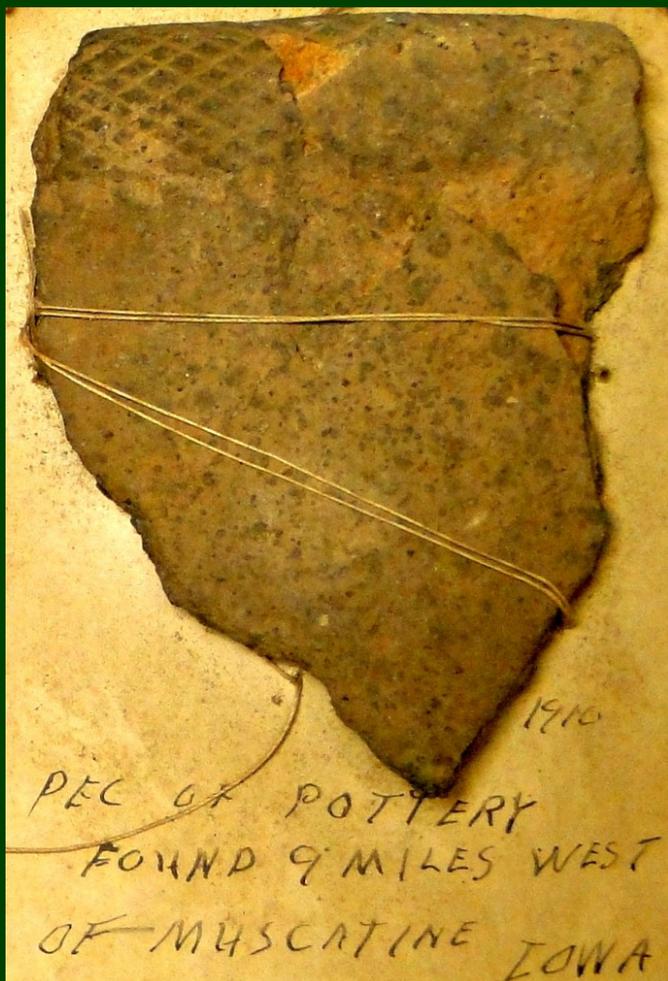


Newsletter of the Iowa Archeological Society

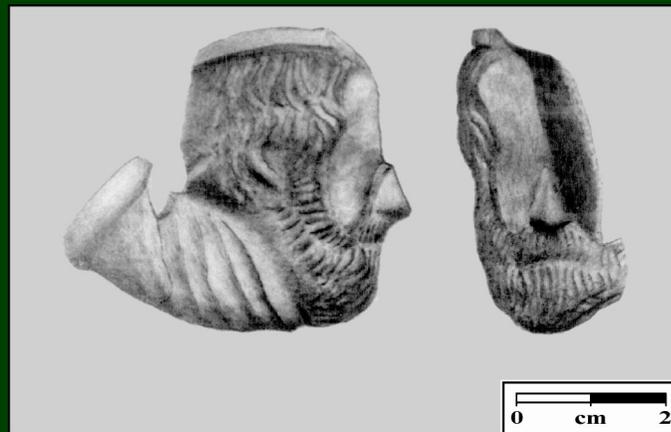
Summer 2014, Issue 230, Vol. 64 No. 2



Est. 1951



Hopewell Pottery from Muscatine County



U.S. Grant Pipe From Washington County



Exotic Trade Goods From Mills County

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A HISTORIC PIPE FIND IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, IOWA

Joe B. Thompson
Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.
Cresco, Iowa

An archeological survey (Thompson and Roberts 1992) in the early 1990s by Bear Creek Archeology, Inc., Cresco, Iowa, resulted in the recording of a ca. 1870s farmstead (13WS305) at Lake Darling State Park in rural Washington County (Figure 1). The investigations at the farmstead produced the remains of a terra cotta tobacco pipe. In this article the pipe is described then its identification and context are discussed.

