

Mar 29th 04

Call from Mike Fisher:

"Kids are digging in or near
23BN1!"

Mike had been there (How did
he know)

We cautioned against digging
in the 23BN1 site proper.
Also any digging if
human bones are exposed.

Digging in a designated
archaeological site (such
as 23BN1) is prohibited
by law.

Digging in any grave or
burial area is illegal

Mike will call Book
when he has more info.

Mike George (artifact collector) was on the scene!
Why was he there?

Will await further info from
Michael B. Fisher. He
will, and has been, the
only guardian of our
23BN1 site since I
am not with the
St Joe Museum to help
guard and watch.

First and Fleeman? That
would be just south of
23BN1.

N-P 12-26-03
TURNING BACK THE PAGES

100 years ago: Interest in the poultry show in St. Joseph continues unabated. All the prize ribbons were hung up today and then there were prizes given, not enough ribbons having been printed to meet the demands of the large number of exhibits. The prizes aggregate over \$500.

50 years ago: Boy Scouts who have gone to national Jamboree will attend a "Jamboree Reunion" Sunday at Clarkies,

10 years ago: No wider than a dime, two lead seals were found through an archeological dig along the St. Joseph riverfront by head archeologist Mike Fisher. Seals were used in the 18th and 19th centuries to lock up and identify bundles of trading fabrics and furs.

MUSEUM FOCUS

St. Joseph Museum Inc. News

Ancient man's trash, modern man's treasure

Special to *The Telegraph*
by Sarah Elder
St. Joseph Museum

Webster defines archaeology as the scientific study of the life and culture of ancient peoples, as by excavation of ancient cities, relics, artifacts, etc. Many objects left behind by past societies disintegrate over time. Usually, the only things that survive are durable items like potsherds, (pottery fragments) stone tools, bones, and teeth. However, as in most things, there are exceptions. Depending on condition of the soil and atmosphere, delicate items may also be found. Fabrics and flowers were found in the tomb of King Tutankhamon who was buried in 1323 B.C.

Formal training for archaeology was established in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but most of the archaeological digs were done in Europe, the Middle East, and in a few areas in North and South America.

Even today, as archaeologists conduct excavations all over the world, on land, and underwater, when archaeology is mentioned, people tend to think of the Middle East — Egypt, Israel, the Dead Sea, etc. Few regard the United States, let alone Missouri, as an archaeological treasure trove.

On the contrary, Missouri in general and St. Joseph in particular have provided a wealth of information about the ancient peoples who once lived, worked, and died here.

St. Joseph has been the site of several archaeological digs, but prob-



A buffalo shoulder bone, part of the display, was used as an Indian hoe.

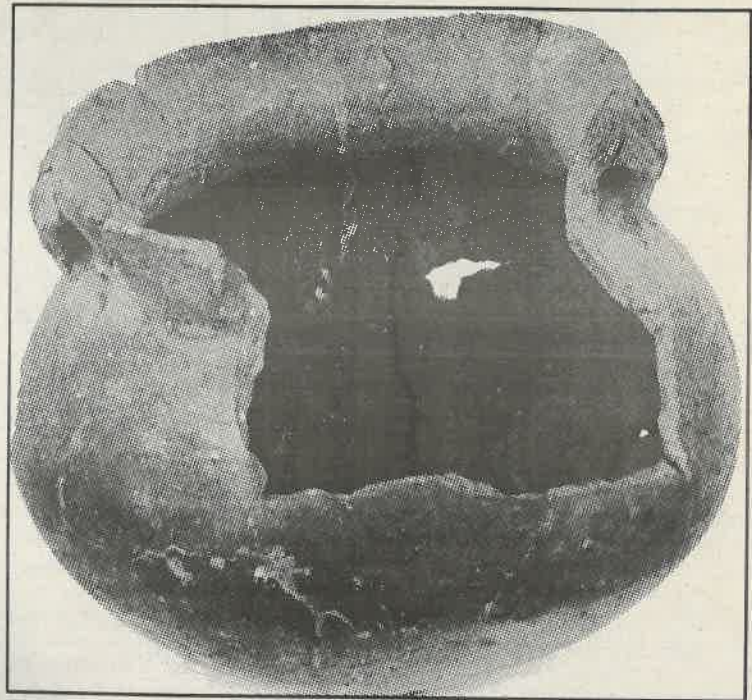
school, and other projects had destroyed the entire site. However, in 1966, a small undisturbed portion of the site was found in a garden of a house that was for sale. The garden was leased by the St. Joseph Museum to allow time for this area to be excavated and studied.

squares and two exploratory trenches were excavated. Tests during this time showed the area was used as a trash dump (archaeologists call this a midden) for the people that lived on the site. A large collection of pottery, stone and bone tools, copper, brass, iron, glass, and plant and animal remains was found, including some delicate botanical items.

