

Iowa Archeology News



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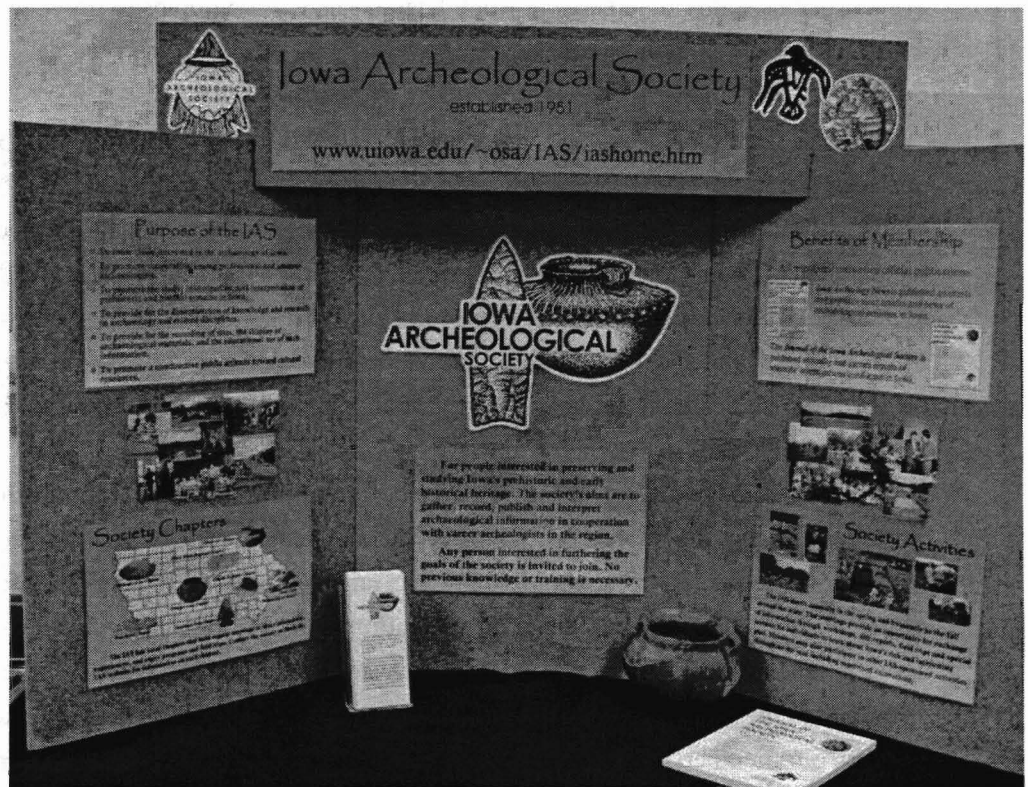
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IAS Traveling Display Board

Created by IAS Member
Sarah Horgen



Over the winter months, IAS member Sarah Horgen created a new traveling display to highlight the goals and activities of our organization. The display, constructed as a tri-fold board, includes photos and text that can easily be rearranged or replaced, allowing for updates or modifications geared toward a specific event or audience. The display board, which premiered at Bald Eagle Days in January 2006, is available to any IAS member or chapter participating in an event involving or promoting the Society. The traveling display can be seen at this year's IAS Spring Meeting on April 22 in Boone. Loan information will be available at the meeting, through the Office of the State Archaeologist, and posted on the IAS web site in the near future.

See the IAS Display
at the
Annual IAS Spring Meeting
April 22, 2006

Letter from the IAS President

Dear IAS Members,

Since the 2005 IAS Spring Meeting, the IAS set and accomplished many goals. The IAS list-serve sends email notification of events, activities, and information pertaining to archaeology. Anyone not already on the list can join by sending an email to **alan-hawkins@uiowa.edu**. The 2005 publications included two volumes of the *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society*. Hester Davis provided the highlight of the IAS Fall Meeting in Council Bluffs with her talk on the early archaeological career of Mildred Mott. Davis' talk was part of Iowa Archaeology Month, highlighting the careers of important figures in Iowa archaeology. A *new* traveling display board helps promote the IAS and gives the Society greater visibility at events such as Bald Eagle Days in Rock Island. The IAS continues to grow, with an expected upturn in membership this year.

The IAS Board members participated in a “brainstorming” session in October 2005 to set goals for the future of the IAS. Education and outreach serves as an umbrella for the nearly all of the activities of the Society and reflects the “Object and Purpose” of the Society as stated in the Articles of Incorporation. This session led to the theme for this year’s IAS Spring Meeting— Archaeological Preservation and Conservation—to be held April 21–22 in Boone, Iowa, with keynote speaker Terry McQuown from the Archaeological Conservancy, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of archaeological sites throughout the country.

While these concrete activities are one measure of the Society’s accomplishments, much work goes on that may not be recognized or acknowledged. The avocational archaeologists in the IAS are the Society’s backbone (okay, I’m an osteologist so I had to use that metaphor). More appropriately, they are the heart. Avocational archaeologists volunteer to participate in activities such as Bald Eagle Days, Iowa Archaeology Month, or a booth at the Iowa State Fair. They talk to their friends and colleagues about the society and help promote our goals and increase our membership. They share their knowledge and enthusiasm for their field of interest, often bringing new insight to professional archaeologists.

