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Thomas H. Charlton
1938-2010, P.6

Effigy Mounds: An Update

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RAGBRAI TEAM ARCHAEOLOGY

John Hall

Team Archaeology, as a part of Iowa Archaeology Month 2010, will once again take to the roads in RAGBRAI, the Register's Annual Great Bicycle Ride Across Iowa, July 24th-31st. This marks the third year for the successful outreach event, which involves riding the route and giving other riders and Iowans a greater awareness and understanding of Iowa's nonrenewable archaeological and historic heritage.

The week-long event kicks off in Sioux City with the RAGBRAI Expo, where Team Archaeology will have an information booth set up, interact with thousands of riders, and distribute wristbands and our popular 12-page "Archaeology on the Road" booklets. The booklets, which have become a yearly staple, map out the week's schedule and include articles and photos of archaeological and historical points of interest along the route.



Unlike last year's Expo where the OSA and the State Historical Society staffed the booth alone, this year we've teamed up with the good people at Iowa Geological Survey (IGS) and dubbed ourselves the "Human and Natural History Partners." The IGS group (along with USGS) has done outreach along RAGBRAI in past years, and while we've talked about joining forces with them previously, this was the first year it was possible. And the outreach partnership doesn't end with the Expo; the OSA will have a booth set up at three locations along the route, on days 1, 5 and 6, and IGS is slated to have booths on days 2, 3, and 4. Through our combined effort, we'll be able to distribute information along the entire route. Our "Team Archaeology" website, at www.iowaarchaeology.org has route maps, photos, videos, team member profiles and information about the past and present outreach events. It will soon be updated with the specific times and locations of our booths.

The ride culminates in Dubuque, and in seven days, the riding contingent of Team Archaeology will have covered 442 miles, through 41 towns and 17 counties. In the meantime, we are busy preparing for the events by gathering information about exciting archaeological and historical sites along the route, updating the Team Archaeology website, designing and laying out our booklet, and, last but not least, spending time in the bicycle saddle as we train for our long journey. So mark your calendars, grab your bikes and come out and join us on the road!



What Happened at Effigy Mounds National Monument?

John F. Doershuk State Archaeologist of Iowa

IAS members are undoubtedly familiar with Effigy Mounds National Monument (EFMO) at least by name if not from a personal visit to this special place in Iowa. EFMO has been an important historic preservation partner for the State of Iowa and OSA since this National Park Service (NPS) unit was created more than 50 years ago. As some IAS members already know, Phyllis Ewing, at EFMO since 1999, was recently relieved by NPS of her duties as superintendent. Several IAS members have asked me about this situation, so I felt it appropriate to share the following with the entire membership.

I know Phyllis worked very hard to develop good communications with the American Indian tribes that are descendants of the peoples that lived in what is now northeastern Iowa, created the effigy mounds, and buried their dead in these earthen monuments. I also know from personal contact that Phyllis always took her NPS responsibilities very seriously. She strove to create an effective NPS unit. Unfortunately, in the course of what I believe were genuine efforts to do good, especially but not exclusively through efforts to meet requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act, compliance with other important mandates were missed. In particular, responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act were misunderstood and the NPS's own specialists in Omaha, Lincoln, and Washington, D.C. were not consulted as thoroughly as they should have been.

Likewise, opportunities were consistently missed to consult, as should have been done, with the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHPO), the OSA, and tribal contacts. As a result, park improvement activities were undertaken without appropriate consideration and it is possible that significant cultural resources were adversely impacted when these could have been avoided. Shirley Schermer represented OSA at a recent EFMO consultation event, following



Marching Bears, outlined in chalk. (NPS)

procedures aimed at rectifying insofar as possible this situation.

Michael Evans, a senior cultural anthropologist at the NPS's St. Paul office, began May 24th as acting EFMO supervisor. A systematic effort is underway to compile information on all EFMO projects since 1998; the goal is to establish which projects met compliance standards and which require input from tribes, SHPO, and OSA. The boardwalk that garnered much of the media attention is certainly at the forefront of the issues to be sorted out, with NPS arranging to receive comment in order to establish how best to proceed.