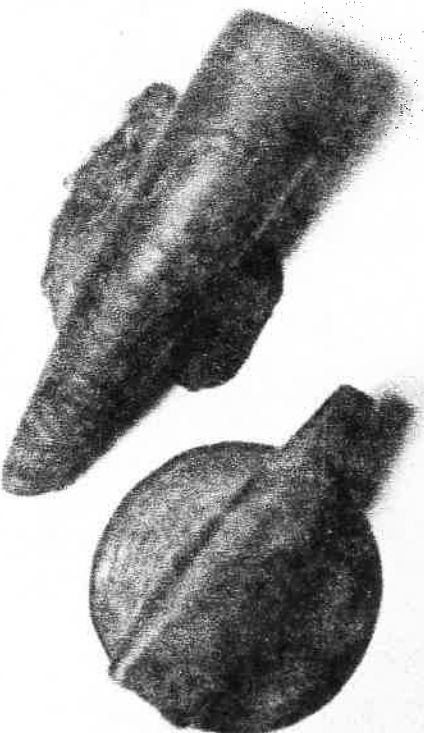
It was determined that further study of the area needed to be conducted. In 1972, thanks to a grant from the National Science Foundation, a second, more extensive dig took place. This time the excavation was led by a team from the University of Nebraska, with cooperation from the St. Joseph Museum and the St. Joseph Archaeological Society. According to an article in the *Kansas City Star*, August 13, 1972, the items found at King Hill indicated that the Native Americans on King Hill were of the Oneota Culture or were Kansa Indians. It was believed that King Hill was inhabited for a maximum of 50 years between 1650 and 1725.

Recently, the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska returned several boxes of dirt from the King Hill Site to the St. Joseph Museum. This month, the staff of the museum and volunteers from the St. Joseph Archaeological Society sifted through the dirt to see if anything further could be found.

Today, the items found at King Hill are stored at the St. Joseph Museum. A small sampling of the artifacts will be on display at the museum/Wyeth-Tootle Mansion, 1100 Charles Street.



The display includes this pot, reconstructed from pieces found at the site.



Stolen
Oct 1982

Two Indian pipes, taken from the St. Joseph Museum exhibits, possibly during August of 1982, at which time another Indian pipe was stolen from exhibits. Both are made of red pipestone. The number 411 would be on each of them if it has not been removed or obliterated. The smaller pipe (right) is a darker red with more the texture of argillaceous stone.

The larger pipe (left) is of lighter and smoother stone similar to catlinite. The picture above is about equal to actual size.

Stolen-Oct. 82

p/is letter to trustees

June 88

His letter (fake)

4-90

Dropping Arizona lake levels expose historic Indian ruins

N-P 5-7-03
By MICHELLE BEAVER

Associated Press

ROOSEVELT, Ariz. — The Salado Indians disappeared centuries ago, but the remnants of their civilization linger in central Arizona canyons.

Their villages and pots, trumpets and jewelry dot the Tonto Basin. Shelters big enough for 300 commoners and platform houses built for the elite are still there as well.

But most of the time, only the fish in Roosevelt Lake see these treasures, since the area was flooded in 1903 to create a 29-mile-long reservoir held back by the Roosevelt Dam.

Until the drought came.

During the past two years, the dry spell has lowered the lake levels to the point that many of the ruins have reappeared to varying degrees, allowing archaeologists to view them and learn. They got some of their best views beginning in September.

"We found a few villages that have only been seen once since the lake was filled," Tonto National Forest archaeologist Scott Wood said. "It gave us some information we weren't expecting."

Archaeologists have logged more than 8,000 sites in the Tonto Basin, but Wood said that is only about 40 percent of what is actually there.

"We've learned a lot from those sites, but it's the other 60 percent that's really critical."

The stone structures, decorations and weapons that were logged tell a lot about the Salado: how they lived, how many were in the basin and when they disappeared.

Warfare is a common theory for the Salado's disappearance.

ing up.

"When people talk about the drought, they're sad but I'm happy," Wood said. "I want that lake to suck right down to nothing for about a year so we can see what's there."

The Salado, a group of Hohokam, brought about major social and political changes in Hohokam history.

The Salado buried their dead below ground instead of cremating them. They built stone houses, whereas the Hohokam before them dug homes into the ground and then made domes above out of sticks and mud.

They had major trading routes throughout the West and into Mexico and had incredible canal systems that supported a lucrative farming industry.

Wood would love to know what other secrets the unearthed ruins would reveal.

"Those ruins could tell us how the Hohokam got to central Arizona and how fast they developed there," he said. "We could find out how they got along with the people who were already there and why the whole system collapsed."

Wood said the Salado economy and political alliances fell apart when a catastrophic flood wiped away an agricultural surplus in 1383.

Researchers want to know more about that collapse.

In the 1980s, another period when the lake's level fell, an Arizona State University archaeology team spent eight years researching the Tonto Basin. It was one of the biggest research projects in America, said Charles Redman, a team leader.

"To mount an excavation takes a lot of money and tools and specialists," Redman said.

His 75-member group was funded by a \$10 million federal

Artifacts discovered in Illinois

N-P 4-21-63
Associated Press

DAMIANSVILLE, Ill. — Digging crews have found hundreds of 1,200-year-old stone arrowheads and pottery fragments buried under an Illinois hillside.

The discovery near this village about 35 miles east of St. Louis represents an important archaeological find, said Brad Koldehoff, a state archaeologist.

"It's a significant site. They discovered a keyhole-shaped house and what appears to be a small village," he said.

"Keyhole" houses are dwellings made of clay and logs with rooms half submerged in the ground.