I am honored to be involved in the IAS because of the all the parts that make up the whole. I thank this year’s board members, volunteers, and the Office of the State Archaeologist for allowing me to have an active roll.

Sincerely,
Robin Lillie



FYI

Euro-American Accounts of Historic Contact in the Upper Midwest Part 5 Colonial Wars (A.D. 1700-1720) The Aftermath of the Siege of Detroit

by Tim Weitzel, [Cont. from Vol. 55, No. 2 Issue 194 Summer, 2005]

After the Siege of Detroit, the general opinion of French officials in North America, both in the Upper Country and Montreal, was to carry out a retaliatory military campaign against the Meskwaki. The double-siege at Forte Ponchartrain du Détroit is important to the events of the early historic period in the upper Mississippi drainage because it marked a new level of hostility in native and French interactions. Dubuisson had been in a difficult situation. The Meskwaki had directly confronted the French in open war. Without sufficient regular troops, he could have done little more to maintain control over the Huron and allies who were sworn to exterminate the Meskwaki and their allies.

However, when the Meskwaki attempted to exit the conflict following generally accepted European traditions of war, they were denied the rights and courtesies that would have been granted a European adversary. As a result, a brutal slaughter of unarmed captives was the result. Dubuisson's official report was a conflicted letter, careening from apologies to religious invocations and justifications citing the long period of general bad behavior and malicious intent of the Meskwaki as the root cause of their annihilation. Though many Meskwaki had gone east with Makkathemangoua and Oninetonem to live with the Seneca, it was in their new homeland near Lake Winnebago where the next chapter of the first Fox War unfolds.

The French colony of Canada had begun to lose its authority among the native nations by early 1713. In addition to the outcome of the siege of Detroit, New France was also troubled by the political subterfuge of the British colonists, especially Carolina and New York. For instance, Price Hughes instigated the Cherokee against the French and their allies to deter their dominance in the Mississippi Valley. Other examples of British "intrigue," as the official reports labeled it, included a trading party of 60 British and Mohegan (Mohicans) in 32 canoes from Orange, New York intercepted on Lake Ontario on their way to trade at Detroit. There were also reports by French officials that Governor Hunter of the New York Colony was planning to build forts in western New York and Pennsylvania. French clerics among the Illinois and southeastern tribes reported the Carolina British had plans to build forts at a number of southeastern locations, including the mouth of the Mobile River at Iberville's former colony site, the mouth of the Oyo (Ohio) river, the mouth of the Oubache (Wabash) river, and an unspecified location on the Mississippi River.

A large part of the increasing incursion of the British was due to their taking advantage of the omission of formal boundaries between French and British holding in North America under the Treaty of Utrecht 1713. The truce had also brought an end to the costly and unproductive Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession). The French were now able to be much more attentive regarding their colonial interests in New France, Louisiana, and the Illinois country. Still, the royal treasury was depleted and soldiers and provisions were still not available in large numbers. Therefore, a greater emphasis placed on political and trade alliances among tribes. In the southeast it was to counteract the British encroachment of land, and in the central plains it was to divert trade in the mid-continent that was going to the Spanish. Military investment eventually did occur at certain locations, in the Mississippi drainage and on the Great Lakes, but the areas between forts were too great to be effectively controlled by the few substantial fortifications that could be built in the interior. Much more effort was placed in protecting the St. Lawrence valley. Still, a considerable amount of the attention of the Canadian authorities was devoted to correcting the destabilizing situation in the Upper Country.

Letters from governor-general Philippe de Rigaud Marquis de Vaudreuil and intendant Claude Michel Bégon to Minister Pontchartrain repeatedly called for a military expedition. They carefully outlined plans that would allow the expedition to be carried out at minimal cost to the Crown, and described in increasing detail the perceived atrocities against the French and their allies. Central to the plan, however, was a reinstatement of the trading licenses and a general amnesty for the *couriers de bois* who remained in the Upper Country after the royal edict closing of the frontier to trade. Many authorities, both governmental and ecclesiastical did not want trade to resume as it had before. They cited the bad behavior generally attributed to back country traders and thought that these men would only proliferate themselves if left in the Upper Country too long. The merchants of Montreal also had benefited from the prohibition of frontier-based trade posts as most legal trade had been conducted from their warehouses since 1696.

Still, Vaudreuil and Bégon were convinced of the necessity to return control of trade to the frontier. They called for the re-establishment of a fort-post at Michilimackinac. They cited the benefits of trade and its necessity

to counteract the influence of British traders among their allies. The commandant at Detroit called for the settlement to be rebuilt there as a farming center and to be heavily garrisoned to protect it against British traders. Upper Country officials also decried plans to possibly re-instate La Mothe Cadillac as a governor of a new colony in the Louisiana region, citing a general benefit to the crown in refusing the new colony, but it is likely they feared additional competition from within their own borders as well as from foreigners. It also was noted the prohibition on alcohol was not working as it and cheaper goods were readily available from the British, even deep into French territory.

