

# NEWSLETTER

SEPTEMBER 1966

NUMBER 40

EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

MCGREGOR, IOWA



*Site Report*  
*Hatch Site Allamakee Co*  
*Johnson mound IA*  
*Bears*

*acts*

*Red Rock*  
*Sullivan Grove*

*Rothburn*



DECATUR COUNTY PROJECTILE POINTS

(SEE PAGE 7)

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Send all manuscripts, notes, comments and reports of finds to the Editor. Try to include illustrations whenever possible, whether tracings, drawings, sketches, photographs or maps. These will make the NEWSLETTER much more interesting and meaningful to everyone. The address is:

Garland J. Gordon, Editor  
Effigy Mounds National Monument  
McGregor, Iowa 52157

!!! DO IT NOW!!!

## LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Another year is underway. We who attended the annual meeting at Effigy Mounds were pleased and impressed with the excellent program of informative talks illustrated with many slides. Our day there was most pleasant and the prospects for the coming year are most encouraging.

If you have not seen the Marching Bears Group of mounds, you are in for a treat when you do see them. These will be easily accessible for observation by the public in the future when road work is completed.

The Iowa Archeological Society wants to continue its publications. With your help, by sending material for printing, this will be much easier. Mr. Gordon has done well with this in the past year. He also has some ideas for improvement. Let's give him all the help we can.

We hope that many of you will avail yourselves of the opportunity to spend some time at one or another of the areas where recovery of archeological material is taking place this summer. This will be a valuable experience to you in learning proper techniques in the recovery of material besides being interesting and fun.

The last thing I would mention at this time is that each one of us should approach people who might be interested in joining our organization. I have been encouraged by the growing list of membership, however, we need more members and you are the ones who can do the most about this situation. The strength of an organization depends on its membership. The more members we have, the more opportunity we have for improvement and progress.

## NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

With this issue of the NEWSLETTER the prospect for an active publications program seems better than ever. It wasn't possible to get all the available material in this time so you can expect another issue in the near future. Don't neglect to keep us informed about what is happening in your area. James Reysack, Ackley has suggested that book reviews would be well received by most members. It sounds like a good idea and you can look for this in future issues. Perhaps you have one in mind?

It wasn't possible for me to get to the Northwest Chapters Field School which was held last month at the Beals Site (13CK62). I was really disappointed but have just learned from their Newsletter that it was a stratified site with a Great Oasis component separated from an underlying Woodland component by a sterile layer. You can be expecting more details on this soon. Hats off to the Northwest Chapter. This active group has arranged and paid for the Field School entirely with registration fees and contributions. They even have a Carbon-14 fund for at least three dates!! They are making a real contribution to archeology and having a ball too I'll bet.

## 16th ANNUAL MEETING, 1966

Almost one hundred Society members gathered at Effigy Mounds National Monument in Northeast Iowa for the 16th Annual Meeting on May 1. Early arrivals, and there were quite a few, enjoyed cocktails at the Monument Superintendent's home and then adjourned to the Pink Elephant in Marquette for supper on Saturday evening before the meeting.

On Sunday morning, trips to the isolated Marching Bears Mound Group were started just after 8:00 a.m. in four-wheel drive vehicles furnished by local businessmen. We are sure this trip proved quite exciting for many if for nothing but the ride up the steep bluffs. All agreed that the trip was worthwhile and that the Marching Bears are the outstanding feature of Iowa's only National Monument.

William F. Hurley, University of Wisconsin, got the meeting started with an excellent presentation on "Archeological Research at Effigy Mound Site Localities in Wisconsin". He described his 1965 studies which were started with the primary aim of determining the social and economic base of the people building the effigy mounds in Wisconsin and identifying the environment in which they lived. The 1965 season was a testing program and they hope to return this year for full scale excavations. This report certainly showed that a testing program can provide some very interesting information.