Microscopic examination of debris from their ancient garbage pits shows the inhabitants ate venison and turkey, plus what are today considered weeds. One common dish was a sort of pancake made from the seeds of knot weed.

Hieroglyphics on secret stairs show missing period of Mayan history

Knight Ridder

N-P 9-21-02
WASHINGTON — The collapse of the once-great Mayan civilization of Central America long has puzzled scholars who have suggested drought, earthquake, volcanic eruption and other cataclysmic events were to blame.

Now, with the discovery of a hidden staircase in Guatemala, new evidence has been found to support the theory that a huge, long-lasting war between the two "superpowers" of the 7th Century Mayan world played a critical role in the civilization's demise.

According to findings announced this week, based on a study of the hieroglyphics carved on the secret stairs, the Mayans' "world war" failed to

unite them into a single large empire and resulted instead in the eventual disintegration of their society and the destruction of their major cities.

An expedition led by Vanderbilt University anthropology professor Arthur Demarest originally worked the site, at Dos Pilas deep in the Guatemalan rainforest, as part of a \$2 million project lasting from 1989 to 1997 and employing 45 scholars and 300 workers.

At that time, they uncovered eight ancient steps, carved with hieroglyphics in the manner of the 7th century Mayans. But the fighting the carvings described seemed part of a small, regional dynastic conflict between a local king, Nuun Ujol Chaak, and his brother, Prince Balaj Chan K'awiil.

JRI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH

SEPTEMBER 2002

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



Arrow Rock: Saturday, September 28th, 2:00 p.m.

"Illinois Indians? In Missouri?" presented by Larry Grantham, Division of State Parks archaeologist, and Roger Boyd, Site Administrator at the Battle of Athens Park. The Illinois Confederacy had a strong presence in Missouri from 1600s to the early 1700s. One of the largest, most pristine Illinois village sites is now preserved as Illiniwek State Historic Site. Grantham and Boyd conducted the early surveys and documented this site as the one visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673. They will present a program on the history of the Illinois and the importance of the site in the archeological record. For more information contact Mike Dickey at (660) 837-3330.

Barnhart: Month of September, During Library Hours

"Native American Time Machine," an exhibit presented by the Three Rivers Chapter, Missouri Archaeological Society. At the Windsor Branch, Jefferson County Library, 7479 Metropolitan Blvd, Barnhart. For information contact Kathleen Stahlman, (636) 938-6050.

Branson: Month of September, Call to arrange program.

"First Americans and Cultural Changes Through Time," presented by Pete Peterson, Vice President of the Missouri Archaeological Society. The program is offered to schools, service clubs and libraries in the Branson area. For more information contact Pete Peterson (417) 334-7143, e-mail hwpete76@aol.com.

Cape Girardeau: Month of September

"Mississippian Artifacts from the Thomas Beckwith Collection," an exhibit hosted by the Southeast Missouri State University Museum. The Beckwith Collection is part of the Museum's permanent collection and is composed of Mississippian ceramics and lithics that were excavated in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In the main gallery of the Museum, Memorial Hall on the Southeast Missouri State University campus. Museum hours are 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday to Friday and noon to 4:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Guided tours are available Monday to Friday by appointment. For more information contact Jim Phillips (573) 651-5993, e-mail jmphilips@semo.edu.

Cape Girardeau: Saturday, 7th, Noon to 4:00 p.m.

Archaeology Discovery Days, presented by archaeologists at Southeast Missouri State University Museum. There will be discovery stations to explore what archaeology has taught about Native American life and enable visitors to participate in amateur archaeologist activities. Visitors can also learn about and experiment with Native American tools and weapons. Intended for families with children. At the University Museum in Memorial Hall, 1 University Plaza. Call Peggy Haney (573) 651-2260 for a detailed schedule of events.

Cape Girardeau: Tuesday, 17th, 7:00 p.m.

"Archaeology and Artifacts: A Look at Collecting Practices of the Late 1800s," presented by Jim Phillips, Museum Curator, Southeast Missouri State University Museum. The program will discuss the collecting practices of amateur and professional archeologists at the end of the 19th century. The lecture will be followed by a guided tour of the Beckwith Collection. For more information contact Jim Phillips (573) 651-5993, e-mail jmphilips@semo.edu.

Cape Girardeau: Saturday, 28th, Noon to 4:00 p.m.

Archaeology Discovery Days, presented by archaeologists at Southeast Missouri State University Museum. There will be discovery stations to explore what archaeology has taught about Native American life and enable visitors to participate in amateur archaeologist activities. Visitors can also learn about and experiment with Native American tools and weapons. Intended for families with children. At the University Museum in Memorial Hall, 1 University Plaza. Call Peggy Haney (573) 651-2260 for a detailed schedule of events.

Clinton: Tuesday, 17th, 7:00 p.m.

"Archaeology and History of the Pertle Springs Resort," presented by Jeff Yelton, Ph.D., Central Missouri State University. Pertle Springs was a major regional resort and Chautauqua site between 1886 and the 1920s. CMSU students have recorded physical evidence of the resort's facilities and the program will discuss ideas of recreation, social classes and race relations. At the DeLozier Theater, 203 W. Franklin on the Clinton town square. For information contact Jeff Yelton (660) 543-4427, e-mail yelton@cmsu1.cmsu.edu.