Minister Pontchartrain appears to have been unsure which course to take and little direction was available from the king who was near to death. The affect of all this was a general delay of action. Vaudreuil eventually petitioned to for a leave of absence so he could return to France, which he did in 1714. This gave him a chance to plea his case directly to the crown and since the king died while he was in Paris, he was able to gain influence with the royal regent, Philippe II, Duc d'Orleans. At only five years old, Louis XV was too young to rule at this time. Vaudreuil was also able to help decide the next Minister of Marine who was much more open to his own expansionist opinion of colonial administration.

Vaudreuil's absence proved to be problematic as well. His replacement, acting governor Claude de Ramsey was adept in trade and commerce, quickly identifying the threat of the British trade excursions deep into French territory. However, he was an inept military strategist and it was not until the return of Vaudreuil that decisive action was taken against the Meskwaki who were undermining French trade and diplomatic relations among their native allies.

Following the escape from the Huron at Detroit with the 100 fellow warriors, Pemoussa soon made his way back to the villages on the Fox River in present-day Wisconsin. It was there that the Meskwaki resumed their campaign of sporadic attacks along the French trade routes. In telling his tale of the treatment of the captives at Detroit, he incited a retaliatory war among the Meskwaki against the French and their allies. The Mascouten and Kickapoo also retaliated. The allied raiders spent the following summer along the Fox-Wisconsin and Great Lakes trade routes taking and killing Frenchmen and their allies.

In the spring of 1713, a Frenchman named l'Epine was killed at La Baye. That fall they raided a Huron village near Detroit killing five Huron and three French. The next summer, 1714 they killed five Frenchmen at the location of Checagou (Chicago), at the location that La Salle had located an early post. In the fall of 1714 the eastern group of Meskwaki and Seneca warriors in the tri-state area of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, attacked villages of the Ottawa. They were joined by Kickapoo, Wea, and Meskwaki from Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Meskwaki sent 800 to attack the Illinois at Lake Peoria, destroying many of their cabins.

As is always the case, the loss of life was not all one-sided. Reportedly, out of 22 aggressors attacking the French near Chicago, three were killed and several wounded. The Illinois and Wea attacked a group of Meskwaki, killing three and also a chief, named Tonnere (Thunder).

Although the Meskwaki and thier allies suffered losses, their side was currently winning, causing serious disruptions to the French Jesuit missions, trading posts, and trading partners. The French seemed unable to do anything to stop the conflict at this time. And while relentlessly pursuing the French allied tribes as military targets, the Meskwaki were restoring and forging new alliances through traditional diplomacy, startling the French by coming to a peace agreement with the Dakotas, probably securing the deal with a promise of a mutual campaign against the Mississauga (Chippewa/Ojibwa)—a traditional enemy for both. They also secured a pledge of neutrality from the Iroquois nations and even obtained a tentative agreement from Governor Robert Hunter of the British Colony of New York. Trade was brought to a halt and tribes allied to the French were unable able to hunt and trap dramatically curtailing the fur trade. Potawatomie Chief Oulamex [also Wilamak] complained that the villagers were so afraid to leave to obtain food that they were starving in their own homes. The continued inactivity by the French was now causing dissent among their allies. The Ottawa and Huron demanded a major campaign on the several Meskwaki villages in Wisconsin. While other tribes with good diplomatic ties to both the French and Meskwaki called for a return of trade that had been dramatically reduced, the only native nations not calling for a military reprisal by 1714 were the neighbors of the Meskwaki—Sauk, Ho-Chunk, and Menominee. Some Upper Country French stated it was not possible to continue to deal in a friendly way with the Meskwaki and maintain any respect or order among the other Native American tribes.

As early as November 1713, governor-general Vaudreuil and intendant Bégon reported to the Minister that they needed to “take all possible measures for destroying [the Meskwaki].” Governor-general Vaudreuil hoped

to assemble a company of volunteer soldiers from the *couriers de bois* in return for an offer of general amnesty to all who had traded without a permit. He was aware that they were in much greater numbers than the regular soldiers available to send to the West Country. It was thought the civilians could be enticed to participate in return for an amnesty for previous violation of royal edict, issuance of new trading permits, and some supplies—namely shot, powder, and items to trade for food.

Louis de La Porte de Louvigny was placed in charge of the expedition. His orders were to first ask the Fox to renew their diplomatic ties, and failing that, he was to use a show of force, namely attacking their villages, to gain their submission to French authority. The French again enlisted the aid of their allies, forging a truce for peace among the Illinois and Miami and also persuaded Siouan groups on the western prairies, including the Sioux (Dakota) and the Ayoues (Ioway), to break off their recent truce and refuse aid to the Meskwaki. Their intent was to prevent refuge for the Meskwaki should they attempt to retreat west of the Mississippi. Additional support was to be provided by native tribes allied with France. The Illinois and Miami were conducting war raids upon each other at this time. Deslittes and Vincennes were to negotiate a peace agreement and assemble a combined Illinois-Miami force at Chicago, also called Fort St. Joseph. Chicago, which meant “land of the wild onion,” was located on sandy wetlands near the mouth of the Chicago River. French authorities thought the area would provide ample wild resources to feed their army. They would be met there by Louvigny with his combined regular soldiers, enticed *couriers de bois*, and Pottawatomie, Huron, and Ottawa from Detroit who would march to Chicago. There they would rendezvous with the Illinois and Wea. They were to arrive at the Meskwaki village in August. De Lignery would gather the Frenchmen and Ottawa from Michilimackinac and arrive near the Meskwaki village by canoe. There they were to wait in camp for further direction from Louvigny, who would decide if the Meskwaki would accept terms or not at that time.

