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## U.A.S. Newsletter, no. 97 (February 16, 1966)

Editors(s): Ross T. Christensen and Andrew J. McDonald

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# U. A. S. NEWSLETTER

Number 97

Editor: Ross T. Christensen  
Assistant Editor: Andrew J. McDonald

February 16, 1966

Published six times a year by the Society for Early Historic Archaeology at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. The purpose of the Newsletter is to provide members of the Society with up-to-date information regarding archaeological discoveries and research bearing upon the Hebrew-Christian and Latter-day Saint scriptures, through news reports, reviews, and short articles; also with news concerning the Society and its members, and the BYU Department of Archaeology, of which the Society is an affiliate organization. All views expressed in the Newsletter are those of the author of the particular contribution in which they appear and not necessarily those of Brigham Young University or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Subscription by membership in the Society (three dollars per year; Life Membership, fifty dollars), which also includes subscription to other publications of or issued through the Society.

97.0 SYMPOSIUM DEADLINE. Members of the Society for Early Historic Archaeology are reminded of the deadline for submitting abstracts of papers which they propose to read at the Sixteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures (Newsletter, 96.2).

The Symposium will be held next June 4 on the BYU campus. Dr. Welby W. Ricks will be the general chairman. All members of the Society have been invited to prepare papers for possible reading at this annual event and to submit one-page abstracts for the consideration of the Symposium Committee, which then will select the papers that are to be read and make other arrangements. Abstracts should be sent to: Symposium Committee, 139 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah.

Dr. Ricks has set April 25 as the latest date on which abstracts may be received.

97.1 SUMMER EXCAVATIONS AT NAUVOO. By Evan I. DeBloois. Plans are taking shape for further excavations during the coming summer at Nauvoo, Illinois, mid-nineteenth century Mormon headquarters on the Mississippi River, according to Dr. T. Edgar Lyon, research historian of Nauvoo Restoration, Inc.

Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., is a non-profit organization existing for the purpose of studying and restoring important historical parts of the famous city, which was of key significance in the settlement of the American West. The summer project will be under the direction of J. C. Harrington, formerly of the US National Parks Service and an expert historic-site archaeologist.

In June, 1965, excavations were begun at Brigham Young's home by Clyde Dollar, under the supervision of Mr. Harrington. This was the first digging at Nauvoo since the partial unearthing of the LDS Temple ruins by Southern Illinois University during the summer of 1962 (Newsletter, 84.0).

Brigham Young's home is the first of some 35 homes and shops of the Mormon period at Nauvoo that

are included in the plan of restoration. (One of the homes has already been partially restored by private interests.) When the project is completed, about 20 blocks of the Old City will look once again as they did in 1844, and a record of a great heritage will once more have been brought to life for all Americans to enjoy.

On March 3, 1965, Dr. Lyon lectured to the SEHA Campus Chapter on the Nauvoo restoration project (Newsletter, 95.81).

97.2 POSSIBLE EUROPEAN INFLUENCES IN NORTH AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS. From time to time there reach the editor's desk reports of archaeological discoveries in North America which are extraordinary in that they do not fit into the pattern of cultural development which has been worked out over the years by the Americanist profession. Several such "maverick" discoveries, all of them suggesting contact with Old World civilizations, are listed below.

While such discoveries may be inexplicable in terms of the developmental pattern which is widely accepted among North American archaeologists, this irregularity by itself does not invalidate them. We believe that each of them should receive thoughtful and open-minded consideration. Beyond this attitude--and reporting the facts to the best of our ability--the Newsletter takes no position with regard to any of these finds.

Perhaps the reader himself may be able to cast further light on the meaning of one or another of these discoveries.

97.20 New Hampshire Site May Show "Megalithic" Contacts. By Evan I. DeBloois. On a hillside near North Salem in southern New Hampshire lie the sprawling ruins of "Mystery Hill Caves." The so-called "caves" are actually man-made stone structures and for the past century have been the center of a whirlwind of controversy. Sometimes called "Pattee's Caves" after

a farmer who lived on the site from 1828 to 1855, this jumble of stones, some of them very large, has played a role in several speculative theories of early European contact with the New World.

William B. Goodwin became interested in the North Salem site in 1936, and until his death in 1950 he attempted to convince the world that a band of Irish monks escaping from the Vikings had built these strange structures.