Cole Camp: Month of September

Native American Relic Exhibit presented by Donnie Luetjen. Selected items from Mr. Luetjen's outstanding collection will be displayed. At the City Hall Building on Highway 52 West. For more information contact Donnie Luetjen (660) 668-3584.

Danville: Saturday, 28th, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

"Archaeology Day," presented by the Graham Cave State Park staff. Park staff will lead interpretive walks to Graham Cave and the natural area at 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., leaving from the trailhead parking area. At the lower parking/picnic area there will be an opportunity for a hands on experience with "archaeology in a box" and to participate in other interpretive activities plus flint knapping demonstrations 1:00 and 3:00 p.m. Descendants of the Graham family will be present to provide local history. Graham Cave State Park is two miles west on Highway TT from exit 170 (Danville exit) off Interstate 70. For more information call (573) 564-3476.

Defiance: Thursday, 12th, 7:00 p.m.

"Historical Archaeology at the Boone Home," by Joe Harl, Director of the Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis. The program will be an overview of the relevance of historical archaeology at the Boone home. At the classroom at the Boone home, 1868 Highway F, Defiance. For more information contact Raymond Scupin, Ph.D. (636) 949-4730.

Defiance: Tuesday, 24th, 1:00 to 2:00 p.m.

"Slavery and Justice in Saint Charles County," presented by members of the Rufus Easton Debating Society of Lindenwood University and Jeffery Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History at Lindenwood. At the Sappington House, Boonesfield Village, Daniel Boone Home, 1868 Highway F. For more information contact Joseph Cernik, (636) 949-4810, e-mail jcernik@lindenwood.edu.

Eminence: Month of September

"Shannon County Artifact Exhibit," a small display of artifacts found in Shannon County. At the Shannon County Museum on Main Street (Highway 19) across from the courthouse. For more information contact Alan Banks, (314) 291-1165.

Fayette: Tuesday, 10th, 10:00 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.

"Archaeology of Missouri Indians" presented by Dan Elliott, Ph.D., Past President of MAS. The archaeology timeline will be discussed, and there will be a display of local artifacts and a flint knapping demonstration. For second graders at Daly Elementary School Library. Audience limited to students, teachers and parents. For more information contact Dan Elliott (660) 248-6370, e-mail dellott@cmc.edu.

Fayette: Saturday, 14th, 10:00 a.m. to Noon

"Archaeology of Missouri Indians" presented by Dan Elliott, Ph.D., Past President of MAS. The archaeology timeline will be discussed, and there will be a display of local artifacts, a flint knapping demonstration, and artifact identification. On the south lawn of the Howard County Court House. In case of rain go to the Stephens Museum, T. Berry Smith Hall, Central Methodist College. For more information contact Dan Elliott (660) 248-6370.

Gray Summit: Saturday, 21st, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Prairie Days at the Missouri Botanical Gardens Arboretum. There will be demonstrations on what life was like for the prehistoric and early American settlers on the prairies. Included will be displays on prehistoric cultures, American Indian storytelling, foods and medicines used by early American settlers, games played by children, and more. Immediately south (east) of I-44 at the Gray Summit exit. Open to all, games for children. For more information contact (573) 451-3512.

High Ridge: Saturday and Sunday, 5-6 October

The Three Rivers Chapter of the Missouri Archaeological Society will have a booth at the 12th Annual DeMaree Fair. There will be collection exhibits and demonstrations and information on site reporting. The Fair is on farmland at 6848 Highway PP. For information contact Bill Svejkosky, (636) 797-4883.

Imperial: Monday, 9th, 7:00 p.m.

"Recent Finds Show and Tell," presented by the members of the Three Rivers Chapter of the MAS. This will be the first fall season regular monthly meeting of the Three Rivers Chapter and members will display artifacts found during the summer and share archaeological information. At Mastodon State Historic Site Museum, 1050 Museum Drive. For more information contact Kathleen Stahlman, President, Three Rivers Chapter-MAS (636) 938-6050.

Imperial: Saturday, 28th, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; and Sunday, 29th, noon to 4:30 p.m.

"Archaeology Days," presented by Mastodon State Historic Site. On the 28th, craftspeople will demonstrate skills of prehistoric Native Americans, including flint knapping, fire-making, and fabrication of cordage, bone, and shell objects. Local artifact collections will be displayed, and amateur and professional archaeologists will identify artifacts brought in by visitors. Visitors may also participate in spear

Kansas City: Call to arrange a program

"Indians in Clay, Platte, and Jackson Counties, Missouri," presented by Edwin Trainor, Vice President of the Missouri Archaeological Society. To be presented at various schools and libraries. Speaker's travel is limited to the Kansas City area. For more information contact Ed Trainor, (816) 455-7264.

Kansas City: Thursday, 12th, 7:00 p.m.

"On the Trail of the First Americans," presented by Jerry and Marilyn Finke, Kansas City Archaeological Society. Following showing of the video the Finkes will discuss Missouri's Native American archaeology with emphasis on the Kansas City Hopewell. At the Boardwalk Branch, Mid Continent Public Library, 8656 N. Ambassador Drive (near KCI). For more information contact Marilyn Finke (816) 822-1035, e-mail scrubbs1@aol.com.