NPS is working on developing a new General Management Plan for EFMO. An effort like this takes time to develop and there is a process for seeking comment which is being followed with care. In addition, at least two programmatic agreements will probably be drafted for how to address where compliance has been weak and for future processes. This will be done after the general plan has been developed and reviewed. In other developments, NPS funded an EFMO-specific LiDAR overflight which should provide especially high quality images that will be particularly useful for management of mounds in areas with heavy tree cover. Also, there is an effort started to designate EFMO as a traditional cultural property which will change the focus of management away from site-specific practices more common to archaeological resources and instead hopefully create more of a cultural landscape perspective.



Indians of Iowa and Sacred Bundles

Lance M. Foster is the author of *The Indians of Iowa* (2009, University of Iowa Press, www.uiopress.uiowa.edu) and *Sacred Bundles of the Ioway Indians* (2010, Lulu Press, www.lulu.com).

What was the most surprising revelation you discovered during your research?

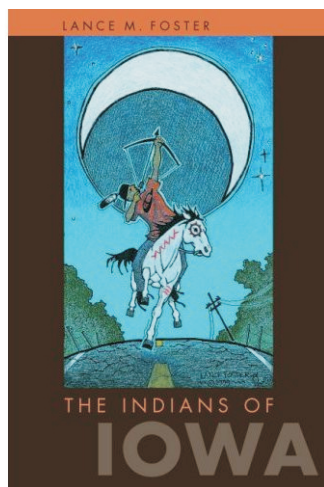
Just how complex the story of tribal land loss was, and also about some of the sacred sites like Spirit Mound and Pilot Rock that have been remembered by some local folks but forgotten about by most others.

What sort of reaction have you received to *Indians of Iowa*?

So far, so good. It seems to have filled a niche that needed a new book. The last one that covered similar ground was A. R. Fulton's *Red Men of Iowa* in 1882. The reviews have been good. There is some interest in a more scholarly and in-depth book. The goal of *Indians of Iowa* was as an overview for a range of ages and educational backgrounds, a sound and enjoyable gateway for people to take to their own destinations.

What do you want people to remember from your work?

I hope people have a better picture of the diversity and differences in the tribes in Iowa's past, as well as the continuing and changing Indian presence in Iowa's present. That there isn't such a thing as "the Indian language" and that Iowa doesn't mean "beautiful land," "this is the place," or "the land between two rivers." Plus, I hope more people understand how difficult it can be to trace Indian blood before official rolls were taken. Not to mention that affairs and such happened in the past with resulting illegitimate births then as well. People are people, Indian or not.



What would you like archaeologists to know about the history of Indians in Iowa?

I would like to see more recognition of the continuity of occupation, and that the past is more complex than just "this group moves in and that group moves out." Archaeological cultures are not always synonymous with ethnic groups. If one characterizes one culture by a particular trait as pottery, and another by a different sort of pottery, that doesn't necessarily mean the two groups have a defined boundary. Styles change. For example, if a family named Smith was buried 100 years ago in the family cemetery on the family farm, it is likely Grandpa Hiram Smith would have been buried with a winding watch and leather shoes. One hundred years later, a great grandson named Bob Franklin (because his mom was Edna Smith) might be buried in the Smith farm family cemetery with a digital watch and vinyl shoes. Same family, different surname and different technologies. But the Smith family wouldn't call the burial of Bob Franklin "an intrusive burial," now would they?

Is there one person or event you wish you knew more about?

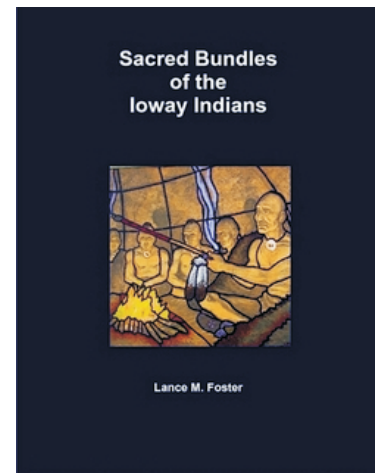
At the top of my list, and being an Ioway myself, it would have to be Great Walker, a.k.a. Big Neck, the Ioway who refused to move from Iowa and Missouri lands to the new reservation in Kansas. As an artist, I am also very interested in Wakechai who drew the two pictures of the birds, animals and fish that were significant to the Meskwaki.

Tell us about your new book on Ioway sacred bundles.

