

Roy Lewis
Home City, Kans

Dec. 17, 62

Dear Roy,

Here are the wire samples I said I would send you.

The plain piece of telegraph wire we dug up in Echo Canyon - Utah. (See summer Graphic - 1962)

The barbed piece came from near the old Three Crossings Station on the Sweetwater in Wyo. Tom Sun (Sun Ranch) told us of this home made barbed wire and started us to looking for it. He told us that clamping barbs on the old telegraph wire was a winter time job for the early day cow hands and that the barbs were purchased in the bulk like nails. I wonder how they acquired the wire because it was still serviceable and is still serviceable. We were told of a 40 acre piece of land south of Jeffry City (Wyo.) that is still fenced with this primitive barbed wire. Dr. Driggs told me that he thought the first line up the Sweetwater was abandoned in favor of a new one farther south through Laramie after a short time. If so, it may well be that the Company abandoned it rather than go to the expense of taking it down. In this case, it would have been fair game for the pioneer ranchers. I know that some of the telegraph poles finally found their way into fences and windmill towers along the route.

The twisted barbed wire I cut from an old fence just west of Ibapah, Utah. (Deep Creek Pony Express & stage station) I don't know anything about it but took it because of the odd barbs and apparent age.

Thanks again for your sample of the Lewis homestead wire and also for the powder keg. It's a little dandy and I will put it in the Pony Express Museum exhibits this spring.

We have our fingers crossed on the Hollenberg coach! Have you heard anything more of Tom Wenzle? I'm anxious. Things here might be ripe for such.

Best regards from us all here for a Merry & Happy for you and the Mrs.

Alon R

June 14, 1980

Mr. Jim D. Feagins, A.R.A.
Kansas City Museum
3218 Gladstone Blvd.
Kansas City, Mo. 64123

Dear Jim:

Thank you for sending along your survey of the Barry Platte Park. Will see that it gets into our museum library. Thumbed through and caught the section with mention of Nebo Hill. Will get back to it later. Mett was not at the Miami meetings. O.K., I hope?

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js

Archived copy

November 14, 1979

Mr. John Ludwickson
Department of Archaeology
Nebraska State Historical Society
1500 R Street
Lincoln, Neb. 68508

LEARY

Dear John:

On numerous occasions in the past we have had inquiry seeking information on the Leary site between White Cloud, Kansas and Rulo, Nebraska. Its common Oneota connection with our own King Hill site points up our need for more knowledge of this site. Can you tell us where we can find published information on Leary? Is there a report on past digging there that is still in print or in some way available?

Need for this Leary information again appeared just last week when a local person came to the museum for some background on the Leary site. It developed that her father, a bulldozer operator, had been terracing land on the Leary site (!) and had unearthed a considerable amount of bone, etc. She then gave me a rather sketchy account of a confrontation between Nebraska state officials and the land owner. Also mentioned further salvage archaeology at the site and said that because of the National Register status of the site, that it must be seeded and no longer cultivated. Am curious to know the straight of this if you could find the time to add a few lines concerning it.

Haven't had much word from Nebraska since we were up for the 23BN1 material. Mike Fisher and I were wondering how you are coming along with the stone work. We were also wondering if Dale is by now established in his home town and gotten his house put back together and in shape for wintry winds. Hope so.

Would appreciate any information you may provide.

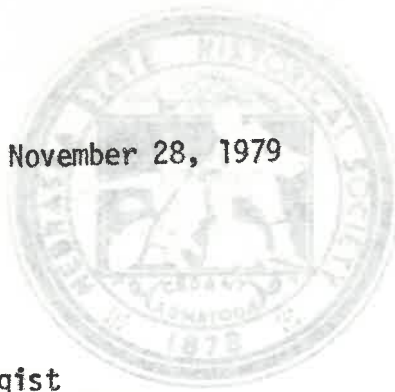
Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js

Leary site
23 BN1 material (Stone)
also

November 28, 1979



Mr. John Ludwickson
Highway Survey Archaeologist
Nebraska State Historical Society
1500 R Street
Lincoln, Neb. 68508

Dear John:

Our Nebraska History Magazine collection does not reach back into the 1930's. We start in the early 40's so must take advantage of your kind offer to xerox the Vol. XVII, #1 article on EXCAVATIONS AT THE LEARY INDIAN VILLAGE AND BURIAL SITE, RICHARDSON COUNTY NEBRASKA. If you could include a bill for copy cost and postage we will be happy to remit.

Many thanks for the information on Leary. That site has always been plundered of its material. Will surface collecting be verboten in the future? If so, I would be willing to discretely pass the word among the many collectors in this area.

Luck and patience in the 23BN1 stone work. Would appreciate a copy whenever.

Thanks again, and an early merry and a happy to you and yours.

Sincerely,

DLR:js

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum

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November 27, 1979

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1500 R STREET
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68508

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum
914 Penn Street
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Dear Don,

I am sorry for being tardy in replying to your letter enquiring about the Leary site. First, there is a published account of the 1935 excavations at the site. The reference is:

EXCAVATIONS AT THE LEARY INDIAN VILLAGE
AND BURIAL SITE, RICHARDSON COUNTY,
NEBRASKA.

by
A. T. Hill and Waldo R. Wedel

It is published in the Nebraska History Magazine, Vol. XVII, No. 1 Jan.-Mar. 1936. We have no more copies of the report here, but I am sure that you might find a copy in the Museum's library. If you cannot find a copy, I will be happy to Xerox one for you here.

There were other excavations here in 1965 but these have never been reported in detail.

With regard to the recent "confrontation" at Leary, I should point out that Leary is not only a National Register site, it is a registered National Historic Landmark. Under provisions of a number of federal laws, most significantly the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and Executive Order 11593, no federal money may be spent on a project which will have an adverse effect on a National Register site until studys have been performed in order to evaluate if another alternate action might be feasible which will preserve the site. If no such alternative is feasible, then there is provision to allow for spending of up to 1% of the project funds to "mitigate" the adverse impact. Clearly this is a simplification of the process and indeed there is so much interpretation of the laws right now that it takes a team of lawyers to make sure what is going on. The point is, in this case (i.e. the recent grading at Leary) that none of the procedures were even attempted by the funding agency (either A.S.C.S. or S.C.S. I neber have been really sure). They

were spending tax dollars in violation of the law; I am sure it happens every day, and in this case we were merely fortunate enough to catch them in the act. The matter has been referred to the President's Council on Historic Preservation and I am sure the matter will result in a good hand slap for the offending agency.

I would refer you to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer or the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Officer (Marvin Kivett, this address) for further information regarding land use and National Register sites. The simple answer to the question of whether the site must be taken out of production is no, but we both know that the site will be entirely plowed, graded and washed away if something is not done. Speaking entirely for myself, I would hope that the owner would have the conscience to voluntarily take the land out of destructive production, perhaps put it into something that will make him money but will not further damage the site. He could also sell the land to some group that has the site's preservation uppermost in their mind. In short, there are many things that can be done which ought to satisfy everyone. Again, this is my opinion which I share with you and ask your discretion when such enquiries are made at the Museum there.

With regard to the stone from King Hill, I just got arrangements with Dale Hennings worked out at the Plains Conference at Kansas City earlier this month; before this I wasn't sure he wanted me to complete the work. For better or worse, I'm just going to do a very traditional sort of description and the most meager of analyses. The manuscript is already about 40 pages (artifact type descriptions), and I still need to put some kind of introductory chapter together and devise some sort of analysts. For certain I will try to see if there is any apparent change from the bottom to the top of the deposit, but I think we all know now that there isn't.

Give my best to Mike Fisher and Richard Nolf. I am not sure I have helped you any and if I can further clarify anything just let me know. Also, if you want a Xerox of the Leary report let me know.

Sincerely,

John Ludwickson

Highway Survey Archeologist

November 14, 1979

Mrs. Ronnie Long
1014 N. 18th
St. Joseph, Mo. 64501

Dear Mrs. Long:

Again thanks for bringing in the Leary site material for us to see.

I am enclosing a xerox copy of pages 145 and 146 of Vol. 32 of THE MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGIST that will serve to substantiate my statements on the Leary site when you were here, and also to expand on same by providing carbon 14 dates of approximately 1200 to 1250 as the time when the site use began.

Also mentioned on these pages is our own King's Hill site which is also an Oneota site occupied by Kansa peoples. The Oneota group is a cultural group that was comprised of several tribes, Iowa, Kansa, Missouri and Oto.

As you will note in the Missouri Archaeologist pages, the Leary site is thought to have been occupied by the Iowa or Oto. If you go to the public library again, try for the Oneota culture.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js
Enc.

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 Again thanks for bringing in the Leary site material for us
 I am enclosing a xerox copy of pages 142 and 146 of Vol. 32
 of THE MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGIST that will serve to substantiate my
 statements on the Leary site when you were here, and also to expand
 on same by providing carbon 14 dates of approximately 1500 to 1550
 as the time when the site use began.

Dear Mrs. Long:
 St. Joseph, Mo. 64501
 1014 N. 18th
 Mrs. Ronnie Long

November 14, 1979

very little information on Nebraska archeology has crept into any of the more general treatises on New World prehistory. It seems worth while, therefore, to review briefly the general scope and status of archeology in Nebraska before presenting such new evidence as is available.

Rarely does the anthropologist in the Missouri or the Columbia River valleys turn in vain to the accounts of those great scientific explorers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. They saw much of the living Indians and more surprisingly many things that pertained to the past activities of the Indian people. What they saw they recorded briefly but accurately, for they had keen eyes and clear judgment. Thus, on July 12, 1804, we find the following entry in the original journal of William Clark (Lewis and Clark, 1904, p. 75):

Concluded to Delay here today with a view of taking equal altitudes & making observations as well as refreshing our men who are much fatigued, after an early breakfast I with five men in a Perogue ascended the River Ne-Ara-haw about three (2) Miles to the Mouth of a Small Creek on the Lower Side, here I got out of the Perogue, after going to Several Small Mounds in a level plain, I ascended a hill on the Lower Side, on this hill Several Artificial Mounds were raised, from the top to the highest of those Mounds I had an extensive view of the Surrounding Plains, which afforded one of the most pleasing prospect I ever beheld, under me a Beautiful River of Clear Water of about 80 yards wide Meandering thro: a level and extensive meadow, as far as I could See, the prospect much enlivened the few Trees & Shrubs which is bordering the bank of the river, and the Creeks & runs falling into it, The bottom land is covered with Grass of about 4 1/2 feet high, and appears as level as a smooth surface, the 2d bottom (the upper land) is also covered with Grass and rich weeds & flowers, interspersed with copes of the Osage Plum, on the rising lands, Small groves of trees are seen, with a numbers of Grapes and a Wild Cherry resembling the common Wild Cherry, only larger and grows on a small bush on the tops of those hills in every direction, I observed artificial Mounds (or as I may more justly term graves) which to me is a strong evidence (indication) of this country being once thickly settled. (The Indians of the Missouri Still keep up the Custom of Burying their dead on high ground) after a ramble of about two miles about I returned to the perogue and descended down the river, gather. Some grapes nearly ripe, on a Sandstone bluff about 1/2 of a Mile from its mouth on the Lower Side I observed some Indian Marks, went to the rocks which jutted over the water and marked my name & the day of the month & year.

This was at the mouth of main Menaha River in what is now Richardson County, Neb., just north of the Kansas line. Subsequent excavation in certain of these mounds has verified Clark's

conclusion that they had been used for purposes of burial. (Zimmerman, 1918, p. 475.) They have never been systematically worked and reported on, however.



SCIENCE MUSEUM NEWS

ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE MUSEUM DIRECTORS

NUMBER 8

FALL 1979



ARCHAEOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGH IN MIDWEST

A major archaeological find earlier this summer south of St. Louis promises to reveal new information about Clovis man, one of the earliest inhabitants of North America. The discovery of a Clovis projectile point amid a bed of mastodon bones by researchers from the **Illinois State Museum** adds evidence to the theory that Clovis man hunted this animal. Further studies in the area of the discovery are expected to determine whether Clovis man camped or hunted there. Analyses of the bones are underway to determine if, in fact, the weapon was used to kill or butcher the mastodon. The discovery was a total surprise to the researchers as they were excavating for mastodon bones. Prior to this discovery there was no conclusive evidence that Clovis man had adapted to hunting mastodons, an animal with different characteristics which would have required different hunting skills from those necessary to hunt mammoths, bison, and horses, known targets of the nomadic Clovis.

Scientists view the newly-found Clovis projectile point. From left to right: Dr. Dennis Stanford, Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Russell Graham, Illinois State Museum, and Dr. C. Vance Haynes, University of Arizona. *Photo courtesy of Illinois State Museum.*



A closeup view of the point discovered at Mostodon State Park near St. Louis. *Photo courtesy of Illinois State Museum.*

DR. MAHAN ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL MEETING

This past May Dr. Harold D. Mahan, director of the **Cleveland Museum of Natural History**, was invited to be keynote speaker at the annual meeting of the International Council of Natural History Museums in Vienna. Thirty-seven countries from four continents were represented with each country allowed only one delegate. The program dealt with ethics in science museums, and Dr. Mahan focused on such programs as ethics in specimen acquisition, access to scientific collections, and private collecting by curators.

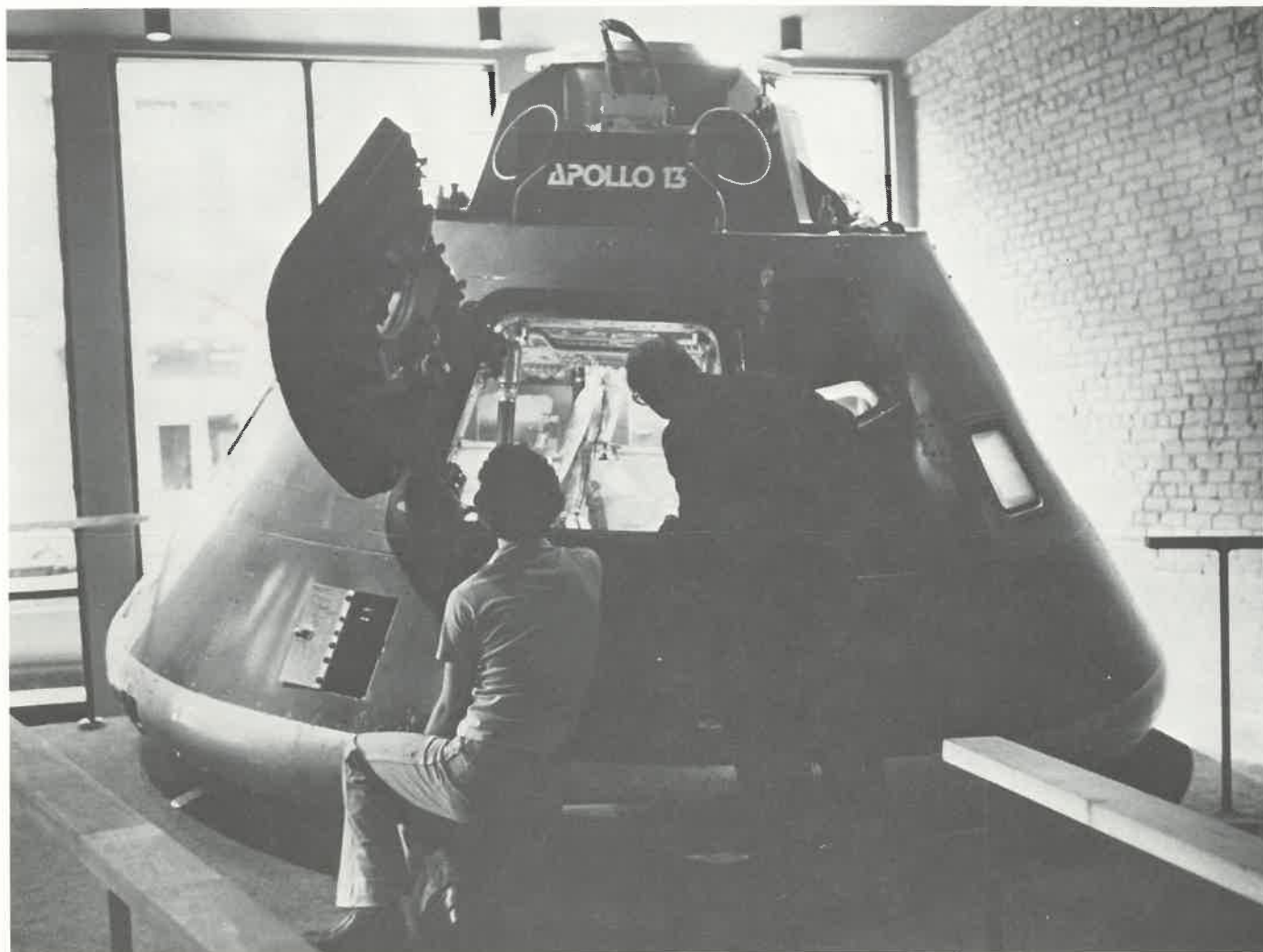
FIELDWORK IN THE AMERICAN TROPICS

Missouri Botanical Garden has initiated a long-term collecting/research program in New Caledonia with support of the Freund Foundation, St. Louis, and the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, Hawaii. For many years this institution has maintained an active program of fieldwork in certain areas of

ACADEMY SCIENTISTS DISCOVER DINOSAUR EGGS

The **Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia** reports the discovery of 29 dinosaur eggs and the skeletal remains of several dinosaurs in desolate terrain in Montana in July, the first to be found anywhere in the world since a 1922 find in Mongolia. This major scientific discovery came unexpectedly as the research team, on an expedition sponsored by Princeton University, were looking for dinosaur skeletons in the same general locality in which 15 baby duckbill dinosaur skeletons had been found the previous year. Further studies on the eggs are underway at Princeton.

the American tropics because the interesting, important, and poorly known floras of these areas are rapidly disappearing. The present program will concentrate a gathering of preserved specimens for anatomical and cytological study and will fill requests for other special kinds of collections.



APOLLO XIII capsule on exhibit in Louisville. Photo by Susan Grubbs.

"HOUSTON, WE'VE GOT A PROBLEM"

At the formal October 18 opening of the **Louisville Museum of Natural History and Science** Space Science hall, the featured exhibit will recall the harrowing 142 hours in April 1970 when Apollo XIII and its crew very nearly were lost in space. The near-tragedy occurred at a distance of 205,000 miles from earth when a liquid oxygen tank ruptured in the service module, causing a power failure in both the command and

service modules as well as a shortage of oxygen for breathing. Utilizing the small engines of the lunar module for course correction, Mission Control and the Apollo crew successfully coaxed the crippled spacecraft back to earth. On exhibit will be the Apollo XIII capsule (authentic interior, replaced exterior), known as "The Successful Failure," an outstanding example of human resourcefulness and technical capability.

MINERAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN SAN DIEGO

A major, permanent mineral exhibition, "The Minerals of San Diego County," opened late spring at the **San Diego Natural History Museum**. The collection represents one of the greatest gem-producing areas in the world and includes gems and minerals from the four basic mining areas within the county: garnet and topaz from Ramona, pink tourmaline and spodumene from Pala, green and bi-color tourmaline from Mesa Grande, and fine blue beryl, blue topaz, and blue-green tourmaline from Maple Lode and Warner. Also in the collection are gold nuggets and gold mining exhibits. Some of the principal gems in the exhibition, such as a 48.40 ct. blue topaz, four green emeralite tourmalines of remarkable hue, one green and one pink beryl, and specimens of extremely valuable yttrium aluminum garnets in all colors, are from the John W. Ware collection. Mr. Ware, a jeweler and gem cutter, assembled the first great gem collection of San Diego minerals.

EGYPTIAN ARTIFACTS ON EXHIBIT

The newest exhibition at the **University Museum, University of Pennsylvania** is "The Search for Ancient Egypt — A Special Exhibit Celebrating University Museum Excavations 1890-1979." Partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the exhibit contains almost 300 artifacts illustrating the richness and variety of Egyptian culture. The material was selected to highlight three major areas of archaeological and historical value: the royal complexes, the great towns, and the provincial centers. All but one of the artifacts chosen are from the museum's own collections, gathered during thirteen major fieldwork projects in Egypt. Many of the objects are being shown publicly for the first time. Sites include the royal centers of Abydos, Meydum, Giza, and Thebes; the great cities Memphis and Malkata; and the provinces of Denderah and Nubia. Text panels, large photographs, and line drawings explain important historical and cultural changes that took place during the four thousand years covered in the exhibition.

10/18/79

Archaeology
file

MEMO TO: Rich Nolf, Don Reynolds and Mike Fisher

Today information was received from the Missouri State Highway Department that an archaeological crew will be working on the I-229 right-of-way north and east of K Highway starting Monday, October 22. They would not mind if interested professional and/or serious amateur observers were on hand. The actual location of the sites are on the ridge east of the residence of Frank Brushwood. Mr. Brushwood lives at the junction of K Highway and the old road to Hoffelmeyer's hill approximately 3 miles north of the city limits on K Highway. They are driving a Missouri Highway Department yellow van with MHD markings.

10/24/79

David B. Crampton of Jefferson City, Mo. and John M. Shopland of Columbia came to the museum Monday, Oct. 22 at 4:45 P.M. from field work in the above described area. They returned on Tuesday, Oct. 23, A.M. and were shown samples of 23BN1 material now stored in the Crafts Room. They were then taken to the Pony Express Stables to see 23BN1 material on display there. They were told of the material at the museum from the 1964 Shippee-Reynolds survey. They expressed some interest in that part of it that might have been found in the vicinity of the 229 route. They will probably return at a later date to examine said material and also to go over Lehr and Hoffelmeyer reports.

No follow up in 1979
from them —



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

College of Arts and Science

Archaeological Survey

Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Telephone (314) 882-8364
(314) 882-8273

Mo Arch Soc

March 1, 1978

Todd Grooms
Route 1
Kidder, MO 64649

Dear Mr. Grooms:

Your specimen is a mystery to us. If you have a picture or could bring it to our office, we would be happy to look at it. If you are close to St. Joseph, you might take it to Don Reynolds at the St. Joseph Museum.

Sincerely,

Margy Blaney

Margy Blaney
Graduate Research Assistant

cc: Don Reynolds

Saturday 10:30 A.M.

May 6, 1978

Call from Margaret Corkin. Her brother-in-law, Bill Corkin, lives in Rockport, Mo. and is a good friend of Mr. Marion Kline of Rockport.

Indian collection - "Sizeable" collected over long period. Much of it found by Mr. Kline himself and from that locality. Other pieces given to him by people that knew of his interest. Would probably donate.

Axes - arrowheads - spears - tools. Large glass cases full. Some "costumes"

Mr. Kline is International Harvester dealer - Selling business and retiring - Collection in the building. Must move it in the next week. Seeking place for the collection.

No children.

Bill Corkin was talking with Mr. Kline about the collection. The school up there wants it. Bill mentioned the St. Joseph Museum. Mr. Kline felt that we would not be interested. (Margaret had mentioned that our museum showed no interest at some other time - not likely)

I assured Bill that we are interested. That we always are interested in acquiring additional materials to augment our collections. Mentioned preservation, restoration, cataloging and display possibilities and the keeping of the collection together under the owners name from that locality. Also mentioned was the possibility of tax exemption on donations to the St. Joseph Museum.

Bill will be seeing Mr. Kline on Monday, May 8, and I asked him to repeat the above part of our conversation to Mr. Kline and to call us to report results.

If Mr. Kline is favorable or wants to talk to us I have said that we would drive up at once to discuss and see collection. "We" being Rich and I.

12:00 Noon: Call from Margaret Corkin.

Her brother phoned Mr. Kline. The collection had just been given to the high school in Rockport.



June 29, 1978

Mr. Bill Herndon
2822 Monterey
St. Joseph, MO. 64507

Dear Bill;

Am enclosing copies of the C-14 sheets for 23AN45 that you inquired about. But for the curiosity of Jim Lehr about his nearest neighbors and the generosity of his family, we would not have this information.

I guess I had thought that Mike probably announced the Lehr dating to the club. I wonder if he did?

Sincerely,

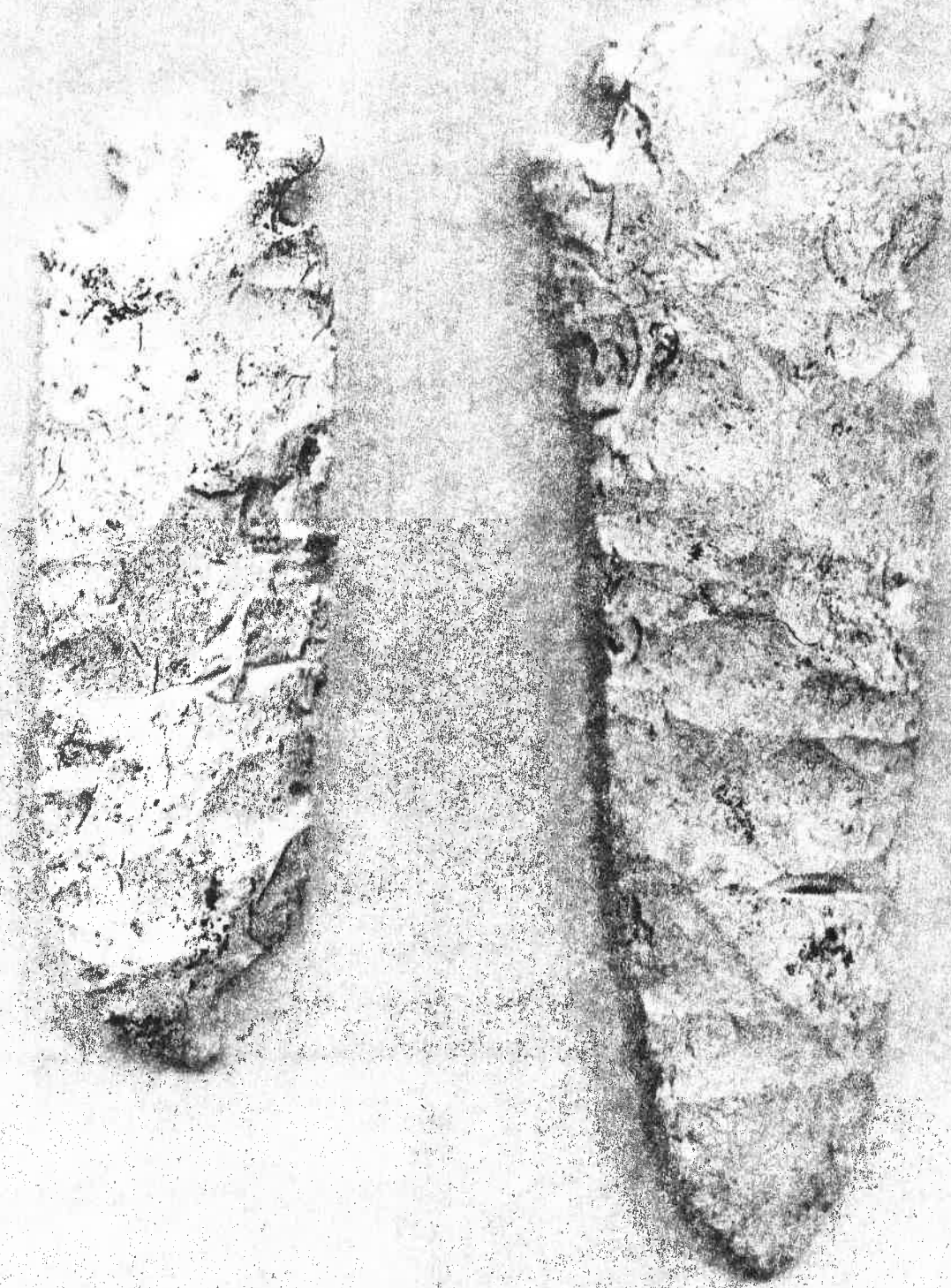
Don Reynolds

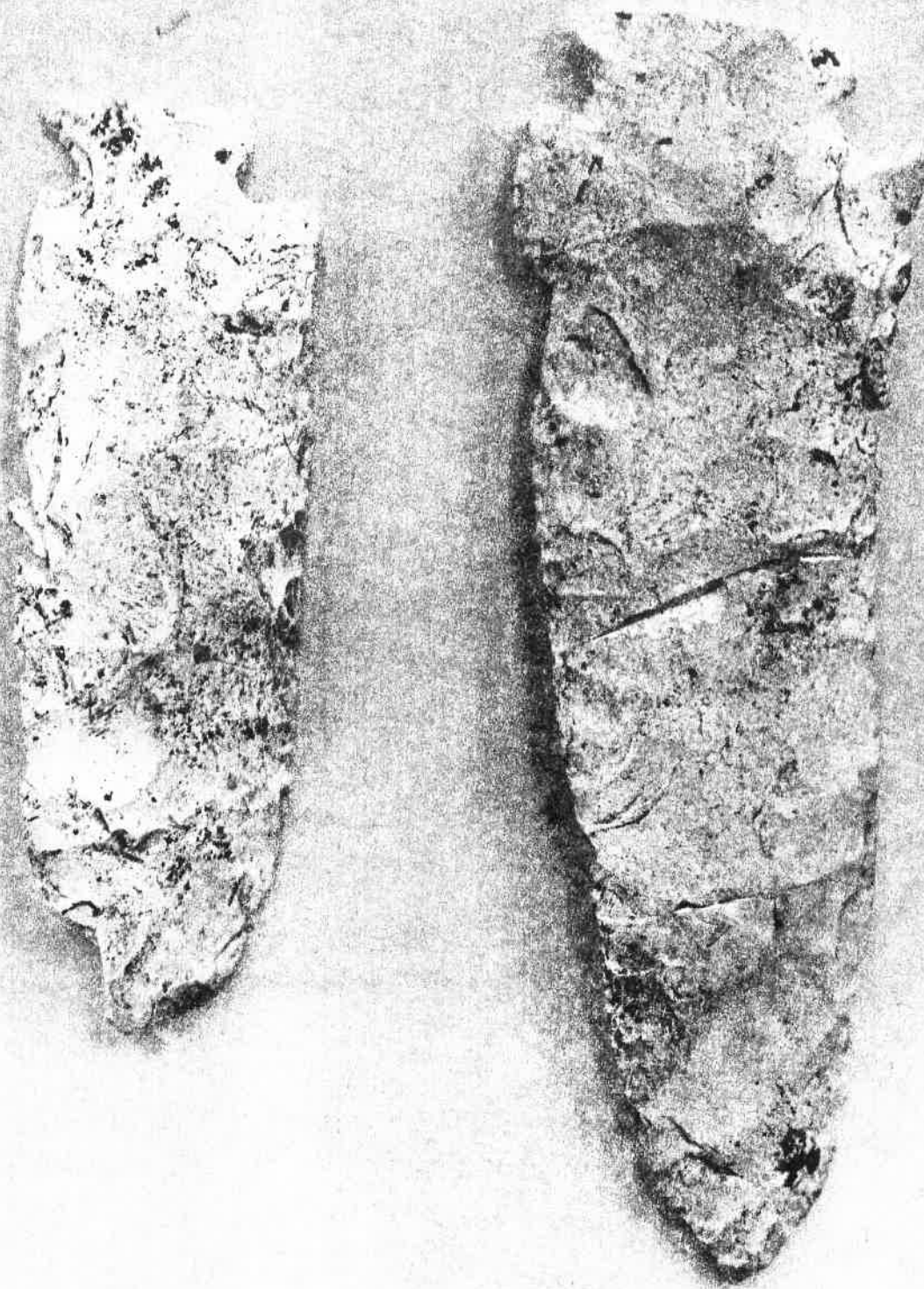
Archaeology file →

23AN45

Archaeology
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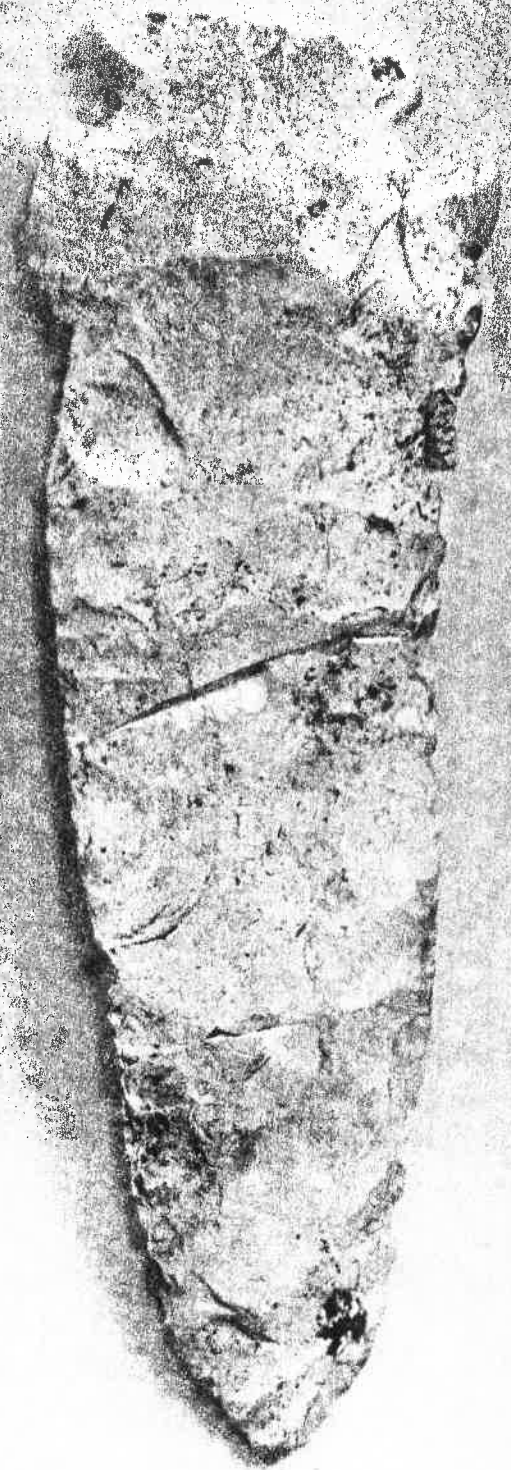
Frank Black from
Rushville, Mo.





Found on Frank Block farm
Rushville, Va.





Missouri Archaeological Society

December 20, 1978

December 16, 1978

Don Reynolds, Art Curator

Carl Chapman
Missouri Archaeological Society
15 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Dear Carl:

Just a few lines of info to clear up the mystery of the little clay statue that was dug up in a sewer ditch here in St. Jo.

It seems now that it is a "Tesaque rain god". While in the Southwest this past summer I purchased a book, Pottery Jewels, for a young friend that works here at the museum and is interested in Pueblo Indians. After giving it to him yesterday we were looking through it and there on page 18 was our statue - mica-ceous clay and all. It was almost identical to the one dug up here in St. Jo. (see photo copy). Around 1900 is mentioned as the time they were being made and with little cultural significance. A sale piece for the most part probably. And so sometime around the turn of the century someone in St. Jo must have brought back a souvenir from New Mexico that in time was discarded and found its way into the trash heap to be 80 years later resurrected by a plumbing contractor. I wonder if Mr. Parsons at the St. Louis Art Museum may not have had a similar one.

We also now discover that we have one stored in our own museum collections.

Thank you for your trouble. If I had sooner been curious about my friend's gift book we would not have needed to bother you. On the other hand I guess

Best wishes for the holidays

Carl H. Chapman
Secretary



Missouri Archaeological Society

15 Switzler Hall P. O. Box 958
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI 65205

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December 16, 1978

Dear Reynolds, Asst. Director

St. Joseph Museum

11th + Charles St.

St. Joseph, MO 64501

Dear Don:

The figurines, pictures of which (slides) you sent in November, are not at all similar to either Hopewell or Mississippian figurines found in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio River valleys. They also seem to differ from those found in Mexico, but I am turning the slides over to Dr. Richard Diehl in our Anthropology Department who is an expert in that area - in case they are a type I have missed. The figurine is somewhat similar to one which was identified recently by Lee Parson of the St. Louis Art Museum as a fake - many of which were made and sold several years ago.

I am trying to clean up back correspondence before a trip to El Salvador - but am sure Dr. Diehl will answer you and return your slides in the near future.

Best wishes for the holiday.

Carl H. Chapman
Secrets



Missouri Archaeological Society

15 Switzer Hall St. O. Box 958
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI 65205

Carl Chapman
December 20, 1978
page 2

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we shared an experience in learning the accidental way.

I was unable to attend the fall meetings, sorry to say. Mike Fisher told me, however, of the possibility of our hosting the Spring meeting. We have checked for open dates here at the museum and May 19th is a Saturday that could be used if agreeable to all. Mike was here and a little pre-planning was done. I believe that he was to contact you all at that end soon to firm up the possibility. We look forward to again seeing the Missouri Archaeological Society folk here in our city. Rich Nolf will send a formal invitation from the Director's office as soon as Mike brings the word.

Thanks again for the information on the clay effigy. (You are most welcome to our own diligent and extensive research - Ha!) Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Stables Museum

DLR:mst
Enc.

Sincerely yours,

Carl H. Chapman
Carl H. Chapman
Secretary



Missouri Archaeological Society

15 Switzler Hall P. O. Box 958
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI 65205

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Newsletter & Special Publications

David R. Evans, Columbia

January 30, 1979

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
11th and Charles Street
St. Joseph, MO 64501

Dear Don:

Thanks for your letter and the authenticating material concerning the Tesuque Rain God. I guess all of us were looking too far south for the possible origin of the figurine. Anyway, we all learned something, that is to look closer to home for things of this sort.

Concerning the Spring Meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society, we are most pleased that the St. Joseph Chapter and the Museum are agreeable to sponsoring the meeting there. May 19th is not good for Dave Evans who has a scout obligation that day, but I shall survey the Executive Committee on this immediately and will let you know the consensus.

Sincerely yours,

Carl H. Chapman
Secretary

CHC:maf

November 1, 1978

Mo Arch SA

Dr. Carl Chapman
University of Missouri
15 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Mo. 65201

Dear Carl:

I am enclosing three slides of a small clay figure that was dug up a few days ago here in St. Joseph. A local sewer contractor found it at a depth of 8 ft. near 10th and Faraon St. Would hope that it might be Mississippian or Hopewell but see a certain early Mexican appearance. Can you give us some idea? Or where else to send the slides for possible identification?

We were not able to get possession of the figure nor even a crumb of the broken clay.

Am enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return of slides. Would appreciate any comment that you might want to make.

Thanks and best regards to all.

Sincerely,

Don Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DR:js
Enc.

Put in
Mett's file

January 4, 1977

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Durbin
January 4, 1977
Page 2

The three points would be away two or three months possibly and the originals would be returned to you immediately after they arrive back to us. I should mention that it is possible that the University would want to make copies for their own study.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Durbin
Route #2
Oregon, Mo. 64473

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Durbin:

In catching up with a back-log of postponed correspondence, I find that the slide of your Indian relic collection was never mailed out as promised. I had for some time been waiting on word from Mr. Allen Eichenberger as to whether or not it would be possible for him to find time to reproduce the three large points that you have. I have now heard from him and he feels that come spring he will be able to do the job for us. Mr. Eichenberger does the reproduction work for Missouri University and can duplicate points and other artifacts almost perfectly. I believe that I mentioned the possibility to you when Mr. Fisher and I visited your farm last September.

