

EARLY MAN

☐ Student Member\$5 ☐ Friend of Koster\$10

All Members receive five issues of the EARLY MAN NEWSLETTER describing the on-going progress of the Koster excavations. Members are invited to participate in Member's Weekend, August 16 and 17, 1975, where they meet the archeologists at the site and in the Kampsville laboratories.

KOSTER EXPEDITION 1975 MEMBERSHIP



Membership categories:

☐ Expedition Patron	\$1000
☐ Expedition Benefactor	\$500
☐ Expedition Sponsor	\$250
☐ Expedition Associate	\$100
☐ Contributing Member	\$25
☐ Friend of Koster	\$10
☐ Student Membership	\$5

Visitors are welcome at Koster and more than 30,000 people viewed the excavations during the past year. The Kampsville Archeological Museum, 9 miles from the Koster site, is open 7 days a week (June 1 to Nov. 1) exhibiting many of the important discoveries made since excavations began in 1969.

It's there for you!

(Lower right) Closeup of one side of mold, with channel cut for excess resin when actual reproduction is cast, and the artifact being reproduced --- a St. Albans-type projectile point from Horizon 11.



In-Residence

at that time. of Paleo man, as he is mastodon or mammoth, of his characteristically spearheads are these animals in the Far West. Or, we went primarily after find Paleo evidence bones in a few ve, New York. he depended on not ting instead immen ed the state."

the Illinois valley. In the later Archaic and peoples withdrew to settle in the valley to subsist primarily and nuts. His theory are consistent with an elk horn or two in excavations Woodland and Mississippian the Lower Illinois valley. lending support is the distribution of Paleo projectile points which he points out are not randomly scattered, but can be related with the juncture of the two prairie openings in forested in the north, and wooded patches open prairies southward.

Provide Clues

ions carried out by the Western Archeological Society of the clues that conclusion. Material is found in association with from the tall-grass these same prehistoric and 11,000 the Paleo peoples were the forest-zones and same er

research into the life of Paleo Illinois is the wide range of environments represented. The southern portion lies due west of Virginia, he points out, while the northern portion is at the same latitude as Massachusetts. But apparently the environment was to the liking of the caribou, as it is farther north in neighboring Michigan. The reports of such Ice Age animals as mastodon, mammoth, giant sloth, giant beaver, native horse and extinct peccary are relatively common in Illinois, the only find of caribou has been dated in the earliest Wisconsinian glacial period of 70,000 years ago.

"Caribou Didn't Like Illinois"

A slow chuckle grew in Dr. Winters as the thought struck him: "Caribou tried Illinois 70,000 years ago, didn't like it, and went home."

But, Dr. Winters concludes: "Paleo man in Illinois was living incredibly well, skimming the cream off the environment, and the climate was no where near as harsh as we once thought, despite the presence of the glacier farther north."

(The research will be reported in a monograph he is co-authoring with Dr. Pat Munson of Indiana University.)

As an undergraduate in the early 1950's, Dr. Winters majored in economics, but was drawn into a career in archeology when he got a taste of digging as a social anthropology graduate student. Contrasting the field as it was oriented then --- dating cultures primarily, and identifying styles of things --- he points out that, "the archeologist today is living in a whole new world of

complexity."

Now, as the archeologist tries to reconstruct extinct environments, or works with settlement patterns, or attempts interpretations in such spheres



"Archeologists have to work much harder today . . . and they have much greater technical demands".

as religion or technology, he needs enough background in zoology, botany, geology, and so on, not only to recognize problems, but be able to discuss them intelligently with specialists who are competent to deal with them.

"Or even do some things for himself in the field," he adds, "such as identifying rock formations, or knowing different plant species."

What impresses him most about the Northwestern program is its continuity, providing the opportunity to follow up on research projects year after year, and the much greater depth of research possible by bringing together experts in various fields.

"But in the meantime," he says, "the literature resulting from present-day archeology is becoming so vast, you have an awful time just keeping up with what is being published."

It sounded almost like a doctor talking about keeping up with the latest advances in medical technology.

Koster Exhibit in Evanston Bank

The First National Bank of Evanston sponsored a two-week exhibit in its lobby the past month that featured photos and artifacts from the Koster expedition. The exhibit was aimed at publicizing a series of lectures on the American Indian that Kendall College, Evanston, is sponsoring in the fall, and to raise funds for the Northwestern Archeological Program.

leather and wood-working and
ing kits. But one aim of the
research is to determine if
changed through time. Were
used for the same tasks
000 years at Koster, for
And did spearheads have only

One Tools?

the Masai tribe of Africa,
ed spears are held stationary
the feet and used as knives, with
or other material to be cut
the sharp edges, in contrast
ing or sawing by moving the blade.
Rogers Rockshelter in Missouri
ts shaped like spearheads were
to have been used prehistorically
ening mussel shells, sawing wood and
y bone, in addition to hunting
is.

Clues from How They Broke

Clues to determining various uses
from wear pattern on the edges, how
artifact was made, and how it was
en. On stone knives, the edges will
er be re-worked or crushed, while
spearheads normally show only the tip
ing been subjected to use. When a
spearhead is thrown and hits an object,
usually will also break cross-wise,
the knife-like or saw-like use of the
artifact would put a different kind of
ress on the stone, resulting in an
gular break.

One of Tom's students at Kampsville
s currently making a series of stone
projectile points, which will then be
sed in a variety of cutting and scraping
activities to see how the resulting wear
patterns compare with those found on
prehistoric tools.

A Famous Example

Along these lines, one of the famous
examples of experimental archeology
involved Dr. Jim Brown, associate direc-
tor of the Northwestern Archeological
Program and coordinator of the central
data processing and computer lab at
Kampsville. While working with some
Mississippian material, he noted polish-
wear on the edges of some deer jaws.
Taking some recent deer jaws, he used
them similarly to a sickle, slashing at
grass, and the same kind of opaline
polish eventually resulted as he had
found on the Mississippian artifacts.

Research into wear patterns on stone
artifacts as part of the Lower Illinois
valley program is further discussed else-
where in the article on reproduction of
artifacts from Koster.

Clues to Modern Diseases

Irvin Lush of Louisville, Ky.,
writes: "From the human skeletons at
Koster is it possible to tell the cause
of death? Did they have the same
diseases we have?"

Of the 25 individuals whose remains
were recovered from Koster, from five
horizons spanning 3,000 years, there are
none whose specific cause of death could
be diagnosed, according to Jane Buikstra,
physical anthropologist in the North-
western Archeological program. Bone
deformities resulting from injuries show
up in their remains, along with arthritis,
but in no case was the ailment alone such
that it would have been responsible for
death. Among the Koster individuals
recovered up to 1973, arthritis is the
only disease that can be diagnosed, from
the bony tissue alone, that occurs today.

If the same questions were asked
about other burial populations in the
Illinois valley, however, the answers
would be different --- and also revealing

(Over...)



Until enough money is raised to equip the new artifact resposi-
tory building in Kampsville with shelving and storage facilities,
the huge structure is doubling as a lecture hall. Here, junior
and senior high school field students hear about the use of the
transit in laying out sites and recording stratigraphy from Jill
Bellis, whose father, Jim Bellis of Notre Dame University, taught
advanced field methods course this summer. The diminutive Jill
is as adept at solving problems in the classroom as she is in the
field -- boxes provide convenient table, and chair helps her
reach the blackboard.

a slight change in the accomodations were the disease, and we have a few feet away, on our instant to the "pathogen itself, the weather turned or the pathogen itself cold, and we learned to a new form. middle of the night or early

ple of a prehistoric shirts and slacks to be all affects us today. Middle of the night or early population appears to um with the disease- "Sexing" a Burial

ankylosis spondylitis our good fortune to excavate n as Marie Strumpel (Hacker South), so we related to rheumatoid little osteology along with are Middle Woodland little osteology along with affected older males, technique. We even became so "sexes assigning it a gender). tacks principally not to raise an eyebrow when " says Ms. Buikstra college student supervisors

"sexing" a skeleton (that and knowingly upon overhearing supervisor, Mike, say "Hey, Peter, some really neat pathology on the fibula". Our "acculturation" along rapidly. the week progressed, one occa- heard bits of conversations from three and four feet in the ground. "Well, I think they put his head chest so they could fit him into five-foot-square grid." And this "What do you say to people who much you get paid for doing

of our exciting finds of the was a discoidal, or "gaming stone", field director called it. As we having lunch one day, Do (Mrs. sosia Mann, Winchester, Ill.), who excavated the stone, called out, "for a game of discoidal?" Then stopped us with, "You'll have to your own."

Some Thoughtful Reflections

A kind of self-consciousness would at unexpected moments. For example, carefully brushing dirt out of the cage of a skeleton for about two us, one would suddenly be aware of a feeling of great respect for the people were working on. We were approxi- mately 25 adults in tennis shoes, dressed various types of jeans, khakis, old sweatshirts, faded work shirts, and all concerned basically with the past devel- opment of mankind and a better understand- ing of our fellow man. Stretching a ment from the cramped rib-cage work, we examined our dirt-caked fingernails and

wondered what our bridge-playing friends back home might say. Laughing at our physical appearance, it was with a sense of pride that we contemplated our present activities.

Our scheduled time melted away quickly, and we had become so completely taken by Kampsville and other towns nearby that it was difficult to think of leaving. We were reluctant to return to such realities as noisy cities, cooking meals every day, and yes...closets to hang our clothes in.

NAP's "Agricultural Genesis" Study Attracts Interest of Dr. Beadle

Dr. George W. Beadle, Nobel prize-winning geneticist and former president of the University of Chicago, visited Kampsville last month to observe the phases of the Northwestern Archeological Program that deal with the origins of agriculture in the midwest.

As a research biologist at the University of Chicago now, Dr. Beadle has traced the domestication of corn in Mexico to a wild plant, called teosinte, and he lectured the students and staff on his newest ideas on the genetics of corn domestication in ancient times.

He also visited Crane and Macoupin, two Middle Woodland sites currently being excavated to try to recover information on corn remains and other cultivated food plants.

"Because one phase of our program is aimed at learning when and by what mechanisms people became agriculturists here in the midwest, and learned to manipulate plants instead of depending entirely on the natural environment, our work fits right in with Dr. Beadle's research goals," says Dr. Stuart Struever, program director.

NAP Hosts Illinois Survey Group

Members of the Illinois Archeology Survey's quality control committee, headed up by Jane Buikstra, met in Kampsville the past month to set up qualification standards for certifying archeologists.

Did You Know . . . ?

- That most of the materials used for tools and adornment by the people living at Koster can be found within a half-mile of the site? (One exception: a copper pin from Horizon 6, which apparently came from the Lake Superior region.)

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1975

Early Indians Described As 'Rather Sophisticated'

By SETH S. KING

Special to The New York Times

EVANSTON, Ill. — Contrary to popular conception, the Indians who lived in the Central Mississippi River Valley in 6500 B.C. were not primitive savages who struggled just to survive.

They were a comparatively sophisticated people who ate well on the abundant wildlife around them, lived as families in substantial wooden huts, the earliest houses known in America, and did not fight with their neighbors.

This composite picture of early American man in the decades after the last Ice Age is emerging this winter from evidence uncovered by Northwestern University archeologists and scientists in the last six months at the Koster excavations near Kampsville in West Central Illinois.

Until cold weather halted its work in November, a team of archeologists led by Dr. Stuart Struever was digging in the 11th horizon, or stratum, of the sprawling Koster site, a level that has been positively dated at about 6500 B.C.

Samples Dated

This past summer, the archeologists dug test squares in the lower horizon 12. These showed a very good preservation of human and animal remains, Dr. Struever said, and charcoal samples are now being dated. He expected these to place horizon 12 at about 7000 B.C. or earlier.

Core drillings in November disclosed two more horizons below this level — and thus even older — in which there are charcoal and bone fragments, clear signs of human and animal remains.

Dr. Struever believes these new levels may date back into time between 8000 and 10000 B.C. If so, this would place American man on an inhabited site at about the same time the last glacial period ended and the great ice fields began retreating.

Traces of much earlier man have been found in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, leading archeologists to believe that early archaic Indians, as Dr. Struever classifies the people, migrated to those areas from northeast Asia about 14000 B.C. Evidence of American Indians in the Midwest has already been found at Modoc Rock Shelter on a Mississippi bluff south of St. Louis,

North America. It is also the only undisturbed site, Dr. Struever said, with artifacts, skeletons and plant and food remains still arranged very much as they were when each horizon was last occupied.

The Koster site, 45 miles north of St. Louis, was discovered in 1969 by Dr. Struever, who has concentrated his studies of early man in the Midwest.

That year, Harlan Helton, a farmer and amateur archeologist who lives near the Theodore Koster farm, took Dr. Struever into a Koster corn field to show him the profusion of Indian artifacts.

In the four years since, the Northwestern team has uncovered 11 horizons, the first dating about A.D. 1000.

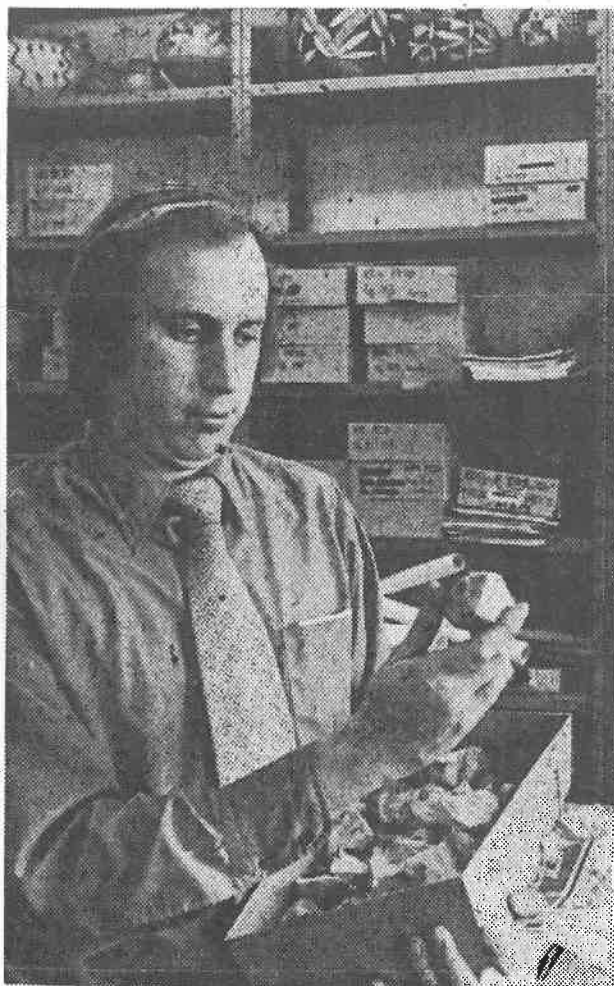
The Koster site now resembles an open pit quarry 120 feet long by 110 feet wide. The soil here is a light loess, washed down in the flood plains from bluffs that border it on two sides, and the lighter colored soil clearly separates the layers of dark, manmade debris left by village Indians.

The painstaking sifting and sorting of this debris and the microscopic study of its particles has shown the Struever team that the Koster site was occupied, at various periods, during more than 7,000 years by Indians who did not physically resemble the modern Mississippian Indians found in the Mississippi Valley by the Spanish explorers 400 years ago.

Village Reoccupied

The early archaic people would abandon the Koster site, Dr. Struever believes, when their garbage became too great or their firewood was exhausted. He has found traces of many other villages in the area. So he believes that later generations of the Koster Indians moved a short distance from the site and returned after a period of years to reoccupy it.

"From the scattered evidence we previously had of early man in America, it was generally believed that life for him was short, dangerous and difficult," Dr. Struever said. "So the most exciting thing we have found at Koster so far is proof that this concept is wrong. These aborigines were really rather sophisticated people who utilized their environment well and had developed an effective strategy for survival."



The New York Times/Gary Settle

Peter Gilmore of the Northwestern excavation team examining rocks from the Koster farm in Illinois.

From microscopic analysis of pollen and phytoliths, the structural elements of plant stems, the Northwestern team believes the countryside around Koster looked very much as it does today. Except there was no agriculture.

Species of deer, elk, black bear, and all the present-day water fowl and fish lived near the Koster site.

Post holes found in the debris show, Dr. Struever said, that these people built circular houses with vertical poles, through which they wove sticks to form walls and on which they placed thatched roofs. These were the earliest remains of houses found so far in America, he said.

Flint and bone tools discovered on the site show that the early Koster families worked leather and dressed in it. Great numbers of fish and animal bones and the shells of the shagbarked hickory nut showed that food was plentiful. Food pits near the houses showed also that the Koster people had

undergone dramatic changes in the climate since the end of the last glacial period.

The skeleton of a small dog, similar to one of today's breeds, was found in horizon 11, carefully buried near the door of a house. This demonstrated, Dr. Struever said, that by 6500 B.C., the archaic people had domesticated dogs and kept them as pets.

In none of the many human skeletons that have been found in all but the top horizons was there any sign that Koster people died from physical violence, and there were no signs of fortifications. Only in skeletons found in the A.D. 1000 horizon were arrowheads or spearheads found in these human remains.

"It was clear that the Koster Indians had no human enemies until their final years," Dr. Struever said.

The Koster site, surrounded as it was by high ground, was obviously indefensible. Dr. Struever said. Finally some time after A.D. 1000 the Koster

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1975

Ideas & Trends

Education, Archeology, Theology

New Insights Into the Early Americans

Excavations at the Koster archeological site in West Central Illinois are providing a picture of the life of early man in North America that corrects several common misconceptions.

What the latest season's dig has revealed is that as long ago as 6500 B.C. the hunting and gathering culture of the "archaic" Indians of the Central Mississippi River Valley was far from marginal. The dig has also shown that the Indians lived in a way generally ascribed only to agricultural societies.

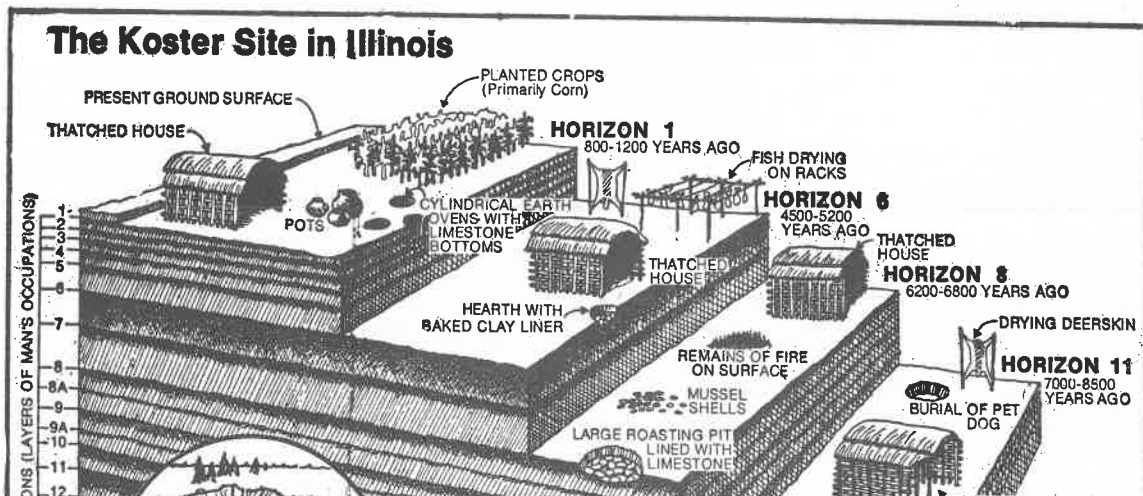
Study of artifacts, skeletons and plant and food remains has shown that the people who inhabited the Koster site from 8,500 to 7,000 years ago were not foraging nomads. They lived in a village of nuclear families, in permanent circular houses constructed of stick walls woven around vertical poles. They hunted deer, caught water fowl and fish in a nearby stream and preserved food in pits near their houses. There were no fortifications, and no evidence has

been found that early Koster people died from physical violence.

A Productive Life

A team of Northwestern University scientists has been examining the Koster site, named for the farm on which it is located, since 1969. So far, 14 layers of periodic habitation have been found; last summer, the 11th horizon or stratum was explored. According to Dr. Stuart Struever, who directs the team of anthropologists, archeologists, botanists and biologists, the Koster Indians may have learned to select productively from the natural resources around them as early as 10,000 B.C.

The way of life characteristic of horizon 11 remained essentially unchanged, with the exception of some improvements in cooking methods, until 200 to 100 B.C., when for reasons not yet fully understood a population explosion took place. The Koster people began to turn to horticulture to supplement the food supply. By 800 to 1000 A.D. their society was agricultural, and under pressure from Mississippian tribes moving from the south. They fled eastward, and by 1200 A.D. disappeared, apparently interbred with the invaders.

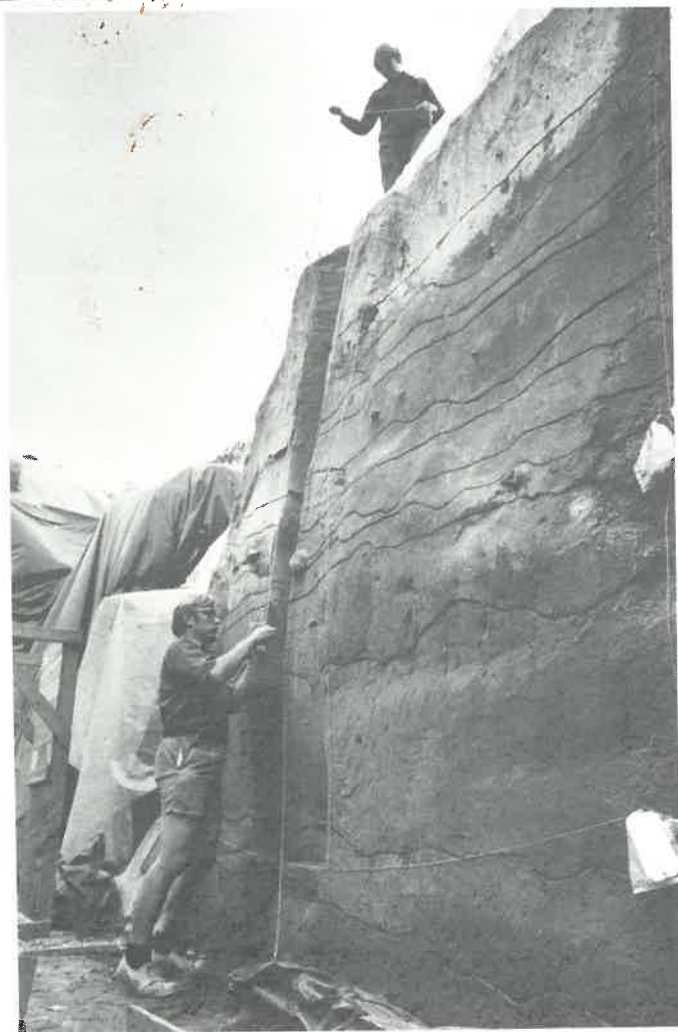


Early Man

Being an account of the Koster Expedition and other explorations of the Northwestern University Archeological Program in Southern Illinois

KAMPSVILLE, ILLINOIS

DECEMBER 1974



Prof. Manfred Jaehnig of Central Washington State College is shown taking soil samples along one of the main walls of the Koster Site. Prof. Jaehnig has almost completed his 1st book on the changing micro-climate in the area of the Koster Site from Hor. 11 (5100-6500 B.C.) to Hor 1(800-1000 A.D.). Snails are a sensitive indicator of climatic conditions and Prof. Jaehnig's

snail studies (begun in 1970) have yielded a surprising picture of the important climatic fluctuation in the Koster area.

Koster—A Very Good Year

In 1974 we had the longest field season we have ever been able to have. It began on May 25 and closed Nov. 30--a little over 6 months of continuous excavation. The reason we extended the field season was--the deeper we go, the more difficult the excavation becomes, and the slower it goes. As you recall, at the end of '73 we had completed major work on Hor. 1-10, and in Aug. of '73 had reached Hor. 11 but found it impossible to excavate because the ground water table was at the same level as the surface of Hor. 11. During the summer of '74 the water table was drawn down enabling us to dig Hor. 11.

We discovered the burial of an adult human and a newborn infant in Hor. 11. The adult burial was covered with a layer of limestone slabs. The appearance near each other suggests that we may have cut into the eastern edge of a cemetery. Unfortunately the remainder of the cemetery would be under the west wall. If this is indeed a cemetery it would be the earliest human cemetery ever excavated in North America. Only isolated burials older than Hor.

Dr. Stuart Struever, Director
Northwestern University Archeological
Program
2000 Sheridan Road
Evanston, Illinois 60201

1975 MEMBERSHIP

New discoveries at Koster in October of 1974, clearly indicate there is a Horizon 13 and possibly a 14. The bottom of Horizon 11 is 6500 B.C. Horizons 12, 13 and 14 are at the 29 to 34 foot levels, offering the potential of much greater antiquity. Urgent needs at Koster — beginning May 1, 1975 — are enlarging the opening and terracing of the north wall, installation of a more effective dewatering system, an additional conveyor belt system to remove dirt, all of which is estimated to cost \$38,000.

The excavations at Koster and other nearby sites clearly indicate:

- Archaic man was in Illinois over 10,000 years ago.
- He was NOT a primitive savage.
- He was community and family oriented.
- No evidence of collective warfare prior to 1000 A.D.
- He ate the most nutritious of available food.
- He was compatible with his environment.
- The work must be completed before modern man destroys the "sites."

6500 individuals, foundations and corporations gave their support in 1974. PLEASE JOIN US IN 1975 WITH OUR SEARCH for the unwritten history of man in this hemisphere.

Memberships in the Foundation for Illinois Archeology range from \$5 to \$1000 and are tax-deductible. The program is jointly sponsored by the Foundation and Northwestern University. Members receive 5 issues of the EARLY MAN NEWSLETTER and are notified of special events. Contributing Members, Sponsors, Benefactors and Patrons receive all special publications.

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GIFT MEMBERSHIP 1975

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An acknowledgment will be sent to each gift membership recipient.

11 have ever been found. It remains for us to cut back the west wall so that we can continue searching in a westerly direction for additional burials.

In Hor. 11 (5100-6500 B.C.) we also found what looked like a series of post holes made in erecting a series of vertical sapling-like posts around an outer perimeter; as if it were the framework of a house. If that is what it is, and we are prepared to argue this point, then this is the earliest human domicile ever recovered in North America--thus twice breaking our own record--house remains found in Hor. 6 (2500 B.C.) and Hor. 8 (4200 B.C.).

What is important about Hor. 11? It is not the oldest discovery of early man in North America; it is not the first time we've seen this particular Indian Culture. Its value lies in the fact that almost all of these Early Archaic Indian Village ruins are in rock shelters and caves where excavation is very difficult. This village is located in an open field where it is possible to excavate to the 29' depth and open a major area of Hor. 11 for study.

In Aug. of '74 we conducted our 1st excavations into Hor. 12, and we made some rather interesting discoveries. The preservation of food material, artifacts, etc. is equal to Hor. 11; and the density of artifacts and prehistoric materials is also equal to Hor. 11. Hor. 12, then, seems to have the same exciting potential of yielding information as Hor. 11. How old is Hor. 12? At this point in this newsletter we don't know. We can say this--the carbon 14 dates at the base of Hor. 11 are 6500 B.C.--Hor. 12 is beneath it, therefore older. We have carbon 14 samples of Hor. 12 in the lab right now for dating.

In Sept. we brought in a core drill machine, mounted on a truck, and sank an auger down to deeper

levels than we had ever excavated, down even below Hor. 12. At a depth of about 35 feet the core drill brought up bits of charcoal, burnt clay, and pieces of stone artifacts--evidence of a Hor. 13. Beneath Hor. 13 was a thin sterile layer and still deeper was a definite Hor. 14. Are there still additional Horizons?

Much speculation has been made as to whether we were at the bottom of the Koster Site, and it turns out that we are not.



Gail Houart (on right), Director of the Koster Site Excavations, and core drill operator examine sample containing bits of charcoal and broken artifacts revealing for the first time positive evidence of the existence of Hor. 13 and 14.

Fall Session Extends Digging Season

Until 1974 the N.A.P. Field School program was almost 100% a summer matter--3 months of the year. Gradually we have purchased houses and store buildings in Kampsville to make a permanent headquarters, renovated buildings so they would be useful for living and laboratory work. Enough of these were winterized by '74 to conduct our first University level field school during the academic year. However, the scope of this school was limited to 22 students and a staff of 6--limited by the lack of dining facilities. This year the members of St. Anselm's Parish in Kampsville allowed us to use the church hall dining area to feed our small group. If, however, these fall field schools are going to continue and to benefit more students, we must have our own kitchen-dining facilities. One of the very high priority needs of the N.A.P. is a kitchen-dining facility that will be available to us year round. Dr. Struever is working very hard to gain the funds to build this in 1975. We would then be able to extend our field school and extend our education of students, from Jr. High level to adult, by an additional 5 months a year.

On the eastern edge of the main excavation at Koster the core drill machine brought up definite evidence of the existence of Hor. 13 and 14.

Plans For Koster 1975

Excavation at Koster will resume in late May or the first of June. We will then focus on the completion of the Hor. 11 excavation and begin the first major exploration of Hor. 12. However, to excavate Hor. 12 next summer we cannot depend on an unusually dry spring to naturally lower the water table to allow Hor. 12 to be dried out. We saw in '74 that our 6 de-watering wells were not adequate for lowering the water table below Hor. 12. Therefore, we are going to have to devise a more efficient de-watering system than these 6 wells alone. In addition, if we can successfully bring the water table down low enough, we will make our first test exploration by hand of Hor. 13, originally discovered Oct. 9, 1974.



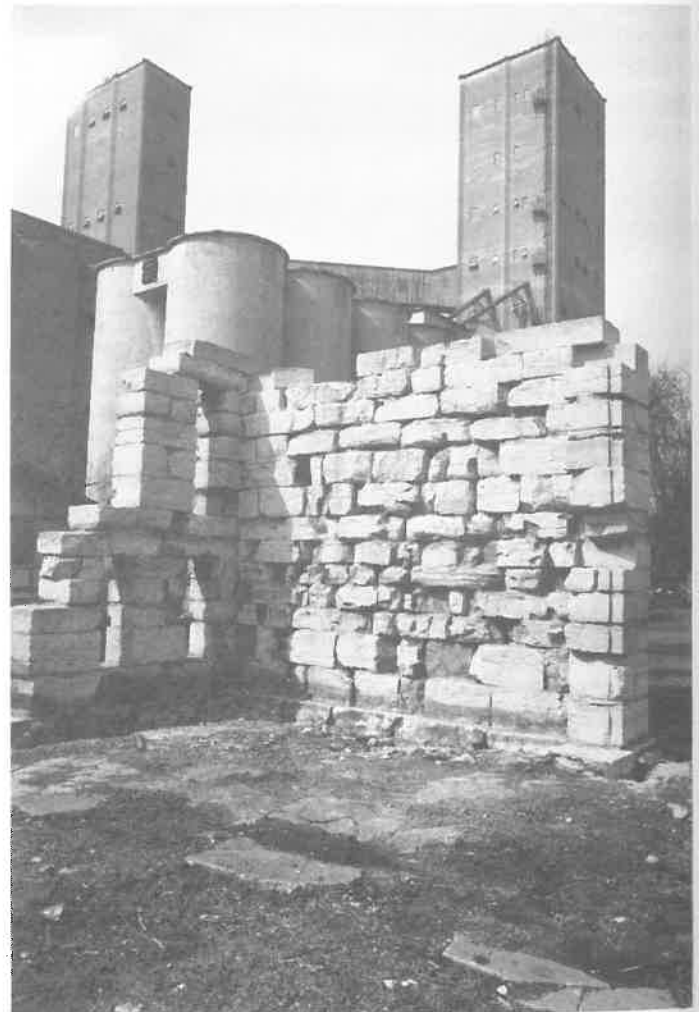
Excavating The Alton Prison

When you finish excavating Koster Site, is that the end of the program? The excavation in March 1974 of the early prison in Ill. illustrates the diverse projects encompassed by the Northwestern Archeological Program.

Many times people think that archeology is devoted to sites like Koster exclusively, but archeology can be used to augment written historical records as well. Although a lot of information has been written up about the Alton Prison Site in Alton, IL, the little bit of work we did there provided a good deal of additional information. When you read historical documents you read what the writer wanted you to know--a human edited version.

The Peavey Co. gave us permission to excavate a portion of this site, located on their Alton property, (Alton is located on the Mississippi River about 40 miles south of Koster) after they moved and restored the remaining still standing bit of wall which had been in precarious condition. The Peavey Co. wished to know if cell floors etc. were preserved beneath the parking lot which now covers the area. It did not take long to uncover a portion of the original brick floor, and mortar impressions of bricks, where they had been salvaged long ago. At this point we also became aware of a courtyard covered with large, cut, limestone flagstones. The floors of 5 cells were exposed. They varied slightly in size, but were basically four feet wide and seven feet, four inches long. The outer walls were made of large limestone blocks. The floors were made of red brick set in mortar that covered crushed limestone rubble.