Goodwin, a wealthy insurance executive, aided by a retired mining engineer, his chauffeur, and a crew of laborers, began to strip the site of the debris of ages. As there was not an archaeologist in the entire group, they soon destroyed most of the evidence that might have indicated the age and origin of the structures. When cautioned about this unscientific approach by Junius B. Bird, an archaeologist of the American Museum of Natural History, Goodwin was furious. Mr. Bird later said, "Goodwin's men destroyed the key places that would establish scientific evidence."

In 1945, Goodwin finally sought professional advice; he invited Mr. Bird and Gary S. Vescelius, a student of archaeology at Yale University, to the North Salem site to investigate. After five days of digging, the results were inconclusive. Ten years later and after the death of Goodwin, the same pair returned to the site and conducted a six-week excavation. Thousands of artifacts were found, all of Colonial date or later. The conclusion reached was that the site probably dates to the early English settlers' time; "it is inconceivable that the place could have been built by an earlier culture without leaving the trace of a single artifact to betray it."

This was by no means the end of the controversy, however. Since 1955 several new theories have been put forth concerning the origin of the megalithic (huge-stone) structures.

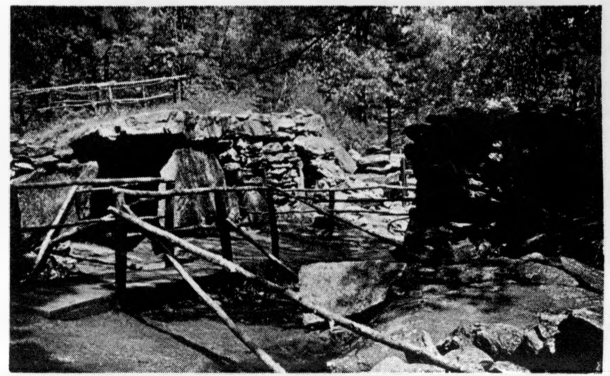
Frank Glynn, the assistant postmaster of Clinton, Connecticut, believes that the structures are related to the early Bronze Age cultures of Malta, Crete, and Mycenae of the Mediterranean area. Encouraged by Professor T. C. Lethbridge of the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge, England, he has found more than 12 architectural resemblances to the Bronze Age "Megalithic" culture of Malta, which dates back to c.1500 BC.

Charles M. Boland, author of They All Discovered America, thinks that the site was built by Phoenicians and later inhabited by a colony of Irish monks and Vikings.

But these more recent theories are still speculative, and the mystery of "Mystery Hill" remains unsolved. All that is known for certain about the stone rooms and walls is that they are of undetermined origin and date;



The "Sacrificial Table" at Mystery Hill, near North Salem, New Hampshire. Courtesy Mr. Rothovius.



The "Tombs of Lost Souls" at Mystery Hill. Courtesy Mr. Rothovius.

that is, they are at least of Colonial date, but there is no actual artifactual evidence of any earlier occupation. Whether or not such evidence ever existed, most of it has now been destroyed by the amateur "pot-hunting" conducted over the years by Goodwin and others. It may be that this site will never take its place in the history of mankind, but is destined to remain forever without evaluation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article is based largely on "The North Salem Mystery," by Evan Hill, in the Saturday Evening Post, August 8, 1959, pp. 32ff. and on "A Possible Megalithic Settlement Complex at North Salem, N. H., and Apparently Related Structures Elsewhere in New England," by Andrew E. Rothovius, in The Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association, No. 27, March, 1963, pp. 2-12. We understand that the latter paper, and another on a similar subject by the same author in the Anthropological Journal of Canada, July, 1963, may be obtained from Robert E. Stone, head of the New England Antiquities Research Association, Rt. 2, Box 207B, Derry, New Hampshire 03038.

Mr. Rothovius, secretary of the same association and also a member of the Society for Early Historic Archaeology, has also written the following, condensed from a letter to the editor of this Newsletter dated December 30, 1965:

"Many thanks for your letter of December 28, indicating that you are planning to include some mention of Mystery Hill in No. 97 of the UAS Newsletter. This is gratifying and will help to attract serious attention to this possibly most important of all archaeological sites in the eastern United States.

"Since I last wrote you, the New England Antiquities Research Association has been formed for the purpose of investigating the origins and associations, not only of North Salem, but of the 75-odd other sites in New England and New York State where similar massive stonework constructions exist. At many of these other sites the predominant type of construction is the conical beehive with corbelled walls, which is not prominent at Mystery Hill; nevertheless many other traits appear that indicate a connection.