Kansas City: Friday, 20th, 9:00 to 11:00 a.m.

"On the Trail of the First Americans," presented by Marilyn Finke, Archivist for National Archives-Central Plains Region (NARA-CPR). Following the video there will be a discussion of early Native American archaeology in the upper plains area. At the National Archives-Central Plains Region office, 2312 E. Bannister Road, Kansas City, MO. Open to the public but please call ahead for reservations due to limited seating. For more information contact Marilyn Finke (816) 823-1035, e-mail marilyn.finke@nara.gov

Kansas City: Saturday, 21st, 2:00 p.m.

"Indians of Clay, Platte, and Jackson County," presented by Edwin Trainor, vice-president of the Missouri Archaeological Society. The program will be a 30-45 minute talk accompanied by artifacts and illustrations. At the Buckner Branch, Mid-Continent Library. For more information contact Edwin Trainor (816) 455-7264.

Kansas City: Tuesday, October 1, 7:30 p.m.

"Kansas Forts and the Army on the Kansas Frontier," presented by Bob Nourie, Historian with Doniphan County Historical Society. The program will summarize the different kinds of forts and the function of the army at them. At the Arthur Mag Center of the Midwest Research Institute, behind 425 Volker, just off Cherry in Kansas City, MO. This is the regular meeting of the Kansas City Archaeological Society, public invited. For information contact Mary Conrad, (913) 287-4405.

Kimmswick: Saturday, 21st, 9:00 a.m.

"Paleo," a symposium sponsored by the Missouri Archaeological Society. Five prominent archaeologists will present programs on Paleo sites and material at the Kimmswick Historical Society Building, 6000 3rd Street (at the corner of Vine and 3rd). Following the programs there will be a visit to nearby Mastodon State Historic Site for an orientation program and a walking tour of the site where mastodon bones were found with Clovis points for the first time in the United States. For more information contact Alan Banks (314) 291-1165, e-mail abanks7@aol.com.

Leasburg: Thursday and Friday, 19th and 20th

Civil War Re-enactment commemorating General Ewing's retreat. For more information contact John Kimmel (636) 257-2579.

Miami: Saturday, 7th, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

"Homeland of the Missouri Indians," presented by site interpreters at Van Meter State Park. The video, "On the Trail of the First Americans and Missouri's Native American Heritage" will be shown in the visitor's center. Visitors can view demonstrations and participate in making cordage from native plants and experience "archaeology in a box" which demonstrates archaeological processes. There will be a hike led by an interpreter to the Mound Field and Earthworks. Meet at the Van Meter State Park Visitor's Center. For more information contact Connie Winfrey (660) 886-7537.

Malden: Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.

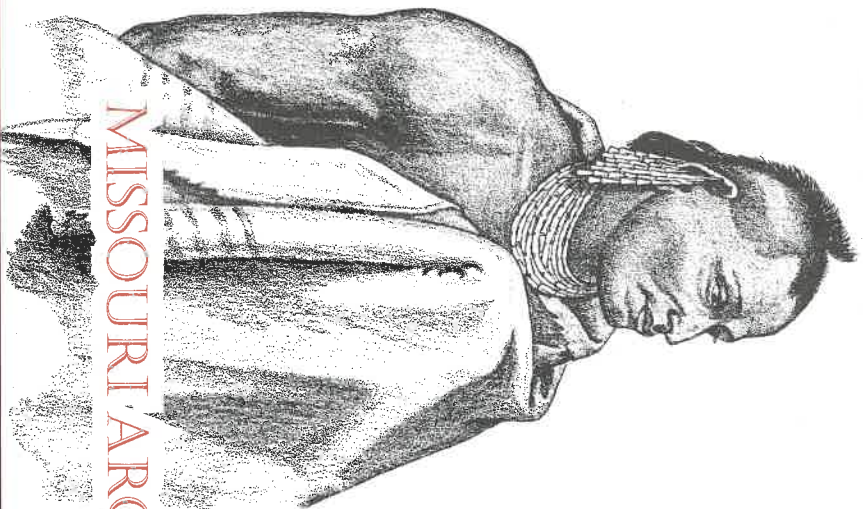
Exhibit of the Dennis Collection of Egyptian Antiquities. This collection is a gift of James Dennis, an amateur archaeologist and Egyptologist who worked with scientific expeditions in the early 1900s. Included are scarabs, alabaster jars, necklaces, and statuettes dating back to 2,000 B.C. In addition the museum's fine representation of local Mississippian artifacts is on display. At the Malden Historical Museum, 201 North Beckwith. For more information contact Elizabeth Hoskins, (573) 276-5008.

Malden: Saturday, 7th, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

"Archaeology Day," presented by the Museum Staff of the Bootheel Youth Museum. Age-appropriate activities for children in the form of hands-on Discovery Stations. Lisa Crews will give a special demonstration as a Mississippian style potter. At the Museum, 700A N. Douglas. For more information contact Patsy Reublin, (573) 276-3600, e-mail bymstaff@sheltonbbs.com, Web page: www.bootheelyouthmuseum.org.