Pipe Description

The subject of this article is approximately one-half of a detachable-stem, molded terra cotta figurine pipe (Figure 2). The original stem was probably fashioned from a hollow tube (e.g., reed) and extended outward from the bowl base at a 45 degree angle. Also sometimes called a “figurehead” or “elbow” pipe (Humphrey 1969:23; Pfeiffer 1981; Smith 1976:190), the unglazed Lake Darling specimen retains the remains of a possible white or light orange slip over a gray/white paste (the slip may have darkened because the pipe was in the ground for 100+ years). Attached to the lower quarter of the back part of the bowl, the shank exhibits a molded, twisted exterior surface and is hooded with a rounded lip where the stem originally inserted into the socket. Capping the bowl is a somewhat rounded band encircling the chamber. The most noticeable exterior feature, however, is the head depicted on unbroken parts of the bowl exhibiting wavy hair, full beard and moustache, and a prominent nose (Figure 2). Created when manufacturing the pipe in a mold, these effects are not particularly well-expressed (other than the nose), although at least some of the worn appearance may be from use and handling.

Identification

The pipe was recovered from a shovel test placed near a limestone foundation, that corresponds to the plot of the E.B. Judson house on the 1874 township map (Harrison & Warner 1874). When it was found, the pipe’s unusual nature was readily apparent. After laboratory processing, Teresita Majewski, then of the University of Arizona, analyzed the pipe and suggested, based on similarities of the pipe figure to Civil War era and later lithographs and posters

(Figure 3; Crafts 1868:Frontspiece; Frost 1966:152), that the Lake Darling object was from either the 1868 or 1872 U.S presidential campaign of Ulysses S. Grant. However, some earlier examples have been found predating these campaigns and likely commemorated Grant’s national hero status, at least in Union states (Sudbury and Hunt 2008). As noted by Samuel D. Smith (1976:190), such giveaway campaign gimmicks were relatively common by the mid-nineteenth century as short-stem pipes became inex-



Figure 1. Location of Lake Darling State Park in southeastern Iowa.

pensive to manufacture. A brief literature review found presidential examples predating the Grant presidency with likenesses of Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Abraham Lincoln (Bell 2004; Humphrey 1969; Pfeiffer et al. 2007).

In reference to Grant figurine pipes, a short article in *Bottles and Extras*, a historic bottle collector magazine, presents two images of similar (albeit glazed) to the one from Lake Darling (Bell 2004). Like the Iowa example, neither exhibits Grant’s name stamped on the bowl or shank. Although it was not uncommon to have a candidate’s name impressed somewhere on the pipe to reinforce their association, the current review found no Grant examples with both his image and name.

A more extensive article prepared by Michael A. (Smoke) Pfeiffer, Richard T. Gartley, and J. Bryon Sudbury (2007) presents multiple illustrated exam-

ples of German- and American-made pipes bearing Grant's likeness. The German pipes, sometimes referenced as "Philosopher" pipes, were produced in the towns of Ulsar and Grossalmerode and usually have fairly sharp facial details, especially in the textural aspects of Grant's beard and hair, indicating they were made from an original cast mold. Literally millions of German-made pipes entered the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century, but during the 1860s came a marked decrease in demand probably resulting from increased tariffs on imported goods enacted to finance the Civil War. The end result was that many pipemakers, at least within the town of Grossalmerode, were no longer in operation by the early 1870s (Pfeiffer et al. 2007:6, 20; Sudbury and Hunt 2008; Taussig 1910). Manufactured at the same general time as the German presidential pipes were American imitations typically considered crude copies of the superior originals: "They exhibit all the design elements but not the fine details of the German pipes, suggesting that they were made in molds cast from a German original" (Pfeiffer et al. 2007:9). In addition to those made in Germany, Sudbury and Hunt (2008) report the Taber family (John and John Jr.) of New Hampshire as American manufacturers of Grant pipes with a general date ranging from the Civil War into his presidency (ca. early 1860s–mid-1870s; Pfeiffer et al. 2007:22). Finally, Floyd Painter (1969:47; cited in Pfeiffer et al 2007:3) noted a Grant pipe made in 1868 by Barney Spring of Boston and Rochester, New York.