"It is only at North Salem, however, that any more than three or four structures have been found to exist at the same location.

"To date, no conclusive evidence has been found, though the similarities to the Megalithic culture of early Bronze Age Europe are many and obvious.

"We have located much evidence suggesting that the structures were existing in the first generation of the English colonial occupation (i. e. 1620-1675) and were used for various purposes, such as mining, ore refining and smelting, tanning, fur storage, etc., as well as meetings of underground occult groups. In most cases the activities were surreptitious and in evasion of the official discouragement of Colonial manufacturing enterprises; and seem to have brought those carrying them on, considerable monetary profit. This provides both an explanation and a motive for the secrecy which surrounded the sites, of which no definite mention can be found in any public written accounts of the period.

"The inference we draw is that the first generation of colonists found most of the structures already in existence (some, we grant, are of later construction, copied from these ancient models) and put them to good use, since they were unoccupied and of sturdy construction. Why they should have passed into the hands of entrepreneurs operating outside the law, is a tremendous problem in itself--but as I have indicated, we think we have found some of the answers.

"Much more work is needed. We are hopeful that eventually some fully qualified group with adequate financial backing will undertake such a program.

Should definite evidence be found of a link with the Megalithic peoples of Europe, the implications would be tremendous.

"On December 19, a television documentary of Mystery Hill was filmed and will be shown later in the winter on the Group W network.

"It is most fascinating that six of the beehive structures are within a five-mile radius--one, in fact, within half a mile--of the birthplace of Joseph Smith at Sharon, Vermont.

"Sincerely,

Andrew E. Rothovius

4 Smith St., Milford, N. H."

A convenient reference on the possible Old World source of the cultural influence which resulted in Mystery Hill is Glyn Daniel, The Megalithic Builders of Western Europe (Pelican Books A633, 1963. \$1.25).

97.21 Italian Medal Found In Kentucky. A medallion from fifteenth-century Rimini, a city on the north Adriatic coast of Italy, has been found at Lexington, Kentucky, according to a recent communication from Wallace B. Johnson, SEHA member living in Middletown, Ohio.

The medallion measures about three inches in diameter by 5/32 of an inch in thickness and appears to be made of bronze. It is perforated on its upper border for suspension (see illustrations). It was found a few inches beneath the surface by L. B. Redding of Mainsville, Ohio, while cultivating his vegetable garden in Lexington in 1928.

The obverse contains what appears to be the portrait of a medieval European lady with the inscription, D. ISOTTAE. ARIMINENSI. On the reverse is depicted an African elephant, beneath which appears the date M. CCCC. XLVI, that is, 1446 AD.

The Latin inscription on the obverse is to be translated, "Lady Isotta of Ariminum (Rimini)," according to Dr. J. Reuben Clark III, Latin expert in the BYU Department of Languages. The medallion was thus struck in honor of the beautiful Isotta degli Atti, third wife of Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta (1417-68), lord of Rimini, Fano, and Senigallia. It was largely to this member of the powerful Malatesta family that Rimini owed its fame during the Renaissance.

In 1446, the date of this medallion, Sigismondo built a castle, only the ruins of which still remain. But his most famous construction was the so-called Malatesta temple, which was built to glorify his love for the "divine Isotta." This temple, which still stands, is of pagan character.

There seems to be no reason to doubt the authenticity of the medallion. Such objects, similar to coins,



The Lexington, Kentucky, medallion, obverse (left) and reverse. Photos by Davidson Photo Shop, Inc., Middleton, Ohio.

were occasionally struck off my medieval rulers, a custom which has continued to the present day. But what is puzzling is how it came to repose in a vegetable garden in Lexington, Kentucky. A possible explanation is that it was brought across by some member of an early Spanish expedition into southeastern United States, such as those of Ponce de León, Hernando de Soto, and Tristán de Luna. Not all members of Spanish expeditions were Spaniards, however. Christopher Columbus, for example, was an Italian from Genoa. This medallion may thus have been owned by an Italian or other European and may have been traded off or lost while its owner was traveling among the southeastern Indians during the sixteenth century, perhaps within a hundred years of the date when it was struck.