If one prefers to look at the world in a certain way, it certainly looked like the odds were against the French as these preparations to attack the Meskwaki drug out over two years. Before the Montreal contingent of the expedition was underway Louvigny, who openly preferred to negotiate a peace rather than engage the Meskwaki in combat, fell ill and remained bed-ridden through the winter of 1714–1715. De Lignery was then placed in charge of the whole expedition, and a substitute was to be sent to Detroit to make arrangements and coordinate the muster of that part of the contingent. But the replacement arrived later than expected. Crop failures at Detroit left in the Upper Country French without adequate supplies to feed the army they had raised in the fall of 1714. When they sought to buy additional supplies from the Sonontouans (Seneca), Goyogouans (Cayuga), and Nontaés (Onondaga) of the Iroquois, the party encountered the 3000 Tamarora along with other warriors allied to the Carolina colony—probably either or both Cherokee and Chickasaw—that had recently returned from the raid on Kaskaskia. They held eight Illinois female captives. It was thought this was a ploy to arrange a meeting between the Illinois and the British to broker a deal to return the captives that would give the British the appearance of being powerful and useful to the Illinois, undermining the French. Therefore, the contingent sent to buy corn felt compelled to regain the trust of the Iroquois and tried to negotiate for the release of the Illinois prisoners to prevent the British from being the negotiators. As a result, the purchase of the corn was delayed for a month until it was too late in the season to begin their campaign that year.

In 1715, de Louvigny remained ill into spring. Next an epidemic of measles broke out among the Wea with 15 to 20 dying per day. Those who were still able were then threatened by the rumor of an impending Iroquois attack and they did not wish to leave the villages unprotected while away on the Meskwaki campaign. In the end only 20 to 30 Wea went to Chicago. The contingent leaving from Detroit was delayed waiting for Christianized Iroquois who had offered to meet them at Detroit, and the Ottawa at Michilimackinac had secretly received a message from the Iroquois leading them to believe the French were only luring them out into the prairie to kill them. Most of their contingent decided not to go. It also turned out that around 100 of the estimated 200 Upper Country civilian French had previously left the Michilimackinac area and had moved to the Cahokia settlement in 1713. Another 100 petitioned to be allowed to go down to Montreal for the winter and were reluctant to return to the Upper Country in 1715. The few remaining members of the expedition—around 450 Illinois warriors—who made it to Chicago, disliked being so close to the Meskwaki without additional support. Chicago was reportedly around 65 Leagues or seven days travel from the Meskwaki, who by this time had built a fortified village. The Illinois waited for a while, but eventually dispersed preferring the relative safety of their home territory. A second year had passed with still no action against the Meskwaki. They had earned a reprieve, but it would prove to be short-lived.

Illinois State Museum Discovers 2,300 Year Old Bison Kill Site

Press Release

September 27, 2005

Dickson Mounds Museum

SPRINGFIELD - Bison remains and a spear point excavated this summer by archaeologists from Dickson Mounds Museum and the Illinois State Museum, provide tangible evidence of the first known bison kill site in Illinois. Numerous partial bison skeletons were excavated this summer along the shoreline of the Illinois River, south of Peoria. Originally believed to be the remains of animals that died from natural causes 200–300 years ago, radiocarbon dates and the recent discovery of stone artifacts, including a spear point, now suggest that local American Indians hunted the bison approximately 2,300 years ago. This bison kill site is 1,700 years earlier than most other archaeological finds of bison in Illinois and provides a new and more complex perspective on the region's natural history and human interaction with prehistoric animal populations.

This summer's drought caused a low water level in the Illinois River, presenting an extraordinary opportunity to excavate a site along the Illinois River where bison bones had previously been collected. With the water level lower than previously experienced, significant new areas became available for exploration. Dickson Mounds Museum archaeologist Alan Harn, David Stiles from the Illinois Valley Archaeological Society, and Illinois State Museum Curator of Anthropology, Dr. Terrance Martin excavated and carefully examined about 200 linear feet of one-meter-wide, mechanically-dug trenches across the site during August 2005. Two new concentrations of large mammal bones were discovered. One of these was especially significant because it included a bison skull, a chert spear point between two ribs, and a rib with old cut marks. This discovery provides evidence that bison were hunted, killed with spears, and butchered by Native Americans at this locality.