We, at the St. Joseph Museum, are interested in collecting information, photos and, if possible, reproductions of some of these large spear points. When enough of this information is collected, we hope that it will shed more light on the now somewhat mysterious Copper Culture or Osceola points. Mr. James Mett Shippee, archaeologist living in Kansas City and formerly with Missouri University Department of Anthropology, mentions these large points in his writings and calls them Copper Culture points. He, as we are, is interested in pulling together any scrap of information on the people who made them.

Would it be possible for you to loan the three spear points so that they may be copied in acrylic resin so that we may have the reproductions for study and possible display here at the St. Joseph Museum? If agreeable, we could possibly get them when we come up to check out the buffalo bones that are buried on the back side of your farm. We and some of the Archaeological Society members hope to get up there when warm weather and green leaves come again.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Durbin
January 4, 1977
Page 2

The three points would be away two or three months possibly and the originals would be returned to you immediately after they arrive back to us. I should mention that it is possible that the University would want to make copies for their own study collection.

Let me know if this temporary loan for this purpose would be agreeable and if so I will in turn write to Mr. Eichenberger so that he can expect them next spring.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous 1977.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js
Enc.

January 30, 1977

208 North 3rd Street
Blue Springs, Missouri
64015

See back of the
last page

Mo Arch Soc
(Critical of)

Henry W. Hamilton, President
MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
537 Eastwood
Marshall, Missouri 65340

Dear Henry:

In a recent letter to the Society's Board of Trustees, Margy Blaney voiced concern about the present condition of the Missouri Archaeological Society. Noting a "problem of disinterest and lack of involvement of the members of the Society," Margy expressed concern and asked for suggestions.

Margy's concern is well taken. Membership in the Society dropped 10% during 1975 alone. This trend, if continued, threatens the Society's financial base, endangering the future of the organization.

What's wrong with the Missouri Archaeological Society? Since no one has satisfactorily answered this question, I would like to comment on this issue which is so important to our Society's continued existence.

Basically, the Missouri Archaeological Society is a worth-while organization. Like any organization, however, it is not perfect. There are several areas where room for improvement exists. Perhaps the most significant of these is in our publishing program. Here, changes can be profitably made, and are desperately needed.

One of the most tangible benefits of membership in the Missouri Archaeological Society is a subscription to its publications. The Missouri Archaeological Society has one of the better publishing programs in the nation, as far as non-professional organizations go. In recent years, however, things seem to have changed. The Society's publications are becoming more and more professionally-oriented, and contain fewer and fewer contributions written by amateur archaeologists.

Everyone wants a scholarly journal that is professionally-oriented. That journal, however, should also be available to serve as a forum for amateur archaeologists to publish their research. How can we claim to be "amateur archaeologists" when we have no ready avenue to publish our data? No matter how carefully amateurs excavate or do other research, if we do not publish, we are guilty of pothunting, pure and simple.

What bearing does this have on Margy's observation of "disinterest and lack of involvement" of the membership?

It is often claimed that amateur participation in the Society and in the Missouri Archaeologist is diminishing because amateurs never submit articles for publication. This is simply not true. The plain truth seems to be that amateur written contributions are being actively discouraged. This is a serious allegation, but there is data to substantiate it.

Perhaps the most flagrant example concerns a paper written by Ralph G. Roberts of Rolla. That article dealt with the location of Fort Orleans, an early eighteenth century French fort in central Missouri. Ralph, whose Tick Creek Cave report appeared in the 1965 Missouri Archaeologist, submitted his article for publication and was ignored. Several inquiries produced similar results; nothing. Later, at the 1976 SAA meeting in St. Louis, Bob Bray, the Editor of the Missouri Archaeologist, was asked specifically about his plans for the article. Bray was noncommittal, and the matter continued unresolved.

Ralph, who had worked very diligently researching this article, finally became discouraged. He resigned his position on the Society's Board of Trustees, and dropped his membership in the Society. I think everyone will agree that Roberts was treated shabbily.

The loss of amateur archaeologists of Robert's caliber is both unfortunate and unnecessary, and should be a matter of concern to the entire Society. No organization can lose too many qualified, conscientious people and expect to survive. Robert's was a long-time supporter of the Society, and his loss points to the need for change in editorial policy.

Again from Rolla, an amateur archaeologist named Greg Wessel submitted a scholarly article concerning his test excavations at Shallow Cave (23PH148) in Phelps County. This site was the subject of an earlier report by Dave Delling (1962 MAS Newsletter No. 164). In reply to his paper, Wessel received only a curt letter advising him that excavation was much too complex for an amateur, who in no case should dig unless he had available the services of qualified palenologists, malacologists, etc. Few of Missouri's professional archaeologists have ready access to experts from other fields, despite rhetoric about the necessity for multi-disciplinary research.

And what of Wessel's paper? It finally appeared in the Central States Archaeological Journal (Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 120-126). It is both well-written and well-illustrated, as anyone can readily see. Why was this article ignored?

Finally, I shall comment on a case of which I have intimate knowledge, because it involved me. In 1973 I co-authored with another amateur archaeologist a short paper concerning the projectile point sequence at the William's Shelter (23PH34), a deeply-stratified site in the Ozarks. This paper was submitted directly to Bray, with a request for quick action concerning its suitability for publication in the Missouri Archaeologist. After awaiting Bray's reply with no answer, I finally wrote Bray a non-complimentary letter withdrawing that paper from consideration. I immediately received a "hot" reply, from an apparently angry Bray, stating that my paper had been rejected as "unfinished."

This paper contained significant new data. It, too, was subsequently published in the Central States Archaeological Journal (Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 58-78), where it is available for inspection in its (according to Bray) "unfinished" condition. The Central States Archaeological Journal is hardly the best forum for research in Missouri prehistory, but it seems that amateurs here in Missouri are being forced into using it because they are excluded from the Missouri Archaeologist.

And, this catalog of editorial indifference can be continued. There are other cases in which scholarly articles submitted to the Missouri Archaeologist (and the newsletter) were never even acknowledged, much less printed. This

situation is damaging the Society, and can not be allowed to continue. Our editorial policy needs to be changed so that it does not exclude amateurs. The Missouri Archaeologist needs more well-illustrated, short articles of interest to the general membership. This is the sort of contribution that we amateurs are best qualified to make.

A quick look at recent issues of the Missouri Archaeologist demonstrates how it has changed. Longer, very technical papers have largely replaced the shorter articles of general interest seen earlier. Everyone agrees that these professionally written papers are generally more substantive and certainly worthy of early publication. Many of us will also agree, however, that there should be some sort of balance between amateur and professionally-written articles appearing in the Society's publications. If we lean too much towards the longer, dissertation-length articles, many Society members will lose interest. These specialized articles are difficult to understand without considerable academic background in Anthropology, and a significant percentage of the membership does not have this sort of training.

The result is that the interested public, joining the Society to learn more about Missouri's past, find themselves confronted with very specialized publications full of jargonized minutiae. Publications of this sort discourage continued interest in the Society. The end result, a loss of appeal to the interested layman, is reflected by decreasing membership.

Fact; loss of membership is occurring. This will ultimately lead to the Society's collapse if something is not done to reverse the trend. Increasing complexity of publications has led to membership declines in other state archaeological societies. The survival of some of these groups is now threatened because they have failed to recognize the problem with which they are confronted. Should the Missouri Archaeological Society go that route, or shall we learn from other's mistakes?

I ascribe a large part of the Society's membership loss to the editorial policies followed by Robert T. Bray in managing the Missouri Archaeologist in recent years. Few amateur archaeologists want to read material such as was contained in the 1973 Missouri Archaeologist (Vol. 35, Nos. 1-2). Among other things, this issue discussed ways to jail amateur archaeologists for "indiscriminate surface collecting" (see pages 5 & 6). It is my recommendation that the Board of Trustees instruct the Editor to correct his ill-advised policy, and again make the Missouri Archaeologist available for amateur use. If he is unwilling, then he should be replaced by someone who is interested in working with amateur archaeologists.

I agree with Margy Blaney. The Society is sick, weakened by the loss of numerous dedicated amateur archaeologists who wanted to contribute, but weren't allowed to do so. If we act now, this loss of talented and energetic amateurs can be reversed. If we do nothing, the Society will eventually wither and die from lack of enlightened leadership.

Personally, I am optimistic about the future of the Society. I believe that the Society has, and can continue to make, a real contribution. This letter is not intended to sow discord within the ranks of the Society's membership. Instead, it is intended to focus attention on an important problem now confronting us. Let us all look for the best solutions, together.

Sincerely,

Fletcher Jolly
Fletcher Jolly, III

(over)

cc: All members,
MAS Board of Trustees

There are two sides to this argument,
For one thing, mistakes, once written in
print, are there for always to haunt the
whole society. But, — amateur articles
are — or should be — edited by the society
professionals for such mistakes.

as for "indiscriminate surface
collecting" (by amateurs): We have
been told by collectors at the St.
Joseph Museum (seeking to learn site
locations) that they have and can
get the information from the Archaeological
Society files in Columbia! This
was told to Mr. & Mrs. Carl Chapman and
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Hamilton by Don R.
in the lobby before one of our state
meetings. (I told them that there
just had to be a change in arch. site
filing and access and that I hesitated
to bring the matter before the whole
membership. They seemed to be
shocked — especially Carl Chapman.
I left the matter with them.

Don R.

CHER JULY 14
NORTH 3RD ST
BLUE SPRINGS, MO 64015



DONOVAN REYNOLDS

% ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM
11TH & CHARLES STRE
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI 64

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SENATE BILL 839

Missouri Archaeological Society

15 SWITZLER HALL
Columbia, Missouri

February 12, 1976

To: Missouri Archaeological Society Preservation of Sites
Committee Members and Officers.

Re: Bill to Conserve Missouri's Archaeological Resources

Following the fall meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society, president Henry Hamilton appointed a Legislative Study Committee and named the undersigned chairman. The committee was charged to make a study of the proposed legislation and to inform the society membership concerning its provisions.

The Bill, introduced into the Missouri Senate (No. 839) on January 5, and into the House (No. 1669) on January 6, is reproduced on the December MAS Newsletter along with comments by members of the Legislative Committee.

Summarized on an enclosed page are some of the Bill's basic objectives, and comments on the legislation.

In early January, President Henry Hamilton appointed the undersigned, Chairman of the Preservation of Sites Committee. As such, I feel that it behooves us all to get behind this important legislation aimed at preserving some of Missouri's irreplaceable archaeological resources.

Provided you agree with the Bill's objectives, and the Legislative Committee's report, I would urge that now is the time to contact your state senator and representative, and solicit their support of the Bill.

Most Sincerely,

Geo. W. Nichols

George W. Nichols, Chairman
Preservation of Sites Committee

PURPOSE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION BILL

SENATE NUMBER 839

HOUSE NUMBER 1669

The bill is designed to conserve the archaeological, historical and scientific resources located on state-owned lands. It calls to the attention of the public using state lands and public officials responsible for managing state lands the need for preservation of our valuable heritage from the past. It points up that archaeological, historical and scientific resources under the jurisdiction of state departments, commissions and institutions must be preserved for the education and enjoyment of future Missourians.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE LEGISLATION

1) The bill recognizes that archaeological, historical and scientific sites, data and specimens on state lands belong to the state to be utilized for scientific and educational purposes. Any field investigations of such resources must be conducted by agencies or institutions with competent staff and adequate facilities. Administration of the bill shall be by a State Historic Preservation Officer, appointed by the Governor, and working in concert with the Department of Natural Resources.

2) It provides that archaeological sites on state lands can be held for preservation if state lands are sold.

3) To preserve the archaeological resources the bill provides for cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer by all state departments, agencies, counties and municipalities. If damage or destruction of a site is unavoidable, the bill authorizes the expenditure of state or state administered federal funds for salvage purposes.

4) It imposes a penalty on any person who shall knowingly conduct field investigations on archaeological, historical or scientific sites on state lands without first obtaining a permit from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

THE NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Our archaeological and historical resources in Missouri are dwindling rapidly; only a few are under state jurisdiction on state lands. These sites and specimens are non-renewable. They are irreplaceable resources. It is important that they be preserved for the education and enjoyment of future citizens.

This conservation measure is especially appropriate this bicentennial year as we look to the past when celebrating the founding of our great nation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: FOLLOWING IS A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES WHICH HAS BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE LAST TWO MAS MEETINGS. FOLLOWING THE CURRENT COPY OF THE BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IS A COMMITTEE REPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE MAS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT HENRY W. HAMILTON. ANY COMMENTS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO CARL H. CHAPMAN, SECRETARY, 211 EDGEWOOD, COLUMBIA, MO. 65201.

To conserve Archaeological Resources with penalty provisions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The general assembly hereby declares that the public has an interest in the preservation and protection of the state's archaeological resources; that the public has a right to the knowledge to be derived and gained from a scientific study of these resources; and that therefore it is the purpose of this act to provide that activities for the preservation, excavation, study and exhibition of the state's archaeological resources be undertaken in a coordinated and organized manner for the general welfare of the public as a whole, as an adjunct to authorizations under art. III section 48 of the constitution of the state of Missouri.

Section 2. Definitions: As used in this act:

a. "Specimens" shall mean all relics, artifacts, remains, objects or any other evidence of an historical, prehistorical, archaeological, or anthropological nature, which may be found on or below the surface of the earth, and which have scientific or historical value as objects of antiquity, as aboriginal remains or as archaeological materials.

b. "Site" shall mean any aboriginal mound, fort, earthwork, village location, burial ground, historic or prehistoric ruin, mine, cave, or other location which is or may be the source of important archaeological data.

c. "Field Investigations" shall mean the study of the traces of human culture at any land or water site by means of surveying, sampling, excavating or removing surface or subsurface specimens or going on a site with that intent.

Section 3. The governor shall designate a State Historic Preserva-

tion Officer who shall serve at his pleasure, and be responsible for the administration of this act. The Department of Natural Resources may employ, as necessary, staff knowledgeable in matters of Missouri history and archaeology to administer this act for the State Historic Preservation Officer. In case of vacancy the Governor shall designate a successor.

Section 4. The state reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of field investigation on sites owned or controlled by the state, its departments, commissions and institutions, in order to protect and preserve archaeological and scientific information, matter and specimens. All such specimens deriving from state lands shall remain the property of the state and be utilized for scientific or public educational purposes.

Section 5. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall compile, as part of a statewide investigation of historic properties, an inventory of sites and specimens as defined in section 2 located within the state. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall make available the results of such inventory to all departments, commissions and institutions of state government that require such information while conducting activities which may affect archaeological or anthropological sites.

Section 6. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall issue permits for field investigations to be undertaken on state lands, to state departments, commissions or institutions having qualified archaeologists on their staff, with adequate research facilities, capable of meeting all requirements of this section, and to institutions which are deemed to be properly qualified, subject to such rules and regulations as the State Historic Preservation Officer may prescribe; provided that such activity is undertaken by reputable museums, universities, colleges or other historical, scientific or educational institutions or societies approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer with a view toward disseminating the knowledge gained through their activities, and provided

that a summary report of such undertakings, containing relevant maps, documents, drawings, and photographs be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer; and provided further, that all specimens so collected under permit shall be the permanent property of the state and that the officer shall make prior arrangements for the disposition of specimens derived from such activities in an appropriate institution of the state or for the loan of such specimens to qualified institutions in or out of the state.

Section 7. When transferring real property under its jurisdiction that contains significant sites or specimens, the state, its departments, commissions and institutions may, upon the recommendation of the State Historic Preservation Officer, condition the transfer upon such covenants, deed restrictions or other contractual arrangements as will limit the future use of the property in such a way as will protect those resources.

Section 8. Any state department, commission or institution planning the sale of public lands must notify the State Historic Preservation Officer 90 days in advance of such sale. Upon receipt of notification the State Historic Preservation Officer shall cause field investigation to be conducted to determine whether or not any sites or specimens are on the property. Upon written notice furnished to any department, commission or institution by the State Historic Preservation Officer that sites or specimens have been located the department, commission or institution shall reserve from sale any state lands, including lands forfeited to the state for non-payment of taxes, on which sites or specimens are located or may be found, as designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer; provided, however, that the reservation of such lands from sale may be confined to the actual location of the site or specimens. If preservation is impossible and after such sites or specimens have been explored, excavated or otherwise examined by field investigations to the extent recommended by the State Historic

Preservation Officer, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall then file with the director of the state department, commission or institution concerned, a statement releasing such lands and permitting the sale of same. Exceptions to this provision may be determined by the State Historic Preservation Officer based upon significance.

Section 9. All state departments, commissions and institutions, as well as all counties and municipalities, shall cooperate fully with the State Historic Preservation Officer in the preservation, protection, excavation and evaluation of specimens and sites; and to that end:

a. When any state, county, or municipal agency finds or is made aware by an appropriate historical or archaeological authority that its operation in connection with any state, state assisted, state licensed or contracted project, activity or program involving state or federally administered funds, permits, regulations, supervision or assistance in any way that shall adversely affect or may adversely affect scientific, historical or archaeological data, sites or specimens, such agency shall notify and provide the State Historic Preservation Officer with appropriate information concerning the project, program or activity. The provisions of this article shall be made known to contractors by the state department, commission or institution doing the contracting.

b. The State Historic Preservation Officer, upon notification or determination that scientific, historical or archaeological data, including sites and specimens, is or may be adversely affected, shall, after reasonable notice to the responsible state department, commission or institution, conduct or cause to be conducted field investigation to recover and preserve or otherwise protect such data, including analysis and publication, which in the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer should be recovered in the public interest.

c. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall initiate his actions within 60 days notification under subsection (a) and within such

time as agreed upon in other cases. The responsible state department, commission or institution is authorized and directed to expend state or federal funds for the purpose of recovering said data, including analysis and publications, and such costs shall be included as part of the contractor's costs if the adverse effect is caused by work being done under contract to a state department, commission or institution.

Section 10. Any person who shall conduct field investigation activities on any land owned or controlled by state departments, commissions or institutions, without first obtaining a permit therefore from the State Historic Preservation Officer, or any other person who shall appropriate, deface, destroy or otherwise alter any archaeological site or specimen located upon state lands except in the course of activities pursued under authority of a permit granted by the State Historic Preservation Officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or both, and in addition shall forfeit to the state all specimens, objects and materials collected or excavated, together with all photographs and records relating to such material.

Dear Mr. Lundy

We have compared the tracing of the Indian arrow point that you brought to the museum with others of similar shape & size shown in GUIDE TO IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS. It

appears to be what has in recent
years been classified as a "Matango"
plant. This type is found along
the Mississippi, Mississippi Illinois
riverways in the state. Illinois Dr.
Watson and affilicating are not
but is thought to be
from late Indian
period which would
have been about 1000
years 1/3 C

260 vial A
340 do
480 do

1
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Munich Del
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23-1364

Gen
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+
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PROJECTILE POINTS

August 25, 1976

Archaeology

Mr. Kyle Johnson
Clarksdale, Mo. 64430

Dear Kyle:

We have checked our four volumes of "Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points" and the only one we find that resembles your point is on Plate 21 of Bulletin #2. We are enclosing photocopies of the plate and description page so that you may read it.

I do not exactly recall if your point had thin chipping or coarse which would make some difference in typing, but since no others of the same shape appeared in any four bulletins, this point called Frazier Point must be considered. While the point is shown as being found in Benton County, Tennessee, this does not mean that it is restricted to that area and could have been carried and used this far away.

Thank you for bringing the point in for us to see.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js
Enc.

County site, 1111/758y18
1112/758y18
1112/758y18
1112/758y18

C - Frazier
F - Big Sandy
G - Frazier
H - Frazier

FRAZIER POINTS

The Frazier point has been named and described by Madeline Kneberg (1956, p. 22) from types found at the Frazier site in Benton County, Tennessee.

Description

The Frazier point is a medium size dart or spearpoint of lanceolate shape. The base is usually slightly incurved, rarely straight. The point is thin and well retouched with fine pressure chipping. The base is always well thinned and subsequently finely retouched. In size, these points range from 2 to 2½ inches.

Kneberg (1956, p. 22) describes the type as follows: "The basic shape is triangular with a tendency to parallel side edges. Basal edge usually slightly incurvate, rarely straight. Blade is flat and thin, and the base is additionally thinned. Finely retouched with pressure chipping on all edges. Size is medium, and breadth proportion narrow."

Distribution

It is found in western Tennessee and possibly western Kentucky and northern Alabama.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Frazier point is associated with the Big Sandy phase of the late Archaic and dates from about 1200 B. C. to the beginning of the Christian era.

Remarks

The type is similar to the Kinney point, but it lacks the Kinney point's range in size and has narrower proportions. It differs from the Tortugas point in shape and also in having a retouched incurved base. It is almost identical in shape to many of the Big Sandy points except that it lacks the side notches. It occurs in the Big Sandy phase, but unlike the Big Sandy point, it does not occur in the Eva phase (5000 B. C.). It appears to be the basic shape used for the Big Sandy type and, hence, is closely related to it.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were made from specimens furnished by T. M. N. Lewis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. The catalog numbers and site localities are as follows:

Big Sandy site, 1181/25Hy18	E - Frazier site
Big Sandy site, B20/84Bn74	F - Big Sandy
Big Sandy site, 1112/25Hy18	G - Frazier
Big Sandy site, 802/25Hy18	H - Frazier

8-10-76
Send letter 1 ID



gray chert

Kyle Johnson
Clarkdale Mo
64430

DLR:js
Enc.

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

September 29, 1976

Mr. Dave Wilson
1102 Nebraska St.
Mound City, Mo. 64470

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The address of the Missouri Archaeological Society that you inquired about yesterday is as follows:

Mr. Dave Evans
Missouri Archaeological Society
University of Missouri
15 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Mo. 65201

You may reach either Dave Evans or Dr. Carl Chapman at this address.

Sincerely,

June M. Swift, Secretary
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

January 8, 1974

Jimmy Gillett, Jr.
6301 South 14th St.
St. Joseph, Mo. 64504

Dear Jimmy:

In checking your Indian arrow point with those described in our GUIDE TO AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS, we find that your point and the ones shown on page 94 of Bulletin #3 are very similar in appearance. This type has been named Steuben. Of all those included in the Guide Book this one seems to most resemble yours, and as you will note it is found in Missouri.

We are sending along xeroxed copies of the pages from our Guide Book so that you may judge for yourself the similarity and have the information.

Thanks again for bringing the point to the museum for us to see. We are always anxious to see any new finds as well as older collections. You may pick up the point at the museum office if you wish when next you visit us.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js
Enc.

Tarkio Mo.
March 1974

March 20, 1974

Mrs. Jeanie Hannah
Route 2, Box 89
Tarkio, Mo. 64491

Dear Mrs. Hannah:

Received your letter of March 11, 1974. I don't expect that any of us will be in Tarkio for quite some time but will keep your address in the file in case we are up that way.

It is extremely difficult from the descriptions one is able to give through the mail to identify the objects that you have. If you should have occasion to be in St. Joseph, please call us at the museum and bring the objects with you. Some of us here will probably be able to help you identify them. We do have a library with information on minerals, fossils and bone. I am sorry that we cannot do better just now but feel free to call on us when you are down this way.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js

Larkio Igo
March 1974.

Dear Sir,

Yes I'd like very much
for your help in identifying
some materials of stones I'm
^{around} our land.

Mr Reynolds the 3 stones are
black & there is a gold color
on top of them, it looks like
gold color paint of some kind of art
on them, now the other looks like
the inside of a Walnut made out
of a stone,

You see I wrote to Mr David
R. Evans, Director of the
University of Tennessee - Columbia
& he ~~has~~ got in mail to you
I've found two more things before
the winter & snow started coming.

one of them is black once more with
the same gold color on it, but the stone
is bigger than the other 3.

Now the other one looks so funny
at times when I look at it.

Archaeological
ive artifacts or
I help you
our area.

gain unless we are
last year in high-

ble from a
travel this
o the museum.

. Director

it looks like a small skeleton
 skull of a head of a human, or of a
 small animal skeleton skull. The
 pick not sure, but it's the journey of
 looking thing. We found as far as
 your land, but it in the house with
 it can get some one to see it, & see
 what in the world we found in our
 land that looks as funny, Mrs. Reynolds
 what does a skeleton skull look
 of a human with a animal skeleton
 skull, looks like of your ago. You'd
 just can't say that what it is but it
 the journey of thing that looks as funny
 that we found as far as our land.
 We can you come before spring, &
 he can see what in the world
 we found in your land that looks
 as funny.

up close the rest of the gold
 camera that we're taking out of
 the pictures of them because my
 Mrs. Reynolds there no way (don't
 as funny.

colors on the black &
 that is so funny. This is
 skeleton skull, as far as
 place, where it's found, as far as
 water, where it's found, as far as
 stone, as far as the
 the same as the

March 20, 1974
color on the black stones, or bring
out up close this other one
which is so funny looking like a
skeleton skull, or part of it.

You I'm forwarding it the same
place. down at the stream of
Water, by a high bank. for the first
stone up until this winter, at
the ^{same} place. my materials down at
the stream of Water by a high bank. on
our land.

Thank You
Mrs Jeane Hannah
Rt 2. Box 89.
Tarkie Mo 64491

Now if you are ^{over} in the Tarkie
area, our phone n, is
736-5684.

archaeological
artifacts or
help you
area.

unless we are
year in high-

rom a
this
museum.

ctor

January 11, 1974

November 19, 1973

Mrs. Jeanie Hannah
Route 2, Box 89
Tarkio, Mo. 64491

Mrs. Jeanie Hannah
Route 2, Box 89
Tarkio, Missouri 64491
Dear Mrs. Hannah:

Dear Mrs. Hannah: I have been advised by Mr. Daniel R. Evans, Director, Archaeological Survey, University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo., that you have artifacts or materials that you wish to have identified. He has asked that I help you with this identification if possible at some time when I am in your area.

I am not certain when I can get up to the Tarkio area again unless we are back to the Fairfax site next spring where burials were found last year in high-way excavation. I will try to identify the materials for you as well as gather information on where they are found.

In the meantime, we will be glad to assist however possible from a description in letter, photographs or if you should happen to travel this direction maybe you might wish to bring specimens with you to the museum.

Sincerely yours,

Please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

David R. Evans,
Director

DRE:lw

cc: Donovan Reynolds

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js

Thanks a lot for the letter (D. Reynolds)

University of Missouri - Columbia



Columbia, Mo. 65201

November 19, 1973

Mrs. Jeanie Hannah
Route 2, Box 89
Tarkio, Missouri 64491

Dear Mrs. Hannah:

Thank you for your letter of October 29th regarding additional materials which you have been finding on your farm. I can understand your reluctance to send them through the mail and am, at this time, writing to Mr. Donovan Reynolds of the St. Joseph Museum and asking him to make arrangements to talk with you and look at the materials at his convenience. I feel that he may be able to identify the materials for you as well as gather information on where they are found.

Thank you for your letter and I look forward to gathering from Mr. Reynolds information about the stones.

Sincerely yours,

David R. Evans,
Director

DRE:lw

cc: Donovan Reynolds

*Thanks a lot Dave
(I think)*

University of Missouri - Columbia



Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Archaeological Survey

Telephone

314-882-8364

November 19, 1973

Mr. Donovan Reynolds
St. Joseph Museum
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Dear Don:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter to Mrs. Jeanie Hannah, in your area, who has corresponded with me in the past and unfortunately is one of those people who often can see forms in stones which stretch the imagination. If you would have an opportunity to visit her at some time I would appreciate it, in that her intentions are very good and this time she may have found something.

I hope that you or one of the people from your area will have a chance to visit with her.

By now you should know that the Plains Anthropological Conference will be in Columbia, Missouri this Thanksgiving and I hope to see you here. I think it will be a good meeting and rather a different way to spend the Thanksgiving holiday. I am enclosing registration and room reservation information for the Ramada Inn, should you be interested.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dave".

David R. Evans,
Director

June 14, 1974

JoAnne Sheppard
Watson, Missouri 64496

Dear Ms. Sheppard:

Thank you for sending along to us the partial report on the Rock Creek Missouri Archaeological site (#23 - AT - 21) as given to you by the psychic in Massachusetts to which you sent bone fragments. We can only say that while that information is most interesting, we can only wonder as to how it was arrived at. So far as I know no such methods are being employed in archaeological interpretation. I doubt that such information without scientific explanation would be considered seriously by modern day archaeologists.

Both Mr. Fisher of the St. Joseph Archaeological Society and I thank you for your interest and effort in contacting us. We at the museum cannot interpret the culture connection of all bone material from archaeological sites and quite often put such material in the hands of professional archaeologists. I suggest that you send the information that you have to James M. Shippee, 3622 Russell Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64117 for his comment. Mr. Shippee has for years worked with the University of Missouri and from time to time has helped us with our archaeological salvage work when such becomes necessary. He has seen material from the Rock Port site and so has knowledge of the site and area.

Incidentally, that site is thought to be an archaic site possibly of the "Old Copper Culture" said to date back to from 3000 to 1000 B.C.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Don Reynolds, Assistant Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Stables Museum

DR:jl

June 9, 1974

Don Reynolds
Mike Fisher,

I write in regard to an
Indian site uncovered at Rock
Port, Mo. under the Buesenberg
Constr. site.

I sent a few fragments to
a psychic in Mass^{ss}achusetts.
The bones were psychometrized and
reading was given to me.
This psychic tells of eras, the
people's ceremonies, and areas
which should be further excavated.
Also, a coin is to be found.

I told this person nothing.
I just asked for a reading on
the bones.

Respectfully,
J. S. Shepard
W. Johnson, Mo.
64496

If you are not - then
forgive me for taking your
time.

I will gladly send you the
lengthy letter.
If you are sincerely interested
highway rather than a road.
The area as that of a great
Mississippi. They also described
had the sense of a "Homing"
terrain of Rock Ford area -
who I purchase decided the

Sheppard
Mo.

84496



Don Reynolds or
Mike Fisher
St. Joe Museum
St. Joe, Mo.

July 18, 1974

Ms. Marjorie Lundy
Route 2, Huntoon Road
St. Joseph, Mo. 64505

Dear Ms. Lundy:

We have compared the tracing of the Indian arrow point that you brought to the museum with other points shown in GUIDE TO IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS. It appears to be a type that in recent years has been classified as the "Matanzas" point. It is described as, "a type found along the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois waterways in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Dating and affiliations are unknown, but it is thought to be from the late archaic period." (This would have been about 1000 B.C.)

Thank you for bringing the arrow point to the museum for us to see.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js



Excavation of a burial house in Pueblo Grande, Nevada, 1925.

Finders Keepers?

Dr. James D. Nason, Curator of Ethnology
Thomas Burke Memorial Washington
State Museum

It almost goes without saying that a request by any American Indian group for the return of Indian specimens in a museum collection raises difficult and complex questions of ethics and values for museum personnel. The very idea seems to run counter to our almost moral conception of a museum as a "storehouse" repository of materials sequestered away for the general public good. Yet, I believe that every museum with an Indian collection should prepare a positive and responsive plan before such requests are made, if only because this is simpler and more efficient than trying to formulate a policy at the last minute.*

If we are to develop reasonable and appropriate policies, however, we must be critically aware of the central issues that are involved. Unfortunately, points of difference about what is pertinent seem certain to arise between individual curators and museum directors as a result of the various moral concerns we have about the proper uses of our collections, the roles of our museums and what I choose to call "museum materialism."

The Need to Regain Cultural Identity

It seems reasonable to believe that requests for specimen returns will be forthcoming, not only from "Red Power" activists, but also from tribal councils and other similar organizations. This is not a fad so much as a representative facet of the growing interest of American Indians in their own cultural heritage and in their identity as con-

*This paper represents the author's personal views of possible museum policy decisions that are now in progress.

temporary residents of this country. Museum specimens are not only the physical representations of this heritage and identity, but also the symbols of the loss of American Indian autonomy and culture by military, legal and demographic processes.

To at least some Indians they represent even more than this; for example: a) past collecting either by immoral or illicit means, including theft or other forms of fraudulent acquisition, graverobbing (not always referring to archaeological endeavors), or simply the past discriminatory position of Indians in the economic system; b) the amassing of material exotica to satisfy societal drives based on materialistic greed or, worse, cultural imperialism; and c) a discriminatory policy of maintaining collections in such a manner that Indians are actively excluded from any contact with or relationship to their own material heritage. For at least some collection pieces we might also be able to add something akin to sacrilege.

I think that we all can recognize some merits expressed by the foregoing negative viewpoints. Certainly some past collecting procedures were less than admirable by our present canons of professional and scholarly ethics. Many of our museum visitors do see displayed items as exotica, and in ways that do not promote cross-cultural understanding or appreciation. Indeed, it may be a truism that non-Western specimens are usually viewed by our general public from a stance of vicarious ethnocentrism based on the popular notion that Western technological "progress" equates with Western social, cultural, historical or even intellectual superiority.

The fact that specialized arcane institutions exist to house and display material exotica may reinforce this perception, as does the general lack of recognition, for instance, of non-Western contributions to Western life (cf. Linton 1937). Whether one could say that this is an inherent element in some stance of cultural imperialism (or materialistic greed) I will leave for others to dwell upon, although it does seem possible that this is the case.

Shall We Dismiss the Case?

Of all the negative views Indians may have, one can most directly understand and have sympathy with the deep sense of loss Indians express in regard to their own heritage and history. Our museums are indeed the repositories of what are now almost terminal collections of traditional Indian material culture. Museum collections in and of themselves signify the cataclysmic alterations in Indian culture. These collections are not only the signatories to these past events, but are also among the few important data Indians can now utilize in efforts to re-establish or perpetuate their perceptions of themselves as a distinctive population with a distinctive and separate identity.

It would be quite simple for us to dismiss the Indian "case" against museums on two grounds: first, that it does not really matter what Indians think about the present maintenance and use of collections since these materials are legally ours and we may, accordingly, do whatsoever we wish with them; and, second, on the grounds that Indians do not realistically understand the valid research and educational usages for such holdings or the problems and concerns we as museum people have for the continuing safety and preservation of these materials for future generations.

Either form of dismissal is certainly possible. We are, in most cases, the legally entrusted holders of these collections. Most Indians do not, I believe, really know or under-

stand the nature of museum operations—particularly research functions. And further, they are probably not truly aware of the logistic and technical problems associated with collection storage or maintenance.

How Do Museums Perceive Their Collections?

Yet it is my opinion that we would be committing a serious error in judgment if we choose either form of dismissal. After all, it little matters whether theirs are realistic moral or ethical viewpoints to us, if they are indeed held by Indians who, in believing them, see a moral, if not legal, right to the specimens. Some positive response by museums is called for. That we cannot dismiss a group's perception of reality because it does not happen to be our own is surely a fundamental premise of good anthropology, if not of good administration. The case for no action at all is a poor one and we should dismiss it out of hand since it has the greatest potential for bringing about the legal and extralegal actions that we would like to avoid.

The fly in the ointment, of course, is our own view of these specimens and our role with them. Most of us are, by training and inclination, "materialists" in the truest sense, that is, individuals with a deep and abiding concern, respect and appreciation for the manufactures of man. Materialism, in this view, implies some degree of protective possessiveness as well as an understanding of the problems associated with collection handling. Materialism of this sort may be a necessary quality for museum personnel if basic operations are to be carried out at a high quality performance level, but it can also serve to forestall the consideration of reasonable and possible extensions of museum services and policies.

Considering a Return of Property

What is our main goal? Is it not the preservation of our material heritage? I believe that it is, but only if the point is to utilize effectively that heritage in fulfilling the museum's role of education, if not enlightenment. The real question, a perennial one, is how we can best fulfill our goal of preservation while also performing educational service. In my opinion, we can seriously consider the return of specimens without doing violent damage to our goal and service orientations. More important, we can best accomplish this by attempting to foster the conditions for returns in such a manner that minimal harm to specimens is combined with maximum educational and professional benefits to both museums and the public. The most effective way to implement this will require museums to take the lead not only in developing meaningful relationships with Indian groups, but also in developing alternative repositories for specimens, documentation of specimens, and, when necessary, the reproduction of specimens.

The Specifics of Our Indian Holdings

It may be particularly useful to recall here that most museums with large collections have only a relatively small percentage of specimens in use at any one time. Moreover, there are probably four main categories of specimens within such collections: 1) items which are documented and inherently important due to their scarcity or quality; 2) items which are not documented but important; 3) items which are documented but otherwise unimportant; and 4) items which are neither documented nor important. There may be several collection duplicates or near-duplicates in each category. Obviously the specimens that are relatively unimportant and undocumented are the ones that we would be most likely to consider for return. However, they may

not be the most important or sought-after from the point of view of the group making the request.

How to Plan for Future Requests

Several options seem available to us if we plan in advance. First, a critical review of our holdings should be made to determine which specimens are of considerable value for museum purposes, because of their scarcity, quality or documentation. These should be given a high priority for reproduction, in artificial media by museum personnel or in the original material(s), either by Indian or non-Indian craftsmen. For other specimens of less importance, it may suffice to secure proper and meaningful scientific and graphic data that can serve in our research, display and educational endeavors. Finally, it should be possible for us to recognize the legitimate needs of Indian groups and, acting on these needs, to part with some specimens either as loans or outright returns, if other conditions warrant such action.

Conditions for Returns

What are these other conditions? First, the materials to be returned should have some significant meaning to the group receiving them. Second, a facility should be established that, by our standards, will adequately house these materials. Third, where possible, members of the community should plan to contribute materials of their own. And fourth, not only trained personnel but also stabilized funding should be available for the continuous operation of such a facility.

A Cultural Policy and New Facilities

Many will say that "significant meaning" will be difficult, even impossible to assess and should not, therefore, be considered relevant. To some extent this is undoubtedly true, but probably not to the degree anticipated by the cynics among us. The guidelines employed could include indicators such as the prospective use of materials, where they will be housed, and who will be responsible for them (e.g., a tribal council, etc.). Initially, returns might be arranged in such a manner that we are safeguarded by a clause which would automatically return materials to our care should these conditions cease to be true. What I am talking about might be called a cultural heritage center, Indian museum or any number of things.

The potential existence of these "centers" is partially dependent upon our willingness to consider them as possibilities and to assist the group(s) involved in obtaining funds for development, for the operational design of the facility and for training of personnel. I do not think that these are unreasonable requests that might be put to us. It may not be possible for some museums to accede to such requests, but it must surely be possible for many.

How Returns Will Affect Museums

It would not do for me to suggest that we place ourselves in the position of the necessary return of a majority of our collection holdings to Indian groups on request, or to recommend that any returns be made without the most serious considerations for the future safety of the specimens involved. The return of a majority of specimens would have, clearly, a detrimental effect on museum-based research activities. In addition, it does not appear too likely that facilities to store and utilize returned items will soon appear on the scene in sufficient numbers to warrant wholesale turn-overs. The incautious return of anything, aside from violating our proper concern as museum personnel, could also plunge us into intergroup conflicts over ownership rights that we certainly wish to avoid. This refers specifically to contem-

porary cases where a traditionally unified group has become geographically or politically fragmented.

Beyond Mere Contemplation

Another obvious problem is that many museums have clearly limited resources. While it would be foolish of us to slight these difficulties, it would be equally unwise to do nothing and simply await the development of even less desirable alternatives. More than that, it does seem both reasonable and possible that we consider attempts to utilize our materials to greater, if not better, advantage than at present. I do not think that we can justify a need for original specimens in all cases. Nor does it seem likely that returned specimens would be irreconcilably beyond our access for research and display purposes. I do not think that the return of specimens necessarily amounts to a betrayal of our moral and materialistic regard either for the specimens or our institutions. It seems more likely to broaden our scope of meaningful services and to engage us in a new and challenging professional endeavor.