It is actually kind of an old book, since it is a self-publication of my thesis on the Ioway sacred bundle system of pipe bundles, war bundles and doctoring bundles that I completed for my M.A. in Anthropology at Iowa State. I shopped it around for a few years to different academic presses but things never clicked. And I didn't have the money to publish it myself conventionally. But people have wanted copies of the thesis for many years, and now with the availability of publishing digital copies on demand, it finally worked out. It can be purchased through Lulu.com.

What are you working on now?

A variety of things, which is one reason I sometimes take a long time to get things done. The primary thing I am working on in connection to Iowa is an illustrated collection



of my retelling of Ioway stories and myths woven together from different sources. Of course there will be plenty of footnotes so people can find and compare sources, too. I have also been working on a couple of children's picture books on Ioway language. I have a paper on Ioway ethnozoology and archaeology that I might take another look at.

I am also widening my geographic scope and developing some things based in Montana, including an entry level book on Montana archaeology, and for fun, a book on weird and mythic places in Montana. I was raised in Montana and returned here to be near family. I have a paranormal blog using a tribal and anthropological lens, and I also have been working on a blog on bioregional spirituality and animism. I have too many projects!

What question do you wish you were asked, and how would you answer it?

The question might be something like, how do I, as an Iowan who lives in today's world, learn from Iowa's Native American tribes about how to live in this land, and live in a more natural and connected way? Not to "play Indian," but to live more deeply and connect in a meaningful way of life for you and your family.

To answer it, I would say consider and combine the terms "bioregionalism" and "animism." Look these terms up. Think about them, and the principles behind them. Play with the ideas in your mind. Think how you can relate them to ethical behavior within nature and your fellow human beings.



Dogg Knapping: Kevin Verhulst Discusses the Secrets of Making Stone Points



Dogg's percussion tools: 1-3: wood-and-copper billets; 4-5: deer antler billets; 6: moose antler billet. Scale is 15 cm (6 in.).



Percussion flaking with the moose antler billet.



Notching the point with copper-tipped notching tool.

Kevin "Dogg" Verhulst is an IAS member and a long-time collector in the Ottumwa area. In recent years he has become a regular demonstrator of flintknapping (or chipping), the prehistoric art of making stone tools. Dogg often shows his skills at meetings and public presentations, including the RAGBRAI archaeology team that bikes across Iowa. Dogg was willing to tell us about his work and passion.

Photos by Adam Newman

I had the chipping bug at an early age. When I was a little kid whenever somebody showed me an arrowhead I would always ask how it was made. Nobody could give me a good answer. Years later I ran into an old friend, Carl, that I hadn't talked to in a long time. Carl was making all kinds of arrowheads out of stained glass. I was fascinated by it. Carl showed me how to pressure flake and sent me home with some antler pressure flakers and glass. At first I was not very good at it. My points, if I didn't break them in half, were crude and very ugly. Then in 2000 I decided to go back to school in Iowa City. I took a lithics class the first semester. One day Mark Anderson from the OSA came and did a flintknapping demo. After watching and talking to Mark I was more determined than ever to become a better knapper. I spent a lot of time knapping instead of studying. Very slowly I got better at knapping; I have been steadily knapping for over ten years now.

I have chipped many different point styles: side-notched, corner-notched, stemmed points, lanceolate, and even little tiny bird points. Some of the most difficult point styles to knap for me are the Paleo points, especially any of the fluted points: Clovis, Folsom, and Cumberland points. I haven't had a lot of luck fluting points but I have broken a lot of points trying to flute them. You have to be very careful and do everything just right to successfully flute a point, one little mistake and you break the point in half. Also I sometimes have trouble corner-notching points. It can be tough to get both of the notches symmetrical. Notching in general is a little tricky. Sometimes I make lanceolate points just because I don't have to notch them.

I knap a lot; the more the better. If I go more than a week without knapping a point it drives me crazy. I just have this itch to make points. So if I have time to knap, I will knap everyday. Knapping is almost like a form of meditation for me.

When I knap I go pretty slow and try to take my time, so it may take me an hour or three to make a point. But it depends on how big of a point I am trying to make. I could make a small point in maybe a half hour, it just depends. I don't pay much attention to how long it takes me to make a point. I can sit down and knap for a couple of hours and not even notice where the time went.

I have used some of my points to hunt deer. I have taken three deer with stone arrowheads that I made. The points worked quit well and did not break. I also skinned a couple of deer with some big flakes that I made. This worked very well and I skinned the deer just as quickly as if I had used a steel knife. In fact those flakes are a whole lot sharper than my steel knife. So I might just start skinning all of my deer with flakes.