Bison remains were first discovered from this site during the mid-1990s. Rick Scott, a local maintenance technician from Mapleton, collected a skull and bones and brought them to the Dickson Mounds Museum. Harn and Dr. Martin confirmed they were bison bones. More than 350 bison bones and teeth were excavated from this site after the initial discovery, and some of the bones were radiocarbon-dated. The assemblage was initially interpreted as the result of a catastrophic drowning event, such as one witnessed by Lewis and Clark on the frozen Missouri River in the 1800s when hundreds of bison broke through the ice. Although the modern species of bison were known to have roamed throughout Illinois for thousands of years, historical and archaeological information suggested that herds did not expand east of the Mississippi River much before the 16th century. Of the five samples of bones from the site submitted for radiocarbon dating, four yielded dates clustering between 265 and 365 B.C. Scientists were surprised to find evidence for a 2,300 year old bison kill site in Illinois because bison bones are rarely found in village sites of this age. The site predates village sites with numerous bison bones by about 1,700 years. Many archaeologists have suggested that bison herds did not expand in Illinois until the late prehistoric and early historic periods.

The bison skeleton discovered on the last day of fieldwork in August was the most complete skeleton found to date. A stone spear point, snapped at its shaft from impact, was found imbedded in sediment between the bison's ribs.

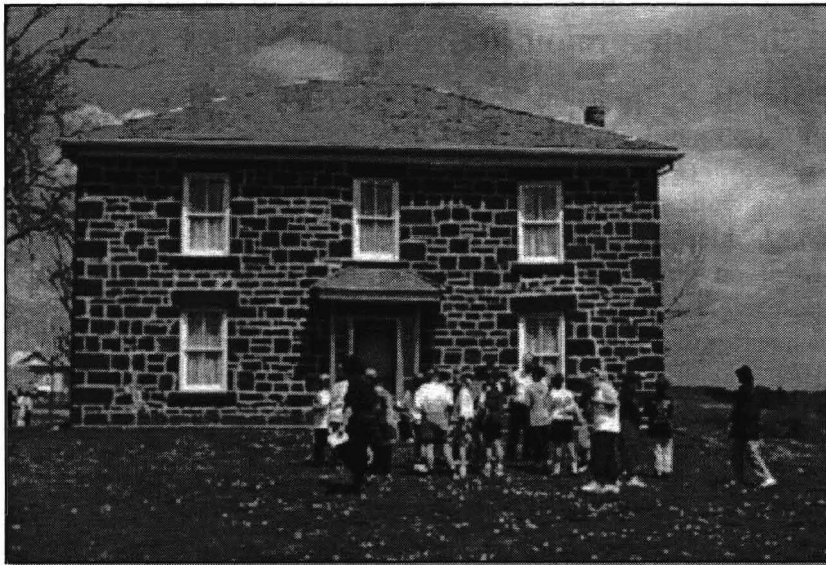
"This discovery sheds new light on early lifeways and human use of the environment 2,300 years ago and provides unparalleled information on early bison herds and human hunting in the Midwest," said Dickson Mounds Museum Director Dr. Michael Wiant. The Illinois State Museum acknowledges Caterpillar, Lonza, Inc., Altorfer, Inc, Lakeview Museum of Arts and Sciences, anonymous benefactors, and the Illinois Valley Archaeological Society for their assistance with this project. Photographs of the site are available to download at: <http://www.museum.state.il.us/pub/images>. Dr. Wiant, Harn, and Dr. Martin are available for interviews. For more information, call 217-782-7011.

Hitchcock House Designated as a National Historic Landmark

The Hitchcock House, located in Lewis, Iowa, was designated as a National Historic Landmark on February 17, 2006, by Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton. Rev. George Hitchcock was a significant historical figure in southwestern Iowa for his involvement in the Underground Railroad during the 1850s and early 1860s. He served as an Underground Railroad conductor and his house was an important station on it. The Hitchcock House is one of the few historic properties remaining at Lewis today that are associated with the Rev. George Hitchcock and his family. The Hitchcock House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is also a designated property on the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. The National Historic Landmark nomination was prepared by Leah Rogers, principal investigator at Tallgrass Historians, L.C.

Less than 2,500 historic properties are currently designated as National Historic Landmarks. This designation recognizes the significance of a historic property at the national level by the federal government. With the designation of the Hitchcock House, Iowa now has 24 designated National Historic Landmarks. For more information about National Historic Landmarks, please visit the following National Park Service website: www.cr.nps.gov/nhl.

The Hitchcock House will also be celebrating its 150th anniversary this summer with a special community-wide celebration on June 10 and 11, 2006. The presentation of the National Historic Landmark Plaque and Certificate award will be on Saturday, June 10, 2006. For more information about the Hitchcock House and this event, please check out the following website <http://www.hitchcockhouse.org/>.



*Underground railroad Station
National Historic Landmark Network to Freedom Site
Celebrate the 150th Anniversary
The Hitchcock House
June 10 and 11, 2006*

*Schedule of Events
12:00 - Food, house tours, nature walk
1:00 - Eulenspieler Puppet Play in the barn
2:00 - 4:00 - Food, music, yard events, house tours
4:00 - "The Coffin Case," a mystery play in the barn
5:30 - Cemetery Walk - guided tours every 15 minutes
Saturday Only: Presentation of National Historic Landmark Award*

A Summer of Field Schools: Join the adventures!

The Sanford Museum Field School

June 5–16, 2006, The Sanford Museum Field School will conduct excavations for a third year at the Crocker Site near Washta, IA. Recorded in the early 1960s, this habitation site has both Late Woodland and Great Oasis components. Excavations have yielded Lake Benton ware and typical Great Oasis ceramics as well as a variety of stone tools, obsidian and maize. Previous season's efforts discovered hearths and storage features.