Reference

Linton, Ralph, "One Hundred Per Cent American." *The American Mercury*. (Vol. 40, 1937) pp. 427-429.

Kenneth R. Hopkins, Director
State Capitol Museum
Olympia, Wash.

News item: (Ilwaco, Washington, *Tribune*, July 28, 1972)

The Chief Comcomly Festival will be held at the Port of Ilwaco August 7th. A display of Indian artifacts will be a special feature of the celebration, but the skull of the famous chief of the Chinooks may not be among them.

The Chinook Indian Tribe, sponsors of the festival, have requested that the skull be loaned to them for the celebration but the idea has been vetoed by the Clatsop County Historical Society. They agreed to let the Indians take a picture of the skull and show it.

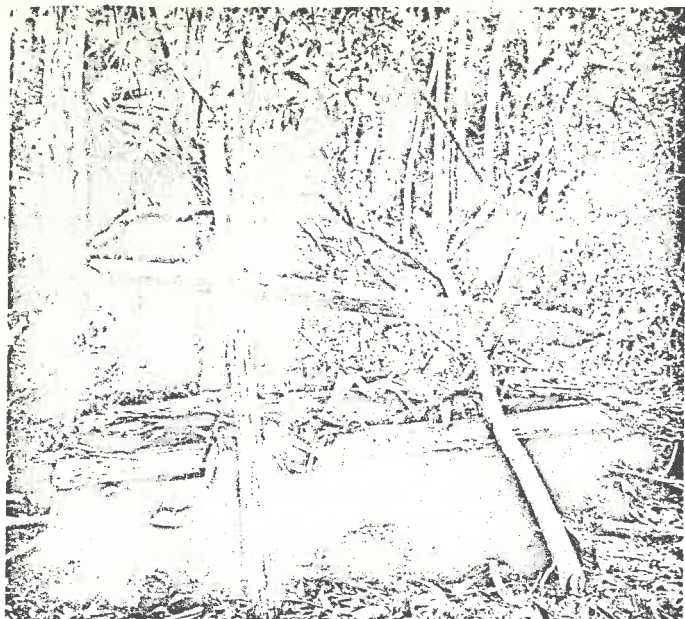
Chief Comcomly befriended early American explorers of the Northwest. With his help, Lewis and Clark got through their winter on the West Coast in 1805-1806. He later aided the John Jacob Astor expedition which founded the City of Astoria. Four years after his death in 1829 or 1830, a Hudson's Bay official dug up his skull and shipped it to England as a curiosity. As with many Chinook people, Comcomly's head had been flattened by binding during infancy. The skull reposed in a museum for over a century.

Item: (Smithsonian Institution *Annual Report*, 1959. Quoted from a letter of Meredith Gairdner, the entrepreneur who dug up the skull)

After remaining in this position for 3 or 4 years, as may be, (on an elevated stage) the relatives remove them (bodies) from the canoe and deposit them in the ground. I assure you no small resurrectioning labour was necessary to get at Comcomly's.

Gairdner worked hard for his find. No one ever said grave-robbing is easy.

In 1972, Chief Comcomly's skull was returned to the earth. The local museum last holding the skull relinquished it after severe pressure from Indian people. Comcomly's skull will no longer be a public curiosity. During the protracted negotiations for the return of the skull, an Indian



Seminole grave of Tom Tiger, photographed in 1902.

spokesman offered to trade the skull of a white man he would supply for exhibit purposes. The suggestion was not accepted.

The journey of Comcomly's skull is depressingly familiar. Graverobbing has always been one of the favorite archaeological games white men play. Today, few people in the museum world would condone this practice. The question is what course museums should take in regard to existing Indian collections. *My position is that all Indian materials should be returned to Indians.* I can see no justification for perpetuating what seems clearly to be wrong. The immediate and predictable response to this will be that few, if any, Indian institutions exist that can collect, preserve and interpret Indian history competently and safely. Therefore, we fall back upon ground we feel is secure, that we are "preserving" Indian materials for the sake of the Indians.

There is no question that major American museums have the facilities in which proper preservation can take place. There is a question as to motives for such preservation. The question is not one of who can best preserve historical materials. If this alone were the question, most of the collections of small museums should be shipped to the Smithsonian where curatorial care is abundantly financed.

Indian material belongs with Indians. I draw no lines around this, set up no perimeters, fall back on no qualifications. Indian material to Indians. Nothing less.

If Indian materials are important enough for white museums to fight constant battles to retain them, obviously they are important to Indians as well. There is no question in my mind that the arguments so often heard and repeated in and out of the museum world about the "responsibilities" of the museums holding valuable Indian materials are specious at best and at worst, arrogant white racism. We, in the white museum world, have no God-given rights to these materials, regardless of how they were acquired. The holder of stolen property has no right to that property. This has always been a Western legal tradition. As for materials that were not "stolen," I doubt their existence. The legalisms that confound the picture of Indian dispersal apply as well to Indian cultural relics. Here in our Northwest, we live on land

"legally" acquired from the Indians. Yet as the history of this acquisition fails under scrutiny, we in local history find ourselves in the awkward position of trying to interpret events that we would prefer not to have to interpret.

The Indian is not a "savage;" the American Indian is an American, nothing less, but possibly more. It is his privilege to do as he pleases with his own heritage. If Indian people have pride in their past, they should have the opportunity to preserve that past. If they cannot do this from the burdens they bear as a result of white "civilization," then it hardly seems reasonable that white civilization should arrogate unto itself the position of sole interpreter of the very culture it has tried so hard to destroy.

Indian museums are necessary. If we white museum professionals believe in our own philosophy, how can we deny that same philosophy to our Indian neighbors? If and when an Indian museum exists locally, I will immediately and without question deposit our Indian collections in that facility. If I can assist that museum in any way, I will try, providing assistance is requested. Whatever expertise we have is available. I look forward to this day. I hope that Indian museums will be established and that they will develop some imaginative and effective techniques. I have every faith that this will occur. An Indian museum could be an exciting experience—to its administrators, to its public and to the traditionalists in the white museum world.

To bring about a feasible nationwide Indian museum program, I offer the following proposal.

National Indian Museum Services Act

I recommend the establishment of a national Indian museum policy to be implemented by a National Indian Museum Services Act. The purposes of this act would be quite simply to provide a mechanism for the establishment and successful operation of Indian museums in every part of the country, particularly in the areas in which Indians now live and in areas where their history has been lived. This can only be done at the Federal level.

If America's museums are in as difficult a financial bind as evidence indicates, it seems reasonable to assume that there is no way for a national Indian museum program, with entirely new concepts and impact, to develop on its own or through present sources. If private funding cannot support the larger and more affluent white urban institutions, how will Indian museums, with minimal private resources available, develop into viable institutions?

The National Indian Museum Services Act would be administered entirely by Indians. Its benefits would accrue only to Indian museums; no direct benefits under the act would be provided to other museums, no matter how worthy, even those having Indian departments or special programs. The intent is to provide a basis for Indian museums, for their establishment and operation by Indians.

The act would have to provide funding for some basic construction as well as for operation. This would separate the NIMSA from most existing Federal museum programs. The idea, of course, is wide open to the criticism of being special interest legislation. There is only one answer to this: government is basically a service to the people it serves and must provide for people's needs in the areas in which no other resources exist. If we in the museum world believe that the proper preservation of our Indian heritage is a need and that this is best accomplished through the Indian people who are a part of America, then it must be recognized that particular legislation of this kind be considered a reasonable and proper solution.

Any national Indian museum program must be administered entirely by Indians. To do less would propagate exactly what is already an intolerable situation—white museums interpreting the Indian's heritage in a white man's way. Few white museum people would accept the reverse—Indians (or any other non-white group) interpreting white history in their own way.

The NIMSA would be separate and apart from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and any other current Indian program. It would have no relationship to the National Museum Act, other than the fact that Indian museums could apply for its grants under the same terms as any other museum. The intent is certainly not to isolate the Indian museum. *It is only to ensure that Indian museums can exist.*

In regard to Indian collections now in white museums: encouragement would be included in NIMSA for museums to return Indian materials to existing or proposed Indian museums. Funds would be appropriated to repay white museums for any provable losses, but, under no circumstances, would such Indian collections be purchased at "market value." It is not intended that museums or any individual profit from this act.

The act must also include provisions for training Indian students in museum techniques, administration, research, etc.

An Outline for NIMSA

Objective: To provide for the construction, implementation, operation and continued existence of museums, museum programs and related museum educational and cultural activities designed to collect, preserve and interpret the history and culture of the Indian people of the United States and its territories. All such programs, museums, research and development will be solely the function of and will be administered by Indian tribal members or citizens of Indian ancestry, although the public use of and enhancement by such programs will be available to the general public.

The United States National Museum is directed to provide such assistance, expertise, research and other aids as required, to museums established under this act and to provide training programs for the education of Indian museum professional personnel at no cost to those participating.

All programs under this act will be independent of other national Indian programs except insofar as existing reservation, tribal, or other local regulations may affect individual or special programs. Such local restrictions may not interfere with the general purposes of this act.

Administration: The act will be implemented by a NIMSA Council representing all regions of the country and Indian nations therein, including smaller, independent and dispersed Indian tribes and peoples. This council will be reimbursed for its services and will meet regularly. All decisions with regard to the act will be made within this council. Indian ancestry will be required as a condition of service on this council. The council will be selected by Indian people in a manner to be prescribed in the act. Members will serve terms as provided in the act. The council will be provided with a staff, staff services and funding sufficient to provide it with adequate consultant service as needed and desired. The council will not, however, be responsible to any other agency, institution, museum or department.

The council will report to the Congress of the United States and to the people. It will provide a plan for the implementation of the goals stated in the act.

All activities under this act will be for the preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of Indian people within the 50 states and U.S. territories.

Bea Medicine, Associate Professor San Francisco State College

There are many dangers inherent in a discussion of the role and function of museums, the place of artifact and "artifake" and the ethics and ethos of museum personnel, for there are as many divergent views as there are contemporary Native American individuals, tribes and related organizations. The orientation toward allowing various ethnic groups to voice their concerns seems important at this time, a challenge born out of current concessions to cultural pluralism, factors of self-determination, community control of schools and the cybernetic effect of ethnic studies in higher education.

I do not wish to speak authoritatively for all Native Americans, for we have many "experts on Indians" to do this. This essay is an effort to coalesce various articulations that have been made by Native Americans regarding museums. The following compilation of sentiments and resolutions seems necessary in order to establish a link for understanding native viewpoints.

Divergent Individual, Group and Organizational Views

Myriad images abound about the functions of gatherers of facts (historians, anthropologists, archaeologists) and gatherers of objects (museum workers, collectors, primitive art buffs) from the experiences that Native Americans have had with them. The basis of interaction between these gatherers and native peoples includes coercion to trade items such as basketry for food, pressure to sell personal items such as amulets and sacred tribal items (wampum belts, medicine bundles, holy pipes) or statements such as, "We would like to write the history of your people so your grandchildren will know about their culture." Many of us recall experiences within our kin groups when family heirlooms were sold to provide food for our families. In other instances, Native Americans may be engaged in selling cultural items that have been stolen from other tribal members or dug up from ancestral graves. Thus, the individual Native American's experiential stance is extremely variable, idiosyncratic and difficult to generalize.

The intention of museums as seen by native communities (a term which seems to achieve more relevance in contemporary Indian life) also seems to reflect divergencies. Many community views are diffuse, reflecting tribal council, conservative, progressive and other indigenous factors. In addition, there are statements by many white-dominated organizations involved with Indian affairs and the welfare of native peoples (for example, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board aligned with the Bureau of Indian Affairs). However, this group has not, to my knowledge, issued a statement on their perception of museums and their collections vis a vis tribes and communities. And there are non-reservation communities and urban groups that are becoming more assertive.

What Are the Official Views?

Contact was made with the influential National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) this fall to obtain a statement based on resolutions which represent a consensus of their views. Unfortunately, this effort met with no response

from their new officials. However, in November, 1972, the National Indian Education Association (NIEA) met and heard the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Northwest Indian Education Conference Committee recognizes that social science and educational researchers have not developed stringent code of ethics and guidelines governing their collection and use of material gathered from Indian people and Alaskan natives, NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the professional organizations whose members conduct such research should develop guidelines pertaining to the collection and use of materials, in relation to:

1. Questions of ownership of materials,
2. Compensation for time and materials,
3. Training of Native Language specialists, with relevant social science and language art skills,
4. Reproduction and publication rights.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that tribes determine what subjects are to be researched and that researchers be accountable and comply to the needs assessments of such tribes.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the NIEA. This significant and cogent statement is purposefully generalized to extend to all aspects of research collections among Indian groups. Of importance is its base in a local group (the Makah Tribal Council), and in a regional organization and acceptance by a national inter-tribal body.

At another level of pan-tribal interaction, a resolution presented by the Steering Committee of the first Indian Ecumenical Conference (held at Crow Agency, Montana, August, 1970) reads:

BE IT RESOLVED: The Convention go on record as opposing the indiscriminate desecration of our historic and religious monuments, our burial grounds, our pictographs, etc., by such outside institutions as universities, park service, the Army Corps of Engineers, Highway Departments, etc. We would strongly recommend that the Indian religious leaders of the tribes involved be consulted before any excavations of these sacred places take place.

Further, that the sacred relics which are now in museums and which were collected by quasi-legal and immoral methods be returned on request to the tribe involved. Moreover, those sacred relics acquired legitimately by museums should be on loan for such periods as they are needed by Indian tribes. Further, museums should hire Indians qualified to care for such sacred objects now in their possession.

Reaffirmation of all the resolutions passed at this Conference was expressed at the second meeting in Alberta, Canada. The second resolution indicates that no response was made by the agencies mentioned in the 1970 resolution; thus it directs the Steering Committee to seek legal aid in implementing the above statement.

Views in Print

Other possible indications of native sentiment may be found in publications authored by Native Americans. *Indian Voices* (1970) made specific references to museums. One unidentified speaker (p.206) noted that many museums "take 20 percent off the top" of the purchase price of articles made by native craftspeople.

In the same publication (p.216), Buffy St. Marie stated:

... I think eventually we should consider the role of

the museums in Indian arts, because I don't think except for a few exceptions, the museums have title to most of what they have. Not that I am against them displaying certain objects and things, but I think that eventually we should, as Indians and as artists, make a claim on things that really don't belong to the museums. . .

This statement was amplified in *The Indian Historian* (Spring, 1970, p.17) by Jeanette Henry. Responding to the Committee on Anthropological Research in Museums (CARM), Ms. Henry describes museums as:

... those mausoleums of various and sundry collections of what is known as "artifacts," or "evidences of ancient cultures." There is gross hoarding of artifacts and art materials in the great museums. In many, many cases, our most priceless pieces of antiquity are ill-cared for, hidden in steel caskets, treated like mummified objects of savagery.

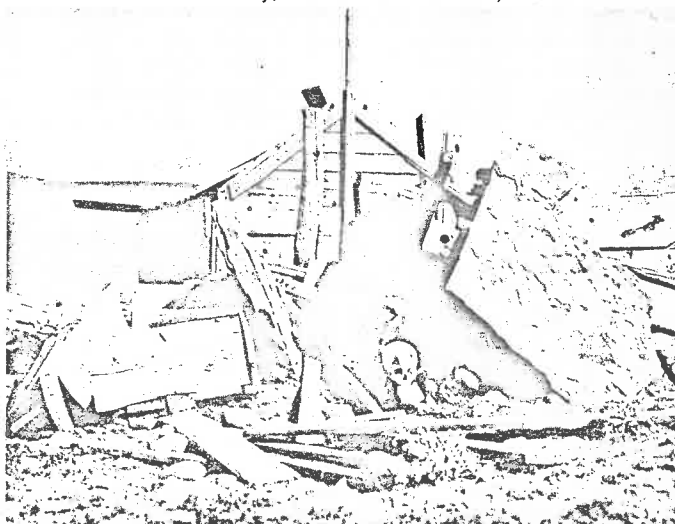
After discussing treatment of antiquities at various famous museums, and stating that "concerned museum directors" ask what will become of these items, she concludes:

A simple answer is to share these objects with native tribes and groups which have a moral right to them; to help them create living museums of their own. We who are the LIVING descendants of native American culture, say with utmost sincerity: We want your help to reconstitute our own culture, to reconstruct, in the best sense, our true history. We want the true story of our people known. We who are Indian scholars, Native historians, traditional speakers, medicine men, diagnosticians . . . we are the best interpreters of our people. Certainly there are some frauds and ignoramuses among us. But if you are intelligent, as it is generally believed, the sheep would not be difficult to separate from the wolves.

Beyond Words to Activism

But what of the numerous confrontations by Native Americans with museums across the land? To assess their impact, I examined *Akwesasne Notes* from the last year. This publication is possibly the most influential and comprehensive because it pertains to native peoples in both the United States and Canada. *Akwesasne Notes* reaches reservation, non-reservation and urban enclaves, and is extremely popular in colleges and universities. It also has direct influence by providing news to natives in prison. (The input

Wrecked tombs of Blackfeet chiefs Flat Tail and Drags His Robes in the Two Medicine Valley, Glacier National Park, Montana.



Museum or Institution Involved	Native Group Involved	Rationale for Protest or Discontent	Resulting Action or Statement by Museum Personnel
A. University: Anthropology Lab	American Indian Movement (AIM) local urban chapter	Return "remains and possessions to our people to be put back in to Sacred Mother Earth"	Dean suggests AIM take legal action if it thinks University has its property
Geology	Native American Student Association	Return remains of Indian woman on display	Bones returned and reburied on reservation with tribal elder officiating
Archaeology	Tribal group from Urban Indian Center	"Diggings are wrong" "Start studying yourself"	To stop would "set a precedent" re study in U.S.
B. City: Natural History	Native group led by native lecturer	"Violation of sacred burial grounds; racist display"	Reburial on Indian land; "Give-away" and rites paid for by museum
C. Governmental: Provincial*	Native educator speaks	Museums "are not good places if they take things . . . needed by peoples . . . to rediscover who they were, and who they will become"	None reported
Military*	Uncertain in report	"Nature of display of braids of 'Wandering Spirit' "	"Responsibility of museum to preserve and conserve all artifacts"
County Historical I.	AIM Chapter	"It is wrong to put the bones of Indians on public display"	Bones have significant educational value—"clues to early Indian culture . . ."
II.	Tribal group	Return of Chief's remains; asks for supportive letters	None reported
III.	Local Indians do not wish involvement	Complaints from visitors regarding display of Fox chief	Curator "change in social patterns"; reburial planned

*Canadian

is evident in the letters to the publication's editor.)

An examination of the chart printed in this article gives evidence of reported actions in the *Notes*, and indicates that the greatest activity is directed toward the recovery and reburial of Indian skeletal remains displayed in various museums. (Most often, the native groups involved tend to be militant, urban and university-based.) If more data were available, the rationale for this activism (which began in the late 60s) would focus on the burial of bones back into the Sacred Mother Earth. As is evident from the chart, the response from administrators of museums has ranged from none to going beyond the demands of the dissidents.

Another interesting trend noted in the Late Winter (1972) edition of the *Notes* is the emergence of Indian-operated museums, in this case the Six Nations Museum in Onchiota, New York. This move is coupled with the revival of older craft techniques and the establishment of arts and crafts shops. Increased Native American sophistication for utilizing legal avenues in their relationships with institutions, "cultural enrichment" programs on many reservations and community-controlled institutions offer new dimensions for consideration by museum personnel.

An inscription located inside the new Indian-operated Arapahoe Culture Museum (Ethete, Wyoming) describes, I believe, the sentiments and beliefs of most natives throughout America:

They tried to rub out our old beliefs, our way of life. They put us in jail if we did our ceremonies. They burned our medicine bundles, threw our pipes into the fire. Many of our sacred things were lost forever. It's coming back now. They took everything from us, but as long as we still have our Pipe, our drums, our songs, our language, our old faith, we will remain Arapaho. ■

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- Akwesasne *Notes*, Early Autumn and Late Autumn eds., 1971-72. (Published by Mohawk Nation, Gouverneur, N.Y.)
- Fritz Scholder, "Native Arts in America," *Indian Voices*, The First Convocation of American Indian Scholars, (San Francisco, Calif., Indian Historian Press, 1970), pp. 191-218.
- Jeanette Henry, "A Rebuttal to the Five Anthropologists on the Issue of the Wampum Return," *The Indian Historian*, Vol. 3 (Spring, 1970), pp. 15-17.



Excavation of a burial house in Pueblo Grande, Nevada, 1925.

Finders Keepers?

Dr. James D. Nason, Curator of Ethnology
Thomas Burke Memorial Washington
State Museum

It almost goes without saying that a request by any American Indian group for the return of Indian specimens in a museum collection raises difficult and complex questions of ethics and values for museum personnel. The very idea seems to run counter to our almost moral conception of a museum as a "storehouse" repository of materials sequestered away for the general public good. Yet, I believe that every museum with an Indian collection should prepare a positive and responsive plan before such requests are made, if only because this is simpler and more efficient than trying to formulate a policy at the last minute.*

If we are to develop reasonable and appropriate policies, however, we must be critically aware of the central issues that are involved. Unfortunately, points of difference about what is pertinent seem certain to arise between individual curators and museum directors as a result of the various moral concerns we have about the proper uses of our collections, the roles of our museums and what I choose to call "museum materialism."

The Need to Regain Cultural Identity

It seems reasonable to believe that requests for specimen returns will be forthcoming, not only from "Red Power" activists, but also from tribal councils and other similar organizations. This is not a fad so much as a representative facet of the growing interest of American Indians in their own cultural heritage and in their identity as con-

*This paper represents the author's personal views of possible museum policy decisions that are now in progress.

temporary residents of this country. Museum specimens are not only the physical representations of this heritage and identity, but also the symbols of the loss of American Indian autonomy and culture by military, legal and demographic processes.

To at least some Indians they represent even more than this; for example: a) past collecting either by immoral or illicit means, including theft or other forms of fraudulent acquisition, graverobbing (not always referring to archaeological endeavors), or simply the past discriminatory position of Indians in the economic system; b) the amassing of material exotica to satisfy societal drives based on materialistic greed or, worse, cultural imperialism; and c) a discriminatory policy of maintaining collections in such a manner that Indians are actively excluded from any contact with or relationship to their own material heritage. For at least some collection pieces we might also be able to add something akin to sacrilege.

I think that we all can recognize some merits expressed by the foregoing negative viewpoints. Certainly some past collecting procedures were less than admirable by our present canons of professional and scholarly ethics. Many of our museum visitors do see displayed items as exotica, and in ways that do not promote cross-cultural understanding or appreciation. Indeed, it may be a truism that non-Western specimens are usually viewed by our general public from a stance of vicarious ethnocentrism based on the popular notion that Western technological "progress" equates with Western social, cultural, historical or even intellectual superiority.

The fact that specialized arcane institutions exist to house and display material exotica may reinforce this perception, as does the general lack of recognition, for instance, of non-Western contributions to Western life (cf. Linton 1937). Whether one could say that this is an inherent element in some stance of cultural imperialism (or materialistic greed) I will leave for others to dwell upon, although it does seem possible that this is the case.

Shall We Dismiss the Case?

Of all the negative views Indians may have, one can most directly understand and have sympathy with the deep sense of loss Indians express in regard to their own heritage and history. Our museums are indeed the repositories of what are now almost terminal collections of traditional Indian material culture. Museum collections in and of themselves signify the cataclysmic alterations in Indian culture. These collections are not only the signatories to these past events, but are also among the few important data Indians can now utilize in efforts to re-establish or perpetuate their perceptions of themselves as a distinctive population with a distinctive and separate identity.

It would be quite simple for us to dismiss the Indian "case" against museums on two grounds: first, that it does not really matter what Indians think about the present maintenance and use of collections since these materials are legally ours and we may, accordingly, do whatsoever we wish with them; and, second, on the grounds that Indians do not realistically understand the valid research and educational usages for such holdings or the problems and concerns we as museum people have for the continuing safety and preservation of these materials for future generations.

Either form of dismissal is certainly possible. We are, in most cases, the legally entrusted holders of these collections. Most Indians do not, I believe, really know or under-

stand the nature of museum operations—particularly research functions. And further, they are probably not truly aware of the logistic and technical problems associated with collection storage or maintenance.

How Do Museums Perceive Their Collections?

Yet it is my opinion that we would be committing a serious error in judgment if we choose either form of dismissal. After all, it little matters whether theirs are realistic moral or ethical viewpoints to us, if they are indeed held by Indians who, in believing them, see a moral, if not legal, right to the specimens. Some positive response by museums is called for. That we cannot dismiss a group's perception of reality because it does not happen to be our own is surely a fundamental premise of good anthropology, if not of good administration. The case for no action at all is a poor one and we should dismiss it out of hand since it has the greatest potential for bringing about the legal and extralegal actions that we would like to avoid.

The fly in the ointment, of course, is our own view of these specimens and our role with them. Most of us are, by training and inclination, "materialists" in the truest sense, that is, individuals with a deep and abiding concern, respect and appreciation for the manufactures of man. Materialism, in this view, implies some degree of protective possessiveness as well as an understanding of the problems associated with collection handling. Materialism of this sort may be a necessary quality for museum personnel if basic operations are to be carried out at a high quality performance level, but it can also serve to forestall the consideration of reasonable and possible extensions of museum services and policies.

Considering a Return of Property

What is our main goal? Is it not the preservation of our material heritage? I believe that it is, but only if the point is to utilize effectively that heritage in fulfilling the museum's role of education, if not enlightenment. The real question, a perennial one, is how we can best fulfill our goal of preservation while also performing educational service. In my opinion, we can seriously consider the return of specimens without doing violent damage to our goal and service orientations. More important, we can best accomplish this by attempting to foster the conditions for returns in such a manner that minimal harm to specimens is combined with maximum educational and professional benefits to both museums and the public. The most effective way to implement this will require museums to take the lead not only in developing meaningful relationships with Indian groups, but also in developing alternative repositories for specimens, documentation of specimens, and, when necessary, the reproduction of specimens.

The Specifics of Our Indian Holdings

It may be particularly useful to recall here that most museums with large collections have only a relatively small percentage of specimens in use at any one time. Moreover, there are probably four main categories of specimens within such collections: 1) items which are documented and inherently important due to their scarcity or quality; 2) items which are not documented but important; 3) items which are documented but otherwise unimportant; and 4) items which are neither documented nor important. There may be several collection duplicates or near-duplicates in each category. Obviously the specimens that are relatively unimportant and undocumented are the ones that we would be most likely to consider for return. However, they may

not be the most important or sought-after from the point of view of the group making the request.

How to Plan for Future Requests

Several options seem available to us if we plan in advance. First, a critical review of our holdings should be made to determine which specimens are of considerable value for museum purposes, because of their scarcity, quality or documentation. These should be given a high priority for reproduction, in artificial media by museum personnel or in the original material(s), either by Indian or non-Indian craftsmen. For other specimens of less importance, it may suffice to secure proper and meaningful scientific and graphic data that can serve in our research, display and educational endeavors. Finally, it should be possible for us to recognize the legitimate needs of Indian groups and, acting on these needs, to part with some specimens either as loans or outright returns, if other conditions warrant such action.

Conditions for Returns

What are these other conditions? First, the materials to be returned should have some significant meaning to the group receiving them. Second, a facility should be established that, by our standards, will adequately house these materials. Third, where possible, members of the community should plan to contribute materials of their own. And fourth, not only trained personnel but also stabilized funding should be available for the continuous operation of such a facility.

A Cultural Policy and New Facilities

Many will say that "significant meaning" will be difficult, even impossible to assess and should not, therefore, be considered relevant. To some extent this is undoubtedly true, but probably not to the degree anticipated by the cynics among us. The guidelines employed could include indicators such as the prospective use of materials, where they will be housed, and who will be responsible for them (e.g., a tribal council, etc.). Initially, returns might be arranged in such a manner that we are safeguarded by a clause which would automatically return materials to our care should these conditions cease to be true. What I am talking about might be called a cultural heritage center, Indian museum or any number of things.

The potential existence of these "centers" is partially dependent upon our willingness to consider them as possibilities and to assist the group(s) involved in obtaining funds for development, for the operational design of the facility and for training of personnel. I do not think that these are unreasonable requests that might be put to us. It may not be possible for some museums to accede to such requests, but it must surely be possible for many.

How Returns Will Affect Museums

It would not do for me to suggest that we place ourselves in the position of the necessary return of a majority of our collection holdings to Indian groups on request, or to recommend that any returns be made without the most serious considerations for the future safety of the specimens involved. The return of a majority of specimens would have, clearly, a detrimental effect on museum-based research activities. In addition, it does not appear too likely that facilities to store and utilize returned items will soon appear on the scene in sufficient numbers to warrant wholesale turn-overs. The incautious return of anything, aside from violating our proper concern as museum personnel, could also plunge us into intergroup conflicts over ownership rights that we certainly wish to avoid. This refers specifically to con-

temporary cases where a traditionally unified group has become geographically or politically fragmented.

Beyond Mere Contemplation

Another obvious problem is that many museums have clearly limited resources. While it would be foolish of us to slight these difficulties, it would be equally unwise to do nothing and simply await the development of even less desirable alternatives. More than that, it does seem both reasonable and possible that we consider attempts to utilize our materials to greater, if not better, advantage than at present. I do not think that we can justify a need for original specimens in all cases. Nor does it seem likely that returned specimens would be irreconcilably beyond our access for research and display purposes. I do not think that the return of specimens necessarily amounts to a betrayal of our moral and materialistic regard either for the specimens or our institutions. It seems more likely to broaden our scope of meaningful services and to engage us in a new and challenging professional endeavor.

Reference

Linton, Ralph, "One Hundred Per Cent American." *The American Mercury*. (Vol. 40, 1937) pp. 427-429.

Kenneth R. Hopkins, Director
State Capitol Museum
Olympia, Wash.

News item: (Ilwaco, Washington, *Tribune*, July 28, 1972)

The Chief Comcomly Festival will be held at the Port of Ilwaco August 7th. A display of Indian artifacts will be a special feature of the celebration, but the skull of the famous chief of the Chinooks may not be among them.

The Chinook Indian Tribe, sponsors of the festival, have requested that the skull be loaned to them for the celebration but the idea has been vetoed by the Clatsop County Historical Society. They agreed to let the Indians take a picture of the skull and show it.

Chief Comcomly befriended early American explorers of the Northwest. With his help, Lewis and Clark got through their winter on the West Coast in 1805-1806. He later aided the John Jacob Astor expedition which founded the City of Astoria. Four years after his death in 1829 or 1830, a Hudson's Bay official dug up his skull and shipped it to England as a curiosity. As with many Chinook people, Comcomly's head had been flattened by binding during infancy. The skull reposed in a museum for over a century.

Item: (Smithsonian Institution *Annual Report*, 1959. Quoted from a letter of Meredith Gairdner, the entrepreneur who dug up the skull)

After remaining in this position for 3 or 4 years, as may be, (on an elevated stage) the relatives remove them (bodies) from the canoe and deposit them in the ground. I assure you no small resurrectioning labour was necessary to get at Comcomly's.

Gairdner worked hard for his find. No one ever said grave-robbing is easy.

In 1972, Chief Comcomly's skull was returned to the earth. The local museum last holding the skull relinquished it after severe pressure from Indian people. Comcomly's skull will no longer be a public curiosity. During the protracted negotiations for the return of the skull, an Indian



Seminole grave of Tom Tiger, photographed in 1902.

spokesman offered to trade the skull of a white man he would supply for exhibit purposes. The suggestion was not accepted.

The journey of Comcomly's skull is depressingly familiar. Graverobbing has always been one of the favorite archaeological games white men play. Today, few people in the museum world would condone this practice. The question is what course museums should take in regard to existing Indian collections. *My position is that all Indian materials should be returned to Indians.* I can see no justification for perpetuating what seems clearly to be wrong. The immediate and predictable response to this will be that few, if any, Indian institutions exist that can collect, preserve and interpret Indian history competently and safely. Therefore, we fall back upon ground we feel is secure, that we are "preserving" Indian materials for the sake of the Indians.

There is no question that major American museums have the facilities in which proper preservation can take place. There is a question as to motives for such preservation. The question is not one of who can best preserve historical materials. If this alone were the question, most of the collections of small museums should be shipped to the Smithsonian where curatorial care is abundantly financed.

Indian material belongs with Indians. I draw no lines around this, set up no perimeters, fall back on no qualifications. Indian material to Indians. Nothing less.

If Indian materials are important enough for white museums to fight constant battles to retain them, obviously they are important to Indians as well. There is no question in my mind that the arguments so often heard and repeated in and out of the museum world about the "responsibilities" of the museums holding valuable Indian materials are specious at best and at worst, arrogant white racism. We, in the white museum world, have no God-given rights to these materials, regardless of how they were acquired. The holder of stolen property has no right to that property. This has always been a Western legal tradition. As for materials that were not "stolen," I doubt their existence. The legalisms that confound the picture of Indian dispersal apply as well to Indian cultural relics. Here in our Northwest, we live on land

"legally" acquired from the Indians. Yet as the history of this acquisition fails under scrutiny, we in local history find ourselves in the awkward position of trying to interpret events that we would prefer not to have to interpret.

The Indian is not a "savage;" the American Indian is an American, nothing less, but possibly more. It is his privilege to do as he pleases with his own heritage. If Indian people have pride in their past, they should have the opportunity to preserve that past. If they cannot do this from the burdens they bear as a result of white "civilization," then it hardly seems reasonable that white civilization should arrogate unto itself the position of sole interpreter of the very culture it has tried so hard to destroy.

Indian museums are necessary. If we white museum professionals believe in our own philosophy, how can we deny that same philosophy to our Indian neighbors? If and when an Indian museum exists locally, I will immediately and without question deposit our Indian collections in that facility. If I can assist that museum in any way, I will try, providing assistance is requested. Whatever expertise we have is available. I look forward to this day. I hope that Indian museums will be established and that they will develop some imaginative and effective techniques. I have every faith that this will occur. An Indian museum could be an exciting experience—to its administrators, to its public and to the traditionalists in the white museum world.

To bring about a feasible nationwide Indian museum program, I offer the following proposal.

National Indian Museum Services Act

I recommend the establishment of a national Indian museum policy to be implemented by a National Indian Museum Services Act. The purposes of this act would be quite simply to provide a mechanism for the establishment and successful operation of Indian museums in every part of the country, particularly in the areas in which Indians now live and in areas where their history has been lived. This can only be done at the Federal level.

If America's museums are in as difficult a financial bind as evidence indicates, it seems reasonable to assume that there is no way for a national Indian museum program, with entirely new concepts and impact, to develop on its own or through present sources. If private funding cannot support the larger and more affluent white urban institutions, how will Indian museums, with minimal private resources available, develop into viable institutions?

The National Indian Museum Services Act would be administered entirely by Indians. Its benefits would accrue only to Indian museums; no direct benefits under the act would be provided to other museums, no matter how worthy, even those having Indian departments or special programs. The intent is to provide a basis for Indian museums, for their establishment and operation by Indians.

The act would have to provide funding for some basic construction as well as for operation. This would separate the NIMSA from most existing Federal museum programs. The idea, of course, is wide open to the criticism of being special interest legislation. There is only one answer to this: government is basically a service to the people it serves and must provide for people's needs in the areas in which no other resources exist. If we in the museum world believe that the proper preservation of our Indian heritage is a need and that this is best accomplished through the Indian people who are a part of America, then it must be recognized that particular legislation of this kind be considered a reasonable and proper solution.

Any national Indian museum program must be administered entirely by Indians. To do less would propagate exactly what is already an intolerable situation—white museums interpreting the Indian's heritage in a white man's way. Few white museum people would accept the reverse—Indians (or any other non-white group) interpreting white history in their own way.

The NIMSA would be separate and apart from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and any other current Indian program. It would have no relationship to the National Museum Act, other than the fact that Indian museums could apply for its grants under the same terms as any other museum. The intent is certainly not to isolate the Indian museum. *It is only to ensure that Indian museums can exist.*

In regard to Indian collections now in white museums: encouragement would be included in NIMSA for museums to return Indian materials to existing or proposed Indian museums. Funds would be appropriated to repay white museums for any provable losses, but, under no circumstances, would such Indian collections be purchased at "market value." It is not intended that museums or any individual profit from this act.

The act must also include provisions for training Indian students in museum techniques, administration, research, etc.

An Outline for NIMSA

Objective: To provide for the construction, implementation, operation and continued existence of museums, museum programs and related museum educational and cultural activities designed to collect, preserve and interpret the history and culture of the Indian people of the United States and its territories. All such programs, museums, research and development will be solely the function of and will be administered by Indian tribal members or citizens of Indian ancestry, although the public use of and enhancement by such programs will be available to the general public.

The United States National Museum is directed to provide such assistance, expertise, research and other aids as required, to museums established under this act and to provide training programs for the education of Indian museum professional personnel at no cost to those participating.

All programs under this act will be independent of other national Indian programs except insofar as existing reservation, tribal, or other local regulations may affect individual or special programs. Such local restrictions may not interfere with the general purposes of this act.

Administration: The act will be implemented by a NIMSA Council representing all regions of the country and Indian nations therein, including smaller, independent and dispersed Indian tribes and peoples. This council will be reimbursed for its services and will meet regularly. All decisions with regard to the act will be made within this council. Indian ancestry will be required as a condition of service on this council. The council will be selected by Indian people in a manner to be prescribed in the act. Members will serve terms as provided in the act. The council will be provided with a staff, staff services and funding sufficient to provide it with adequate consultant service as needed and desired. The council will not, however, be responsible to any other agency, institution, museum or department.

The council will report to the Congress of the United States and to the people. It will provide a plan for the implementation of the goals stated in the act.

All activities under this act will be for the preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of Indian people within the 50 states and U.S. territories.

Bea Medicine, Associate Professor San Francisco State College

There are many dangers inherent in a discussion of the role and function of museums, the place of artifact and "artifake" and the ethics and ethos of museum personnel, for there are as many divergent views as there are contemporary Native American individuals, tribes and related organizations. The orientation toward allowing various ethnic groups to voice their concerns seems important at this time, a challenge born out of current concessions to cultural pluralism, factors of self-determination, community control of schools and the cybernetic effect of ethnic studies in higher education.

I do not wish to speak authoritatively for all Native Americans, for we have many "experts on Indians" to do this. This essay is an effort to coalesce various articulations that have been made by Native Americans regarding museums. The following compilation of sentiments and resolutions seems necessary in order to establish a link for understanding native viewpoints.

Divergent Individual, Group and Organizational Views

Myriad images abound about the functions of gatherers of facts (historians, anthropologists, archaeologists) and gatherers of objects (museum workers, collectors, primitive art buffs) from the experiences that Native Americans have had with them. The basis of interaction between these gatherers and native peoples includes coercion to trade items such as basketry for food, pressure to sell personal items such as amulets and sacred tribal items (wampum belts, medicine bundles, holy pipes) or statements such as, "We would like to write the history of your people so your grandchildren will know about their culture." Many of us recall experiences within our kin groups when family heirlooms were sold to provide food for our families. In other instances, Native Americans may be engaged in selling cultural items that have been stolen from other tribal members or dug up from ancestral graves. Thus, the individual Native American's experiential stance is extremely variable, idiosyncratic and difficult to generalize.