I started out knapping with just antler tools for the first 5 or 6 years. Then I got some copper tools. I really like copper tools, especially the copper billets. They are easily made and you can make all different sizes. If I am doing a public knapping demonstration I will try to use only antler tools unless I get into a situation where I just can't get the flake I want with the antler tool. I have a tool box full of different flintknapping tools. It's like any other hobby, the more tools the better. I probably do a lot of things differently than a prehistoric knapper. Most of the prehistoric knappers didn't have copper tools. Also, my survival doesn't depend on my ability to make stone tools. I am just sitting around chipping points for fun. So if I break a point in half it's no big deal. However, if a prehistoric knapper breaks a point in half it was their last piece of chert they might not have a good sharp point to hunt with; it could be a bad situation for them. I would be a lot less critical of my points if I were a prehistoric knapper. I wouldn't worry if the point was paper thin or if the notches were symmetrical, I would just want a functional point to use. I break a lot of points trying to get them thin; I always want to make the point

thinner. I would not risk breaking my point in half trying to thin it if I was a prehistoric knapper, but yet some of the oldest points like the Paleo points and some of the Early Archaic points are almost paper thin. They were highly skilled knappers. One big advantage they probably had was that they started knapping at an early age and knapping skills were taught and passed down from one generation to the next.

I would have to say two of the biggest things to being a good knapper are patience and practice. The more practice the better just like anything else. It took me years to learn patience and some days I forget to be patient. I would spend a few hours chipping a point then break it in half and I would get mad and frustrated with myself. So going slow and taking your time are key. When you do break something in half, don't get too frustrated. Now when I break a point in half I try to make a "two-for-one special." Instead of getting that nice big 6-inch point I had in mind, I make two smaller points. Sometimes I get the "four-for-one special." Even with a lot of practice it is still easy to break a point. I have seen skilled knappers break points in half. Another key to being a good knapper is having good chert to start with. Starting out with a good quality

piece of chert or flint makes a huge difference.

I buy a lot of my raw material from other knappers. Some of it I order online, but really I like to go to knap-ins and buy my raw material, that way I can sort through it and get the sizes and shapes of chert that I think I will have the most luck with. One nice thing about getting chert from other knappers is that usually the chert has already been heat treated. This is very good because heat treated chert chips a lot easier. I do sometimes find chert while walking around in creeks but a lot of this chert is so weather-worn and frost-fractured that it isn't very good. I become a little bit anxious when I start running low on chert. If I get desperate and don't have any chert to chip I will use glass. Glass chips really well and is easy to find. Some of my favorite raw materials are Keokuk chert, Burlington chert, novaculite, and obsidian.

If I had a time machine I would love to go back and sit and chip with some of the Paleoindian knappers. I am sure they could teach me all kinds of interesting things about knapping and hunting. It would also be cool to go back in time to northeastern Iowa and watch how the Effigy Mounds were built. Heck, if I had a time machine I would probably go back in time and stay there.



For controlled flaking, it is important to grind and slightly dull the edge of the stone first. While knapping, Dogg always wears eye protection and protects his leg with thick leather scraps.

Stages of point production:

- 1: worked core
- 2: simple biface
- 3: reduced biface
- 4: finished point



Dogg's flaking tools: top: his "Ishi stick." Bottom: simple antler flaker, copper-tipped antler flaker, copper-tipped notching tool.



Pressure flaking with Ishi stick. Holding it in the armpit greatly increases leverage and pressure, without reducing accuracy.



A well-stocked tool kit, including lots of Band-Aids.

Thomas H. Charlton, 1938–2010, An Appreciation

Meredith C. Anderson

Dr. Thomas H. Charlton died suddenly on June 2. Dr. Charlton, a professor of anthropology at the University of Iowa, was best known as a Mesoamerican archaeologist, but he also worked in Iowa. Most notably at Plum Grove, the historic home of Gov. Robert Lucas.

Dr. Thomas H. Charlton built his professional life around a pursuit he truly loved, archaeology. Although his untimely passing interrupted a number of important and ongoing projects, some described here, his legacy as a prominent Mesoamerican archaeologist and influential local archaeologist should not be forgotten, as his contributions have made an indelible mark on the profession itself.