In 2005, volunteers exposed a corner of a possible house structure, and this will be the focus of the 2006 field season. Great Oasis culture is found across a broad region in the Prairie-Plains and is of particular interest to the Museum's research. The site is of importance because Great Oasis had diverse agricultural systems

in which maize agriculture becomes increasingly important. It is also a time period where long distance exchange with Mississippian communities is possibly established.

The field school is open to the public (18 years or older, or accompanied by an adult), and no previous experience is necessary. There is a \$15 per day fee and participants are asked to commit to at least three consecutive days. People will not only be excavating at the Crocker site, but will also be introduced to basic method and theory used in archaeology and introduced to the local prehistory. Those who would like to participate in the Sanford Museum Archaeological Field School, should make reservations by May 26 at: Sanford Museum, 117 E. Willow St., Cherokee, IA 51012 712-225-3922, sanford@cherokee.k12.ia.us.

Update and Plans for Archaeological Research on the Underground Railroad in Iowa for 2006

The State Historical Society of Iowa has been conducting historical research and fieldwork since 2002 on the Iowa Freedom Trail Project. This project seeks to document Underground Railroad activities throughout Iowa by identifying individuals and groups who were involved with these activities and the places where these events occurred in Iowa. The preliminary results have shown that most of the homes and properties associated with the Underground Railroad activities in Iowa have been demolished or abandoned and are now archaeological sites.

As part of the project, the State Historical Society of Iowa has sponsored archaeological investigations at the Hitchcock properties near Lewis, Iowa and at the Civil Bend near Percival, Iowa, to help document the locations of the *former homes* and properties associated with Underground Railroad activities in Iowa. Archaeologists from the State Historical Society of Iowa; University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist; Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service; Tallgrass Historians, L.C.; and Bear Creek Archeology, Inc. have participated in the archaeological investigations so far, along with volunteers from the Iowa Archeological Society and from the Hitchcock House Advisory Board. The State Historical Society of Iowa would like to extend their sincere appreciation to everyone who has participated in these investigations along with all of the landowners who

have allowed us access to search for and further investigate these former farmsteads and residences on their properties.

The historical research and fieldwork will continue this year on the Iowa Freedom Trail Project. Archaeological investigations are being planned for one property in southwestern Iowa and perhaps several investigations in southeastern and eastern Iowa for 2006. Unfortunately, the details and dates of these investigations have not been entirely established at this time. However, it is anticipated that several of the investigations may present opportunities for volunteers to participate.

The State Historical Society of Iowa will be releasing further information about these investigations as it becomes available. Douglas Jones (Archaeologist, State Historical Society of Iowa) will be coordinating the investigations. Announcements and information will be sent out through the e-mail network of the Iowa Archeological Society, and in newsletters if time allows. We are anticipating that the archaeological investigations will be open to the public and that there will be no fee to participate in the investigations. We are also anticipating that Iowa Archeological Society members will be able to earn credits for the site surveyor certification. If you are interested in participating in the upcoming investigations or in learning more about the site surveyor certification process, please contact Douglas via e-mail at doug.jones@iowa.gov or at (515) 281-4358.

OSA-IAS Sponsored Field Opportunity

May 13–21, the OSA and IAS with the support from Guthrie County Conservation, Bright Foundation, and the Guthrie County Historical Village will offer an archaeological field opportunity at the Rivermill Farm Site, 13GT94, in Guthrie County. Diagnostic surface material collected from the site by IAS member Fred Gee include corner-notched projectile points tentatively identified as Pelican Lake and late Woodland pottery. Research will address the question of intact deposits, the nature and age of the possible Pelican Lake component, and will provide an opportunity to document local geomorphology.

Stephen Lensink and Lynn M. Alex will direct the project. Participants will be introduced to standard surface and excavation methods. Rain days may provide opportunities to assist with preliminary laboratory analysis. **Participants (14 years and older) must register for at least three days at a cost of \$45.00 (nonrefundable).**

Those under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult. Certified IAS members may participate at no charge and will be asked to help inexperienced participants. Volunteers are responsible for travel to and from the project, meals, and lodging, and must have their own insurance. Lunch, water, and personal supplies should be brought into the site each morning.

Participants should wear sturdy shoes/boots, old clothing, work gloves, hat and protective coat (warm, rain-proof). Please bring a 5 inch mason's trowel (Marshalltown brand preferred), plastic bucket, indelible black markers (Sharpies), pencil, lunch, and bottled water.