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Contact was made with the influential National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) this fall to obtain a statement based on resolutions which represent a consensus of their views. Unfortunately, this effort met with no response

from their new officials. However, in November, 1972, the National Indian Education Association (NIEA) met and heard the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Northwest Indian Education Conference Committee recognizes that social science and educational researchers have not developed stringent code of ethics and guidelines governing their collection and use of material gathered from Indian people and Alaskan natives, NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the professional organizations whose members conduct such research should develop guidelines pertaining to the collection and use of materials, in relation to:

1. Questions of ownership of materials,
2. Compensation for time and materials,
3. Training of Native Language specialists, with relevant social science and language art skills,
4. Reproduction and publication rights.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that tribes determine what subjects are to be researched and that researchers be accountable and comply to the needs assessments of such tribes.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the NIEA. This significant and cogent statement is purposefully generalized to extend to all aspects of research collections among Indian groups. Of importance is its base in a local group (the Makah Tribal Council), and in a regional organization and acceptance by a national inter-tribal body.

At another level of pan-tribal interaction, a resolution presented by the Steering Committee of the first Indian Ecumenical Conference (held at Crow Agency, Montana, August, 1970) reads:

BE IT RESOLVED: The Convention go on record as opposing the indiscriminate desecration of our historic and religious monuments, our burial grounds, our pictographs, etc., by such outside institutions as universities, park service, the Army Corps of Engineers, Highway Departments, etc. We would strongly recommend that the Indian religious leaders of the tribes involved be consulted before any excavations of these sacred places take place.

Further, that the sacred relics which are now in museums and which were collected by quasi-legal and immoral methods be returned on request to the tribe involved. Moreover, those sacred relics acquired legitimately by museums should be on loan for such periods as they are needed by Indian tribes. Further, museums should hire Indians qualified to care for such sacred objects now in their possession.

Reaffirmation of all the resolutions passed at this Conference was expressed at the second meeting in Alberta, Canada. The second resolution indicates that no response was made by the agencies mentioned in the 1970 resolution; thus it directs the Steering Committee to seek legal aid in implementing the above statement.

Views in Print

Other possible indications of native sentiment may be found in publications authored by Native Americans. *Indian Voices* (1970) made specific references to museums. One unidentified speaker (p.206) noted that many museums "take 20 percent off the top" of the purchase price of articles made by native craftspeople.

In the same publication (p.216), Buffy St. Marie stated:

... I think eventually we should consider the role of

the museums in Indian arts, because I don't think except for a few exceptions, the museums have title to most of what they have. Not that I am against them displaying certain objects and things, but I think that eventually we should, as Indians and as artists, make a claim on things that really don't belong to the museums. . .

This statement was amplified in *The Indian Historian* (Spring, 1970, p.17) by Jeanette Henry. Responding to the Committee on Anthropological Research in Museums (CARM), Ms. Henry describes museums as:

... those mausoleums of various and sundry collections of what is known as "artifacts," or "evidences of ancient cultures." There is gross hoarding of artifacts and art materials in the great museums. In many, many cases, our most priceless pieces of antiquity are ill-cared for, hidden in steel caskets, treated like mummified objects of savagery.

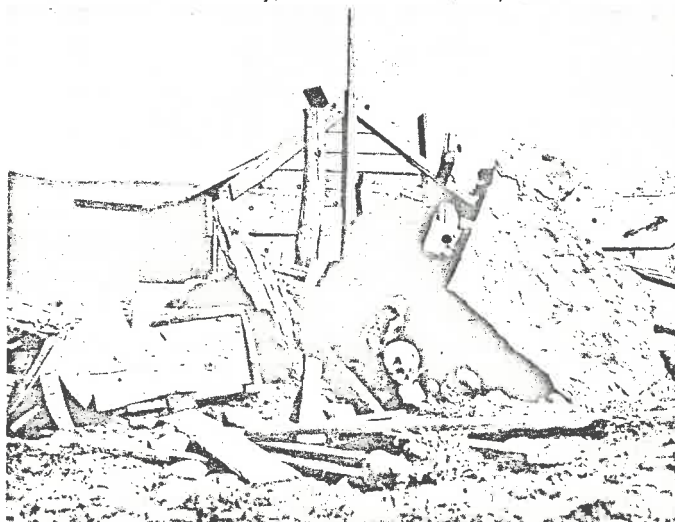
After discussing treatment of antiquities at various famous museums, and stating that "concerned museum directors" ask what will become of these items, she concludes:

A simple answer is to share these objects with native tribes and groups which have a moral right to them, to help them create living museums of their own. We who are the LIVING descendants of native American culture, say with utmost sincerity: We want your help to reconstitute our own culture, to reconstruct, in the best sense, our true history. We want the true story of our people known. We who are Indian scholars, Native historians, traditional speakers, medicine men, diagnosticians . . . we are the best interpreters of our people. Certainly there are some frauds and ignoramuses among us. But if you are intelligent, as it is generally believed, the sheep would not be difficult to separate from the wolves.

Beyond Words to Activism

But what of the numerous confrontations by Native Americans with museums across the land? To assess their impact, I examined *Akwesasne Notes* from the last year. This publication is possibly the most influential and comprehensive because it pertains to native peoples in both the United States and Canada. *Akwesasne Notes* reaches reservation, non-reservation and urban enclaves, and is extremely popular in colleges and universities. It also has direct influence by providing news to natives in prison. (The input

Wrecked tombs of Blackfeet chiefs Flat Tail and Drags His Robes in the Two Medicine Valley, Glacier National Park, Montana.



Museum or Institution Involved	Native Group Involved	Rationale for Protest or Discontent	Resulting Action or Statement by Museum Personnel
A. University:			
Anthropology Lab	American Indian Movement (AIM) local urban chapter	Return "remains and possessions to our people to be put back in to Sacred Mother Earth"	Dean suggests AIM take legal action if it thinks University has its property
Geology	Native American Student Association	Return remains of Indian woman on display	Bones returned and reburied on reservation with tribal elder officiating
Archaeology	Tribal group from Urban Indian Center	"Diggings are wrong" "Start studying yourself"	To stop would "set a precedent" re study in U.S.
B. City:			
Natural History	Native group led by native lecturer	"Violation of sacred burial grounds; racist display"	Reburial on Indian land; "Give-away" and rites paid for by museum
C. Governmental:			
Provincial*	Native educator speaks	Museums "are not good places if they take things . . . needed by peoples . . . to rediscover who they were, and who they will become"	None reported
Military*	Uncertain in report	"Nature of display of braids of 'Wandering Spirit' "	"Responsibility of museum to preserve and conserve all artifacts"
County Historical			
I.	AIM Chapter	"It is wrong to put the bones of Indians on public display"	Bones have significant educational value—"clues to early Indian culture . . ."
II.	Tribal group	Return of Chief's remains; asks for supportive letters	None reported
III.	Local Indians do not wish involvement	Complaints from visitors regarding display of Fox chief	Curator "change in social patterns"; reburial planned

*Canadian

is evident in the letters to the publication's editor.)

An examination of the chart printed in this article gives evidence of reported actions in the *Notes*, and indicates that the greatest activity is directed toward the recovery and reburial of Indian skeletal remains displayed in various museums. (Most often, the native groups involved tend to be militant, urban and university-based.) If more data were available, the rationale for this activism (which began in the late 60s) would focus on the burial of bones back into the Sacred Mother Earth. As is evident from the chart, the response from administrators of museums has ranged from none to going beyond the demands of the dissidents.

Another interesting trend noted in the Late Winter (1972) edition of the *Notes* is the emergence of Indian-operated museums, in this case the Six Nations Museum in Onchiota, New York. This move is coupled with the revival of older craft techniques and the establishment of arts and crafts shops. Increased Native American sophistication for utilizing legal avenues in their relationships with institutions, "cultural enrichment" programs on many reservations and community-controlled institutions offer new dimensions for consideration by museum personnel.

An inscription located inside the new Indian-operated Arapahoe Culture Museum (Ethete, Wyoming) describes, I believe, the sentiments and beliefs of most natives throughout America:

They tried to rub out our old beliefs, our way of life. They put us in jail if we did our ceremonies. They burned our medicine bundles, threw our pipes into the fire. Many of our sacred things were lost forever. It's coming back now. They took everything from us, but as long as we still have our Pipe, our drums, our songs, our language, our old faith, we will remain Arapaho.■

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- Akwesasne *Notes*, Early Autumn and Late Autumn eds., 1971-72. (Published by Mohawk Nation, Gouverneur, N.Y.)
- Fritz Scholder, "Native Arts in America," *Indian Voices*, The First Convocation of American Indian Scholars, (San Francisco, Calif., Indian Historian Press, 1970), pp. 191-218.
- Jeanette Henry, "A Rebuttal to the Five Anthropologists on the Issue of the Wampum Return," *The Indian Historian*, Vol. 3 (Spring, 1970), pp. 15-17.

University of Missouri - Columbia



Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Archaeological Survey

Telephone
314-449-9411

Jan. 10, 1972

Mr. Don L. Reynolds,
Assistant Director,
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum
11th and Charles Streets,
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Dear Don:

I am returning the transparency of the painted hide which you so kindly sent to me in early December. I have had the slide copied and am forwarding a copy to Dr. John C. Ewers at the Smithsonian Institution for his interest.

I do appreciate you sending it and wish to thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dave", written over a horizontal line.

David R. Evans,
Director

DRE:1w

Enclosure: Slide

University of Missouri - Columbia



Room 22 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Archaeological Survey

Telephone
314-449-9411

Dec. 9, 1971

Mr. Don L. Reynolds
Assistant Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum
11th and Charles Streets
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Dear Don:

I wish to thank you for your letter of December 3rd and the enclosed transparency, as well as to again thank you for the print of the Geese at Squaw Creek, Waterfowl Refuge, as well as the book. This publication will be of considerable use to me as I suspect you are aware of my interests in historic archaeology lie in the northern plains and in historical sites there which are sites that are of aboriginal occupation where fur traders contacted the Indians. This particular publication of Kurz, I have not read or consulted and do appreciate having it in my library.

I was very impressed by the Museum and the way it seems to be serving the local community. As you pointed out, the St. Joseph Museum has certainly gained a reputation to its Museum Graphic and I do hope that it can continue to be published as the funds permit.

It was my pleasure to visit with all of your members and to present something to them that they are interested in. More information will be coming from the analyses at the Lilbourn site, as well as our other activities in the state and should you find need for another program, don't hesitate to contact me. I plan to bring my family to St. Joseph in the next year to visit the museum, and the Pony Express stables, as well as to look around the town of St. Joseph.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave".

David R. Evans,
Director

December 3, 1971

Telephone
314-448-9411

Mr. David Evans
15 Switzler Hall
University of Missouri
Columbia, Mo.

Dear David:

Another thanks for the fine slide lecture on the Lilbourn site that you presented to our St. Joseph Archaeological Society last Monday. It was much appreciated and enjoyed as was the session afterward.

I am sending along the slide of the Crow pictograph that we have on display here in the museum. It has always been called a deer hide, but as we discussed the other night may be an elk hide. The records state that it is moose or deer. So far that is all the information that we can come up with. As Mary Jane will tell you, the Harry L. George records are in rather poor order. If and when additional information comes to light, we will forward it along.

I hope that the next time you are in St. Joseph that you will have time to see the upper floors and the Pony Express Stables. Also we will have some of the 23BN1 material on display.

Best wishes for continued good work and congratulations for a job well done for your part in the Archaeological Society publications.

Sincerely,

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js
Enc.

Sincerely yours,

David R. Evans,
Director

Missouri Archaeological Society

15 SWITZLER HALL
Columbia, Missouri

November 18, 1971

Dear Fellow Trustee:

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Archeological Society are expected to fill an important role in the Society's activities, and it is on this point that I am writing you. All of us are aware of the increasing rate at which sites are being destroyed and information lost beyond any recovery. Population growth and technological progress make this a global problem of which we in Missouri have our full share. If a reasonable salvage job is to be done, we need to work much harder.

From experience and observation I am convinced that there is a better spirit of cooperation and respect between professional and amateur in our organization than prevails in most other states. The amateur in the M.A.S. has a unique opportunity to contribute, and we need your active help. I believe the Trustees can do much more as individual representatives of the Society than we have generally accomplished. Following are some thoughts that come to mind, and I'm sure each of you will have more.

As a Trustee, you should be the Society's front-line representative in your area. You should be prepared to see that sites are recorded for the state-wide site survey, that material found on sites is adequately classified and reported and that Dr. Chapman and his staff are notified of sites in danger of destruction.

We all have opportunities to sign up new members, but our growth doesn't show that we are doing a good job of it. You can be of real assistance here, and Dave Evans can supply membership forms if you need them.

We can also represent the Society and speak for its objectives through the local news media, as well as by personal contact. Knowing your local newswriters will provide opportunities for much useful publicity and stir interest in site salvage possibilities.

Dr. Chapman has suggested the possibility of regional "work-shop" meetings to explain some of the more elementary techniques for salvage archeology and surface collecting. As trustees, we should be able to advise on the level of interest such a program might have. Do you believe these would be helpful, and would you be interested in helping to arrange such a meeting in your area?

These are some of the activities in which our trustees might do more for Missouri archeology. I am sure each of you has some comments as well as thoughts of your own. Perhaps we can develop an exchange of views and reports of progress through the Newsletter or by further letters of this nature.

Please let me hear from you at the address below.

Sincerely,



H. W. Mohrman
46 Ballas Court
St. Louis, Missouri 63131

**The Oklahoma Museum Inventory Project: A Method for Inventorying
and Computer Data Storage and Retrieval**

By Barbara Qandil

WHAT: A method for inventorying museum collections on a nation-wide basis.

Development of a computer storage and retrieval system suitable for the type and quantity of data.

WHY: To make information on and the whereabouts of museum materials readily accessible to researchers and institutions.

WHERE: The Stovall Museum of Science and History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

A pilot study for inventorying ethnological collections (sponsored by the National Science Foundation) has produced a method for inventorying museum collections on a national scale and making the information readily available to museum personnel and researchers. The project, which began in 1965 and is based at the University of Oklahoma Stovall Museum, has the potential of producing a national data bank concerning museum collections which would be easily accessible through a computerized general information processing system developed at the University of Oklahoma.

At the present time the study has been limited to ethnological collections although the system could be expanded in the future to include archaeological, historical and natural history collections. The project has been an attempt to aid researchers and others needing to locate specimens for various purposes. Estimates by the study indicate that there are approximately 1,660,000 ethnological specimens alone in the United States. These are scattered through the collections of more than 500 museums and researchers often face an almost impossible task discovering the availability and whereabouts of specimens without an arduous and sometimes prohibitively expensive search.

The pilot study was the first step in exploring the feasibility of a nation-wide inventory of ethnological holdings in museums and creation of a central catalogue of material culture items. Oklahoma was chosen as a site for the study because of the variety of size and holdings in the state's museums.

The objectives of the study were to gather data on the time and cost factors in making an inventory, to devise inventory procedures which would provide information useful to scholars, which would insure consistency in

the data to be entered into the file, and to experiment with various systems of rapid data storage and retrieval.

One part of this year's project included storage of the assembled information in a computer searchable form, and providing a method of retrieving and indexing information already collected on the Oklahoma museum holdings. The success of this aspect of the project was due to a computer processing technique known as GIPSY, an acronym for General Information Processing System, which was developed by Dr. James W. Sweeney, director of the OU computer and electronic data processing laboratories. This system is very well adapted for uses such as a museum inventory.

Like other computer systems, GIPSY is designed to provide facilities for the collection, maintenance and retrieval of information, but the researcher does not have to adapt his information to the GIPSY system. Rather, he can adapt the system to his information. GIPSY can collect and store variable length information, has English input and English output, can search and retrieve either single items or combinations of items and can accept information in any form or combination of forms.

Any combination of a group of searchable categories can be utilized in a request. For example, one might ask for information on the location of all those specimens which are Cheyenne (culture category), skin (material category), dresses (object category), made before 1900 (earliest date category). In addition, it is possible to search by any one of the categories alone, such as all Kiowa (culture category) specimens, or all saddles (object category). Each time a "hit" is made, the researcher receives the full document, which includes information on Museum, Object, Material Description, Technique Description, General Function, Specific Function, Culture, Geographic Location, Earliest Date Known, Catalogue Number, Accession Date, Collector, Donor and special remarks.

The file presently contains information on about 20,000 items, representing the collective holdings of the 25 museums in Oklahoma which contain ethnological materials. The sizes of the collections of the different museums range from as few as 25 to more than 4,000 items.

One of the more important facets of the project is to replicate the Oklahoma study in another state, to ascertain its validity in other areas with other personnel. Missouri has been working this year on a cooperative program with the Oklahoma project. All of the inventory work has been completed and the data from one Missouri museum (approximately 4,000 items) has been successfully added to the Oklahoma file and is now available for researchers. The rest of the Missouri data will be added as the keypunching is completed. In addition, the Arizona State Museum has inventoried its collections, using the Oklahoma method and hopefully those materials can be added to the present file. The University of Texas has also indicated an interest in using the Oklahoma method.

The potential uses of this inventory file are many. For example, it can be an aid to exhibit designers by providing information about exhibit material (location, exact nature, etc.) and to researchers by making data more easily located. Those in the education field (both in museums and schools) might also find the file useful in locating materials for use in museum workshops, tour programs, or even in classroom lecture illustration. The listings of each museum would serve as a catalogue, and anyone could have a catalogue to all the holdings of any museum included in the file. The listings also will show strengths and weaknesses in the collections in individual institutions, which would help in planning acquisition programs. Also, the file could help in locating objects across the country available for loan for temporary exhibits. Thus, the benefits of the file are not limited to either the large or the small museum.

Examples of requests made by scholars which have been answered include the following:

1. Music Library Association
Music Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Requested information on musical instrument collections in the Stovall Museum. A search provided full information on all ethnological musical instruments on the Oklahoma file. While the Association was also interested in historical and western instruments, the file could not provide this information due to the present limited scope of the data.

The search of approximately 20,000 records, from which 625 were selected and complete data printed, took 16 minutes. An estimated cost for this search would have been \$26.00.

2. Mr. Galen Baker
Archaeology Research Lab
Otero Junior College
La Junta, Colorado

Requested information on all Apache material on the file. The purpose of the request was to locate ethnological materials to be compared with materials found at an archaeological site he believes to be Apache.

3. Mr. Carl H. Jones
Curator of Anthropology
Nebraska State Historical Society
Lincoln, Nebraska

Requested information on Pawnee, Oto, Missouri, Omaha, Cheyenne and Arapaho materials. The purpose was to determine what materials were available and where they were located for possible borrowing in conjunction with Nebraska Centennial exhibits.

It should be emphasized that the file is now available for use by scholars and institutions. Any questions to be put to the file would be welcome (these will provide tests of user suitability of the data) and at the present time, no charge will be made for that service.

Missouri Archaeological Society

18 SWITZER HALL

Columbia, Missouri

May 23, 1971

Members, Preservation of Sites Committee
and all Society Officers

May 28, 1971

Dear Fellow Officer:

The purpose of this letter is to advise you on a very urgent matter. I have just received your letter of May 27, 1971 regarding possible destruction of one of the most important archaeological sites in the State of Missouri, to this matter your earnest consideration, and to solicit your recommendation as to what you believe should be done.

Dear Mr. McKinny:

The problem with which we are faced is the preservation of the Lilbourn site. I have just received your letter of May 27, 1971 regarding possible destruction of the Lilbourn site. I was not able to attend the meetings when they were held down in that area so am not too well acquainted with the situation.

You mention that the site is to be used for school purposes and that a new building is to be erected. I can't help but think that at least a part of the money needed will be from federal funds. If so, I wonder if the site's classification on the National Historic Register would not prevent use of such federal monies. If so, this would be a bargaining lever. My first impulse was to phone Missouri State Park officials, but since it is Friday, 4:30 P.M. before the holiday week end they cannot be reached. We have been dealing with Priscilla Evans of the Missouri State Historic and Planning Office in Columbia, Missouri. She is quite knowledgeable on the legal aspects of such and will be glad to advise. She should be back on duty at the following address the middle of next week.

Priscilla A. Evans
Suite 215
909 University Ave.
Columbia, Missouri
State Historical Survey and Planning Office

Best of luck.

There has been excellent cooperation and interest by the School Board of the New Madrid R-1 District and by many private citizens of New Madrid, Lilbourn, Weston and in the south-eastern Missouri region. Attempts have been made by the school board to purchase other land on which to build the school, but unfortunately this was not economically feasible. The placement of the school building on the land was assumed by the school

Don L. Reynolds, Asst. Director
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

DLR:js

Missouri Archaeological Society

15 SWITZLER HALL

Columbia, Missouri

May 27, 1971

Members, Preservation of Sites Committee
and all Society Officers

Dear Fellow Officer:

The purpose of this letter is to advise you on a very urgent situation, the threatened destruction of one of the most outstanding archaeological sites in the State of Missouri, to ask that you give this matter your earnest consideration, and to solicit your recommendation as to what you believe should be done.

The problem with which we are faced is the preservation of the Lilbourn site, a large Mississippian ceremonial town site which lies between New Madrid and Lilbourn in southeastern Missouri. It is on the National Register of Historic Places and is still relatively intact, but unfortunately may be almost completely destroyed by the construction of a new school building. We would like to save as much information from the site as possible in the limited time available. The site is an important national and state cultural resource, which like too many others is rapidly dwindling through agricultural practices, expansion of modern towns, building of highways and various other construction activities.

The American Archaeology staff of the University of Missouri and the Executive Committee of the Missouri Archaeological Society had been made aware of the situation by our Trustee in Lilbourn, Thomas Keel Jr., and made a preliminary investigation of the Lilbourn site in 1970 which showed its potential. It was judged to be among the most outstanding prehistoric monuments of the Mississippian Tradition in the south central part of the United States one thousand years ago. The possibility for archaeological interpretation of social and political and ceremonial organization is without parallel in the Central Mississippi Valley.

There has been excellent cooperation and interest by the School Board of the New Madrid R-1 District and by many private citizens of New Madrid, Lilbourn, Sikeston and in the southeastern Missouri region. Attempts have been made by the school board to purchase other land on which to build the school, but unfortunately this was not economically feasible. The placement of the school building on the land was made by the school

May 27, 1971

Page 2

board so that the least amount of the site would be affected. However, the final architectural plans show that the preparation for the foundations of the buildings, grading for drive-ways and for drainage will destroy a substantial part of the site.

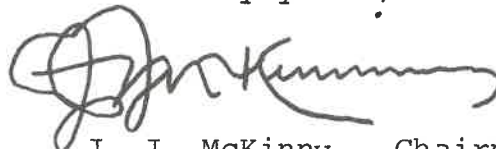
The school board has agreed to ask the contractor to hold off grading the major part of the site for six to nine months to give time to obtain more information from the site. It was anticipated that the archaeological project would be funded principally by the National Endowment of the Humanities Division of Research, Washington D.C. where an application for a direct grant of \$30,000 was made through the University of Missouri-Columbia by Dr. Carl H. Chapman, Director of Archaeological Research Activities. It has developed that the National Endowment of the Humanities did not have sufficient funds to support the work under the direct grants program. This means that it will be necessary to find \$15,000 outside the University of Missouri and the Missouri Archaeological Society in order to conduct the work. This money (which would go directly to the Foundation is Tax deductible) would be matched 100% by the National Endowment of the Humanities, and together with funds and services from the University of Missouri would make possible a \$43,000 project, the estimated cost of the work from June 15, 1971 to May 31, 1972.

The time is short, for by June 15th the National Endowment of the Humanities must have evidence that the matching funds will be forthcoming.

This appears to be a proper matter to come before our Committee on Preservation of Sites and the entire society as well, since 600 years of Missouri History is in danger of being lost forever.

Saving the Lilbourn site and developing its potential would be a big asset to the state of Missouri and particularly to the southeastern part of the state. I solicit your aid and advice, especially from those of you who live in southeast Missouri.

Sincerely yours,



J. J. McKinny, Chairman
Preservation of Sites Committee
De Witt, Missouri 64639
Phone: 816-549-2537

1749

DonD

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF MISSOURI'S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE, ITS ANTIQUITIES, ARTIFACTS AND
SITES.

WHEREAS, the public has an interest in preservation of all antiquities, historic ruins, sites, artifacts, and similar places and things for their scientific and historical information and value, and

WHEREAS, the public has a right to the knowledge to be derived and gained from a scientific study of these materials; and

WHEREAS, the most recent past has seen the neglect, desecration and destruction of sites and the removal without adequate records of archaeological objects and artifacts with a resulting loss to our people of knowledge concerning their heritage; and

WHEREAS, prehistoric and historic remains, sites, and objects of antiquity are rightfully and properly the subject of coordinated and organized activities exercised on behalf of the general welfare of the public as a whole in order that they may be preserved, studied, exhibited, and evaluated;

NOW, THEREFORE

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI:

SECTION 1. Definitions: As used in this Act, the words hereinafter set forth shall be defined as follows:

A. Artifacts: All relics, specimens, objects or any other evidence of an historical, prehistorical, archaeological or anthropological nature, which may be found above or below the surface of the earth, and which have scientific or historic value as objects of antiquity, as aboriginal relics, or as archaeological specimens.

B. Site: All aboriginal mounds, forts, earthworks, village locations, burial grounds, historic or prehistoric ruins, mines or caves, which are or may be the source of artifacts; or any place where individual artifacts, defined herein, may be found.

C. Field Archaeology: The study of the traces of human culture at any land or water site by means of surveying, digging, sampling, excavating, or removing sub-surface objects, or going on a site with that intent.

SECTION 2. Legislative Intent: The State of Missouri reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of field archaeology on sites owned or controlled by the State, its agencies, departments, and institutions, in order to protect and preserve archaeological and scientific information, matter, and objects. All such information and objects deriving from State lands shall be utilized for scientific or public educational purposes and shall remain the property of the State.

The Missouri Archaeological Survey shall consist of six (6) members and shall include the Director of the Missouri State Park Board, a State Parks Archaeologist and a State Parks Historian, all members of the staff of the Missouri State Park Board, and the Director of Archaeology Research Activities, the Director of American Archaeology, and the Director of the Archaeological Survey of Missouri, all ^(BEING) members of the staff of the Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia.

It is a declaration and statement of legislative intent that field archaeology on privately owned lands should be discouraged except in accordance with both the provisions and spirit of this Act; and persons having knowledge of the location of archaeological sites are encouraged to communicate such information to the Missouri Archaeological Survey.

SECTION 3. Headquarters: The headquarters of the Missouri Archaeological Survey shall be located in the Missouri State Historic Survey office in Columbia, Missouri or such other place as may be agreed upon by the members of the Missouri Archaeological Survey.

SECTION 4. Cooperation by State Agencies and other Governmental Subdivisions: All State agencies, departments, institutions, and commissions, as well as all counties and municipalities, shall cooperate fully with the Missouri Archaeological Survey in the preservation, protection, excavation, and evaluation of artifacts and sites; and to that end, where any site or artifacts may be found or discovered on property owned or controlled by the State or by any county or municipality, the agency, bureau, commission, governmental sub-division or county or municipality, having control over or owning such property or preparing to excavate or perform work upon such property or currently performing work of any type upon such is urged to notify the Missouri Archaeological Survey of the discovery and location of such site or artifacts and shall cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the Missouri Archaeological Survey to preserve and prevent the destruction of such site or artifacts and to allow the Missouri Archaeological Survey to assist in and effect the removal of such artifacts by means designated to preserve and permit the study and evaluation of such artifacts; and the provisions of this Act shall be made known to contractors by the State agencies doing the contracting.

SECTION 5. Landmarks: An archaeological site of significance to the scientific study or public representation of Missouri's aboriginal past may be publicly designated by the Missouri Archaeological Survey as a "State Archaeological Landmark" provided that no sites shall be so designated without the express written consent of the State agency having jurisdiction over the land in question or, if it is on privately owned land, of the owner thereof. Once so designated excavation for the purpose of recovery or the recovery of artifacts from such sites by persons other than the Missouri Archaeological Survey or their duly designated agents shall be a misdemeanor.

SECTION 6. Trespass: It shall be deemed an act of trespass and a misdemeanor for any person, natural or corporate, to remove artifacts and antiquities of the kind described herein from the private land of any owner thereof without permission being first obtained.

SECTION 7. Vandalism: In order that sites and artifacts on state owned or controlled land shall be protected for the benefit of the public, it is hereby made a misdemeanor for any person, natural or corporate, to write upon, carve upon, paint, deface, mutilate, destroy, or otherwise injure any objects of antiquity, artifacts, Indian paintings, or sites and all such acts of vandalism shall be punished as misdemeanors according to the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 8. Violations: All acts expressly declared herein to be illegal, prohibited, or deemed misdemeanors shall, upon conviction of the person for engaging in the conduct thus prescribed, be punished as misdemeanors and the person guilty thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned in the city or county jail for not less than one month or more than six months or both. It is hereby made the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney for the district wherein the offense is committed to prosecute alleged offenders to the full extent of the law.

SECTION 9. Severability: If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

about any question now sent
is in hand in antiquity

DR Wilford LOGAN
Honey & Sealer, - St. Louis, Mo.

April Jan 1906

Run of foot & of & antique
Pre historic Shos. remain
Fossil & weathered remain

Fed Govt cannot ^{enforce} protect
antiquities on Indian reservation

(to call to sit on Federal Council)
Recognized Societies working
for recognized institution

(Museum)
(University)
(Historical Soc)

Donations must earlier action
Historical Preservation Act 1906

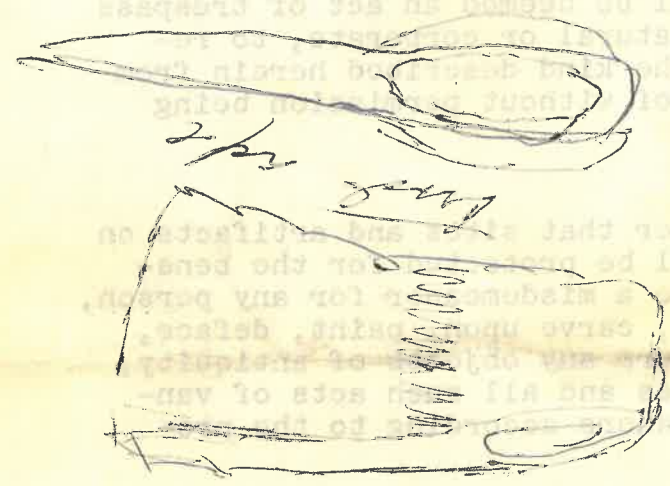
Sec of Interior - George J. Fisher
appointed by Gov - advising
board of state Gen

(Registers National La. markers)

No fund Results not
of all spectacular -
Only a designation of the status

Mr. John Corbitt Chief of
of antiquities under Sec of
Interior

U.S. Corps of Engineers
fight running battle with
them in protecting antiquities



Mr. Root. Albany
Chief of History Society
Office of Archaeology
801 19th St
West Park St
New York, N.Y.

University of Missouri
Lyman Archaeological Research Center
Hamilton Field School
Miami, Missouri 65344

March 21, 1969

Dear Don:

Your name has been furnished as reference for

Mr. Robert T. Bray, Director
Lyman Archaeological Research Center
Hamilton Field School
University of Missouri
Miami, Missouri 65344

who has applied

to the University of Missouri's summer
Midwestern Archaeology.

Dear Bob:

Our program of excavations, laboratory and class-
room work is strenuous and demanding. We like to be as
in as possible that our students will be compatible
and that each may derive and contribute the maximum.
Tom Burgess has worked with us at the King's Hill dig driving forty miles
from Mound City, Missouri to do so. He also attends the meetings of our
St. Joseph Archaeological Society.

He has a genuine, serious interest in archaeology and was willing to
work hard at it. He is an amiable and willing young man and I feel sure
he will do well at the field school.

I am indeed glad to hear of his continued interest in archaeology.
us your impression of the applicant in terms of the
above. Anything else you care to could be received
with thanks. Final selections for the summer will be
made by April 15 and we do need to have recommendations
on file before an applicant is accepted.

Sincerely,
Don Reynolds, Asst. Director
Photographer-Preparator
St. Joseph Museum
Pony Express Museum

Robert T. Bray
Director

DR:js

University of Missouri
Lyman Archaeological Research Center
Hamilton Field School
Miami, Missouri 65344

Dear Don :

Your name has been furnished as reference for

Thomas Guy Burgess who has applied
for admission to the University of Missouri's summer
Field School in Midwestern Archaeology.

Our program of excavations, laboratory and class-
room work is strenuous and demanding. We like to be as
certain as possible that our students will be compatible
and that each may derive and contribute the maximum.

We are interested in the applicant's depth of
motivation toward the field of archaeology or anthro-
pology; intellectual capacity and success as a student;
ability to function smoothly in a co-educational group
under rigorous conditions of weather, work and every day
close contact with supervisors and 15 to 20 fellow stu-
dents.

We would be most appreciative if you could write
us your impression of the applicant in terms of the
above. Anything else you care to add would be received
with thanks. Final selections for the summer will be
made by April 15 and we do need to have recommendations
on file before an applicant is accepted.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert T. Bray
Director

Missouri Archaeological Society

15 SWITZLER HALL

Columbia, Missouri

65201

PO Box 958

November 18, 1969

Mr. Donovan Reynolds
3108 Edmond
St. Joseph, Missouri 64501

Dear Don:

I am certainly pleased to report that you were reelected as a Trustee of the Society for the next three years. This means that the Society has recognized the wonderful support that you have given it in past years and looks forward to your support and aid during the next three years. I look forward to working with you during this important time period and will be calling upon you from time to time for your aid and advice. I would appreciate hearing from you concerning any ideas you might have on how we might improve the services of the Society or its activities.

Sincerely yours,



Carl H. Chapman
Secretary

CHC:ab

Missouri Archaeological Society

15 SWITZLER HALL
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Preservation of Sites Committee Member and Society Officer:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of important legislation now pending in the Congress of the United States. It is probably the most important archaeological legislation ever introduced in Congress and its passage will greatly affect preservation of archaeological and historical data during the coming years.

The bill provides for salvage of archaeological and historical remains being flooded, destroyed by dams, or by other programs of the Federal Government, or by programs assisted by the Federal Government which will alter the terrain and have a potential to cause loss of the above materials. The bill permits the agency involved to perform necessary steps to conserve the archaeological resources affected or it may utilize the services of the Secretary of the Interior and transfer funds, not exceeding 1 per cent of the cost of the total program, to the Secretary to cover the cost. The bill is not controversial and appears to be acceptable to the various government agencies and to archaeologists around the country. It is based on the principle that the agency threatening or destroying the terrain is authorized to spend a small amount to salvage the data being threatened or destroyed.

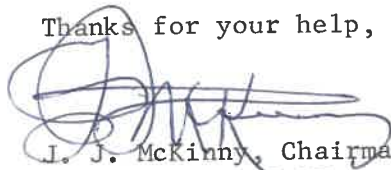
Senate Bill S. 2893 was introduced by Senator Moss on December 17, 1969, co-sponsored by a number of senators including our Senator Thomas Eagleton. Congressman Bill Burlison of the Missouri 10th District originally agreed to introduce the same bill in the House of Representatives. However, Congressman Charles E. Bennett of Florida, a veteran of twenty years in the House and an amateur archaeologist himself is joining Bill Burlison and will introduce the bill in the House of Representatives late this month. Congressman Burlison will co-sponsor the bill.

Your help is needed. You are urged to write your member in the House and ask him to support this bill. The time is short and it is advisable to write immediately. If you get a favorable reply, please let me know.

It is also recommended that you write both of our Missouri Senators. Even though Senator Eagleton is a co-sponsor of S. 2893 he will be glad to know of your interest as will Senator Symington.

Enclosed is a copy of S. 2893 and a page from the Congressional Record explaining the bill.

Thanks for your help,



J. J. McKinny, Chairman
PRESERVATION OF SITES COMMITTEE
MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 17 (legislative day, DECEMBER 16), 1969

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and
ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT
(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MOSS (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GOODELL, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. McGEE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PELL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio) to S. 2893, a bill to amend the Act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be lost as the result of the construction of a dam", approved June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), is amended to read as follows:

That it is the purpose of this Act to further the policy set forth in the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes', approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467), and the Act entitled 'An Act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes', approved October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), by specifically providing for the preservation of scientific, prehistorical, historical, and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might be adversely affected as the result of (1) flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen's communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of the terrain caused by the construction of a dam by any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency; or (2) any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program.

"SEC. 2. Before any agency of the United States shall undertake the construction of a dam, or issue a license to any private individual or corporation for the construction of a dam, it shall give written notice to the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') setting forth the site of the proposed dam and the approximate area to be flooded and otherwise change if such construction is undertaken: Provided, That with respect to any floodwater retarding dam which provides less than five thousand acre-feet of detention capacity and with respect to any other type of dam which creates a reservoir of less than forty surface acres the provisions of this section shall apply only when the constructing agency, in its preliminary surveys, finds, or is presented with evidence that scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological materials exist or may be present in the proposed reservoir area.

"SEC. 3. (a) Whenever any Federal agency finds or is made aware by a responsible authority that its operations in connection with any Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program affects or may affect adversely significant scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data, such agency is hereby authorized to expend program or activity funds for the recovery, protection, preservation of such data (including preliminary survey, analysis, and publication) and shall provide the Secretary with copies of such publications; or it shall notify the Secretary, in writing, that such data is or may be adversely affected and shall provide the Secretary with appropriate information concerning the program or activity.

"(b) The Secretary, upon notification by any such agency or by any other Federal or State agency or responsible private organization that scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archeological data is or may be adversely affected by any such Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program, shall, if he determines that such data is or may be adversely affected, immediately conduct a survey or other investigation of the areas which are or may be affected and recover and preserve such data (including its analysis and publication) which, in his opinion, should be recovered and preserved in the public interest. The instigating agency is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary such funds as may be necessary, in an amount not to exceed 1 per centum of the total amount appropriated in connection with such activity or program, to enable the Secretary to conduct such survey or other investigation and to recover and preserve such data (including analysis and publication).

"(c) The Secretary shall keep the instigating agency notified at all times of the progress of any survey or other investigation made under this Act, or of any work undertaken as a result of such survey, in order that there will be as little disruption or delay as possible in the carrying out of the functions of such agency.

"(d) A survey or other investigation similar to that provided for by subsection (b) of this section and the work required to be performed as a result thereof shall so far as practicable also be undertaken in connection with any dam, activity, or program which has been heretofore authorized by any agency of the United States, by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency, or by Federal law.

"(e) The Secretary shall consult with any interested Federal and State agencies, educational and scientific organizations, and private institutions and qualified individuals, with a view to determining the ownership of and the most appropriate repository for any relics and specimens recovered as a result of any work performed as provided for in this section.

"SEC. 4. In the administration of this Act, the Secretary may--

"(1) accept and utilize funds transferred to him by any Federal agency pursuant to this Act;

"(2) enter into contracts or make cooperative agreements with any Federal or State agency, any educational or scientific organization, or any institution, corporation, association, or qualified individual;

"(3) obtain the services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; and

"(4) accept and utilize funds made available for salvage archeological purposes by any private person or corporation.

"SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

ment. The bill extends coverage to all Federal and federally assisted or licensed programs which alter the terrain and thus potentially cause loss of scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archaeological data.

S. 2893 is sponsored by the Society for American Archaeology and the Committee on the Recovery of Archaeological Remains. Early in November my office made arrangements for a series of meetings between the principal Federal agencies affected by this proposed legislation and representatives of these two groups. These meetings revealed some misunderstanding about the intent of the legislation.

As a result, I am today submitting an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the original bill. The amendment makes it clear that agencies may take the necessary steps to conserve archaeological resources within the framework of their own administrative procedures rather than being required always to work through the Secretary of the Interior. If an agency wishes to utilize the resources of the Secretary of the Interior, it is authorized to transfer funds—not to exceed 1 percent of its total program—to that Secretary to cover archaeological costs. The only substantive change in my new bill raises the maximum transfer limit to 1 percent rather than one-tenth of the 1 percent in the original bill. I feel that 1 percent is a more realistic figure.

It is my understand that these changes meet most of the questions raised by the archaeological community and the Federal agencies concerned and will provide a more effective and more readily administered law.

I am gratified that the same Senators who cosponsored the original bill have agreed to cosponsor the substitute: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PELL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. BAYH, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. GOODELL, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will be appropriately referred.

The amendment (No. 434) was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA— AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 434

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, in September of this year I introduced a bill S. 2893, to help preserve historical and archaeological data.

The bill amended the 1960 act, which provides for the salvage of historical and archaeological remains being flooded or destroyed by dams constructed by or with the assistance of the Federal Govern-

3108 Edmond Street
St. Joseph, Mo. 64501
February 9, 1968

Missouri Archaeological Society
P. O. Box 958
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Dear Sirs:

I am sorry to say that I never did receive a copy of "Tobacco Pipes of the Missouri Indians" by Henry W. Hamilton (Memoir #5).

I presume it was mailed to all the members. Or if there was an extra charge, please advise and I will remit.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donovan L. Reynolds

June 9, 1968

Mr. Don Reynolds, Photographer
St. Joseph Museum
11th and Charles Sts
St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Don,

Thank you for your kindness , and the lunch, when I was in St. Joseph last week. I enjoyed seeing both the Pony Express Barn and the Museum very much.

The carrying basket that I saw in the basement is called a "kiaha". There is a good description of the way they were made and used in pages 225-244 of Basketry of the Papago and Pima by Mary Lois Kissell in Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. XVII, Part IV, New York, 1916. Yours appeared to be in excellent condition.

Please give my best to Mike and your other associates.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard

Leonard W. Blake
6014 Westminster
St. Louis, Mo. 63112

1967

See page 10
(Kings Hill)

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF MISSOURI: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION**

(Preliminary report by the Advisory Council on
Archaeology to Missouri State Park Board)

There are 12,055 recorded locations of archaeological sites in Missouri and it is estimated that the state holds 53,000 sites or did so in the recent past before the destruction of thousands of the locations by highways, dams, other construction projects, including the growth of cities and agricultural practices. An outstanding group of archaeological sites is still available for preservation. This list grows smaller almost daily as the progress of our civilization moves ahead with its ever more destructive earth-moving machines. The carving out of hundreds of miles of rights-of-way of our highways, the covering of large areas with the building of manufacturing plants and homes, the leveling of vast areas of land for irrigation purposes, and the backing up of water behind large dams erase thousands of our archaeological resources. Nearly every project destroys some of the evidences of the past left by the people who preceded us here in Missouri. Not all of these are important evidences, but too often they are, and too often we are not aware of just what is being destroyed. Thus as the destruction speeds up, we should find out what our resources are and should plan to save and interpret at least a minimum of these for future generations.

As a beginning, it is proposed that an exceptional example of each major period of archaeological history of Missouri be preserved in our State Park System, using the Handbook No. 6 on Indians and Archaeology as a guide (Chapman and Chapman, University of Missouri Press, 1964). There are twelve of these as follows: 1) Early Man, 2) Early Archaic, 3) Middle Archaic, 4) Late Archaic, 5) Early Woodland, 6) Middle Woodland, 7) Late Woodland, 8) Early Mississippi, 9) Late Mississippi, 10) Proto Historic, 11) Historic Indian tribes, and 12) Remnants of Indian tribes that came from the east and settled in Missouri for only a short time. Each of the archaeological periods represents a stage of advancement in the growth of Indian culture in this midwestern area. The preservation of a typical site of each is considered to be the barest minimum. The interpretation of the varieties of each period in every section of the state where there are significant differences should be included in visitors' centers in the State Parks.

To show the potential archaeological resources in Missouri, the number of archaeological sites already located and verified, the number reported but not verified, and the projected probable total number have been noted for each of

the 114 counties (see the following table). These totals are based upon the Archaeological Survey files at the University of Missouri, and the projections have been based upon thirty years of experience in working on the archaeology in every quarter of the state.

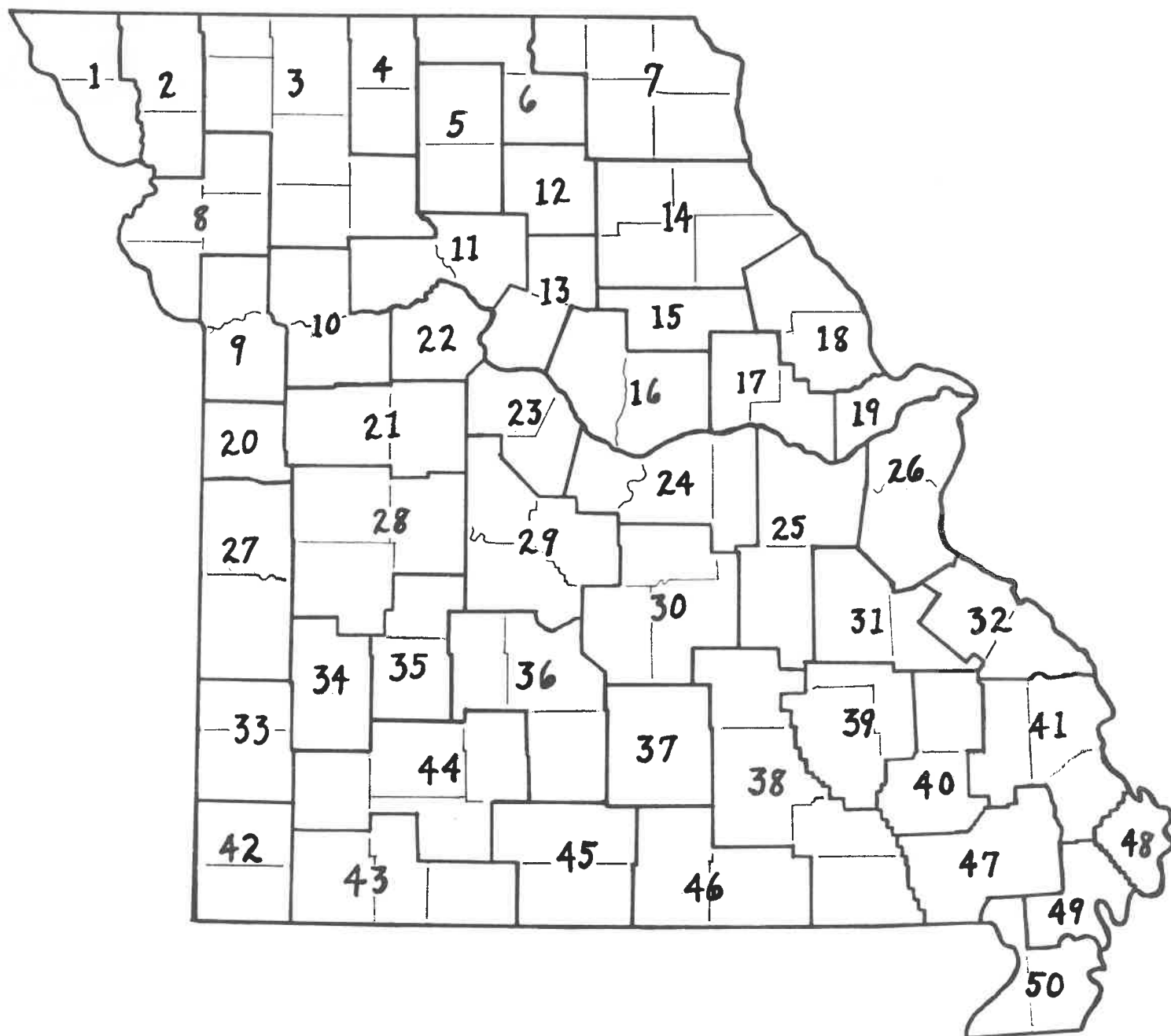
In order to make recommendations for archaeological preservation and interpretation for recreational purposes, the state has been divided into more meaningful areas related to stream drainages and population concentrations in need of recreation facilities. Fifty areas have arbitrarily been used (see Map). A brief discussion of known archaeological sites and possibilities as well as recommendations for action are presented for each of the fifty areas in the following.

TABLE SHOWING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND
PROBABLE TOTALS BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	GOOD LOCATIONS	LOCATIONS TO BE CHECKED	PROJECTED TOTALS
Adair	138	12	500
Andrew	43	2	600
Atchison	14	2	600
Audrain	55	10	800
Barry	481	15	800
Barton	6	14	400
Bates	4	18	400
Benton	72	13	300
Bollinger	25	80	1000
Boone	837	14	1000
Buchanan	4	2	700
Butler	22	76	1000
Caldwell	1	1	500
Callaway	207	31	900
Camden	29	12	200
Cape Girardeau	34	54	900
Carroll	51	36	600
Carter	102	20	300
Cass	77	7	500
Cedar	130	26	400
Chariton	7	3	900
Christian	61	19	300
Clark	32	23	500
Clay	100	0	400
Clinton	9	0	200
Cole	139	21	300
Cooper	40	7	400
Crawford	289	29	500

COUNTIES	GOOD LOCATIONS	LOCATIONS TO BE CHECKED	PROJECTED TOTALS
Dade	185	10	300
Dallas	44	60	300
Daviess	2	0	700
DeKalb	44	3	400
Dent	13	38	200
Douglas	5	51	600
Dunklin	26	50	800
Franklin	207	21	900
Gasconade	93	29	800
Gentry	2	11	500
Greene	71	18	400
Grundy	32	3	400
Harrison	2	4	600
Henry	57	2	300
Hickory	175	0	400
Holt	2	3	300
Howard	36	31	500
Howell	5	21	200
Iron	57	38	200
Jackson	55	7	300
Jasper	61	4	200
Jefferson	206	0	500
Johnson	67	9	400
Knox	4	12	400
Laclede	72	0	400
Lafayette	47	27	400
Lawrence	227	19	400
Lewis	0	95	400
Lincoln	75	19	500
Linn	9	6	500
Livingston	28	12	400
McDonald	33	15	300
Macon	52	41	600
Madison	38	3	300
Maries	60	7	400
Marion	10	15	300
Mercer	5	7	300
Miller	53	10	400
Mississippi	141	24	400
Moniteau	57	20	400
Monroe	99	29	300
Montgomery	90	45	300
Morgan	87	9	200
New Madrid	195	26	1000
Newton	100	13	300
Nodaway	2	3	300
Oregon	21	57	200
Osage	88	12	400
Ozark	57	0	400

COUNTY	GOOD LOCATIONS	LOCATIONS TO BE CHECKED	PROJECTED TOTALS
Pemiscot	129	26	900
Perry	5	43	600
Pettis	97	5	500
Phelps	213	49	500
Pike	21	4	700
Platte	60	11	500
Polk	227	17	400
Pulaski	144	25	500
Putnam	0	5	200
Ralls	122	6	300
Randolph	25	1	300
Ray	9	4	500
Reynolds	32	0	200
Ripley	35	21	300
St. Charles	65	11	400
St. Clair	137	10	300
St. Francois	26	51	300
St. Genevieve	113	11	800
St. Louis	110	9	500
Saline	183	53	600
Schuyler	55	13	200
Scotland	3	15	200
Scott	93	68	600
Shannon	55	21	400
Shelby	16	13	300
Stoddard	212	64	900
Stone	564	24	700
Sullivan	17	8	400
Taney	139	0	400
Texas	33	37	600
Vernon	41	22	400
Warren	17	11	400
Washington	34	53	400
Wayne	552	15	700
Webster	43	78	200
Worth	2	14	200
Wright	4	12	300
TOTALS	9,739	2,316	53,100



MAP SHOWING ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

AREA 1. ATCHISON AND HOLT COUNTIES

Nebraska Culture, Sterns Creek and unclassified Woodland archaeological sites are known to occur in Atchison County and are probably present in Holt County as well. These evidences are definitely present, but no systematic reconnaissance has been conducted here. Pit houses occur at 23 AT11. Mastodon and Mylodon remains, which might be associated with men occurred at 23AT15, and Mastodon at 23H011, the Grundel site. One of the Pleistocene fossil bone sites is in the city of Craig.

Recommendation: At least one of the Pleistocene bone sites should be preserved and interpreted. Reconnaissance is needed along the Missouri River and its tributaries to locate and evaluate the archaeological and Pleistocene bone sites so that the best possible sites can be selected for preservation and interpretation.

AREA 2. ANDREW AND NODAWAY COUNTIES

Little is known of the archaeology of this area of the state. The site 23AN35 was identified as an unusual Nebraska Culture burial site. Campsites 23N01 and 2 have pottery on them but their cultural affiliation has not been determined. Mammoth and Mastodon remains have been found in the area and it is possible that early man sites will be found there.

Recommendation: An intensive reconnaissance is needed along the Missouri River and its tributaries in these counties.

AREA 3. CALDWELL, DAVIS, GENTRY, HARRISON, LIVINGSTON AND WORTH COUNTIES

This general area has been proposed for relatively large dams on the Grand River which will effect the destruction of 80% of the archaeological sites. It is an area that is poorly known archaeologically. There are some fairly large mound groups on the higher areas that are still relatively intact. One site (Worth County 1) is apparently Hopewell or at least Middle Woodland and might be an important one to preserve and develop for recreational purposes. It is the farthest north in Missouri of the Hopewell type site. Worth County site 6 is apparently a Late Archaic site. Historic Iowa Indian sites are possible in Harrison County.

Recommendation: There is a need for a reconnaissance of the areas to be affected by the probable dam-building, and a selection of mound groups and important campsites, villages or other evidences to be incorporated in recreational or

access points to the lakes that will be impounded behind the dams. At least one of these areas should be located within a relatively short distance from Chillicothe.

AREA 4. GRUNDY - MERCER COUNTIES.

There are some interesting sites in this area consisting of mounds and campsites primarily. The evidences point to a fairly unique variety of Mississippi or Oneota culture as well as some evidences of Hopewell and earlier cultures. The sites best known and in need of preservation in Grundy County are Potato Hill sites 23GR6 and 7. These are close to Trenton.

The following is an excerpt concerning the Potato Hill Site from The Missouri Archaeologist, Vol 11, No. 2, 1949, pages 14 and 16.

" POTATO HILL...The county does contain one example of a prehistoric earthwork that is unusual. Directly west of Trenton on the county line which separates Daviess county from Grundy county lies Potato Hill. A more accurate location of Potato Hill is shown on the county map. The hill is a natural outcrop similar to many hills and bluffs in this locality, and early settlers remember it as a hill without trees. It is said that at one time an earthen stairway was to be seen on its western side, however, there are no evidences of such a stairway today. It is possible that such a stairway did exist, for on the hill is a very interesting earthwork.

"Potato Hill itself offered an ideal natural monument since its shape resembles that of a mound. Judging from observation, it is possible that the Indians changed the hill as follows: After the trees were removed, work was begun on an oblong foundation mound which was nearly fifty yards long in an east west direction and was twenty yards wide along its entire length. Apparently the large mound was a projection or elevation evolving from the original hill summit to a height of ten feet. After the hill cap was converted to a mound, the uppermost part seems to have been leveled in order to accommodate an audience of several hundred people who may have taken part in or watched some sort of ceremony.

"At the western end of this oval embankment is a hillock of closely fitted limestone rock twenty feet in diameter, two and one half feet high. This construction resembles a mound, and it is said that many spears and arrowheads were exhumed from it. It is difficult to estimate the use of this mound, since it has been completely despoiled. The altar, shrine, tomb, fireplace, or whatever this earth sculpture may have been, undoubtedly played an important part in some Indian ceremony in early times."

One group of mounds in Mercer County, 23ME-2, is perhaps worthy of preservation and is in need of evaluation.

Recommendation: The sites 23GR6 and 7 could be protected and developed by the city of Trenton as a part of a park. Archaeological advice would be needed in developing the area to prevent destruction of interesting archaeological features, that have potential recreational possibilities. A spot survey of Mercer County and evaluation of the archaeological potential is needed before further recommendation can be made.

AREA 5. LINN - SULLIVAN COUNTIES

Although mounds and village sites have been reported from this area, no good evaluation of these has been done. All records are those reported by amateur archaeologists.

One site that might be worthy of looking into is that mentioned in the Linn County History, page 250, as follows:

Indian Village, Linn Co. "Four miles southwest of Laclede an old water mill stands where there was once an Indian village. Indications are that this country was once a part of the sea."

"One of the interesting landmarks of Locust Creek Valley is the old water-mill, about 4 miles west of Laclede, on estate of J.L. Wood. The site is rugged and picturesque. In the early days of the state there was an Indian Village there and a rock ford to afford easy crossing. Immense boulders crop out from the bluffs, and many have deeply imbedded in them salt-water shells. It is supposed that the country hereabouts was once a part of the sea, and that explains the shells. The mill is close to a public highway, which crosses the stream on a strong steel bridge. The dam and the mill were built by Daniel Grant in 1878. The plant was known as the Woodland Mill. It was operated by water power. The Woodland Mill did grinding for a large territory, and at certain seasons of the year night and day."

The above was taken from History of Linn County - "Indian Village."

A large mound 23SU 1 is in need of checking and evaluating since it may be a site that is well worth preserving.

Since it is probable that parts of this area will be included in the plans of the Army Engineers for a dam or reservoir, it is important that an intensive survey of the Chariton River basin be conducted at an early time. This reconnaissance is recommended for evaluation and planning for the presentation and interpretation of the archaeology in this area which is now virtually unknown.

AREA 6. ADAIR - PUTNAM COUNTIES

One site, 23AD8 has 15 mounds. Petroglyphs are already preserved in Thousand Hills State Park. Examples of sites are: AD 7, 4 mounds; AD 15, Late Woodland-Hopewell village site; AD 18, 4 mounds unexcavated; AD 22, 3 rock graves; AD 45, Carvings in sandstone, Thousand Hills State Park and; AD 50, a shelter.

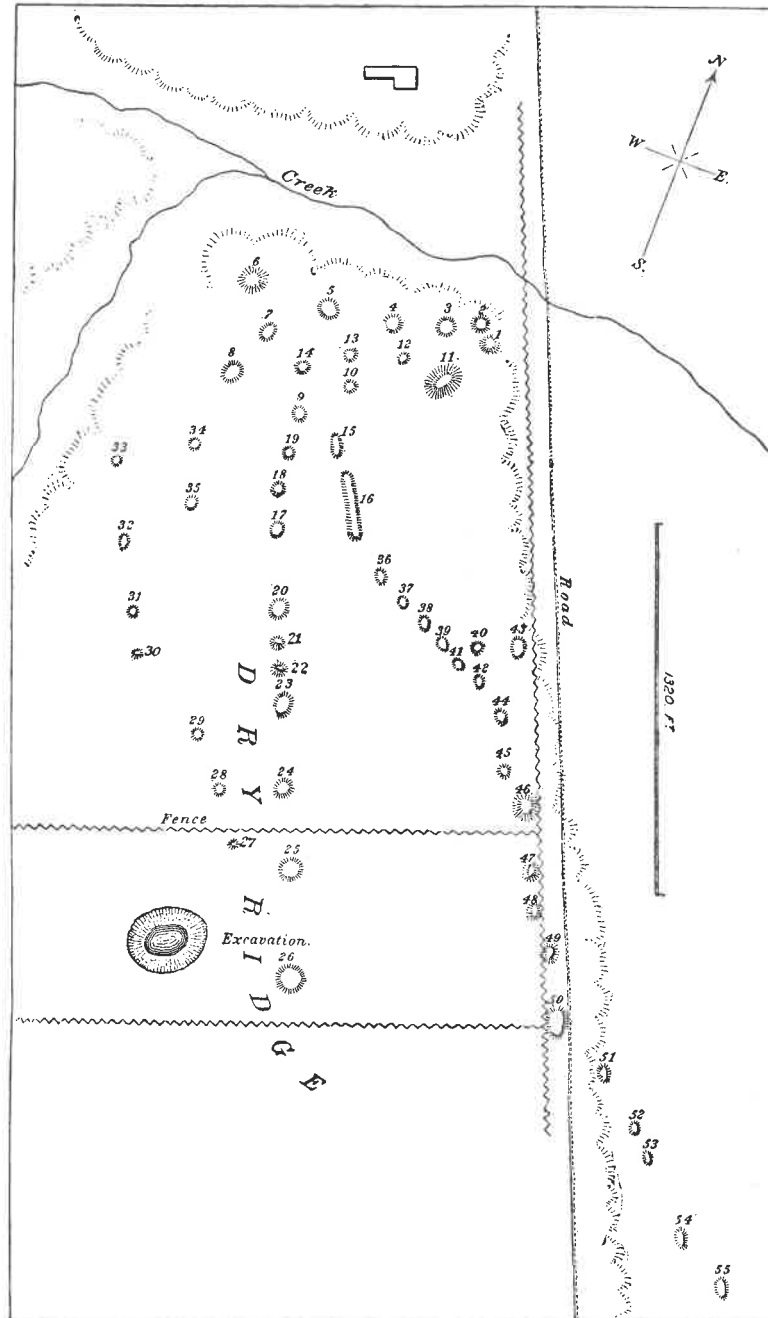
One shelter site, though small, might be developed as a trail-side exhibit. County and/or cities might obtain, protect and interpret mound, shelter and petroglyph sites. The petroglyphs in Thousand Hills Park need to be interpreted. There is practically no information about the archaeology of Putnam County and it needs a thorough reconnaissance. An example of the numerous mounds should be preserved.

AREA 7. CLARK, KNOX, LEWIS, SCHUYLER, SCOTLAND COUNTIES

This is a country in which there are many mounds and evidences of Indian cultures related to Iowa and to the upper Mississippi-Great Lakes region. One small group of mounds is in a roadside park, just north of the county line adjacent to U.S. Highway 61 are 23CK1 and 2. (See Ancient Works on J.N. Boulware's Place 12th ARBAE pp. 165-7). According to Houck, A History of Missouri, Vol 1, pp. 87.

"The most interesting as well as the largest group in Lewis county, near the Clark County line, is known as the "Boulware Mounds", situated in the northeast part of the county in section 8, township 63, north of range 6 west, and fully described in the report of the Bureau of Ethnology for 1890.

"A noticeable mound in this county is in section 27, township 62, range 8 east, about 8 or 10 feet high, and 50 to 60 feet diameter; another is found on Fox River in section 5, township 61, range 7 west, just east of Monticello. There are large groups, however in this county. In Canton on the public square are five mounds in the form of a double triangle. North of Canton about three miles, in section 12, township 62, north of range 6 west, in the bottom between the Burlington railroad and the county road, there is a single mound about 15 feet high and 300 feet in diameter: and just west of this mound, on the bluffs, there are two others. The most beautiful and most interesting group in this county, in fact, north Missouri, is just south of La Grange upon a high bluff in section 30, township 61 north of range 6 west. These mounds run almost north and south. The north one is about 4 feet high, the next 5 feet, the third 10 feet; then, going south, they decrease until the last is only 3 feet high. The larger mound is about 90 feet in diameter. These, says Mr. Hoffman,



ANCIENT WORKS ON BOULWARE'S PLACE, CLARKE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

are in perfect condition, never having been disturbed, and if a line were drawn from the north to the south mound, it would not miss the top of any intervening mound three inches. Their sides are perfectly regular."

There is almost no information on Knox County, but the information now available on Lewis County points up the fact that there is a unique Woodland Period development which is probably responsible for the large groups of mounds, 44 of which were located by Houck, A History of Missouri, p. 86. There is also a special development of the Archaic which is somewhat similar to the Nebo Hill on the western edge of the state.

In Schuyler County there are two known historic Indian sites; one, 23SK19, is a Sauk campsite of 1841 or before, and 23SK35 is a campsite of 1836 or 1837, probably Sac or Fox.

In Scotland County 23SD1 has 12 mounds. In the history of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties, 1887, p.423, it is noted that:

"The Indians are returning to the territory now included in Scotland County, for the purpose of hunting, and held their principal camp in the forks of the North Fabius, about one mile north of what is now Crawford's Station, on the Keokuk and Western Railroad."

Recommendation: Suggested for preservation is 23CK7 consisting of 50 mounds. Other possibilities are 23CK3 (12 mounds), 23CK41 (10 mounds), 23CK5 (18 mounds), 23CK6 (13 mounds), 23CK9 (14 mounds), 23CK13 (6 mounds) and 23CK17 (13 mounds). The mounds must contain a large number of Hopewell burials, which are interesting and spectacular, but about which we have little information from Missouri. This may be the only area where the Iowa tribe of Indians had permanent villages in the state of Missouri. Spot surveys are recommended as well as a planned general survey in the Des Moines, Wyaconda and Fabius River valleys.

AREA 3. BUCHANAN, CLINTON, DEKALB, PLATTE COUNTIES

Buchanan County.

The King Hill Oneota site 23BN4 has been investigated recently by the St. Joseph Museum and the University of Missouri. This is a protohistoric site that may be one of the early campsites of the Kansas Indians. It may also have been Iowa or Oto, as all these Indian groups had cultures somewhat similar in the early 1700's.

Recommendation: A portion of the King Hill site now surrounded by the city of St. Joseph, should be preserved,

as a point of interest with an on-site exhibit of some of the materials in place. Fuller interpretation can be made in the St. Joseph Museum, but part of the site proper ought to be in local city hands. Mississippian related sites are known to be in the area, but their significance has not been determined.

A thorough reconnaissance is needed of Buchanan County, for there are probably other sites that should be brought under local or state control before they are destroyed. This is an area where changes in archaeological materials might be expected due to the fact that different cultures are noted across the river in Kansas and Nebraska. Indian village sites made up of pit houses or subterranean earth lodges should show up in this area and probably will when surveys are made. Surveys are needed as soon as possible as each year cultivation makes it more difficult to locate the sites.

At least one group of mound sites should be brought under public control somewhere within easy range of the city of St. Joseph.

Clinton County:

Practically nothing is known about Clinton County and a spot survey is recommended to evaluate its potential archaeologically and to demonstrate whether or not an intensive reconnaissance is needed.

Dekalb County:

Mounds, burial grounds, campsites and village sites have been located, but there has been no cultural evaluation of them. A spot reconnaissance of the village sites as well as a spot reconnaissance of areas not covered previously in the county will be necessary before the recreational potential of the archaeological sites can be evaluated.

Platte County:

The area has a concentration of Hopewell sites which represent the first permanent settlements in the greater Kansas City area. Fortunately one of the Hopewell village sites has been preserved by the Kansas City Parks Department at Line Creek Park. Nebo Hill (Early Archaic) campsites are also centered in the county.

Recommendation: Line Creek Park is now in need of interpretation through proper investigation by a trained archaeologist. A visitors' center or museum and trail side exhibits are needed at the Park in order to interpret this early settlement of the Kansas City area at the time of Christ (1A.D.) The Renner site
23PL1

and the Steed-Kisker site 23PL13 should also be considered for possible preservation (see Wedel, 1943, Bulletin 183 of the U.S. National Museum). Burial mounds in this area should also be considered for preservation as the interpretation of the Hopewell and Steed-Kisker people would not be complete without the preservation and interpretation of this aspect of the early Indian occupation of the area. A Nebo Hill site should be investigated for interpretations to be presented in graphic form in a visitors' center at Line Creek Park.

AREA 9. CLAY - JACKSON COUNTIES

This area already has some preservation, especially in Jackson County where the superb work has been done on Fort Osage. There is a concentration of Nebo Hill sites and this is the area of the first discovery of the ancient Nebo Hill culture. To give some idea of the mounds, an excerpt from Broadhead "Ruins...Clay County" in Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1879, pp. 352-354, is quoted as follows:

"Mr. E.P. West, of Kansas City, has enumerated about twenty-five mounds situated near the boundary line of Platte and Clay Counties, Missouri, located on the highest points of the Missouri Bluffs, most of them containing concealed rock vaults, generally directed north and south.

"In the summer of 1878, in company with members of the Kansas City Academy of Science and the Kansas State Academy of Science, I spent a day in exploring certain of these mounds, which were found to be located on the tops of the higher bluffs, 250 feet above the Missouri bottoms, from which there is a fine view of the river above, below and across. We noted seven mounds, as represented in the annexed sketch, Fig. 8.

"Three of these (1, 2, and 3) form a nearly equilateral triangle, and are about 40 to 45 feet apart. Externally they seemed to be nicely rounded earth mounds, but digging into them each disclosed regularly-built walls about 3 feet high, exactly at right angles to each other, and inclosing a space 7 feet 9 inches square. The walls were constructed of thin even layers of limestone laid flat upon each other, and built up with a regular, perpendicular face, in fact much more true to the line than many so-called masons would place them. The crypts appeared to have been built above ground, the stone having been borne up the hill not less than a quarter or perhaps half a mile, and from a location at least 100 feet lower. The rock in its original beds is not found above 150 feet high from the base of the hill, the hill above being covered with loess clays supporting a growth of large trees. Both of the mounds 1 and 3 contained human bones. In No. 3 several skulls and one good skeleton were found., together with fragments of others.

"With the exception of this one skeleton all seemed to have been buried in a sitting posture, or with knees bent, the hands close to or resting on the knees. The bones, from long decay, could with difficulty be removed. This vault has an entrance 3 feet wide opposite the eastern side, as represented in Fig. 9.

"The vault in mound No. 2 contained a large quantity of charcoal, with fragments of charred bones, and much of the clay was reddened by burning. This was evidently a cremation vault.

"The vault of Mound No. 1 is similar in shape and contents to that of No. 2, but had been previously excavated and partly filled up. The vaults in each of the mounds 1, 2, and 3, had entrances or openings in the wall 3 feet wide, extending to the bottom of the wall. The skulls contained full sets of sound teeth worn off smoothly.

"Mound No. 4, the largest, is about 5 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, and is built entirely of earth. Excavations revealed one black flint spear-point, a little charcoal, and a fragment of ochre. The stump of an oak tree 3 feet in diameter stood on the side of the mound, the trunk having broken off apparently many years ago.

"On Mound No. 5 there stood a red-oak stump, which showed 200 rings of growth.

"Mound No. 6 was similar to 1 and 2, and contained a concealed vault 7 feet 9 inches square, but without an entrance. Eight human skulls were obtained from this vault, but no complete skeleton, although some pieces of bones were exhumed in a fair state of preservation. In digging into this vault, a few flags of limestone were found a few inches below the surface. Eighteen inches below was another fragmentary roof of limestone, beneath which skulls and portions of vertebrae were disclosed. The flagstones were not regularly arranged nor quite close to each other, but only a few appeared to have been placed above the bones and then earth heaped upon them. Some fragments of flagstones were also found in No. 2, perhaps the remains of a former roof.

"The bones in the several mounds, or rather vaults, were generally soft, and as easily cut through with the spade as the earth itself; but some of them were firm. A few of the bones had been gnawed, probably by rodents, and do not furnish, as some might say, evidences of cannibalism."

Recommendation: Adjacent to Fort Osage is an early site that should be investigated by a competent professional

archaeologist and as fully interpreted for recreational purposes as Fort Osage has been.

Other sites that have both Steed-Kisker and Hopewell remains on them, 23CL-1 and 23CL-2, are in need of preservation for further investigation and possible interpretation. It is rare to find these two cultures represented so strongly at the same site. Most of the mounds in Clay and Jackson Counties have been explored or destroyed, but an intensive reconnaissance should be made to locate any possible remaining mounds that should be preserved and interpreted.

One of the mounds has been excavated in the Jackson County Park System, 23JA69, and there are plans to enclose it. This is certainly recommended. It is also recommended that the Jackson County Park System obtain the services of a professional archaeologist for any further investigations and interpretations.

AREA 10. LAFAYETTE - RAY COUNTIES

There are a number of sites in this area that have not as yet been ruined and this is particularly true of some central Missouri Hopewell mounds and village sites. One site near Lexington might be preserved and developed by that city. 23LF12 is a possibility for preservation as well as 23LF20, mounds 23RY5, and Hopewell village site 23RY7. Site 23RY9 is an Early Archaic site.

Recommendation: There is an urgent need for an intensive reconnaissance on both sides of the Missouri River and tributaries in Lafayette and Ray Counties, for it is possible that there still remain a few undisturbed sites of much importance that should be preserved and interpreted.

AREA 11. CARROLL-CHARITON COUNTIES

23CA-1 was partly destroyed by road-building activities but might still be of value for preservation. Mound group 23CA-11 has 12 mounds, 23CA12 has twin mounds. There is the remains of a fish weir or fish trap and a Late Woodland Village site nearby 23CH3 and 4, that should be preserved for recreational interpretation in Chariton County. There is one very large mound in Carroll County that should be considered for possible preservation.

Recommendation: Intensive surveys are needed along the Missouri River and along the Grand and Chariton Rivers. This is an extremely important part of the state archaeologically. There is the probability of Oneota sites relating to the early history of the Missouri Indian tribe along the Grand, the

the Chariton and the Missouri River in this area. Reconnaissance now before sites have been destroyed, and evaluation for further recommendations, are imperative.

AREA 12. MACON COUNTY

Although a few sites have been located there has been little in the way of evaluation of them from which recommendations could be made. Reconnaissance is recommended, especially in the vicinity of Macon, Missouri, for the possibility of preservation of sites that could be featured in a city park. An intensive reconnaissance should be made of the Chariton River since it is probable that eventually it will be dammed.

AREA 13. HOWARD - RANDOLPH COUNTIES

Two sites, 23HD2 and 5, are Oneota or Early Missouri Indian. One mound site north of the river and only a few miles from Boonville and New Franklin is extremely outstanding and would make an excellent park area. In Randolph County the site 23RN1 is a petroglyph site that is now under control of the Boy Scouts.

Recommendation: The petroglyph site should be properly interpreted with the aid of professional archaeologists. The Thomas Hill reservoir has been intensely surveyed and it is recommended that a visitors' center be established at the Dam to serve the public in archaeological interpretation for the area. An archaeological reconnaissance near Moberly would be needed before advice could be furnished concerning park planning by the city, county or state in that area.

AREA 14 MARION - MONROE - RALLS - SHELBY COUNTIES

Archaeological work has been intensive in this important area of the state and numerous Archaic, Hopewell, and Late Woodland sites have been located and evaluated.

Recommendation: An intensive reconnaissance is needed in areas not related to the Clarence Cannon-Joanna Reservoir to locate near population centers any special sites that need preservation or interpretation. This should be accomplished in portions of Marion County near Hannibal. An intensive investigation of the Reservoir proper and its environs is underway by the University of Missouri in conjunction with the National Park Service and there is one major mound site adjacent to the Mark Twain State Park that should be added to the park for preservation and interpretive purposes. A visitors' center should be established at the dam site or at the park for the housing of artifacts and information recorded in the Reservoir area. The Crigler mound group, located

near the dam axis should be preserved, perhaps in a park area in connection with the visitors' center. There are 8 mounds in the group, one of which is 90 feet long and 55 feet wide. None of the mounds have been damaged to any great degree. Trees are growing over the area and it is a natural park location that will overlook the reservoir when the dam is completed. It is recommended more highly for preservation than any other mound area adjacent to the reservoir.

AREA 15. AUDRAIN COUNTY

The Historical Society Museum at Mexico, Missouri, has a display from a survey made in the vicinity of that city by the University of Missouri. There are mounds and campsites in the vicinity, but a more thorough reconnaissance and evaluation of the area is needed before recommendation for preservation and interpretation can be made.

AREA 16. BOONE COUNTY - CALLAWAY COUNTY

Within the city limits of Columbia between Grindstone branch and Hinkson Creek is an interesting complex of archaeological sites that should be preserved by the City of Columbia as a Park Area. This was considered as a possible park area by the city at one time and is known as the Gordon Tract. On top of the bluff at the east end of the tract are three Boone Focus mounds and on the hillside to the west of this is an Archaic campsite. Through preservation, proper excavation and interpretation, this complex of archaeological sites could become an important recreational point of interest in the city of Columbia, and it is recommended that it be under city protection and development by the Parks and Recreation division.

In the southern part of Boone County along the Missouri River Bluff are several possibilities for the protection and development of Boone Focus and earlier campsites and mounds. Most of the mounds have been disturbed by curiosity seekers and relic hunters, but a few should be preserved due to the fact that Boone County gave the name to this interesting group of people, the Boone Focus, who controlled the area a thousand years ago.

There are also some very early cave sites in the sink holes or karst area south of Columbia, and early campsites are on the edges of some of the sink holes which have water in them. A full reconnaissance of the karst area is needed, since the early thorough survey of the county included for the most part the main streams and their tributaries.

Boone County has had the most thorough survey of any of the counties in the state and has been used as a guide in estimating the potential of archaeological sites in other

counties in Missouri.

In Callaway County the isolated hill known as Cote Sans Dessein, 23CY35 has 26 Indian mounds along the top of the hill and the early historic settlement "Cote Sans Dessein" was near the base of the hill. It was visited by Lewis and Clark on their historic expedition to open the west to the United States. This is the most outstanding example of an isolated hill in the Missouri River Valley and it combines with its natural distinctiveness the archaeological factors of a large group of Late Woodland period Moreau Focus mounds, and the earliest historic settlement in the area. Therefore, Cote Sans Dessein is recommended as first priority for preservation and development.

AREA 17. MONTGOMERY - WARREN COUNTIES

There are several outstanding caves in the area, one of which, Graham Cave, has been preserved as Graham Cave State Park. Interpretation of Graham Cave by professional archaeologists is continuing through a cooperative effort by the University of Missouri and the Missouri State Park Board.

Recommendation: A visitors' center is needed at Graham Cave State Park. Information and materials from Arnold Research Cave in Callaway County and from research in other caves in the area should be incorporated in the visitors' center at Graham Cave to help unfold the story of the earliest man in Missouri for interpretive recreational programs.

An intensive reconnaissance is needed along the Missouri River and its tributaries in these counties.

AREA 18. LINCOLN - PIKE COUNTIES

An intensive reconnaissance is needed along the Mississippi River for possible interpretive roadside parks to serve the travelers of the Great River Road. A similar survey should be made along Cuivre River to determine if there are any major sites in need of preservation for future development. There are important mound sites in the area, one of which is on the bluff at the Clarksville Lift. Proper interpretation of the mound group would be an added tourist attraction.

AREA 19. ST. CHARLES COUNTY

An intensive reconnaissance is needed to locate sites for preservation and interpretation as this area is fast being encroached upon by the greater St. Louis metropolitan area. There are village sites in this area that can be used to determine the development of the great culture that once existed at St. Louis. Investigations are needed at an early

date. The Old State Capitol at St. Charles could become the visitors' center where a brief developmental segment of the archaeology of the area could be interpreted.