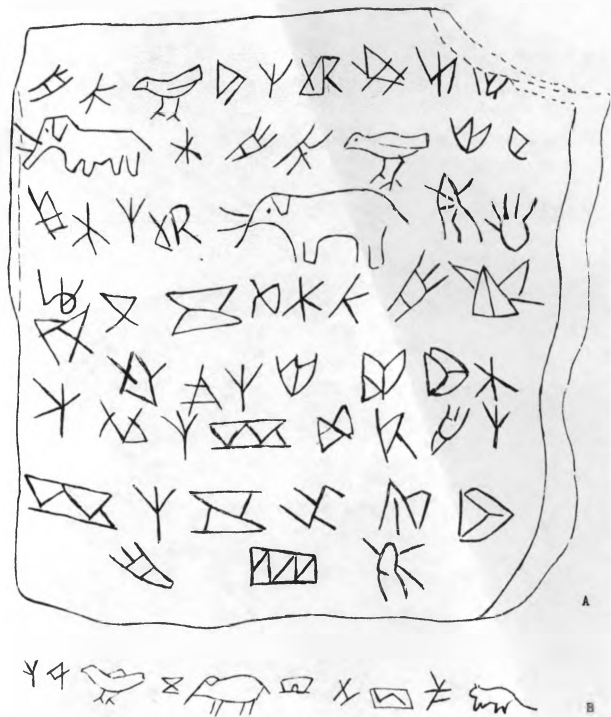
97.22 Inscriptions Reported from Northwest New Mexico. Mr. E. B. (Ted) Sayles, curator emeritus of the Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona, Tucson, has submitted photographs and a line drawing of two stones bearing inscriptions, found near Farmington, New Mexico (see illustration).

In a recent letter to the editor Mr. Sayles writes:

"These are two of the several peculiar things in the Arizona State Museum that do not fit into any archaeological or historical category, so far as I know, and about which I should like to obtain information if possible.

"They are reported to have come from a thirteenth-century ruin near Flora Vista, New Mexico, and were collected from the young boy who found them by Charles Avery Amsden about 1910 or earlier. The symbols are incised, probably with a metal tool, on thin slabs of very hard quartzitic stone. The larger one is a 'stone hoe,' unshaped but roughly flaked along the right-hand edge.

"The symbols may be compared with pictographs (three elephants, three eagles, and one mountain lion?), animal tracks, floral designs, some alphabetic characters of the earliest systems, cattle brands, and what-not. Several are repeated, some in sequence.



The inscriptions found near Flora Vista, New Mexico. "A" is the smaller slab; it measures 5 3/4" by 6" and bears the catalog number GP 52, 822. "B" is the single line of characters found on the larger stone, which measures 7 3/4" by 14 1/4" and carries the number ASM 6, 812. Courtesy Mr. Sayles.

"I have sent these illustrations to you in the hope that there might be someone in your Department or associated with your Society who has some suggestion as to their origin. So far, I have gotten all kinds of guesses, but the question is still unanswered, 'Who made them and why?'"

Mr. Sayles indicates that the above information will be included in a forthcoming volume entitled People, Places, and Peculiar Things.

If those inscriptions could be shown to be of pre-Columbian origin they would constitute important evidence of the survival of the Ice Age elephant in the New World down into the time of the ancient advanced civilizations of Middle America (cf. Ether 9:19; Newsletter, 4, 6; Progress in Archaeology, p. 98).

Can any reader give further information in response to Mr. Sayles' query?

97.23 Latin Writings Found Near Tucson. A review of Thomas W. Bent, The Tucson Artifacts (privately published, 1964. 391 pp.), by Evan I. DeBlois.

The first of a series of very unusual artifacts was discovered by Charles E. Manier on September 13, 1924, near Tucson, Arizona. Stopping to examine one of the abandoned limekilns located about nine

miles northwest of Tucson, Mr. Manier noticed an object protruding from the side of the passageway leading to the base of the kiln. Upon excavation, the object proved to be a cross of lead weighing 62 pounds. It was 18 inches high with a crossarm 12 inches long, and each member was 4 inches wide by 2 inches thick. It had been situated 65 inches below the surface in a layer of hard caliche (crusted calcium carbonate).

Closer examination of the cross revealed that it was made of two segments riveted together. When separated, a wax-like substance was removed from the joined surfaces, exposing several lines of inscribed Latin characters.

The two segments later in the day were taken to the University of Arizona, where a translation of the Latin was made by Professor Frank H. Fowler. Professor Karl Ruppert of the Arizona State Museum examined the cross also and made arrangements to accompany Mr. Manier to the site of the discovery the next day.

