

NEWSLETTER

MARCH, 1969 NUMBER 51



*Red Rock Reports
Saylorsville*

here

PAUL RAYMOND ROWE Memorial Issue

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING AND NEWS

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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:

Don G. Spears
536 So. Davis St.
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

SOUTHEAST CHAPTER

The SE Chapter meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd Friday of each month at the Iowa Illinois Gas & Electric Co. auditorium, 225 E. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa

NORTHWEST CHAPTER

The NW Chapter meets on the 3rd Sunday of each month, usually at the Sanford Museum, Cherokee, although some of the meetings are field trips.

IN MEMORIAM
PAUL RAYMOND ROWE

Members of the Iowa Archeological Society are saddened with the news that death claimed Paul R. Rowe, Glenwood, on December 8, 1968. Paul was a Charter member of the Society and was a past vice president. He was a member of the Missouri Society and was also in the Illinois Society.

Paul was born in Oak Township, Mills County, Iowa, on July 25, 1894, where he lived most of his lifetime. In the fall of 1913 he matriculated at Simpson College, Indianola, and was graduated in June 1918. He then joined the U.S. Army and was sent to France, September 25, 1918, where he remained until long after the Armistice. He later became a member of the American Legion and the Barracks of World War I Veterans.

His interest in history and antiquities was most intense and his wisdom and knowledge in this field went far beyond the extent of the lay imagination. Paul's historical interests probably led to his wide interest in the Numismatic field.

Paul contributed articles to I A S Journal, the Plains Anthropologist, and the American Antiquities magazine. He was consulted by the Universities and by the Smithsonian Institute on many occasions and was well known by the professional archeologists in the great plains area. He is credited with locating and recording over two hundred aboriginal sites in Mills County alone. His reports to H.M. Wormington confirmed the existence of the PALEO-fluted point tradition in southwestern Iowa.

The Society extends its deepest and heartfelt sympathies to the family of Mr. Rowe and to Donald D. Davis, a long time friend and associate and to his friends in the Glenwood area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society ***

Vol. I No. 2 - April 1952

"Early Horizons in Mills County"

"Evidence of Early Man" Part One Paul Rowe

Vol. 2 No. I - July 1952

"Early Horizons in Mills County, Iowa"

"Pre-Pottery Sites" Part Two Paul Rowe

*** (One of the few Iowa publications on early finds in Iowa)

ANNOUNCING PLANS FOR ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society has been scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, April 19 and 20, 1969. It will be held on the campus of the University of Northern Iowa at Cedar Falls.

The Saturday session is arranged in conjunction with the meeting of the Iowa Academy of Science which will have a symposium on archeology.

Members of the Society are invited to attend. The University museum will be open to Society members as well.

The Sunday session will be the traditional meeting.

Tentative Schedule

Saturday, April 19

9:00 - 10:50	Archeology Symposium
11:00 - 12:00	Museum open for IAS Members.
1:00 - 2:15	Archeology Symposium
2:30 - 5:00	Museum Open House and Coffee for IAS members.

Sunday, April 20

	Ballroom, Old Commons Building
9:00 - 11:30	Registration and informal viewing of personal collections.
11:30 - 1:00	Lunch, Old Commons Cafeteria
1:00 - 5:00	Business Meeting and reports of activities.

Because of limited dining facilities at UNI it is suggested that members eat in the Old Commons Cafeteria. The cost is \$1.50 per individual. Please let us know if you or your family plan to eat here in order to aid the cafeteria staff in preparing for our group. Write A.D. Anderson, Pres. IAS, 129 S. Capitol St., Iowa City, Iowa 52240. I must let UNI know by April 10.

In order to plan our program we would like to hear from anyone who has a report to give. Each Chapter should have a representative prepared to describe Chapter activities during the past year, but we urge individual members to describe any project they have been engaged in.

A final program announcement will be mailed to all members about a week before the meeting.

Iowa State University - National Park Service Archaeological Investigations in
Red Rock and Saylorville Reservoirs, 1968.

David M. Gradwohl

During the 1968 field season, Iowa State University continued salvage archaeological investigations in Red Rock and Saylorville Reservoirs in cooperation with the National Park Service. This project was carried out in conjunction with the ISU summer field school in archaeology.

The largest contingent of the summer crew was headquartered west of Madrid, along the Des Moines River. This camp served as the base of operations in Saylorville Reservoir. This season's accomplishments included major excavations at four sites, testing of three sites, location of 37 new sites, and surface collection at some 20 previously-located sites. Materials range from possible Archaic, through Woodland and Great Oasis, to early historic White occupations of the valley.

Excavations at 13BN6 and 13BN201, located in Ledges State Park, yielded a sparse artifact inventory, but one indicative of Woodland. This range of excavated materials was considerably smaller and narrower than that indicated by previous private collections. A shallow storage pit or basin was located at 13BN6.