Habitation and mound sites were found together. Soils analysis has shown that some of the mounds were built on a prairie soil and show two stages of construction. After mound construction, the forest cover moved in. Analysis of animal remains and pollen combined with the archeological technique will help to further understand the natural environment surrounding these people and how they coped with it. Mr. Hurley suggested that the Effigy Mound Culture developed in Northern Wisconsin during Middle Woodland times, possibly beginning even in Early Woodland, with a florescence of mound groups in southern Wisconsin by Late Woodland Cultures combining as one long tradition.

State Archeologist Marshall McKusick reported on two seasons work. His 1964 season was in Northeast Iowa where he excavated two enclosures. One was at the Turkey River Mounds State Park in Clayton County and proved not to be an enclosure at all. The work at the Turkey River Mounds did provide data on several mounds, some of which contained skeletons without heads and cultural items from early in the Woodland sequence.

Later in 1964 Dr. McKusick excavated at the Hartley Site in Allamakee County. Here was found the first documented evidence of wooden stockade posts to ever be found in Iowa. Luckily the main entrance to this fortified site was found at the location of the first excavations to be made. The wall at the gateway overlapped to provide additional protection. A date of from ca. A.D. 900-1200 is suggested by the Late Woodland pottery. Intrusive Oneota burials were found in the village site and the earthen embankments outlining the palisaded area.

*wooden  
wall?*

The Wittrock Site, 130B4, was studied in 1965. This fortified Mill Creek site eventually produced the suspected stockade posts. In addition, some house depressions inside the fortified area were excavated and showed a post hole pattern for rectangular houses about 20 x 30 feet in size. They were semi-subterranean houses with floors about 1½ to 2 feet below the ground surface.

Dr. McKusick in concluding, talked briefly about the Fort Madison excavations in 1965 but left most of this report for Bob Alex.

As Lionel Brown, Smithsonian Institution, was unable to come to the meeting he submitted a paper on his 1965 work in the Rathbun Reservoir. His slide-illustrated paper was read by Garland Gordon. It is presented in full elsewhere in this NEWSLETTER.

David Gradwohl reported on the Iowa State University and National Park Service sponsored excavations in the Red Rock Reservoir. He reported on the Charles Johnson Mound which was to be destroyed by railroad relocation. Items found in it were some skeletal material, thick grit-tempered and cord-roughened sherds, a hematite celt, and a cut galena crystal. As 13PK1, the Goodhue Site, was reported on in NEWSLETTER Number 39, we will only add here that the slides added much to understanding the report.

The illustrated talk on David's summer at Winchester, England was interesting and must have been exciting. The Winchester digs are one of the largest archeological projects in Europe and cover an area where there has been some 2,000 years of continuous habitation, even through today. Some of the streets have been in the same location for 2,000 years. The archeological remains there include a Celtic town of the 1st century B.C., a Roman forum of the 1st and 2nd century A.D., the remains of a Saxon cathedral destroyed by Norman invaders and churches and houses from the 15th and 16th century.

Dale Henning, now Director of American Archaeology at the University of Missouri, gave more details on the Northwest Chapter Summer Field School which he and Evelyn are conducting at the Beals site. This Great Oasis and Woodland site is threatened by erosion and will eventually be destroyed by Mill Creek. Dale said that he hoped to define the relationships between the Great Oasis and Woodland peoples. We are sure that those who participate will, as Dale put it, "understand better what our archeological resources are and the conservation techniques and measures to be taken in preserving them". This sounds to us like an excellent opportunity for Society members to have a real learning experience in a most enjoyable way.