Interpretations

The overall medium to somewhat low quality of the figurine details coupled with its recovery from a farmstead dating to at least 1874 (Peterson 2006) suggests the Lake Darling pipe was manufactured in the United States. Although associated with Ulysses S. Grant, it is unclear if the pipe is from one of his presidential campaigns or, less likely, represents an older commemorative example. Grant was popular enough in Iowa to carry the state in 1868 and 1872 (Archer et al. 2006) and, prior to and during the Civil War, maintained a residence in Galena, Illinois, southeast of Dubuque (Grant also owned property in St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Washington D.C. by the end of 1865). Examining chronologies of Grant's public life beginning with the end of the Civil War finds a handful of references to excursions into Iowa. As a private citizen, Grant occasionally visited friends and other associates (e.g., Dubuque–August 23, 1865; December 1, 1879; May 31, 1880) and attended events where he spoke publically (November 3 and 4, 1879; veteran's banquet in Council Bluffs;

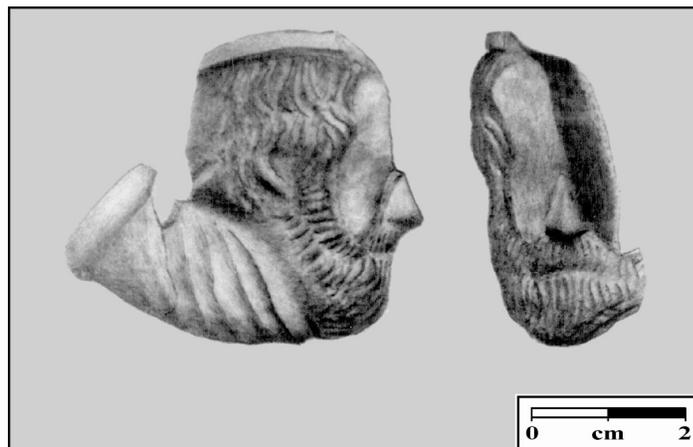


Figure 2. Illustration of the Lake Darling pipe (prepared by Timothy E. Roberts).

and an unidentified event at Burlington High School). Between late May 1868, when he accepted the Republican nomination for the first time, and March 4, 1869, the date of his first inauguration, there are no recorded trips to Iowa either for campaigning or other purposes. During his two terms as president, or March 4, 1869 to March 5, 1877, the only identified Iowa event attended by Grant was a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in September 1875 in Des Moines where notably he advocated for the separation of church and state in public education. However, the chronologies do suggest that Grant might have crossed parts of southern and eastern Iowa when returning from western trips in 1871 and 1873. For example, in late September 1871 Grant traveled from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Galena while in early May 1873 the route was Omaha to Galena. The chronologies list no between stops, however, before arrival in Illinois (Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library n.d.; U.S. Grant Historic Sites n.d.).

Finally, who was E.B. Judson, the listed property owner on the 1874 township map? A review of Washington County histories (Burrell 1909; Union Historical Company 1880) produced no references to such person and Cynthia Peterson (2006:4) noted that Judson is not listed in the 1860 Federal Census records for Clay Township but suggested that several "possible" Judsons may be in the 1870 census (a positive identification could not be made because of the poor legibility of the census sheet). Finally, Peterson reports that a "S.P. Judson" is listed in the 1880 census as working at the Pringle farm, located within a mile of the 1874 location of the Judson farm. Peterson speculated that this 18 year old, a native of Iowa born to unidentified parents originally from New York State, was the son of E.B. Judson (a recent examination of a scanned image of the original census sheet concluded that the first initial in the younger