The military prison itself is of considerable historical significance. The 1st Ill. State Penitentiary at Alton grew from a 24 cell main building in 1833 to a complex of buildings containing 256 cells in 1857. This State Penitentiary exemplified an intermediate stage in the development of ideas on penology. The State of Ill. was considered to have advanced ideas on the punishment for crimes. Its consti-



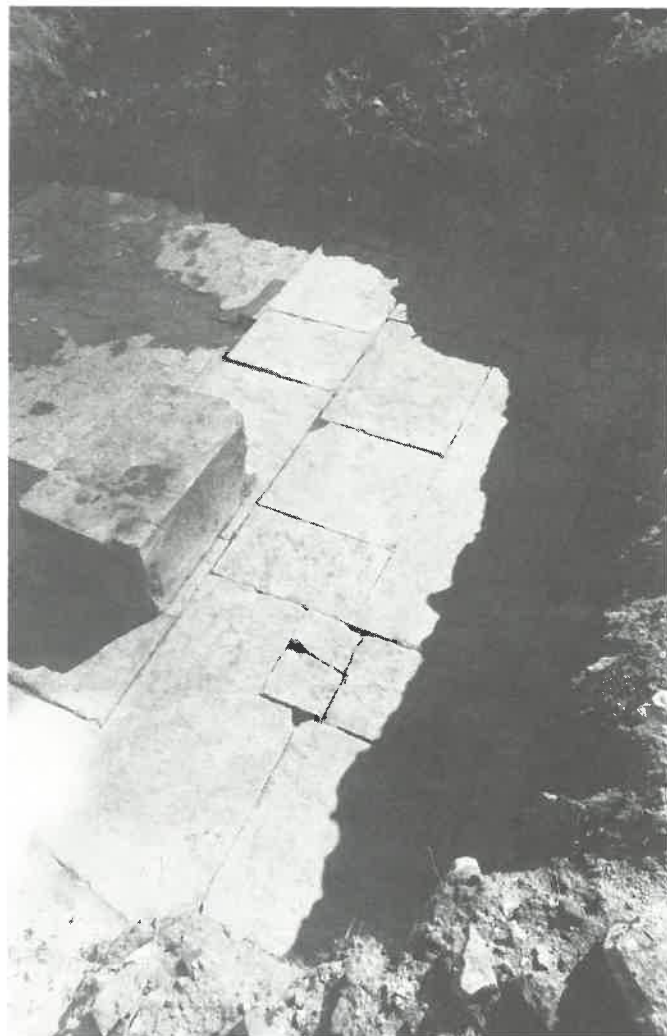
The Peavey Co., whose grain elevators can be seen in the background, restored this wall section of the Alton Prison and are preserving it as a permanent reminder of this important early prison. The wall stands about 14½' high.

tution was the first in the Union to abolish imprisonment for debt and the old barbarous system of the pillory, the whipping post and the galleys were abandoned. When it was opened, the Alton Penitentiary was thought to be a model institution of its kind. The unfavorable location, the lease system which encouraged profiteering, the filth, overcrowding, starvation diet and other inhuman practices reported by Dorothea Dix, the reformer, all contributed to the General Assembly's decision to abandon the prison in 1857.

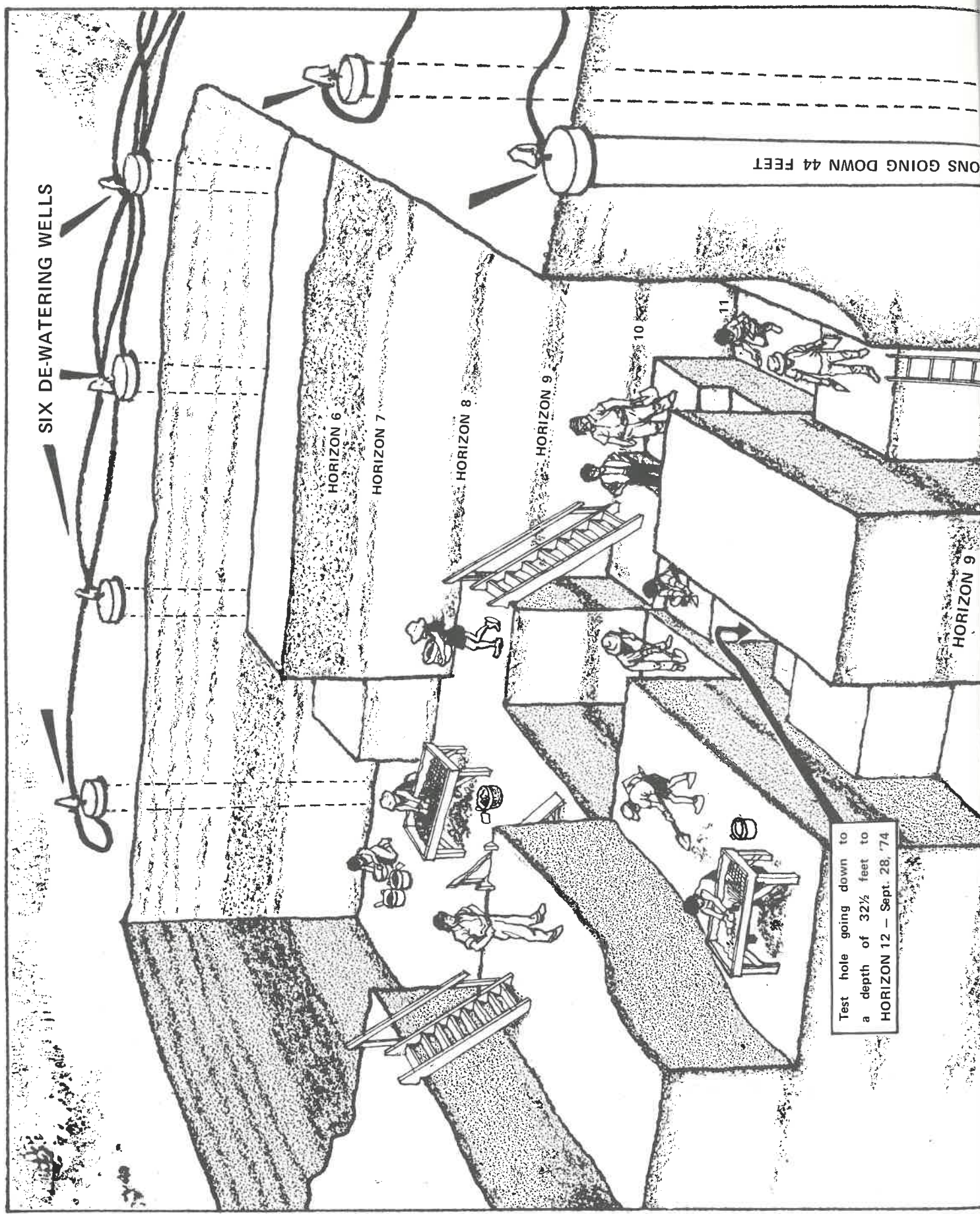
In 1862, the need for additional prisoner-of-war facilities necessitated the use of the abandoned Penitentiary at Alton. The 1st prisoners arrived in Feb. and by the first of April, 791 men were incarcerated there. In 1863, the disease of smallpox started in the prison and by the end of the year reached epidemic proportions. The 4'1" wide by 7'4" long cells are now believed to have had more than one prisoner per cell--perhaps as many as 3 prisoners per cell--and under those conditions sickness quickly spread. In July of 1865 the last military prisoners were released and the prison was closed down.

On Oct. 1, 1974 there was a dedication ceremony co-sponsored by the Peavey Co. and Pride Inc. (a non-profit community organization whose goal is to beautify and improve Alton and the surrounding area) to dedicate the restored wall section. One of the featured speakers was Dr. Struever who remarked: "Many people have said that it is a waste of time and money to restore the wall of an old penitentiary as a symbol of this early historic institution in the state of Ill. Of what value is this? It is of great value because the restored wall section

stands as a visual symbol of one of the important eras in the history, not only of Alton, but the entire state of Ill. Even more important is its symbolic value in that it really symbolizes both sides of the human character--the good and the bad, the humane and the inhuman. We remind ourselves that the goal of archeology is the attempt, by means of excavation into the ruins of our predecessors, to learn as much as we can about our own human history. We hope to gain some insights into ourselves through observing the accomplishments and failures of our ancestors."



Closely fitted limestone slabs of the Alton Prison courtyard. On the upper left can be seen the floors of two cells.



SIX DE-WATERING WELLS

HORIZON 6

HORIZON 7

HORIZON 8

HORIZON 9

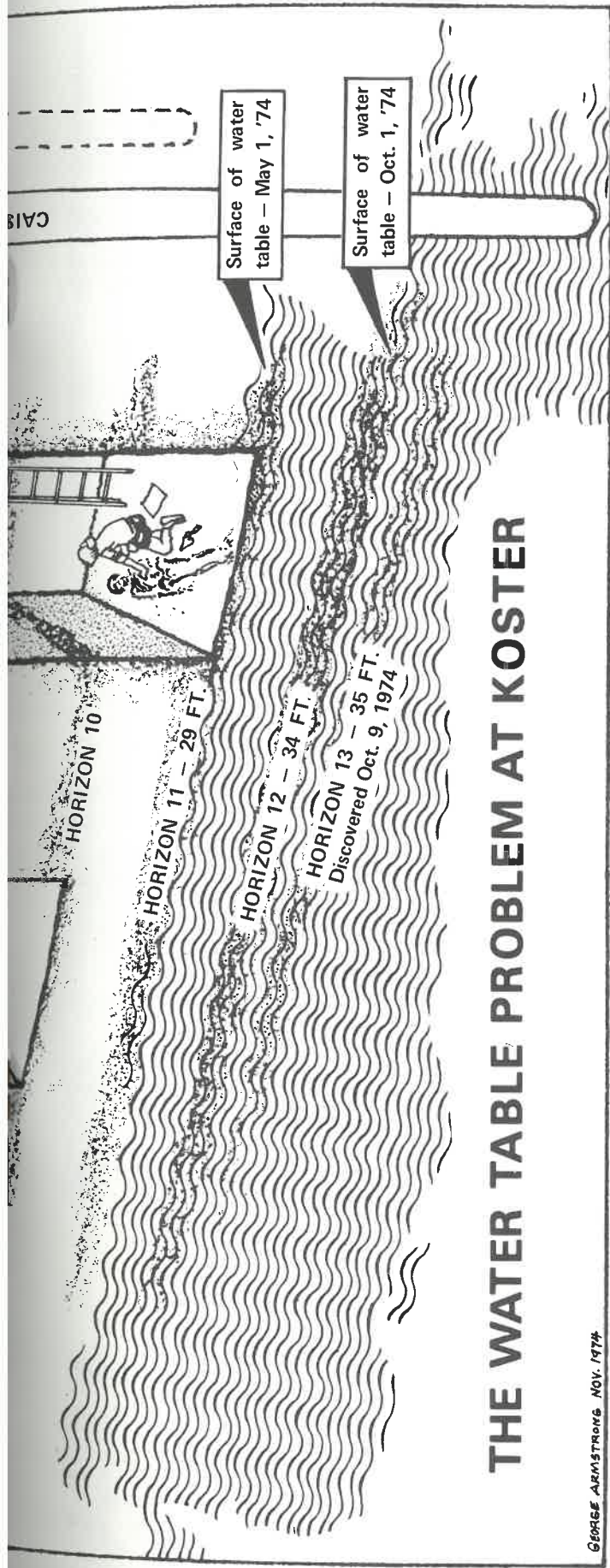
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11

HORIZON 9

HORZONS GOING DOWN 44 FEET

Test hole going down to
a depth of 32½ feet to
HORIZON 12 — Sept. 28, '74



With the help of the Illinois State Geological Survey, it was determined that the best way to lower the water table was to drill 6 wells to a depth of 44 feet below modern ground surface-- 4 wells just outside the north wall and 2 just outside the east wall. The wells would then intercept the ground water as it flows underground towards the Site and pumps would draw the water up out of a sand layer and empty the water into a nearby creek.

Gifts from several individual donors allowed us to install the 6 wells in early April of 1974 and de-watering began May 25. During the summer of 1974 the water table was drawn down enabling us to dig Hor. 11--a feat not possible in summer 1973.

Although the water table was drawn down to about 31 feet below modern ground surface (just below Hor. 11), Hor. 12 was still in the water table. The de-watering system worked vis a vis Hor. 11 but not vis a vis Hor. 12. To our good fortune the summer turned out to be dry and the water table began to drop naturally. In Aug. of 1974 we began our first test excavations down through the floor of Hor. 11 into Hor. 12. Note the location of the test square going down to 32½ feet shown in the illustration. In order to explore Hor. 12, 13, and 14, the system must be improved. We cannot rely on a dry spring and summer to lower the water table.

Crane Site And The Beginnings Of Agriculture

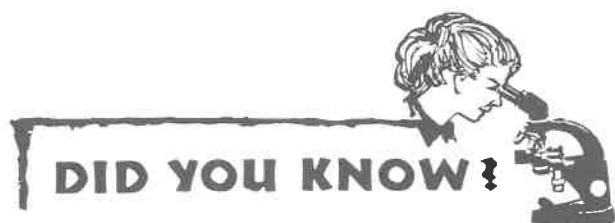
Another '74 project was the test excavation of the Crane Site located in the Macoupin Valley in Greene County, about 9 miles east of the Ill. Valley. When Prof. Struever began to work in the Ill. Valley in 1958, the most important problem on which he was working was to discover evidence of one kind or another that might shed some light on the coming of agriculture to the American Midwest--how it came here, from whence it came, and what impact it had on the lifeways of the people living here. We still haven't done the work that will allow us to answer these questions. We know that the Halloween pumpkin (a form of squash) and the bottle gourd were the 1st domesticated plants to arrive here from Mexico about 800 to 1000 B.C.

Earlier excavation at other sites by the Northwestern Archeological Program enabled us to determine that corn came into the Midwest by about 200 B.C. The idea that when agriculture was introduced to the traditional Indian cultures in IL, it had a massive impact on their way of life because of the productivity that these plants gave, is a truism that is repeated again and again in the textbooks. Is this truism in fact true, or an extension of what we have learned in the Near East--extended to apply to Ill. when in fact it may not

apply? We know that even after corn came in these plants did not soon become the base of the diet of the people, and in fact, to the contrary, they continued to maintain a predominantly hunting-fishing-gathering economy for 1000 years after the 200 B.C. introduction of domesticated corn before corn became a major staple in the diet of the Indian people. Thus we are researching one of the most intriguing questions of human history, namely the role of agriculture.

The Crane Site, named after owner Donald Crane of Old Kane, IL., is Hopewell--the period in which domestic corn was introduced in the midwest. During test excavations made in '74 by Ken Farnsworth and a group of students, it was determined that this village dates specifically to the period when the 1st domestic corn was introduced in the area. Furthermore, the plant, animal, and artifact remains are excellent, the site has not been disturbed by modern man except the topmost 6 or 7 inches by plowing.

The goal of 1975 will be to conduct a major excavation of the Crane Site to determine the effect domestic corn had on the diet and life of its inhabitants. We think this site has excellent possibilities.



---that discoveries in a cave in the Andes Mts. of Peru indicated that human population had arrived in North and South America by at least 25,000 years ago--fully 12,000 years earlier than was thought to be the case only a year or two ago?

That by far the greatest amount of evidence indicates earliest human population to come to America came across a land or ice bridge between Siberia and Alaska and did not come across the Pacific or from outer space?



A Field Intern removes a block of soil containing hundreds of scraps of burnt food to be sent to the Botany Laboratory in Kampsville for microscopic study. These charred seeds are coming from Hor. 11 (6500-5100 B.C.) and represent some of the very earliest dietary evidence in North America. The Koster archeologists believe the adequacy of diet may be an important element affecting the rise and fall of ancient cultures at Koster.

Attention Chicago Area Readers

This winter--January 8 to March 5, 1975--an adult education course entitled NEW DIRECTIONS IN ARCHEOLOGY will be offered by the Northwestern Archeological Program. The course will meet every Wednesday evening from 7:30 to 9:00 p.m. on the Evanston campus of Northwestern University. For full particulars call or write for a descriptive brochure: Peter Gilmour, Northwestern Archeological Program, 2000 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60201. Call (312) 492-5300.

The Chicago Community Trust Grant

The flood of '73 was by far the highest flood ever experienced in well over 100 years on the Ill. River. One of the devastating effects of the '73 flood was the damage to a number of buildings that are part of the permanent archeology teaching and research program of Northwestern Univ.--dormitory houses, staff quarters, library, and various field labs. A great deal of effort has been devoted to attempt to find the funds to renovate these damaged buildings so they can be used to continue the work of the N.A.P. both in teaching and research. We found more people interested in helping us find the funds to dig than to create the facilities for us to live in while we're working.

In June of '74 the Executive Committee of the Chicago Community Trust made a grant to the Foundation for Illinois Archeology of \$16,000 to enable it to restore and improve 4 of the flood-damaged buildings--2 student dorm houses, the Kampsville Archeological Library, and 1 of our field lab buildings.

This grant was pivotal for our long range goal of developing a teaching and researching facility of housing, dining, library, and laboratory facilities in Kampsville to be used at least 6-8 months a year, instead of a 3 month summer term. Each year we are receiving an increasing quantity of letters from students ranging from Jr. High School to Graduate School wanting to participate in our archeology program. Without housing, dining, library, and lab facilities there is no way to increase the scale and allow more students to come here and work. We are deeply grateful to the Chicago Community Trust for realizing the importance of this restoration work and coming to our rescue.



The Kampsville Archeological Library

In order to train students from Jr. High to University level in archeology, using our Kampsville facilities, we needed a good research library. Therefore, in 1973 a building in Kampsville was purchased and converted into a permanent library building. For the first year we had only 1,000 volumes, but in April '74, through the help of about 38 individual donors, 4 corporations, and 1 foundation, the Northwestern Archeological Program was able to purchase the Taylor Collection--8,800 volumes of archeology-related-sciences collected for 40 years by Prof. Walter W. Taylor (retired 1974 from S.I.U. in Carbondale, IL). The N.A.P. signed an agreement to purchase this library over a 4 year period for a total sum of \$85,000. Through grants and gifts during the spring and summer of '74 the first \$15,000 payment was made. The second payment of \$25,000 is due in Jan. of '75. As of Nov. 1974 these 8,800 volumes, combined with gifts of books and money to buy books, have grown to 11,000 volumes in the Kampsville Archeological Library, making it one of the finest research and teaching libraries available to archeological field school students in the U.S. Today we are teaching 12 courses in the Kampsville Center, most of which require the students to use library reference materials.

Archeology For The Young



Traditionally archeological excavation has been reserved for college and graduate students only. It had been thought that Jr. High and High School students were too young to do good work, but the Northwestern Archeological Program has been experimentally including them for some years now, and find that they can do work of equal quality if

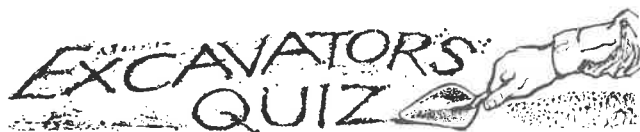
they are selected properly. In order to give these students opportunity for actual archeological experience, a series of 1 week long field schools was developed this fall. These 7th and 8th grade students were housed in our Kampsville dorms and fed in a temporary dining hall at St. Anselm's Church Hall, and spent time in our labs as well as the Worthy-Merrigan Site (Late Woodland, 800 or 900 A.D.) located 8 miles southwest of the Koster Site. The students are actually involved in excavating an important site--not a practice site or a made-up site; they are not observing others; but actually with a field kit of their own, learning to excavate under the supervision of professional archeologists, collecting important data.

Students who participated came from the following schools: Washington School of Peoria, IL; Hathaway Brown School of Shaker Heights, Ohio; the Girl Scout Council of Greater St. Louis; Arlington Heights Jr. High School of Macomb, IL, Sr. High School; Washburne Jr. High School of Winnetka, IL; and Elk Grove Comm. High School.

One week field schools are intensive. Students excavate 8 hours a day and there are 3 evening lecture seminar discussions. It's an extremely deep experience be-

cause these students are isolated from their parents, friends, from their familiar environment at home, school, and community--brought to a strange town to live, eat, and sleep archeology for a week. They learn how archeology as a science works by being archeologists.

Stuart Struever is delighted with the results because it shows that young students are capable of unusually good quality work if they are challenged and given the opportunity. There is no other science where a relatively inexperienced individual can almost instantaneously enter into productive data gathering work. We hope to extend this program both into the fall and spring of the year, but to accomplish this we must have winterized housing and dining facilities in Kampsville. It would require winterizing (installing furnaces, insulation, and storm windows) and renovating at least 2 more dorm houses and will require the obtaining of our own kitchen-dining facilities.



Write true or false in the space provided.

1. The Kampsville Archeological Library is a small collection of approximately 1000 volumes. _____
2. Archeological excavation being done by the N.A.P. is for college and graduate students only. _____
3. Excavation at Koster will focus on Hor. 11 & 12 in 1975. _____
4. The Crane Site is of interest to the N.A.P. because it provides an opportunity to study early beginnings of agriculture. _____
5. Hor. 11 is the final habitation level at the Koster Site. _____

If you don't know the answers, you should run it through the screen again (translation--read Early Man again).

What Problems Confront The Koster Excavators In 1975?

1. We're going to have to cut back the west wall all the way down to 29 feet to continue to explore westerly in Hor. 11 to see if there are other human skeletons.
2. We need to develop a more effective de-watering system.
3. We need to cut back the north wall which today looms 20 feet high presenting too great a danger of cave-in.
4. The deeper we go the less adequate our existing conveyor system is. It was made for digging at a depth of about 12-14 feet. We're going to have to build a series of feeder conveyors that will allow us to get the back dirt out of the excavation.



Excavations Will Resume June 1, 1975



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Early Man

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Northwestern University Archeological Program in Southern Illinois*

NEWSLETTER II

July 1974

Members' Weekend

This festive weekend will begin Aug. 16 (Friday evening) with a special lecture featuring a guest speaker and will be held in St. Anselm's Hall in Kampsville. At 10:30 a.m. Sat. morning visitor registration will be held at the Koster Site. Following registration visitors will go on a 2 - 2½ hour tour of 3 of the 6 archaeological sites that we're digging. At 2:30 p.m. we will have our staff lecture in the Kampsville park next to St. Anselm's Hall. These talks will review the research now being done by the various scientists in charge. Following the staff lectures all 16 laboratories will be open and visitors will be divided into lab tour groups. This is the one time in the year that we open up all of our laboratories and all of our sites to visitors. This is your chance to really see what the archeologists do with the material they dig up, after they dig it up. On Saturday evening we will have our traditional dinner in the river front park which will be cooked by the archeologists. Entertainment will be by the Armstrong Family Folk Singers. On Sunday there will be tours of the sites, staff lectures and lab tours.

DID YOU KNOW...that for 6,000 years (from Hor. 11, 6500 B.C. to Hor. 2, 500 B.C.) hickory nuts were a major dietary staple in the diet of the Koster people.

Horizon 8 Tool Repair Shop Found

Archeologists today are scanning their sites to identify activity areas. An activity area has been identified in Horizon sub 8. Activity areas are small localized areas where people were doing one certain activity and left characteristic debris. We found what is apparently a tool repair shop. When you are making tools the kinds of debris you expect to find are large hunks of chert, cores, and large flakes that were taken off as the tool was being made and processed, large hammer stones to take off the large flakes, and some small tools for finishing and getting a sharp edge. When you're fixing tools the tool is already made but may need a new edge, sharpening, or maybe a broken point modified. Now you expect to find small refinishing flakes, little tiny flakes, and maybe an antler flaker, and broken tools perhaps. That's just what we found--very tiny flakes and the flakes were all different kinds of chert--some heat treated and some not--some local chert and some not. In that same area we found 6 or 7 broken artifacts, broken knives, other kinds of bifaces, scrapers, etc., some of which could be reconstructed into a single piece as if when they were fixing it it shattered in their hand and they just gave up right then. As well in that area we found an antler flaker--one of the nicest ones I've ever seen--the kind of tool you would need to do that kind of work.

Un-Gapping The Generations At Koster

Verne Carpenter, RR#3, Carlyle, IL might be called the archeologist on call. He has been called to be a supplemental member of a team needing help; he has been in on something very special. One thing he knows...that every spring he starts feeling the call...the call to find a team and go to work. Koster in June had been the place, i.e., until the advent of adult field schools. Adult field schools have given him the call earlier and earlier in the past few springs.

After Harlan Helton persuaded Dr. Stuart Struever in 1968 to take a look at the "three-acre-patch" or the north field on Theodore and Mary Koster's farm, the next steps came in 1969. A surface survey and archeological probing were done. The next logical step was a test square. Who would be taken from the precious days of the Apple Creek Site for the job? The persons doing that first test square were Verne Carpenter and Carl Udesen.

IF YOU HAD A CHOICE, WHAT WOULD BE YOUR FAVORITE PLACE TO DIG?

"I'd really like to work on every one of the sites, but Koster is a must! Ever since Carl Udesen and I dug that first test square, I have been with Koster. And I want to stay with it as long as a square is open".

Verne has been part of every exciting development--from the 5100 B.C. Koster Dog in 1970, to the de-watering system of 1974.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE KIND OF SITE?

"Village sites in general are my favorite. I like to help do a controlled surface survey, all the getting ready, then start down. Koster has all of that. Digging a village is putting back together a way of life. That is the New Archeology".

WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR FAVORITE VILLAGE SITE?

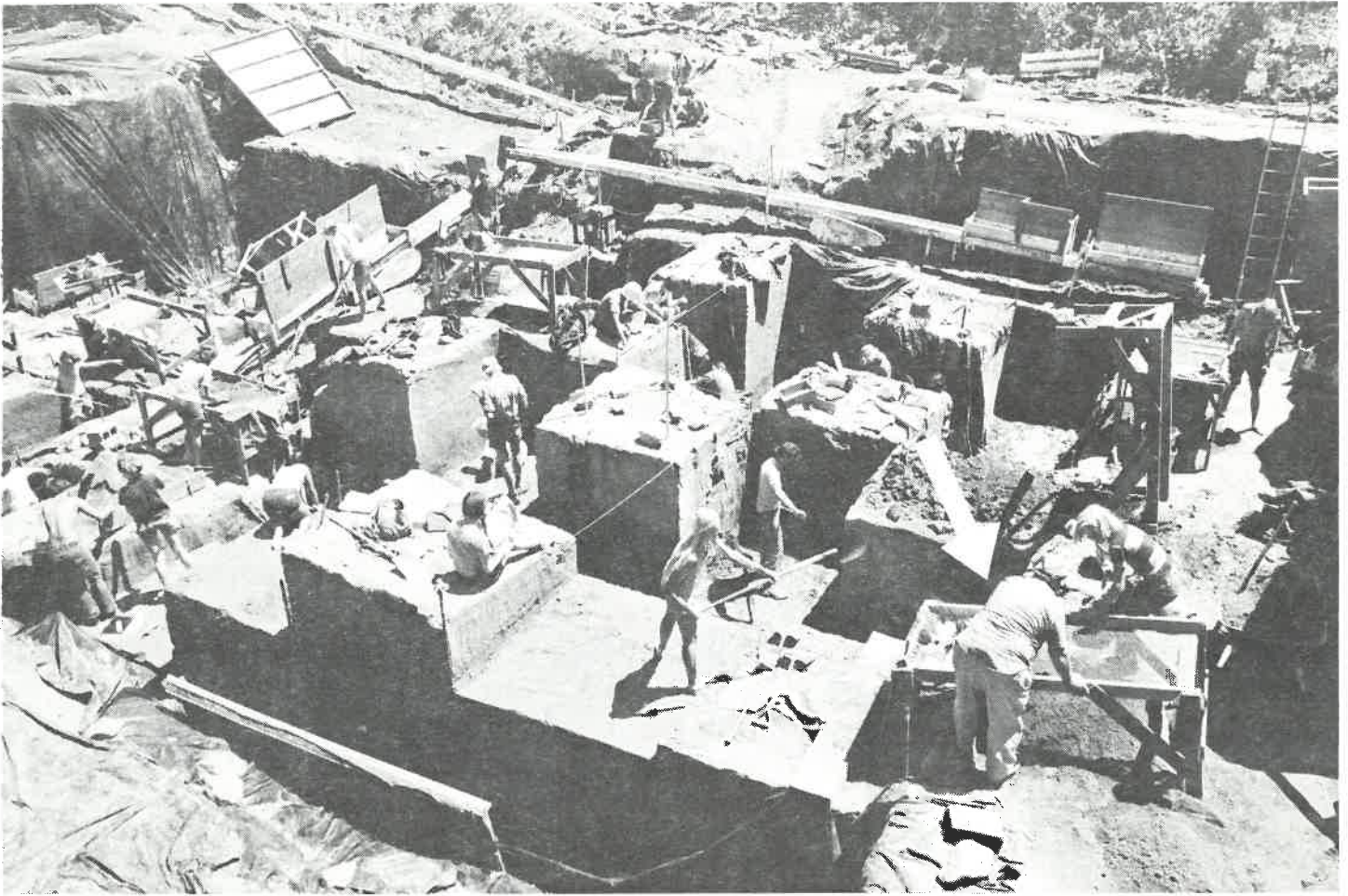
"Much as I love Koster, I'll have to say the Hatchery Site has been my favorite. Hatchery was named for the State of Illinois fish bearing unit located across the road. We were able to excavate it before the damming of the Kaskaskia River to form Carlyle Lake. Mr. Lou Binford directed that dig for two years. We found wonderful things! We found square houses, rectangular houses and we even found oval shaped house floors"...Verne mused a few moments...

"But then there was Peisker. That was the most perfect village site I have ever seen. There was that Black Sand Culture village located in a sand ridge. Why, we found the first Black Sand pot intact, in existence. The gumbo Hopewell Mound covered the Black Sand Culture village. This gave the village such perfect preservation. Some of the Hopewell tombs had sand covered floors. We found those two beautiful clay pipes and those wood impressions. The log impressions were of cottonwood logs up to 40 inches in diameter, and they were perfect. That was really an experience."

"I like that part of digging too. I like burials and burial mounds. I think I have helped Greg Perino with at least 92 burial mounds. Burials are very important. But it's Koster right now. I plan to stay right here and do whatever Gail Houart wants me to do".

Unfolding "This Is Your Life, Verne Carpenter" was taking place at Koster on a 95+⁰ afternoon. The subject would surely have preferred to unwind with all the others at Koster's spring. He did let the cool water flow over his soil-colored arms and mopped his face. But he did abstain from the refreshing water fight of the day. Verne was graciously willing to respond and reminisce for Early Man.

HOW DID YOU GET STARTED IN ARCHEOLOGY?



Verne Carpenter at work in the main trench at Koster. Photo by D.R. BASTON

"I was what you call an amateur collector. I was one who admired the art of artifacts. I was a business man of Centralia, Ill. I was in business there for 28 years. I was a man with a hobby. In 1956 I went to a meeting at Shaw's Garden in St. Louis. At that meeting I met Gregory Perino of Bellville, Ill. I liked him immediately. He was consulting with Dr. John McGregor of the Illinois State Museum (now of the Univ. of Ill.). Later I was invited to the late Mr. Dan Throop's home in French Village. Greg was there again, and that was where I met the late Mr. Thomas Gilcrease".

Verne was on crutches at that meeting. He had been disabled from Arthritis for many years. The crutches eased the pain in his lower legs as he kept going with his daily activities.

At the Throop home, Thomas Gilcrease asked Verne Carpenter if he would

like to join a team planning to excavate Klunk Mound at Kampsville, Ill. Learning and working in this Hopewell mound was an exciting experience which gave Verne roots in Calhoun and Greene counties, almost deep enough to make him "honorary citizen".

WHAT EFFECT DID THAT FIRST DIG HAVE ON YOUR ARTHRITIS?

"I took my crutches to Kampsville in June. By the time we covered over the mound in September I had put the crutches away, and had thrown away all the pills...forever!" Verne smiled, "Why, I could almost run up those hillsides".

"I Sometimes wonder if Mr. Gilcrease didn't think that the hot sunshine and the fresh Calhoun air wouldn't be good for me. Mr. Gilcrease was a wonderful man".

The next few years, the hobby of

archeology became more and more a part of Verne's life, especially in summer.

"That time in Calhoun was when I met the Struever's. I met Alice first. It was at the Snyders Site about 1961. I even remember how she was just sitting there on the ground gazing at a beautiful snail bed. The next year, 1962, I found myself on a team, helping Stuart on the Apple Creek Village Site. That is how it all started".

Businessman, Verne Carpenter, continued this life style with business and hobby until 1964. That was the year of complete retirement. He has been with a dig every summer since then, except one.

"I took one summer out to play with the Muzzle Loaders. We did a lot of performing". All through those years Verne arrived in the very early days of the summer to help with uncovering operations and preparation of the site. He would stay until the end of the summer, helping to close the operation and cover up.

Another new experience came to Verne from Sept. 17 to 23, 1972. The FAFS of FIA--the famous FIRST ADULT ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL OF THE FOUNDATION for ILLINOIS ARCHEOLOGY was scheduled. It needed to go smoothly. It would be the actualization of a Stuart Struever dream--about to happen. Verne returned from a short stay at home in Carlyle, for the first adult field school. He stayed through it--the scope of cold to hot; dry to wet; newcomer to "pro"...His presence added an element of warmth and humor, along with a high degree of teaching skill. He was such a help to those 25 then-shy novices! Next to Koster, the five succeeding field schools in 1973 and 1974, as well as field schools of the future, are very close to Verne Carpenter's heart. ONE LAST QUESTION:

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT YOUR FUTURE IN ARCHEOLOGY?

"I'm just thinking about one year at a time. I want to make a contri-

bution to the dig. I like to be in personal relationship with these young people at Koster. And I love to work with Gail."

"January 10 will be my 75th birthday. I wish I could have a great big party with all these students here at Koster. That would be the best celebration I could ever have"!

.....

Editor's note...The following are candid comments from Verne's co-workers.

GREGORY PERINO: "He has a great ability to get along with youngsters. He likes young people and they like him. He has probably seen more archeology than most professionals. And he has met most of the greats of archeology. And he still goes home every couple of weeks to mow the grass for his wife, Rosie".

ALICE STRUEVER: "Great old man. Great morale builder. He gets right in there with the students and helps them".

GAIL HOUART: "Verne is an amazing type of person. Just about every digger out there really takes to him and will do things for him that they wouldn't do for anybody else in the whole world. He works harder just about than anybody else down there, but he keeps them all working and keeps them all happy."