Dr. Wilfred D. Logan, Regional Research Archeologist for the National Park Service in Omaha and the first Sec.-Treas., and editor for IAS, reminisced on the early days of the Society and those who helped organize it. Dr. H. P. Fields, Decorah and Dale Henning, University of Missouri, were the only other of the founding members present at this meeting. Dr. Logan also spoke briefly about the role of the National Park Service in Iowa archeology. Effigy Mounds was, of course, mentioned as being of direct interest and supporting some research activities. He pointed out that the

commitment of the National Park Service for research is much broader. The authority for these activities comes primarily from two pieces of legislation. The Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The Antiquities Act provided for the protection and study of antiquities found on Federally-owned lands. The Historic Sites Act broadened and extended this authority. Almost all of the salvage archeology in the United States is done under these two laws. In the Missouri River Basin, the amount of money set aside for salvage archeology annually is about \$395,000. A much smaller appropriation is made in this region for salvage outside the Missouri Basin. To date salvage operations have been performed in three Iowa reservoirs, Coralville, Rathbun and Red Rock. There will be more in the future with Saylorville Reservoir coming up next. The problem of salvage archeology in the navigation pools on the Mississippi River was mentioned as a distinct possibility.

Robert Alex reported on the rediscovery of Old Fort Madison last summer. The State Archeologist was approached by interested people in Fort Madison to inspect an excavation to construct an underground water reservoir at the Schaeffer Pen Company plant. Bob was sent down to determine the possibility of documenting the location of the first fort to be built in Iowa. Because this was also the site of the Morrison Plow Works, the area was criss-crossed with trenches, foundations and pipes and over two feet of industrial debris. This proved to be quite discouraging until an archeologist working at Nauvoo, Illinois identified some ceramics as having a pre-1830 glaze. At the end of the second day an area of set stones and burned timbers was found that proved to be the remains of one of the blockhouses. The timbers were lying at a 45 degree angle to the walls of the foundation, which indicated that the upper level was built so the loopholes on the second floor would have a different field of fire. In the officers quarters a set of steps was found leading into the basement. Here a sump had been dug to collect water. There were cobblestone walks in the fort and among the stones were found uniform buttons. The outline of the post holes for the stockade were found and the edges of the trench dug to place them could also be seen. A small part of the enlisted barracks was found including the base of one of the fireplaces. Dr. McKusick expressed his hopes that the area would be established as a State Historical Preserve.

A paper by Garland Gordon on his mound rehabilitation and repair work was presented as the final report of the meeting. He explained why the National Park Service is conducting the project and what it expects to accomplish. Soil and pollen samples were collected from the rehabilitated mounds. They will be analyzed in the future to further refine the data already obtained by soils studies particularly in trying to reconstruct prehistoric environments. Two basic and inexpensive steps for repairing damaged mounds were recommended for the use of agencies with limited means.

#### THE STATE ARCHEOLOGIST

Dr. Marshall McKusick received the Hamlin Garland Award for his book, Men of Ancient Iowa: As Revealed by Archeological Discoveries, published by the Iowa State University Press at Ames. The award was made in 1965 by the Midland Booksellers for the "Best first book by an Iowan

in 1964". McKusick has been awarded a Research Professorship by the University of Iowa Research Council and Graduate College for the fall semester of the 1966-1967 academic year. The time will be spent in completing his current book on the historic and prehistoric fortifications of Iowa. The book is provisionally entitled An Archeologist Revisits the Iowa Frontier. It will include descriptions of the discovery and findings at the Hartley site, a fortified Woodland encampment; the Wittrock site, a stockaded Mill Creek village; and excavations at historic forts such as Old Fort Madison (1808-1813). In the spring of 1965 a new state agency was created named the State Advisory Board for Preserves empowered to establish and manage state areas of botanical, geological, historic or archeological value. Governor Harold Hughes appointed McKusick to a three year term on the seven member board.

#### ASSISTANT DIRECTOR APPOINTED TO STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

Mr. Adrian Anderson has been appointed to a full-time research and administrative position at the headquarters of the State Archeologist. Mr. Anderson is from Jewell, Iowa, and attended high school at Ames, graduating in 1947. After high school Mr. Anderson served in the U. S. Army Airborn (Paratroops) and subsequently farmed near Jewell. Returning to college, he received his B.A. (1957) and M.A. (1960) in Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Iowa. From 1963-1965 he has been in residence at the University of Oregon, Department of Anthropology.