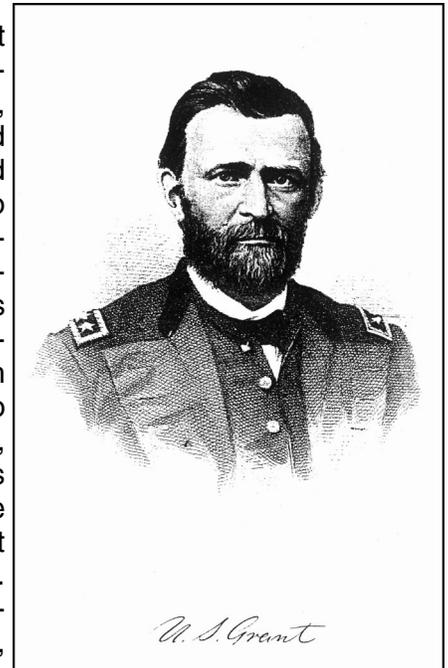
Judson's name is probably a poorly written "G"). Building on this work, online census, genealogical, and Civil War veteran records at Ancestry.com (2013) and published Iowa military records for the Civil War (State of Iowa 1908) were canvassed in an attempt to reconstruct, at least provisionally, where the elder Judson lived during the nineteenth century.

This review found that E. (Elisha) B. Judson was born in New York State in ca. 1837 to Gordon and Hannah Judson, but had relocated to Racine County, Wisconsin, by the time of the 1850 census. With the 1860 census, Elisha (age 23) was now married to Helen (age 21) but still resided in Racine County and worked, as his father before him, as a farmer. By 1862, however, Judson and his family had moved to Jefferson, Iowa, where in August he enlisted as a private in Company H of the 22nd Regiment Iowa Volunteer Army. Over the next three years, Judson traveled and fought extensively on behalf of the Union across Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico, and into the southeast and Mid-Atlantic, being wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in May 1863 and taken prisoner during a battle at Winchester, Virginia, in September 1864. After exiting the Union Army in July of the following year, he returned to Iowa and with the 1870 census was found residing with his wife in College Township in southwest Linn County. This census also lists, for the first time, his three children, including son Gardiner P. Judson. By 1874, the Judson family had relocated to Clay Township in the southwest corner of Washington County where they apparently resided for a relatively short time. This supposition is based on the fact that Judson remarried a "Margaret" in Racine County in October 1876. With the 1880 census, however, Judson is residing in Walworth County (which abuts Racine County on the west) while his son, Gardiner P., worked as a laborer on the Robert Pringle farm less than a mile southwest of their former Clay Township residence. The elder Judson remains in Walworth County through at least 1900, when he is listed in the census records as a widower and was sharing a residence with his married daughter.

Although it is unknown if Judson ever saw or met Ulysses S. Grant during the war or his post-war public life, he fought on behalf of the Union and it is perhaps through this association that the Grant pipe found its way to 13WS305. Recalling the brief outline of Judson's life presented above, the pipe might have obtained during Grant's 1872 reelection campaign which occurred during the interim between Judson's residence in Linn County and Washington

Figure 3. Reproduction of Grant lithograph from Crafts (Crafts 1868:Frontspiece).

County where it was found. Eventually, however, the pipe broke and was discarded sometime prior to when the farmstead was abandoned, perhaps during the mid-1870s. Between the early 1890s to at least 1930s, Samuel W. Jones owned the 80-acre parcel (North West Publishing Co. 1894; W.W. Hixson & Co. 1930), but no house is



indicated on the plats after 1874. Jones maintained his residence about three-quarters of a mile to the northeast on what is now 315th Street in rural Clay Township. The former Judson farmstead originally straddled a reach of a graveled county road (modern 320th Street) abandoned with the construction of Lake Darling State Park in the 1940s.

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CALL FOR ARTICLES AND PICTURES

Do you have something you'd like to share with the membership? Did you take photos at any of the meetings or fieldtrips? Do you have a collection or individual artifacts that you would like to have highlighted? Let the newsletter editor know. Email: Lowell@BearCreekArcheology.com
US Mail: Lowell Blikre at Bear Creek Archeology
P.O. Box 347
Cresco, Iowa 52136

VERY EXOTIC TRADE GOODS IN THE LOESS HILLS

Bill Whittaker

Office of the State Archaeologist,
Iowa City, Iowa

The Glenwood Phase Late Prehistoric inhabitants of the Loess Hills were known to maintain trade relations with others in the region, bison bone (and probably hides) came from the western plains; while ceramics, chert, and ornamental shell came from Mississippian cultures to the southeast. While these trade goods are uncommon overall, they have been found frequently enough that we know there were regular trade routes. Sometimes unexpected things arrived on these trade routes.