STUART STRUEVER: "Verne Carpenter is a great morale booster. On the hottest day of the season you'll find him down in the main trench at Koster excavating right along with high school students who are only 20% as old as he is. Verne probably has as much aptitude for field archeology as anybody I've ever met and has become a very good self-trained archeologist."

DID YOU KNOW...that the people of Koster Hor. 6 (2500 B.C.) were able to catch large catfish weighing 30 to 40 lbs.

A Puny Bone And 5 Pieces Of Rock

Thirty-five students from 19 different junior high schools accompanied by Junior High Field School Director, Mrs. Genevieve R. MacDougall, and staff assistants, Mrs. Janith Mac Donald of Winnetka, Ill., Jim Wells of Northfield, Ill., and Mrs. Marion Chamberlain of Clayton, Mo., participated in the Winnetka Junior High Archeological Field School, held from July 3- July 19, 1974. The students had their own site to study located on an old beach of the Macoupin Creek. Field Supervisor Alice Berkson, Member of the Northwestern Archeological Program, was in charge of excavating. New students first attended a 3 day classroom and orientation session while returnees went directly to their excavation site.



Andrew Deppe and David Bales measure and record.

Andrew Deppe, 11 year old youngest participant in the Northwestern Archeological Program, told us what a typical day is like. (These students live in a large 2 story house in the nearby town of Mozier, Ill.) Andrew said, "We get up in Mozier at 6:30 a.m. and go to Kampsville to eat breakfast and fill our jugs full of water-- as full as we can get them because it gets so hot. About 8:30 we go to the site and get things organized and start working. We are assigned a special square or sometimes a feature to work on. We do our own screening and we take samples for flotation.

Lunch is brought to the site. Quitting time is about 3 or 3:30 in the afternoon. At quitting time we have to check in all our stuff and finish what we're doing for awhile and put tarps over the holes so they don't get too dried out. After we get back to Kampsville we take showers because we're awful hot after a day of 100 degree weather. We talk and play baseball, eat at the cafeteria, and go hang out at the dairy bar and talk to people. Then we just go back to Mozier to sleep. Lights out time is 10. In Mozier we make up our own games. One of the vans has stereo and plays tapes and we turn it up full blast and dance like we're going crazy."

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED ABOUT BEING AN ARCHEOLOGIST? Laura Segal, 7th grade, Evanston, Ill. "We get a square and dig and screen to find artifacts and find features. You have to learn as you go along. It's really hard to learn just by someone telling you. There's a special way, not really to dig, but--digging is digging--but where to dig, and what you do if you find things, and how to notice things is important and you learn that as you go along."



Richard Beile trowels while Greg Gelzinnis shovel scrapes. Ray Brownlee in background.

HOW DO YOU RECOGNIZE A FEATURE? Greg Gelzinnis, 6th grade, Godfrey, IL, "They look like chocolate Malts." Ben Haglund, 7th grade, Naperville, IL, "Generally it's a darker color

because of the organic matter." Andrew Deppe, "It's like you can't move a feature out of the ground. It's there and you have to get what you can from it."



Lisa Rosenthal and Valerie Komives screen dirt from their square.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOUND? Val Komives, 6th grade, Winnetka, Ill., "We've gone down a level (2 inches) and all we've found is a puny bone and 5 pieces of rock and that's it!" (This was after Val's second day of digging. We checked with her later in the week and she had had better luck--including some interesting pottery pieces. Most exciting finds of the group included a platform pipe and a bird effigy.) Laura Segal, 7th grade Evanston, Ill., "I found a bone pin outside my square 2 inches on the surface, but we graphed it. It wasn't in the square but even though it isn't exactly in your square it's helpful."

We asked every student we talked to IF THEY THOUGHT WHAT THEY WERE DOING WAS IMPORTANT and all of them answered with a very positive yes. Bob Hawley, 7th grade, Winnetka, Ill., "Yes, because you're going down digging for early man and you can find out about your history. I was never really into it, but ever since I got to this--this really helped me." Tom Coogan, 7th grade, Winnetka, Ill., "We're digging up old bones which will help make history--help put facts in the books." Carolyn Kiesler, 6th grade, Northbrook, Ill., "Well, they can find out who lived here before we

did and what they believed in and if there was war and what they ate and things like that." Nancy Chamberlain, 7th grade, Clayton, Mo., "It might help man now, to understand how man lived long ago to help him live better with his surrounding environment and that's why I came or I wouldn't have come because I paid half of my tuition to get here." James Van De Graaff, 8th grade, Glen-coe, Ill., "You don't have to have it. You could live without it, that's for sure, and the information is not essential, but it's something that does down in records and things like that. We can dig up our ancestors and the people who were first here on our continent and it's something that's not only very interesting, but it's something that has to be done by someone. If it's not done it's just going to go on forever and no one is ever going to know what-ever happened. I think it's something that's very important to me and I really like doing it a lot." Laura Segal, 7th grade, Evanston, Ill., "I think it's important to find out how early man--people who lived before us--lived, and we can get some helpful hints from them because we aren't doing too great."



Andy Sclansky and Joe Buehler

ARE YOU ENJOYING THE WORK? Joe Buehler, 8th grade, Marengo, Ill., "Yeah, the work's hard and it's hot but we all have a lot of fun." Mercer Doyle, 6th grade Kenilworth, Ill.,

"I sort of like digging. If I find something I sort of like to think that I'm the first person to touch it since it's been made. It's sort of fun, really, the feeling that it was made by someone that I've never seen, but I know he was there." Dawn Richardson, 7th grade, Northbrook, Ill., "Yes, I'm a masochist." (Dawn was a 2nd year returnee). Lisa Rosenthal, 7th grade, Winnetka, Ill., "I love finding things." David Bales, 7th grade, Carrollton, Ill., "I've been really interested since I found my first artifact."

WHAT DO YOU LIKE BEST ABOUT YOUR DAY?

Immediate answer from unknown source, "Going to the cafeteria! Ah, the chicken legs!" Carolyn Kiesler, 6th grade, Winnetka, "LUNCH!!!!!!!"



Left to right--Sarah Patton, Julie Matthew, James Van De Graaff, Jenny Newman, Brett Cohen.

HAVE YOU EVER LIVED IN A SMALL TOWN? James Van De Graaff, 8th grade, Glencoe, Ill., "Oh no. It's the smallest town I've ever been in in my life."

WHAT DIFFERENCE DO YOU SEE IN COUNTRY LIVING AS OPPOSED TO CITY LIVING? James Van De Graaff, "I think it's much more quiet and they have different sorts of recreation than we do. Around town it's nothing big to own a couple of guns and a motorcycle for the guys my age. I think in some ways I really wouldn't mind living in Kampsville. It's really a beautiful place. Mozier also.

They are really nice people--they really are. Some of the people have made very good friends with the lady who works in the grocery store just by her asking us what we're doing

here and where we are from and things like that. The people are really nice and the boys our age are hanging around with us."

Students learned about the Jr. High program in various ways. Nancy Chamberlain learned from a friend who planned to return for a 2nd year. Joe Buehler, 8th grade, Marengo, IL. attended a lecture by Dr. Struever. Greg Gelzinnis and Richard Beile both 6th graders from Godfrey, Ill. also were the results of a lecture by Dr. Struever. Burke Broholm, 7th grade, South Holland, Ill., read an article in National Geographic about the Koster Site and he wrote to make a donation and ask for additional information on field schools. Most of the students in the Chicago area heard about the program from Mrs. MacDougall or her former students. If you would like to learn more about this program write: Mrs. Genevieve R. MacDougall, 537 Judson Avenue, Evanston, Ill., 60202. Ben Haglund, 7th grade, Naperville, Ill., completely endeared himself to this writer by declaring that his family were subscribers to EARLY MAN and he had read about it there.

We found several returnees including Roy Brownlee, 8th grade, Evanston, Ill., a 3rd year veteran. Success of the program seemed to be summed up with a talk we had with Luvie Owens and Kim Brooks. Luvie was supervising a crew of jr. high stu-



Left to right--Sarah Patton, Stuart Doblin, Luvie Owens, Kim Brooks. "Stuart, what did you write on your feature form to make all those supervisors smile?"

dents who were on artifact washing assignment in Kampsville. Luvie reported, "I came down in '71 with the first jr. high students to come down. I was going to be a freshman in high school, so this is my 4th summer down here and now I'm a supervisor. Right now I'm really into archeology and I'm going to be a senior in high school and I'm thinking about majoring in archeology in college. I like the life style down here. I like the people a lot. You know, like I'm meeting people down here who I'm sure will be friends for the rest of my life. I really love it. It's really neat." Kim Brooks was also a member of the original 15 member first jr. high field school. Kim also was a supervisor this year and told us, "Jr. Hi students are eager to learn. You kind of have to keep after them to keep them working, but they seem interested in learning and seem to enjoy it even though it's hard work. It's really good experience to help somebody grow up both mentally and physically."

Junior High snaps by Genevieve R. MacDougall.

Happy Birthday, Kampsville

On July 20th and 21st Kampsville (headquarters for the Northwestern Archeological Program) celebrated her 100th birthday. Kampsville, IL is a small community of some 450 people (in the summer we add another 210 student and staff members). Kampsville is located in the heart of Calhoun County which was dubbed "The Kingdom of Calhoun" by early settlers because it is peninsular in shape and her boundaries are formed by the Mississippi River on the west and the Illinois river on the East with the rivers forming a 3 sided moat around the kingdom. Calhoun County is located in the fertile Lower Illinois Valley which offers some of the most beautiful scenery in the state.

A short distance north of the present village is a landmark called "Perrin's Ledge". Marquette and Jolliet visited with the Indians there in August of 1673.

Kampsville was at first called Farrowtown, but the people petitioned to change the name to Kampsville to honor M.A. Kamp. Mr. Kamp was a native of Bavaria, Germany, arriving in the U.S. in 1853, to practice his trade as barber and surgeon. He came to Calhoun County in 1863 and moved to Farrowtown in 1873.

Kampsville was a very popular summer resort from about 1904 until 1938. The old paddle wheelers such as Bald Eagle, Grey Eagle, Spread Eagle; Golden Eagle, Piassa, and the City of Peoria made regular stops in Kampsville carrying vacationers. Show boats were regular visitors also-- Price's Water Queen, Emmerson's Floating Palace, Sunny South, Cotton Blossom, the Golden Rod and the Hollywood. The first show boat ever to play in Kampsville was French's Sensation in 1896. They played "Uncle Tom's Cabin".

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Early Man

*Being an account of the Koster Expedition and other explorations of the
Northwestern University Archeological Program in Southern Illinois*

NEWSLETTER III

August 1974

Announcing The First Fall Field School

We have not previously offered a field school during the regular academic year because of lack of facilities for winter use and adequate staff. We have been gradually winterizing the Kampsville facilities and assembling staff members. We conceptualize the Kampsville facilities as a permanent base for the conducting of experimental archeological research and devising and operating archeological teaching and training programs. We plan this as a permanent--hopefully soon to be year round--center for field training in archeology and experimental archeology research.

We expect to enroll between 20 and 25 students in this first fall field school with a full time faculty of about 3 and a part time faculty of 5. We will excavate on 3 different sites. Seven courses will be offered--lab courses, excavation courses, and 1 lecture course. Students may enroll in 2, 3, or 4 courses. Those eligible are high school seniors and university students from any school. Students enroll at Northwestern University as special students. Credits are transferable to most colleges and universities with an anthropology program.

If you are interested in enrolling for the fall session, write Stuart

Struever, Northwestern Archeological Field School, Kampsville, IL 62053 before Aug. 31, after that time write Stuart Struever, Dept. of Anthropology, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL.

Fall School Tour Package Planned

We are in the process of developing a brochure to describe a new program which we plan to offer to school groups of all ages from elementary through college. This fall will be the first time excavations will actually be in progress during the fall months of the academic year. School groups will be able to visit one of the archeological sites actually being dug this fall, visit the Kampsville Museum, and perhaps enjoy a special presentation on other aspects of the Northwestern Archeological Program. The brochure will explain the tour program in detail and announce the fee. To obtain a brochure phone Peter Gilmour in Kampsville 618-653-4525 before Labor Day or Evanston 312-492-5009 after Labor Day.

Visitors To The Koster Site Speak Out On Why The Work Should Continue

On a recent Sunday afternoon we talked with a number of site visitors. Helen and John Nichols of Greenville, Pa. remarked, "I thought the hole would be a lot bigger than it is." Dan Kallal of Medora, IL said, "It's quite a bit deeper

than I thought it would be." Bonnie Williams of Decatur, IL mused, "It's impressive, but I thought it'd be bigger." Gerhardt P. Lang of St. Louis exclaimed, "It's the biggest hole in the ground that I've ever seen--man made that is."

While the visitors couldn't agree on their expectations of the appearance of the site, everyone that we talked to felt that the work being done at Koster was valuable and should continue, Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols of Greenville, Pa. said, "Should the work go on? Definitely. We've got to preserve this stuff because if you destroy it it's gone forever." Fred Klasta, Forestry grad from Southern Illinois University, "It seems people are more interested in where they are going these days instead of trying to find out where they're coming from. This (Koster) is a motivation to some people. If you can touch one person out of every hundred you're reaching your goal." Ed Zaliskl of East Peoria, IL, "It's the idea that we can trace man back to get a foothold on how our civilization fits in compared to others." Terry Poelker of Belleville, IL, "I think it's really important to everybody. They really should keep going. Every thing isn't in Mesopotamia." Don Parker of Decatur, IL, "Sure--it's showing American people now that the Indian (early man) wasn't a stereotyped person--it was us you know--we're the descendants of these people. It's going to prove to the people that they weren't 'rah rah little Indians' and I'm really for these things." Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hinton of Ballwin, Mo., "Absolutely worth it. After all how do we know where we came from and what was here?" Jim Dundee of Carlinville, "We're picking up some knowledge. Definitely it's good." Ed Disser of St. Louis, "Important? Oh yes, very much so. My primary concern right now is so many sites around St. Louis are being destroyed by subdivisions and such."

We asked two 10 year old visitors

what they thought was happening down in that big hole. Linda Field of Arnold, Mo. said, "Digging up things to put in a nice museum." G.W. Francis of Alton told us, "They're digging and looking for Indian skeletons and stuff so they will know how the Indians lived and everything like what they ate, where they put a lot of stuff, and where they had fires. Stuff like that."

John A. Merrill New Full Time Staff Member

John A. Merrill has a dual title-- Vice President and Executive Director of the Foundation for Illinois Archeology and also Administrative Director of the Northwestern Archeological Program. Mr. Merrill's job encompasses the fiscal well being for the Foundation for Illinois Archeology and anything relative to finances will eventually become his responsibility. His primary responsibility, however, is raising funds. He will meet with foundations, corporations, and individuals to encourage an interest in specific projects. Another goal is to refine present procedures to spend in the most efficient way. He is extremely interested in seeing the dream of a year round permanent school of archeology in Kampsville become a reality.

Mr. Merrill is a professional educationalist with a 20 year career in the teaching of music in public schools and in the University of Michigan. He served for almost 12 years at the National Music Camp at Interlochen, an extension of the University of Michigan. During this period of time he became the vice president with responsibilities for fund raising and all the non-academic departments such as housekeeping, food service, maintenance, office personnel, student center, transportation etc. From this fund raising experience he moved to the Development Staff of Northwestern University for the past 5 years.

Mr. Merrill worked with Dr. Struever as a colleague during this time and assisted Struever on a very part time basis.

John Merrill was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., educated in Toledo, Ohio, and graduated from Ohio State University. He earned his Master's Degree from Michigan State University. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have 4 children. Their youngest son, Kent, is a 3rd year participant of the Northwestern School of Archeology and this year is serving as a staff member in the Flotation Lab. The Merrills came to Kampsville in a houseboat which is presently moored in the Mississippi River across from Hamburg, IL.

Mr. Merrill is very enthusiastic about his new duties and told us, "I feel that this opportunity is the cap on my career--perhaps the

pinnacle of the challenges that I've had in my rather varied educational career, not only from a fund raising standpoint, but from the standpoint of my own intellectual growth. I have a very deep and sincere belief in the project itself from the educational point of view. It's functional education at its best."

Horizon 4 Activity Area Identified

In one of the test squares located behind the main Koster trench we have identified a chert artifact manufacturing area. In the area were 2 hammer stones and (piled right on top of each other) 4 hunks of chert--a preform roughly shaped, and 3 cores or modified nodules. The size and shape of the preform suggested that the long ago worker was about to make the big Wadlow blade that was the typical Hor. 4 knife.



During a rest period at the Koster Site, students rap with Verne Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was featured in a story in issue number II.

Photo by D.R. Baston

Koster Site Progress Report

We've been doing a lot of work in the smaller horizons between 8 and 11, and are now into 11 in a fairly large area. We have opened up a few test squares behind the Koster trench to try and determine the limits of Hor. 4 and 6. That area between 8 and 11 is looking a lot more complex than we thought. Rather than having continuous occupations over a large area like we had experienced with Hor. 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8, we're having very small limited, localized occupation zones that are discontinuous, as if a small group of people lived on the site for 2 weeks, went away for 2 months and then came back for another 2 weeks in that same year but in a slightly different location. That would give these little scattered occupation zones. We're trying now to find out exactly how many different occupation zones we have.

One important phase of our total program is to develop new excavation techniques and to refine existing procedures. We have bulk excavation which we've been doing all along; last year we tried piece plotting, which although it gives you a lot of really good information gives you perhaps more than you can handle and takes so long we could piece plot for the next 50 years. Instead we're using the micro-block technique. We break up a 6' x 6' into 16 different smaller units and trowel that down and recover everything as if we were piece plotting but measure in only artifacts and large rocks. This is combined with a little bit of piece plotting. One of the really good things about piece plotting is that it helps you determine micro-stratigraphy. We're using small units a foot and a half on a side and taking a whole line going north-south and another whole line going east-west across the major transepts of the site, piece plotting smaller units all the way down to the bottom of the level. That way we'll be able to

tie into any kind of variations in stratigraphy and be able to find it in adjoining squares and still recover that information.

Former Guide Appointed Program Director Of The Northwestern Archeological Program

Peter Gilmour will be in charge of a variety of special programs such as--Adult Field School, Tour Program, Visiting Lecturer Program, High School Field School, Jr. High Field School, Northwestern Archeological Program Speakers' Bureau. Peter will also be involved in helping to develop new programs as well as keeping present programs operating effectively.

Peter Gilmour was born and raised in Chicago. He has been a high school teacher for the past 10 years in the Chicago area, teaching the history of religions. Peter recalls that he was 27 before he ever visited a farm. His 2nd visit to a farm was a visit to the Koster Site in the summer of 1972 when he visited a friend who was working at the Site. During the following school year, friends informed Peter of a job opening the following summer as interpreter at the Koster Site. Peter applied and won the job.

Being a guide at the Koster Site was quite an experience for Peter because of the variety of people he met at the Site--from the local person just down the road a piece to the person who read the New York Times article, jumped in his car, and drove non-stop from New York to see the Site because it sounded so interesting.

Peter recalled, "The interesting thing I found working at the Site is that there is something about it that turns everybody on--there is something about it that interests everybody regardless of their level of education, or their background, or their work--it's different things for different people. It was a real easy job.

I felt like I was the guy pulling up the curtain on a great stage play. All you had to do was pull it up and the audience was satisfied."

During his teaching career Peter was involved in developing an interdisciplinary studies program for 150 sophomores. Peter said, "When I saw the interdisciplinary setup in the Northwestern Archeological Program it was very similar to the program my colleagues and I had developed, even though the subject matter was different. Even though I have left the classroom and teaching every day of the week, I still feel that I am in education and am sort of responsible for the education of the general public, in terms of archeology. In things like the adult field schools, group tours, people visiting the site and the museum, I see this terrific educational process going on. I think somehow that the education people receive outside the normal classroom is much more effective, a much more dynamic side of the educational process than the actual chapter by chapter lessons in the classroom, so I'm still very much a part of education."

Clendenen Homestead Koster Site — Eldred, Illinois 1820

"Who built that handsome house?" How did they get hewn stones up to the top of the third floor?" "Amazing! After hardships of travel, they chose this same little sheltered valley to settle and live in." "What a view!" "These are about the best shorn-up windows I have ever seen."...but some of the comments about the limestone house built by Clendenens about 154 years ago. It represents the invasion of European Culture into the Cultures being so thoroughly studied by Northwestern Archeological Program. One thing they all have in common--they found the same valley the ideal place to spend their lives.

According to Statistics Population of Greene County, Illinois from Census of 1870, George W. and Mary Reynolds Clendinen entered Greene County in a one-horse Dearborn wagon--from Saint Charles County, MO, where they resided until the spring of 1820..."when he removed to Greene County, settling in what is now Woodville Precinct, on the tract of land embraced in the farm where Henry Houdashelt now resides, near the point where Macoupin Creek breaks through the bluff." They homesteaded and built a log house. A photograph of the rock house discovered in the family album of Mabel Louise Griswold, White Hall, bears the caption, "Rock House Built 1820"...making Clendenen the oldest house in Greene County.

Synoptical Family History Giving Sketches of the Glendonyn-Glendenin-Glendenin-Glendenin, Etc., Family states: "The original name was Glendonyn or Glendonwyn and is no doubt of Welsh origin, belonging to the Glendowers, the Royal Family of that country...In 1263, at the battle of Larga, Robert de Glendonyn distinguished himself and was rewarded by the Scotch King with a grant of large estates in Ayr...The name of Glendening was known in Scotland...About 1150 Wm. of Glendening, second son of John 2d Lord Douglas owned a large tract of land."

Under - Historical and Inferential-
A Sketch of the Scottish Line -
"Those of the names which, in modified forms, it is the purpose of this sketch to track during the last 350 years (since their downfall in Scotland in 1644 for adherence to the Royal Stuarts), have many of them occupied honorable positions in Scotland, Ireland and America. They have been nearly always, in good circumstances, respected by their neighbors, and especially noted for quiet, peaceable and honest conduct. They have adhered to the cause espoused, alike, regardless of gain or loss...Sir John Glendonyn, or Glendening, 11th Baron,

joined in the Montrose Rebellion in behalf of the Stuarts, and was condemned to death, but escaped to France, returning on the restoration of the Stuarts. In the British Acts of Parliament, several Glendenings were fined as Border Riders."

Under a heading - Emigrate to Ireland and America - "to escape persecution, large numbers of Scotch went to the North of Ireland from 1612 forward"...regarding escape to America, "From 1700 to 1760, as high as 12,000 in a year came. These men and their sons, in 1776, were almost to a man, rebels against England. They formed the

backbone of Washington's Army... Pennsylvania listed nine officers and men with various spellings of the Clendenin name."

In 1746, brothers, Charles, Archibald and John Clendenin landed at Baltimore from Dumfrieshire, Ireland. John remained in Pennsylvania. Charles and Archibald settled in Virginia. In VA, Col. George Clendenin became a noted Indian fighter and Revolutionary soldier. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of VA in 1783. While in Richmond, he bought land, built a large house, "bullet and arrow proof", called for years, Clendenin Fort (Pic-



The old stone house at the Koster Site. This photograph was taken March 14, 1871. The old house is currently finding new life as a Visitors' Center.

tured on a D.A.R. commemorative plate) later Fort Lee. Here, Col. George founded Charleston, named for his father, Charles Clendenin.

A WV booklet This Week, "The Charleston Story" states: "Finally, in May of 1788, Col. Clendenin, with about 24 rangers of the Greenbrier County Militia, arrived near the mouth of the Elk River and erected a stockade fort in the wilderness that was to become the town of Charleston, the county seat of Kanawha County, and eventually the Capital of the State of WV." Robert Clendenin, brother of Col. George, is named on a marker at the Kanawha County Court House, as one of the first Justices of the county. Another quote: "General Anthony Wayne's victory over the Federated Indian Tribes brought peace to the Ohio River Frontier, and in 1795, the town of Charleston, which had been incorporated as a town in 1794 ceased to be a frontier post only, and began to have growing pains. In 1799, the population was close to 100. Daniel Boone, who had come to Charleston in 1790, decided it was getting "too crowded", and started - with his family-- for the Western Country, where he would have more room."

Clendenins must have shared Mr. Boone's feelings. Land records in Bourbon Co., KY show transactions by Thomas J., George W., (nephew of Col. George) and John from 1799 through the 1820's. Robert died there. Col. George died in OH in 1797, while visiting his daughter who had married the Governor of OH.

The migration of Clendinens from KY was in anticipation of new lands opening in Illinois Territory. The reason for leaving St. Charles, MO, according to family, is that George W. could not accept the Missouri Compromise of 1820--opening the State to slavery--or that he could not tolerate the Missouri mosquitoes!

George W. died at the homestead in 1841. His wife died in 1879.

The Atlas states: "When the family settled in Greene County, there was scarcely a settlement between their place and the prairies to the eastward near where Kane is now situated, and wild deer and Indians still were roaming over their accustomed haunts. The famous Indian, Chief Blackhawk, and his family spent one winter on Diamond Island in the Illinois River, about three miles from the Clendinen home. The old warrior frequently visited the whites along the bluff with whom he was peaceable and friendly. They always considered Blackhawk a man of the strictest honor and his word could ever be relied upon." The Greene Co. Atlas lists Hazard Perry Clendenen (8 years old when his parents homesteaded), as head of the family. He was the changer of the name to its present spelling, "Grandpa said he got tired of dotting the i."

Hazard married Maria A. Clark, daughter of Absolom and Lydia Clark in 1842. Quoting again: "When about the age of twenty, Hazard made several trips to New Orleans on flatboats loaded with produce and livestock and after making his sales, would return on a steamer...He would build the flatboats on Macoupin Creek or the Illinois River." Hazard and Maria had six children, four of whom grew to adulthood. Mary A. married Robert King and moved to MO. Foster married Mary Low and lived in Chicago. Orson was sent to Reynolds relatives in IN for education. He married Ella Foster of Laporte, IN, bought land and farmed there all his life. His grandchildren have visited Koster, and brought the Clendenen collection of surface artifacts for Dr. Struever to see.

Oscar enlisted in the Union Army at the age of fifteen..upon a trip into Carrollton with his brother, Orson, from which he did not even return home. He married

Clarissa Bradley. They had two children. Ruben was the father of the late Oscar Clendenen, an early friend of Dr. Struever and frequent visitor during the early days of Koster test squares and the first excavations. Janette married Charles Henry (Jack) Borman, son of John and Catherine H Henkle Borman whose land and home are now owned by Froman Holswarth. Their oldest daughter, Beatrice, married Charles H. Smith. They owned the present Charles Helton farm, three miles north of Koster, on Coles Creek. When the basement of the house was being dug in 1925, there was evidence of campfires and when bones were uncovered, they were carefully articulated back into the human skeleton and sealed behind a concrete wall.

Thus Early Man brings the Clendenen story to 1974--the old house, the Clendenen Family Cemetery on the hill near the East Field--with at least twelve known graves in it--and to one fine young farm family--Joe Lee and Doris Helton Brannan, Cathy, Stanley and Tommy.

The phenomenon is in the continuity of the genealogical line. Joe and his brother, Michael are sons of Keith and Janette Smith Brannan of Eldred, making both of them great-great-great-great grandsons of George W. and Mary Reynolds Clendenin

Clendenin. They farm the present land of Koster, Helton, Holswarth, Schild and Logan--most of which was part of the 1700 acres of virgin forest primeval and plenteous flood plain, owned and loved by George, Hazard Perry and others of the first Clendinens of Koster Site, Greene County, Illinois.

Editor's Note--the old stone house on the Koster Site has been given new life. Guide Gordon Will has cleaned and refurbished the interior, and turned the old dwelling into a visitor's center. The above article was prepared by Eileen Cunningham, herself a great-great-great granddaughter of George Clendenen, builder of the pioneer homestead home.

Did You Know???

...that the black bear was a sacred animal among the Indians of Ill? From at least 2500 B.C. the black bear appears again and again in ritual context at Koster and other sites. The canine teeth of the black bear were used as ornaments by high ranking people and the bones were disposed of ritually--there are none found in garbage deposits.

...that the region surrounding the Koster Site is one of the richest in the U.S. for finding the distinctive spear head called the clovis point made by the Paleo Indians? Did these people live at Koster?

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Newsletter I

June 1974



1974 NEWSLETTER — EXCAVATING THE FACTS

Worthy-Merrigan Site

Location--3 miles south of Hardin in
Calhoun County
Archeologist-in-charge--Vernon Wettersten
Land Owner--Alfred Schleeper

The Worthy-Merrigan Site was named many years ago by a University of Michigan survey team. It is a village site of the Jersey Bluff people and is located at the point where a small secondary valley drains out of the hills of Calhoun and enters the Illinois Valley. This big village was built on an elevated terrace and shows evidence of a long occupation.

This village dates again to the same period as Jane Buikstra's Helton Site or Horl at Koster (namely 800-1200 A.D.) This site is located almost directly across the river valley from the Helton Site. On the east side Jane will be working on the mortuary evidence of malnutrition, disease, arthritis, environmental stress on the body, etc., and on the west side of the river valley Vernon will be working on diet, environment, availability of resources etc. These 2 sites are complementary and may be joined together for analysis.

Hacker Site

Location--7 miles south of Koster Site
Archeologist-in-charge--Gregory Perino
Land Owner--Mrs. W.F. Hacker

Hacker Site is located 7 miles south of Koster on top of the bluff. This site is both Hopewell and Jersey Bluff. (Hopewell 100 B.C. to 400 A.D. and Jersey Bluff 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.). This site is the area assigned to the adult archeological field schools. Five 1 week adult field schools were in session on that site this spring and digging will continue through June and July. The adults are aiding in the conservation of archeological information which is being destroyed piecemeal by curiosity seekers. The entire site is pocked with holes, and human bones and unwanted debris have been dumped on the surface, left by "treasure" hunters who care nothing about the valuable information they are destroying.

Crane Village Site

Location--East of Kane, Illinois
Archeologist-in charge--Ken Farnsworth
Land Owner--Donald Crane

This Hopewell Village Site (100 B.C.-400 A.D.) is located on a terrace 9 miles A.D.) is located on a terrace 9 miles or so up the Macoupin Valley from its mouth. One of the major purposes of our archeology program is to understand the way of life of any culture we dig and how the people were gearing themselves to their environment. One of the things about Hopewell civilization, on which so much ink has been spilled by ourselves and others as well, is that Hopewell culture has been thought to be an exclusively big river valley phenomenon. Ken Farnsworth did a survey of the Macoupin Valley in 1969 and in the entire 70 mile length of this valley located 9 Hopewell Sites, of which the Crane Site is but one. He chose this particular site to excavate because: it shows little or no evidence of any other culture on the site except Hopewell; it is located on an elevated terrace on the south side of Macoupin Creek, 10 miles from the mouth of where Macoupin Valley enters Illinois Valley; this area was broken out of timber only 4 years ago and Mr. Crane has plowed only a few inches deep so there is little disturbance. The entire 7 acre site is located out in a plowed field where it can be surveyed and excavated; there is little agricultural disturbance; and this extraordinarily well preserved Hopewell community Site is located many miles away from the normal location of Hopewell villages.

These secondary valleys offer a less plush environment with less food available, and we never gave a thought to them being up these secondary valleys until Farnsworth's survey. Ken is interested in discovering why these people were in this particular location. Was it only a hunting party or did the whole group come? Did they live there for a season and then move back to the Illinois Valley? Was this a daughter community formed by a budding-off or hiving-off to form a new village from a parent community after a conflict? The deeply stained soil of the site suggests a rather long occupation.



What will archeologists find in Hor. 12 at the bottom of this hole?

Photo by D.R. Baston

Koster Site

Location--5½ miles south of Eldred, IL
 Archeologist-in-charge--Gail Houart
 Land Owner--Theodore Koster

The goal of the '74 season at the Koster Site is to lower the ground water table to at least 34 or 35 feet and hold it down by continuous pumping while we expend a major effort to study Hor. 11 and possibly Hor. 12.

Helton Site

Location--2 miles south of Koster Site
 Archeologist-in-charge--Jane Buikstra
 Land Owner--Harlan Helton

The Helton Cemetery Site is Late Woodland (between 800 A.D. and 1200 A.D.), dating

basically to the period of Hor. 1 at Koster. In fact the human remains from the Helton Site may specifically be the remains of some of the people who lived in Hor. 1 times at Koster. The Koster cemetery on the bluffs above the Koster Site and the Helton Cemetery are the 2 biggest in the area so it wouldn't be surprising if the people were either Kosterians, or the Kosterians' friends or adversaries.

The value of the site is that it dates to the period right after the Hopewell decline. Jane Buikstra, osteology specialist, is interested in documenting any physical evidence from the skeletons of the people of what might have happened to cause the Hopewell decline. Was it partly diet or nutrition? The site represents a total population of Late Woodland or Jersey Bluff culture and may show signs of stunted growth, evidence of retarded bone growth, etc.

Gardens-Of-Kampsville Site

Location--Kampsville
 Archeologist-in-charge--Steve Noble

Immediately north of the Kampsville Roofing Supply along highway 100, the Northwestern Archeological Program purchased 4 lots for the purpose of building an artifact repository. This building will be 60 x 100 feet and will have parking space on the front of the property. We find ourselves faced with the same mandate that we usually initiate when we discover a building project that will destroy archeological information. This time we are the ones who will be destroying archeological information when our building project is initiated because it turns out that almost the entire village of Kampsville is the site of a Hopewell village (100 B.C.-400 A.D.) onto which modern man has built his own village. So we are digging our own site before we destroy it and also available vegetable garden sites, etc. Many private collections in Kampsville contain artifacts turned up in vegetable gardens, building excavations, road work, etc.