Mr. Anderson has had wide experience in archeological research. He attended the University of Iowa summer Archeological Field School in 1955 and 1956 taught by Dr. Reynold Ruppe, former State Archeologist. In the summer of 1957 Anderson conducted independent archeological research in southwestern Iowa on the prehistoric Glenwood (Nebraska) culture, research incorporated in his M.A. thesis. During the summer of 1958 he served as Assistant Director of the University of Iowa Archeological Field School held at Toolesboro, Iowa. From November 1958 through May 1959 Mr. Anderson participated in excavations conducted at the Maya site named Dzibilchaltun in Yucatan, Mexico. The excavation was directed by Dr. E. W. Andrews, and Mr. Anderson held a fellowship awarded by the Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University.

In the fall of 1959 Mr. Anderson was appointed Research Associate in Archeology with the University of Missouri. In this capacity he conducted a site survey and test excavations in the Eleven-Point River valley and in the Kasinger Reservoir area.

In the fall of 1960 he joined the staff of the newly constructed Museum of the Great Plains at Lawton, Oklahoma, as Curator of History and Anthropology. Part of his administrative responsibility was participating in the policy decisions determining the long range goals of the museum as well as the projection of the exhibit programs and research programs. During this time he became Field Director for the Southwest Chapter of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, teaching procedures for field and laboratory work. In addition to curatorial responsibilities at the museum he was responsible for all archeological research. From January through



March, 1961, Mr. Anderson conducted the excavation of mammoth remains which appeared to have been smashed by Paleo-Indians. This site is near Cooperton, Oklahoma. In February 1962, he began excavation of another mammoth, near Apache, Oklahoma, where projectile points were found in association with the skeletal remains. The work by Anderson was financed by a National Science Foundation Grant. With the growth of the museum staff, Anderson was appointed Curator of the Division of Anthropology and Assistant to the Director.

In June of 1963, Mr. Anderson resigned his position at the museum of the Great Plains to continue his education at the University of Oregon. In the summer of 1963 Mr. Anderson directed an archeological field crew for the University of Oregon and during the academic year of 1963-1964 he was appointed Research Assistant. In the spring of 1964 he became the assistant of Dr. T. Stern and spent a year with him in Thailand, conducting anthropological and linguistic research in a village of the Thai-Burmese border. Upon his return to the United States in May 1965, Mr. Anderson served as Assistant Field Director of the University of Iowa - State Archeologist excavations at Old Fort Madison and the Wittrock site, working with Dr. McKusick. The current academic year 1965-1966 is being spent assisting in the processing of data obtained in Thailand while continuing studies in anthropology at the University of Oregon.

Mr. Adrian Anderson will begin his position in July 1966, and will accompany the University of Iowa Field Excavations this summer. As Assistant Director of the State Program in Archeology he will organize the Highway Salvage Program, and carry out prehistoric research. Mr. Anderson has been a member of the Iowa Archeological Society and his published works include the following:

"Stone Tools of the Glenwood Area", Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1954.

"Pottery Types of the Glenwood Foci", Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society, Vol. 9, No. 4, 1960. (Co-authored with Barbara Anderson).

"The Glenwood Sequence: A Local Sequence for a Series of Archeological Manifestations in Mills County, Iowa", Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1961. (M.A. Thesis).

"The Cooperton Mammoth: A Preliminary Report", Plains Anthropologist, 1962. Based on a paper delivered at the 19th Plains Conference.

"The Archeology of the Domebo Site" in Domebo: A Paleo-Indian Mammoth Kill Site on the Prairie Plains, Museum of the Great Plains (In Press). Co-author.