AREA 20. CASS COUNTY

There has been a reasonable spot survey along the Grand River and the Indian campsites that have been found represent a wide variation in time from early man to Mississippian. One site, 23CS43, is interesting due to the occurrence of copper implements on it. There are no recommendations for preservation, or interpretation of any sites at this time.

AREA 21. JOHNSON - PETTIS COUNTIES

The unusual and outstanding archaeological sites in this area are those of the Sedalia Focus, a Late Archaic culture. At least one of these sites should be preserved. Investigations are needed to interpret the sites fully. A possible site for preservation is 23PE1 near Sedalia. There are also numerous mounds in the area, most of which have been dug into and in great part ruined for interpretive purposes. A spring site south of Sedalia yielded the bones of a Mastodon and it is probable that other Pleistocene remains could be found at this place. The site is worthy of preservation and should be considered as a possibility for a park. Any planning for recreational purposes in the vicinity of Sedalia should take into consideration the inclusion of one or more of the Sedalia Focus Archaic archaeological sites.

AREA 22. SALINE COUNTY

One of the finest examples of the cooperation of private, state and federal organizations for the preservation and interpretation of archaeological resources in the United States is Van Meter State Park and the adjacent University of Missouri Lyman Archaeological Research Center and Hamilton Field School, along with the Visitors' Center which is a joint endeavor of the Missouri State Park Board and the University of Missouri. The Research Center, Field School and Visitors' Center combine the aspects of training, research and interpretation and thus provide the people of the state with the greatest possible values. A rounded view of the archaeology of the most important Indian Tribe, the Missouri Indians after whom the state and the river were named, is being presented at the visitors' center, and along with it the means by which the information is produced, the archaeological excavations, are open to the public. Results are available through publications supported by the Van Meter Development Association. The National Park Service made a study of the Van Meter State Park as a pilot study for state park developments and presented the plan to the Missouri State Park Board. The Missouri State Park

in turn cooperated with the University of Missouri to establish an Archaeological Research Center. The Missouri State Legislature and the National Science Foundation provided funds to construct the necessary buildings for the Archaeological Field School and Research Center, and the University of Missouri has furnished funds and personnel to keep the field school and center in operation. The State Park Board has provided half the funds to keep the Visitors' Center in operation. The Director of the Research Center and Visitors' Center is also State Parks Archaeologist Interpretative.

Two things are needed most to interpret the archaeology of this area. One is the inclusion of the remainder of the Missouri Indian Village site in Van Meter State Park and the other is the building of a Visitors' Center at Van Meter State Park to interpret the outstanding archaeology of this part of Missouri.

AREA 23. COOPER - MONITEAU COUNTIES

A first priority in this area is the acquisition and preservation of the most outstanding Middle Woodland Period site in Missouri, 23CP1. This site embraces approximately 18 mounds and a large Hopewell Indian village site. Included with it is a historical site of much significance, General Ashley's grave and monument, which is on one of the Indian mounds. An intensive reconnaissance is recommended along the Missouri River and its tributaries in the area.

AREA 24. COLE - GASCONADE - OSAGE COUNTIES

The bluff area between Bonnot's Mill and the mouth of the Osage River holds mounds and an old Indian fortification that are worthy of preservation. Lewis and Clark camped and made observations in the vicinity. The land on both sides of the Osage River where it joins the Missouri are possibilities for outdoor recreation and interpretation. Indian mounds and village sites and a fortification are attractions recommended for preservation. An intensive archaeological reconnaissance should be conducted along the Missouri and the lower reaches of the Gasconade River.

AREA 25. CRAWFORD - FRANKLIN COUNTIES

This area needs immediate intensive archaeological reconnaissance and salvage archaeological procedures in advance of the construction of the Meramec River basin dams. Archaeological sites of interest should be preserved in recreation areas at the edges of the lakes to be formed. A visitors' center should be constructed in Meramec State Park or at the dam site for the graphic interpretation of the archaeology of this rich valley for the recreational benefit of visitors and users of the park and related facilities.

AREA 26. JEFFERSON - ST. LOUIS COUNTIES.

The archaeological mounds and village sites included within Creve Coeur Park and the new park in St. Louis County (Coldwater?) should be investigated fully for evaluation and interpretation by professional archaeologists. The sites could become trailside exhibits. The old Kimmswick Elephant Bed in which numerous Pleistocene animal finds have been made in Jefferson County might be made into a trailside exhibit and it should be evaluated as a possible point of interest for interpretive recreational purposes in a nearby park situation.

The site

23SL9 is within St. Louis and is a remnant of Sugar Loaf Mound, one of the larger in the group which once marked the city as Mound City. The location of the mound should be marked. Mounds 23SL34 and 35 at the mouth of Mill Creek should be preserved if possible. A large mound 23SL51 on Wild Horse Creek, if still there, would make an interesting monument.

There is an old Indian salt "mine" or spring site near Fenton, Missouri, that might be of much interest and should be evaluated for possible preservation, and recreational interpretation.

AREA 27. BATES - VERNON COUNTIES

In the upper end of the area in Vernon and Bates Counties there are several historic Osage Indian sites which we have designated 23VE1, 23VE2, 23VE3, and 23VE4 and Blue Mound, the latter being a legendary burial place of the Osage Indians. Adjacent to one of the sites is the location of Fort Carondelet 23VE2, dating between 1794 and 1802, one of the few Spanish Forts in the Mississippi Valley. Furthermore, in the same vicinity, but across the river in Bates County, is the location of the American Fur Company trading post and Harmony Mission (1821). The following is a specific recommendation concerning the complex of sites at the upper end of the Kaysinger Bluff Lake.

In western Missouri there remains today an area, still relatively undisturbed by the progress of the twentieth century, which contains several sites of close proximity occupied by both the Indians and white men. The entire complex has possibilities for development wherein could be explained the European contact period in Missouri. At no other location is this possible for all of the important areas have been destroyed.

The site of Halley's Bluff in Vernon County, 23VE2 and the Brown site in Vernon County, 23VE3, present themselves as the ones most desirable for preservation. The exact form this preservation should take cannot be predicted; but any one or a combination of suggestions might be followed.

To best understand the importance of Halley's Bluff one must refer to a map of Missouri on which are indicated the Osage Indian sites. These sites are concentrated in the west central portion of the state in Vernon County, primarily near the junction of three rivers, the Marais des Cygnes, Little Osage and Marmaton. It is significant that Halley's Bluff, or site number 23VE2 for archaeologists, is situated on one of the highest hills in the area, 835 feet above sea level.

This hill has the most vertical bluff with an overhang, is near the Osage River and is situated below the mouth of any one of the above mentioned streams.

This location was probably selected by Frenchmen to provide easy access to all other Indian village sites, protection and defense if necessary, and easy loading and unloading for boats on the river. Halley's Bluff appears to be the location of an early post for trading with Indians living in the vicinity.

It could easily be Fort Carondelet, operated by white men from St. Louis under the direction of Pierre Chouteau.

The preceding recommendation has first priority since it is the outstanding example of the Historic Period of Missouri Archaeology, 1794-1802 A.D.

AREA 28. BENTON -- HENRY -- ST. CLAIR COUNTIES

These three counties have been investigated thoroughly by the University of Missouri in cooperation with the National Park Service. Two hundred sixty Indian campsites, rock cairns, mounds, shelters and caves have been located and about one fourth of them have been evaluated by examination or excavations. Investigations are still under way in the area and it is expected that the information and archaeological materials already on hand and those now being salvaged in the Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir area would make it possible to provide a fine interpretation of the prehistory of the area in a visitors' center. It is recommended, as the best means of providing the archaeological recreational potential in this area, that a visitors' center at or near the Kaysinger Bluff Dam site be prepared in which exhibits would provide an interpretation of man's use of the area during the past ten to twelve thousand years.

Benton County between the Little Pomme de Terre and the Pomme de Terre rivers at Indian Hill is the location of rock mounds and cairns that indicate trade far to the southwest at an early date. These monuments could readily be reconstructed and a trailside display of much interest could be placed there.

AREA 29. CAMDEN -- MILLER -- MORGAN COUNTIES

Approximately 75% of the archaeological remains in this area were destroyed when Bagnell Dam was built forming the Lake of the Ozarks. Sites along the Osage River in Miller County, if properly investigated, would provide insights into the archaeology of the area.

If any recreational areas are proposed in this area or around the Lake of the Ozarks, a check should be made to see if archaeological sites might be involved. There are no recommendations for immediate action in this area. Indian Burial Cave is a commercial venture in archaeological recreation that has been very successful.

AREA 30. MARIES - PHELPS - PULASKI COUNTIES

This locality contains many interesting caves that were utilized as habitation sites of early man. Many of them lie within National Forest Land or within the Fort Leonard Wood Reservation. Although the sites come within the protection of the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906, it is not strictly enforced and these sites are gradually losing their interpretive potential through the indiscriminate digging by curiosity seekers and relic hunters. It is recommended that the Forest Service obtain the advice and aid of archaeologists to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance on their lands and surrounding lands for the purpose of evaluating these recreational resources. At least one of the cave sites should be investigated by trained archaeologists for the purpose of recreational interpretations.

AREA 31. ST. FRANCOIS - WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Washington State Park already has within it an unusual group of Indian Petroglyphs. They need more protection from weathering. Further interpretation of the remarkable rock carvings should be done through a small museum or visitors' center near the petroglyph site. Another extensive petroglyph site adjacent to the park area should be added to it for their protection and for further interpretation of this unique manifestation of Indian ceremonialism. Mounds 1½ miles south of St. Genevieve should be preserved.

AREA 32 PERRY - ST. GENEVIEVE COUNTY

Areas of prime importance both archaeologically and historically are the salt springs and salt works in St. Genevieve County. There are several salt springs and one is located in such a position that it would be ideal for park recreational and interpretive purposes. The foundations of the old French houses, the salt works, and the earlier Indian houses and salt evaporation pans can still be found and reconstructed. This site, 23STG5 is of first priority for preservation and interpretation.

AREA 33. BARTON - JASPER COUNTIES

Large cave shelters are located in the stream-dissected part of this country and the area has potential for both archaeological preservation and general recreation. One such cave shelter is 23BA4. An exceptional site is an Indian

Quarry, 23BA2, which would be excellent for an unusual archaeological point of interest in this part of the state. The following is an excerpt from *The Missouri Archaeologist*, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1954, pp. 8-10.

"In Barton County, Missouri, is a small but nevertheless interesting Indian quarry. This can be reached by going two miles north from Golden City on Route 160 (1½ miles north of the Frisco Railroad) then proceeding west on a country road 1 3/4 miles to a small draw or dry stream. There is an abandoned saw mill on the south side of the road. On the north side of the road is a faint woods road. There is no gate in the present fence. The road or trail follows the east side of the draw to another abandoned saw mill which is about one-third of the way to the quarry site. The trail becomes very faint past this mill. On the next point of land are several small areas covered with flint chips which probably indicate the location of small workshops. Across another draw is the Indian Quarry site -- a total distance of a little more than a quarter of a mile from the county road.

"The diggings consist of several rather shallow trenches with low ridges between. The trenches are more or less parallel, although very irregular in direction. There are from one to four or five trenches along the nose of this hill but nowhere does their width exceed 100 feet. The length is about 500 feet. There is approximately an acre of dug-over area. The deeper trenches are not over five feet deep and Mr. Fowke (1927, p. 539) reports that the average height of the face was six feet, made up of about equal parts of chert and tough clay.

"In 1952 there were at this place three or four somewhat rounded pits which were probably of comparatively recent make. A letter in 1952 from Dr. J.M. Brooks, who practiced medicine in Golden City for more than 50 years, states that these were made 20 years before he settled there in 1895 and were made by persons looking for "Spanish Gold." Mr. Fowke (1927, p. 539) states that the locality is called "Golden Grove" after a former owner named Golden. This name has led many to think that gold was hidden there.

"There is evidence of very rough breaking of the quarried flint at the rims of the trenches. That is, there are large pieces of broken flint but few chips. These suggest that the flint nodules and boulders taken from the clay were broken on the spot, perhaps to determine their quality or to reduce their size for more easy transport. Farther up the hill to the northeast and on the low hill to the south of the diggings are areas 10 to 15 feet in diameter covered with smaller chips suggesting that these were workshops

and that the larger pieces were reduced in size at these places. No tools were found at the diggings or at these so-called workshon areas. One scraper was found near the trail about one fourth of a mile south of the diggings.

"The flint from this site is mostly white with a rather dull luster -- more like eggshell than pearl white. Much of the material collected from this location is classed as chert rather than flint. That is, it is too porous and splintery to be used in the manufacture of small artifacts. The material, both flint and chert, may be mottled with brown or medium dark gray bands and blotches, some of which have very irregular edges. Most of the pieces are stained with organic matter and some have rust colored stains. Few fossils are noted in the flint but some chert has spots or pockets made up almost entirely of small holes left by the solution of fossils.

"Mr. Marshall of Hot Springs, in a personal letter, describes materials from this site as follows: "These... specimens vary considerably, from coarse to quite fine texture, and therefore from dull unglazed china texture to semi-glazed effect. In comparing these with our local novaculite, I can see little difference. These are all white to whitish-gray and a few have some outside, light tan iron stain. Three have small fossil cavities which are mostly quartz lined. Two others have small vugs and one of these two has quartz lined seams. One has no vugs or fossils showing."

"The material from this site is probably residuum from the Grand Falls formation of Lower Mississippian Age.

"Mr. Fowke (1927, p. 540) writes, "A mile west and two miles north of this site is another aboriginal quarry, dug along the foot of a hillside. There are only a few small shallow pits: a hundred cubic yards of earth would fill all of them. Some flakes were found of smooth, semi-translucent chert, which is readily converted into well-finished small points. The site is so densely over-grown that satisfactory examination could not be made." Although a search was made for this site in 1953, it could not be located."

Although many site locations are known along Spring River, an intensive survey is needed around the Joplin, Carthage, Webb City area before detailed recommendations for preservation and interpretation could be made. There are no outstanding sites known in this metropolitan area at present.

AREA 34. CEDAR - DADE COUNTIES

This area will be rather completely surveyed and the archaeology worked out in much detail by the University of Missouri in cooperation with the National Park Service when the Stockton Dam is completed. Archaeological reconnaissance, evaluation, testing and salvage work has been conducted in the area during the past several years and the materials and information recovered would be made available for a graphic interpretation of the archaeology of the area if a visitors' center were built at the Stockton Dam headquarters. It is thus recommended that a visitors' center with adequate provision for archaeological interpretation be included in recreational planning for the Stockton Reservoir area.

~~One site is of~~ One site of special note, should be preserved and interpreted. It is an Indian ceremonial earthwork of unusual design.

AREA 35 HICKORY - POLK COUNTIES

The Pomme de Terre Reservoir area covers most of the archaeological sites in this area. A reasonable amount of the archaeological story was obtained from the reservoir area by the University of Missouri in conjunction with the National Park Service prior to the filling of the reservoir. One outstanding site at Mt. India was preserved in Pomme de Terre State Park but is in need of trailside interpretation. A visitors' center is needed to house interpretive exhibits of the archaeological information from the reservoir area. This could be at the Dam Site or at the State Park.

AREA 36. DALLAS - LACLEDE - WRIGHT COUNTIES

This area is little known archaeologically and it is recommended that at least a spot-check archaeological reconnaissance be conducted here before full recreational planning is done. Cave sites have been reported from the area.

AREA 37. TEXAS COUNTY

One unusual site near Houston, 23TE1, has Indian pictographs painted on the walls of a bluff. The overhanging bluff in turn sheltered the Indians. It is worthy of preservation and interpretation. The headwaters of the Nanguah has numerous cave sites and this still natural stream has great potential for recreational purposes. Cave site 23TE27 and 31 are recommended as high priority for preservation and interpretation.

AREA 38. CARTER - DENT - RIPLEY - SHANNON COUNTIES

Recommendations have been made for this area in the Appendix to the Current River National Park Proposal. An intensive

archaeological reconnaissance of the Current River and its tributaries is recommended at the earliest possible time. It is needed before full planning for recreational development of the area can be accomplished. Round Springs State Park due to its central location is recommended for a visitors' center to include the interpretation of the archaeology of the whole area.

AREA 39 IRON - REYNOLDS COUNTIES

A brief reconnaissance of the Clearwater Reservoir area was made by the University of Missouri before the dam was built. Test excavations were conducted on 23RE1 and this information is available for interpretive purposes. It is recommended that 23RE1 be considered as a part of a park area and that this interesting Indian campsite which is typical of the area be thoroughly investigated and interpreted for recreational purposes. Archaeological reconnaissance is needed for much of this area.

AREA 40. MADISON - WAYNE COUNTIES

Only a limited amount of the archaeological story was obtained in the Wappapello Reservoir Area before the dam was built. The available information could be utilized in a small visitors' center at Sam A. Baker State Park.

AREA 41. BOLLINGER - CAPE GIRARDEAU - SCOTT COUNTIES

The Peter Bess Settlement is an example of a Middle Mississippian Indian Fortified site. The site is noted as 23BR1. The following concerning the site was reported by Thomas in the 12th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1894 pp.170-171.

"The Peter Bess Settlement... This is situated 5 miles west of Lakeville, on the western bank of the Castor River, near where the line of the Cape Girardeau and Stateline railway crosses the stream. The "settlement", as these groups are locally named, is a small one, the embankment inclosing only about 12 acres. With the exception of a small strip of the east side, it has been under cultivation for forty years, so that the rings or residence sites have long since been obliterated. The wall extends entirely around the enclosure, excepting a small space at the northeast corner, where it is open toward the stream. A plat of it is given in Fig. 89, on which 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate mounds, aa embankments, and cc places where human bones were exposed.

"From the direction of the current of the river it seems quite possible that the wall once entirely surrounded the area, but that the north-east corner has been washed away. In the strip of woods on the eastern side the wall is a little over

buildings occupy the nearly level top. In digging post holes some bones and pottery were found, but no excavations have been made in it deeper than 2 or 3 feet.

Mound No. 2, near the east wall, is circular in outline, 75 feet across, and 6 feet high. It has never been explored.

Nos. 3 and 6 are quite small. A few stones have been plowed up on No. 3. In the same field, some little distance south of the inclosure, are two small mounds, Nos. 4 and 5. Mr. Bess stated that a few years

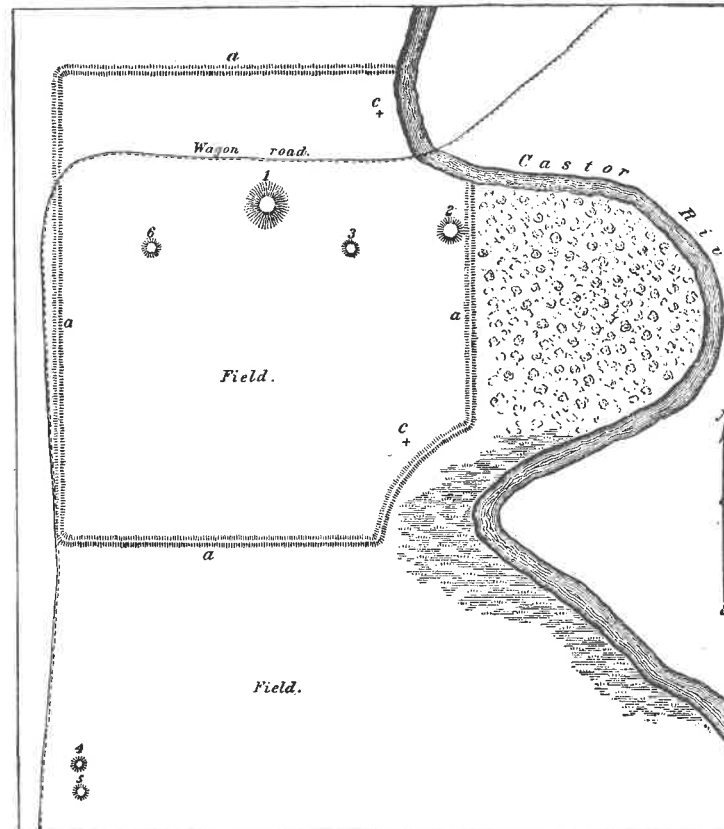


FIG. 89.—The Peter Bess settlement, Bollinger county, Missouri.

ago, while plowing over No. 4, his plow struck something and on digging down he found two stone coffins, each containing a skeleton. In one of them he found a gourd-shaped vessel, ornamented with red stripes and filled with lead ore so pure that he afterwards made bullets from a part of it. An examination of this mound confirmed Mr. Bess's statement, as the disturbed remains of the stone cists were found. These were of the box-shaped type. Portions of a skeleton, including a well-preserved lower jaw and a few bits of painted pottery, were also discovered here.

3 feet high. In the field it is considerably worn down by the plow, but the line of it can still be easily traced. The land inside of it is fully 2 feet higher than that outside, and is so much richer that the owner says it yields 75 bushels of corn per acre in favorable seasons, while that outside yields but 50. Frequent traces of burned earth and ashes are seen in the fields, and quantities of broken pottery are scattered about. Where the land slopes a little, in the northeast and southeast corners, (at cc), fragments of human bones have been washed out in considerable numbers. The large mound, No. 1, is situated a little north of the center of the enclosure. It is 150 feet across and about 10 feet high, nearly circular, but has been worn so much by forty years' tillage that its original outline cannot be satisfactorily determined. An old log house and some out-buildings occupy the nearly level top. In digging post holes some bones and pottery were found, but no excavations have been made in it deeper than 2 or 3 feet.

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There has been some indiscriminate digging on the site, but it could still be developed into a fine exhibit area. The pottery and other materials taken from the site have been recorded, and it is the only place furnishing a copper plaque with burials. It is recommended for full consideration for state, county, or local development as a recreational area. Materials obtained from this site could probably be obtained for the public display and interpretation in a visitors' center.

Very little archaeological reconnaissance has been done in Bollinger County. Castor River in particular should be surveyed thoroughly, for there are undoubtedly sites of interest in the area.

Cape Girardeau County has more information available concerning it. At the south edge of the city is an archaeological complex, 23CG8, 9, 10 and 11, which is in an excellent area for park development. Logically this would be recommended for a

city park area as it has much potential for development into an outstanding city park. This is now farm land.

A Middle or Late Woodland site in the Trail of Tears State Park should be protected and interpreted correctly. A visitors' center at the Trail of Tears Park should present a picture of the full archaeological development in Bollinger, Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties that led to the general culture that resulted in the Cherokee Indian Tribe culture. Such an interpretation could be developed as an outstanding display at the Trail of Tears State Park.

Of special interest in Cape Girardeau and Perry Counties are the Shawnee villages. The Shawnee villages should be definitely located and at least one of them should be preserved and interpreted. In the future it is probable that the county, state or some private group will want to develop a full reconstruction of a "Shawnee Town". The Shawnee were especially important to the settlement of this area and were one of the most important Indian tribes in eastern Missouri in the historic period from 1789 to the time when Missouri became a state in 1821. The following is quoted from the History of Missouri by Davis and Durie, page 335.

"Cape Girardeau is one of the oldest settled districts in the state, the first settlement being made by Louis Lorimer, a Frenchman in 1794; other settlers arrived shortly after. When Lorimer came there were three Indian villages on Apple Creek, about 20 miles above its mouth. The Indians had settled there under the sanction of the Spanish, who treated the settlers in a friendly manner. In 1811 one of these little towns contained 80 houses, principally hewn log cabins, covered with shingles and comfortably furnished. The claim of Lorimer was confirmed to his representatives by Act of Congress July 4, 1836.

leading into the
large area.

In Scott County the Sandy Woods Settlement is a site worthy of consideration for preservation and interpretation for recreational purposes. The following is information concerning it..

THE SANDY WOODS SETTLEMENT

"The ridge on which this settlement is located, is about 12 miles long and one to three miles wide. It runs south from the Mississippi River near the town of Commerce, between the "North Cut Cypress" on the east and the "State Grade", an offshoot of the Bayou St. John, on the west. That part of the ridge on which the mound-remains to be described are situated is somewhat isolated, and is nearly half a mile long by about an eighth of a mile wide. The "North Cut Cypress" bounds it on the north, west and south sides.

"A well preserved settlement covers nearly the whole of this tract. It is composed of a group of nine mounds and a large number of circular depressions, enclosed within a wall and ditch, forming three sides of a rude parallelogram, with the long side parallel to the Cypress Swamp which bounds it on the east. The wall is at present 2' to 2'6" in height and 7' in width at the base, -- at the southern end of the east wall the height is 3'6". The ditch on the outside of the wall is 1'6" to 3' in depth and about 7' wide. The short line of ditch on the east side connects the swamp at its lower end and this suggests that the ditch might have been intended to carry water around the settlement, and that the wall on the inside, formed of the dirt thrown out, served to protect the settlement from overflows during high stages of water. Near the southwest corner, on the south and west sides, the ditch is deeper than elsewhere (3' to 5').

"The two mounds marked (h) are the most interesting of the group. They are burial mounds, from which eight hundred to one thousand specimens of pottery have at different times been obtained. They are low, imperfectly defined mounds, lying partly in the north field and partly outside near the swamp. They are circular in plan, 2' high and somewhat over 100' in diameter. A large number of human bodies were buried in these mounds and apparently without any systematic arrangement. A few were found in a sitting or kneeling posture, but most of them were extended at full length, some on the back, some on the face, and others again on the right or left side. There were two layers of bodies, the

lower about one foot below the general level of the ground, and the upper within one foot of the surface of the mounds, with six inches to one foot of dry earth between the two. The earth covering each layer of human remains is quite different from the adjacent soil, being darker and containing more clay. The skulls and large bones of the skeleton are remarkably well preserved - quite soft and tender when first taken out of the heavy damp earth adhering to them, but becoming strong and hard when carefully dried. Near the heads flasks and bottles were generally found, while near, and sometimes resting upon the middle of the skeleton, bowls and flat dishes were usually obtained. It is difficult to estimate the number of bodies buried in these mounds, but it is probably between one hundred and two hundred in each."

A thorough reconnaissance of Scott County is needed,

AREA 42. MCDONALD - NEWTON COUNTIES

This is the home of the Ozark Bluff Dwellers and several of their bluff shelters are still available for preservation and interpretation. No intensive reconnaissance has been conducted in this area, but it should be done in order to aid planning. Jacobs Cavern, a small rock shelter, is of historical as well as archaeological interest, but there are other shelters that could yield more in the way of interpretation of the archaeology of this area.

AREA 43. BARRY - STONE - TANEY COUNTIES

The first priority is a visitors' center or museum at Table Rock State Park, or Roaring River State Park. Excavations on more than 80 campsites, mounds and shelters have provided artifacts and information which should be made into interpretive displays for the visitors' center.

AREA 44. CHRISTIAN - GREENE - LAWRENCE COUNTIES

The Kickapoo Village at Springfield, the Delaware Village at Delaware Bridge and another on Finley Creek, and the Osage campsites in Christian County should be located and interpreted. A reconnaissance is recommended.

There is one very interesting site in Lawrence County known as the Spanish Fort. It is an Indian earthwork that is probably the farthest of its kind west of the Mississippi. The following is a description of it taken from Adams, 1958, in The Missouri Archaeologist, Vol. 20 p. 163, (See figure from same p.157).

"Spanish Fort, the earthwork believed to be Indian in origin, is designated LE 45 (Figs. 84, 86, 87). It covers

an extensive area on the flat topped ridge between Spring River and Honey Creek. In the valley of Honey Creek, east of the earthwork and near enough to be of special interest, are LE 73-75 and 46-48 (Figs. 84,87). LE 48 and 73 are probably the largest. The earthwork is roughly circular in outline, with a slightly greater length from north to south (Fig. 86). Measurements were not made by tape, but by stepping off the distance. At some places the ditch may be as wide as six to eight feet and have a depth of two to two and one-half feet. At other places it is somewhat narrower, or shallower, and at a few points along the south edge it is nearly obliterated. The first visit to the fort was in 1930, and its appearance has changed little between then and 1951. A flat area of about one and a half acres inside the ditch is slightly higher than the country surrounding the fort. This interior area is used and maintained as a local cemetery. The western edge is steep and overlooks Spring River, seventy-five feet below. An early report that there were earthwork extensions at the north and south ends approximately 150' in length could not be verified. Two gullies originate at the ends of the fort (Fig. 87). These eventually widen into valleys and terminate in the main Spring River bottom. At the lower righthand corner of Figure 86 is a cross section drawing of the ditch and embankment."

AREA 45. DOUGLAS - OZARK COUNTIES

Little is known of the archaeology in these counties. Archaeological reconnaissance is recommended for the location and evaluation of archaeological sites. Most of the known site locations are covered by the backwaters of the Bull Shoals and Norfork Dams.

AREA 46. HOWELL - OREGON COUNTIES

An intensive survey is recommended for the Eleven Point River area. The Pigman Mound, the Buford Morgan Mound, and campsites near the Blue Springs and Narrows are recommended for first priority in preservation and interpretation.

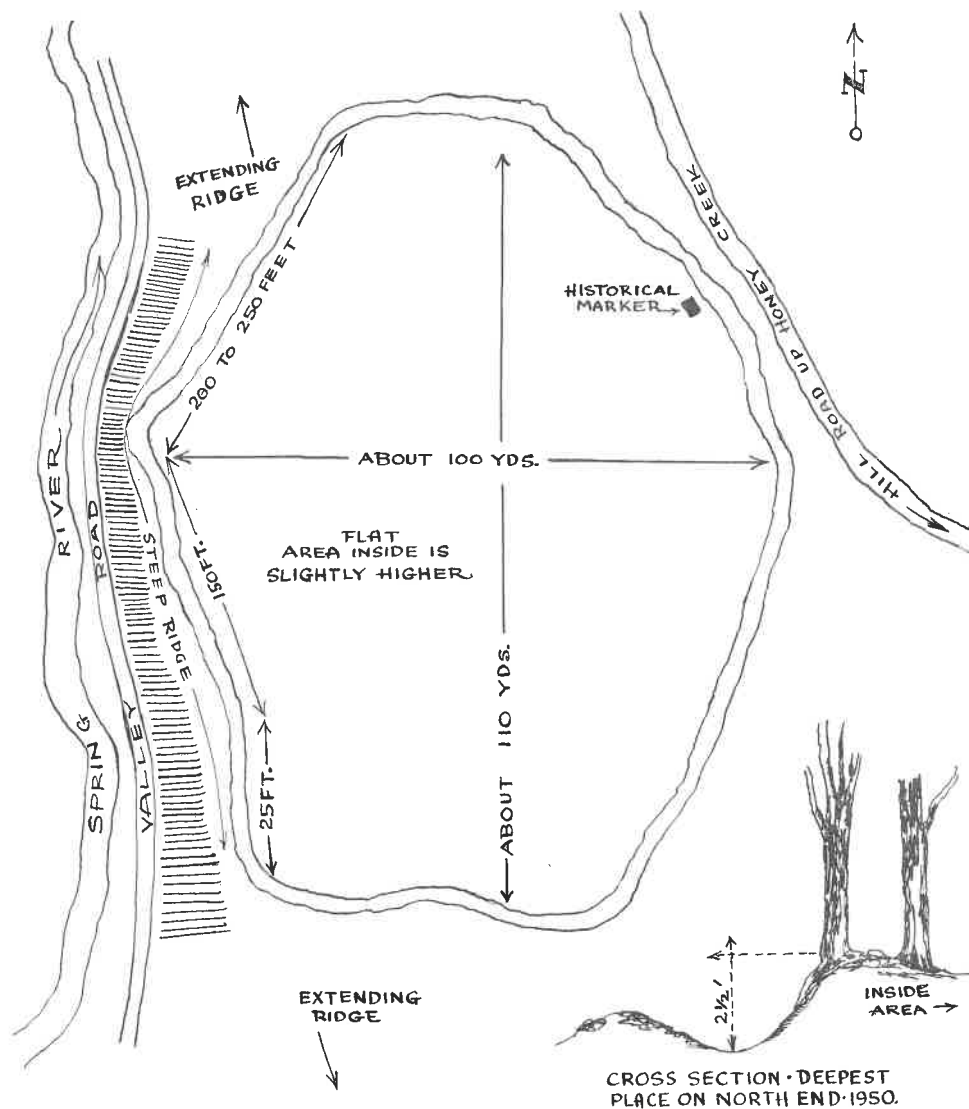


FIGURE 86. DIAGRAMMATIC DRAWING OF SPANISH FORT
NEAR HOBERG

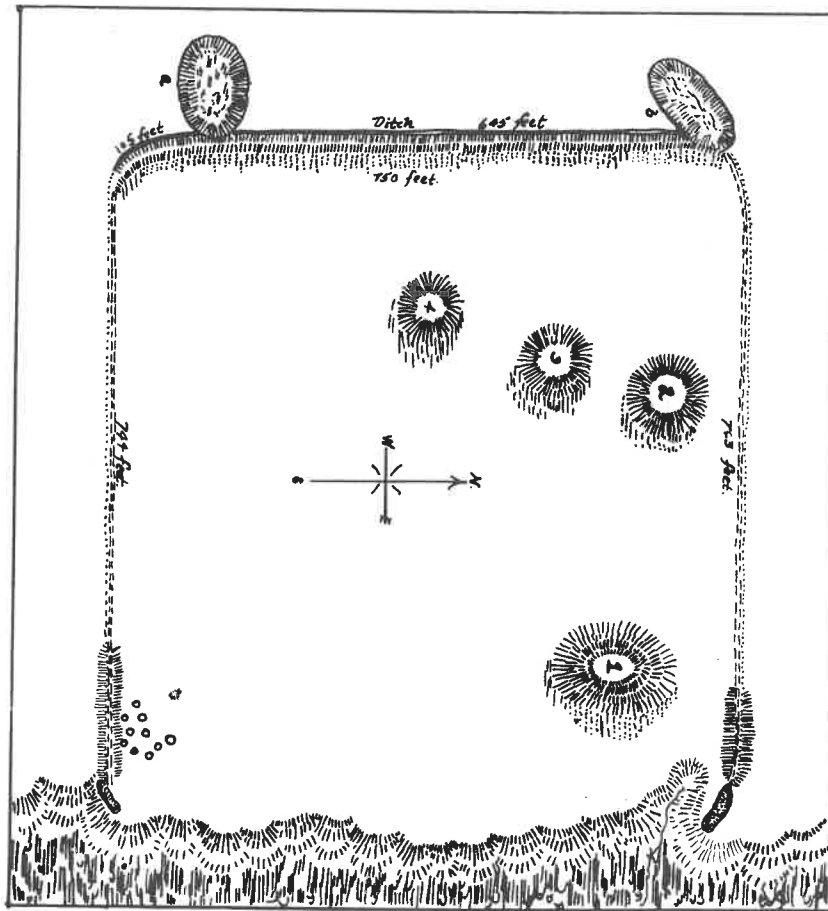
AREA 47. BUTLER - STODDARD COUNTIES

In Butler County is a fortified Mississippi Indian Townsite, 23BU10 (Power's Fort), that is in need of preservation (see map). This site has great potential for interpretation. It is recommended as either the nucleus of a state park or a research center for the University of Missouri. Within a few miles of it are satellite villages of the same people and campsites of earlier people that could give a picture of the unique development of culture at the breaking point between two physiographic regions, the Ozark Plateau and the Southeastern Riverine Lowland. Preservation is urgent.

There are numerous mounds in the county, some 5000 having been reported by Houck in 1908 in his History of Missouri. Many of these formations are natural phenomena, but many are man-made. It is important that a reconnaissance be made of the area as soon as possible and that a station be set up, probably at the fortified site 23BU10 as a headquarters for the necessary surveys and excavations needed in order to evaluate and interpret the archaeological sites in the area before they are destroyed by agricultural practices.

There are three sites of special interest in Stoddard County, one of which is the Lakeville "Settlement", a fortified site that could furnish needed information for the overall interpretation of the fortified townsites in the lowland area of southeastern Missouri. The embankments and house depressions have been levelled by plowing, but the mounds are still visible. The site is recommended for investigation by excavation. Page 173 from Cyrus Thomas, 1894, Bureau of American Ethnology 12th Annual Report is included for descriptive purposes. The second site is known as the Sikeston Village. Hundreds of burials were dug out of the site in the late 1800's but evidences of the mounds are still visible today. It is also recommended for excavation for interpretation and comparison with the other fortified town sites. The third site is outstanding and should be preserved. It is the most impressive Late Woodland or Baytown site in the area. It is known as the Rich Woods Mounds and a relatively full description of the site has been duplicated from pages 175-177 in Cyrus Thomas, 1894, "Mound Explorations" 12th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The Rich Woods Mounds are recommended for preservation as a National Monument or State Park.

BUTLER COUNTY



Power's Fort
23 BU 10

THE LAKEVILLE SETTLEMENT.

This settlement or group of works, which is shown in Fig. 90, is located 2 miles southwest of the village of Lakeville, on a narrow but rather high east-and-west ridge, between two cypress swamps. It consists of an inclosing wall, and includes mounds and hut rings. The inclosure is oblong, but when complete was probably rectangular; it extends, however, at each end into fields which have been cultivated so long that the traces of it are lost here. The central portion (that shown in the figure), extending east and west about 360 yards, is still covered by heavy timber and a thick growth of underbrush and briers. Here the walls and other works are uninjured.

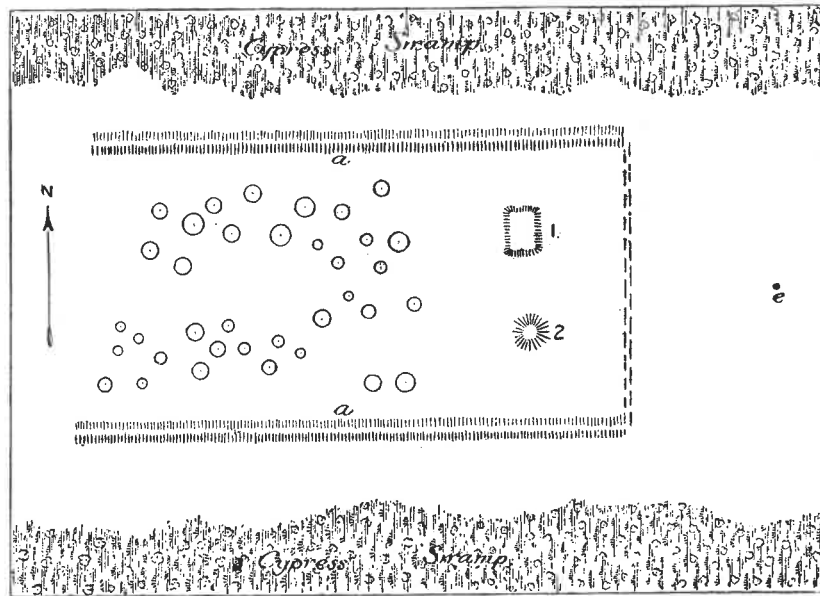


FIG. 90.—The Lakeville settlement, Stoddard county, Missouri.

A wall extends along each flank of the ridge facing the swamp that borders the latter on either side. They are 200 paces apart and run nearly parallel to each other in an east-and-west direction. Slight enlargements at irregular intervals are seen, and there are a few short breaks, but these may have been made by rainwater which had accumulated on the inside. Whether these two lines were once connected by cross-end walls, can not now be determined, but it seems quite probable that such was the case. These walls, measured on the outside, average about 3 feet in height, varying but little in this respect; but the inside has been so filled up by the garbage and débris of the village or otherwise that this portion is now within 1 foot of the top of the wall.

