

NEWSLETTER

SEPTEMBER - 1969 - NUMBER 53

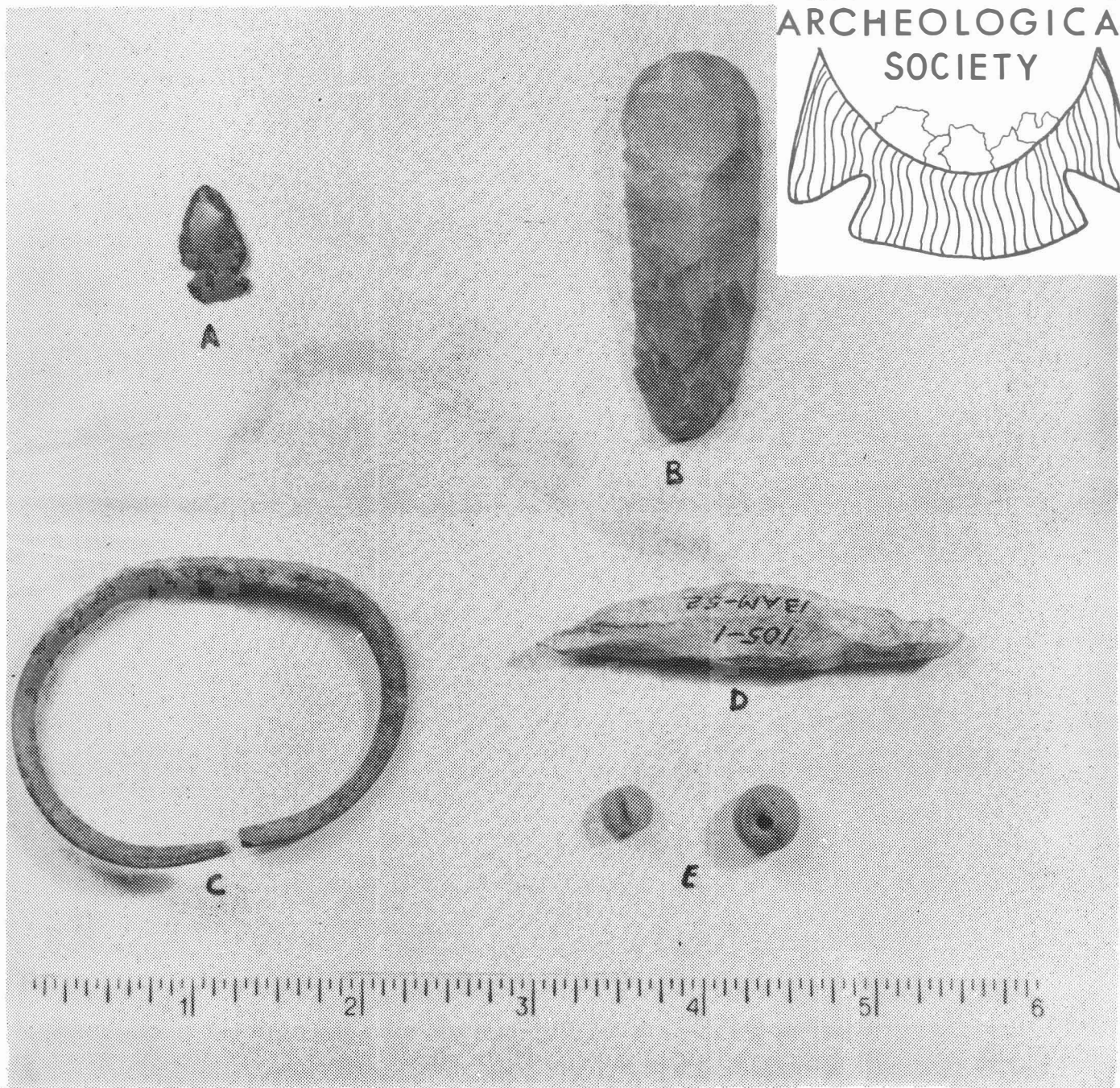


Plate I: A-Projectile point from Flynn Cemetery, 13 AM 43; B-scraper; C-copper bracelet; D-bone awl and E-glass beads from I3 Am 52.

Artifacts recovered by the Luther College Archaeological Field School during the summer of 1969, under the direction of Jerry E. Clarke, Decorah. Report of this activity will be found inside.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES AT LUTHER COLLEGE

From June 9 to July 3, 1969, the Luther College Archaeological Field School, with the assistance of Dr. Marshall McKusick, state archaeologist, partially excavated the Malone Terrace, 13 AM 60. The site is approximately twenty miles northeast of Decorah, Iowa in Allamakee County. The Malone Terrace is about forty acres of fertile bottom land on the banks of Bear Creek. The field crew also dug a forty-five foot trench in a burial ground, 13 AM 52, about 100 feet west of the terrace on a ridge overlooking the Malone site. Because of previous extensive digging no burials were found and only a few artifacts were unearthed (Plate 1).

Only a small portion of the terrace was excavated. The excavations, limited to the southern part of the terrace, unearthed seven rather shallow basin shaped storage/refuse pits. All of them contained pottery and flint, and one had an extensive amount of cultural material.

Artifacts found were a good cross section of typical Orr focus Oneota material. Shell tempered potsherds with Allamakee trailed shoulder motifs and tool or finger impressed rims made up most of the pottery. Triangular points, end and side scrapers, ovate blades, hammerstones, grinding stones, copper, shell, bone and antler were the other artifacts found.

These storage/refuse pits are most likely a part of a large Oneota Village complex occupied over a long period of time. The Malone Rock Shelter, Woolstrom site and the Flynn Cemetery, all Oneota sites, are located within a mile of the Malone Terrace. Some Woodland material, however, was found indicating an earlier occupation of the area.