Students From 122 Schools Participate In The 1974 Northwestern Archeological Field School

A major goal of the Koster Expedition that is seldom discussed is to introduce as many students as possible to field archeology. In the summer of 1974 students from 56 high schools and 66 colleges will participate in the Northwestern Archeological Field School. Twenty-five per cent more schools are represented in the 1974 Field School than in the field school a year before. The Northwestern Archeological Field School allows any student from sophomores in high school and beyond to enroll in the Northwestern University Summer Session in order to take the excavation and laboratory courses in archeology. Therefore all students in the 1974 summer field school, who are in their sophomore year of high school or beyond, are enrolled at Northwestern and will receive credit for Northwestern archeology courses. All of these courses are taught in Kampsville. The Foundation for Illinois Archeology, which co-sponsors the archeological program with Northwestern University, maintains 22 permanent laboratory buildings and dorm houses in Kampsville.

The following is a list of the schools from which students in the 1974 Field School have come and the number of students from each.

High Schools

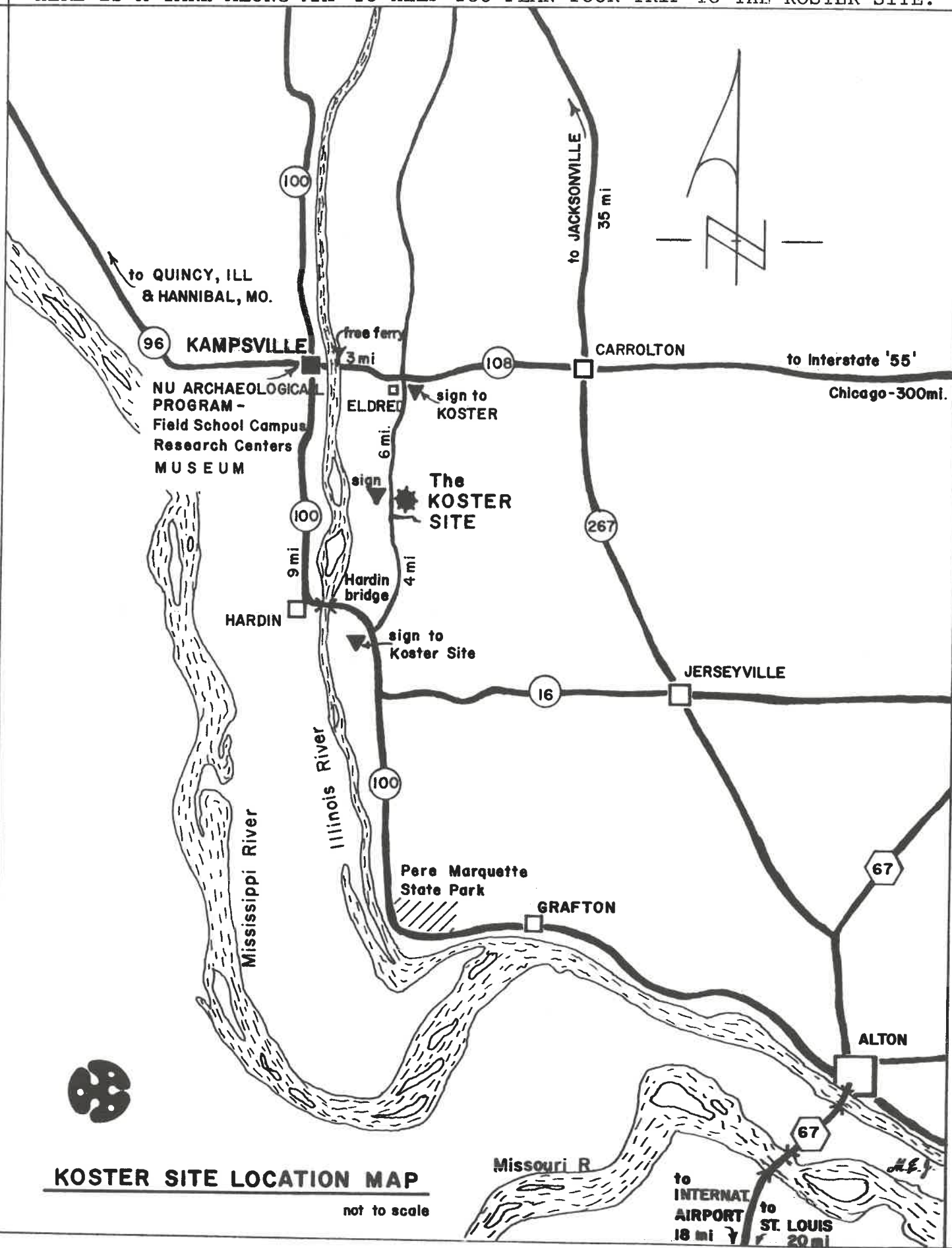
Abington (Pennsylvania) High School, North (1)
Arlington (Ohio) High School 1
Brookfield (Wisconsin) East High School 1
Byron Junior High School (Shaker Heights, Ohio) 1
Calhoun County High School 1
Cary Grove High School (Cary, IL) 1
Cheltenham (Pennsylvania) High School 1
University of Chicago Laboratory School 1
Cleveland Heights (Ohio) High School 1
Columbus (Ohio) School for Girls 1
Concord-Carlisle High School (Concord, Massachusetts) 1
Cornell (Illinois) High School
J.D. Darnall High School (Geneseo, IL) 1
Elgin Academy 1
Elmira Free Academy (Elmira, New York) 1
Evanston Twp. High School (Evanston, IL) 4
Glenbard West High School (Glen Ellyn, IL) 1
Glenbrook (IL) North High School 2
Glenbrook (IL) South High School 2
Great Neck (New York) High School 1

Harvard (Illinois) High School 1
Immaculate Conception High School (Elmhurst, IL) 1
Kirkwood (Missouri) High School 2
Lake Forest (IL) High School 1
Loomis-Chaffey School (Hartford, Conn.) 1
McCluer Senior High School (Florissant, Missouri) 1
Marquette High School (Godfrey, IL) 1
Mather High School (Milford, Conn.) 1
Moline (IL) High School 1
New Trier East High School (Glencoe, IL) 4
New Trier West High School (Winetka, IL) 2
North Shore Country Day School (Winnetka, IL) 2
Parma (Ohio) High School 1
Pekin (IL) Community High School 1
Phillips Exeter Academy (Exeter, N.H.) 1
Potosi (Wisconsin) High School 1
Regina Dominican High School (Wilmette, IL) 1
Renbrook School (Hartford, Conn.) 1
Rich Township High School, East (Park Forest, IL) 1
Rippowam High School (Stamford, Conn.) 1
Roxboro Junior High School (Cleveland Heights, Ohio) 1
Shaker Heights High School (Shaker Heights, Ohio) 2
St. Charles High School (IL) 1
St. Mary's Academy (Nauvoo, IL) 1
Streator High School (Streator, IL) 1
University City High School (St. Louis, MO) 1
University of Illinois High School (Urbana, IL) 1
Upper Arlington High School (Columbus, Ohio) 1
Wachung Hills High School (Warren, New Jersey) 1
Birch Walther High School (New York, N.Y.) 1
Warren High School (Warren, N.J.) 1
Washburne Junior High School (Winnetka, IL) 1
West Leyden High School (Franklin Park, IL) 2
Westmont Hilltop High School (Johnstown, Penn.) 1
Windsor High School (Windsor, Conn.) 1
Wissahickon High School (Norristown, PA) 1

COLLEGES

Universidad de las Americas (Cholula, Mex.) 1
American University (Washington D.C.) 1
Arizona State University (Tempe, Ariz.) 1
Augustana College (Rock Island, IL) 1
Bradford Junior College (Mass.) 1

HERE IS A TAKE-ALONG MAP TO HELP YOU PLAN YOUR TRIP TO THE KOSTER SITE.



A Special Invitation — Visit The Koster Site

VISITOR INFORMATION

You may visit the Koster Site, located about 5½ miles south of Eldred, Ill. on the Grafton blacktop road, any day of the week. Gail L. Houart, now in her 7th field season with the Ill. Valley archeological program, is in charge of excavations at the Site. Guided tours are available from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Tours on Sunday are from 10:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. Wed. is the crew's day off but tours are still available.

The Kampsville Archeological Museum, located in Kampsville, Ill., is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. Guides are present to explain the exhibits and answer questions.

There is no charge to visit the Site or the museum.

TRIP TIPS

A car is essential. St. Louis is a major air terminal. After arriving at St. Louis you may rent a car and from there it is a 90 minute drive to the Koster Site. If you plan to drive from the Chicago area, plan about 6 to 6½ hours of driving time. The Koster site is situated 5½ miles south of Eldred; and there are signs to guide you.

Places to stay in the immediate area are few. They include the Hardin Hotel in Hardin, 9 miles south of Kampsville, the Sierra Motel in Carrollton, 15 miles west; Holiday Inn, Dunlap Motor Inn, Sandman, Starlight, all in Jacksonville, 50 miles north; Flamingo, Travelodge, and Stratford Hotel in Alton 30 miles south. The Pere Marquette State Park, Grafton, IL is 20 miles south, offering cottages and campsites.

Bradley University (Peoria, IL) 1
 Brigham Young University (Provo, Utah) 1
 University of British Columbia 1
 Brown University (Providence, R.I.) 1
 University of California (Berkeley, Cal.) 1
 Calvin College (Grand Rapids, Mich.) 1
 Carleton College (Northfield, Minn.) 1
 University of Chicago (IL) 1
 Colby College (Waterville, Maine) 1
 Connecticut College (New London, Conn.) 1
 Cornell College (Mount Vernon, Iowa) 1
 Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.) 2
 Drake University (Des Moines, Iowa) 1
 College of DuPage 1
 Edinboro (Penn.) State College 1
 Elgin (IL) Community College 1
 Florissant Valley (Mo.) Community College 1
 Franklin Pierce College 1
 Garilan College (Gilroy, Calif.) 1
 University of Georgia (Athens, Ga.) 1
 Illinois College (Jacksonville, IL) 1
 University of Illinois (Chicago Circle) 3
 Indiana University (Bloomington, Indiana) 10
 Upper Iowa College (Fayette, Iowa) 1
 Knox College (Galesburg, IL) 2
 Lake Forest College (Lake Forest, IL) 2
 Laney College (Oakland, Calif.) 1
 Lawrence University (Appleton, Wisc.) 2
 Lewis & Clark Community College (Godfrey, IL) 1
 University of London (Institute of Archeology) (London, England) 1
 University of Louisville (Ken.) 1
 Macalester College (St. Paul, Minn.) 1
 MacMurray College (Jacksonville, IL) 1
 Maryland Institute of Art (Baltimore, Maryland) 1
 Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Tex.) 1
 St. Mary's College (Notre Dame, Ind.) 2
 University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Mich.) 6
 Michigan State University (East Lansing, Mich.) 1
 Michigan Technological University (Houghton, Mich.) 1
 Middlebury College (Middlebury, Ver.) 8
 Monmouth College (Monmouth, IL) 1
 Newcomb College (Tulane University) (New Orleans, Louisiana) 1
 University of New Mexico (Albuquerque, N. Mexico) 1
 University of New Orleans (Louisiana) 1
 City University of New York (Richmond College) (N.Y., N.Y.) 1
 Northwestern University (Evanston, IL) 19
 University of Notre Dame (Indiana) 3
 Pomona College (Claremont, Calif.) 1
 Miss Porter's School (Farmington, Conn.) 2

College of Racine (Wisconsin) 1
 Radcliff College (Cambridge, Mass.) 1
 Sangamon State University (Springfield, IL) 1
 St. Louis University (Missouri) 1
 Southern Illinois University (Carbondale, IL) 1
 Union Graduate School (Chicago, IL) 1
 Washington State University (Pullman, Washington) 1
 Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.) 1
 Webster College (Webster Groves, Mo.) 2
 Wisconsin State University (Eau Claire, Wisconsin) 1
 Yale University (New Haven, Conn.) 1

Long Awaited De-Watering System Now A Reality

Koster Horizon 11 is potentially the richest and best preserved community ruin of any in the Koster Site, but previously has been impossible to dig, except in small test squares, because of the water problem. Horizon 11 lies largely below the water table and when we dig a square into this area water oozes out of the walls, eventually causing them to slump and greatly increasing the danger of cave in.

The de-watering system, designed by Drs. Keros Cartwright and Frank Sherman of the Ill. Geological Survey, consists of a series of 6 wells drilled by the Alton Well Drilling Co. to a depth of 40 feet. These wells, located along the north and east walls of the Koster main trench have been drilled into a sand layer which drains well. Pumps with float valves pump the water out of the wells as it builds up and empties it into a nearby spring branch, thus intercepting the ground water table moving down through the sand layer from the upper elevations to the west and north and intercepting the water before it gets to the excavation.

It has been rather difficult to judge the probable efficiency of these wells due to the above average rainfall this spring which has dumped copious quantities of water directly into the huge excavation. Preliminary evidence suggests that the system will indeed temporarily lower the ground water table when the heavy rains cease.



The Koster Site as it looks during the quiet winter months. Photo by D.R. Baston



The 1974 season starts and the dirt begins to fly again. Photo by D.R. Baston

Are You A New Subscriber To EARLY MAN? Here Is A Capsule History Of The Koster Site And Why The Koster Site Is Important

Dr. Stuart Struever, Northwestern University Professor of Anthropology has organized archeology expeditions to the Lower Illinois Valley since 1959. In 1968 he was persuaded to visit the Koster farm by Harlan Helton, local artifact collector, who lives next to the Koster farm. This small well-protected valley, strewn with pottery fragments of the Jersey Bluff Culture, seemed ideal for human habitation and indeed had even been chosen by one of the very early Greene County pioneers--as evidenced by the old stone house still standing in this valley. Struever speculated that older artifacts lay below the surface.

In 1969 Struever conducted test excavations proving that older cultures did in fact underlie the surface. A small crew returned in 1970--in 1971, 1972, and 1973 major expeditions were organized.

We now know that the Site has at least 12 culture layers all neatly separated by layers of sterile soil washed from the bluffs when the site was temporarily unoccupied. This layer cake of civilization dates from about 6,000 B.C. to about 1200 A.D.

Three things make the Koster Site a unique and valuable site. One, many cultures have lived in one spot, giving us a chance to study their differences. Two, there is a high level of preservation of the more fragile artifact, plant and animal remains in every level. Three, the unusual interbedding of cultural ruins with sterile soil allows each ruin to be studied as a separate entity rather than a mixture of many ruins.

The most important discoveries made in the summer of 1973 were the remains of prehistoric houses. Dating to 4200 B.C., the houses are the earliest habitations yet discovered in North America. They pre-date by 1700 years the ancient dwellings discovered at Koster Site in 1972.

16 Labs To Analyze Evidence From 6 Sites

Scattered throughout Kampsville are 16 labs--Central Data Processing, Computer, Human Osteology, Zoology, Koster Faunal, Late Woodland Faunal, Botany, Pollen, Koster Lithics, Koster Coordinating, Hacker Site, Worthy-Merrigan Site, Gardens-of-Kampsville, Crane Site, Malacology, Flotation. We plan to do articles on some of these labs during the summer newsletter season.

New Shop To Open In Kampsville

Visitors to the museum in Kampsville will want to visit the Early Man shop, which will be open soon, directly across the street from the museum. Proprietess Carol Stitzer plans to stock arts-and-crafts-of-the-world articles--canoe paddles from Easter Island, Navaho blankets, Indian jewelry both old and new, replicas of Egyptian jewelry, Inca material, antique duck decoys, Amish quilts, and natural specimens. The shop will be open daily.



Jr. High students will arrive in Kampsville in July to begin their two week dig.

Photo by D.R. Baston

FRIENDS OF THE KOSTER EXPEDITION

In 1973 more than 5,000 private individuals, companies, banks and foundations provided 60% of the budget of the Koster Expedition. Memberships in the Foundation for Illinois Archeology, which shares the sponsorship of the Koster Expedition with Northwestern University, range from \$5.00 to \$1,000 and are tax deductible.

Members receive the Early Man newsletter detailing progress of the expedition (5 issues) and are notified of special activities, such as Members' Weekend and archeology laboratory open houses. Contributing Members, Sponsors, and Benefactors receive all special publications issued by the expedition.

To renew your membership or become a new member, send your donation to The Koster Expedition, Kampsville, Illinois 62053. Make checks payable to the Foundation for Illinois Archeology.

____ FRIEND OF KOSTER (\$5) ____ CONTRIBUTING MEMBER (\$25) ____ EXPEDITION SPONSOR (\$100)
____ EXPEDITION BENEFACTOR (\$250) ____ FOUNDATION PATRON (\$1,000)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Group Tours Welcome

To arrange for a tour of the Koster Site and the Kampsville Archeological Museum for your club or organization, write: Miss Roxanna Siefer, Northwestern Archeological Program, Kampsville, Illinois 62053, or phone: 618-653-4525. While there is no charge for group tours it is suggested that the group consider making a donation to the Foundation for Illinois Archeology to help maintain the guide program.

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Don Reynolds
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St. Joseph, Missouri 63100

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EARLY MAN



NEWSLETTER OF THE KOSTER EXPEDITION AND OTHER EXPLORATIONS OF THE
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS



Kampsville, Ill. 62053

No. 1

April, 1976

Like Clinical Training in Medicine...

New Courses Are Aimed at Better Interpretation

When you come to Kampsville this summer, if your timing is right, chances are you can experience some unusual and highly interesting activities that fall under the heading of "experimental archeology."

Along the riverfront, for example, students will actually be making and firing clay pottery, as part of a new course being offered in ceramic technology, taught by John White, director of native American cultures at Chicago's Field Museum.

Elsewhere, within Kampsville itself, students will also be manufacturing stone tools, using the ancient technologies, as part of another course under Guy Muto of Washington State University, one of a handful of individuals throughout the world who have mastered what is popularly called "flint-knapping."

As the techniques for interpreting prehistoric human behavior from the archeological record become more complex, and no single archeologist can be knowledgeable enough to provide the full range of technical training necessary, the new courses recognize the need for a wider range of clinical training to help educate America's future archeologists. This move on the part of the NAP to help fulfill the need compares with the practice in medicine, for example, where a student's professional training depends on the expertise of many different specialists.

And the new course offerings to students do not stop with ceramic and stone technology; other additions to the summer curriculum include soils and

(Continued on Next Page)



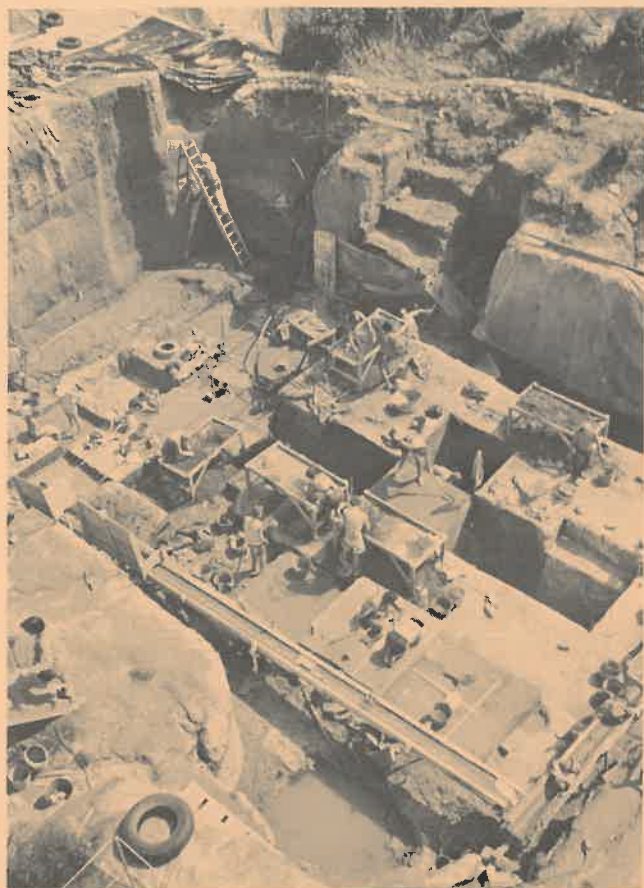
Master pottery craftsman John White finishes the rim of a complicated stamped pot.



Guy Muto shows Ralph Sallier how to set up a "striking platform" to get desired flaking.

KOSTER EXPEDITION
P.O. BOX 1499
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204

1976 MEMBERSHIP KOSTER EXPEDITION



Students at work in the main trench of the Koster site. They are excavating Horizon 11 — village ruins dating before 6,500 B.C. Excavations next summer will go below this level to study the remains of earlier villages.

THE KOSTER EXPEDITION is unique in the history of archeology in that it is the only archeological expedition in the United States supported by a broad public membership . . . more than 50% of the 1976 budget will come from memberships.

Plans are to begin excavating on June 8. The focus will be Horizons 12 and 13, the ruins of communities that flourished in the Illinois Valley before 6,500 B.C.

ALL MEMBERS RECEIVE 6 issues of the EARLY MAN Newsletter and are invited to participate in Member's Weekend (August 14 & 15, 1976).

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS, SPONSORS, BENEFACTORS AND PATRONS RECEIVE the first book presenting a full account of the Koster discoveries.

MEMBERSHIP 1976

- | | |
|---|-------|
| ☐ Friend of Koster | \$10 |
| ☐ Contributing Member | \$25 |
| ☐ Expedition Associate | \$100 |

- | | |
|--|--------|
| ☐ Expedition Sponsor | \$250 |
| ☐ Expedition Benefactor | \$500 |
| ☐ Expedition Patron | \$1000 |

Name: _____

Address _____ Zip _____

GIFT MEMBERSHIP 1976

- | | |
|---|-------|
| ☐ Friend of Koster | \$10 |
| ☐ Contributing Member | \$25 |
| ☐ Expedition Associate | \$100 |

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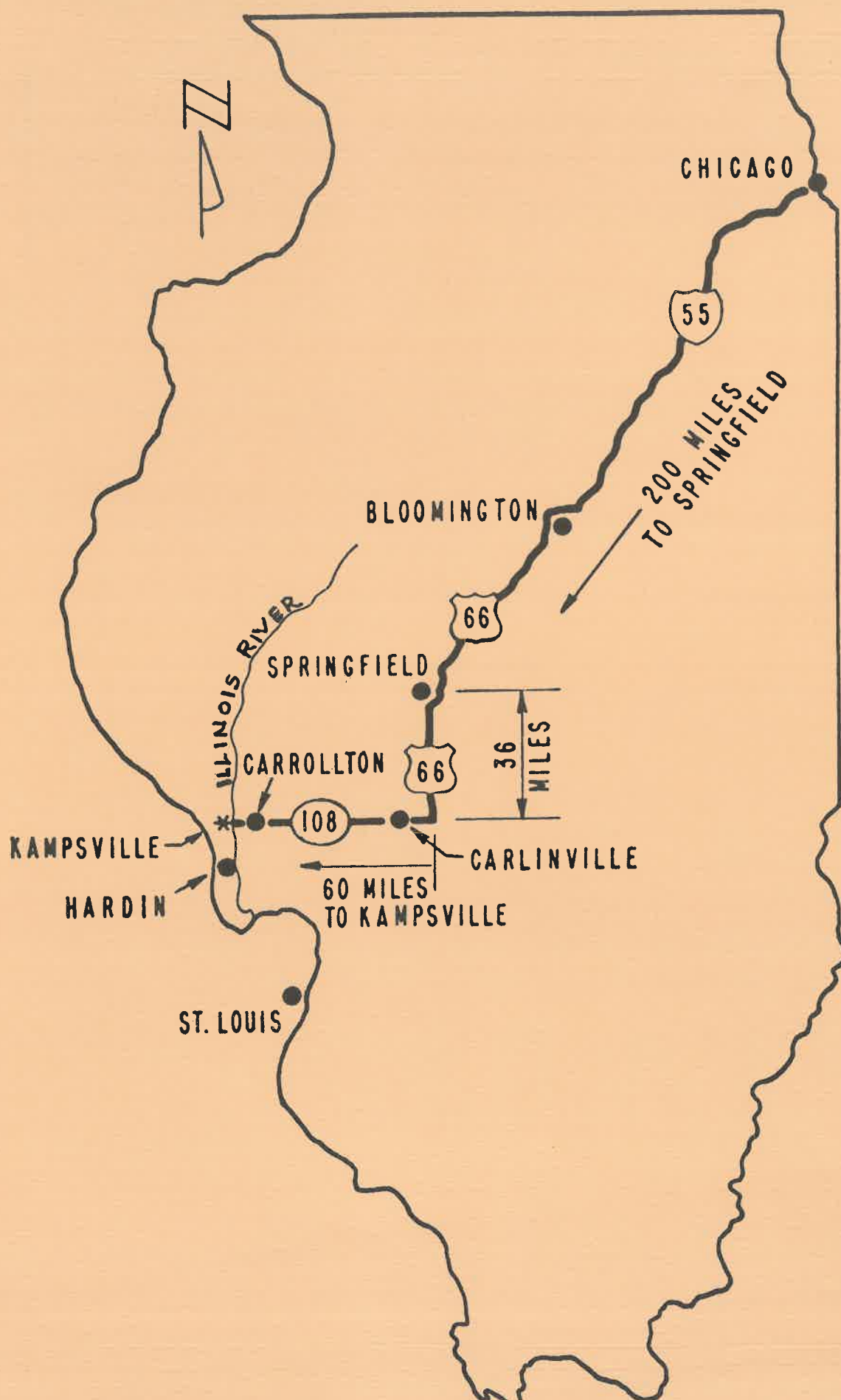
Name: _____

Address _____ Zip _____

An acknowledgment will be sent to each gift membership recipient.

THE KOSTER EXPEDITION is co-sponsored by NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY and the FOUNDATION FOR ILLINOIS ARCHEOLOGY. Membership checks are tax deductible and payable to either institution. Mail to P.O. Box 1499, Evanston, Illinois 60204.

VISIT THE KOSTER EXCAVATIONS AT KAMPSVILLE — THIS SUMMER



archeology under geologist/archeologist Tom Styles of Northwestern University, and the use of photography in archeological analysis under Michael Daily of Indiana University.

Each course will be geared to archeological interpretation, and not merely to duplicating or recording what is obvious or already known about prehistoric human behavior or the conditions of ancient life.

A good example is the course in ceramics. Instead of merely analyzing the broken pieces of pottery (called sherds) usually recovered from archeological sites from Early Woodland onward, students will assume the role of the prehistoric potter in order to answer questions like this:

Was the potter most often concerned with the interior space and form of a container and how to produce the desired volume, or was the profile and general exterior appearance of the vessel more important?

Interpreting Shifts in Diet

What were the relationships between different kinds of pottery produced and the shifts in known kinds of food used over centuries in the Illinois valley? What role, if any, did pottery play in expanding the diets of the people?

Can different male-female roles be interpreted from pottery in the cultural systems archeologists call the Woodland and the later Mississippian?

What techniques were required for producing various kinds of pottery?

Can places in archeological sites where pottery was made and fired be more readily recognized by a first-hand knowledge of the kinds of debris resulting as a by-product of the manufacturing processes?

At least a half-dozen sources for good-quality pottery clay have been located in the Kampsville area. Students will seek to determine which of these were exploited by the ancient potters. Then, after locating sources for clay and tempering agents, students will not only prepare the material and build units for firing, but also put the finished pottery vessels to the test, cooking traditional foods, and thus determine what the various containers could or could not have been used for.

The object of the other courses is also designed to increase the archeology student's capacity to interpret what he finds in the ground:

Are the courses described here filled up? "Paradoxically, they are not," says Stuart Struever, NAP director. "Because they are so new and untraditional in an archeological curriculum, many students throughout the country have not yet discovered they exist." Therefore, registration, which normally closes April 1, is being kept open until May 7. Anyone interested in obtaining additional information may contact: Director, Northwestern University Archeological Program, P. O. Box 1499, Evanston, Ill. 60201.

Stone tool technology: What could various tools have been used for? What edge and surface damage results from different kinds of use? How do tools characteristically break when used for a variety of purposes? How was heat-treating of stone done, how can the practice be recognized in the stone, and how might this alteration affect the form of finished tools?

Soils analysis: How were deposits formed at various archeological sites excavated in the Illinois valley? How did climates and landscapes evolve since the arrival of early man in the region? Can soils analysis aid in locating other deep, layered sites like Koster? How did the adaptive technologies developed over many milleniums relate to the raw materials available in the area?

Archeological photography: The course will go beyond the recording of artifacts and other materials recovered from archeological sites, dealing with the application of photography to solve archeological problems, for example, making visible things that the unaided eye cannot see through the use of photo-micrography, ultraviolet fluoroscopy and infrared photography.

Martin Fellowships Endowed By Tennessee Foundation

The establishment of a fund by the Martin Charitable Foundation to endow archeological fellowships, in association with the Northwestern Archeological Program, provides the beginning of a fellowship program designed to provide aid to college or high school students who wish to continue in archeology and become teaching or research assistants in the Lower Illinois Valley program. The Martin endowment was announced by David Wechsler, president of the Martin Mfg. Co., Martin, Tenn.

One Deterrent to a Longer Field Season... Dining Hall

Why does the Northwestern Archeological Program operate a full-scale field season only three months of the year?

Student demand has grown for more archeological fieldwork opportunities, and the climate in the Lower Illinois Valley is no deterrent ... as you read this issue of Early Man, a full complement of students could be excavating at Koster and other sites in the region, and fieldwork could be extended a full eight months into the Fall as well as the Spring.

Except for one factor.

The program does not have its own facilities at Kampsville for feeding the students.

(The program has been using the facilities of a local church for a number of years, but they no longer are being made available -- even for the coming summer season.)

A step toward solving the problem was taken late last year when a no-longer-used Job Corps Training Center dining hall near Carbondale was obtained from the Federal government. By Spring, the eight sections that make up the building had been moved to



Kitty Gardner, co-chairman of the Koster Benefit held in Evanston last November, presents a check for \$4,000 from the fund-raising effort to Stuart Struever, while co-chairman Roberta Rubin (left) and Pat Dodson, president of the sponsoring Associates of Koster, look on.

Kampsville and erected on a concrete block foundation.

A June deadline had been set for the hall to be operational, but by late March \$30,000 was still needed for construction and cooking, heating and air conditioning equipment. How far along the dining hall would be towards completion by the time summer fieldschool students began arriving depend on how long funds held out.

Carpenters Pete Schumann and Otto Retzer, both born and reared in the Kampsville area, working on the new dining hall, which will feed 250 students and staff members upon completion.



Custom Tours with Bonus Features

Package tours from all principal cities in the midwest -- which include visits to several Lower Illinois Valley sites and Kampsville laboratories normally closed to visitors -- are now being arranged for the coming season. Tours can be tailored to the interests of particular groups.

As this issue of the newsletter was

being prepared, one tour had been scheduled from Peoria and several from the Chicago area. They include such features as a full-time escort, a riverfront picnic lunch and travel arrangements fitting the group's requirements. There also will be demonstrations of stone artifact manufacture.

Sites other than Koster that will be toured include the 1,400-year-old Helton burial mounds and the Audrey (Mississippian) site.

Demand for Archeology in Schools Leads to Workshop

As the popularity of archeology grows in America, teachers are increasingly being called upon to answer questions to satisfy youthful curiosity about how an archeologist works, how he studies excavated material, and how various aspects of prehistoric life are interpreted.

In many cases, there has also been demand for school systems to put archeology/anthropology courses into their curriculums.

To meet the need for basic training in archeology by teachers who never were prepared in this "exploding" science, the Northwestern Archeological Program will offer a one-week Teacher's Workshop at Kampsville, August 16-21. The participants will excavate one or more sites, and will also get an intensive series of briefings by various specialists:

Ken Farnsworth: An overview of various strategies archeologists use to excavate sites, what tools are involved, etc.

Mike Wiant and Gail Houart: An up-to-date summary of what has been learned from Koster.

David Asch: The history of early

agriculture in the midwest, and what effect it had on human life.

Jane Buikstra: The effect of diet and climate on the human body in respect to disease patterns, longevity, etc.

Rose Duffield: The role of pollen studies in interpreting ancient environments.

Tom Styles: How soil studies disclose the climatic conditions under which a site was built up.

Guy Muto: The technologies prehistoric peoples used to manufacture stone tools.

Bonnie Whatley and Sarah Anderson: The relationship of human life to animal resources.

In addition an archeological game for the classroom, developed in the Rock Island, school system, will be introduced at the workshop. The game is a competitive one in which student teams recover information from a hypothetical site in accordance with the right or wrong excavation strategy decisions they make.

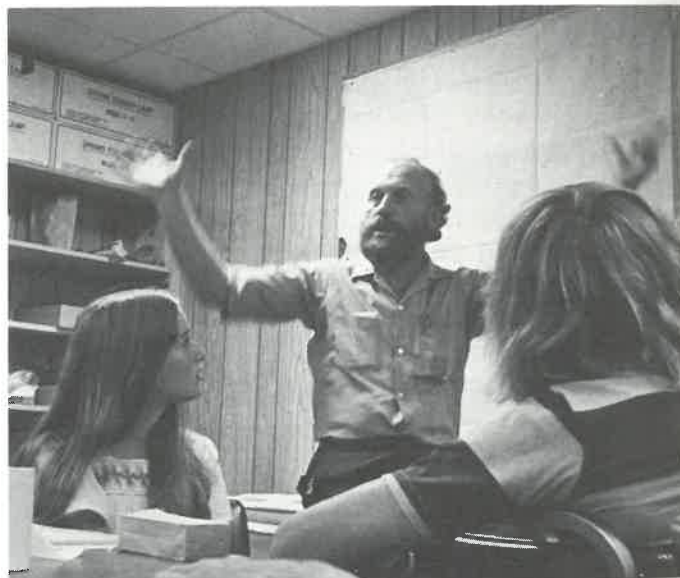
The workshop is being organized by a staff which includes Jack Sechrist, anthropology instructor at Oswego, Ill. high school.

Background of the NAP's New Service To American Archeology

Archeology is an old discipline, but until recent years it has lagged behind other sciences in the curriculums of high schools, and even many universities, throughout the country. Beginning in the late 1960's, however, public awareness of America's prehistoric past has increased tremendously.

What has been happening?