Dr. Charlton's career encompassed a rich variety of interests and objectives, including teaching, mentoring, community involvement, academic research, preservation, and public outreach. His archaeological research ranged from local history, as evidenced by his directorship and involvement in the Plum Grove archaeological field school and research, to broader international prehistory, as evidenced by his work in Belize, Ontario, and, above all, Mexico. His field work and lab research in Mexico are perhaps some of his more widely recognized and crowning professional achievements. He earned his doctorate in



1966 from Tulane University, based on surface survey and excavations with William Sanders's seminal Teotihuacan Valley Project, in which Dr. Charlton participated from June 1963 to September 1964. The Teotihuacan Valley Project provided an important body of research and data which has since shaped and guided further research in the valley and throughout Mesoamerica.

After publishing his dissertation research in 1973, Dr. Charlton's work in Mexico continued with survey and data recovery projects in the Basin of Mexico, including surface survey of trade routes throughout central Mexico (1975–1976), excavation and surface survey of Pre-Conquest canal systems (1977–1978), surface surveys and excavations at Otumba (1987–1989). Two of these projects, continuing direction and analyses of data recovered in Otumba and excavations and material analysis at five

rural Teotihuacan sites throughout the Valley (1989–2010), in collaboration with Cynthia Otis Charlton, were conceived in part by Dr. Charlton's recognition that invaluable archaeological resources in the Basin of Mexico were being destroyed by urban development, without the benefit of professional mitigation. His rigorous research emphasis on salvage archaeology earned him emergency research funding through the University of Iowa's College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, as well as a number of travel grants, a UI Arts and Humanities Initiative Award, a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant, and a research grant from the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, among others. He also directed other ongoing projects in Mexico focusing on analysis of pre-hispanic and Colonial materials from the Templo Mayor (1992–2010), and pre-hispanic and Colonial materials from Tlatelolco (1993–2010).

Locally, Dr. Charlton directed excavations and research at Plum Grove, a farm built by Gov. Robert Lucas in 1844 in Iowa City. He spearheaded a field school through the University of Iowa at this important site; the field school started in 1974 and ran from 1978–1980, and again from 1995–2010. His involvement at Plum Grove did not begin and end with the field schools, however. He was also actively involved in Plum Grove public outreach and education, designing interpretive displays and interpretive research, which he often presented at conferences. He was also working to secure funding for analysis on Plum Grove materials before he passed away.

Beyond the field and lab, Dr. Charlton worked tirelessly as a community and academic leader. He served as a member of the Plum Grove Advisory Committee from 1992–2010 and also served on numerous committees at the University of Iowa, including search committees, the University Libraries Committee, the Humanities Task Force Committee, and the Graduate Admissions Committee, to name a few. Within the University, he played a substantial role as not only tenured professor (from 1980–2010), but also Anthropology Undergraduate Advisor (1996–2010), Department Chair (1985–1988), and chair to a number of Ph.D. and M.A. committees. He also directed more than a dozen undergraduate honors theses.

In addition to teaching introductory Anthropology courses, such as the Department's bread-and-butter Introduction to Prehistory and Human Origins courses, Dr. Charlton also introduced a number of new classes to the Department's course offerings, such as "Historical Archaeology: the Archaeology of US" and "Reading, writing, and



'rithmetic: Mesoamerican Literature and Mathematical Systems." He also taught a number of region-specific classes, such as "The Maya" and "The Aztecs, Their Predecessors and Contemporaries," as well as broader curricula, such as "Comparative Prehistory" and "Seminar in Archaeological Method and Theory."

The academic community greatly benefitted from Dr. Charlton's insight and dedication to meticulous research and ethical archaeological practices. He sat on several editorial boards, contributing to publications such as *Cuicuilco* (ENAH, Mexico), *Ancient Mesoamerica* (University of Cambridge Press), and *Monografías Mesoamericanas* (Universidad de las Américas, Puebla).

He served as a general grant reviewer for funding institutions such as NSF, National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), National Geographic Society, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation, and provided general manuscript review for the University of Utah Press, Allyn and Bacon, Oxford University Press, *Ancient Mesoamerica*, *Latin American Antiquity*, *American Antiquity*, *Anthropological Archaeology*, *Current Anthropology*, and *Journal of Archaeological Sciences*.