If interested please contact: Lynn M. Alex, OSA-U of I, 700 Clinton St., Iowa City, IA 52242. (PH: 319-384-0561) or (e-mail: lynn-alex@uiowa.edu)



Lakeside Lab Opportunities

May 21–June 16, the 2006 Lakeside Laboratory archaeological field school will once again return to the Gillett Grove site in Clay County, Iowa, to continue the on-going research project at this Oneota culture protohistoric village. The Gillett Grove site was first recorded in 1926 by Charles R. Keyes. When Keyes visited the site, he found archaeological materials spread across a 20-acre area. The site was formally entered in the Iowa Site File records and assigned the trinomial 13CY2 in 1960 by Bob Whiteside of the Sanford Museum. It has subsequently been visited by numerous Iowa archaeologists but only recently has a concerted effort been made to explore the site. Annual Lakeside Laboratory summer archaeological field schools have investigated portions of the site since 1995 under the co-direction of Dr. Michael Shott (UNI), Dr. Joseph Tiffany (University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse), and Dr. John Doershuk (UI). Previous investigations have recovered a large assemblage of diverse materials. Participants will be introduced to the basic methods of field archaeology including artifact identification, site

mapping, excavation techniques, artifact processing, and beginning analytical methods. This year the course work and field school is being led by Michael Shott, University of Northern Iowa. The course is 4 semester credits and the title is *Archaeology Ia LL 427I (Anthr 427I), 00L:040,890:040, LLAB 160*.

The field school will include lectures on Iowa archaeology and the culture history sequence of western Iowa as well as day trips to the Sanford Museum in Cherokee, Iowa, the Dixon Oneota site, Jeffers Petroglyphs, and Pipestone National Monument. Prerequisites: Introductory level course—no prior experience is required.

Tuition and registration information for Lakeside courses may be found at <http://www.lakesidelab.org>. More information may be found by contacting: Lakeside Laboratory, 103 Bessey Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1020, Phone: 515-294-2488, Fax: 515-294-0803, Email: lakeside@iastate.edu.

IAS Announcements

Events-Education-News



Length -2 1/4" Width -1 3/8"

What's the Point?

Try to identify the Iowa artifact pictured to the left. Please send your responses to the attention of the IAN Editor, Michael Heimbaugh at: paleomike@msn.com

OR

Mail to: Mike Heimbaugh,
3923 29th St.,
Des Moines, IA 50310-5849.

The point featured in the IAN Fall/Winter issue is thought to be a Pelican Lake, and was identified by Dan Horgen. Thanks to all the readers who responded: Larry Van Gorden, Matt Kaufman and Julie Beal.

Among the point types suggested were: Scallorn, Kirk Corner Notch, Okoboji, Harrell, Bonham or Perdiz.

IAS 2006 ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

FRI. APR. 21 & SAT. APR. 22

The meeting will be hosted by the Central Iowa Chapter, IAS & the Boone County Historical Society. At 7:30 Friday, April 21, there will be a reception hosted by the Boone Co. Historical Society. Members of IAS, Boone County Historical Society, and general public may browse the exhibits of the Boone County Historical Center located at 602 Story Street.

Saturday's events will begin with registration opening at 8:45 AM in the Courter Center at the DMACC Boone Campus, 1125 Hancock Dr. There will be a room for collectors to display their artifacts, and an opportunity to purchase T-shirts featuring a design emphasizing the meeting's theme of "Education, Preservation & Cooperation." Sizes will range from L to XXL and cost \$12-\$14 apiece.

The morning program will feature an overview of Boone County history and archaeology presented by Charles Irwin, Executive Director, Boone Co. Historical Society, Matt Donovan, ISU History graduate student and Dr. David Gradwohl, Professor Emeritus, ISU. After a buffet luncheon, there will be an IAS Business Meeting and the Presentation of the Keyes-Orr Award.

12:45PM, Terry McQuown, Associate Director, Midwestern Region, Archaeological Conservancy will give a presentation about the several Midwest sites the Archaeological Conservancy has preserved and discuss what people can do to help. His talk will be followed by OSA Burials Program Director, Shirley Schermer presenting "Everyone has a Role in Preservation and Stewardship."

REGISTRATIONS ARE DUE FRIDAY, APRIL 14TH TO GUARANTEE A LUNCH RESERVAION.

Regular Registration is \$15.00 per person, Student Registration is \$10.00 per person

Contact: **Alan Hawkins**
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UI-OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION
OF THE IOWA
ARCHEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY EWSLETTER



BROWN BAG SEASON WRAPS UP

OSA's most extensive and varied season of "Brown Bag" lunch presentations wrapped up April 21. Coordinated by **Colleen Eck**, the series of talks on a wide variety of topics was well attended and well received. The presentations were held in the OSA laboratory each Friday noon. While most of the audience were OSA staff members, interested members from the general public often attended as well.

A new season of these Brown Bag talks will start up again in the fall. IAS members are particularly welcome to take advantage of this learning opportunity. Notice of the talks will continue to be sent out to the IAS e-mailing list and there will hopefully be a complete listing on the OSA website.

Many OSA staff members, of course, participated, presenting results of their unique research interests and projects: **Bill Whittaker** on ground-penetrating radar at Effigy Mounds; **Mark Anderson** on Bellevue, Iowa, archaeology; **Jim Collins** on Native American circle symbolism; **Robin Lillie** on the Rose Hill Cemetery; **Mike Perry** on a GIS perspective on a 1934-35 archaeological survey; **Lane Shields** on a late 1800s ethnographic collection; **Steve Lensink** on the Litka Site in northwest Iowa; **Lynn Alex** on the Fort Atkinson field school; **John Hedden** on historic Native American sites.