## SITE SURVEY IN IOWA

As more institutions work in Iowa it will become increasingly difficult to correspond continually over field and permanent site numbers. For this reason the system is being divided. Each county in Iowa has a trinominal site numbering system. For example 130B-4 designates "Iowa, 0<sup>b</sup>Brien County, Site Four in the County". For each of the Iowa Counties the numbering system is set as follows by general agreement:

County numbers 1-100; University of Iowa-State Archeologist  
County numbers 101-200; Iowa State University  
County numbers 201-300; Smithsonian River Basin Surveys  
County numbers 301-400; State Museum, Des Moines

Effigy Mounds National Monument is maintaining copies of the site records for Allamakee, Clayton, Fayette and Winneshiek Counties and is also helping to field check sites in those areas.

Additional museums or institutions wishing to systematically record Iowa sites should get in touch with the State Archeologist for a block number assignment. Copies of all site records will be circulated among the cooperating institutions. Individuals wishing to participate in the site survey should get in touch with one of the above institutions and work through the authorized agency.

## SUMMER FIELD PROGRAM 1966

A small mobile crew, primarily graduate students in Anthropology, will be taking the University of Iowa summer field course. Plans are not yet fully made. Generally the emphasis will be on the historic forts of eastern Iowa. Sites to be tested are Fort Des Moines (Montrose) 1834-1837; Fort Madison 1808-1813; and Fort Atkinson 1840-1849. A Woodland site in Clinton will be tested. Several other sites are now being investigated for possible excavation. Members of the Iowa Archeological Society are cordially invited to attend the excavations, either as visitors or temporary helpers. Local Iowa newspapers and the Des Moines Register will cover the excavations. No fixed schedule of excavations can be set. Work began June 15 at Fort Atkinson.

## DECATUR COUNTY POINTS

As far as we have been able to determine, the projectile points illustrated on the cover of this NEWSLETTER are the first ones ever illustrated from Decatur County. Mrs. Margie Blakesley, Leon reported these specimens and sent us copies of the original drawings made by Ruth Crane which we copied for the NEWSLETTER. The top row of points are from the L. H. Site and the bottom row is listed as Hamilton Township. As Mrs. Blakesley noted, the points appear to range from Late Archaic through Middle Woodland times.

## PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE RED ROCK ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT - 1966

David Gradwohl, ISU Ames

During the past several months Iowa State University, with the cooperation of National Park Service, has been engaged in a third season of archaeological salvage in the Red Rock Reservoir along the Des Moines River. Work started this spring with the investigation of several sites which were being destroyed due to the relocation of the Wabash Railroad north of the river. Five weekend trips were made to the reservoir to observe areas that were being graded for the railroad cut. Three new sites, probably Woodland, were located. Apparently no intensively occupied areas or structural features were destroyed due to the grading off of these sites.

From June 3 to July 30 the project expanded in conjunction with the ISU summer field school in archeology. The crew consisted of 20 high school and college students, several "weekend warriors", a cook (Mrs. E. Smith of Ames), my assistant (John Reynolds) and myself. My wife, Hanna, and our two children accompanied us in the field. Our field headquarters were located just east of Carlisle. The U. S. Corps of Engineers again arranged for us to utilize houses which they had acquired. These houses served as dorms, mess hall, classrooms and a field laboratory.

Our activities this summer were five-fold; locating and recording of new sites, surfacing previously known sites, testing of certain sites, looking at local collections, and large scale excavation at four sites. The four sites which were intensively investigated were 13MA20 (a Woodland burial mound group), 13WA2 (an Oneota occupation site), 13PK1 (an Oneota domestic and mortuary site), and 13MA103 (an historic pottery kiln dating from ca. 1857-1875). These sites were very valuable to the project since they span the reservoir spatially and they cover a good deal of the occupational sequence of the region in time.

During August, and into Fall Quarter, John Reynolds and I expect to direct weekend crews at several of the sites. Two of the sites (13MA103 and 13PK1) were left open for further investigation. At the kiln, we hope to uncover more of the beehive superstructure. At 13PK1 we hope to excavate several more storage pits and extended burials.