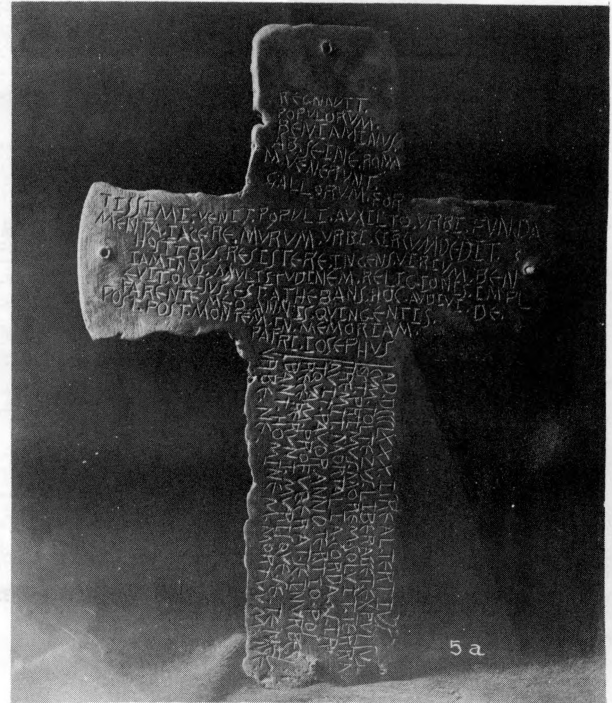
On September 14, Ruppert and Manier excavated the second artifact, a piece of caliche with a few Latin words inscribed upon it.

The author of this volume joined with Mr. Manier in November, and they excavated the third artifact, another cross. This one was similar to the first, although somewhat smaller. The two parts were joined with rivets, coated with the same wax-like material, and inscribed in Latin.

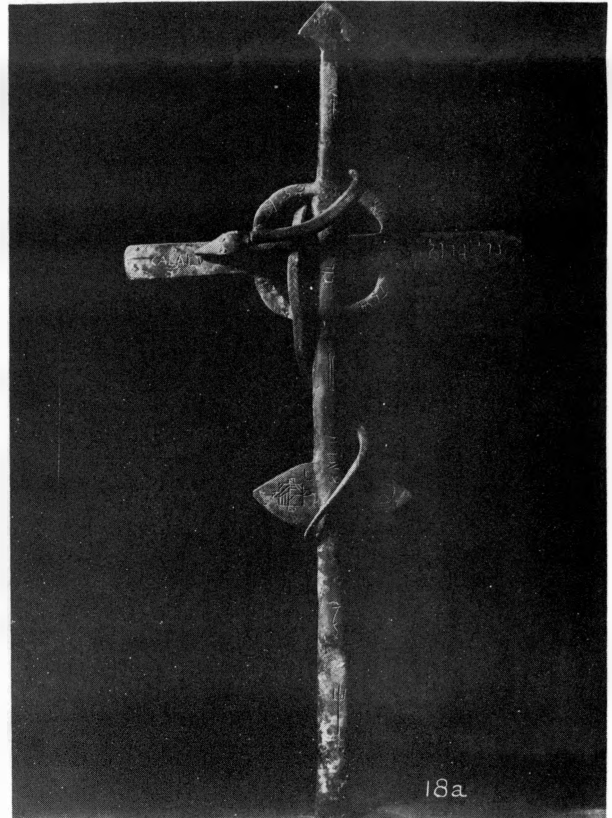
Between September 14, 1924, and November 13, 1925, 27 artifacts were found. These consist of six crosses, nine swords or sword fragments, eight spearheads and fragments, a "labarum," a "serpent cross," a "crescent cross," and a piece of inscribed caliche. Five other spear fragments were later found, four of them by the University of Arizona during an excavation in February, 1928, and one by John S. Bent on March 15, 1930.

The Latin is of a style popular up to the eighth century AD, and the inscriptions themselves contain dates ranging from 560 to 900 AD. Along with the Latin some Hebrew words are found, such as "Jehovah," "peace," and "mighty empire." The Latin appears to be an attempt to record some kind of history but seems to make little sense. The Hebrew does little more than add to the confusion.

Are these artifacts genuine and of the date they claim to be? It is impossible to be certain on the basis of the evidence presented. The use of a soft lead alloy for weapons seems rather strange, but the four to six feet of apparently undisturbed overburden above the artifacts speak convincingly for antiquity. How long it might have taken to cover the materials this deep through the natural processes of wind and weather is not clear, however.