RICH WOODS MOUNDS.

These mounds, shown in Fig. 93, are located 7 miles south of Dexter city on the road leading from that place to Malden, and are doubtless the ones referred to in the Summary of Correspondence, Smithsonian Report, 1879, as reported by Mr. Q. C. Smith.

The low sandy ridge, known as the Rich Woods, is here between 1 and 2 miles wide. The surface, which is quite level, stands generally about 15 feet above the ordinary water line of the swamp and is composed chiefly of sand. The swamp bordering it on the east is known here as East swamp. The margin of the general level, which breaks abruptly down, as is usual with the banks of Western rivers, is somewhat irregular, as shown in the figure, the indentations being numerous, yet the general course is almost directly north and south. The mounds are principally located along or near the margin, the distance between the extreme northern one of the group and the most southern being about

1,600 yards, or a little less than 1 mile, and the greatest width of the belt occupied, about 500 yards.

All of the mounds except No. 1 stand on the upper or general level. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, near the central part of the group, are large, varying in height from 20 to 26 feet, obscurely pentangular in outline and flattened on top. No. 3 forms, with 4, what may be called a composite mound. This appears to be the case also with 15 and 16 and with 23,

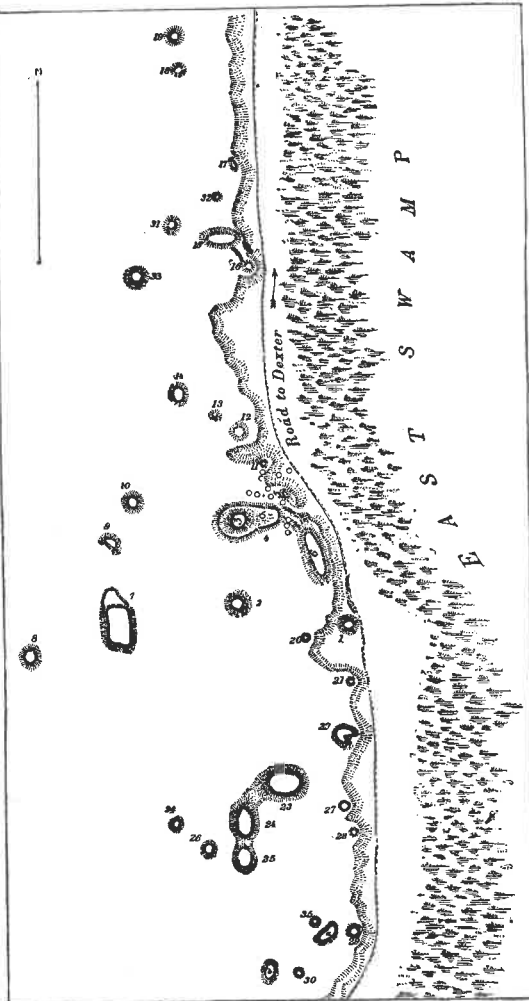


FIG. 93.—The Rich Woods mounds, Stoddard county, Missouri.

24, and 25, which will be described further on. No. 6 is oval in shape, the diameter 266 by 110 and the height nearly 8 feet. There are some indications that it was formerly connected at its northern extremity with the double mound 3 and 4 by a graded way, though there are hut rings there now. Between this and No. 1 the ground suddenly descends to the lower level, as is seen by the abrupt bend in the hachured line marking the margin, which here makes a sudden turn to the west.

No. 7, which lies directly west of No. 2, is the longest tumulus of the group, irregularly oblong in form, the diameters being 340 and 200 feet and height 15 feet, the top flat. The south end is irregularly pointed, but this condition may have resulted wholly or in part from washing, as the surface has been in cultivation for several years and was for some years the location of a schoolhouse. At the north end is an apron 6 feet high, extending northward about 60 feet. This is irregularly rounded at the extremity. It is possible, and, in fact, probable, that this was a regular oblong mound, with a rectangular apron, as are many mounds in eastern Arkansas. The top is perfectly level. No. 8, west of 7, is circular, flat on top, and about 7 feet high.

No. 9, immediately north of 7, is peculiar in form, being a regular crescent, as shown in the plat, the distance between the tips of the horns about 75 feet, height 6 feet. Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 14 are circular mounds, ranging from 8 to 12 feet high. Nos. 13, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, 33, 20, 28, 29, 30, 26, 27, 34 are small, circular mounds, varying from 1 to 4 feet in height. The shape of 22 is peculiar. It appears as if a broad ditch had been dug from the east side to the center. A large oak stump in the middle of this supposed ditch shows that it is certainly not a recent excavation. Possibly the mound was for some reason thrown up in this form. The figure is too small to bring out the evident difference between this and the crescent.

No. 21, near the road, is of the ordinary conical form, 45 feet in diameter and 5 feet high.

No. 15, about 230 paces northeast of 14, is a large, oblong, flat-topped mound, the length east and west 170 feet and width 110 feet, height nearly 11 feet. There is a graded way running east from this and curving south to mound 16, which is circular and 6 feet high.

Mounds 23 and 24 are oval in outline and of considerable size, the former measuring 223 by 180 feet and 8 feet high, the latter 213 by 112 feet and 9 feet high. The line between their approximate ends is somewhat higher than the surface of the surrounding area, and may be the remains of a connecting graded way.

No. 3, the tallest of the entire group, is fully 25 feet high. It is conical in form and very steep, except on the side toward the ramp. This elevated way or ramp, commencing on the side some distance below the summit, descends regularly eastward to No. 4, which appears to be a landing or halting place rather than a true mound, and is, in fact, but

an enlargement of the ramp or way at this point, with a flat or level top. This ramp seems to have extended to No. 5, and, as before stated, to No. 6, forming here a grand platform. The hut rings which are so scattered around and over this immediate area are probably the remains of a subsequent occupancy to that by the builders of the mounds. Mound 6 presents more the appearance of an elongated plat-

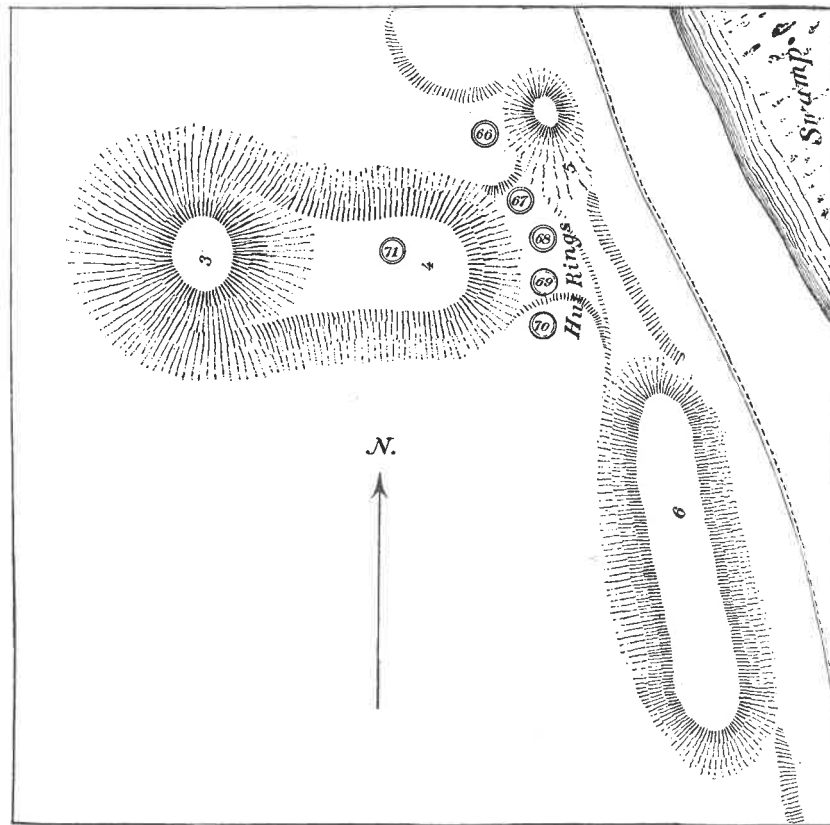


FIG. 94.—Plan of Mounds Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Rich Woods mounds.

form than a true mound. A plan of these four mounds and the graded way, prepared from a careful survey, is given in Fig. 94, and a section of 3, 4, and 5 in Fig. 95.

As the surface of the area occupied is comparatively level it was thought best to make the survey of the group dependent upon one base and one auxiliary line. These in the reduction of the plat have been omitted. The base runs north and south, east of the group along the margin of the swamp, and makes three bends, on account of the changes in the direction of the margin of the upland and the obstruc-

AREA 48. MISSISSIPPI COUNTY

The first priority archaeological site for preservation and interpretation is Beckwith's Fort, 23MI2. This is the best preserved Mississippi Period fortified Indian townsite in all of southeastern Missouri. Preservation is needed immediately due to the fact that any further farming on the site could damage it irreparably.

Another very important site Spanish Grant, 23MI31, has been too much destroyed to be preserved. The Hoecake site and Crosno, 23MI2 met the same fate to a large extent, although there may be enough left to warrant limited preservation in both cases. Crosno is a Mississippian fortified town site and Hoecake is Baytown.

Beckwith's Fort is located on a ridge called Pin Hook Ridge in the Cairo Lowland area. It is one of the best preserved fortified village sites, in southeast Missouri. It had a fortification wall around it, enclosing six mounds, including a well-preserved temple mound. It is the only mound that has never been plowed over.

The Old Indian Town site is on the edge of a lake bed that is now timbered and there are good parkland possibilities nearby. It is recommended as the highest priority for archaeological preservation and development.

This site could be interpreted easily and is the best Indian site in this whole area to be made into an outstanding showplace, more interesting than the Ancient Buried City at Wickliffe, Kentucky, or the Dickson Mounds State Park near Lewiston, Illinois. It could be developed in a manner similar to the Chucalissa State Park in Tennessee. The following pages 184-188 from Thomas, 1894, 12th Annual Report Bureau of American Ethnology describe Beckwith's Fort and related sites.

Some 10 or 12 miles southwest of the battlefield of Belmont is one of the peculiar sand ridges of this swampy region, called Pin Hook ridge. This extends 5 or 6 miles north and south, and is less than a mile in width; both of its tapering ends hook round in a westerly direction, as shown in Fig. 96. There is abundant evidence here that the entire ridge was long inhabited by a somewhat agricultural people, with stationary houses, who constructed numerous and high mounds, which are now the only place of refuge for the present inhabitants and their stock from the frequent overflows of the Mississippi. About one-half of the ridge is under cultivation; the remainder is covered by a native forest of oak, ash, gum, and other trees, which are as large upon these mounds and residence circles as elsewhere.

BAKER'S MOUND.

This (No. 2 on the diagram) is situated nearly a mile southwest of Beckwith's Fort (marked No. 1, in Fig. 96), and hereafter more fully

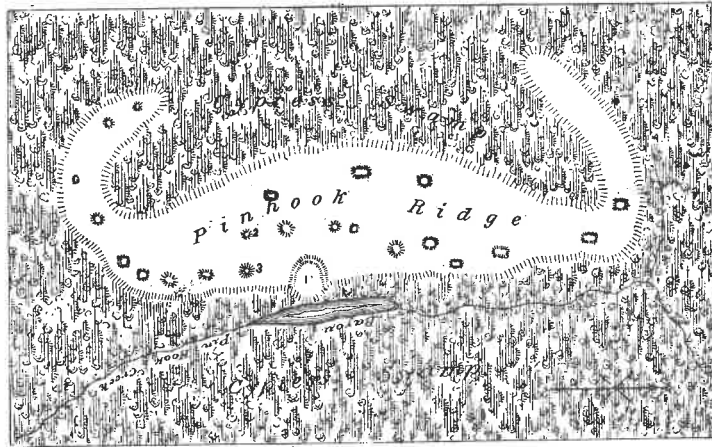


FIG. 96.—Pin Hook Ridge mounds, Mississippi county, Missouri.

described; it is circular in form, about 50 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. The peculiar feature of this mound is the mode of its construction, which is shown in Fig. 97. The lower stratum, marked No. 2, consists of bluish swamp muck mixed with ashes, which, as a matter of course, when deposited was soft and pliable as dough, though now so hard as to require the use of a pick to penetrate it. Instead of the top's being leveled as usual, it was depressed in the middle, so as to form a saucer-shaped basin, the rim on the south side being higher than on the opposite side, as the mound stands on a natural slope. This was filled with sandy loam (No. 1) and rounded over, completing the mound. Near the upper part of this sandy layer Mr. Baker, who had previously opened it, found two skeletons, placed horizontally, with heads

north, below which was a layer of decayed skeletons, and with them a number of vessels of pottery of forms usual to this region. Several of these vessels which were discovered in this first excavation were fractured; yet Mr. Baker obtained thirty uninjured specimens. Further excavation in the hard bottom layer revealed the parts of several skeletons, a number of broken vessels, and also one small pot or cup with scalloped rim, and one bottle-shaped water vessel, which were obtained whole. A few rude stone scrapers were also found.

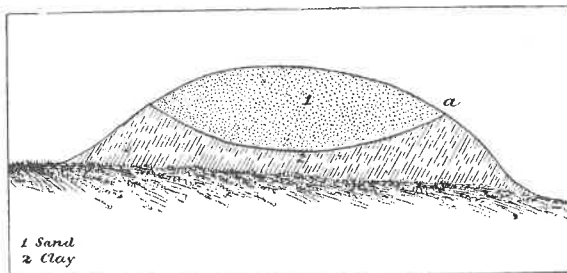


FIG. 97.—Baker's mound, Mississippi county, Missouri.

GUM TREE MOUND.

This is situated nearly to the east of the preceding, is circular in form, 60 feet in diameter, and 8 feet high. It is No. 3, of Fig. 96, and

stands on the crest of a low ridge fronting upon a cypress swamp. It was found to consist of five or six distinct layers, as follows, counting from the bottom upwards: Layer No. 1, 30 inches of clear white sand, probably the natural crest of the ridge. No. 2, 16 inches of dark colored, hard clay, through which were scattered fire-beds, charcoal, ashes, stone chips, fragments of pottery, and split animal bones. No. 3, 12 inches of yellow sand, containing but few relics of any kind. No. 4, 8

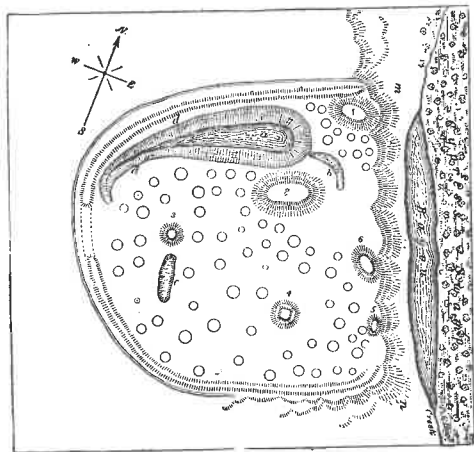


FIG. 98.—Beckwith's fort, Mississippi county, Missouri.

inches of hard gray mortar, doubtless made of blue muck and ashes mixed and covered with kitchen refuse similar to that found in No. 2. No. 5, 18 inches of loose gray sand, containing few relics; but all the central portion of this layer had been previously examined by others who found it and the top layer (No. 6) literally filled with decayed human bones and a number of whole and broken vessels of clay.

BECKWITH'S FORT.

Half a mile north of the last mentioned mound, and upon the highest point of the bank fronting Pin Hook bayou, is a remarkable earthen inclosure (marked 1, in Fig. 96), to which the name Beckwith's fort is given, after that of the owner. An enlarged view of this work is given in Fig. 98.

As will be seen by reference to this figure, the inclosure is nearly a semicircle in form, with the open base facing the swamp or bayou. The length of this open base from point to point of the wall (*m* to *n*) is 1,041 feet, and the circumference along the wall from *m* around to *n*, 2,700 feet. The location was wisely chosen, as it is the only point within an area of many miles square where the natural surface of the ground was not covered by the great flood of 1882. The bank facing the swamp is here quite steep and fully 30 feet high.

Mounds Nos. 1, 5, and 6, and some small burial mounds not shown in the figure, are so nearly in a line as to form a strong breastwork along this front, except about 200 feet opposite mound No. 2, where there is no embankment, mound, nor the marks of ancient dwellings; thus, as is usual in this kind of fort, leaving an open court adjoining one side of the great flat-topped mound.

The height and width of the wall vary at different points, in some places being as low as 2 feet, while at others it is fully 8 feet high; in some places it is not more than 15 feet wide, while at others it is 30 or more.

Running close along the outside of the wall is a ditch varying in width from 20 to 40 feet, and in depth from 4 to 8 feet, except where filled up by floods and frosts, especially the former, some of which may have broken through the walls to the great interior excavation. The area within the inclosure is almost entirely occupied by earthworks of one kind or another, those marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 being mounds, those marked *a*, *b*, and *c* being excavations, and the numerous small circles scattered over it the little saucer-shaped depressions supposed to be house sites or hut rings.

Mound No. 1 is situated in the extreme northern corner, where the wall ends on the bank next the swamp or bayou. It is 120 feet long from northwest to southeast, 100 feet broad, and about 10 feet high at the highest point. The central portion of the top had been lowered, either originally or subsequently, by a circular depression about 15 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. Permission to excavate could not be obtained.

Mound No. 2, or the so-called Temple mound, is situated almost directly south of No. 1 and near the central portion of the area. Its northern base comes directly to the margin of the great excavation *a*, while but a short distance away, a little to the northeast, is the small crescent excavation *b*. The dimensions, as nearly as could be ascertained, are as follows: Length on top (northeast and southwest), 165

feet; width, 105 feet; height, about 25 feet. Near each end, on the flat top, is a saucer-shaped depression 3 to 4 feet deep, reaching to a heavy deposit (in each) of charcoal, ashes, bones, etc., resting upon a layer of earth 3 or 4 inches thick, burned as hard as brick. Permission could not be obtained to make further excavations in this mound.

Mound No. 3 is circular, 75 feet in diameter and 8 feet high, having a saucer-shaped depression on the top, and below this a fire-bed, charcoal, ashes, etc., as usual.

No. 4 is almost circular at the base, but square on the top, which is flat, each side measuring 30 feet. It is 15 feet high, the sides very steep and each bearing with the cardinal points. It was doubtless originally a regularly truncated pyramidal mound, the washings having rounded the base.

No. 5 is an oval mound with sloping sides, 10 feet high and 90 feet across the top, which is flat. It was composed, in part at least, of black swamp mud and blue clay and had in it several fire-beds, beds of clay burned brick red, stone chips, *Unio* shells, and fragments of pottery.

No. 6 is 75 by 100 feet at base, 8 feet high, and now surmounted by the log house of the colored man who cultivates this portion of the extensive Beckwith plantation.

Between 5 and 6 is a long low mound not marked on the diagram, the surface of which was strewn with fragments of human bones, pottery, and stone chips.

Excavation *a* is somewhat pear-shaped, the large end being near the northeast corner and the curved side running along the northern wall for fully 1,000 feet. The width at the widest part is 320 feet and the greatest depth 10 feet, but the depth decreases with the width toward the southwest point. The most of it is now a bushy swamp, though the larger end is an open pond never dry.

Excavation *b* is small, the length along the convex side not exceeding 200 feet, narrow and crescent shaped. It lies just beyond the eastern end of the large excavation, one of its horns touching the latter.

Excavation *c* is in the southwestern part of the area, and now a rectangular swamp, 300 feet long by 100 wide, 8 feet deep at the greatest depth, and seldom dry.

HOUSE SITES OR HUT RINGS.

These almost literally cover the remainder of the area, the only open space of any considerable size being the 200 feet square just east of the large mound (No. 2, Fig. 98). They are not confined to the natural level of the inclosure, as some are found on the level tops of the mounds. They are circular in form, varying from 30 to 50 feet in diameter, measuring to the tops of their rims, which are raised slightly above the natural level. The depth of the depression at the center is from 2 to 3 feet. Near the center, somewhat covered with earth, are usually found

the baked earth, charcoal, and ashes of ancient fires, and around these and beneath the rims split bones and fresh-water shells. Often mingled with this refuse material are rude stone implements and fragments of pottery.

The similarity in the size, form, and general appearance of these depressions and earthen rings to those of the earth lodges of the abandoned Mandan towns along the Missouri river, leaves no doubt that they mark the dwelling sites of the people who formerly occupied this locality.

Upon the top of the great mound, fully 35 feet above the bed of the adjacent excavation, stands a white oak tree 4 feet in diameter; also

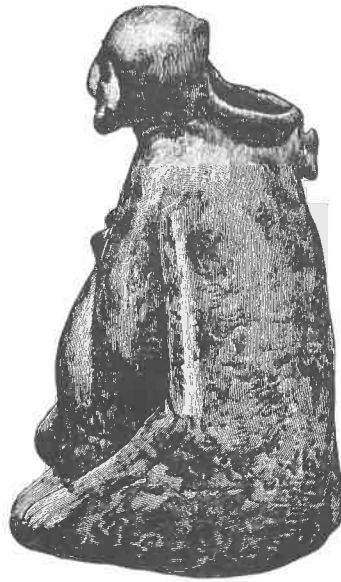


FIG. 99.—Image vessel from Beckwith's ranch.



FIG. 100.—Bowl from Beckwith's fort.

the stumps of several others, little if any smaller. On the wall back of the excavation is another white oak 16 feet 9 inches in circumference, 4 feet from the ground, also a sassafras 30 inches in diameter at breast height, and other trees of similar dimensions. The annual growth-rings of several white oak and ash stumps on No. 6 and other mounds near the house, were counted and ranged in number from 350 to 500 each. The following is a list of the whole or nearly whole clay vessels obtained from various openings made in the mounds and elsewhere on Pin Hook ridge:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 image vessel (Fig. 100.) | 1 double-headed vessel. |
| 1 water vessel with human head. | 1 pot (already mentioned.) |
| 1 water vessel with eagle head. | 1 bowl with lip (Fig. 102.) |
| 3 water vessels with hooded heads. | Eleven others of various forms. |
| 1 flat open lamp. | |

AREA 49. NEW MADRID COUNTY

An outstanding site in New Madrid County is the Lilbourn Mound or Mound Cemetery site, 23NM38 and 49. Part of the site, including the large temple mound, will be preserved because it is a modern cemetery site. The village site proper and several of the smaller mounds as well as evidences of embankments and ditches around the site should be preserved as a roadside park with proper interpretation. Some intensive archaeological work would be needed in order to obtain the best interpretation. A minimum of five to ten acres and a maximum of forty acres would be needed to preserve some or all of the evidences now lying outside the modern cemetery area.

The Matthews site 23 NM3, a fortified village and mound site should be preserved and interpreted.

AREA 50. DUNKLIN - PEMISCOTT COUNTIES

An important site that is still intact and has four large undisturbed mounds located on it is 23PM28 near Wardell. This site could be developed for recreational purposes and in any instance is in need of preservation. Another site which has a very large mound on it and which is relatively close to Caruthersville is 23PM43. It is one of the largest mounds in this part of the state and has associated with it a smaller mound and a large village site area. At the very least the mound should be considered as a roadside park.

A mound site just south of Malden should be preserved.

The County line settlement was a small fortified village site located in both Stoddard and Dunklin County. No traces of the embankment and ditches can be seen today, but excavation is recommended for interpretive purposes (see the following from Thomas, 1894).

Nearly the whole space between the walls is occupied by the hut-rings or circular depressions. They are of the usual size, 20 to 50 feet across, and 1 to 3 feet deep. In all that were excavated, beds of ashes, containing broken pottery, burned clay, bits of bone, mussel and turtle shells, etc., were found at the depth of from 6 inches to 1 foot. In one of these, near the southwest corner of the wooded portion, the sandstone pipe shown in Fig. 91 was discovered.



FIG. 91.—Stone pipe, Lakeville settlement.

SETTLEMENT AT THE COUNTY LINE.

This settlement, shown in Fig. 92, on which *a a* denote the county line between Stoddard and Dunklin counties, is situated in an oak opening on West prairie, 500 yards east of the Dexter and Malden road. It borders on East swamp and is surrounded on the other three

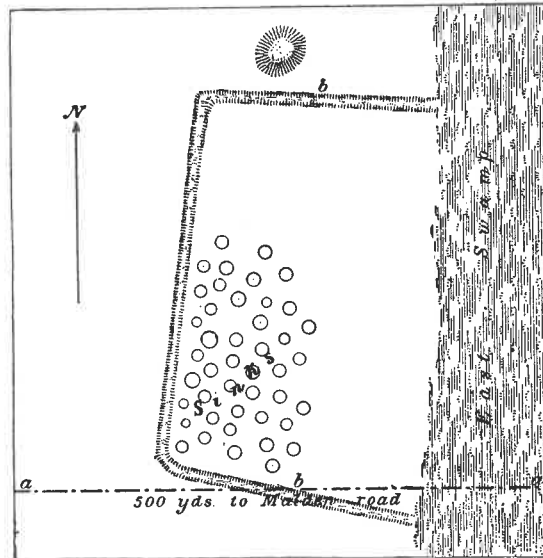


FIG. 92.—County line settlement, Stoddard county, Missouri.

sides by a ditch (*b b*) that averages 10 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The dirt seems to have been thrown out about equally on each side, but there is nothing that can be called a wall or an embankment. The inclosure is 330 yards long by 220 in width, and contains about 15 acres. Nearly the whole of this space is occupied by circular depressions or hut-rings of the usual size and appearance, containing the usual amount of ashes, broken pottery; bones, etc. There are no mounds in the inclosure, but just outside, near the northwest corner, is a low, circular one about 4 feet high and 100 or more feet in diameter.

sides by a ditch (*b b*) that averages 10 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The dirt seems to have been thrown out about equally on each side, but there is nothing that can be called a wall or an embankment. The inclosure is 330 yards long by 220 in width, and contains about 15 acres. Nearly the whole of this space is occupied by circular depressions or hut-rings of the usual size and appearance, containing the usual amount of ashes, broken pottery; bones, etc. There are

MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
15 SWITZLER HALL
Columbia, Missouri 65201
February 28, 1967

OFFICERS OF THE MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

Dear Officer:

In January I wrote a letter to you and enclosed a copy of the report: "The Archaeological Resources of Missouri: Recommendations for Preservation and Development for Outdoor Recreation", which was a copy of a preliminary report by the Advisory Council on Archaeology to Missouri State Park Board. After this report was sent out, it was found that a mistake had been made on page 23 and this page has been redone and is enclosed. I would appreciate it if you would attach it at the proper place in the report that you have.

Since the reports were sent out as printed matter and thus could not be forwarded, if your address had changed it would not have been delivered. If the zip code was wrong it is possible that you did not receive a copy of the report. If this is the case, please send me back the enclosed corrected page 23 with your name and address on it and I shall see to it that you will receive a copy of the report.

I look forward to hearing comments concerning the report and any recommendations for addition or corrections concerning the sites in your area or any of the others that you know about. Now is the time for us to be making plans for the overall development of our archaeological resources in Missouri. In many instances next month or next year may be too late. For example, note on page 47 the second paragraph under New Madrid County, "the Matthews Site (23NM3), a fortified village and mound site should be preserved and interpreted" can no longer be recommended since a great part of the site was destroyed by a land-leveling operation this last month. That recommendation will have to be changed to "the remaining parts of the Matthews site, 23NM3, which was a fortified village and mound site, should be investigated archaeologically while they are still available in order to obtain interpretations that could be used in museum interpretations and the overall interpretation of the archaeology of Southeast Missouri".

I look forward to hearing from you as early as it is convenient.

Sincerely yours,

Carl H. Chapman

Carl H. Chapman
Secretary

CHC: dd

Enclosure: corrected page 23

If any recreational areas are proposed in this area or around the Lake of the Ozarks, a check should be made to see if archaeological sites might be involved. There are no recommendations for immediate action in this area. Indian Burial Cave is a commercial venture in archaeological recreation that has been very successful.

AREA 30. MARIES - PHELPS - PULASKI COUNTIES

This locality contains many interesting caves that were utilized as habitation sites of early man. Many of them lie within National Forest Land or within the Fort Leonard Wood Reservation. Although the sites come within the protection of the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906, it is not strictly enforced and these sites are gradually losing their interpretive potential through the indiscriminate digging by curiosity seekers and relic hunters. It is recommended that the Forest Service obtain the advice and aid of archaeologists to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance on their lands and surrounding lands for the purpose of evaluating these recreational resources. At least one of the cave sites should be investigated by trained archaeologists for the purpose of recreational interpretations.

AREA 31. ST. FRANCOIS WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Washington State Park already has within it an unusual group of Indian Petroglyphs. They need more protection from weathering. Further interpretation of the remarkable rock carvings should be done through a small museum or visitors' center near the petroglyph site. Another extensive petroglyph site adjacent to the park area should be added to it for their protection and for further interpretation of this unique manifestation of Indian ceremonialism.

AREA 32. PERRY - ST. GENEVIEVE COUNTY

Areas of prime importance both archaeologically and historically are the salt springs and salt works in St. Genevieve County. There are several salt springs and one is located in such a position that it would be ideal for park recreational and interpretive purposes. The foundations of the old French houses, the salt works, and the earlier Indian houses and salt evaporation pans can still be found and reconstructed. This site, 23STG5 is of first priority for preservation and interpretation. Four large mounds and associated village site 1½ miles south of St. Genevieve should be preserved.

AREA 33. BARTON - JASPER COUNTIES

Large cave shelters are located in the stream-dissected part of this country and the area has potential for both archaeological preservation and general recreation. One such cave shelter is 23BA4. An exceptional site is an Indian

Museum Copy
Missouri Archaeological Society

15 SWITZLER HALL
Columbia, Missouri

January 27, 1967

Dear Society Officer:

For some time we have felt the need of an overall plan for the preservation, evaluation and interpretation of the Archaeological Resources in Missouri. In preparation for planning for the past thirty years, the Society in connection with the University of Missouri has been conducting an Archaeological Survey of the state, but the information from the Survey has never been used to derive a state-wide plan concerning our archaeological resources.

The enclosed is a preliminary plan which I would like for you to read carefully and then send me any suggestions and comments. In particular I would like for you to review the part of the recommendations and plans which affect your own local area. If any outstanding archaeological sites have been missed, please let me hear from you immediately.

If any of the sites recommended for preservation have been destroyed, I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. Please feel free to criticize the report. In some instances important sites have been left out in a particular area in the state because they were duplicated by sites considered more important, but if you know of some important sites in your area that have not been included, please send me as much information on them as possible at your earliest convenience.

Any suggestions concerning a revision of the archaeological areas would also be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Carl H. Chapman

Carl H. Chapman
Secretary

CHC:dd
Enclosure.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
ST. JOSEPH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ADOPTED June 26, 1967

CONSTITUTION

Article I - Name

The name of this society shall be the St. Joseph Archaeological Society.

Article II - Objects

The objects of the society shall be to:

- (a) Further the study of archaeology, with special emphasis on St. Joseph and the Midwest.
- (b) Employ scientific methods in its research, and encourage this in others.
- (c) Catalog and safely preserve artifacts, books, maps, pictures, archives, and other material of merit within the scope of archaeology.
- (d) The St. Joseph Archaeological Society will act in affiliation with the St. Joseph Museum and the Missouri State Archaeological Society in the common effort to preserve archaeological materials and sites for proper scientific study.
- (e) Any attempts at excavation should be made with group approval and with sanction and direction or advice from the state society.
- (f) Archaeological materials collected by the local group projects will be properly identified and placed in storage as property of the St. Joseph Museum for study by archaeologists and students.

Article III - Membership

Section 1. Membership in this society shall be open to individuals and institutions interested in the scientific study of archaeology, (but not to any whose motive is commercial), upon payment of dues. Institutional membership does not carry the right to vote.

Section 2. The St. Joseph Archaeological Society is a scientific, not for profit organization.

Article IV - Officers

Section 1. The officers of the society shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Curator. Election of officers shall be held at the first meeting of the calendar year.

Article V - Meetings

Section 1. Regular meetings shall be held on the last Monday of each month in the Crafts Room of the St. Joseph Museum. Special meetings may be called by the President.

Section 2. Meetings shall be conducted according to standard parliamentary procedure.

Article VI - Dues

Section 1. Dues shall be \$1.00 for the calendar year, which shall also be the fiscal year of the society. New members joining in the final quarter of the year may, upon payment of \$1.25 receive membership cards valid through the ensuing calendar year.

Article VII - Committees

Section 1. The President shall appoint all committees.

Article VIII - Permanent Funds

Section 1. Property or funds received by the society for other than current use shall be handled in separate "Permanent Accounts" on the books of the society, and such monies shall be kept in a separate bank account, or invested by the society to produce an income, upon the advice of the trust department of one of the principal banks of St. Joseph.

Article IX - Amendments

Section 1. The Constitution and By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at a regular meeting, provided notice of the proposed amendment has been given at a previous meeting.

BY-LAWS

Article I - Duties of Officers

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the society. He shall appoint all committees, and ex-officio, be a member of all committees.

Section 2. The Vice-President shall assume the functions of the President in his absence or incapacity.

Section 3. The Secretary shall keep minutes of meetings of the Society, send notices of meetings, transact correspondence not handled by other officers and report at each meeting.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall receive dues, issue membership cards, keep detailed books on all receipts and expenditures and make reports periodically to the Society.

Section 5. The Curator shall be the custodian of all artifacts, archives, and general property of the society other than records currently in use by other officers; he shall carefully catalog all material entrusted to his protection. It is suggested he and other officers and members of the society use, when practical, standard 8 1/2 x 11 inch looseleaf record sheets for ready filing and interchange of records.

Article II - Trading in Artifacts

Section 1. Trading in artifacts shall not be permitted at meetings of the society.

Alton R.

ACT 58 of 1967, Acts of Arkansas

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF ARKANSAS'
ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE, ITS ANTIQUITIES, ARTIFACTS AND
SITES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, the public has an interest in preservation of all antiquities, historic ruins, sites, artifacts, and similar places and things for their scientific and historical information and value; and

WHEREAS, the public has a right to the knowledge to be derived and gained from a scientific study of these materials; and

WHEREAS, the most recent past has seen the neglect, desecration and destruction of sites and the removal without adequate records of archeological objects and artifacts with a resulting loss to our people of knowledge concerning their heritage; and

WHEREAS, prehistoric and historic remains, sites, and objects of antiquity are rightfully and properly the subject of coordinated and organized activities exercised on behalf of the general welfare of the public as a whole in order that they may be preserved, studied, exhibited, and evaluated;

NOW, THEREFORE

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

SECTION 1. Definitions: As used in this Act, the words hereinafter set forth shall be defined as follows:

A. Artifacts: All relics, specimens, or objects of an historical, prehistorical, archeological or anthropological nature, which may be found above or below the surface of the earth, and which have scientific or historic value as objects of antiquity, as aboriginal relics, or as archeological specimens.

B. Site: All aboriginal mounds, forts, earthworks, village locations, burial grounds, historic or prehistoric ruins, mines or caves, which are or may be the source of artifacts; or any place where individual artifacts, defined herein, may be found.

C. Field Archeology: The study of the traces of human culture at any land or water site by means of surveying, digging, sampling, excavating, or removing sub-surface objects, or going on a site with that intent.

SECTION 2. Legislative Intent: The State of Arkansas reserves itself the exclusive right and privilege of field archeology on sites owned or controlled by the State, its agencies, departments, and institutions, in order to protect and preserve archeological

and scientific information, matter, and objects. All such information and objects deriving from State lands shall be utilized solely for scientific or public educational purposes and shall remain the property of the State.

It is a declaration and statement of legislative intent that field archeology on privately owned lands should be discouraged except in accordance with both the provisions and spirit of this Act; and persons having knowledge of the location of archeological sites are encouraged to communicate such information to the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

SECTION 3. Cooperation by State Agencies and Other Governmental Subdivisions: All State agencies, departments, institutions, and commissions, as well as all counties and municipalities, shall cooperate fully with the Arkansas Archeological Survey in the preservation, protection, excavation, and evaluation of artifacts and sites; and to that end, where any site or artifacts may be found or discovered on property owned or controlled by the State or by any county or municipality, the agency, bureau, commission, governmental subdivision or county or municipality, having control over or owning such property or preparing to excavate or perform work upon such property or currently performing work of any type upon such property is urged to notify the Arkansas Archeological Survey of the discovery and location of such site or artifacts and shall cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the Arkansas Archeological Survey to preserve and prevent the destruction of such site or artifacts and to allow the Arkansas Archeological Survey to assist in and effect the removal of such artifacts by means designed to preserve and permit the study and evaluation of such artifacts; and the provisions of this Act shall be made known to contractors by the State agencies doing the contracting.

SECTION 4. Landmarks: An archeological site of significance to the scientific study or public representation of Arkansas' aboriginal past may be publicly designated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey as a "State Archeological Landmark" provided that no sites shall be so designated without the express written consent of the State agency having jurisdiction over the land in question or, if it is on privately owned land, of the owner thereof. Once so designated excavation for the purpose of recovery or the recovery of artifacts from such sites by persons other than the Arkansas Archeological Survey or their duly designated agents shall be a misdemeanor.

SECTION 5. Reservation from Sale of State Lands of Archeological Importance: Upon written notice to the Commissioner of State Lands given by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Commissioner of State Lands shall reserve from sale any State lands, including lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, on which sites or artifacts are located or may be found, as designated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey; provided, however, that the reservation of such lands from sale may be confined to the actual location of the site or artifacts. When such sites or artifacts have been explored, excavated or otherwise examined to the extent desired by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, said Survey shall then file with the Commissioner a statement releasing such lands and permitting the sale of same.

SECTION 6. Trespass: It shall be deemed an act of trespass and a misdemeanor for any person, natural or corporate, to remove artifacts and antiquities of the kind described herein from the private land of any owner thereof without his permission being first obtained.

SECTION 7. Vandalism: In order that sites and artifacts on state owned or controlled land shall be protected for the benefit of the public, it is hereby made a misdemeanor for any person, natural or corporate, to write upon, carve upon, paint, deface, mutilate, destroy, or otherwise injure any objects of antiquity, artifacts, Indian painting, or sites and all such acts of vandalism shall be punished as misdemeanors according to the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 8. Violations: All acts expressly declared herein to be illegal, prohibited, or deemed misdemeanors shall, upon conviction of the person for engaging in the conduct thus prescribed, be punished as misdemeanors and the person guilty thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned in the city or county jail for not less than one month or more than six months or both. It is hereby made the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney for the district wherein the offense is committed to prosecute alleged offenders to the full extent of the law.