In forthcoming issues of the NEWSLETTER I plan to summarize the Woodland, Oneota and early historic occupations of the Red Rock Reservoir in more detail.

### NEWS FROM SOUTHWEST IOWA

A letter from Paul Rowe, Glenwood, Iowa reports a salvage project in an area being used as a borrow pit in Mills County. The artifacts were coming from darkened areas some of which were about five feet in diameter and reported to be 6-18 inches deep. They contained flint chips, large stones, sherds, food bones and four types of rim sherds. He noted that a Mr. and Mrs. Lundy had recovered a badly crushed small pot, not otherwise described. In another, Mr. Rowe found many sherds of a single vessel

which from the description sounds very much like a Chamberlain Incised jar. We are glad to be hearing from someone in Southwest Iowa and hope to have more reports from Mr. Rowe and others.

### GILLETT GROVE RE-VISITED

by John W. Hull and  
Parker Barglof

The following article presents a very brief summary of typical finds from the Gillett Grove (Strawn) site. This site, west of Gillett Grove, has been actively worked for at least the past 50 years and Mr. Barglof has put together a fine collection of artifacts from there and has worked closely with me in the writing of this article for the IAS NEWSLETTER. As to the site itself, it sits atop a high bluff overlooking the Little Sioux River and has a commanding view of the surrounding area, and was, at one time, apparently, bounded on the north by a marsh thus affording protection from raids to the inhabitants of the village proper. It is surmised that the village was composed of skin lodges in circular arrangement perhaps 600 feet across and possibly covering a couple of acres. If a more permanent type of dwelling was used, post-holes, and other supporting evidence must be drawn from the site.

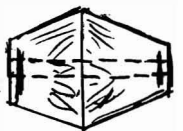
At this time, small fragments of pottery are still to be found with an occasional projectile point, along with the usual camp refuse such as bison bone scraps, clamshells, flakes of stone, and so forth. Little evidence of contact with the whites is shown now, although earlier finds definitely reflected such contact.

Taking the finds as classes, we may begin with the pottery. It appears to be Oneota as to type, see the IAS Journal photos in Vol. II, No. 2. The pots vary in size, from very large to small. One would measure approximately 9 inches across the mouth and about 14 inches high, if it were to be reconstructed. It is brownish-red in color, shell-grit temper, and has a high neck, dented on the top. These were quite sizeable vessels and a complete one would indeed be a fortunate find. There is no punctate design, but line incisions are found on many of the "ears" or lugs. There is virtually no reed, basket nor paddle marking present.

Three metal finger rings of French (?) origin were found with markings shown as sketched. One has a heart inscribed on the face and the other a cross with the letters IHS (in hoc signo?) laid on top of the cross. These rings have been tentatively dated by Mr. Barglof at about 1732 in accordance with similar rings found at Starved Rock and thus dated. These items should prove extremely interesting as to further identification. Several iron spear blades and many brass or copper conical rattles were found showing white contact.



Catlinite objects consist of pipe fragments, elbow-shaped, drilled pendants, and several problematics such as the one sketched at the right here. (Editors note: These are probably beads.)



There is one catlinite object which is thin and triangular in shape, rather large for a pendant, being about an inch across the base, which neither writer has been able to identify as yet. A plummet or gorget perhaps? There are pipe blanks, but no inscribed tablets present in the collection.

There are several types of beads accounted for. Glass trade beads are in evidence as well as pottery ones. These beads vary in size and are vari-colored. There is one large clamshell bead.

Projectile points assume a regular pattern at this site. They are uniformly triangular in shape, no notches, and finely chipped from flint or chert. The small ones would fit on the small fingernail and some of the larger ones attain a length of two inches.

There are various charms and amulets variously made from bone, copper or brass. These assume the shapes of earrings, pendants, beads, rattles, and there is one pottery ear spool.

The mauls, hammers, and drills are all well made and of good craftsmanship.