Lead cross inscribed with Latin, found near Tucson, Arizona. Courtesy Mr. Bent.



"Serpent Cross" from near Tucson. Note Latin and Hebrew inscriptions. Courtesy Mr. Bent.



An attempt was made shortly after the discovery to link these artifacts with the Book of Mormon narrative, but the dates, the Latin, and the cross all argue against such a connection.

It is unfortunate that not enough interest was shown in these materials by the University of Arizona staff to have led to the excavation of most of them by professionals, instead of amateurs.

More information is necessary before any explanation beyond mere speculation can be made. Due to their controversial nature, it is doubtful that these lead objects will ever be without question as to their authenticity or meaning, unless other finds of similar artifacts can be made in the region, which will relate to and support this most unusual find.

For the present at least, the "Tucson Artifacts" will have to be assigned to the category of "maverick archaeology", that is, unrelated to and unexplained in terms of the known culture-history of the prehistoric Southwest.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author, Mr. Bent, is an attorney by profession and also a member of the SEHA. Under date of March 1, 1965, he wrote to the editor:

"For 40 years or more, as outlined in my book, I have given much time and effort, and some financial sacrifice has also been necessary, in endeavoring to solve an archaeological problem. I... am seeking the advice and counsel of those in this field... who are more capable than myself."

In reply, the editor wrote: "Archaeologists are well acquainted with a cultural sequence in the Southwest consisting of (1) the Paleo-Indian period, early hunters, (2) the Desert, early foragers, (3) the Basket Maker-Pueblo, early farmers, and (4) the Athapaskan, late hunters. But the Tucson Artifacts seem to have no relationship to any of them. There is nothing in the known prehistory of the Southwest that would give rise to a culture such as indicated by your book. Moreover, following the time of the artifacts in question, there appears to be no further trace of this alien group.

"What seems to have happened, if the artifacts are genuine--and I see no reason to suppose they are not--is that some group, perhaps from the Mediterranean area, with a knowledge of both Christianity and Latin, intruded itself into the American Southwest somewhere around 700 or 800 AD. The fact that the Latin inscriptions do not make much sense could indicate that a generation had passed by and that the colony was rapidly losing its knowledge of how to write. I should assume that after a short time they became totally extinct.

"What is needed, it seems to me, is further carefully controlled field investigations by trained archaeologists with sufficient funds and facilities and a genuine interest in the problem."

97.3 "VINLAND RUINS PROVE VIKINGS FOUND THE NEW WORLD." Summary by Edward A. Wheeler. Dr. Helge Ingstad's article by this title in the November, 1964, issue of National Geographic Magazine reports a major addition to the evidence of Viking colonization in the New World.

Ruins of a Norse settlement nearly 1000 years old have recently been excavated near the village of L'Anse au Meadow, on the northernmost tip of Newfoundland. Included are the remains of a long hall, ember pits, a steam bath, and accompanying artifacts. Radiocarbon dates average c. 900 AD, although actual settlement is not believed to have taken place until around 1000 AD. (The earlier dates may result from the extensive use of driftwood by the settlers.) The area seems to fit closely the description found in the Icelandic sagas concerning Vinland, a land settled by Leif Ericson.

Excavations were supervised by the Norwegian archaeologist Anne S. Ingstad, wife of the author. The latter is a lawyer turned trapper, Arctic explorer, anthropologist, and archaeologist. His interests have taken him to lands ranging from that of the caribou-hunting Eskimos to that of Arizona's Apaches. For the past decade the Ingstads have sought the thousand-year-old trail of Leif Ericson.

Confirmation of the Norse origin of the L'Anse au Meadow site comes from Canadian and American authorities, Dr. William E. Taylor of the National Museum of Canada, Dr. H. B. Collins of the Smithsonian Institution, and Junius B. Bird of the American Museum of Natural History.

(Here is an instance that goes beyond a merely possible European contact in pre-Columbian times; in this case such contact is a practical certainty. It is well to note, however, that the discovery does not bear on the problem of the origin of any of the prehistoric cultures of eastern North America, since this Norse colonization was much too late in time. The colony appears, moreover, to have had little influence on the development of these cultures subsequent to its advent in the tenth century AD. Ed.)