In the 1960s a farmer built a large pond near Pony Creek northwest of Glenwood. He hired workers to bulldoze a small valley and build a pond dam; this was an area that held several Glenwood earthlodges, large semi-subterranean houses built 600-800 years ago. The landowner had collected artifacts from this area before, but the bulldozing exposed lodges and large amounts of artifacts. Many of these pieces were gathered by the landowner.

During survey work in the area in 2009-2010, we spoke with the landowner's son, who had his father's collections. While most of the collection consisted of the usual flakes, bifaces, points, and axes, a few pieces were jaw-droppers.

A large segment of a stalactite or stalagmite (Figures 1 and 2) and a cave crystal (see cover and Figures 3 and 4) were very curious, as there are no natural caves near the loess hills, because the bedrock is deeply buried by loess. The nearest caves that could produce stalactites or stalagmites and cave



Figure 2. Stalactite or stalagmite segment.

crystals occur in eastern Missouri or northeast Iowa. Several pieces of galena (lead ore used for white paint and decorations) were also in the assemblage (Figure 5). The nearest known galena source is in northeast Iowa, near Dubuque.

The collection also included Late Archaic artifacts, so it is possible that the stalactite or stalagmite, crystal, and galena originated with this older occupation, but given the presence of earthlodges and the known trade connections in exotic goods from the east, it is more likely that they appeared in the Glenwood Phase. If so, it is another indication that all sorts of unexpected goods changed hands in the Late Prehistoric period. (see Page 9 for additional figures)



Figure 1. Stalactite or stalagmite segment.



Figure 3. Cave crystal.

Michael J. Perry
Office of the State Archaeologist,
Iowa City, Iowa

The landmark Victorian-era Conger House, home of the Washington County Historical Society in Washington, Iowa, has been receiving some much-needed renovation, which has provided an opportunity to also replace the aging exhibits of the society's archaeological collection. Along with development of the new exhibits, the artifacts in the collection have been cataloged and curated to modern standards at the Office of the State Archaeologist. This author lead the cataloging effort, supervising the work of a small team of student volunteers (Figure 1), and a variety of artifacts spanning the entire range of human prehistory in Iowa have been selected for the new exhibits.

Much of the society's collection consists of prehistoric artifacts found along the Mississippi bluffs in Muscatine and Louisa counties by Muscatine native Tom Royster. Born in 1893, Royster was a painting and decorating contractor by trade, but spent many hours collecting artifacts, his earliest finds dating to the first decade of the twentieth century. He eventually developed a small showroom in his house containing exhibits of his finds, once visited by Iowa's pioneer professional archaeologist Charles Keyes. Royster was typical of many amateur collectors, keeping little documentation of his finds, occasionally excavating on sites without regard to location or depth, and purchasing artifacts at local shows. Royster extended his hobby beyond southeastern Iowa, making personal finds in Arkansas, Illinois, North and South Dakota, and Washington (state).



Figure 2. Example of framed chipped stone tools in the Royster Collection with paper labels of general provenience and find dates, prior to cataloging and archival curation.

Specimens that originated in Idaho, Texas, and Oklahoma were also acquired, either by gift, purchase, or personal find. His 70-year accumulation contains many remarkable prehistoric items. A variety of nineteenth and twentieth century ethnographic materials and retail artworks are also present. In all, the collection provides museum visitors with a rewarding educational experience; and researchers with opportunities for productive inquiry.

The cataloging and curation effort has been challenging. The collection had never been completely cataloged, and the record of those that were apparently was lost. Most of the chipped stone artifacts were glued to Styrofoam sheets and set into display frames or wooden display boxes without regard to age, typology, or function. Most artifacts were dusty, and poor climate control in the house brought mildew and efflorescence to porous specimens. Paper labels and tags containing the information Royster did record about his finds were fading and crumbling. We photographed specimens and labels in the display frames prior to removal for later reference (Figure 2), dry-brushed potsherds, ground stone tools, and other items that had not been glued in place, and soaked the chipped stone tools that had been glued in warm water long enough to soften and remove as much adhesive as possible.