Admittedly, this is a very brief summary of what was found on the site over the years. However, the writers hope that our readers may find something of interest in these remarks and either would be happy to correspond with anyone about these finds.

#### SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK AT THE RATHBUN RESERVOIR, IOWA - 1965

*here*  
Lionel A. Brown  
Smithsonian Institution, Missouri Basin Project

Excavation of ten sites in the Rathbun Reservoir area in south central Iowa was accomplished with a crew of five men working from May 13 to July 4, 1965.

The Rosencrants Mound Group (13ANI) consists of sixteen low spherical mounds situated along the longitudinal axis of a ridge crest adjacent to the Chariton River. Of four mounds partially excavated only one produced a burial or a sufficient amount of diagnostic artifacts for comparative purposes. The productive mound contained an irregular secondary burial pit, near the mound center, which included the partial remains of approximately eight individuals. The pit was intrusive into the mound fill, dug after the mound was constructed. Artifacts from the mound fill include two bossed rim sherds, several cord roughened body sherds, three corner-notched projectile point fragments, and a polished hematite celt. Cultural affiliation is probably Middle Woodland.

Sites 13AN5, 13AN6, 13AN7, and 13AN8 are geographically separated compsites situated in a cultivated field on the bottom land. Testing failed to produce a cultural deposit undisturbed by plowing. All four

sites have been destroyed by cultivation and erosion. Pottery and projectile point fragments from the surface and plow zone suggest a Middle Woodland affiliation.

The Milledgeville Mound Group (13AN16) is a cluster of twenty-one low spherical mounds situated on the bottom land adjacent to the bank of the Chariton River. Three mounds were partially excavated, but no cultural materials were recovered. One mound produced a badly decayed bone, possibly a patella.

The McAninch Mound Group (13AN10) consists of five low elliptical mounds situated along the longitudinal axis of a ridge crest. Three mounds were partially excavated. Mound #1 contained a rectangular secondary burial pit with the badly decayed partial remains of approximately seven individuals. The pit, near the mound center, was intrusive into the clay below the mound, indicating that the pit was dug before the mound was built. No significant artifacts were recovered from Mound #1. Excavation of Mound #2 produced a rectangular burial pit near the center of the mound below the mound fill. The mound was built after the pit was filled. Remains in the pit include a probable primary burial represented by four poorly preserved long bones and a skull fragment. Artifacts from Mound #2 include a polished hematite celt, a corner-notched projectile point fragment, and several worked flakes. Mound #4 contained two poorly preserved long bones and a cluster of fractured rocks near the mound center. There was no evidence of a burial pit. Artifacts from Mound #4 consist of two small body sherds, one possibly cord-roughened, and several worked flakes.

The Bosky Mound (13AN204) is a low spherical mound situated on the same ridge as Site 13AN10, but approximately 150 yards further downstream. Excavation of the mound center resulted in the location of a probable secondary burial containing the partial remains of one individual. No pit was visible in the mound fill or below the mound; but a cluster of fractured rocks laid adjacent to the burial. Artifacts from the mound include a basal fragment of an ovoid projectile point or knife and several worked flakes.

The Hawk Mound Group (13AN207) consists of three low spherical mounds oriented along the longitudinal axis of a ridge crest. Two mounds were partially excavated. Mound #1 did not contain any features; but it did produce several cord-roughened body sherds and a few worked flakes. In Mound #3, three long bones were recovered within the mound fill near the center of the mound. No pit was visible. Artifacts include several cord-roughened body sherds, a few smoothed body sherds, and several worked flakes.

Site 13LC1 is a campsite situated on the crest of a cultivated knoll. Testing revealed that the site has been completely destroyed by cultivation and erosion. Only a few cord-roughened body sherds, a corner-notched projectile point, and a few worked flakes were recovered from the surface and the plow zone.

inimical  
pecuniary  
spoliation  
succinct  
sanguine

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