For one thing, in a land that was built over two centuries by an energetic and imaginative people with a characteristic of never looking backward, a new assessment of its underlying values was suddenly thrust upon the American consciousness by the violence of the assassinations of a president and a presidential candidate, the divisiveness of the fighting in Viet Nam and a general



Earle Carlson, anthropology instructor at Evanston High School, lectures members of the senior high fieldschool at the laboratory of the Macoupin site they are excavating.

confrontation with morality.

Out of this has come a greater awareness of the American past, and its origins, than ever before, and with it, a public

Acquaint the teachers you know with the opportunity for a "crash course" in archeology described here. Teachers wanting additional information may contact: Ellen Gantner, Northwestern Archeological Program, P. O. Box 1499, Evanston, Ill. 60201. Tel: 312-492-5300.

interest in the country's impressive prehistoric heritage. Where until recent years scarcely a high school in the country offered a course in archeology, the growing sense of history has prompted the "discovery" of archeology by school systems everywhere. Widespread publicity attendant to the unusual depth and age of the Koster site, and other recent archeological discoveries, have contributed to this awakening.

However, in general, public school teachers coming out of colleges and universities even now are getting no exposure

to or experience in archeology, because the discipline is an overlooked area in many social science curriculums, and therefore, elementary and high school staffs are not prepared to fulfill the demand for archeological instruction.

The new Teacher's Workshop offered as a part of the Northwestern Archeological Program represents a beginning in satisfying the pressures for teachers who can become qualified in at least some of the basics of archeology.

The move is a natural extension of the NAP's fieldschools for junior and senior high students, now in their sixth year, in which youngsters can participate in goal-oriented fieldwork in the Lower Illinois valley and earn school credits.

These schools actually are sponsored by the Winnetka, Ill., public schools and the Evanston, Ill. High School, in affiliation with the Northwestern program. But students from anywhere in the country are eligible to attend.

Amateur Archeologists Are Offered New Programs

A steering committee of 15 laymen who have participated in at least one adult fieldschool, organized by Joan Marchand of Evansville, Ind., met in Evanston on March 13 to explore ways that the amateur archeologist might expand his participation in the Northwestern Archeological Program.

As a result, three new areas of participation were opened up:

Advanced Fieldwork: Anyone with previous experience is invited to go a step further in their fieldwork by supervising excavations, being scheduled in the adult or junior-senior high programs. Those interested may send their names and availabilities to Peggy Haines, 199 Hazel Ave., Glencoe, Ill. 60022. A further aim of maintaining this list is to build a core of capable amateurs who can be called on for emergency salvage work. Training in field techniques, such as learning how to use the transit, will also be offered as a part of the adult schools.

Audrey Laboratory: At the conclusion of the adult fieldschools, October 30, anyone may sign up to work on the processing and analysis of excavated materials from the Audrey site. These lab sessions will run several weeks, with limited enrollments and will be conducted at Kampsville.

Adult Seminar: The week of September 13-20 has been set aside for an intensive series of courses, taught by various spec-

ialists in the NAP, in all phases of modern archeology. Details will appear in a forthcoming issue of Early Man.

Informally, the NAP has provided opportunities for continued lay participation for a number of years. For example, Barbara Duvall of New York City, and Alice Ryerson of Cambridge, Mass., both of whom have excavated in the Lower Illinois Valley, will return this summer to supervise students at the Macoupin site. Last year, about 15 volunteers who had worked at the Hacker South burial mounds helped analyze skeletal material they excavated, at an Evanston laboratory.

However, the new adult programs formalize advanced training for amateur archeologists within the Northwestern program. Terry Freudenrich, supervisor of the adult fieldschool, met with the steering committee to work out details of the new programs.

If you live in the Chicago area and would like to join the Associates of Koster, a lay organization of Koster boosters, in the efforts it is planning in 1976 to help equip the new dining hall at Kampsville and other expedition support activities, please contact Peggy Haines, secretary 199 Hazel Ave., Glencoe, Ill. 60022, or Karen Walsh, treasurer, 88 W. Schiller, Chicago, 60610.



Grants from the National Science Foundation support a variety of research goals: studying environmental stresses through arthritic growth in skeletal material, microscopic "feast-and-famine" lines in bone, etc. (left), applying computer technology to archeological interpretation (center), and analyzing recovered material, such as charcoal fireplace remains which will be radiocarbon-dated (right).

The Role of the National Science Foundation in Supporting Koster Research

The National Science Foundation, whose job it is to support basic scientific research by American experimenters, recognizes Koster as the most important archeological project in America. In fact, the NSF recognized the significance of Koster when it first was discovered in 1969, becoming one of its chief supporters before the site gained broad recognition.

And in 1975, of 18 NSF archeological grants made for work in the United States, the largest went to finance the analysis of materials from Koster, according to Nancie Gonzales, program director for anthropology at the NSF. The funds allocated for Koster represented one-sixth of the total for U.S. archeological projects last year.

("If it were not for the National Science Foundation," comments Stuart Struever, director of the Northwestern Archeological Program, "large-scale interdisciplinary projects like Koster would not be possible." At the same time, he points out that the NSF funding is restricted to analysis, while the total excavation and research budget depends on private members and gifts, which ranged from \$5 to \$20,000 each in 1975.)

Half for Foreign Projects

Ms. Gonzales, a social anthropologist on leave from Boston University to serve in her present post, administers a total anthropology budget of \$4 million a year. Of that amount, approximately half goes to fund archeological projects overseas, as well as in the United States.

"For a long time the lion's share of

the anthropology budget has gone to support archeology," says Ms. Gonzales, pointing out that research is being underwritten in such foreign places as Turkey, Ethiopia, South Africa, New Guinea, Honduras, Guatemala, Peru and the Baffin Islands.

She cites research in Peru into early agriculture, water management and urbanization -- directed by Michael Mosley of Harvard, who will join the staff of the Field Museum in Chicago next year -- as the single largest archeological project supported by the NSF.

But, she adds, "Foreign archeology costs a great deal more than in the U.S. because of travel and expedition-support expenses."

NSF Formed in 1958

The NSF, a Federal agency brought onto the scene by Congress in 1958, was a direct result of the Russian's first launch of Sputnik in the previous year to inaugurate the Space Age. This event drove home to the United States that it had been lagging in scientific research and education, and the NSF came into being to counter the Russian supremacy.

Congress appropriates funds for the NSF, which is directed by a presidential appointee, and it then administers these funds through an organization in Washington of divisions, sections and programs. Archeological grants in the U.S. in that first year, 1958, totalled \$74,900, and a high of \$1,168,730 was allocated in 1966.

One of the criterion for approving NSF grants is that they be used experimentally, that is, for the purpose of solving prob-

lems whose solutions will enhance either the performance of archeology or discover basic knowledge about the development of early man. They are made more often for analysis, rather than merely to dig a site which may seem exciting, but whose potential for yielding basic information about man's development is limited.

Specifically, how are some of the grants for Koster research applied?

Two grants to Dr. James Brown, co-director of the Koster project, were used for the application of computer technology to the Koster data.

Another, to Tom Cook, director of the laboratory for lithic analysis, was used to define activity areas and the kinds of jobs being performed, through the analysis of stone artifacts.

A Grant to Study Fireplaces

Still another was used by Renata Wolyneć for the study of fireplaces and other facilities within the site.

Other kinds of projects in the Northwestern Archeological Program supported by NSF funds include:

The study of the effect of the environment on the human body, through stress signs that show up in skeletal remains in Hopewell times, by Jane Buikstra, director of the laboratory of human osteology.

The use of animal resources during Late Woodland times, by Bonnie Whatley, co-director of the zoology laboratory.

As the largest educator of undergraduate archeology students in the country, the NAP has also applied for a special kind of grant under a program set up by the NSF to extend undergraduate participation in science. This program provides for the funding of instructional equipment, and the type of facilities this grant would provide include:

Low-power teaching microscopes for the identification of plant, animal, snail and pollen remains, with one set of oculars for the student and another for the instructor.

A centrifuge for extracting pollen from soil, and a sensitive balance for the weighing of small-scale samples.

In other words, this grant would go toward enlarging undergraduate participation in the laboratory phase of the Northwestern program centered at Kampsville. It would be contingent, however, on Northwestern providing matching funds.

Thank You, Madonna...

Dear Dr. Steuwer,

I read about the new dining hall you're building in Kampsville, and am sending you another contribution I saved from my babysitting and other odd jobs when I work for my father. Or maybe you can put it toward the new pump system.

Sincerely,
Madonna
Ohse

For the past five years, since she was 11 years old, Madonna Ohse of Medinah, Ill., has been one of the Northwestern Archeological Program's most enthusiastic supporters, sending us her pennies, her dimes — and sometimes her dollars. Madonna's piggy bank contributions may not seem like much, but she shares personally in each discovery... in a grooved ax from Horizon 6... a fireplace in Horizon 11... a housefloor in Horizon 8... for without help from private contributions like Madonna's, there would be no excavations at Koster.

As a member of the Koster expedition, you too can say, with pride, "I'm sharing in making it possible to get a glimpse never seen before of life as it existed in Illinois 8,000+ years ago."

As a part of your membership, you will receive five issues each year of *Early Man*, keeping you up-to-date on progress of the excavations and research, alerting you to special events, and adding to your knowledge about the buried remains of prehistoric human life. The next issue will feature an extensive illustrated article on the Hopewell Interaction Sphere and what we have learned thus far about how the Illinois River valley peoples participated in this unique cultural development that covered more than a third of the country and occurred at the dawn of the Christian Era. The next three issues of *Early Man* go only to members, however, and you can make sure of getting the Hopewell story by sending your membership... or your renewal... now.

To present members:

Give gift memberships to some of your friends who you know will be interested in the progress at Koster. Fill in the application form which has been sent to you with this newsletter... and mail it now.

Madonna is helping as much as she can... won't you help too?

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KOSTER EXPEDITION
BOX 1499
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204



TO

Mr. Don Reynolds
St. Joseph Museum
11th and Charles Street
St. Joseph, Mo. 63100

EARLY MAN



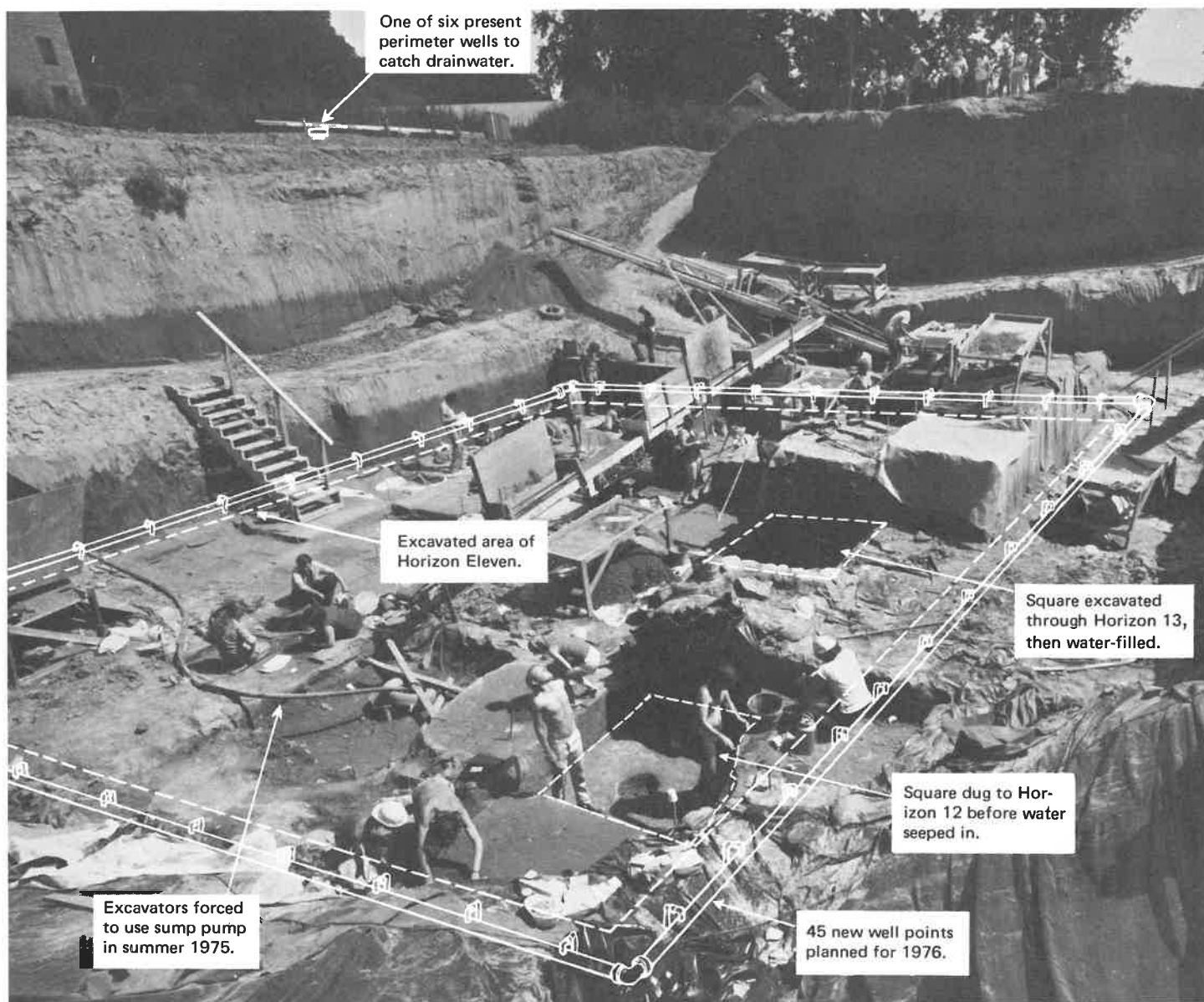
NEWSLETTER OF THE KOSTER EXPEDITION AND OTHER EXPLORATIONS OF THE
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS



Kampsville, Ill. 62053

Holiday Issue, 1975

Proposed Well System to Overcome Koster Water Problem - (Below and page 10)



Artwork by George Armstrong

Featured in this issue:

Building a Permanent Research-Teaching Center - (Pages 2 - 8)

A Report on Progress and Priorities of the Kampsville Archeological Teaching and Research Center

As archeologists dig and analyze in the Lower Illinois valley to decipher the cultural adaptations of prehistoric man over thousands of years, they themselves have become involved in an adaptational struggle of their own.

Something like cultural evolution in microcosm, you might call it, because many of the same elements that interact to produce changes in a way of life over decades or centuries are also influencing the development of the Northwestern Archeological Program.

Take the matter of increasing complexity, for example. Just as new technology in a cultural system may trigger growth elsewhere, broadened archeological research has created new demands in personnel, in facilities, in educational requirements, in equipment both to excavate and analyze remains.

Or, consider how the environment plays a part. As excavation goes deeper at Koster and extends far below the water table, archeologists are forced to cope

with a whole new dimension of digging conditions. The engineering and equipment required to solve problems like groundwater and backdirt removal become totally new to archeology.

Sometimes the environment works in the NAP's favor. In 1973, the Illinois River reached a 169-year high, and 15 minutes after the floodwaters at Kampsville receded, Mr. and Mrs. John Roark had gotten so provoked by the mud and damage that they put their home on the market. It was purchased at a bargain, to be renovated as a dormitory for junior and senior high school field students.

The struggle goes on for resources, however, just as prehistoric man confronted the pressures of sustaining himself. Koster is only one facet of the Lower Illinois program, and here, in capsule form, are some of the priorities the Northwestern Archeological Program faces for the coming year in continuing to build a permanent research and teaching facility at Kampsville.

Bertha Morgan's Home . . . Now The Botany Lab

The role of plant remains from archeological sites in interpreting prehistoric environment and subsistence achieved importance in archeology, generally, only within the past decade. Pioneered in this country in 1960 by Dr. Stuart Struever, director of the NAP, water and chemical separation to recover nuts and seeds, among other tiny cultural remains -- commonly referred to as flotation -- has virtually been adopted universally by archeologists everywhere. The Northwestern Program, however, remains one of the few archeological operations anywhere to maintain a botany laboratory, staffed with a full-time archeological botanist. Last summer, plant remains from six archeological sites were studied, Koster being only one of the sites subject to this kind of analysis. This winter, a complete review is being made of what has been



learned thus far of the beginnings of agriculture in the midwest, including early attempts to domesticate wild plants, and the role of corn as a stimulus of change in various cultures. However, a good deal of equipment essential to the proper functioning of the lab is lacking, such as herbarium cabinets to store plant specimens safely, a special camera to photograph excavated remains, and microtomes to make thin sections of wood and plant material for study microscopically.

Once A Meat Market . . . Now The Kampsville Museum

Some 30,000 people visit the museum at Kampsville each summer, and even more are anticipated next summer as the result of an expanded tour program. Now, the museum houses exhibits dealing with the trade system of eastern North America 2,000 years ago, prehistoric diseases and artifacts from Koster. Funds are needed, however, for the construction of three new and highly-significant exhibits in communicating the Lower Illinois valley research. One is a display of the sequence of villages at Koster that will show what has been learned from the various horizons, and how lifeways changed through time. Another would focus on the beginnings of agriculture in the midwest: What was the earliest corn? How did it look? What effect did it have on



the people? How successful were they in domesticating local wild plants like amaranthus, chenopodium and iva? What effect did the arrival of squash have? A third exhibit would deal with prehistoric changes in environment and climate, also showing the role of the zoologist, botanist, palynologist and other specialists.

Flooded Home Now A Dorm . . .

A St. Louis industrialist has provided the funds to move the former government-owned dining hall the 170 miles from Crab Orchard near Carbondale to Kampsville, and it is hoped to have the structure equipped with heating, air conditioning and cooking equipment by summer.

A number of other buildings will also

need central heating for the program to extend into the colder spring and fall months -- computer lab, Brinkmeyer dormitory, pollen lab, conference center, and so on. And one, in addition to needing a furnace, must also be insulated, structurally repaired, and equipped with beds, wardrobes, and so on. This is the former John Roark home, which is being converted to a dormitory accommodating 19 students.

Lillian Gardner's Home . . . Now The Computer Lab

Essentially, the computer is an information storage facility, serving two functions: making sense out of the millions of pieces of data excavated, in ways inconceivable for the human mind alone to perform, and directing digging strategy. The laboratory at Kampsville does not actually have a computer, but a computer terminal, whereby information can be transmitted by telephone lines to the computer itself in Evanston, and can be "retrieved" by the same means in various combinations. The system allows data to be processed within a few days of excavation, and thus enable the archeologists to make the complex analysis that guides excavation strategy, avoiding costly and time-consuming errors.



The electronic terminal is easily affected by temperature and humidity, however, and during the summer in the valley the problem assumes major proportions. The laboratory building needs renovation, therefore, to achieve a controlled environment and reduce equipment shutdown time.

Hanks Funeral Parlor . . . Now The Library

Two years ago, Nick Maggos, president of the Pepsi Cola Alton Bottling Co., pledged matching funds for each dollar contributed, to a maximum of \$20,000, to apply toward purchase of the unique 8,800-volume library of Prof. Walter Taylor of Southern Illinois University. One of the most comprehensive private archeological libraries in the country, the Taylor collection of books and articles, many of them rare and out-of-print, is presently at Kampsville. Many of the volumes remain in their shipping cartons, however, for lack of shelving and cabinets. Furthermore, although the Maggos gift was matched so that the Taylor collection could be purchased with an initial payment of \$40,000, an additional \$25,000 is due in 1976 (with \$15,000 still needed), and a final payment of \$20,000 in 1977. Several small archeological libraries have also been donated to the program,



and altogether, the Kampsville library now holds some 13,000 volumes. By prior arrangement, members of the public can also use the library, but more important to the goals of the program, eight of the 14 college-level laboratory and lecture courses currently being taught at Kampsville depend on the availability of adequate library resources, fulfilling the educational requirements of the Northwestern University administration.

Once An 1800's Log Cabin . . . Now The Pollen Lab

One of the newest sciences involved in reconstructing ancient environments, and also solving some archeological problems, is carried on at Kampsville, oddly enough, in perhaps the oldest building in the region. Originally a log cabin on the bluffs overlooking Kampsville, serving as a grade school and a Lutheran church, the structure was built in the middle 1800's. In 1920, the logs were dismantled and re-erected in Kampsville to be used, successively, as a barbershop, a poolhall, and a private residence. For milleniums, each flowering plant has given off astronomical quantities of microscopic pollen grains annually. In the Great Lakes area, for example, about 65-55,000 pollen grains are deposited each year per square inch of exposed surface. They are extremely durable. Although vulnerable to soil microbes, they are resistant even to acid. The plants they came from can be identified by the structure of the pollen. It



is in the log cabin, now covered by clapboard, that the ancient pollen, recovered from sites, dried-up lake beds and other places in the valley, is identified and studied by a full-time pollen specialist, or palynologist. Essential in her work are a centrifuge and chemical sink with fume hood, used to extract the pollen from the soil, which the laboratory does not now have. The building also needs caulking and other structural renovation to make it pollen-proof -- to keep the ancient pollen from becoming "contaminated" by modern pollen, giving erroneous results.

The Kampsville Archeological Center

One of the most successful projects of the Northwestern University Archeological Program has been the development of an archeological training program in the isolation of a small country town on the Illinois River. Enabling students to participate in genuine scientific research without requiring a long prerequisite training program has great educational power. Archeology is one of the few scientific disciplines that can effectively incorporate students from age 10 through PhD in the actual process of data gathering and analysis without requiring long-term preparation.

To meet student demand for participation in archeological field schools, the Northwestern Archeological Program is purchasing and restoring store buildings and houses in the Village of Kampsville on the west bank of the Illinois River in southern Illinois. Kampsville is 270 miles southwest of Chicago. Buildings have been purchased and renovation begun on six student dorm houses, an archeological library, seven field laboratory buildings and a small, interpretive museum.

The U.S. Government has given the Northwestern Archeological Program a dining hall-cafeteria building; it is hoped this structure can be renovated in time to feed the 1976 summer field schools.

The 13,000-volume archeological library housed in the former Hanks Funeral Home in Kampsville is one of the finest libraries of its kind in the U.S. It provides reference materials for the 14 Northwestern archeology and anthropology courses taught in Kampsville.

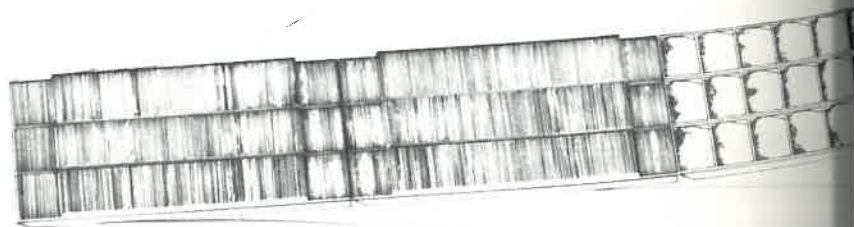
The climate of southern Illinois will allow archeological fieldwork eight months of the year. Until now, student-oriented programs in Kampsville have operated largely in the summer months because housing, dining, and laboratory facilities were inadequate to support field schools during the cooler spring and fall months. By improving the Kampsville facilities, it will be possible to more than double student enrollment in excavation and laboratory projects.

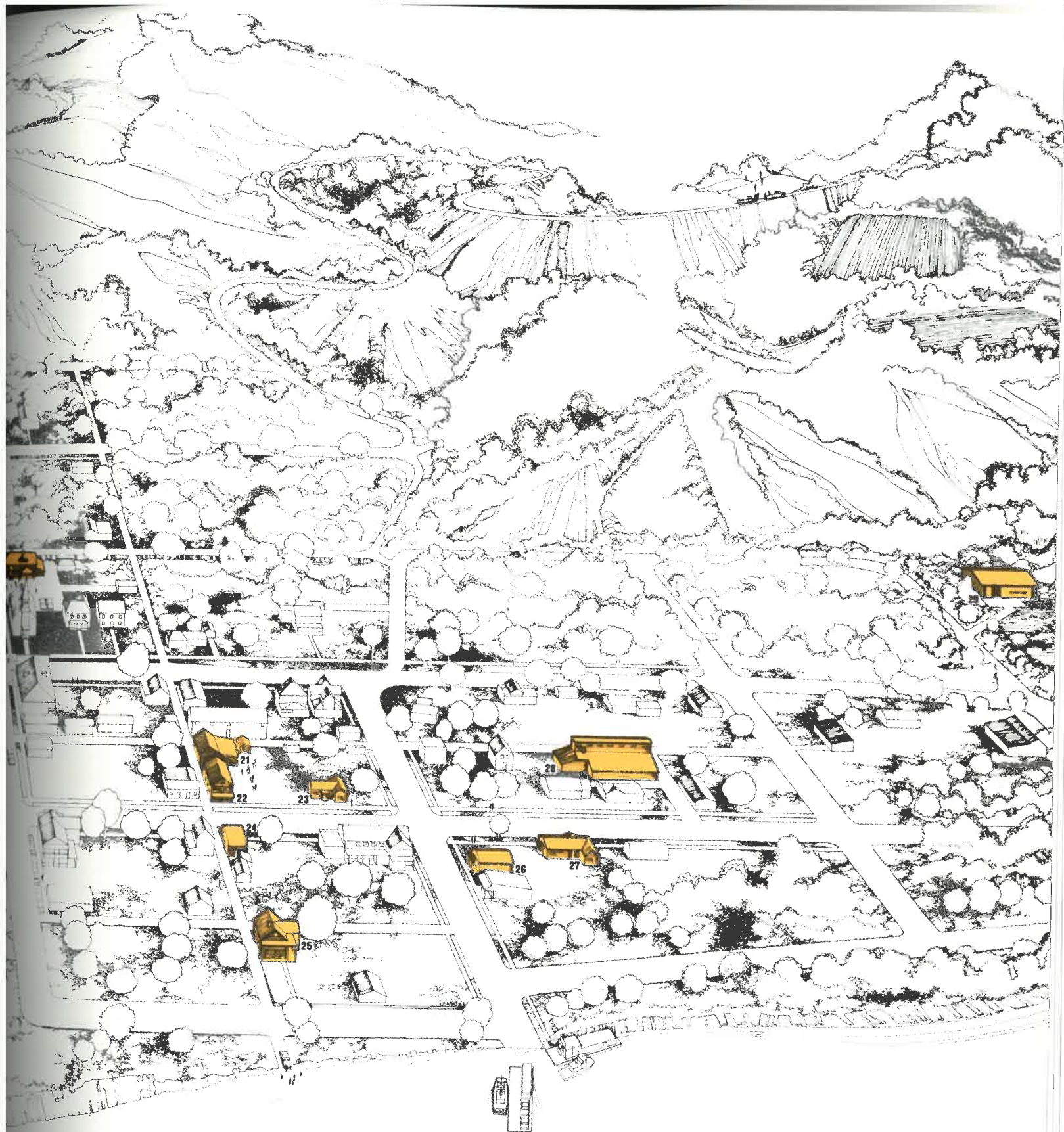
The present limitations of the Kampsville facility notwithstanding, more than 400 students from 65 colleges and 42 high schools participated in archeological field research headquartered in Kampsville during 1975. When renovation of the Kampsville buildings is complete, a substantially larger number of student applications can be accepted.

An often-asked question is: "Will the archeological field schools continue when work at the Koster site has been completed?" Survey parties of the Northwestern Archeological Program have, to date, located surface evidence of more than 800 other archeological sites within 30 minutes drive of Kampsville. It is likely that among these are sites of greater antiquity and perhaps of even greater importance than Koster. The 9,000 to 10,000-year-long history of the Illinois Valley will take many excavations and many years to unravel. The Kampsville Archeological Center is a long-term teaching and research base.

A 1975 artist's view of the Kampsville facilities is depicted on the inside pages.

1. STAFF HOUSE
2. ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
3. ZOOLOGY LAB
4. INFORMATION OFFICE
5. MALACOLOGY LAB
6. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS LAB
7. BOTANY LAB
8. WOMEN'S DORM HOUSE
9. FIELD SCHOOL CLASSROOM
10. COMPUTER LAB
11. SHOWERS & LAVATORY
12. WOMEN'S DORM HOUSE
13. SPECIAL PROJECTS LAB
14. STAFF APARTMENTS
15. HIGH SCHOOL FIELD SCHOOL LAB
16. ARCHEOLOGICAL LIBRARY
17. MEN'S DORM HOUSE
18. WOMEN'S DORM HOUSE
19. POLLEN LAB
20. MEN'S DORM HOUSE
21. ARTIFACT DRYING & PROCESSING LAB
22. CENTRAL DATA LAB
23. STAFF HOUSE
24. VISITOR ORIENTATION LAB
25. HEADQUARTERS & CONFERENCE CENTER
26. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS LAB
27. SEMINAR BUILDING
28. ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LAB
29. ARTIFACT REPOSITORY





**Northwestern Archeological Program
Field Education and Research Center
Kampsville, Illinois**

Why do we dig?

By Stuart Struever

A few months ago at a luncheon given on behalf of the Koster Project, I was asked: "What are you looking for at Koster and what have you found of significance? Why are the Koster excavations important to us today?"

It was a good question . . . the essential question. In fact, if we archeologists don't ask this question, then what we do may well be akin to flagpole-sitting and perhaps as useful. We are responsible to society, no matter how intellectual or academic our goals. Our excavations must give us a clearer sense of the trajectory of human history of which we are part. They must help us see ourselves better.

How does this apply to the Koster research? This past summer we obtained the most important information yielded by Koster to date. We discovered that the earliest villages at the base of Horizon 11 were rapidly covered by a sheet of soil washed down from the neighboring bluffs. House floors, fireplaces, and other facilities were soon buried, not to be seen again for 8,400 years.

The analysis of these and other Koster ruins has proceeded far enough for us to make some interesting observations. I think we can say that diet, even by the time of the first Horizon 11 village (now Carbon 14-dated at 6,400 B.C.), approximated a diet that might be designed by a modern nutritionist with present-day knowledge of the nutritional qualities of the various wild food species available to these Indians at the time. How they learned this is anybody's guess. That they arrived at these understandings at such an early date should give us pause to reflect on our conception of the level of sophistication of these early human populations in the Midwest.

We today equate success with size, which I believe is the key to the widespread view that the study of early peoples and their lifeways in the American Midwest can yield little of value for us today.

If we are to measure "cultural success" in part by the ability of a human population to establish an equilibrium with its environment that can be sustained over the long haul, then these Koster inhabitants were successful people, indeed. One may not envy their close-to-the-earth life, but it would be hard to improve on their formula for maximizing biological survival by sustaining the critical elements of the environment that insured that survival.

We today in the United States are the inheritors of a long tradition that says, first, man is a Special Creation and therefore not part of the environment, and second, this separateness is expressed in the concept of "man against nature." The writings of pioneer America are laced with references to "conquering the environment," "bringing nature under man's control," etc.

We have been hard at it since we arrived on this continent a short time ago, shaping a culture that buffers us against the threats to human survival . . . and in the process have almost unconsciously destroyed the environmental foundations on which that survival must ultimately be built.

What we're seeing in the archeological data at Koster, I think, are people with a qualitatively different view of their place in the order of things. They clearly did not have the technology or the organizational complexity to persuade themselves that they could actually control most of their physical world. There was simply too much contrary evidence around them. Rather, they developed a sense of relationship with their environment which was good enough to enable them to maintain a series of progressively complex cultural systems that spanned 300 or more generations in the Illinois Valley without cataclysmic starvation, population explosion, or warfare. If I'm reading the archeological record correctly, that's a pretty good success record for people whose energy control was miniscule compared to ours.

We today are not prepared to mimic their lifestyle, but it might not hurt if we got inside their heads and absorbed some of the basic assumptions of their world view. These early people have a lot to tell us . . . if we can but learn to listen.

George A. Thornton Seminars Memorialize A Lifelong Devotion to Archeology

In recent summers, the elderly, white-haired gentleman came to the edges of the Koster trench. A life spent along the historically-significant Illinois River near Ottawa had nurtured a deep interest in archeology, and age, and the searing heat and humidity of the valley, could not suppress the fascination that grew with the deeper and deeper uncovering of the buried Koster ruins.

Now, a year after his death, the George A. Thornton Fund not only memorializes that interest in archeology, but also has given birth to a unique concept in enriching the science. Established by his wife, Suzanne, and his eldest son, Edmund -- chairman of the Ottawa Silica Co. -- the fund has sponsored the first of a series of advanced seminars in which the world's outstanding archeologists will gather to brainstorm key problems in archeological research.

In a retreat atmosphere, free from the pressures of everyday life, eight innovators in the use of the computer in archeology gathered in Kampsville on October 19, and for a full week they explored the potentials and the limits of electronic technology in reconstructing extinct life.

Distinguished Participants

The participants, and the regions in which they have worked, included:

Prof. George Cowgill, Brandeis Univ.,
Waltham, Mass. -- Mexico and
Guatemala

Prof. F. R. Hodson, University
Institute of Archeology, London --
Switzerland, England, Austria and
Germany

Prof. Christopher Peebles, Univ. of
Michigan, Ann Arbor -- southeastern
U.S., including Florida and Alabama

Prof. Dwight W. Read, Univ. of Calif-
ornia, Los Angeles -- Arizona,
France, Kalahari bushmen of
southwest Africa

Prof. John D. Speth, Hunter College
of City University of New York --
Israel, Turkey, Iran, southern
France, southwestern U.S.

Prof. Robert Vierra, Northwestern
Univ., Evanston -- New Mexico
and Andes of Peru

Prof. James A. Brown, Northwestern
Univ. -- midwestern U.S. and
Oklahoma

Prof. Robert Whallon, Univ. of
Michigan -- Taurus Mountains of
Turkey, Holland and Scandinavia

Officially, the seminar had the title of "Approaches to Quantitative Analyses in Archeology." Translated to layman terms, it meant that the specialists were trying to determine how the guesswork could be taken out of various kinds of archeological interpretations, replacing subjective judgments with rigorous measurement.