SECTION 9. Severability: If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

ANNUAL FALL MEETING
MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SKY-WAY CAFE, SHELBYNA, MISSOURI

OCTOBER 22, 1967

Host: Salt River Chapter

PROGRAM

- 9:00-10:00 A.M. Informal coffee hour and registration
- 10:00 Opening Address, H. W. Hamilton, President
- 10:05 Minutes and Report of Secretary-Treasurer,
Carl H. Chapman
- 10:30 Report of Auditing Committee, Francis L. Stubbs
- 10:45 Report of Preservation of Sites Committee,
J. J. McKinny
- 11:00 Chapter Reports
- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Marion-Ralls | Big Bend | Grand River |
| Ozark | Kansas City | Upper Meramec |
| Mound City | St. Joseph | Salt River |
| Greater St. Louis | Northwest | Raytown |
- 11:30 New Business
- Antiquities Act: C. R. McGimsey III,
Discussion Leader
- 11:45 Report of Nominating Committee
- 11:50 Election of Officers
- 12:00 Noon Close of Business Meeting
- 12:30 Smorgasbord Luncheon
- 2:00 Welcoming Address, President of Salt River Chapter
- 2:05 Presentation of Achievement Awards, 1962-1966
Read by Carl H. Chapman, Secretary-Treasurer
Presented by Henry Hamilton, President
- 2:15 SYMPOSIUM ON MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGY
- Dale R. Henning, Chairman
1. C.H. Chapman: "A state-wide plan for Missouri Archaeology"
 2. R.T. Bray: "Activities at the Hamilton Field School and Lyman
Research Center, Archaeological Research Station,
University of Missouri"
 3. W.R. Wood: "The Salvage Program in Western Missouri"
 4. Walter Klippel: "Cannon Reservoir Archaeology"
 5. J.R. Williams: "Salvage Work in Southeast Missouri"
 6. R.E. Pangborn: "Research in Stockton Reservoir"
 7. Gerald Smith: "Towosahgy State Park"
 8. Howard Platz: "Salt River Chapter Excavations:"
 9. J.M. Shippee: "Work in the Kansas City Area"
 10. : "Excavations by the Raytown Chapter"
 11. Michael Fisher: "The Kings' Hill Excavations"
 12. Comments by Dale R. Henning
- 4:00 ? Close of Meeting by H. W. Hamilton

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS ST. JOSEPH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

ADOPTED JUNE 26, 1967 (DATE)

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I - NAME

THE NAME OF THIS SOCIETY SHALL BE THE ST. JOSEPH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II - OBJECTS

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY SHALL BE TO:

(A) FURTHER THE STUDY OF ARCHAEOLOGY, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON ST. JOSEPH AND THE MIDWEST.

(B) EMPLOY SCIENTIFIC METHODS IN ITS RESEARCH, AND ENCOURAGE THIS IN OTHERS.

(C) CATALOG AND SAFELY PRESERVE ARTIFACTS, BOOKS, MAPS, PICTURES, ARCHIVES, AND OTHER MATERIAL OF MERIT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

(D) THE ST. JOSEPH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WILL ACT IN AFFILIATION WITH THE ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM AND THE MISSOURI STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN THE COMMON EFFORT TO PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS AND SITES FOR PROPER SCIENTIFIC STUDY.

(E) ANY ATTEMPTS AT EXCAVATION SHOULD BE MADE WITH GROUP APPROVAL AND WITH SANCTION AND DIRECTION OR ADVICE FROM THE STATE SOCIETY.

(F) ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS COLLECTED BY THE LOCAL GROUP PROJECTS WILL BE PROPERLY IDENTIFIED AND PLACED IN ~~THE~~ STORAGE ^{AS PROPERTY} OF THE ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM FOR STUDY BY ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND STUDENTS.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. MEMBERSHIP IN THIS SOCIETY SHALL BE OPEN TO INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS INTERESTED IN THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF ARCHAEOLOGY, (BUT NOT TO ANY WHOSE MOTIVE IS COMMERCIAL), UPON PAYMENT OF DUES. INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP DOES NOT CARRY THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

SECTION 2. THE ST. JOSEPH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY IS A SCIENTIFIC, NOT FOR PROFIT, ORGANIZATION. ~~INCORPORATED WITHIN THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI IN~~ . DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY ARE INCOME-TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

ARTICLE IV - OFFICERS

SECTION 1. THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY SHALL BE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, TREASURER AND CURATOR. ELECTION OF OFFICERS SHALL BE HELD AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CALENDAR YEAR.

ARTICLE V - MEETINGS

SECTION 1. REGULAR MEETINGS SHALL BE HELD ON THE LAST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE CRAFTS ROOM OF THE ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM. SPECIAL MEETINGS MAY BE CALLED BY THE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 2. MEETINGS SHALL BE CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO STANDARD PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

ARTICLE VI - DUES

SECTION 1. DUES SHALL BE \$1.00 FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, WHICH SHALL ALSO BE THE FISCAL YEAR OF THE SOCIETY. NEW MEMBERS JOINING IN THE FINAL QUARTER OF THE YEAR MAY, UPON PAYMENT OF \$1.25 RECEIVE MEMBERSHIP CARDS VALID THROUGH THE ENSUING CALENDAR YEAR.

ARTICLE VII - COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. THE PRESIDENT SHALL APPOINT ALL COMMITTEES.

ARTICLE VIII - PERMANENT FUNDS

SECTION 1. PROPERTY OR FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY FOR OTHER THAN CURRENT USE SHALL BE HANDLED IN SEPARATE "PERMANENT ACCOUNTS" ON THE BOOKS OF THE SOCIETY, AND SUCH MONIES SHALL BE KEPT IN A SEPARATE BANK ACCOUNT, OR INVESTED BY THE SOCIETY TO PRODUCE AN INCOME, UPON THE ADVICE OF THE TRUST DEPARTMENT OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF ST. JOSEPH.

ARTICLE IX - AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS MAY BE AMENDED BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF MEMBERS PRESENT AT A REGULAR MEETING, PROVIDED NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT HAS BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I - DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. THE PRESIDENT SHALL PRESIDE AT ALL MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY. HE SHALL APPOINT ALL COMMITTEES, AND EX-OFFICIO, BE A MEMBER OF ALL COMMITTEES.

SECTION 2. THE VICE-PRESIDENT SHALL ASSUME THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT IN HIS ABSENCE OR INCAPACITY.

SECTION 3. THE SECRETARY SHALL KEEP MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY, SEND NOTICES OF MEETINGS, TRANSACT CORRESPONDENCE NOT HANDLED BY OTHER OFFICERS AND REPORT AT EACH MEETING.

SECTION 4. THE TREASURER SHALL RECEIVE DUES, ISSUE MEMBERSHIP CARDS, KEEP DETAILED BOOKS ON ALL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND MAKE REPORTS PERIODICALLY TO THE SOCIETY.

SECTION 5. THE CURATOR SHALL BE THE CUSTODIAN OF ALL ARTIFACTS, ARCHIVES, AND GENERAL PROPERTY OF THE SOCIETY OTHER THAN RECORDS CURRENTLY IN USE BY OTHER OFFICERS; HE SHALL CAREFULLY CATALOG ALL MATERIAL ENTRUSTED TO HIS PROTECTION. IT IS SUGGESTED HE AND OTHER OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY USE, WHEN PRACTICAL, STANDARD $8\frac{1}{2}$ X 11 INCH LOOSELEAF RECORD SHEETS FOR READY FILING AND INTERCHANGE OF RECORDS.

ARTICLE II - TRADING IN ARTIFACTS

SECTION 1. TRADING IN ARTIFACTS SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED AT MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Missouri Archaeological Society

15 SWITZLER HALL

Columbia, Missouri

Dear Society Officer:

A major item of business before the fall meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society recently held in Shelbina was consideration of a Missouri Antiquities Act. We presently have no law to prevent the dissipation and destruction of our archaeological and historical resources. There is no legal way to prevent an individual or association, innocently or otherwise, from destroying historic ruins, sites, artifacts and similar places. They represent a historical heritage which rightfully belongs to the public and should be preserved for future study and enjoyment.

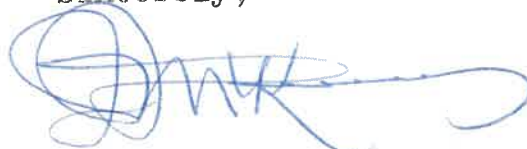
At the meeting Dr. McGimsey of Fayetteville gave a comprehensive review of the Antiquities Act which has recently been adopted by the State of Arkansas. This act provides for the protection and preservation of archaeological materials, antiquities and artifacts, as well as of the sites on which they are found in the State of Arkansas.

Probably a great many of the provisions of the Arkansas Act would be suitable in the State of Missouri. There could be additional provisions that should be included in an antiquities act for the State of Missouri.

President Hamilton referred this matter to the Preservation of Sites Committee for study and for their recommendations at the next meeting of the state society. Before our committee acts it was felt that we needed the advice of all Society officers. Therefore would you please examine the enclosed copy of the Arkansas Act and make suggestions for additions, deletions, or other changes you believe appropriate.

I would also like to have the views of the Preservation of Sites Committee members on the advisability of having a meeting of our committee for consideration of this subject. The membership of our committee is scattered over the state and if you believe a meeting is not practical, advise if in your opinion we can resolve this matter by correspondence. Please let me have your suggestions at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



J. J. McKinny, Chairman
Preservation of Sites Committee

P.S. Please send replies to my home address, De Witt, Missouri, 64639.

ACT 58 of 1967, Acts of Arkansas

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF ARKANSAS' ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE, ITS ANTIQUITIES, ARTIFACTS AND SITES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, the public has an interest in preservation of all antiquities, historic ruins, sites, artifacts, and similar places and things for their scientific and historical information and value; and

Mr. J. J. McKinney

Preservation of Sites Committee

De Witt, Missouri

December 12, 1967

WHEREAS, the public has a right to the knowledge to be derived from the scientific study of these materials; and

WHEREAS, the most recent past has seen the neglect, desecration and removal of sites and the removal without adequate records of archeological objects and artifacts with a resulting loss to our people of knowledge concerning their heritage; and

Dear Mr. McKinney:

I was present at the Shelby meeting, received a copy of the Arkansas Antiquities Act and have given it some thought since.

WHEREAS, prehistoric remains, sites, and objects of antiquity are rightfully and properly the subject of coordinated and organized study and research in the interest of the general welfare and preservation of the State; and they may be preserved, studied, exhibited, and evaluated;

It is quite evident that legal steps must indeed be taken to preserve our Indian sites in Missouri while there are yet sites to be preserved. I am sorry to say that my lack of legal knowledge leaves me rather inadequate for opinion in detail. I am in total agreement, however, as to the need for some sort of legislation to protect our remaining sites.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS: The Arkansas act appears to be satisfactory providing the penalties are severe enough. My only comment would be that we are fortunate that such legislation has been adopted in our neighboring state and if we can but delay a year or so we can no doubt benefit from their early experience with it.

Sincerely,

B. Site: All aboriginal mounds, forts, earthworks, village locations, burial grounds, historic or prehistoric ruins, mines or caves, which are or may be the source of artifacts; or any place where individual artifacts, defined herein, may be found.

Trustee Mo. State Archeological Soc.

Donovan L. Reynolds

3108 Edmond

St. Joseph, Mo. 64501

C. Field Archeology: The study of traces of human culture at any land or water site by means of excavation, digging, sampling, sifting, or removing sub-surface objects, or going on a site with that intent.

DLR:js

SECTION 2. Legislative Intent: The State of Arkansas reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of field archeology on sites owned or controlled by the State, its agencies, departments, and institutions, in order to protect and preserve archeological

ACT 58 of 1967, Acts of Arkansas

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WHEREAS, the public has a right to the knowledge to be derived and gained from a scientific study of these materials; and

WHEREAS, the most recent past has seen the neglect, desecration and destruction of sites and the removal without adequate records of archeological objects and artifacts with a resulting loss to our people of knowledge concerning their heritage; and

WHEREAS, prehistoric and historic remains, sites, and objects of antiquity are rightfully and properly the subject of coordinated and organized activities exercised on behalf of the general welfare of the public as a whole in order that they may be preserved, studied, exhibited, and evaluated;

NOW, THEREFORE

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

SECTION 1. Definitions: As used in this Act, the words hereinafter set forth shall be defined as follows:

A. Artifacts: All relics, specimens, or objects of an historical, prehistorical, archeological or anthropological nature, which may be found above or below the surface of the earth, and which have scientific or historic value as objects of antiquity, as aboriginal relics, or as archeological specimens.

B. Site: All aboriginal mounds, forts, earthworks, village locations, burial grounds, historic or prehistoric ruins, mines or caves, which are or may be the source of artifacts; or any place where individual artifacts, defined herein, may be found.

C. Field Archeology: The study of the traces of human culture at any land or water site by means of surveying, digging, sampling, excavating, or removing sub-surface objects, or going on a site with that intent.

SECTION 2. Legislative Intent: The State of Arkansas reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of field archeology on sites owned or controlled by the State, its agencies, departments, and institutions, in order to protect and preserve archeological

and scientific information, matter, and objects. All such information and objects deriving from State lands shall be utilized solely for scientific or public educational purposes and shall remain the property of the State.

It is a declaration and statement of legislative intent that field archeology on privately owned lands should be discouraged except in accordance with both the provisions and spirit of this Act; and persons having knowledge of the location of archeological sites are encouraged to communicate such information to the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

SECTION 3. Cooperation by State Agencies and Other Governmental Subdivisions: All State agencies, departments, institutions, and commissions, as well as all counties and municipalities, shall cooperate fully with the Arkansas Archeological Survey in the preservation, protection, excavation, and evaluation of artifacts and sites; and to that end, where any site or artifacts may be found or discovered on property owned or controlled by the State or by any county or municipality, the agency, bureau, commission, governmental subdivision or county or municipality, having control over or owning such property or preparing to excavate or perform work upon such property or currently performing work of any type upon such property is urged to notify the Arkansas Archeological Survey of the discovery and location of such site or artifacts and shall cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the Arkansas Archeological Survey to preserve and prevent the destruction of such site or artifacts and to allow the Arkansas Archeological Survey to assist in and effect the removal of such artifacts by means designed to preserve and permit the study and evaluation of such artifacts; and the provisions of this Act shall be made known to contractors by the State agencies doing the contracting.

SECTION 4. Landmarks: An archeological site of significance to the scientific study or public representation of Arkansas' aboriginal past may be publicly designated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey as a "State Archeological Landmark" provided that no sites shall be so designated without the express written consent of the State agency having jurisdiction over the land in question or, if it is on privately owned land, of the owner thereof. Once so designated excavation for the purpose of recovery or the recovery of artifacts from such sites by persons other than the Arkansas Archeological Survey or their duly designated agents shall be a misdemeanor.

SECTION 5. Reservation from Sale of State Lands of Archeological Importance: Upon written notice to the Commissioner of State Lands given by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Commissioner of State Lands shall reserve from sale any State lands, including lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, on which sites or artifacts are located or may be found, as designated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey; provided, however, that the reservation of such lands from sale may be confined to the actual location of the site or artifacts. When such sites or artifacts have been explored, excavated or otherwise examined to the extent desired by the Arkansas Archeological Survey, said Survey shall then file with the Commissioner a statement releasing such lands and permitting the sale of same.

SECTION 6. Trespass: It shall be deemed an act of trespass and a misdemeanor for any person, natural or corporate, to remove artifacts and antiquities of the kind described herein from the private land of any owner thereof without his permission being first obtained.

SECTION 7. Vandalism: In order that sites and artifacts on state owned or controlled land shall be protected for the benefit of the public, it is hereby made a misdemeanor for any person, natural or corporate, to write upon, carve upon, paint, deface, mutilate, destroy, or otherwise injure any objects of antiquity, artifacts, Indian painting, or sites and all such acts of vandalism shall be punished as misdemeanors according to the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 8. Violations: All acts expressly declared herein to be illegal, prohibited, or deemed misdemeanors shall, upon conviction of the person for engaging in the conduct thus prescribed, be punished as misdemeanors and the person guilty thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned in the city or county jail for not less than one month or more than six months or both. It is hereby made the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney for the district wherein the offense is committed to prosecute alleged offenders to the full extent of the law.

SECTION 9. Severability: If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 958

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI 65201

November 28, 1967

Dear Executive Committee Member:

It has been called to my attention by Mr. Bross of our new Raytown Chapter that they had expected to receive a charter as a chapter of our organization. Other chapters have in the past asked for guidance concerning the organization of their chapters, and I am wondering if this is something that we should consider. Perhaps if nothing more a certificate indicating that a particular archaeological society was accepted as a chapter to be affiliated with the state Society and signed by all the members of the Executive Committee would be desirable. We could get some certificates printed up, leaving a blank for the chapter society name and blank for the date and blanks for the signatures of the Executive Committee. Perhaps this would solve the problem and tend to make the affiliation of chapters a more important consideration.

One of the problems that I see about a legal affiliation type thing, which the certificate need not necessarily be, would be the necessity of filling out more forms for the Internal Revenue Service people that would give all the data concerning the activities and publications of the chapter affiliates. As long as the chapters are affiliated through each having their individuals as members of the state Society this has not been considered a necessity in the past. The formal affiliation might necessitate additional work in reporting to the Internal Revenue Service in order to keep our non-profit scientific organization status. Furthermore we would need to insist that the chapter societies know thoroughly the aims of the state Society and be involved in the same activities. Perhaps there isn't any real problem here, I am not sure, and that is the reason that I am asking your advice. I can't see that a certificate would be a detriment and it might help bind these chapters a little closer to our state Society. Let me know what you think about it, and any suggestions for action on this would be appreciated.

Volume 29 of The Missouri Archaeologist for this year has been distributed and before the year is out Memoir 5 will be sent free to all 1967 members. Volume 30 is in the press, and I feel that we probably should distribute it some time in April, or after we have sent out a second dues notice. Our first dues notice for 1968 will go out early in December.

If you have any ideas for building the Society membership or expanding Society services, please get this to me at your earliest convenience.

We are in desperate need of a better survey of Missouri for archaeological sites of outstanding interest and potential that should be preserved or developed, and I plan to get a note in the Newsletter asking for help from the full membership.

I am going to be dependent in great part on the interest and action of the Society Officers for archaeological site information. Do you have any suggestions as to how we can make this really effective? Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,



Carl H. Chapman
Secretary-Treasurer

CHC:ei

Jane F. Smith
Archivist in Charge Interior Branch
Natural Resources Records Division
The National Archives.

Dear Miss Smith:

Thank you very much for your time and
~~effort~~ ~~in~~ ~~securing~~ ~~for~~ ~~our~~ ~~records~~
on the Platte Purchase document, and
~~a~~ ~~copy~~ ~~of~~ ~~it~~.

It is our understanding that a copy of
that document and the presidential
ratification will be forwarded
to us when completed and we
will remit upon receipt of the
bill from the fiscal clerk.

We ^{also} ~~definitely~~ ~~want~~
~~to~~ ~~for~~ ~~a~~ ~~complete~~ ~~copy~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~records~~
of records of the Iowa Agency at
Agency, Mo. from 1825 to 1837.
~~at this time~~ ~~it will be~~

We can, however, wait until such

time that the microfilm publishing
program, has, in its normal
course of operation, finishes
with that period.

Please place an order for this
copy, or advise us ~~if~~ ^{should it be}
~~necessary~~ ^{if necessary} order at a later date
when the micro filming has
been completed.

May 26, 1956

The following information from seventy-four year old Charles S. Warnick of Bolckow, Missouri---

His father, William Warnick came from Ohio in 1858 with a land grant for one hundred and sixty acres of land now occupied by the town of Cameron, Missouri. Upon seeing his land and finding that it was prairie land, he was dissatisfied with it and so sold his land grant and went on to Savannah, Missouri in search of a place more to his liking.

In 1859 he bought land two miles east of Guilford at \$1.25 per acre. On this place was an Indian camp ground and just a half-quarter mile away in virgin timber is a mound twenty or twenty-five feet long which has always been believed to be of Indian origin.

When the elder Mr. Warnick settled the land, the Indians no longer used the camp as such, but its location was well marked both by legend and sign, and when he visited it for the first time, he found the body of an Indian baby wrapped in a blanket and tied to the branches of a tree. In the top of another tree, a huge oak, was a large dried skin, or hide, quite possibly buffalo. This hide was also tied to a branch, (at one time it might have held another body) and it hung there, hard and dry, and flopped in the wind for years. The younger Mr. Charles Warnick said he can remember seeing it and shooting at it with a rifle when he was a boy.

Mr. Charles Warnick later farmed his father's place for many years and has found Indian artifacts on it.

At one time while 'breaking out' newly cut timber land, he plowed out stones and upon removing them to a more out-of-the-way spot atop a

near-by stump he discovered a stone mallet and three arrow points beneath where the stones had rested. He found no bones, and said that he did not bother to dig deeper. He states that "Indian relics" are quite plentiful in that region.

Lester McClanahan, a grocery store owner in Guilford, now owns the property.

Mr. Warnick also tells of a location on the old Bashar (an uncle) place, one half mile east and one and a half miles north of Whitesville, Missouri. Situated on a bluff on the east side of the Platte River, and described by Mr. Warnick as "the place where Indians made their arrows" is what must have been a work shop. He states that a 'wagon box' of flint chips could be picked up there.

Herbert Sanders now owns the property.

NOVEMBER 30, 1962

MR. W. L. PHILYAW
VICE-PRESIDENT
KANSAS CITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
2702 GLENWOOD
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

DEAR MR. PHILYAW,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INVITATION TO GIVE
AN ILLUSTRATED TALK BEFORE YOUR GROUP, AND
MR. SHIPPEE FOR HIS KIND WORDS. HOWEVER, I
MUST DECLINE.

THE FILM DOCUMENTARY OF THIS TRAIL TRECK
WAS PRODUCED BY OUR DIRECTOR, MR. ROY COY,
REQUIRES HIS PERSONAL NARRATION, AND IS USED
AS ONE OF HIS LECTURE FILMS. THEREFORE, I
DO NOT FEEL AT LIBERTY TO USE IT. ON THE DATE
YOU MENTION, HE WILL BE ON TOUR FOR THE NATIONAL
AUDUBON SOCIETY.

WE PLAN TO PUT A SOUND TRACK ON A COPY
OF THIS FILM AT A LATER DATE AND WHEN THIS IS
DONE, I AM SURE IT WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR
SHOWING TO YOUR GROUP AND I WOULD BE HAPPY TO
BRING IT DOWN. WE WILL KEEP IT IN MIND.

SINCERELY,

DON L. REYNOLDS,
PREPARATOR-PHOTOGRAPHER

DLE/B

Dec 18, 1962

2702 Glenwood
Independence, Mo.

Mr. Don L. Reynolds
Preparator-Photographer
Saint Joseph Museum
Eleventh and Charles Streets
St. Joseph, Missouri

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

We are disappointed that you are unable to speak before our group; maybe sometime in the future you and the film will be available.

We are like most small chapters always low in funds and always in need of good interesting speakers. We would welcome you to speak on some other subject, pre-historic or historic if you could manage.

At any rate, please come to attend our meetings at any time you can; we would love to have you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill", written in dark ink.

W. L. Philyaw
Vice President KC Arch. Soc.

St. Joseph Museum

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

ELEVENTH AND CHARLES STREETS

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

TELEPHONE 2-4238

March 4, 1953

Mr. Don. L. Reynolds
604 North 11th Street
St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

The enclosed copies of letters
are self explanatory; I thought
you might be interested in what
is going on, regarding the field
of archaeology in Missouri.

Sincerely,



Director

C O P Y

Marshall Mo
Feb. 28, 1953

Mr. Roy E. Coy, Director
St. Joseph Museum
St. Joseph, Missouri

Dear Mr. Coy:-

This letter has two purposes, first to call your attention to the seriousness of the situation as regards the present status of the appropriations of the University of Missouri, and its effect on the continuation of archaeological work in this state, and second, to give you officers, as well as members of the Preservation of Sites Committee, a brief report to date of the work on preservation of sites.

The appropriation bill for the University of Missouri has not yet been written but the proposed budget as it now stands would eliminate all archaeological work in this state with the possible exception of the teaching of courses at the University, and even these might be affected by the low general appropriation proposed. In other words, no field work, no research in either field or laboratory would be possible.

We have come a long way since 1935 and we are proud of the achievements but from a statewide standpoint most of the work yet remains to be done. Actually, in recent times almost all work has been confined to proposed reservoir areas in an attempt to salvage archaeological information from them before they are covered with water, and it is too late. Limited research has been conducted in seven reservoir areas. Unfortunately, five other reservoir areas in Missouri have been under water for varying periods of time, and before it was possible to do any archaeological work whatever. Four other places may become reservoir areas. And in addition to the importance that this has to us here: Missouri is beginning to be recognized by other workers as a 'key' region because of pre-historic cultural routes and contacts.

I hope that you will immediately see (if possible) or write your Representative and your State Senator and ask that they support an adequate appropriation for the University as a whole and for Archaeology in particular. Due to the fact that appropriations for the University are not generally made on a item basis but under a few general headings for the institution as a whole, in general, archaeology will fare as the whole University fares in the coming biennium.

The total appropriation requested by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri for Archaeological Research is \$15,950.00
This breaks down into:-

10,900.00 for 1 technician for supervision in field work
1 technician for laboratory work
1 secretary
some laboratory assistance

2...

2,850.00 for 'Permanent Equipment', actually a 'carryall' truck to
transport field workers, and to replace the present
truck, which frequently breaks down on the road
2,200.00 for supplies, travel etc
15,950.00 Total

The University has a contract with the National Park Service for assistance in conducting work of research and salvage in the proposed reservoir areas, but this sum is only for unskilled labor in the field. If we should lose the state appropriation to the department for skilled supervision and laboratory work, it would not be possible to meet the requirements for the use of this Park Service sum, \$2500.00 per year, and its benefits to the state would be lost.

Now concerning recent work of our Committee. It seemed logical that the first order of business this past year would be an attempt to secure a portion of the 150 acres that constitute the main village of the Missouri Tribe, because it was the large and powerful tribe for which the state was named. It should be preserved. It is probably the state's richest site. It could be used by the University year by year as part of the field training for students, and so too we would gradually gain more knowledge of this particular culture. It is adjacent to Van Meter State Park, so would not constitute a new park with its attendant problems of maintenance and supervision.

The owner was contacted, and the price, as reported at the Fall meeting was \$425 per acre. Since we are in no wise justified in trying to promote the purchase by anyone at this price, the matter had to be dropped, at least for now.

At this time there is a local organization cooperating with the Society, seeking to have Graham Cave permanently preserved as a park. The owners, Mr and Mrs Ward Darnell are willing to donate the cave and a considerable surrounding area for park purposes. They are asking that a lake for recreational and fishing use be created. A brief, setting forth various facts concerning the area is now being prepared for presentation to state authorities.

Again may I ask that you promptly contact members of the Legislature so that appropriations for Archaeological Research in Missouri may not be lost.

State Representatives:	Sincerely,
Buchanan Co	(Signed) Henry W. Hamilton, Vice Pr
1st Dist Roy D Eddy, St. Joseph	Missouri Archaeological Soc
2nd Dist J E Schellhorn "	Chm. Preservation of Sites
3rd Dist J. T. Campbell Faucett	Committee

File  1

A
MONTHLY
DISPATCH
FROM THE
acm

Rayph Velich

cent verdict in the Federal District Court in San Antonio, shipment of certain pre-Columbian artifacts in interstate nalities. In *United States v. Simpson*, the law applied by the can and Mexican statutes: 18 USC 2314 and 2315, which transport in or receipt through interstate commerce of and the laws of Mexico which allegedly provide that s recovered in Mexico over the past 75 years are deemed nment.

The defendants in *United States v. Simpson* intend to appeal the Court of Appeals. Pending the resolution of this appeal, the purchase, receipt or circulation of pre-Columbian artifacts is prohibited. Their counsel concerning this situation.



This Picasso tapestry based on the artist's painting Interior with Girl Drawing is one of 11 Picasso tapestries that will be shown in the Virginia Museum exhibition Collector of the Year: Nelson A. Rockefeller. The vice president was chosen as collector of the year by the museum's Collectors' Circle. In keeping with the collector of the year tradition, a portion of Rockefeller's collection will be on display in the museum. That display will be the inaugural exhibit in the museum's new north wing.

"But," he continued, "most major museums do not fund their needs in this way, in fact at IMA we raise annually . . . about five times the average secured by other important museums. Our income from endowment, however, is funding only about three percent of our budget, as compared to 38 percent for 14 leading museums.

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interested in:

Amer Ind Art Mag.
7045 / Third Ave, Suite 4
Scottsdale, Ariz.
85251

I am sending you
the full article from
it, but as you see the
pictures do not
come up with our
copy machine.

They are excellent pictures
and in color. (A good
magazine for ooglers)

I am also returning
the clipping about
the Rio Grande.
Thanks.

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Support of Pre-Columbian Materials

Recent verdict in the Federal District Court in San Antonio, Texas, regarding the shipment of certain pre-Columbian artifacts in interstate commerce has created legal liabilities. In *United States v. Simpson*, the law applied by the court was a combination of American and Mexican statutes: 18 USC 2314 and 2315, which prohibit the export, transport in or receipt through interstate commerce of certain pre-Columbian artifacts and the laws of Mexico which allegedly provide that artifacts recovered in Mexico over the past 75 years are deemed national property.

The defendants in *United States v. Simpson* intend to appeal the verdict to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Pending the resolution of this appeal, the court has enjoined the purchase, receipt or circulation of pre-Columbian artifacts without the advice of their counsel concerning this situation.



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I guess I am really at a loss to understand the legal aspects of this whole thing. The *Southern Circles Catalog* lists the name of a private owner of the Casas Grandes pieces that were exhibited in the N.C. *Southern Circles* exhibit. The *American Indian Art Magazine* lists other private collectors as well as museums. ~~the~~ The St. Joseph Museum has some pieces I

viewed by the city and challenge grant of \$1 million.

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Belins and I
have seen pieces
offered for sale
throughout the country.

One professional
collector just recently
told me that generally
that any ~~such~~ cases, ^{Grand}
~~in the United States~~
pieces are regarded
as stolen property.
~~then~~ He also said that
he was contacted by
a man (he said he still
has his name) wanting
him to handle some
of the U.S. He
declined. Said he
wouldn't touch any

vided by the Endowment
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of it with a ten foot pole. Said that sooner or later somebody would come knocking on the door and while the owner might not suffer criminal action he would lose what investment he had in it. This guy was Hugh Love Santetree formerly of Buenos Aires Argentina and he came through town the day before a couple of days ago and in conversation

vided by the Lilly Endowment's annual challenge grant of \$1 million.

"But," he continued, "most major museums do not fund their needs in this way, in fact at IMA we raise annually . . . about five times the average secured by other important museums. Our income from endowment, however, is funding only about three percent of our budget, as compared to 38 percent for 14 leading museums.

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one of exhibits
 mentions that he
 deals in relics. He
 is in the U.S. ~~for~~
~~after~~ after being
 involved in a
 revolution at home
 and forced to leave
 permanently. He
 mentions imports
 and I mentioned
 Mexico's pottery.
 I am wondering
 what is the status
 of Cosco-Gardes?
 Is it all still
 really the property of Mexico?
 Is some of it in

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file

Polish
 Vehicle

A
 MONTH
 DISPATCH
 FROM THE

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This country legally?
 If so, what point?
 Was there a date at
 which it became illegal
 in the eyes of the
 Mexican government?
 If so, what was the
 date? (Important point)
 Are museums excluded
 or are their purchases
~~not~~ pieces also
 regarded as illegal
 by Mexico?

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Metamorphosis illustrates the beginnings of the sculpture reproduction on each artist's work. It includes over 100 sculptures by Rodin, Chevreton, French

The Fogg exhibition by it confronts a genre. After the artist's work in laboratories and relationship to the specialists on each artist's work. The exhibition on each artist's work. The exhibition on each artist's work.

The spare poles in
our deep freeze are now
filled with Nooki (sp?)
Colochees (sp?) and rolls.
The squirrels are getting
ready for a hard
winter. I suppose
that Ralph is
putting in a supply
of stickers, puffballs
and such.

Ran a Ws Conservation
Dept. film on Trees
last night if Audubon
It was made by Charles
Swartz a naturalist-
artist-
photographer
with Ws Dept. and

(OVER)

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IN THE NEWS

Indianapolis Sets Endowment Campaign Goal of \$30 Million

In one of the most ambitious endowment campaign drives in recent years, the Indianapolis Museum of Art has set a goal for itself of \$30 million. In announcing the campaign, which is scheduled to be completed in 1983 on the museum's centennial, the institution announced that a local foundation has presented a \$5 million matching challenge grant. The Krannert Charitable Trust will match up to \$1 million per year for a total of \$5 million. The Krannert grant also sets 1983 as the completion date.

The museum, which opened a \$10 million facility in 1970, is open to the public free of charge and receives little tax-based support. According to the Indianapolis director, Robert A. Yassin, the museum's staff has increased by four times in the five years since the new building opened. Attendance at the museum is 600,000 and membership is 12,000. "To support this phenomenal growth . . . our budget grew from about \$600,000 to more than \$2 million," he said.

As explained by John R. Benbow, museum president, "Each year, unlike most major museums, we have raised substantially all of our operating funds with the stimulus provided by the Lilly Endowment's annual challenge grant of \$1 million.

"But," he continued, "most major museums do not fund their needs in this way, in fact at IMA we raise annually . . . about five times the average secured by other important museums. Our income from endowment, however, is funding only about three percent of our budget, as compared to 38 percent for 14 leading museums.

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Caution Advised in Transport of Pre-Columbian Materials

Museums are cautioned that a recent verdict in the Federal District Court in San Antonio, Texas, raises the possibility that the shipment of certain pre-Columbian artifacts in interstate commerce may involve criminal penalties. In *United States v. Simpson*, the law applied by the Court was a combination of American and Mexican statutes: 18 USC 2314 and 2315, which provide criminal penalties for the transport in or receipt through interstate commerce of goods known to have been stolen, and the laws of Mexico which allegedly provide that virtually all pre-Columbian artifacts recovered in Mexico over the past 75 years are deemed the property of the Mexican government.

The AAM understands that the defendants in *United States v. Simpson* intend to appeal their convictions to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Pending the resolution of this appeal, museums that may be involved in the purchase, receipt or circulation of pre-Columbian material are advised to consult their counsel concerning this situation.



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AAM NOTES

Accreditation Open to Science-Technology Centers

Since its inception, the AAM accreditation program has been limited by its basic definition to the accreditation of museums with tangible collections and educational and esthetic purposes. In 1974 a model for the accreditation of planetariums was approved. Last May the Accreditation Commission established criteria for the accreditation of science and technology centers, including medical and health museums. Applications from museums in this discipline are now being accepted by the accreditation program.

According to Alexander J. Wall, commission chairman, "The commission developed the additional definition and criteria at the request of the AAM Council after two years of careful deliberation because the basic definition of a museum developed for accreditation purposes excludes many institutions who, in all respects, are fulfilling the educational, cultural and esthetic functions of traditional museums.

"The expanded program of accreditation, we hope, will satisfy the needs of the profession without conferring second-class citizenship on any institution," he continued.

For the purposes of the AAM accreditation program, a science and technology center is defined as an organization and permanent non-profit institution essentially educational and scientific in purpose with professional staff, open to the public on some regular schedule, which maintains and utilizes exhibits and/or objects for

the interpretation of scientific and technological information.

This definition differs from the original accreditation criteria in three areas:

- **essentially educational and scientific** rather than "educational and esthetic";
- **exhibits and/or objects** rather than "collections . . . owns and utilizes tangible objects, things animate and inanimate"; and
- **maintains** rather than "cares."

The latter clause further defines maintenance as "maintains its exhibits and/or objects in good condition. Maintenance should assure that the exhibits function as designed, that accepted methods for their operation and security prevail and that appropriate supplies and records exist."

In announcing this expansion of the accreditation program, the commission added that it welcomes consultation with responsible representatives of other groups for the purpose of establishing accreditation criteria in their categories. Institutions will be accredited within defined categories where, in the opinion of the commission, there exists a group of closely comparable institutions that are numerous enough and possess sufficient maturity of concept and breadth of experience upon which an informed consensus concerning criteria and standards of operations can be based. In that respect, the commission is presently discussing the accreditation of art centers.

Information Requests

Numerous museums publish pamphlets and books on museum studies and operation. Because there is no comprehensive bibliography of these publications, they represent an untapped reserve of information. Cindy Sherrell of the

Texas Historical Commission museum services department hopes to prepare a bibliography of publications by and designed for small museums. She has asked that anyone with information about such material contact her at the Texas Historical Commission, Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, TX 78711.

Information on internship programs at museums is being sought by the AAM. Please address correspondence regarding intern programs at your institution to Carol Bannerman, AAM, 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

A Special Invitation

The 1976 Foreign Museum Professionals Project, sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and AAM/ICOM, is seeking one museum professional to travel for 35 days throughout the United States with a group of distinguished foreign museum professionals. Per diem and transportation will be paid. Beginning April 29 through June 3, the group will visit museums in New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., where the AAM annual meeting will be held. In addition to formal museum visits, the program will include individualized visits according to interests, visits to private collections, architectural city tours and cultural events. The American professional, who will acquaint the group with this country's museums and provide an exchange of technical information, will be selected on the basis of museum experience in view of the group's needs, by an AAM/ICOM panel of museologists. Susan Yecies, AAM/ICOM coordinator, will also tour with the group. For further information contact Yecies at AAM headquarters. Application deadline is March 8.

ANNUAL MEETING

Register Early

The 71st AAM annual meeting will convene May 30 through June 3, at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. Recent surveys have indicated that more than twice the usual number of tourists are expected in the nation's capital next summer. Hotel space in Washington is already at a premium, so the need to register early for the annual meeting cannot be overemphasized.

It is imperative to have as early a registration count as possible. You will receive a direct mailing about the meeting shortly. Return your registration and hotel reservation forms soon.

Why Come to Washington?

Many of the usual tourist attractions are also exciting for AAM members, but there are special inducements for museum professionals.

• **Museums:** In addition to the well-known Smithsonian Institution museums, Washington is the home of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Museum of African Art, Textile Museum and the exquisite Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Museum.

• **Fraternal, trade, religious and specialized museums:** American Psychiatric Museum, DAR

Museum, The Octagon, Medical Museum of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and others.

• **Government agency museums:** State Department, Interior Department and Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

• **Research facilities** are abundant: National Archives, Library of Congress and Archives of American Art.

• **Federal agencies that support museums:** Delegates will have immediate access to these agencies. NEA, NEH, National Science Foundation and National Museum Act will all offer counseling services at the annual meeting. In addition, Ronald Berman, NEH; Nancy Hanks, NEA; and Guy Stever, NSF are confirmed speakers for the conference.

• **Other confirmed speakers** are: John Pope Hennessey, British Museum director; Luis Monreal, ICOM secretary-general; Rep. John Brademas (R-Ind.); S. Dillon Ripley, Smithsonian Institution secretary; and Thomas Vaughan, president of the American Association of State and Local History.

• **Evening receptions** at city museums will be capped with a champagne reception at the National Gallery of Art, June 3, to coincide with the opening of the Bicentennial exhibition, *The Eye of Thomas Jefferson*.

Post-Convention Trips

The 1976 post-convention trips will offer an international and domestic perspective on the Bicentennial. The AAM/ICOM tour offers two

weeks in England and France with special access to private collections and museums. Also planned is a three-day tour to Mount Vernon, Monticello, Ashlawn and Colonial Williamsburg.

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Aviso is intended to facilitate communication between members of the museum profession and to report timely information and events. The staff is anxious to include information about the programs of the six regions and various affiliate groups and caucuses. Address information for Aviso to: Carol Bannerman, Aviso, AAM, 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Aviso is a benefit of membership in the AAM, mailed monthly to professional and institutional members. Single copies may be purchased for \$1; a separate subscription is available for \$15.