MISSOURI
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P.O. BOX 958
COLUMBIA, MO 65205



MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH SEPTEMBER 20

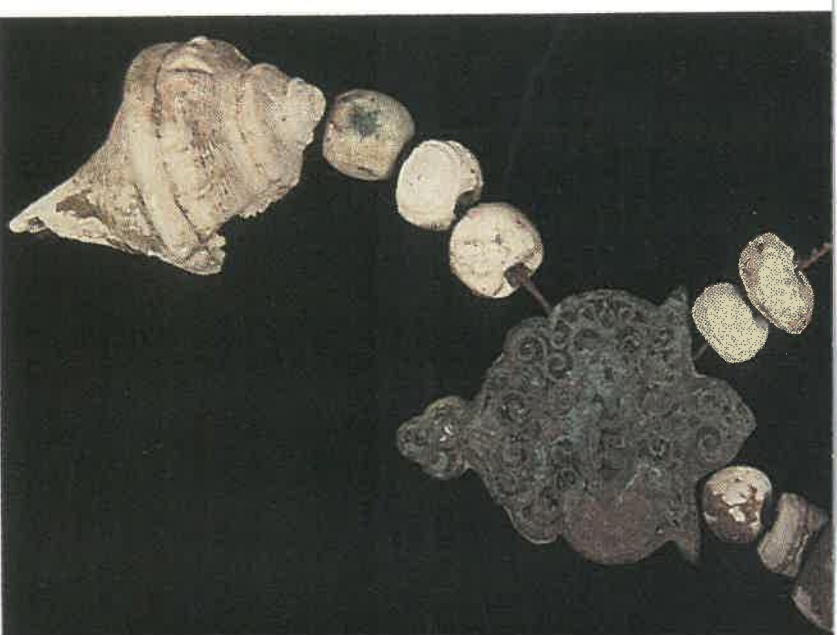
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MISSOURIA AT THE GUM

One of the primary tribes with which Europeans dealt during the late 1600s at the Gumbo Point site in the Missouri River valley, nearby both the Utz site a channeling has destroyed part of the site. However, materials recovered by air of trade with Europeans or depopulation from Old World diseases. The Missouri Website: <http://www.cherokee-strip-museum.org/Who/NativeAmericans>

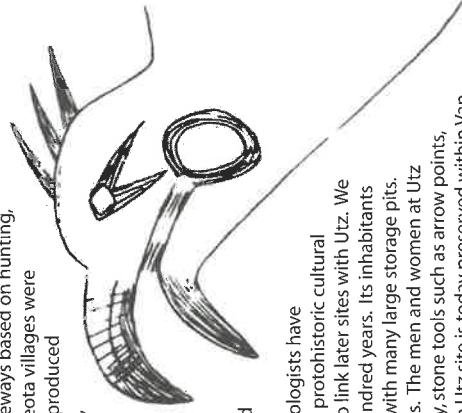
ONEOTA AND THE UTZ SITE

Before the arrival of Europeans, a flourishing culture, which archaeologists call Oneota, was established throughout the upper Midwest. The typical artifact assemblage of the Oneota includes shell-tempered globular pottery jars with constricted necks, simple triangular arrow points, small endscrapers, full-grooved mauls, bison scapula hoes, manos, grinding labs and many other items related to their lifeways based on hunting, gathering and gardening. Some of these Oneota villages were occupied at the time of contact, as they have produced small amounts of early trade goods-iron tools, glass beads, and brass kettle fragments. The best known of these protohistoric Oneota sites is the Utz site in Saline County, Missouri.

Who the specific inhabitants of these contact-period Oneota sites were remains a topic of sharp debate among archaeologists. Almost certainly they were speakers of related Central Siouan languages, such as Missouria,

Osage, and Kansas. Traditionally, archaeologists have assumed that Utz is a Missouria tribal site, but protohistoric cultural change was so abrupt that it is now difficult to link later sites with Utz. We do know that Utz was occupied for several hundred years. Its inhabitants lived in large, multi-family houses associated with many large storage pits. The pits held corn, other crops, and wild plants. The men and women at Utz produced large amounts of distinctive pottery, stone tools such as arrow points, and implements of bone and shell. Part of the Utz site is today preserved within Van Meter State Park, which has interpretative displays on prehistoric and historic Native American occupants of the area.

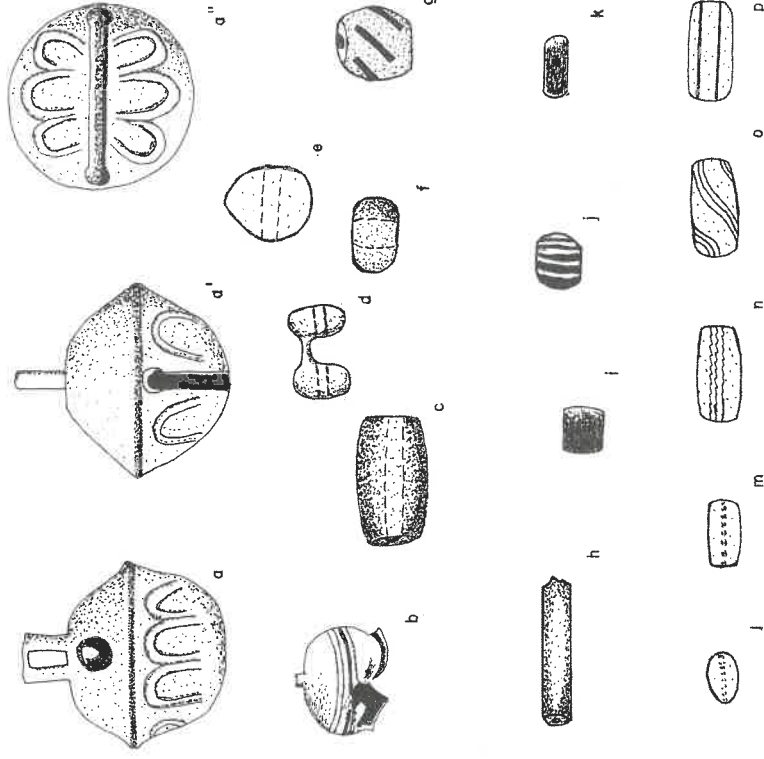
Website: <http://www.mostatateparks.com/vanmeter.htm>