97.4 RECENT STUDIES IN NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. The rapid progress being made in reconstructing the archaeological past of North America becomes evident upon examining the regional interpretative studies that are coming forth in increasing numbers. The following five reviews are of volumes which are examples of such regional studies.

The first volume, edited by Jennings and Norbeck (97.40, below), covers the entire New World but with emphasis on North America (seven articles on North America, as against two on Mesoamerica and three on South America). The remaining four each report on a local region of the continent.

All reviews except that of Wedel's book (97.42, below) are by Evan I. DeBloois.

97.40 Prehistoric Man in the New World, edited by Jesse D. Jennings and Edward Norbeck (published for Rice University by the University of Chicago Press, 1964. 633 pp. \$10).

Presenting an over-all appraisal of current knowledge and theory as to the archaeological history of the American continents, this collection of articles by 18 experts in the field gives the reader a broad picture of cultural development. Edited by two distinguished scholars, Dr. Jennings of the University of Utah and Dr. Norbeck of Rice University, this volume comes as close to being a reliable summary of the archaeological record of the New World as can presently be obtained.

The volume results from a symposium held at Rice University in 1962 and is one of the Semicentennial Publications of that institution. Following three general articles, each geographical region of the hemisphere is treated in turn by a specialist.

The final section, called "Special Studies," includes treatments of the problem of trans-Pacific contacts between the Old and New Worlds, North American contacts with South America, and linguistic history. To each article is appended a bibliography. At the end of the volume is a 67-page index.

Highly recommended.

(The April, 1965, issue of American Antiquity contains several articles on North American archaeology, including extensive reviews of the Jennings-Norbeck volume. Ed.)

97.41 The Archaeology of New York State, by William A. Ritchie (Natural History Press, a division of Doubleday and Co.: New York City, 1965).

This new volume by the state archaeologist at the New York State Museum includes a summary and synthesis of cultures found in that state and neighboring areas from about 7,000 BC down to the arrival of the Europeans in the seventeenth century. Illustrated with more than 100 photographs and drawings of excavations and artifacts, this book should be an excellent guide to those interested in this area or who are confused by the complicated prehistory of the Northeast.

(For a review of an earlier work of Dr. Ritchie, see Newsletter, 15.0; Progress in Archaeology, pp. 207-209. The reviewer in this case was interested in possible Book of Mormon connections. Ed.)

97.42 Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains, by Waldo R. Wedel (University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, 1961. 311 pp.). Review by Erlinda D. Montillo. Condensed by Andrew J. McDonald.

The term "Great Plains" denotes the generally flat semi-arid grasslands of North America lying west of the Mississippi-Missouri Valley and extending well beyond

the Rockies into the Basin and Plateau regions. A combination of traits, such as an emphasis on bison hunting, well-developed skin-working, the tipi, and sign language, characterized the ancient inhabitants of this area.

Neither the date on which the first men set foot on the North American Plains nor the exact nature of their culture is known. From archaeological evidence, however, it is clear that their subsistence was closely linked with the larger game animals that so abundantly roamed the grasslands.

Most of the evidence concerning these early hunters is found at their killing and butchering grounds and the temporary camps from which they operated. They were probably present only in comparatively small numbers and in scattered groups. The wide dispersal of their weapon points and other implements indicates that they may have roamed a considerable distance in pursuit of their quarry.

Most of the artifacts that have survived from this remote period are of stone and consist of knives, scrapers, choppers, and other implements primarily designed for the chase or for processing the products of the chase.

The early hunters of the Plains were followed about 2500 BC by people with markedly different implements. Nevertheless these people, like their forerunners, were foragers, unacquainted with pottery-making and agriculture.

Pottery first made its appearance on the Plains with the coming of the "Woodland" peoples. Late in this same period agriculture was also introduced, and a change-over from simple food-collecting to a food-producing economy was initiated.

The Woodland groups were followed in still later prehistoric times by peoples whose archaeological remains give indication of a more firmly established occupancy of the land. These people are known as the Plains Indians. Their basic way of living, which included the exploitation of both the agricultural potential and the game resources of the land, persisted for over a thousand years.

With the advent of agriculture, the inhabitants of the southern and central plains experienced a notable flowering of culture. Others in the eastern Dakotas and the southern part of Manitoba were constructing various kinds of burial mounds and linear earthworks.

At the close of the prehistoric period in the mid-sixteenth century, there appear to have been major shifts in location of the native tribes and notable changes in community pattern. Villages became fewer in number but larger in size and were usually situated on the largest streams.