As an active and thorough scholar, he received grants and scholarships, including NEH research grants, NSF research grants, and a grant from the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies. These supported not only his recurrent travels to Mexico for research, conferences, field work, and seminars, but also supported the writing and research that went into his various book chapters (7 in press, 38 published), articles (1 in press, 39 published), book reviews (2 in press, 25 published), and over 70 annual research reports. He also co-edited 3 books, including *The Archaeology of City-States: Cross-Cultural Approaches* (1997), organized numerous symposia and workshops, and presented papers frequently at local, regional, and international conferences and seminars.



REPORTS FROM THE FIELD



The UNI Archaeological Field Program at Hartman Reserve

Donald Gaff, University of Northern Iowa

In 2008, the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) initiated a long term archaeological research project at Hartman Reserve Nature Center. The main goal of the project is to evaluate cultural resources on the nearly 300-acre property for planning and management purposes by Hartman Reserve and the Black Hawk County Conservation Board, which owns and operates the property. Since its inception the project has grown into a successful public archaeology program that involves close collaboration between UNI, Hartman Reserve, local schools, and other community partners. Elements of the program include an annual field school, archaeological education opportunities for youth camps at Hartman, and public outreach like elementary school visits.

Hartman Reserve

Hartman Reserve Nature Center is a park located between Cedar Falls and Waterloo, Iowa. The reserve is mostly heavily wooded land on the south side of the Cedar River and includes both an extensive floodplain and a portion of the bluff. In addition to the forested portions of the reserve, there are some restored prairies as well as wetlands. Hartman Reserve began with a purchase funded by John C. Hartman, newspaper publisher and amateur archaeologist. It was operated as a YMCA camp until the county assumed operation, transforming it into a nature center with an emphasis on environmental education.

2008 Excavations

The first field school in 2008 conducted shovel testing on the bluff line, just east of the nature center building. Testing produced a fair amount of cultural material and subsequent excavation revealed a great deal of FCR as well as some ceramics, lithics, and a series of post molds. The site, designated 13BH164, has been interpreted as a small, seasonal camp. The high density of FCR is indicative of thermal processing like nut boiling or maple syrup manufacture.

2009 Field School

The 2009 field school had two primary goals. The first being continued excavation at 13BH164 and the second goal was to conduct shovel testing in other portions of the reserve to provide more context in which to interpret 13BH164 as well as to contribute to a developing model of prehistoric settlement and exploitation along the Cedar River.

Excavation resulted in more of 13BH164 being exposed, revealing many additional post molds. This excavation increased the diversity of stone tools and ceramics from the site. Also recovered was a small feature that may have been used as a fire pit. Several artifacts were associated with this feature.

Some shovel testing was carried out on the floodplain. This testing yielded a smattering of

historic artifacts. Shovel testing on the bluff produced several flakes, indicative of a small prehistoric site.

Public Archaeology at Hartman

Nature Center Director Ed Gruenwald and I envision the twenty-first century archaeology at Hartman as a continuation of founder John C. Hartman's interests as an avocational archaeologist and as a community leader. As such, public education in archaeology has rapidly become a key component of the project. This past summer alone, Program Coordinator Chris Anderson led summer campers in several archaeological activities including wickiup construction, grass mat weaving, and atlatl manufacture. In conjunction with that camp, UNI opened up an additional excavation at 13BH164 in which the campers helped screen.

Future Archaeology at Hartman

UNI and Hartman Reserve are currently expanding educational and research opportunities at the park. UNI students are developing an exhibit on Native American maple sugaring for the annual Maple Syrup Festival in addition to doing student research projects on the archaeology of the area. As this research continues, the Hartman Archaeology Research Program will continue to inform the people of northeastern Iowa about our prehistoric past.



Egyptian Archaeology Tour Planned

IAS member Joe Tiffany will be leading a comprehensive tour of ancient Egypt in late December with Egyptian archaeologist Ahmed Ali through Meximayan Academic Travel. You visit famous sites such as the Pyramids, the Valley of the Kings, the Temple of Isis at Aswan, and the Cairo Museum as well as numerous other important sites not visited by most commercial tours such as Tel Amarna, Beni Hassan, Elephantine Island, the Temple of Kalabsha, and the Nubian Museum. You will spend whole days at sites where most tours only spend half a day, and you will get a complete, knowledgeable with thorough explanation of all the sites we visit. The itinerary is in its final stages now, and more details will be available to anyone who is interested. Tiffany has been on this tour, and it surpasses any commercial tour available at a far more reasonable cost. As Meximayan says, "No matter what you expect from Egypt, this is better." In order to have a quality experience for all involved, we are limiting participation to about fifteen. Make plans now to be one of them.