Both Woodland and Great Oasis materials were collected from the surface of 13BN110, the Meehan-Shell site. Excavations at this site produced a Great Oasis occupation zone, but no primary Woodland zone. The Great Oasis cultural zone investigated included 28 features, mostly storage pits. This site will provide a basis for interpreting additional sites from which Great Oasis materials have been collected or excavated in the Des Moines valley, north of Des Moines.

Excavations were also conducted at 13BN111, an industrial ceramic operation presumably associated with the extinct town of Coal Valley. Very little was recorded about the Coal Valley settlement which was platted about 1865. At 13BN111 portions of a wooden structure, possibly a potter's shed, were located. Associated with this structure were extensive industrial middens containing broken glazed ceramics (bowls, crocks, butter churns, jugs and other utilitarian wares), chucks, stacking discs and other items of kiln furniture, and industrial wastes. Portions of glazed brick, and a large section of a kiln arch were found. The primary foundations of the presumed kiln, however, eluded discovery.

About 3/4 of a mile away from 13BN111, the ISU-NPS designated 13BN120. This site was reported by Mrs. Mary Miller of Boone, and is apparently the remnants of the Moingona Pottery kiln which was in operation in the middle to late 19th century.

Mrs. Miller has test fired gray clay from 13BN111, and other clays from Boone County. She is reproducing an interesting range of bisque wares, "Albany slips," and "Bristol glazes" which parallel the sherds collected from 13BN111 and 13BN120. Hopefully these ceramic tests, and continued archeological investigations, can shed some light on the history of industrial ceramic operations along the Des Moines River -- a facet of Iowa's past upon which there are practically no written records.

In Red Rock Reservoir, attention was concentrated on two sites which were being threatened by total destruction due to the completion of the reservoir. In the upper part of the reservoir, a contingent of the summer field crew conducted emergency operations at 13WA105. This site is located directly east of Carlisle, in the axis of a protective levee which will serve to keep Lake Red Rock from backing up into the town. The site had been located during the 1966 field season, but excavations could not begin until the land had been acquired by the Corps of Engineers. Arrangements were made with the Corps, and with Burch Construction company, to salvage portions of the site prior to and concurrent with the levee construction. Intensive surface investigations and small scale tests were undertaken at the site in May and early June. Large scale excavations continued through June and July while the levee was being constructed. Two large controlled excavation units, and scattered test pits were conducted in the axis of the levee and in the berm area. In addition, the crew monitored the bulldozing of the extensive borrow area, applying preventative precautions and "first aid" as the emergencies demanded.

Within an area of some 20-35 acres, 170 features (primarily storage pits, and some hearths) and extensive cultural materials were found. Ceramics are exclusively shell tempered, and characteristically decorated with trilled and punctuated motifs. Worked stone includes small triangular projectile points, end scrapers, knives, drills, shaft smoothers, abraders, grinding stones and ground celts. The excavated inventory also includes worked bone, antler, and shell, and charred vegetable remains including corn.

These materials at 13WA105 are indicative of Oneota, and, pending final analysis, are attributed to the Moingona Phase. This phase is represented along the course of the Des Moines River at least as far down as Red Rock Dam. No Oneota materials, however, have yet been located north of Des Moines in Saylorville Reservoir.

During the fall, the Iowa State University crew continued work at the Coalport Kiln (13MA103) and 13MA106, the presumed locality of the "lost" town of Coalport. Archaeological excavations at the kiln during 1966 and 1967 exposed much of the remaining kiln structure and several refuse middens. The excavations this fall yielded further information about the kiln structure, and additional information in several newly-located dump areas. With the assistance of the Corps of Engineers, all portions of the remaining kiln floor were lifted up with power machinery, and moved up out of the flood pool. Portions of the kiln substructure were dismantled by hand, and also taken to a central storage area. It is hoped that these materials may eventually be used in a permanent display at a museum planned by the Corps of Engineers. The Coalport Kiln materials are being studied by John Reynolds as part of his Masters Degree program.

Attempts to locate the specific position of the "lost" town of Coalport were not entirely successful. Although the general locality is known, the position of streets and blocks indicated on an 1857 plat has not been validated. Aerial photographs were taken of the area after the bottoms had been cleared of timber. Unfortunately the town grid could not be observed. A second kiln, designated 13MA106D, was located however on information provided by Mr. Elmer Gidel, former resident engineer of the Red Rock project. This area was called the "Gidel Kiln" in appreciation for all the assistance Mr. Gidel has given the ISU-NPS crews since 1964. The area was trenched with the assistance of power machinery, and a comparative collection of ceramics and kiln furniture made. Further investigations at 13MA103 and 13MA106 may not be possible due to the imminent flooding of the reservoir this spring.

"GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS"
These three books put out by the Oklahoma Anthropological Society are a "MUST" for the serious collector. The sketches are shown in good detail and the distribution and other information covers most of the area in the middle of the U.S. These books can be referred to when describing a point or in many different ways in the exchange of information on artifacts. They should also be a help in establishing a common name for the many types of points found in the U.S. You will be amazed at the similarity of the sketches and pieces in your collection.

A tremendous amount of work has gone into these publications and they will be of great value to both the amateur and pros. As is the case of a limited edition of a good book, when they are out of print, they are hard to find.

Ed Yenger

Members who have not received their copy of the IAS NEWSLETTER for January 1969, No. 50 should write to the editor if they want one. There might have been a few oversights on the mailing list.

S.E. Chapter News: Dr. David M. Gradwohl was guest speaker at the March 23 meeting in Ottumwa. He gave a report on "Archeological Investigations in the Des Moines River Valley - 1968". Colored slides were also shown. Forty-three members and friends were in attendance.

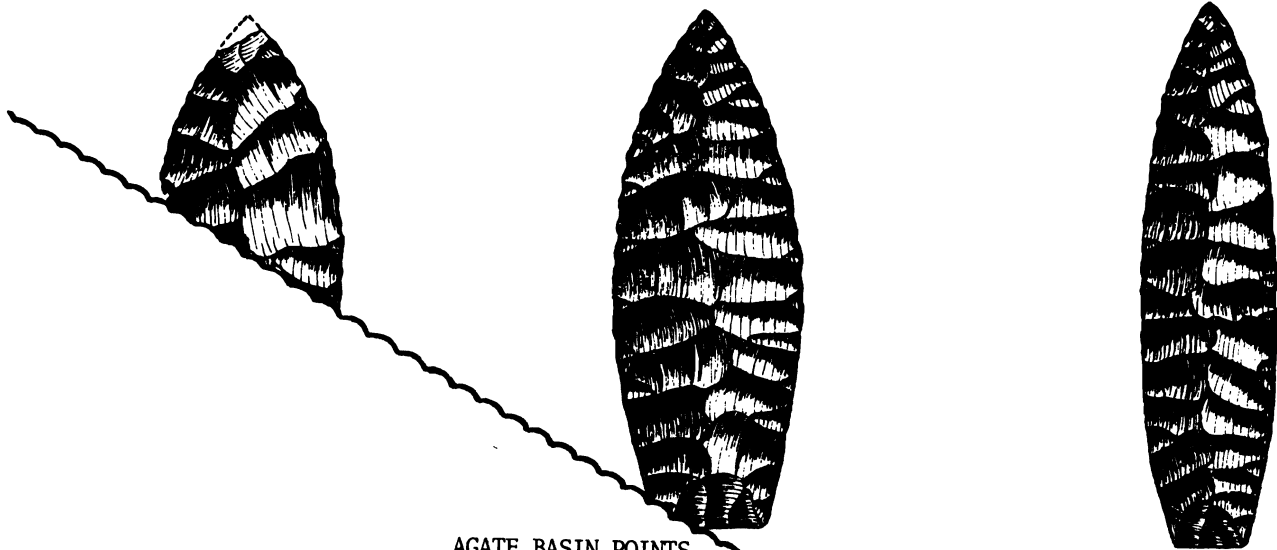
THE THIRD GUIDE IS READY

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Special Bulletin 3 of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society is JUST OFF THE PRESS!

50 American Indian Projectile Points are amply illustrated, thoroughly described and discussed – see actual pages:

AGATE BASIN



AGATE BASIN POINTS

Agate Basin points were reported by Frank H. H. Roberts and found by him at an interesting site in Agate Basin which drains into the North Platte River in Wyoming. Their first description was by H. M. Wormington (1915).

Description

Thirty-two points were found by Roberts and over thirty-eight by Wormington. The points are long and slender with parallel or slightly convex edges. They are late points with basal grinding and horizontal flaking. There is a fine marginal flake touch, but basal thinning is usually absent.

Distribution

There is little in the literature regarding distribution of the Agate Basin point. A study of collections indicates they are well represented in most of the following states: Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and much of southwestern Canada.

ORDER FORM

William H. Harwood, Secretary-Treasurer
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Please send _____ copies of **SPECIAL BULLETIN No. 3 – GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS** . . . \$4.00 each for which is enclosed

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Bulletins 1 and 2 are also available at \$4.00 each – Each volume describes and illustrates 50 points.

The Iowa Archeological Society welcomes the following new members:

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Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Jones	- Wheatland
Wallace Jorgenson	- Spirit Lake
Dr. Steven Rose	- Estherville
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Institutions: Nebraska State Historical Soc., Lincoln, Nebraska
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
Olmsted County Historical Sec., Rochester, Minnesota

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