Figure 1. Student volunteer Samantha Edmiston identifying and labeling Royster Collection specimens.

In terms of the documentation Royster left with his artifacts, some display frames included paper tags with handwritten or typed information about find locations, pertaining either to specific specimens or perhaps all the specimens in a frame. The information was usually general in nature, such as Muscatine County, southern Iowa, and Rock River Illinois, but occasionally specific farm properties or local stream valleys were named. Such locations could be found on historical plat maps, which narrowed provenience somewhat. A number of specimens were collected from the well-known McKinney and Gast sites in Louisa County. Some specimens were labeled with adhesive tape or gummed labels containing similar typed or handwritten information, and quite a few specimens had been directly labeled in ink or pencil with the date of the find and perhaps the name of the farm owner. A few were tied with cotton thread to squares of heavy cardstock and a note of the find location was handwritten on the card (Figure 3). The information found on such labels was recorded in the new catalog of the collection.

The catalog system used for the collection was developed to help preserve the bits and pieces of information with the specimens to which it referred. We began by working with the framed chipped stone tools, numbering each frame or exhibit box. Once removed from the frames and cleaned of adhesive, the specimens and any identifying tags were trans-



Figure 3. Hopewell rim sherd (right) and cord roughened body sherd tied to cardstock. The label for the Hopewell sherd says it was found 9 miles west of Muscatine, placing it in the Cedar River valley, probably south of the present Iowa 22 bridge. Morning Sun is in southern Louisa County west of U.S. 61.

Figure 4. Folsom point, heat treated Alibates chert, with new catalog label. Originally from the Rocky Mountains region, probably purchased.

ferred to temporary plastic storage boxes labeled with the corresponding frame number. Specimens in the large exhibit cases originally developed by the museum were similarly numbered. These had been removed from their cases by museum staff and packed in plastic tote boxes in preparation for the renovation work.

We used the abbreviation WCHS as a prefix to each catalog number, identifying all specimens as property of the Washington County Historical Society. Specimens were given a trinomial catalog number consisting of the prefix, frame/box

number, and the number of the specimen within the box (Figure 4). Most frames contained 10–20 specimens. With the exception of artifacts smaller than about 1 cm, all specimens in a frame/box were labeled with small paper labels containing the new catalog number. An archival sealant was used to adhere the catalog label to the specimens. A top coat of the sealant completed the labeling process. Temporary paper tags with the artifact type, age, and catalog number were also prepared and the specimens and temporary tags were inserted into archival plastic zip bags. A Microsoft Access database file was developed to record the catalog numbers and descriptive and typological information about each specimen, including any information gleaned from Royster's original labels. Formal specimen tags printed from the database replaced the temporary identification tags in the zip bags containing the specimens. A complete paper catalog was also printed from the database and stored in a three-ring binder. The specimens not selected for the new exhibits have been stored in catalog order in archival storage boxes labeled with catalog number ranges and general specimen types, and will be kept in storage space built into new exhibit cabinets.



The new exhibits, developed by Armadillo Arts, Inc., and Paragon Cabinet Co., both of Iowa City, present a variety of artifacts related to the major periods of prehistory. Exhibit development was based on the space available for cabinetry and the kinds of artifacts present in the collection. Thus individual cabinets present Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle and Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Oneota, and Mandan and Arikara artifacts along with descriptive text placing the artifacts in broader cultural context. Each contain excellent examples of the artifacts particular to the period. One cabinet presents biographical information about Royster, including a map of the locations he collected from based on the information he recorded. A special cabinet contains a bison skull found with an embedded Late Archaic projectile point that Royster recovered from the Missouri valley south of Mobridge, South Dakota (Figure 5). Although the point is now loose, the broken base apparently originally protruded from the lower back of the skull and the tip was within the brain cavity. Royster described the find location as a cut off channel segment of the Missouri River, which suggests the kill was made by the ancient method of driving the buffalo over the steep river bank while hunters waited to spear the tumbling animal at the base of the embankment. Another special cabinet is devoted to the examples of modern flintknapping work that Royster acquired by purchase, likely while on vacation trips to western and southwestern states. This class of materials includes artistic creations and replicas of ancient styles made of obsidian, glass, and chert, and examples of modern reworking of broken ancient points.