In addition, many non-OSA speakers contributed interesting programs. From the State Historic Preservation Office in Des Moines Jerome Thompson talked about the State Museum's work with Meskwaki artifacts and Doug Jones (former IAS president) about prehistoric fishing practices. The Department of Anthropology's speakers Katina Lilius and Angela Collins brought an international perspective with their talks on work in Iberia and Netherlands. Paul Garvin from Cornell College talked on Idaho ceramics.

Gary Frost, from the University of Iowa Libraries, presented a very timely and informative Brown Bag about his work retrieving archival and cultural materials after last year's Gulf Coast hurricanes. David Gradwohl, Iowa State University professor emeritus, entertained and informed with his account of his trip down the Amazon.

However, a real highlight of the series was Hester Davis, Arkansas State Archaeologist emeritus, presentation on Mildred Mott Wedel, scheduled in conjunction with her appearances during Iowa Archaeology Month.

Work has already begun on making the next Brown Bag series just as varied, informative, and entertaining. IAS members are encouraged to join OSA Fridays at noon starting again in the fall for more informative talks and good fellowship.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The OSA and the Paleontology Repository at the University of Iowa will partner for a fundraising event for under-privileged children, run by the Johnson County Children's Initiative (JCCI). The JCCI is sponsored by the Local Homeless Coordinating Board and the Juvenile Justice Youth Development Program. JCCI helps homeless, at risk, and low income children in Johnson County participate in positive, enriching activities.

Activities are scheduled May 6, 2006, from 1-3 p.m. in Trowbridge Hall. There will be an entry fee of \$5 per child, or \$10 per family (proceeds to JCCI). A small program of activities, demonstrations and perhaps "meet the scientist" sessions has been organized. Archaeology activities include: "Archaeology Bingo," "Name that Bone," spearthrowing, pictographs, ancient pottery designs, and an archaeology scavenger hunt. Prizes will be awarded. At 3 p.m. participants may take a behind-the-scenes tour of OSA. This is the same day as the Old Capitol grand opening so there will be activities there and at the Museum of Natural History.

To volunteer some time for this event, please contact Lynn M. Alex (lynn-alex@uiowa.edu, 319-384-0561).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

Following his presentation at the annual IAS meeting in Boone, Terry McKuown from the Archaeological Conservancy will visit Iowa sites with an eye to their potential for Archaeological Conservancy stewardship. The Archaeological Conservancy, established in 1980, is the only national non-profit organization dedicated to acquiring and preserving the best of the nation's remaining archaeological sites.

Steve Lensink and **Lynn Alex** will serve as guides to Mr. McKuown as he visits various Iowa locations. Iowa archaeologists recently suggested sites of high priority for preservation status. The Conservancy has acquired more than 285 endangered sites in 38 states but has never acquired an Iowa site.

OSA DIRECTOR RESIGNS

Elizabeth Pauls has resigned as Director of the University of Iowa's OSA. She is currently serving as Research Consultant to the UI Office of the Vice President for Research. **Stephen C. Lensink** has been named Interim Director and State Archaeologist until a search for replacement can be completed.

Archaeology Items of Interest

Events

Archaeology Day Camp, July 11-14, Tues-Fri, 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. at Wickiup Hill. Children aged 8 to 12 years will learn how archaeologists find, investigate and interpret archaeological sites. Events include flintknapping and participating in an archaeological dig at Wickiup Hill Outdoor Learning Area. Register by July 5, 2006. \$40.00 per child. **Contact: Gail Barels, Wickiup Hill Outdoor Learning Ctr., 10260 Morris Hills Road, Toddville, IA 52341 (Ph 319-892-6488 or FAX: 319-294-2728).**

Ioway Tribe History Day, June 26, Montgomery Co. History Center, 2700 N. 4th St., Red Oak, IA. At 2:00 p.m. Dr. Bill Green will present on the Ioway's former village now called Iowaville. The most exciting news is that the State of Iowa is taking the first steps to purchase the village site, thus better insuring its preservation.

Books

Mississippi Archaeology Q & A
By **Evan Peacock** (University Press of Mississippi, 2005; 149 pgs., illus., \$48.00 cloth; \$18.00 paper; Go to www.upress.state.ms.us)
"For 20-odd years Evan Peacock of Mississippi State University has been answering questions about the archaeology of his state" He has turned the information into a book for "people who have a genuine interest in archaeology, but little or no formal training ... a primer for artifact collectors, students, landowners, and all others with an interest in the past." Basics are covered first and then more specifics about archaeology in Mississippi, from the "earliest mounds to the Civil War."
(*American Archaeology*, Spring 2006, Vol.10, No. 1).

Web Info

More Myths about Arrowheads, By K. Kris Hirst. The March 10 edition of *About.com Archaeology Guide*, shares more myths provided by Chris R. Loendorf, archaeologist and faithful reader of Hirst's newsletter and her recent article, "**Top Little Known Facts and Myths about Arrowheads.**" One of his myth examples: "It takes a really long time to make an arrowpoint." He shares that "flintknapping in general is not a time intensive task nor does it necessarily require skill." Readers may be surprised if they check out the original article by Hirst and the additional myths shared by Loendorf at: <http://archaeology.about.com/b/a/250758.htm?nl=1>.

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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