Greater Interpretive Powers

For example, instead of generalizing about a particular time, and concluding that "there were a lot of people living then," based on the relative increase in numbers of sites perhaps, the seminar was aimed at exploring how various data could be manipulated to produce actual population measurements.

It also dealt with increasing archeology's powers of interpretation in other ways. Using statistical analysis of artifacts and debris, for example, to reveal patterning in single communities: where the houses were, where the marketplace was, and so on.

As archeology evolves to increase its abilities to reveal the human past, seminars like these have the potential of influencing current work throughout the world, and coming up with new ideas for research related to our present cultural and ecological life. Results of the seminars are being prepared in summary form, to appear in a forthcoming issue of Current Anthropology.

Meanwhile, future seminars are planned, the next one dealing with the rise of the Mississippian culture, and the directions archeology should take to get at underlying causes, with specialists in that field coming together at one place for the first time.

The seminars are held in a former private home in Kampsville, purchased and refurbished by the NAP to serve as a conference center for all types of scholar-student meetings. The building is still in need of such equipment as couches and chairs, and insulation and central heating, however, for more flexible, year-round use.

New Well System Will "Suck" Water Below Horizon 11

A paradox at Koster -- one of the most highly publicized archeological sites in North America -- lies in the fact that as the excavations go deeper, the generation of support to carry on the work has grown more and more difficult. Yet the deepest and earliest occupations, obviously, represent the most important ruins at the site.

Part of the problem centers on the greater engineering demands at the lower levels, and therefore the greater costs involved.

One of the demands is for a de-watering system, and the illustration on the front page shows how engineers propose to overcome groundwater so that excavations can continue below Horizon 11 next summer. The cost of the new wells alone will be about \$14,000, and an estimated \$10,000 will be needed to operate the pumps and maintain the system.

After consultation with two different de-watering companies, plans have been developed to install small sand-point wells at the base of all four walls of the Koster trench. There will be 45 wells altogether, placed at intervals of five feet, and all 45 wells will be connected together by one hose and one large pump. When the pump is turned

on, the 45 wells will operate together.

The water table at Koster fluctuates depending on the amount of rainfall in the locality. At times it has been as high as Horizon 9, and at times it has been below Horizon 12. Generally speaking, however, Horizons 12, 13 and 14 are still submerged in the water table, even with the six large wells on the north and east edges which were installed several years ago and act as collecting stations for draining water.

Sunk to a depth of 8-11 feet below the base of Horizon 11, the sand-point well system -- which operates on the pressure principles of a vacuum and, in effect, will "suck out" the ground water -- is expected to lower the water table adequately to assure steady and continued access by excavators to Horizons 12-14.

Central focus of the 1976 expedition will be to excavate a 42x54-foot area of Horizon 12. It has not yet been determined how much of Horizon 13 will be dug; however, two test squares that the excavators were able to sink into Horizon 13 in October -- the driest October on record -- disclosed that the horizon represents an extremely rich cultural layer, one that the directors will want to spend considerable effort in digging.



Drawing by Hugh McMahon

Soil Structure Preserved in Resin-Impregnated "Monoliths"

What can you learn about early man from a column of dirt?

"You'd be surprised what the structure of the soil at a site can tell you about the climate, the vegetational cover and a host of other things about conditions and human activities at a site," says Guy Muto of Washington State University, who removed several such columns at Koster this summer.

Measuring about 6-8 feet long, and a foot on each side, the columns -- called monoliths -- were cut and preserved in natural state in a series of steps, which included impregnating the soil with a resin vinylite and binding the hardened soil to a 2/12 board with burlap wrapping.

In the laboratory, the soil is studied by the soils morphologist by blowing off small portions at a time with compressed aid. Pioneered by a soil scientist in the 1930's, the technique has been used on fewer than 100 archeological sites in North America.

"In reconstructing or interpreting the life of early man, these monoliths can be just as important as artifacts or bone," says Guy. "And the beauty of it is that

part of a site can be preserved for future archeologists to analyze -- not just the artifacts and other material objects."



Guy Muto (left photo) puts finishing touches on monolith before removing it from wall, while Mike Wiant (standing) steadies it. Soil structure at Koster can be preserved in columns like the one being carried by the students on the right, for analysis decades from now.

New Public Courses to Dwell on Native American Cultures

The Continuing Education Courses which proved so successful last year are being repeated, with two five-week sessions scheduled to begin in early January. To be held at the Norris Center on Northwestern's Evanston campus, on Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9, the courses are designed for the layman of any age to expand his understanding of America's native cultures.

The first series will deal with the Mississippian cultures that pre-dated the Colonial era, covering such excavated remains as Cahokia of Illinois, Spiro of Oklahoma, Natchez of Mississippi and Etowah of Georgia.

The second series, to begin in March, will feature the Hopi Indian woman, Chizomaná, and Pueblo Indian life. Both past and present crafts (jewelry, pottery, baskets), religious concepts, environmental influences and village life will be explored.

The cost for each five-week course is \$35.

Schools in Your Area Can Now Book Slide-Lecture Programs on Koster

If you live anywhere in the midwest, and would like to have a research archeologist come to a school or college in your area to present a slide-illustrated program on Koster, that opportunity is now available through the Foundation for Illinois Archeology.

The program is flexible, with schools having the option of an assembly-type presentation of 40-50 minutes, or more informal kinds of talks to smaller groups in classroom situations throughout a day.

Highlighting the lectures will be the latest discoveries at Koster, including the findings and interpretations about human adaptations as long ago as 8,500 years that have not yet reached the textbooks.

The presentations will be available from January 2 through April 21, but lectures are being scheduled now.

Fees for the lectures -- to be given by staff archeologist Stephen Noble -- will go to support the 1976 summer excavations.

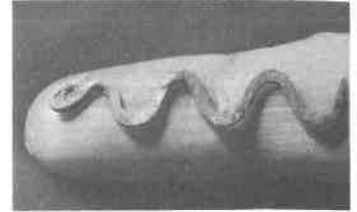
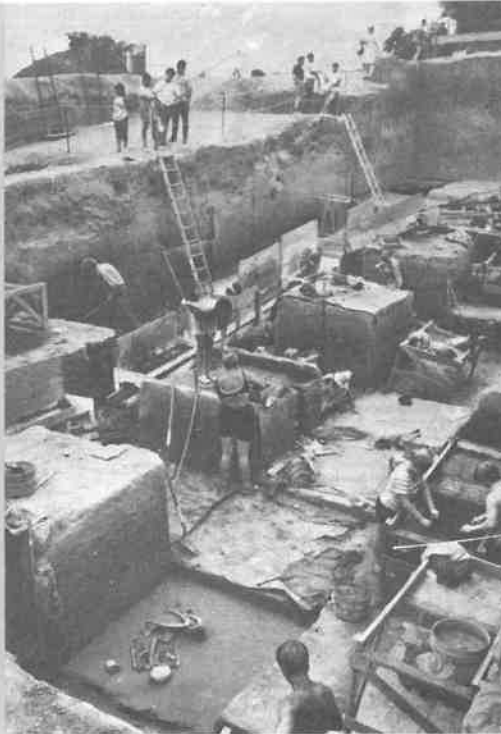
For either of the above: Northwestern Univ., Box 1499, Evanston, Ill. - Tel. (312) 492-5300

How **Newsweek** Talked About Koster

into large-scale computers that store all the wealth of data for later study.

A prime example of the new archeology in action is an Illinois-cornfield dig presided over by Dr. Stuart Struever of Northwestern University. The dig is both the biggest prehistoric Indian site in all of North America and probably the best preserved. Struever's excavators have identified fourteen separate levels, each representing a specific era of occupation, and each fortunately separated from those above and below by a layer of sterile soil. In most sites, artifacts from different centuries and even different millennia are hopelessly mixed together. At the Koster dig, as this Illinois site is known, each era of occupation from A.D. 1000 down to 8000 B.C. is clearly defined. So extensive is the dig that it boasts its own archeology center in the nearby town of Kampsville, where experts in botany, zoology, chemistry, statistics and other sciences prepare data for and ask questions of a computer. "When you dig up 200,000 units of information a season," explains Struever, "eyeball analysis is not enough."

The Koster site and a smaller but similarly ancient one on Virginia's Shenandoah River under computerized exca-



Photos by Del Baston and Jeff Lowenthal

This article with photos appeared as part of a major feature on archaeology in both the domestic and international editions of Newsweek early last Fall.

Did You Know . . . ?

That increased use of deep, chisel-plow agricultural techniques is slowly turning the extensive coverage of plow agriculture in the Lower Illinois valley from an asset to an archeological liability? Regular plowing brings near-surface artifacts to the attention of surveyors, but now deep plowing adopted by some farmers only in recent years is resulting in more frequent ripping apart and chaotically mixing of archeological remains. Last summer one archeologist worked frantically to salvage a freshly chisel-plowed site in which sub-surface houses could be detected only in the small sections of soil remaining intact between furrows.

Several years of chisel-plowing would have obliterated the structures,

Film by Shell Oil Available Soon

Koster and the Northwestern Archeological Program are featured in a 16 mm sound film to be released this winter by the Shell Oil Co. The Shell Film Program is provided as a public service on free loan to all schools, colleges and institutions, and portions of the new production -- titled "The Early Americans" -- were made on location in the Illinois valley over the past year. The release date has not yet been announced, but when it becomes available, the film will be distributed by: Shell Film Library, 1433 Sadlier Cir. W. Dr., Indianapolis, Ind. 46239.

1975 Newsletter Staff

Editor - John Carlson

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KOSTER EXPEDITION
P.O. BOX 1499
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204



Join-
The Koster Expedition

It's there for you!

Visitors are welcome at Koster and more than 30,000 people viewed the excavations during the past year. The Kampsville Archeological Museum, 9 miles from the Koster site, is open 7 days a week (June 1 to Nov. 1) exhibiting many of the important discoveries made since excavations began in 1969.

Membership categories:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| ☐ Friend of Koster | \$10 |
| ☐ Contributing Member | \$25 |
| ☐ Expedition Associate | \$100 |
| ☐ Expedition Sponsor | \$250 |
| ☐ Expedition Benefactor | \$500 |
| ☐ Expedition Patron | \$1000 |
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| ☐ Student Membership | \$5 |

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- ☐ Please send me information about other opportunities for giving to the Koster Expedition.

Make check payable to THE KOSTER EXPEDITION. Memberships are tax-deductible.

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The New York Times

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1975

Ideas & Trends

Education, Archeology, Theology

New Insights Into the Early Americans

Excavations at the Koster archeological site in West Central Illinois are providing a picture of the life of early man in North America that corrects several common misconceptions.

What the latest season's dig has revealed is that as long ago as 6500 B.C. the hunting and gathering culture of the "archaic" Indians of the Central Mississippi River Valley was far from marginal. The dig has also shown that the Indians lived in a way generally ascribed only to agricultural societies.

Study of artifacts, skeletons and plant and food remains has shown that the people who inhabited the Koster site from 8,500 to 7,000 years ago were not foraging nomads. They lived in a village of nuclear families, in permanent circular houses constructed of stick walls woven around vertical poles. They hunted deer, caught water fowl and fish in a nearby stream and preserved food in pits near their houses. There were no fortifications, and no evidence has

been found that early Koster people died from physical violence.

A Productive Life

A team of Northwestern University scientists has been examining the Koster site, named for the farm on which it is located, since 1969. So far, 14 layers of periodic habitation have been found; last summer, the 11th horizon or stratum was explored. According to Dr. Stuart Struever, who directs the team of anthropologists, archeologists, botanists and biologists, the Koster Indians may have learned to select productively from the natural resources around them as early as 10,000 B.C.

The way of life characteristic of horizon 11 remained essentially unchanged, with the exception of some improvements in cooking methods, until 200 to 100 B.C., when for reasons not yet fully understood a population explosion took place. The Koster people began to turn to horticulture to supplement the food supply. By 800 to 1000 A.D. their society was agricultural, and under pressure from Mississippian tribes moving from the south. They fled eastward, and by 1200 A.D. disappeared, apparently interbred with the invaders.

1976 MEMBERSHIP KOSTER EXPEDITION



As Americans become more historical - and conservation-minded, archeology is developing into a significant humanistic discipline in this country. Increasingly, the aboriginal or Indian past is becoming recognized as a legitimate and important aspect of our national history.

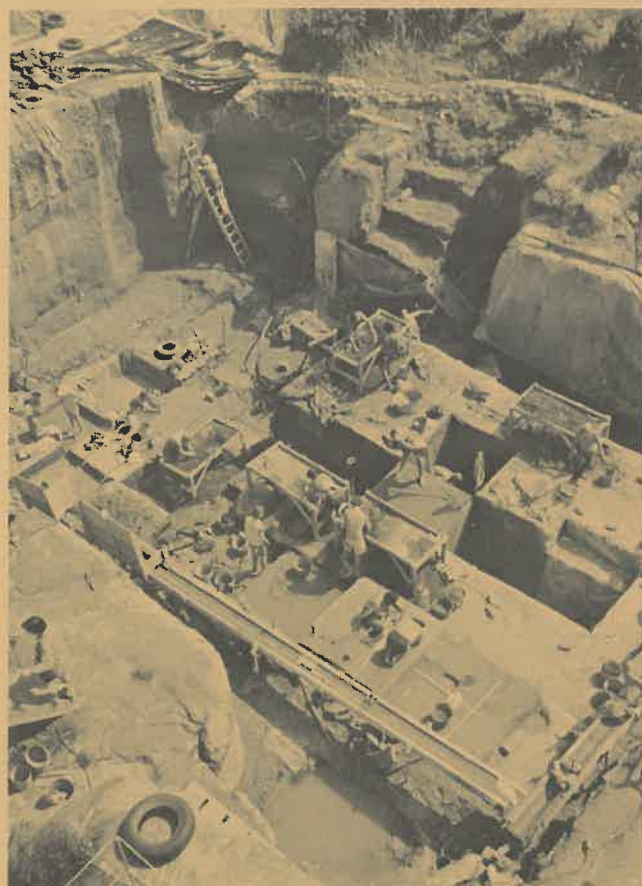
The Koster Expedition is playing a key role in this development. Here, in a layercake more than 36 feet deep, archeologists are uncovering the communities of at least 14 human groups that made this site their home over a period of 8,000 years or more.

The Koster Expedition is developing a new perspective on human history in this country.

The Expedition cannot continue until the main trench is terraced to eliminate danger of cave-ins . . . until additional dewatering wells are installed . . . until new conveyor belts are built.

Plans are to begin excavating on June 8. The focus will be Horizons 12 & 13, the ruins of communities predating 6,500 B.C.

Increasingly, memberships have become the nucleus of the Koster budget. WILL YOU JOIN US . . . OR RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN 1976?



Students at work in the main trench of the Koster site. They are excavating Horizon 11 — village ruins dating before 6,500 B.C. Excavations next summer will go below this level to study the remains of earlier villages.

Members receive 6 issues of the EARLY MAN Newsletter and are invited to participate in Members' Weekend (August 14 and 15, 1976).

Contributing Members, Sponsors, Benefactors and Patrons will receive the first book presenting a full account of the Koster discoveries.

MEMBERSHIP 1976

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|---|-------|
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| ☐ Expedition Associate | \$100 |

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| ☐ Expedition Associate | \$100 |

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TO

Mr. Don Reynolds
St. Joseph Museum
11th and Charles Street
St. Joseph, Mo. 63100

EARLY MAN



an Archeological Newsletter

Northwestern University Archeological Program
the Koster Expedition & other explorations

Evanston, Ill. 60201

No.4 Holiday Issue 1976



Dining hall construction: a race against time

Construction of the new dining hall and student union for the Kampsville Archeological Center continues. The new facility, located in the complex of dorm houses and labs that make Kampsville the only "archeological community" in America, is scheduled for completion next April. However, whether it will be ready for the opening of the spring field schools will depend on whether an additional \$23,000 can be raised to complete construction. The St. Anslem's Church hall that has been used for many years to feed students and staff is being demolished this winter to make way for a new church building. When approached for a contribution in support of the new project that is so vital to continuation of the entire archeological program, one long-time friend of the Northwestern field schools

remarked: "The dining hall is certainly an essential facility, but it hardly excites the imagination." "That has been the problem," says director Stuart Struever. "Everyone agrees we need the dining hall, but contributing to its completion does not fire the imagination. . . nor does it help directly to excavate Horizon 12 at Koster."

Interpreting prehistoric America

John White will literally make some aspects of prehistoric cultures come alive when he presents lecture-demonstrations in the winter series of Continuing Education Courses open to the public, and sponsored by the Northwestern Archeological Program. Drawing on historic objects, and personal accounts of Indian life which give them meaning, he will show how many aspects of native American cultures are rooted centuries into the past. "Cultural persistence" is the theme of the presentations, which will put heavy emphasis on prehistoric art. He will also demonstrate traditional pottery-making techniques and Indian crafts such as porcupine quill embroidery. The six-week series will start Wednesday evening, January 12, at the Norris Center on the Evanston campus, and run through February 16.

Kampsville library tops 12,000 volumes

Five years ago, a campaign was begun to develop an extensive archeological library in Kampsville as part of Northwestern's permanent teaching and research center in that southern Illinois village. The library is needed to serve the 14 Northwestern University archeology courses now taught there. With the recent purchase of Prof. Walter Taylor's extensive library, and with the generous gifts of others, the Kampsville Library has become one of the finest archeological reference sources in America, with more than 12,000 volumes.

A holiday bonus

The first in a series of handsomely illustrated artifacts from Koster and other North American sites, suitable for framing, is included as a supplement with this issue of Early Man. Membership in the Northwestern Archeological Program will assure you of receiving others in the series.

Special features

Preserving America's archeological resources	page 2
New discoveries at Koster	page 8
1,000-year-old Thunderbird found near Kampsville	page 10

The government's expanded role in protecting archeological sites

As long ago as 1906 . . . and in 1935 . . . and again in 1960 the Federal government passed laws relating to the protection of archeological sites. They were limited in their effect, however, and more recent actions have extended the role of the government in protecting sites. Their effect has been considerable --- on the field of archeology, on government agencies, on government machinery to implement them . . . and on the public.

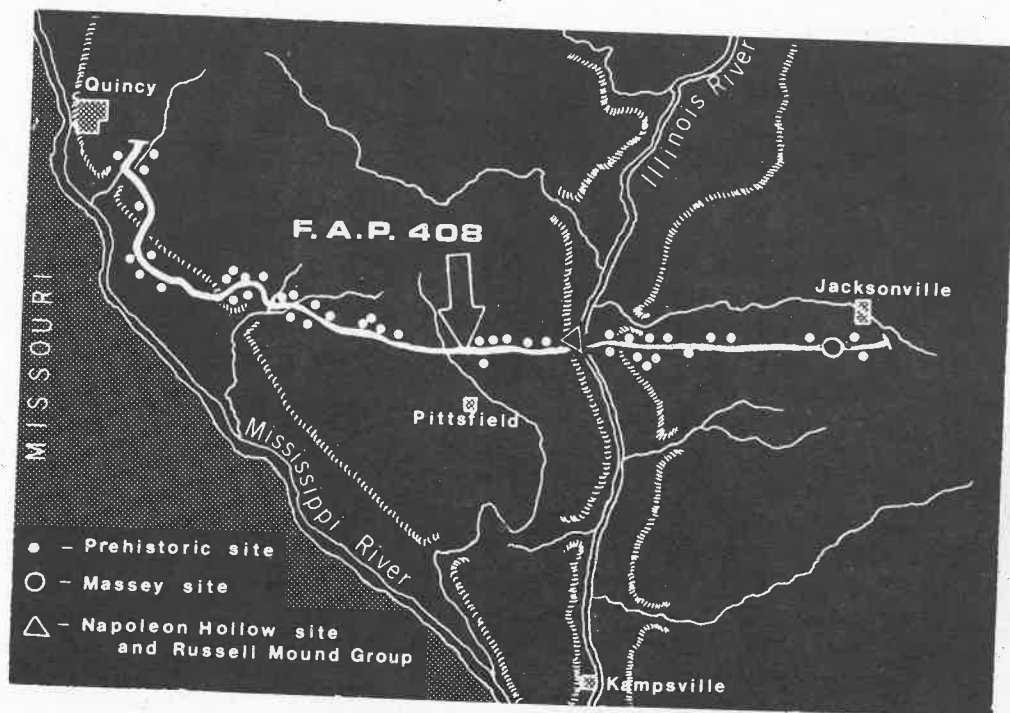
The more recent actions include: the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Presidential Executive Order 11593 of 1971,

and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. The latter, more commonly known as the Moss-Bennett bill, has had the greatest impact, although it would be ineffective without the others because it does not specify procedures for protecting sites.

In essence, what the laws have done is: (1) to extend site protection to any project where there is Federal "involvement" (2) establish stringent requirements for identifying and preserving sites on land that will be disturbed or affected by a Federally-involved project, and (3) provide for the government's site-protection regulations to be carried out.

(1) Federal "involvement" means that the laws cover not only projects like dams or facilities where the U.S. government contracts for actual construction. If an agency like the Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses a utility to build a power plant, the laws apply. If the Department of Housing and Urban Development guarantees a loan or mortgage for a "private" housing project, some attention must be given to cultural resources that might be destroyed or affected in some way. Other examples of Federal-involvement projects where the laws apply: a sewer project funded in part by the Environmental Protection Agency, a highway funded by the Department of Transportation, a land-leveling project assisted by the Soil Conservation Service.

(2) The laws make all Federal agencies responsible for protecting any cultural resources that might be endangered by projects in which they have a part. While the projects are in the planning stages --- and not after construction has begun --- they are required, first of all, to identify everything of cultural value facing damage by the project which would be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. One of the criteria for determining such eligibility that makes it necessary to do a thorough study of endangered archeological sites is whether they "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." What happens after sites have been identified



The West-Central Illinois expressway illustrates a situation that exists all over America today. Along a 78-mile stretch, Northwestern archeologists have already discovered 60 prehistoric sites within the planned right-of-way. All will be destroyed or badly disturbed as construction proceeds. Which of these sites are important enough to save . . . which are important enough to warrant excavation prior to highway construction? Kenneth Farnsworth, archeologist-in-charge, has already identified Napoleon Hollow and

Massey (see map) as exceedingly important sites; Massey was excavated in 1976 and work at Napoleon Hollow will take place in 1977 and 1978. This situation is repeated at construction projects throughout the U.S. Will archeologists, working under the mandate of the Federal laws discussed in the accompanying article, recover enough artifacts and information to minimize the loss of archeological sites which are so vital to an eventual understanding of prehistoric America?

varies, but succeeding steps could include writing off the site as unimportant, proper excavation to obtain information from the site before it is destroyed, or re-designing the project so that the site is not affected. In the case of a highway, for example, the latter step would entail shifting the right-of-way.

(3) In order that the laws be carried out properly, federal regulations have been issued: They order agencies to include the money for surveying, excavating or otherwise preserving sites in their budgets. They order that any archeological work be done professionally. And they set up the machinery for seeking to make sure the laws are complied with.

Overseeing their implementation is the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent agency of the executive branch, which has prepared guidelines for agencies to follow. But the laws also appoint the National Park Service to help agencies carry out their provisions, and these services are provided by the park service's Office of Archeology and Preservation.

Field offices have been established in Atlanta, Denver and San Francisco, staffed with 23 professional archeologists to negotiate and administer contracts for archeological investigations and to consult with Federal agencies. In 1975, when agencies were still adjusting to the requirements of the laws, 104 contracts were awarded totaling \$2,395,800. At that time, the OAP said, "The level of data recovery (was) expected to rise considerably."

The Society of Professional Archeologists, meanwhile, is seeking to establish standards that archeologists must meet to be recognized as professionals.

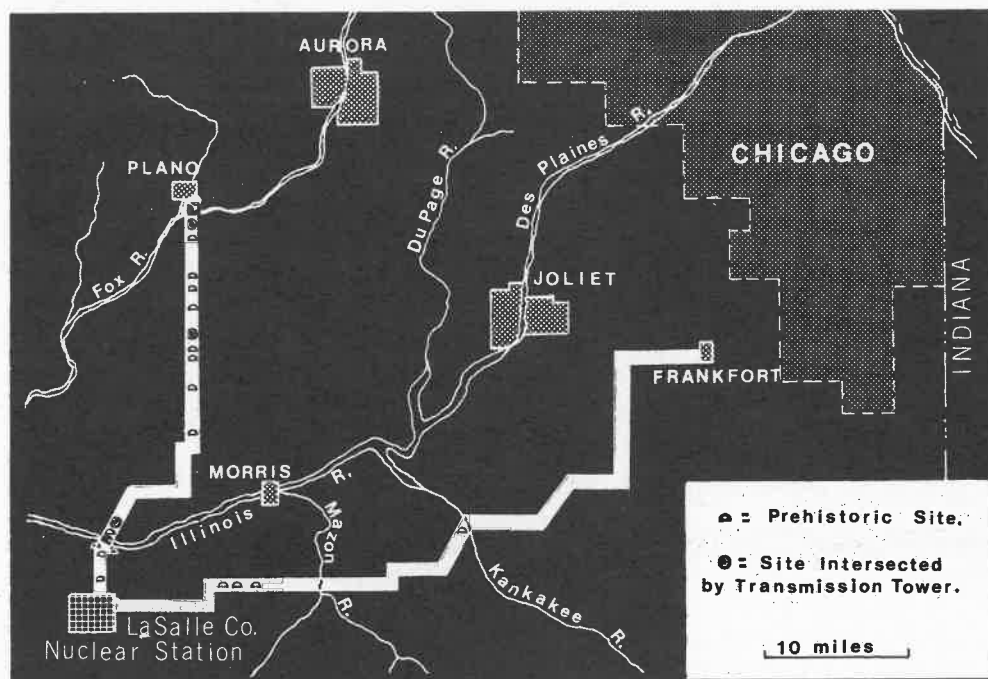
What have the laws meant thus far?

Thomas King, archeologist with the National Park Service, comments: "Almost every archeologist can give you horror stories about sites that were lost because the laws had not yet been passed or implemented. In my own case, in 1972, when the laws were such that you had to work a step in front of the bulldozer, I personally destroyed big parts of some major California sites to get at cemeteries, choosing to destroy certain portions of the data to get at others, as the Corps of Engineers began construction of a dam and reservoir over the sites."

Now, one of the notable cases of a project being held up is the \$120 million Warm Springs dam in northern California. The case is still in court, while construction has been halted for two years.

Under an earlier law, the area had been surveyed for archeological sites in the 1960's, but that investigation did not meet the standards required under the new laws.

However, while even a private citizen is now armed to "blow the whistle" on a project that he knows is endangering archeological resources, the park service is trying to make the laws work to the public benefit by facilitating needed public improvements while preserving the country's cultural past. The archeologist, of course, has a stake in cooperating with Federal agencies and not interfering more than necessary with public works. The Moss-Bennett bill comes up for review in 1979, when Congress will reconsider continued appropriations to carry out the law's provisions.



Another example of the situation facing archeology throughout the country is reflected in Commonwealth Edison's current project of bringing increased energy into the Chicago area. A nuclear power plant is being built in LaSalle county, 80 miles southwest of Chicago, and to carry electricity from this plant, two transmission lines are being established. Thus far, Northwestern archeologists

have identified 24 sites within the 100-mile strip of land that will be disturbed by the towers (see map). Five of these sites occur where Commonwealth Edison officials indicate it is not feasible to move the towers, and these sites are currently being tested to determine whether they should be excavated completely in order to recover all of the archeological information prior to tower construction.

The new laws designed to preserve archeological resources are too complex to answer every question a reader may have. If any questions arise, tell us, and we will either reply or put the question into our "pipeline" to Washington to get the answer.



By Stuart Struever

The accompanying article describing the U.S. Government's program to help conserve America's archeological resources points up a critical situation in this country today.

It is interesting that a 2,000-year-old Hopewell mound located next to Highway 29 a few miles north of Peoria, sandwiched between this cement thoroughfare and a vast manufacturing plant of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., is an accidental survivor of the massive construction program that is one of the hallmarks of 20th century America. This mound stands out prominently on a flat plain . . . the highway missed it on the south and the factory on the north. Today, it is as well-preserved and protected as any archeological site in North America. Caterpillar, like many of today's corporations, has an eye and an ear to conservation -- even archeological conservation.

But we Americans have not faced the bigger issue that this fortunate location of the Hopewell burial mound near Peoria symbolizes . . . namely, how do we protect the very limited number of prehistoric sites that dot our landscape?

It wasn't until the laws of the late 1960's and early 1970's that the Federal government began to recognize that the sites of prehistoric human life are a scarce natural resource that deserve our attention and protection.

This is not surprising. For most Americans, archeology has been and still is an Old World, or at least Mexican or Peruvian, phenomenon. It was the great sites of the Nile Valley, the Fertile Crescent, the Greek islands, and the Valley of Mexico whose exploration -- indeed, whose very appearance -- excited our imagination. It was in these far-off places that the great episodes of ancient times took place. Only much later, and in a much-diminished way, were the effects of these great civilizations dispersed to North America. Therefore, it was, and still is, believed that we are the latter-day inheritors of a dim reflection of the great civilizations that grew up elsewhere in the world.

American archeology was not important, except for a small band of professionals who were dedicated to the exploration of these early sites. Prehistoric life in this country was no more than a vague notion in the minds of the American people . . . worthy of an opening paragraph in our history books and no more.

Now this is beginning to change. Americans are developing a sensitivity to, and awareness of, their surroundings that they traditionally have not had. For Americans the environment has always been a place to conquer, a place to mold to our human aspirations. Its preservation has not been of much concern.

In the past decade, we have suddenly awakened to discover that the environment we have so dramatically molded to our conception is, very frequently, neither attractive nor hospitable to the human occupants. The air, water and land have been filled with dangerous residues. The landscape has been radically altered as we build our institutions . . . the result does not please our eye.

**"urban strips are being
laid down directly
on top of the densest
concentration of
prehistoric sites
in America"**

More crucially, we have begun to realize that our environmental resources are not endless, and that our confidence in the environment's support for our existence may require reconsideration. The resources can be used up, and the environment can fail to support us. These are very recent insights.

The archeological sites of Illinois and America are part of this awakening. We have suddenly realized that prehistoric peoples -- just as we have done -- chose the great river valleys of the American

"it would be unfortunate if these records were destroyed before we recognized their importance to us"

midwest as the favored centers for their life. These are the same valleys in which we today are concentrating our building efforts. Therefore, dams and levees, highways, factory complexes, shopping malls and subdivisions are coating those valleys . . . "strip cities" are now part of the jargon of the planners. Unfortunately, the urban strips are being laid down directly on top of the densest concentrations of prehistoric sites in America.

Koster lies in one of these valleys. It and other sites around it have been spared only because they lie between cities. What will happen to Koster and the other sites in the years ahead?

The Federal laws enacted over the past 10 years begin to give recognition to these sites. They state clearly that an ancient cemetery or the ruins of a prehistoric village are a valuable social resource to be given protection from the accidental effects of our own good works. Archeological sites in this

country are beginning to achieve the status of pheasants and quail, though still the animals that live in the brush atop the mound on the Caterpillar property at Peoria have greater protection than the ancient site on which they make their home.

But at least protection is beginning. The real question is whether the public awareness that precedes public law will develop swiftly enough to set in motion the protective mechanisms which will insure the preservation of the relatively few ancient sites that still remain in this land of ours. Will more companies like Caterpillar share in the responsibility of preserving the archeological heritage which they have accidentally acquired? Will state and local governments follow the federal lead in developing statutes that restrict the free building of roads, digging of sewers, and laying of parking lots without concern for what is leveled or dug out beforehand?

Archeological sites in this country are more concealed than in many parts of the world . . . they are harder to see, harder to recognize. Where there are economic incentives involved -- and where

earth-churning activities take place there are usually economic incentives -- there will remain the pressing demand for archeologically-knowlegable expertise to move forward with the bulldozer and the end-loader without delay. American prehistoric sites are easily scooped up in an earth mover without anyone knowing it has happened.

Furthermore, the people whose lives made these sites are not, for most of us, our personal ancestors. And, therefore, there are strong forces running against the preservation of our landscape's resources.

This notwithstanding, it would be a sad thing, even for the contractor, to realize that his grandson's generation may well lack a record of the thousands of years of human strivings that preceded our own. These were human strivings, and therefore potentially of concern and interest to us. After all, there is nothing that hits home to us more than the reflection of ourselves in what we do.

The ancient peoples stood in our very place. Their record is unwritten. It would be unfortunate indeed if the raw material from which their story can be told were totally destroyed before we recognized its importance to us.

MEET

Mike Wiant

KOSTER DIRECTOR



Mike Wiant displays a Graham Cave spearhead.

Mike Wiant is a dedicated individual.

The same can be said of many archeologists, of course, but consider this:

One day in May, 1974, he and the former Debbie McClanahan were married. Mike's field assignment at the time kept them apart for a month, and the first night of the delayed honeymoon was spent in Kamps-ville, where the Illinois River was on one of its spring rampages. Spurning tradition once again for the demands of

the moment, both toiled at the levee laying sandbags. Into the night they worked, Debbie returning home at midnight. Undoubtedly, she deserves some of that credit for being dedicated. But a weary Mike did not bed down before 3:30 a.m. . . . and there was no disaster in Kamps-ville that night.

Before joining the Northwestern Program in 1972, Mike had his sights set on a career in the social sciences, teaching high school social anthropology, political science, history and economics. Along the way at Illinois State University in Bloomington, the influence of a former Texas archeologist who teaches at ISU, Ed Jelks, gave him his present goals in uncovering the prehistory of North America.

After doing salvage archeology on Interstate 74 between Champaign and Bloomington, he excavated part of Fort Constitution on an island in the Hudson River at West Point, N.Y., under a grant from Reader's Digest and the U.S. Army. The fort was a major Revolutionary garrison, with powerful gun batteries. The river makes a sharp turn there, and by stretching chains across the water, the American strategists hoped to make sitting ducks out of British warships sailing up the Hudson.