Museum visitors familiar with the old exhibits and their setting will be impressed with the extent of the

renovation and quality of the exhibits. The grand opening was in May, 2014 and the exhibit is currently open.

Exotic Trade Goods in the Loess Hills
 Figures
 (continued from Page 6)



Figure 4. Cave crystal found near Glenwood.



Figure 5. OSA staff member Richard Beckley applies a coat of archival consolidant to the Royster bison skull.



Figure 5. Pieces of galena found near Glenwood.

WHAT'S THE POINT?

Daniel Horgen
Office of the State Archaeologist
Iowa City

Discovered: Allamakee County, Iowa.

Measurements: 1 inch in length with a maximum width of 1 inch.

Notes: These triangle points vary in size and proportions, but are almost always very well made and thin in cross section.

Send your responses to Daniel G. Horgen at:
daniel-horgen@uiowa.edu.

Answers will be listed in the next issue of the newsletter.

Last Issue's Point: The specimen illustrated in the last issue of the Newsletter is classified as a fish hook. It is unclear if this specimen was designed to be utilitarian or symbolic based on its reported context. It does appear to be rather large compared to bone fish hooks recovered in Iowa and bone and wood have been the preferred media for prehistoric fish hook production in the upper Midwest. This specimen was on the cover of the January 1950 *Minnesota Archaeologist* (Figure 1) and illustrated within the article by Dale Henning entitled "Two Unusual Finds from Allamakee County, Iowa" and also described in Ellison Orr's manuscript "Rare Finds of Flints". The fishhook was found in June 1944, near the mound group between Lansing and New Albin known as the Fish Farm Mounds. The fishhook was found in an eroded area south of the initial group and had apparently been washed out of a mound. The fishhook was described by Henning (1950:17) as being of "excellent workmanship, of fine white flint, and is perfect in every way". Orr (n.d. Manuscript) described the find as "the side of the ditch under a mound there was exposed for a time, a stratum of clam shells. In going down into this ditch to see the deposit of shells the flint fish hook was picked up on its bottom by Dale Henning of Decorah. This hook had very evidently been washed out of Mound". Even with these documented descriptions of the discovery of the specimen, there has been speculation regarding its authenticity. Sometime after 1950, the original specimen was misplaced and possibly discarded. If it is authentic, the specimen is associated with the Fish Farm locality and dates to the Middle to Early Late Woodland period (1350-1850 B.P.). Dan Boddicker, Jim Roberson, and Gary Stam submitted correct responses.