UTZ SITE

Missouria, commonly referred to as the Missouri. During much of the 1700s, the tribe lived little Osage village at the Plattner site. Gumbo Point is not well known, as Missouri River tortois indicate that many native technologies rapidly changed or disappeared, the effects Gumbo Point site in the 1790s, after suffering attacks by eastern tribes.

village site can be seen at the historic morie-benning (Carmichael) house at battle of Athens State Historic Site located 12 miles north of Kahoka, Missouri on route 81, then east 4 miles on route CC. Guided visits to the liniwek village can be arranged by contacting **Battle of Athens SHS, RR 1, Box 26, Revere, Missouri or 660-877-3871.** Website(s): <http://www.mostatateparks.com/liniwek.htm> or <http://members.tripod.com/~RFester/index.html>



HELP PRESERVE OUR HERITAGE

The theme of this year's poster is the period of initial European contact with native Missourians. Compared to prehistoric sites in Missouri, the Native American sites dating after contact are rare. The prehistoric period lasted over 10,000 years while contact period sites occurred over 200 years between the 16th and 19th centuries. Contact sites are likely to be represented by small triangular arrow points, shell tempered pottery, bits of metal from cooking pots and guns, gun flints, beads of European manufacture, and broken glass. The sites occupied by eastern Indians (Cherokee, Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, Wea, and Potawatomi) as they moved through Missouri are more likely to resemble early settlers' camps than prehistoric Indian villages with very few stone tools. You can contribute to our limited knowledge of Contact Period sites by reporting any suspected locations to the Missouri Archaeological Society or an archaeologist.

Shown on the front of this poster is *Mahinkacha* or **Maker of Knives**, a Missouri Indian. His image was chosen to represent the Native Americans who lived in Missouri during the initial European contact period. The portrait was painted by Karl Bodmer, probably in the spring of 1834 near the Joseph Roubidoux trading post above Cantonment Leavenworth, Kansas, on the west side of the Missouri River between Kansas City and St. Joseph. The portrait illustrates the popularity of European trade goods such as glass beads.

Missouri Archaeology Month was made possible by:

Those individuals who set aside time to plan and present programs and exhibits, the MAS chapter coordinators and others who helped promote events, Melody Galen at the MAS office and those in Columbia who helped with mailing, Claire Blackwell, Judith Deel, Karen Grace, and Jeff Patridge of the MDNR State Historic Preservation Office who served as Grant Monitors, Nancy Faerber who is the Grant Manager, Tim Baumann who assisted with poster production, Deloris Rose who was the graphic artist for the poster, Charles Brown and John Hoover of the Mercantile Library for their assistance and permission to use Karl Bodmer's print "Maker of Knives," Roger Boyd, Larry Grantham, Michael O'Brien, Christy Rickers, James Wettstaed, Bob Wiegers, W. Ray Wood, and Jeff Yelton for providing site information for the back of the poster, Frederick Fausz for his excellent overview of the Historic Tribes of Missouri, Michael Dickey and the Arrow Rock State Historic Site for providing access to artifacts for the poster, Paul Segura for helping to create a companion "suggested readings" and website list, Carol Stephenson who mailed posters to Missouri Legislators, Pete Peterson who handled publicity, Carol Diaz-Granados who promotes Archaeology Month endlessly, Alan Banks who served as Archaeology Month Coordinator, and all those who helped in any other way.

Missouri Archaeology Month is partially funded by a federal grant from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Grant awards do not imply an endorsement of the contents by the grantor.

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For more information on Missouri Archaeology Month, contact **Alan Banks, 4068 Avery Lane, Bridgeton, Missouri 63044, (314) 291-1165, e-mail: abanks7@aol.com**. For information about the **Missouri Archaeological Society** or the chapter closest to you, write: **MAS, P.O. Box 958, Columbia, Missouri 65205, (800) 472-3223**. Visit our web site: <http://coas.missouri.edu/mas>.