The Americans themselves became sitting ducks, however, when the British army moved up by land, and from the high ground on the west bank, forced the Continental troops

to flee. In this Bicentennial year, as a result of the archeological work, the perimeter of gun batteries has been reconstructed.

Mike's first assignment at Kamps-ville was to set up a computer system for classifying artifacts, for virtually instantaneous retrieval of information. Next, he was in charge of flotation for two years, and through experimentation helped refine the methods of separating tiny plant and animal remains. Techniques for recovering the carbonized plant material had already been developed, but separating bone by hand was still a time-consuming process. By working out effective chemical solutions, he points out, bone separation from a site like Newbridge could be cut to eight hours, as compared to 320 hours previously. "The bone in an average half-bushel sample of soil can now be recovered in 15 minutes," he says, "where by hand it took up to five hours."

**"good reconstruction
of life requires
good archeology"**

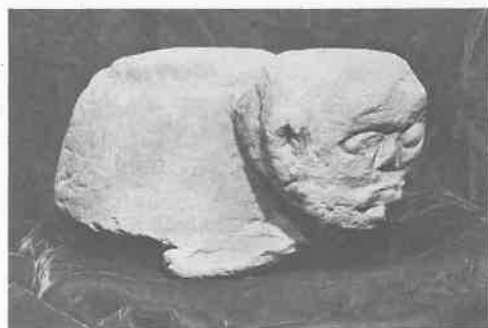
As director of the Koster excavations, Mike is cashing in on his flotation experience. At the 30-34-foot depth of Horizon 11, the soil contains a high proportion of clay, and when flotation soil samples are dried before getting the water-rinse that reduces them to organic material, the carbonized plant remains tend to "blow up." The problem is being solved not only by removing and processing the samples en-block when they are moist, but breaking down the soil bonds using deflocculants like Calgon and Axion.

Currently working on his M.A., Mike is finishing papers on statistical techniques for classifying projectile points, and population growth as a major cause for change in subsistence strategies. He has known Debbie since high school years, and eventually, he says, "I hope to get her in the field." (She majored in Russian, with minors in English and library science.) Meanwhile, Debbie is a familiar figure at Kampsville during the summer, operating the Ancient and Environmental Bookstore.

In the 8,500-year-old occupation where excavators are now working at Koster, the detailed information never before available to archeologists about the life of this early period --- including possibly the earliest house structures ever found in North America and burial practices --- is exciting to Mike. He knows "good reconstruction of the life requires good archeology." Therefore, he commands discipline among his crew. Something of his own dedication.

But gentleness and personal concern remain a part of the makeup of the bespectacled scholar, and when we asked one crewmember to describe him, the first reaction was: "Oh, everybody likes Mike."

**Can you
identify this
artifact** ?



This sandstone carving was found recently by a youngster who was "just prowling around" on the side of a bluff overlooking the Illinois River near Peru, Ill., 100 miles from Chicago. Weighing about 17 pounds, it has a body sculpted in the form of a coiled serpent. It has a tail, not visible in this photo. The head is that of a human.

It has no holes, either in the top or on the sides, but might it have been a pipe which an artisan never finished? Was it used as a weight? Did it have another purpose?

In addition to any function it may have had, the reader is being left in the dark as to its cultural affiliation. Was it brought here by Mayan or Aztec travellers from Mexico? Are we perhaps pulling the leg of the reader, and slipping into this feature a fake artifact turned out by a prankster in recent times?

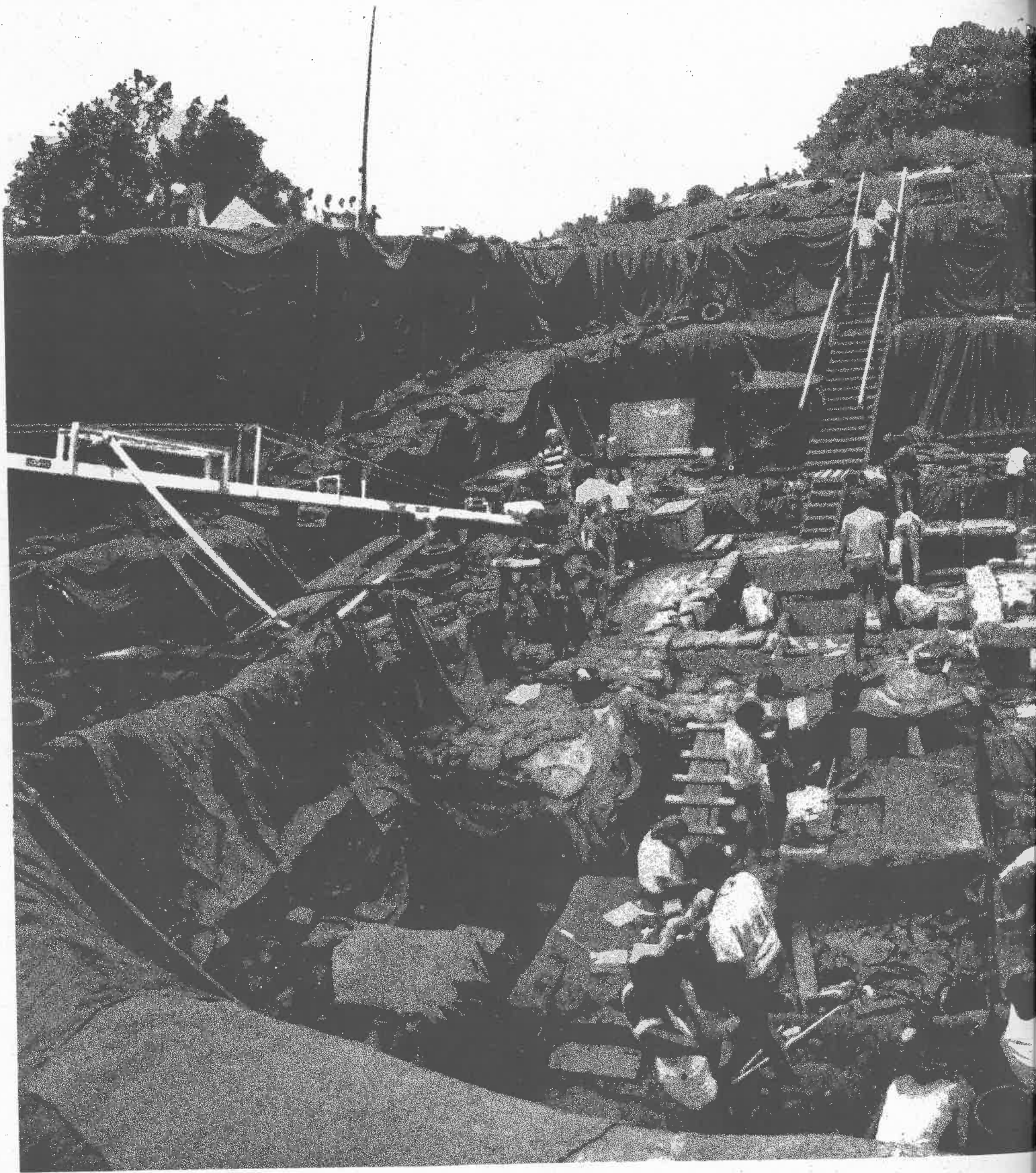
The answer will appear in the next issue of Early Man.



**Here is the answer
to last issue's
'identify' column:**

If you guessed that these objects, made of beaten raw copper and found in the famous Hopewell burial mounds in Ross County, O., were a prehistoric forerunner of the bowtie, you came close. From the positions in which they were found, they are interpreted as ornaments attached either to the body or to the clothing. No reason or significance has been found for the specific shape.

Although there are no prizes in this game, try to solve the puzzle. Send your guess, or guesses, to: The Editor, Early Man, P. O. Box 1499, Evanston, Ill. 60201.



Next summer ... Horizon 12 ... 6800 B.C.

**What important new ways of life of early man
will be reflected by the excavations?**

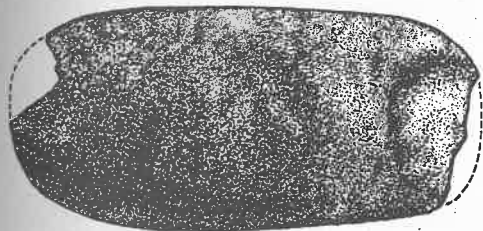


Summer of '76 at Koster

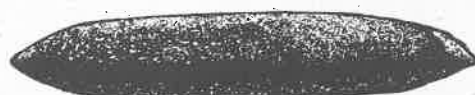
Following the Glacial Epoch, the story of early man in America is conceived to have been a painfully slow and gradual adjustment to the new world of plants and animals. A radically different picture is emerging from Koster, one in which man is shown to have been extremely successful in adapting to the new environment during its early stages, and then maintaining relative stability for thousands of years.

Dramatic examples came last summer from Horizon 11, dated 6,500 B.C.:

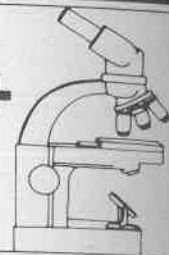
- A midden heavily filled with mussel shells, pointing up the intensive use of riverine resources, usually thought of as a Late Archaic phenomenon that was the culmination of thousands of years of living experience.
- Ruins of shelters constructed differently than anything yet known --- possibly built of logs --- and when confirmed, the earliest structures ever found in this part of the world.
- The earliest dated ground-stone implements, representing a new stone technology, whose earliest beginning was previously dated about 5,000 B.C. These tools significantly increased the capacity of man to shape and work wood.



← APPROXIMATELY 14.5 CENTIMETERS →



CURRENT RESEARCH

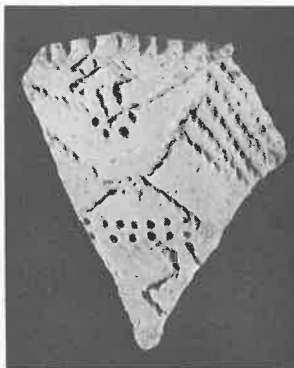
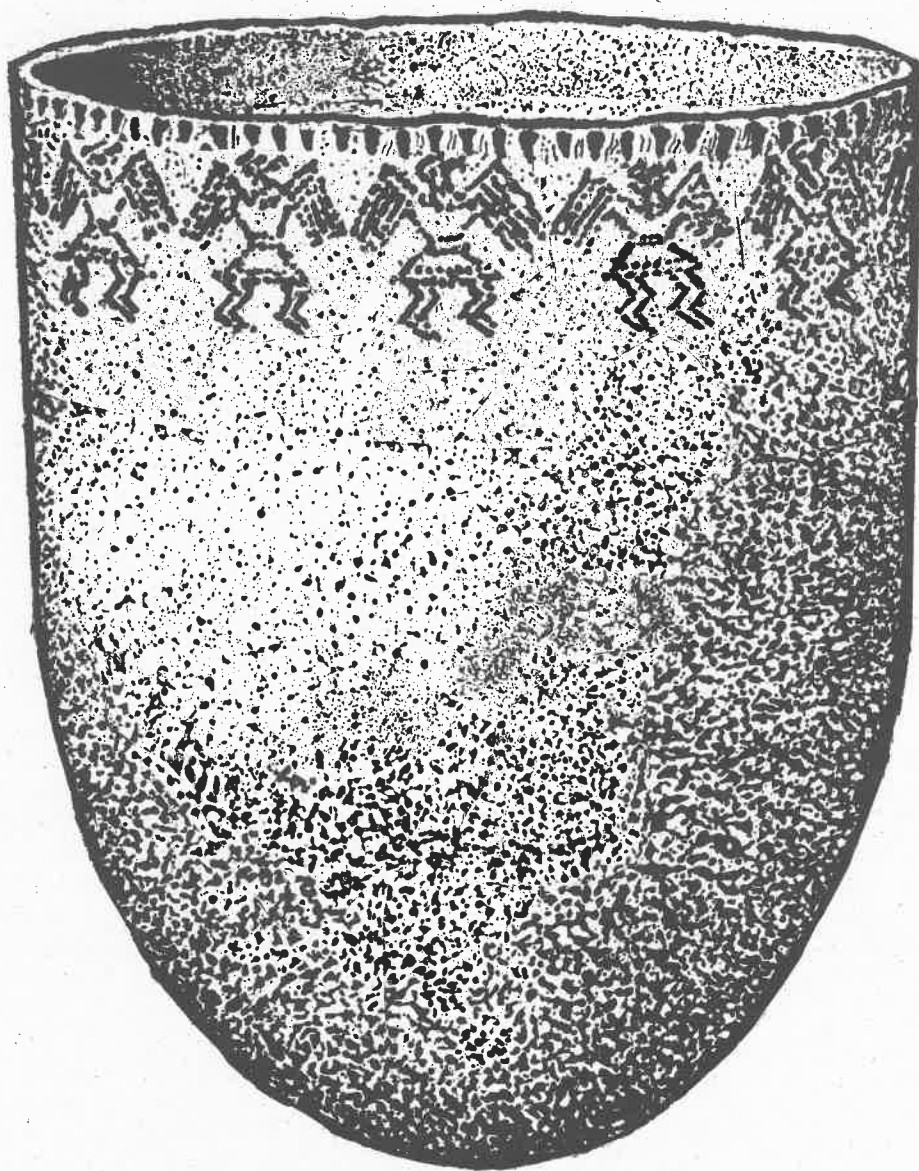


1,000 year old spirit being: an historical comparison

A single piece of pottery no bigger than a pendant is one of the rarest artifacts ever found in the Lower Illinois valley. Almost 1,000 years old, it is a link to Indian spiritual beliefs which persisted into the Historic period, and when one researches the perishable mediums in which its design appeared among Algonkin-speaking historic tribes of the eastern woodlands, it is easy to imagine the artifact as evidence of rituals highly sensitive to human spirituality that extended far back into the prehistoric life of North America.

The potsherd is so distinctive because it bears the figure of a Thunderbird, a spirit messenger in Indian legend with enormous power, whose meaning, basically, was of good conquering evil . . . light overcoming darkness.

Found on a site in the bluffs west of Alton, Ill., the sherd has a temper, paste and color that identify it as being of Jersey Bluff age, dating about A.D. 1,000-1,200. This was a Late Woodland culture, which existed in the Lower Illinois valley contemporaneously with the peak of the Mississippian urban center at Cahokia, near East St. Louis.



Artist's restoration of the Jersey Bluff Thunderbird design and the original pottery vessel.

On the left: photograph of the actual Jersey Bluff potsherd.

An Alton insurance agent, J. Delano, drew the attention of the Northwestern archeologists to the site, and the artifact was found by Ann Koski while surveying the area. Now in her sixth year with the Northwestern Archeological Program, she confirms the association of the potsherd with other Jersey Bluff material and describes how a finger-impressed cord and a small stick were used to produce the outlines and punctates of the design.

Even though it is thin, the sherd apparently came from a very large pot with vertical sides. The Thunderbird design continued around the sides below the rim. John White, the expert on native American cultures, believes the vessel was used only for ceremonial feasts by members of a particular clan. Only two other cases are known where animal life was

depicted on Jersey Bluff pottery, the decoration in both being deer.

"the thunder and the lightning were elevated to the level of a god, the idea being that this god took the form of a great bird, perhaps because the thunder belonged to the heavens, a region accesible to birds only."

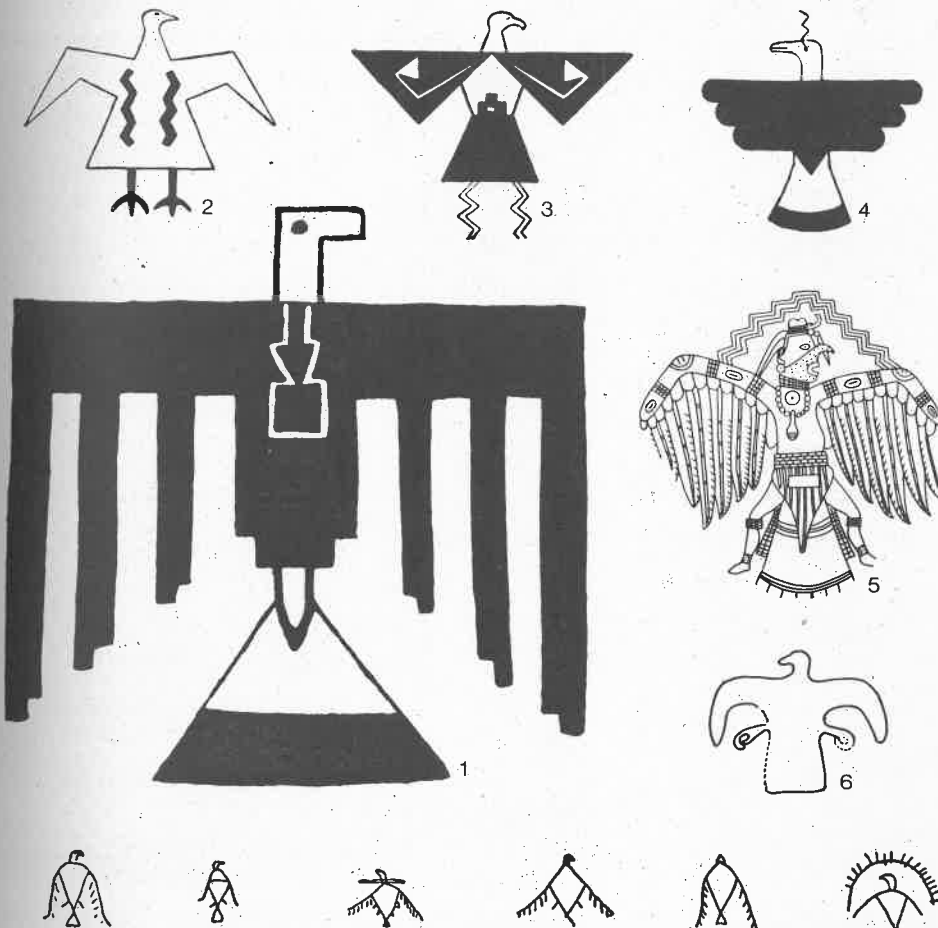
The Thunderbird in this unique case appears to be a humanized figure. The legs and feet are like those of a man, and the two lines across the waist seem to represent a belt. Having been given human attributes, the figure may also be described as a Thunder "person", which the Algonkins

believed had the ability to act as an intermediary with the heavens to regulate the weather and the natural order of the world.

Parallels can be seen in shell engravings from such Southern Cult centers as Spiro in Oklahoma and Etowah in Georgia, where eagles, woodpeckers and turkeys were depicted as spirit beings --- in all likelihood clan symbols --- but only the eagle was given human attributes.

The necklace on the Jersey Bluff figure also seems to resemble the ornamentation on eagle representations from Spiro.

However, John White feels there is overwhelming evidence that the Jersey Bluff people who made the Lower Illinois valley specimen were direct ancestors of more northern Algonkin-speaking groups, such as Sauk, Fox, Miami, Illiniwek



Among the Winnebagos in central and southern Wisconsin, the Thunderbird was the most important spirit-being because, according to legend, four of them came down from the skies in a silver mist of rain and founded the nation. The representations here are Winnebago. 1-4

Masked dancer on engraved shell from Spiro in Oklahoma (ca. A.D. 1,300) represents an eagle. 5

Outline of raised eagle on a stone vessel from Poverty Point in Louisiana (ca. 800 B.C.) 6

Initiation songs were recorded by the Ojibwa (Chippewa) on birchbark using pictographic symbols such as these to represent the spiritual Thunder "persons", each symbol having a specific meaning. 7-12

and Kickapoo. Clark Wissler, the famous chronicler of early historic Indian life, wrote: "The thunder and the lightning were elevated to the level of a god (among the Algonkins), the idea being that this god took the form of a great bird, perhaps because the thunder belonged to the heavens, a region accessible to birds only."

The symbol appears in a number of mediums among the Algonkin that would have perished easily if the same materials had been used centuries earlier: birchbark scrolls with picture writing, porcupine quill embroidery, and bags woven from plant fibers and buffalo wool.

According to John, there are no ethnographic examples where a figure is not woven into the central panel of those bags made by a diagonal weaving technique. Last year, *Early Man* (June, 1975) described a carbonized bag, woven from plant fibers and twisted bark, recovered from a 1,400-1,600-year-old site in the Lower Illinois valley. Its weaving and construction were similar to historic examples bearing designs, says White, and he believes the bag originally also included an inter-woven figure.

He adds: "It is not unreasonable to assume that the copper adzes found in Hope-well burial mounds (100 B.C.-A.D. 450) with fabric marks on both sides had been placed in decorated woven bags as cult objects. But to prove that they bore figures comparable to the Thunderbird, it would have to be shown that certain weaving techniques were used."

Upper left and center right: Two Iroquois leather bags from the 1700's with Thunderbird figures done in porcupine quill embroidery. Note lines extending from beneath wings, in each case, similar to Jersey Bluff specimen -- an ap-

parent rain representation. Lower left: Woven bag of the Fox tribe with Thunderbirds depicted in central panel. Original specimens of all three bags are in Field Museum collection.



**People is what archeology
is all about . . .**



People . . .
like the post-glacial
big-game hunters . . .
the Hopewell . . .
the temple mound builders.
The only trace of the existence of
these prehistoric American cultures
lies buried in the ground.
Biologically, the people involved
were of the same physical
development as we are today,
with the same innate intelligence
and like us, they faced the
problems of survival that
were posed by population
pressures, environmental
stress and shifting
human values.



People . . .
like Ken Farnsworth . . .
and Sue Hamilton . . .
and Tom Styles . . .
and hundreds more students
and staff members who get
"turned on" at the
Kampsville Archeological Center
discovering how
learning-while-doing and
the exchange of ideas borne
of firsthand exposure to
prehistoric ruins and scholarly
minds makes participation in
the Northwestern Archeological
Program an educational
experience that could never be
matched on a university campus . . .
or in most archeological programs.



People . . .
like you,
the private supporter,
who shares in the
discoveries that come from
the ground, in the
new perspectives gained of
the ways of life preceding
our own, and in enriching
many young lives.

Without this support—
6,113 contributions ranging
from \$5 to \$20,000 last year,
for example, from every
state except Utah and Maine—
the Northwestern
Archeological Program
could not exist.

**When you contribute,
you share personally
in increasing
human knowledge**

Archeological field schools-summer 1977

Northwestern University Archeological Field School.

10-week program of excavation at Koster and other sites in the Illinois river valley, 270 miles southwest of Chicago. Begins mid-June and continues to mid-August. 14 excavation, laboratory and lecture courses are available (students may take from 1 to 3 courses).

Present undergraduates and graduate students from any college or university may enroll.

For additional information and applications write: MARGARET LAMBIE, FIELD SCHOOL SECRETARY, NORTHWESTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM, 2000 SHERIDAN RD., EVANSTON, ILL. 60201. Tel. (312) 492-5300

Evanston High School Archeological Field School.

5-week program of excavation at the Macoupin site, a 2000-year-old Hopewell village. Students from any high school having completed the sophomore year by June, 1977, may apply. Conducted at the Kampsville Archeological Center in cooperation with the Northwestern Archeological Program. One year's credit offered in the social sciences or history.

For further information and applications write: EARLE W. CARLSON, EVANSTON HIGH SCHOOL (BOLTWOOD SCHOOL), 1600 DODGE AVE., EVANSTON, ILL. 60204.

Winnetka Jr. High School Archeological Field School.

2-week excavation field school conducted at the Worthy-Merri-gan site in the lower Illinois Valley. Sixth, seventh and eighth graders from any community are eligible. Conducted by staff of the Northwestern Archeological Program in cooperation with faculty from the Winnetka, Ill. school system.

For information and application forms write: GENEVIEVE MACDOUGALL, CARLETON-WASHBURNE SCHOOL, 515 HIBBARD RD., WINNETKA, ILL. 60093.

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Join-
The Koster Expedition

KOSTER is unique in the history of archeology in that it is the only archeological expedition in the United States supported by a broad public membership . . . more than 50% of the 1977 excavation budget will come from the memberships.

Members are kept up-to-date through regular reports that describe new discoveries.

Members are invited to a special briefing held at the Koster excavations and Kampsville laboratories on the weekend of August 13-14.

Observe the work in progress . . . visit the excavations this summer. Guides brief members at trench-side, 7 days-a-week, June 7 through August 31.

WILL YOU JOIN US?

Membership categories:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| ☐ Friend of Koster | \$10 |
| ☐ Contributing Member | \$25 |
| ☐ Expedition Associate | \$100 |
| ☐ Expedition Sponsor | \$250 |
| ☐ Expedition Benefactor | \$500 |
| ☐ Expedition Patron | \$1000 |

I would like to join the Koster Expedition.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

- ☐ Please send me information on opportunities to help special projects associated with building the KAMPSVILLE ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER.

THE KOSTER EXPEDITION is co-sponsored by NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY and the FOUNDATION FOR ILLINOIS ARCHEOLOGY. Membership checks are tax deductible, may be made payable to either institution and mailed to:

BOX 1499, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204.

GIFT MEMBERSHIP

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

How should gift card be signed? _____



1977 MEMBERSHIP KOSTER EXPEDITION



Students at work in the main trench of the Koster site. They are excavating Horizon 11 — village ruins dating before 6,500 B.C. Excavations next summer will go below this level to study the remains of earlier villages.

THE KOSTER EXPEDITION is unique in the history of archeology in that it is the only archeological expedition in the United States supported by a broad public membership . . . more than 50% of the 1977 budget will come from memberships.

Plans are to begin excavating on June 8. The focus will be Horizons 12 and 13, the ruins of communities that flourished in the Illinois Valley before 6,500 B.C.

ALL MEMBERS RECEIVE 5 issues of the EARLY MAN Newsletter and are invited to participate in Member's Weekend (August 13 & 14, 1977).

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS, SPONSORS, BENEFACTORS AND PATRONS RECEIVE the first book presenting a full account of the Koster discoveries. (PUBLICATION DATE: November, 1977).

MEMBERSHIP 1977

- | | |
|---|-------|
| ☐ Friend of Koster | \$10 |
| ☐ Contributing Member | \$25 |
| ☐ Expedition Associate | \$100 |

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|--|--------|
| ☐ Expedition Sponsor | \$250 |
| ☐ Expedition Benefactor | \$500 |
| ☐ Expedition Patron | \$1000 |

Name: _____

Address _____ Zip _____

GIFT MEMBERSHIP 1977

- | | |
|---|-------|
| ☐ Friend of Koster | \$10 |
| ☐ Contributing Member | \$25 |
| ☐ Expedition Associate | \$100 |

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|--|--------|
| ☐ Expedition Sponsor | \$250 |
| ☐ Expedition Benefactor | \$500 |
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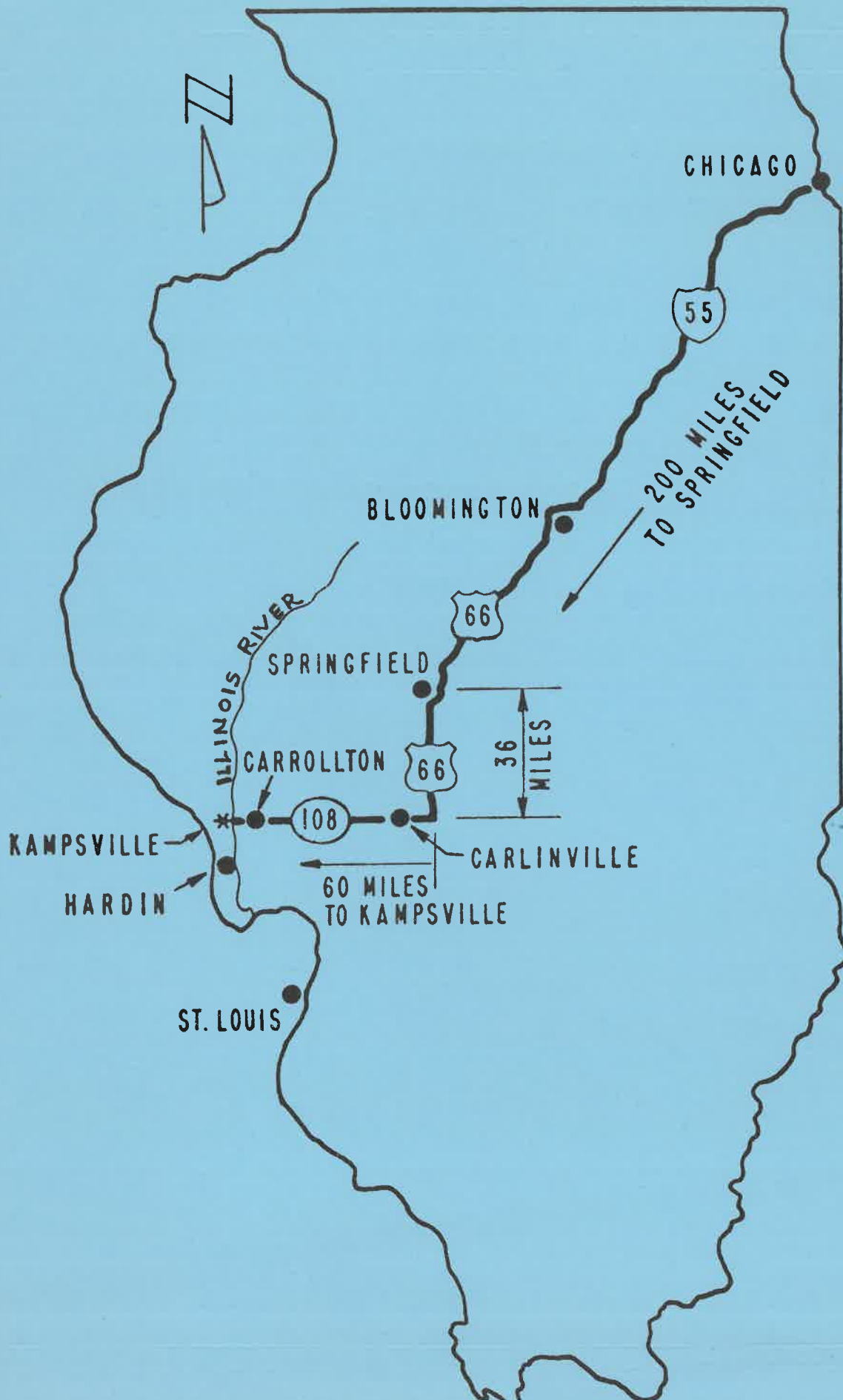
Name: _____

Address _____ Zip _____

An acknowledgment will be sent to each gift membership recipient.

THE KOSTER EXPEDITION is co-sponsored by NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY and the FOUNDATION FOR ILLINOIS ARCHEOLOGY. Membership checks are tax deductible and payable to either institution. Mail to P.O. Box 1499, Evanston, Illinois 60204.

VISIT THE KOSTER EXCAVATIONS AT KAMPSVILLE — NEXT SUMMER



Who was this early
man...a frenzied
savage—NO! The
Archeologist sees a
different story...a
priest sanctifying the
hunt in an American
Hopewell Village
2000 years ago.



You are cordially invited to participate in the charter year of a new publication of archeology entitled **EARLY MAN**. This magazine has been developed by Northwestern Archeology and Dr. Stuart Struever, excavators of the Koster Site and creators of the Kampsville Archeological Center.

Archeology today is going through the most revolutionary change in its history...new goals, new approaches to research, new discoveries. Yet, information on these exciting changes is largely unknown outside the university and the museum.

Building on its experience at bringing you the story of Koster, Northwestern Archeology expands its view to the entire world of archeological discovery to bring you accounts of the most significant and the most dramatic finds almost as they are made. We are accomplishing this through **EARLY MAN**, the first magazine of modern archeology written and illustrated for the interested layman.

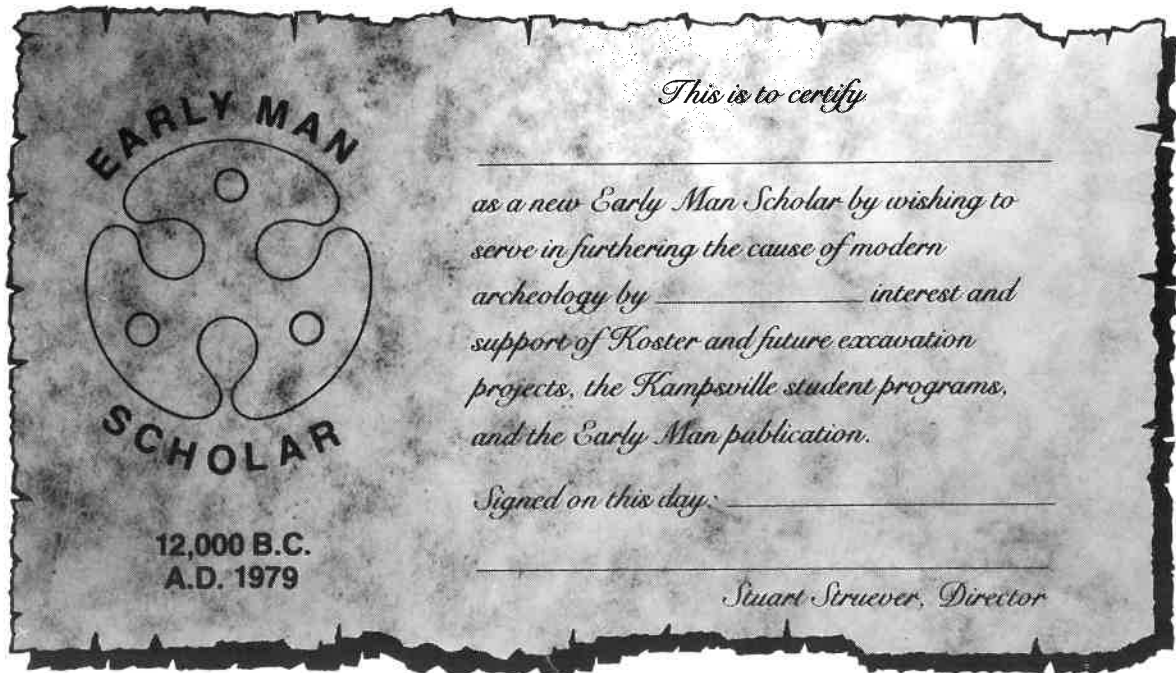
To receive this publication four times annually, and to participate in other opportunities in archeology. We invite you to *charter membership* in Northwestern Archeology.

