeologists working at the future Wal-Mart store locations on the island of Oahu are being investigated by the state attorney general's office for alleged desecration of human skeletal remains found at a construction site.

("World Roundup." *Archaeology*, May/June 2005: 10)

**South Carolina:** Archaeologist Albert C. Goodyear's Topper site on the banks of the S.C. Savannah river has "what appear to be human-chipped stone flakes and charred plants, possibly from a hearth. Carbon testing shows that the materials date back at least 50,000 years to the Ice Age."

(Shea, Neil. "The First Americans?" *National Geographic* May 2005: Geographic)

## Events

### Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs

"Since the discovery of his tomb in 1922, Tutankhamun has captured the hearts of people around the world.

"Buried with him were treasures beyond the imagination, giving us a glittering glimpse into the past," said Zahi Hawass, secretary general of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities and director of the Giza and Saqqara Pyramids.

"It has been almost 30 years since the golden artifacts of the boy-king last left their home in Egypt. Now Tutankhamun is back, giving a new generation the chance to learn firsthand about the life and magic of this ancient monarch."

After 26 years ... TUT is back! The greatest BLOCKBUSTER exhibition of all time attracted 8 million visitors in the last US tour. Go back in time 3,500 years and be part of Tutankhamun's legacy."

(*National Geographic*, June 2005, "Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs, A National Geographic Exhibition" For tickets and information, visit [www.KingTut.org](http://www.KingTut.org))

## Books

*Reconstructions in the Public Interpretation of Archaeology and History* by John H. Jameson, Jr. (editor). 2004 Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

"Each paper in this volume describes what is called a 'living history' project, from the viewpoint of the consulting archaeologist. Projects reported on include a broad range of different eras, from the early American history projects of Colonial Williamsburg and Mount Vernon; the Iron Age Castell Henllys site in Wales; the medieval Bede's World in England; the Bronze Age Synagogue and village of Qasrim in the Golan Heights; to the Ironbridge Gorge Industrial revolution site in Shropshire. The tensions between trying to build an authentic reconstruction based on the imprecise and incomplete data recovered from history and archaeology are addressed, as are those between presenting a realistic vision while reminding the visitor that the 'reality' is only an approximation."

(<http://archaeology.about.com/od/livinghistory/fr/jameson.htm> by K. Kris Hirst)

### 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:

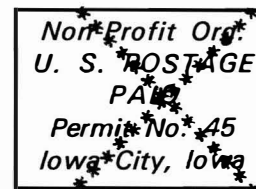
Student (under 18)	\$9
Institution	\$30

#### 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 29<sup>th</sup> St., Des Moines, IA 50310-5849. Home Phone (515) 255-4909. E-mail: [paleomike@msn.com](mailto:paleomike@msn.com). IAS Web Site: <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/IAS/iashome.htm>

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