Chan 11 5-6-02

Wendin Pickford
Brigitte Serret

French Mrs. & Hill Hist
Found "Millennium Man"
in 2000

"6,000,000 old
Found in Kenya
Pre dates Lucy
(3.2 Million yrs old)

! Important find
Sill doubt
Walked upright?
Not sure
(Missing knee joint)

an Early Hominid
that walked on
two feet is now
agreed for the
"Millennium Man"
said to be proven by
electronic slice
ing of critical
OVER

Portions of bone
about 1/2" (up
right) would have
thick areas in
some areas of bone
structure)

"Anatomical man"
Probably lived in two
mans.
Thought to resemble
the orangutan.
(Probably kept there)

They & Aaron from
observation of them??
On, did they
run & become dry but

From
SECRETS OF THE DEAD
KCP T
Cham. 19
10/28

MISSOURI
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

GalenM@missouri.edu
coas.missouri.edu/mas

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 958, Columbia, MO 65205-0958

Shipping address:
101a Museum Support Ctr.
Rock Quarry Rd. at Hinkson Creek
Columbia, MO 65211-3170

(573) 882-3544
fax: (573) 882-9410
in MO only: (800) 472-3223

June 18, 2002

Dear Member,

I'm concerned that there has been a misunderstanding as a result of the recent membership letter that was mailed to all 2002 MAS members. The purpose of the letter was to kick off our "Pay it Forward" membership drive. We're asking each member to consider sponsoring a membership for someone (an individual or even a school) who is not currently a member in the MAS.

Thus far, just about everyone who has sent in dues seems to have thought that it was a "dues are due" reminder for their own memberships. This is fine, but I wanted to be sure we're all on the same page. For everyone who has already paid for 2002 membership, I am simply applying dues to 2003.

I apologize for any misunderstanding and inconvenience this may have caused. Please contact me with any questions.

Best regards,



Melody Galen
Managing Editor

Thanks for
Inclusion!



EOLOGICAL

TY

n Support Ctr.
Rd. at Hinkson Creek
O 65205



C9619723100

**RETURN SERVICE
REQUESTED**

**POSTAGE
PAID**



W. J. Reynolds

Mrshp Exp. 12/2002

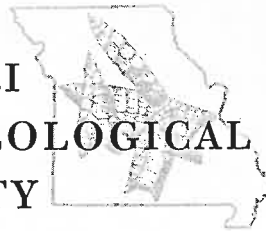
DONOVAN REYNOLDS
3108 EDMOND
ST JOSEPH, MO 64501

DIBELMS

64501



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June 4, 2002

Dear MAS Member,

As many of you are aware, active and institutional membership in MAS are decreasing at a slow but fairly steady rate (our current membership is 736 for all categories). The board of directors has taken several steps to ensure a continuation of the quality publications and programs we, as members of MAS, have become accustomed to. At the same time the board has continued to work on new and innovative ideas to make the MAS one of the leading societies of its type nationwide. If our Society is going to continue to provide quality publications and programs WE NEED THE HELP OF ACTIVE MEMBERS LIKE YOU!

You may have seen the movie "Pay It Forward" starring Kevin Spacey and Helen Hunt, about a sixth-grade student who proposes helping three people and each in turn pays it forward to three other people, and so on. The board is proposing that, as active members, we pay it forward to as many people as we possibly can. How can you do this? There are several ways we can "Pay MAS Forward." Here are a few suggestions:

1. You may have friends or relatives who show an interest in archaeology and history but are not current members in MAS. "Pay MAS Forward" by sponsoring a membership in MAS for a year. (\$15.00)
2. You may know of a friend or relative who was formerly an MAS member but for personal reasons has let membership lapse. "Pay MAS Forward" and provide these former members a membership for one year. (\$15.00)
3. You may know of a child in the local school or a neighbor who expresses an interest in archaeology. "Pay MAS Forward" and provide that child with a

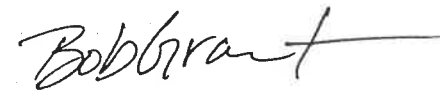
5. The science and social studies teachers at these local schools may not know what MAS has to offer in the way of materials and programs. "Pay MAS Forward" and purchase a membership for him or her for a year. (\$15.00)
6. Provide these same schools and teachers with a copy of the MAS "On the Trail of the First Americans" video. (\$22.75 including postage)

If all our current members like you (564) "Paid MAS Forward" one time to an individual or institution, our membership would increase to 1,300 members by year's end.

And if each current member "Paid MAS Forward" as the movie suggests, our membership would increase by 1,692 new members for a total of 2,428 members. WOW! Who says one person can't make a difference?

Can you imagine what an organization with those kinds of membership numbers could accomplish? Please take the time to consider "Paying MAS Forward." For your convenience, a remittance envelope is included. If you want to order a video or publications, just make a note of which items you want and where they are to be sent.

Sincerely,



Bob Grant, Jr.
Chairman, Membership Committee

X-15-21-02



Paleontology, evolution champion Gould dies

BOSTON — Stephen Jay Gould, a world-renowned scientist who brought evolutionary theory and paleontology to a broad public audience in dozens of wide-ranging books and essays, died Monday of cancer.

He was 60, and died at his home in New York City, according to his assistant, Stephanie Schur.

"Most of us just appreciated that in Steve we had someone who put this very positive public face on paleontology, who was able to reach an audience that most of us would never reach and not nearly so effectively," said Andrew Knoll, a colleague of Gould's at Harvard University for 20 years. "He really was paleontology's public intellectual."

Gould became one of America's most recognizable scientists, not only for his voluminous and accessible writings but for his participation in public debates with creation scientists and even his disagreements with other evolutionary theorists.