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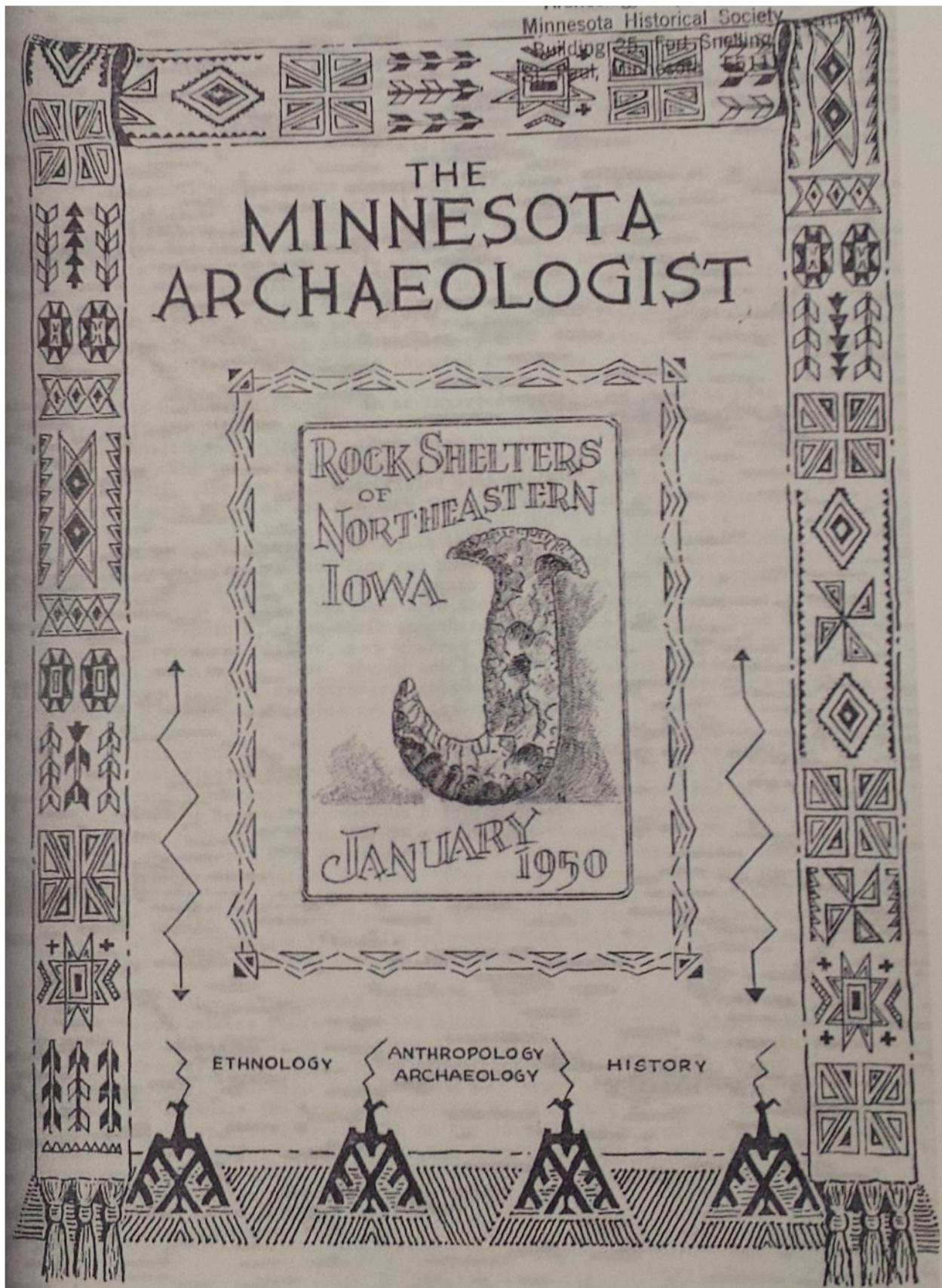


Figure 1. Cover of the January 1950 Issue of *The Minnesota Archaeologist*, showing the Fish Farm Mound knapped fish hood.

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From left to right: John Pearson, DNR State Preserves; Shirley Schermer, retired OSA Burials Program Director; Paul Williams, longtime IAS member; Lance Foster, Northern Ioway THPO; at former Spirit Knoll Development area during IAS Fall Meeting tour north of Sioux City discussing possible names for what will soon be Iowa's 98th State Preserve. Photo by John Doershuk, 10/11/2014.

COMBINED SPRING MEETING
Iowa Archeological Society and
Illinois Assoc. for Advancement of Archaeology
Black Hawk State Historic Site, Rock Island, IL
Saturday April 18, 2015

Please consider presenting your recent interesting projects or discoveries
Contact Ferrell Anderson 563-324-0257; andersonfe@msn.com

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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NEWSLETTER INFORMATION

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. The Newsletter is published four times a year.

All materials for publication should be sent to the Newsletter Editor:

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When submitting articles, please provide text, captions, tables, and figures separately. All photographs should be at least 300 dpi. Graphics should be high-resolution tiff or eps files or be scan-ready paper copies.

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