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EVANSTON, IL 60204

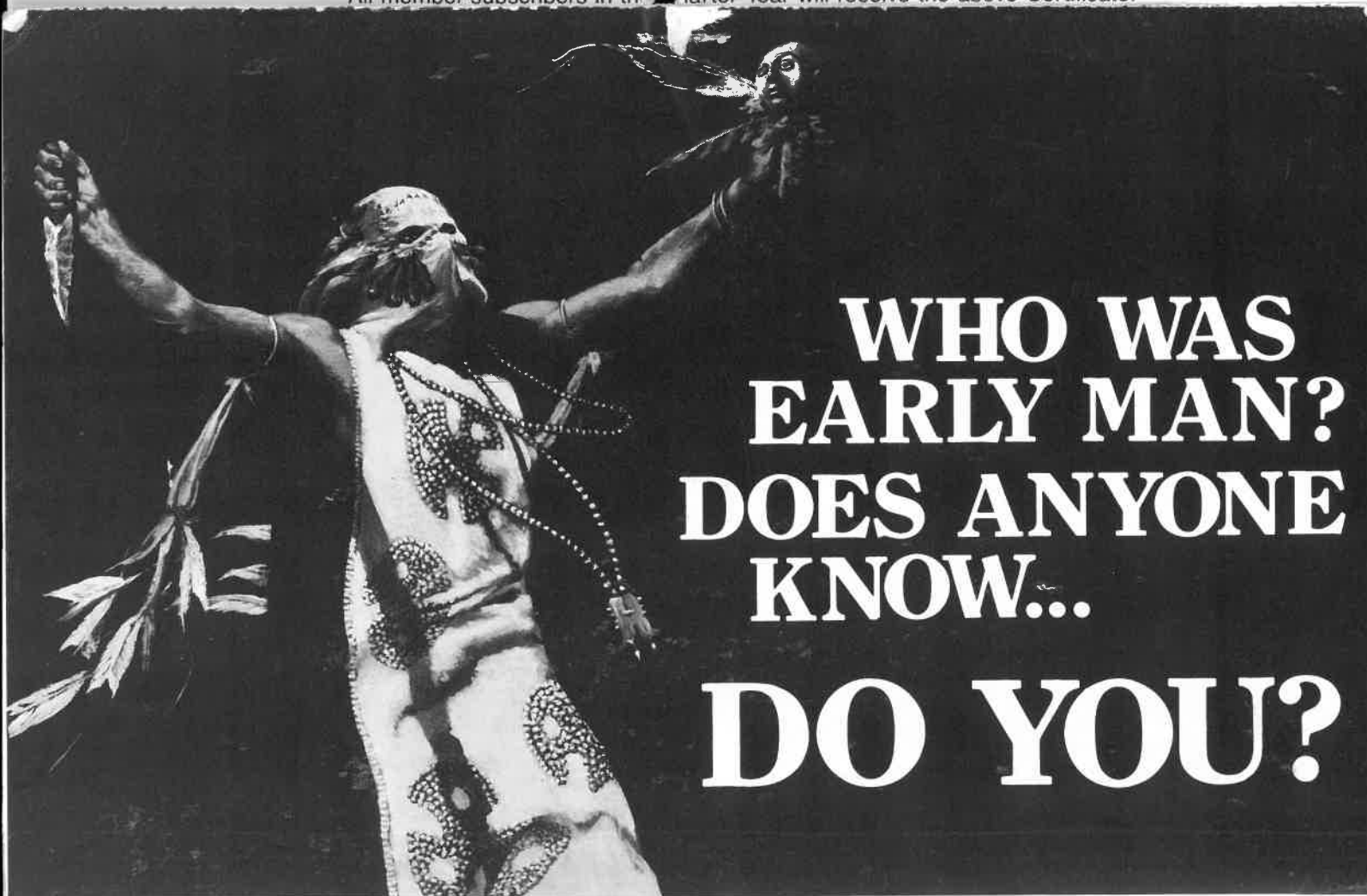
Mr. Don Reynolds
St. Joseph Museum
11th and Charles Street
St. Joseph, Mo. 63100

Charter

Charter by definition is a formal document confirming titles and rights. By confirming the title of *Early Man Scholar* to each charter member, the first definition of charter is fulfilled. More importantly, it is the right of each scientist and lay individual to make known their demand that modern archeology must have a future. Won't you make your demand known by joining Northwestern Archeology now!



All member-subscribers in the Charter Year will receive the above Certificate.



**WHO WAS
EARLY MAN?
DOES ANYONE
KNOW...
DO YOU?**

Kampsville Archeological Center

Catalog of Educational Programs

1981-1982



Kampsville Archeological Center

Catalog of Educational Programs

1981-1982

Junior and senior high students, university students, teachers and laymen join professional archeologists at the Kampsville Archeological Center to excavate and study prehistoric human sites.

The Foundation for Illinois Archeology
Evanston, Illinois

Together, the Northwestern University Archeological Program and the Foundation for Illinois Archeology operate America's first permanent archeological research and teaching center. Located near the confluence of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers in west-central Illinois, the KAMPSVILLE ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER is headquarters for a long-term interdisciplinary study of this region's 10,000-year prehistory.

Over 2,500 archeological sites have been located within a 60 minute drive of the Kampsville Center, confirming it as one of the richest archeological regions in America. Over the next quarter century, archeologists here will study a sample of these sites and from them create an authoritative account of the region's history since it was first populated.

The Kampsville Archeological Center has outfitted itself carefully for this mission. Scholars from many scientific disciplines have established permanent research laboratories in botany, lithics, ceramics, zoology, geomorphology, and human osteology. All carefully analyze archeological materials as they come in from the field. A computerized data retrieval system aids scholars in integrating the data collected.

The discovery of the Koster site in 1968 and its excavation over the subsequent decade, focused public attention on the important archeological research conducted at Kampsville. Among the thousands who visited Koster were people of all ages seeking further involvement in archeology. Initially available to college students only, the Kampsville research-participation programs have been expanded to include adult laymen and junior and senior high school students. Since completion of the Koster dig, these students have worked on the excavation and study of two other important prehistoric sites near Kampsville, the Audrey and Ansell-Knight sites. All told, over 10,000 students and adults have participated in programs at the Kampsville Center.

Research and Education: A Successful Combination

Archeology is unique among scientific endeavors in the degree to which relatively untrained individuals can, and do aid significantly in conducting research. Adult laymen have assisted archeologists in the field for many years. Although the profession traditionally has been reluctant to include pre-college age students, actual experience at the Kampsville Center has

shown that the aims of research archeology can be well-served by these students.

While the techniques required to excavate a prehistoric human site are new to participants, even the youngest student finds that many skills already mastered in school can be applied. These range from mapping, measuring, observation, note-taking, and rock identification, to critical analysis and inductive reasoning.

Knowledge of such diverse disciplines as geology, ecology, history, math, chemistry and art all help archeologists interpret the past. The relevance of these disciplines—all studied as part of the normal junior and senior high classroom experience today—has not always been apparent to young students. An archeological participation experience applies these disciplines to an important project. Thus students see how formal training provides a crucial background for their involvement in scientific research.

Participation and Programs Expand

During the late sixties and early seventies, the Educational Programs were confined to the summer months. By 1974, greater demand for archeological workshops led to the scheduling of programs during the spring and fall months. Concurrently, a core staff of professional archeologists and educators was assembled to lead the Educational Programs. In 1980, a heated structure was erected over the ruins of the 1,000-year-old Audrey site, marking the beginning of the first winter excavation program for students.

Today, the Kampsville Center offers a wide range of programs designed to meet a variety of special needs. One-week archeological workshops are co-sponsored with many secondary school gifted programs (see page 15). Summer junior and senior high programs provide a stimulating alternative to summer camp (pages 6-9). Adult excavation and laboratory programs provide training for amateur archeologists and interested laymen (pages 20-31). Community colleges and their own archeological program, seek opportunities for their students here. Graduate and undergraduate students from colleges and universities across the nation and abroad come to Kampsville to study field and laboratory techniques in the Northwestern summer field school (page 18), and graduate students undertake thesis research.



Who Can Participate?

Any interested person, age 12 to adult, can take part in these programs. Specific workshops have been designed for:

- Junior high and senior high students
- College students
- Adults with no previous experience
- Teachers who desire training in ways to teach archeology in the classroom
- Groups of students from any junior high school, senior high school, or community college
- Individuals with previous archeological experience

Why Were These Programs Developed?

Archeology is unique among scientific endeavors in the degree to which relatively untrained individuals can, and do, aid significantly in conducting research. Programs in archeological education further the goals of research archeology while providing a valuable educational experience.

Where Are The Programs Conducted?

The Kampsville Archeological Center, a complex of 37 buildings that includes laboratories, dorm houses, dining hall, museum, and other facilities devoted entirely to teaching and research in archeology (description on page 32).

What Programs Are Offered?

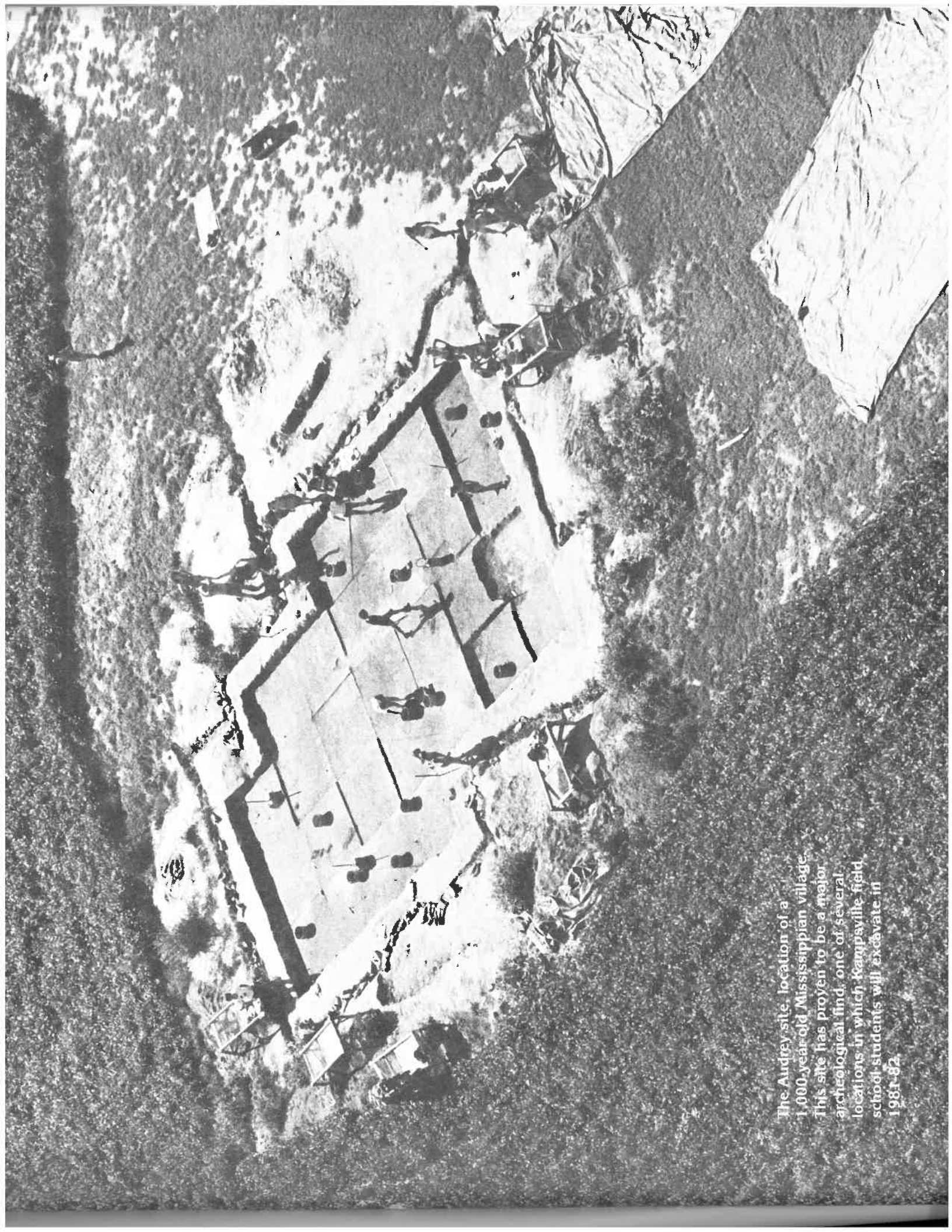
- Archeological Field Schools—junior high through adult
- Laboratory Studies—junior high through adult
- Teachers' Workshops—primary and secondary teachers, gifted coordinators, outdoor educators, administrators
- Native American Studies Program—teachers, museum staff, students of American Indian culture
- Cultural Ecology Workshops—all groups

When Are Programs Offered?

Some programs operate year-round, some seasonally (check individual program listings in this catalog).

Sponsorship

Some Kampsville Center educational programs are conducted by the Northwestern University Archeological Program; others are sponsored by the Foundation for Illinois Archeology.



The Audrey site, location of a 1,000-year-old Mississippian village. This site has proven to be a major archeological find, one of several locations in which Kampsaville field school students will excavate in 1981-82.

High School Archeological Field Schools

Beginning in 1972, the Northwestern University Archeological Program and Evanston Township High School co-sponsored a program of student participation in archeological field work at the Kampsville Center. While sponsorship today has grown to 11 Chicago-area high schools*, the 1981 summer high school field school will again draw interested students from schools throughout the U.S. This 5-week program introduces young people to the science of archeology through direct participation in the excavation of a prehistoric village site. In addition, the high school participants develop an understanding of the fundamental concepts used by modern archeologists to reconstruct prehistoric cultures and their environments.

The aim of the high school field school is not primarily to create professional archeologists, but to enable each student to experience genuine archeological field research with all of its excitement and demands. By the end of the field school, however, each student will have developed many of the skills of a professional field archeologist.

Curriculum and Activities

The focus of the 1981 field school is excavation of the Audrey site, a village site of the prehistoric Mississippian people. Field school students spend most days unearthing artifacts, the remains of buried houses, storage pits, fireplaces and other structures dating to more than 1,000 years ago. It is the student's responsibility to describe and interpret what he excavates, preparing these materials for further scientific analysis. In Kampsville, each student spends time in the Audrey site laboratory processing artifacts from the excavations.

Students also experiment with prehistoric technologies. Under the guidance of staff members of the Native American Studies Program (discussed on page 24), the high school students participate in projects involving prehistoric manufacturing techniques, recreating pottery, stone tools, and wooden utensils. 1981 students will take field trips to well-preserved examples of ecological zones that existed in the Illinois valley during prehistoric times; in each they will visit archeological sites and study first-hand the specific natural resources which attracted prehistoric people to the area.

In addition to these experiences, field school students are given evening presentations by visiting archeological scientists from various universities. Specialists in geologists, botanists, human osteologists and other in the natural sciences. An extensive field school available to students at the Kampsville Archeological Field School.

Excavation Site

The Audrey site is an Indian village site inhabited years ago by the Mississippian people. Excavation part of a long-range effort to describe and explain human life over a span of 10,000 years in the Illinois. The Mississippians had perhaps the most complex prehistoric American Midwest.

Audrey was first discovered in the late 1960's. It is a plowing exposed artifacts on the farm of Audrey. It covers an area of 7 or 8 acres and, from artifacts the surface, it is estimated to have been occupied 900 and 1100. It is the only large Mississippian site in the region.

In 1980, high school field school participants excavated remains of a burned house and a butchering/focus area at Audrey. Near the end of the season a new excavation was discovered. This house will be a focal point in the excavation.

Staff

The archeological field school is co-directed by Evanston Township High School faculty, and archeologist of the Kampsville Archeological Center assisted by three, full-time staff members with extensive archeological field work and laboratory analysis. student-staff ratio is 5 to 1.

Course Credit

The archeological field school has full academic credit. It offers the equivalent of one year's credit in the social or history at most schools. Students should check with their school advisor to determine if field school transferable to their school.

* Sponsoring high schools include Arlington, Buffalo Grove, Elk Grove Village, Evanston, Forest View, Hersey, New Trier (both East and West), Mt. Prospect, Rolling Meadows, and Wheeling high schools.

Student Eligibility

Students from any U.S. high school who will complete their sophomore year by June, 1981 may apply. No previous background or course work in archeology is required. Younger students with previous archeological experience will be considered, including those who have participated in the junior high program at the Kampsville Archeological Center.

Living Arrangements

For details on living arrangements and the Kampsville Archeological Center see page 32.

Dates and Fees

The 5-week field school runs from July 12 through August 14, 1981. Field school activities are scheduled from Monday morning through Saturday noon.

The total cost of tuition-room-board for the 5 weeks is \$675. This includes a small health service fee and accident insurance. Out-of-pocket expenses for which the student is responsible include personal excavation tools (about \$20), laundry, meals on days off (Saturday suppers and all meals on Sundays), and spending money.

How to Enroll

The Northwestern Archeological Program co-sponsors the high school field school with three high school districts. However, students from any high school in the United States may apply. Each applicant must have two letters of recommendation sent to the Director of Admissions. These letters must be supplied by persons familiar with the student's high school work.

Each enrollment form must be accompanied by a deposit of \$175 (which is refundable through June 15, 1981). Checks should be made payable to the Foundation for Illinois Archeology and mailed to:

Admissions Office
High School Archeological Field Schools
P.O. Box 1499
Evanston, Illinois 60204
312/492-5300

"Archeology is one of the few academic disciplines in which high school students can participate directly in a genuine research project. Participation in the excavation of a prehistoric site gives the student a taste of the rewards and demands that are basic to any form of research, an experience that even the best classroom course cannot duplicate."

**Dr. Stuart Struever, Director
Northwestern Archeological Program**

Further Information

For additional information please contact the field school Admissions Office. If you are a student in one of the sponsoring Illinois high school districts you may also contact one of the following persons for more information:

Arlington Schools (District No. 214)

Ms. Jan Carl
Arlington High School
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
(312) 935-2886 (evenings)

Evanston Township High School (District No. 202)

Mr. Earle Carlson
Evanston Township High School
Evanston, IL 60204
(312) 328-4240 (evenings)

New Trier High Schools (District No. 203)

Mr. Steven Hilsabeck
New Trier East High School
Winnetka, IL 60093
(312) 274-8864 (evenings)

A Kampsville Student's Day



2,000 years ago, this was a comi



Uncovering a stone fireplace



Gradually, a 4,500-year-old skeleton comes out



Look closely, the soils here are a different color!



Exact depth is essential

At Kampsville, students also explore laboratory dimensions of archeology...



Photo by George D. Olson

(Above) Through the microscope, tiny artifacts come to life

(Right) The "lipping" on this 2,000-year-old human vertebra was caused by arthritis, a troublesome disease even today



After a day's digging, students return to brainstorm with an archeologist about their discover

By handling artifacts, some thousands of years old, students expand their understanding of prehistoric Indian life begun at the excavation site





... and, by re-creating the houses and tools of prehistoric times, catch for a moment the sense of being there...

Inside a student-built replica of a 1400-year-old Woodland lodge, Native American Studies Program director, John White, discusses with field school students the daily life of the people who once lived in very similar structures hundreds of years ago, and whose remains these students will begin excavating the following day.

Schools whose students have participated in Kampsville Center programs.

Secondary Schools

Abington North High School Abington, Pennsylvania
Academy of the Sacred Heart Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
Alfred-Almond Center School Alfred, New York
Algonquin Middle School Averill Park, New York
Al Wood Junior High School Alpha, Illinois
Amherst Central Senior High School Buffalo, New York
Amherst Regional High School Amherst, Massachusetts
Ancona Montessori School Chicago, Illinois
Arlington Heights Junior High School Arlington Heights, Illinois
Arlington High School Arlington Heights, Illinois
Austin High School Austin, Texas
Azalea Public School St. Petersburg, Florida
Barrington Middle School Barrington, Illinois
Belleville Township High School East Belleville, Illinois
Benjamin Franklin Junior High School Ridgewood, New Jersey
Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School Chevy Chase, Maryland
Bigelow Junior High School Newton, Massachusetts
Birch Walther High School New York, New York
Blake School Maple Grove, Minnesota
Blue Island School Chicago, Illinois
Bore Middle School San Mateo, California
Brandon Senior High School Brandon, Florida
Brookfield East High School Brookfield, Wisconsin
Brunswick Country Day School Greenwich, Connecticut
Byron Junior High School Shaker Heights, Ohio
Cahokia Senior High School Carhokia, Illinois
Central High School Minneapolis, Minnesota
Central School Glencoe, Illinois
Cheltenham High School Wyncote, Pennsylvania
Chicago Junior School Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati Country Day School Cincinnati, Ohio
Clayton High School Clayton, Missouri
Cleveland Heights High School University Heights, Ohio
Colchester High School Winooski, Vermont
Colonel White High School Dayton, Ohio
Columbus School Columbus, Ohio
Concord-Carlisle High School Concord, Massachusetts
Concordia Lutheran High School Fort Wayne, Indiana
Coultrap Middle School Geneva, Illinois
Culver Military Academy Culver, Indiana
Dallas City School Dallas City, Illinois
Dances School New Bern, North Carolina
Deerfield High School Deerfield, Illinois
DeSmet High School St. Louis, Missouri
Dirksen Country Day School Detroit, Michigan
Dirksen Junior High School Joliet, Illinois
East Alton-Wood River Community High School East Alton, Illinois

East La Due Junior High School La Due, Missouri
East Lansing High School East Lansing, Michigan
East Ridge High School Kankakee, Illinois
Edison Junior High School Green Bay, Wisconsin
Edwin O. Smith High School Macomb, Illinois
Eisenhower High School Stores, Connecticut
Elgin District U46 Elgin, Illinois
Elk Grove Village High School Elk Grove Village, Illinois
Elmira Free Academy Elmira, New York
Emma Willard School Troy, New York
Evanston Township High School Evanston, Illinois
Evergreen High School Evergreen, Colorado
Falmouth High School Falmouth, Massachusetts
Ferguson Junior High School St. Louis, Missouri
Florissant Junior High School Florissant, Missouri
Francis W. Parker High School Chicago, Illinois
Friends Seminary New York, New York
Glenbard North High School Carol Stream, Illinois
Glenbrook North High School Northbrook, Illinois
Glenbrook South High School Glenview, Illinois
Great Neck South High School Great Neck, New York
Greenwich Country Day School Greenwich, Connecticut
The Groton School Groton, Massachusetts
Hapeville High School Hapeville, Georgia
Harrison Junior High School Merrillville, Indiana
Harvard—St. George High School Chicago, Illinois
Hathaway-Brown School Shaker Heights, Ohio
Hazelwood Senior High School East Hazelwood, Missouri
Herrick High School Missoula, Montana
Herrick Junior High School Downers Grove, Illinois
Highland Park High School Highland Park, Illinois
Hixon Junior High School St. Louis, Missouri
Hixon Middle School Hixon, Tennessee
Hollenbeck Junior High School St. Charles, Missouri
Hyde Park Career Academy Chicago, Illinois
Incarnate Word Academy St. Louis, Missouri
Jefferson Junior High School St. Charles, Missouri
John Marshall High School Rochester, Maine
Kalaheo High School Kailua, Hawaii
Kennet High School Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania
Kirkwood Senior High School Kirkwood, Missouri
Lake Forest Country Day School Lake Forest, Illinois
Lane Technical High School Chicago, Illinois
Latin School of Chicago Chicago, Illinois
Laurel School Shaker Heights, Ohio
Ligonier Valley Senior High School Ligonier, Pennsylvania
MacDonald Middle School East Lansing, Michigan
Maine South High School Park Ridge, Illinois
Mamaroneck High School Larchmont, New York
Manhasset High School Manhasset, New York
Manuel High School Pekin, Illinois
Mark Twain Summer Institute St. Louis, Missouri
Mary Institute St. Louis, Missouri
McCluer Senior High School Ferguson, Missouri
McCormick Junior High Huron, Ohio
Meade Senior High School Fort Meade, Maryland
Medinah Middle School Roselle, Illinois

Mehlville Senior High School St. Louis, Missouri
Mercy High School St. Louis, Missouri
Miami-Palmetto Senior High School Miami, Florida
Miami Valley Country Day School Dayton, Ohio
Middle School St. Louis, Missouri
Monroe-Woodbury Central High School Central Valley, New York
Mound Junior High School Decatur, Illinois
Mountain Lakes High School Mountain Lakes, New Jersey
Mount Vernon Senior High School Mount Vernon, Ohio
Munster High School Munster, Indiana
Naperville Montessori School Naperville, Illinois
National Cathedral School Washington, D.C.
National College of Education School Evanston, Illinois
Near North Montessori School Chicago, Illinois
New Trier East High School Winnetka, Illinois
New Trier West High School Winnetka, Illinois
Nipher Junior High School St. Louis, Missouri
North American Martyrs School St. Louis, Missouri
North Farmington High School Farmington Hills, Michigan
North School Glencoe, Illinois
North Shore Country Day School Winnetka, Illinois
Northfield High School Northfield, Minnesota
Notre Dame High School St. Louis, Missouri
Oak Park—River Forest High School Oak Park, Illinois
Oak Ridge High School Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Oakmas High School East Lansing, Michigan
Oswego High School Oswego, Illinois
Ottawa Elementary School Ottawa, Illinois
Oxford High School Oxford, Michigan
Oxnard High School Oxnard, California
Parma High School Parma, Ohio
Pattonville Heights School St. Louis, Missouri
Peabody Middle School Concord, Massachusetts
Pekin Community High School Pekin, Illinois
Peoria High School Peoria, Illinois
Phillips Exeter Academy Exeter, New Hampshire
Pine Crest School Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Pittsfield High School Pittsfield, Illinois
Ponce Junior High School Coral Gables, Florida
Miss Porter's School Farmington, Connecticut
Potosi High School Potosi, Wisconsin
Prairie School Racine, Wisconsin
Quincy Senior High School Quincy, Illinois
Radnor Middle School Wayne, Pennsylvania
Regina Dominican High School Wilmette, Illinois
Renbrook High School West Hartford, Connecticut
Rich Central High School Matteson, Illinois
Rich East High School Park Forest, Illinois
Richwoods High School Peoria, Illinois
Rippowam High School Stamford, Connecticut
Riverside-Brookfield High School Riverside, Illinois
Riverview Gardens School St. Louis, Missouri
Rockford Alternative Middle School Rockford, Illinois
Rolla High School Rolla, Missouri
Rosary High School Florissant, Missouri
Roxboro Junior High School Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Roycemore Junior High School Evanston, Illinois
Saint Ann's School Brooklyn, New York
Saint Joseph High School St. Joseph, Missouri
Saint Joseph's Academy Florissant, Missouri

WINTER FIELD RESEARCH IN ARCHEOLOGY

The Northwestern University Archeological Program invites students from colleges and universities with winter interim schedules to participate in an archeological research program at the Kampsville Center in January, 1982. Designed for students requiring an academic project suitable for college credit from their home institution, the Kampsville-based archeological research program will provide training in both excavation and laboratory methods.

A heated structure has been erected over the Audrey site near Kampsville, and students will learn excavation methods by joining archeologists in digging this important Mississippian village site. Students will also participate in the replication of traditional

American Indian technology and will explore behavior characteristic of an Indian winter base camp in the Midwest. Kampsville Center scholars and visiting faculty will provide lectures.

Each student receives a written evaluation of work completed and a certificate describing the programs in which he or she has participated. Students may enroll for any number of weeks. These courses qualify for independent study credit at most institutions.

WINTER RESEARCH IN ARCHEOLOGY will be directed by Dr. Thomas G. Cook, Indiana University archeologist and Senior Scholar at the Kampsville Center.

Areas of Study

Laboratory Methods. Analysis of artifacts from the Audrey site, 1000-year-old Mississippian village, will be the focus of laboratory studies. Included will be pottery and stone tool analysis. Students work on a wide range of analytical techniques during the initial week; they have the option of remaining broad or concentrating on a single aspect of laboratory analysis in subsequent weeks.

Field Methods. Students participate in ongoing excavations at the Audrey site. The 1982 excavations will focus on an area of the site rich in storage pits, faunal material, and Mississippian ceramics. The goal is to teach each student archeological field technique, skills which may be applied in any future archeological situation.

Methods of Stone Artifact Analysis. Students learn the processes of identifying and interpreting prehistoric human behavior through analysis of stone artifacts and debris. Students who concentrate on Methods of Stone Artifact Analysis for a minimum of two weeks will have the opportunity to do an original research project with lithic artifacts recently excavated from prehistoric sites in the Kampsville area.

Winter Cultural Adaptations.

Students will replicate activities characteristic of 18th and 19th century Indian winter base camps, as well as study written sources, as a means of understanding prehistoric winter human adaptations in the American Midwest. Food preparation, weaving, and woodworking are some of the activities that will take place in replicated Indian houses at Kampsville.

Winter field subsistence strategies and the availability of natural resources in the winter environment will be studied. Students will have the opportunity to apply clues from historical accounts and replicative work to specific problems of interpreting archeological data.

Living Arrangements

Living arrangements at the Kampsville Archeological Center are discussed on page 32.

Dates

Week		Fees	
		Weeks of Participation	Total Fee
# 1	January 3-8, '82	1	\$190
# 2	January 10-15	2	\$350
# 3	January 17-22	3	\$470
# 4	January 24-29	4	\$580
# 5	January 31-February 5	5	\$690

These fees include tuition, room, board.

Enrollment forms are found elsewhere in this catalog.

ENROLLMENT INFORMATION FOR COLLEGE PROGRAMS

Students from any college or university may enroll in the Summer Field School and the Winter Research in Archeology Programs. For more information on programs for college students contact:

Admissions Office
College Programs
P.O. Box 1499
Evanston, Illinois 60204
312/492-5300

Adult Archeological Field Schools

Adult laymen join archeologists in the excavation and laboratory study of important archeological remains.

The Adult Archeological Field Schools offer laymen the opportunity to participate in all phases of archeological field research. These one-week programs feature prehistoric site excavation, research laboratory briefings, laboratory analysis, and a variety of workshops and fieldtrips aimed at providing maximum participant involvement in the research activities of modern archeology. Enrollment is open to interested individuals with or without prior archeological experience.

EXCAVATION PROGRAM June-September, 1981

The Excavation Program provides the opportunity for adults to participate in actual field research under professional archeological supervision. Excavation of a prehistoric site, as well as a variety of workshops, demonstrations, fieldtrips, and seminars, comprise the week's activities. All of the learning sessions are conducted by archeologists and educators on the staff of the Kampsville Center.

Each one-week session explores specific aspects of the study of prehistoric peoples in North America. Artifact-making demonstrations help the participants gain a better sense of the manufacturing techniques used by the prehistoric peoples who occupied the Kampsville area thousands of years ago. An ecological fieldtrip takes participants into examples of environmental zones similar to those in which prehistoric peoples successfully employed strategies to maintain a series of adaptations spanning more than 10,000 years in the Kampsville area. Throughout the field school, effort is made to develop in each participant a sense of the research goals and methods of modern archeology.



Carefully restoring a prehistoric skeleton

opportunities for Experienced Adults

Adults who have had previous experience at the Kampsville Center or other archeological locations may wish to further develop their skills. These participants can arrange to pursue individual projects and areas of interest, such as laboratory work, archeological reconstruction, and site survey.

The Archeological Site

Since 1975, the adult field schools have excavated the Audrey site, a prehistoric village dating to the Mississippian Period (A.D. 100 to 1400). Audrey is the only large Mississippian village site known in the Kampsville region.

Archeologists believe that Mississippian peoples relied heavily on agriculture, built large population centers, and were often at war. Adult field school discoveries at Audrey, including carbonized corn, home structures, and evidence of what appears to be a stockade, support this general view. However, a great deal more excavation must be carried out before definitive statements can be made about the lives of the Audrey villagers.

Laboratory study of materials already recovered from Audrey promises to yield significant information about daily life in the lower Illinois Valley during Mississippian times. Ongoing excavations continue to explore the lifeway of the Audrey village.

LABORATORY PROGRAM

January, 1982

Recovery of artifacts and cultural debris from prehistoric sites, which is the most publicly visible work of archeologists, is only one phase of archeological research. The laboratory processing of excavated materials is a critical step in the interpretation of past cultures.

Participants in the Laboratory Program work in research laboratories, with staff archeologists, processing and analyzing prehistoric materials excavated at Ansel-Knight, Audrey, and

other field school sites. This offers interested individuals the opportunity to work closely with archeologists on a phase of archeological research not generally open to lay participation. As part of the laboratory team, participants will be involved in the following areas of archeological research.

Artifact Analysis. Through the classification, replication, and interpretation of prehistoric stone and ceramic artifacts, participants will become familiar with the wealth of information archeologists gain from the study of these materials.

Cartography. Participants will learn basic surveying techniques and mapping skills. Essential to the graphic reconstruction of prehistoric village sites, maps provide useful information about areas already excavated and suggest directions for future research.

Sediment Analysis. Through sediment analysis, students come to understand the processes by which sites are formed and preserved. Chemical and physical properties of the sediment matrix provide clues for interpreting preservation of archeological materials, site history, and reconstruction of past geological environments.

Paleoenvironmental Study. Small scale plant and animal remains can now be recovered using the flotation process invented by Kampsville archeologists. Students will study flotation samples which provide a vast source of botanical and zoological data. This data is valuable in the reconstruction of the biological environment of prehistoric people.

While daytime hours are devoted to laboratory activities, evenings will feature special lectures and seminars by staff archeologists and researchers. Each session is designed to extend the student's knowledge in areas relevant to the daily laboratory work and to provide a meaningful synthesis of the total laboratory program.