The author states that his book has two objectives: (1) to review the human prehistory of the North



American Plains; and (2) to present the story in a manner comprehensible to the non-specialist without sacrificing clarity nor accuracy. His vivid description of the succession of peoples adequately accomplishes the first objective. For the reader who is not well acquainted with the subject, however, the second objective is not so fully achieved.

The book is rich in information of benefit to the beginning student whose interest is focused on this area. But also, for the specialist who already has a broad understanding of the field, it will provide delightful reading.

97.43 Indians and Archaeology of Missouri, by Carl H. and Eleanor F. Chapman (University of Missouri Press: Columbia, 1964. 161 pp. Missouri Handbook No. 6).

This work is an excellent paperback volume, written to introduce the reader to the archaeological history of Missouri.

Beginning with a brief summary of what is known about the earliest peoples of the New World, the authors outline the archaeological past of Missouri from the time of the Big Game Hunters of the Plains down to that of the Indians encountered by the first European explorers. Also included are chapters on the methods of archaeology, which should be especially valuable to the amateur.

97.44 Men of Ancient Iowa, by Marshall McKusick (Iowa State University Press: Ames, 1965. \$6.50).

Written by Iowa's state archaeologist, this book has received the annual Hamlin Garland Award of the Midland Booksellers Association for "the best first book by an Iowan."

The author presents an over-all view of the archaeological history of his state, from the age of the Paleo-Indian hunters of some 12,000 years ago to the historical reservation-period of the Iowa tribes. The text is well-written; the printing is in dark brown ink rather than the usual black, and upon tan paper, thus providing a restful change for the reader's eyes. Abundantly illustrated with maps, site drawings, and photographs, this volume is an excellent introduction to the archaeology of Iowa.

97.5 MORE PUBLICATIONS ON NORTH AMERICA. Lack of space prevents the inclusion of more reviews of recent publications in the field of North American archaeology, but the following must at least be mentioned:

97.50 Digging Up America. Dr. Frank C. Hibben, professor of anthropology at the University of

New Mexico, Albuquerque, has re-written his Treasure in the Dust under the new title, Digging Up America (Hill and Wang: New York City, 1960. 239 pp. \$5). This is a popular and fairly comprehensive summary of North American archaeology. Chapters 12, 13, and 14, however, deal with Middle and South America.

97.51 Science of Man. The Johnson Reprint Corporation (Dept. SL, 111 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y. 10003) has announced the reprinting of Vols. 1 and 2 of Science of Man. This was a bi-monthly journal edited in 1961 and 1962 by Maj. Joseph E. Vincent, Ret., of Garden Grove, California, SEHA general officer (Newsletter, 67.5). Maj. Vincent indicates that "the last few issues, that were originally mimeographed and not given wide distribution," are included. The cost, paper bound, is \$15 per volume.

The January, 1966, issue of The Interamerican (Carl B. Compton, editor, 5133 NT, Denton, Texas) states that the editor has four or five issues of the original printing of Science of Man available at 25¢ each, which includes mailing charges.

97.52 Field Manual. Dr. Frank J. Soday, an SEHA member, is the author of An Archaeological Field and Excavation Manual, which has been published under slightly varying titles in the Journal of Alabama Archaeology, Vol. 2, Issue 1, 1956; the Miscellaneous Papers of the Tennessee Archaeological Society, No. 2, June, 1957; the Journal of the Iowa Archaeological Society, Vol. 9, Nos. 1 and 2, July and October, 1959 (in two parts); and the Quarterly Bulletin, of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, Vol. 16, No. 2-3, 1962.

It is believed that copies are obtainable from the Virginia society at \$1 each; write to: Dr. Ben C. McCary, Box 123, Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Archaeological Society of Ohio may also publish this work, and if so, copies will doubtless be available for purchase.

Dr. Soday is the organizer of the Soday Research Foundation (5709 East 61st Court, Tulsa 35, Oklahoma), which is on the complimentary mailing list of the SEHA. The Foundation was created, he reports, "to more completely organize my archaeological work. In the past 30 years we have made some 1400 archaeological field trips, discovered some 800 Indian sites, and secured over 100,000 artifacts. We have made numerous excavations, some reported and some in preparation, and all our work is carried out in accordance with accepted archaeological procedures. Our library is maintained as a free regional library to serve this area."