For further information contact Joe Tiffany at: tiffany.jose@uwlax.edu.

Letter from Dean Steffen, Orchard, Iowa:

I am 63 years old and have been an avid collector for around 40 years, I got started by an elderly neighbor who was once a college professor. Since then I have been a member of the IAS. I have numerous books on prehistory of Iowa cultures. My son and I love looking at our collection as more than just artifacts: each piece tells a story and only deepens one's desire to understand these people's lives.

Mary Helgevold, winner of the 2010 Keyes-Orr Award

Jason Titcomb

This year's recipient, Mary Helgevold, has been active with the IAS for over 30 years. A self-proclaimed armchair archaeologist, Mary's roots in archaeology took hold outside the U.S. Mary, while living in Panama, acquired a copy of *Chariots of the Gods*, a popular tome of pseudoscience that claims that UFOs were the cause of complex Mesoamerican and Incan societies. Mary then had the opportunity to explore some amazing archaeology in South America, including Machu Picchu and others, and concluded that perhaps the book was inaccurate. Upon returning to the States, and wanting to renew her teacher certification she took anthropology classes. One thing led to another and this led to more archaeology!

Mary obtained a Master's in history at the University of South Dakota; at the time there was no anthropology program. She made the best of it, writing on the history of South Dakota archaeology which was later published in 1981. During this time she became active in the IAS as well as the Northwest Chapter.

Mary continued her interest and passion for archeology, working at the Milford site, the Mill Creek Bridge site, and assisting on other projects.

When Mary noticed that the Lange site, a Mill Creek village site, had been recently bulldozed, she quickly surveyed the site, and promptly took action to enable the site to be used as a location for an IAS field school. She served as an IAS board member from 1990-2003, and also was the NWIAS secretary during this period. Mary now spends a great deal of time in Florida, but she continues to support and contribute to archaeological causes in Iowa, most recently helping the Sanford Museum in fundraising efforts for geophysical equipment.



Mary Helgevold

Steffen and some of his collection.

Iowa Archeological Society chapters, academic and research institutions, and professional cultural resource management companies are encouraged to contribute updates of their activities to *Reports from the Field*; send them to william-whittaker@uiowa.edu





What's the Point?

Daniel Horgen

Identify the artifact shown here. This point was discovered in Jackson County, Iowa. The point measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length with a maximum width of 2 inches. The blade is considered medium to large and is triangular in outline. The base is thinned and grinding is absent. The workmanship is considered to be very good. This artifact is from my personal collection. Send your responses to Daniel Horgen at daniel-horgen@uiowa.edu. Answers will be listed in the next issue of the *Newsletter*.

The projectile point illustrated in the last issue of the *Newsletter* was correctly identified by David Harvey Sr., John Lisle, and Gary Stam and is classified as a Dalton, representing a shift from the Late Paleoindian to the Early Archaic period (10,600-8,700 BC). The concave base and basal ears on Dalton points vary from point to point, but the serration of the blade edges distinguishes this type from the similar Golondrina. The chert type would be classified as a tan variety of Winterset which outcrops in south central and much of southwest Iowa. Winterset chert is primarily filled with small fossil fragments which are generally lighter in color than the encasing matrix. This tan variety has been noted on sites in and around the Des Moines area, but due to urban development pinpointing actual outcrops has been difficult. Recent quarry operations in southwest Iowa have accurately classified this tan variety as Winterset.



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About the IAS

The Iowa Archeological Society is a nonprofit, 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.

Membership

Contact Alan Hawkins, IAS Membership Secretary, at the University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242-1030.

Dues

Voting	
Active	\$20
Household	\$25
Sustaining	\$30
Non-Voting	
Student (under 18)	\$9
Institution	\$30

NOTE: Dues will increase \$5 in 2011

Newsletter Information

The *Newsletter of the Iowa Archeological Society* is published four times a year. The Newsletter actively seeks short reports and essays on Midwest archaeology, Native Americans, early Iowa history, paleontology, and related topics. All materials for publication should be sent to editor Bill Whittaker, University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street, Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1030. E-mail: william-whittaker@uiowa.edu.

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