Iowa State University, Ames
August 24, 1969

As usual, the 1969 field season was a busy one for the Iowa State University Archaeological laboratory. The main crew worked in Saylorville Reservoir, continuing a cooperative agreement with the National Park service for the salvage of archaeological sites along the Des Moines River. Field headquarters were set up west of Boone on the banks of the Des Moines. Dennis Harvey (Decorah) and Nancy Osborn (Ames) served as field assistants. Field crew members included:

John Brindle (Conrad)	Richard Carr (Ames)
Jeanine Coupe (Ames)	Elaine Vance Harvey (Floyd)
Jerry Hochberger (Sumner)	Kris Knaphus (McCallsburg)
Paula Mason (Ames)	Mark Metzler (Ames)
Bob Mierendorf (West Allis, Wis.)	Kay Mierendorf (Ankeny)
Dan Moser (Elgin)	Richard Oliver (Auburn, N. Y.)
Randy Page (Ames)	Don Rinner (Grundy Center)
Bill Wildman (Ames)	Marilyn Burdick (Ames)
Bob Laughlin (Ames)	Hanna Gradwohl served as camp cook.

During the 1969 field season the ISU-NPS crew pursued additional reconnaissance in Saylorville reservoir. Nineteen new sites were located: one possible Archaic site, Woodland and Great Oasis sites, and additional historic pottery kilns in Moingona and West Boone. Excavations were conducted at three sites. 13BN125, the Blosser site, yielded secondary burial pits which appear to be late Woodland. 13BN130 was an occupation site affiliated with late Woodland and/or Great Oasis. Excavations at 13BN121, the Sparks site, yielded materials indicative of middle Woodland. This site was left open with the hope of continuing excavations this fall.

Five members of the field crew spent one week at the Bertrand, located in DeSoto Bend National Wildlife Refuge north of Council Bluffs. This ship sank in 1865 loaded with an entire cargo bound for Fort Benton, Virginia City and other towns in Montana Territory. The excavations are under the auspices of the National Park Service. Jerry Petsche is in charge of the archaeological salvage.

During the summer John Reynolds completed his masters thesis on the Coalport pottery industry. John will continue work toward his PhD at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Investigation of historic archaeology on the ISU campus continued during the summer months. The Leighton-McKay site (13SR1060) is now covered over by the construction of the new economics building. Four areas intersected by the chiller trench, part of a new air-conditioning system, however, yielded additional information regarding the 19th century campus.

Another project continued during the summer under Susan Peet, a zoology honors major at ISU. Sue is studying the Fort Dodge Stoneware Company which went out of business in the first decade of this century. In addition to an analysis of ceramics from this site, Sue interviewed

Mr. Carl Johnson who served as a glazer and kiln setter at the Fort Dodge Stoneware kiln from 1897 to 1909. The Fort Dodge materials will provide the recent end of our sample of stoneware manufacture along the Des Moines valley.

Submitted: David M. Gradwohl-Director

Ed: 13 BN 125, the Blosser site is located on the farm of Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Blosser in Boone County, who are IAS members. During the Spring, Mrs. Blosser noted human skeletal remains exposed by plowing and after reporting her find to Dr. Gradwohl, very generously offered to allow the ISU-NPS Field School permission to excavate the site.

This past summer marks a forward movement in the number of archaeological research projects in Iowa. Two new chapters of the Society were formed in Fort Dodge and Mt. Ayr plus a gain of nearly fourty new memberships.

Luther College began an archaeological program in N/E Iowa. Dave Gradwohl and ISU crews were back in the Saylorville Reservoir area at Boone, Adrian Anderson had a SUI Field School near Glenwood in Mills County and Dale Henning directed a University of Nebraska Field School in Plymouth County adjacent to the Broken kettle site I3PM #1 and I3 PM #2, the Spring Brook Site. Detailed reports on some of these activities are lacking at this time and will be printed in later issues of the N/L. The new Central Iowa Chapter also had a field school.

In a short note from Rogers Banks, he tells of a very busy summer for himself, David Lilly and other N/W Chapter members. This too involved some excavation on the Broken Kettle sites. Duane Anderson has returned from his tour of duty in Viet Nam.

CENTRAL IOWA CHAPTER

A group of interested people met Sunday, June 29th in Fort Dodge to form the Central Iowa Chapter of the Iowa Archaeological Society. This group was the result of a class, 'Early Man in Northwest Iowa', conducted through the Adult Education program of the Iowa Central Community College. Twenty-five students participated in the class which was taught by Mr. Rex Hansman. The Chapter plans to meet at the college at the present time. Findings will be displayed in the library of the Fort Dodge Campus. It is hoped that in time there will be enough material to have traveling displays for all of the Iowa Central Campuses. The next meeting was held at 7:30 P.M., September 18th in Room 203. The proposed constitution and by-laws were presented and discussed. Officers for 1969 are:

President	Bill Altender
Vice President	David Carlson
Sec'y- Treasurer	Mrs. R.H. Mittelstadt

Excavation during the summer at site 13HM #150 (temporary) near Stratford by members of the Local Chapter, has thus far led to six complete burials and an undetermined number of bone fragments. A sizeable surface collection has been gathered. At this time nothing definite has been established as to the cultural affiliations, but it is thought to contain Archaic through Woodland components. It is anticipated that several more burials will be found before work is completed. Mr. Rex Hansman has been directing work on the site. Submitted by Marilyn Mittelstadt, 1425 N. 10th St., Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501 - For details on Chapter write to Marilyn.

SOUTHERN IOWA CHAPTER

This group held an organizational meeting on Wednesday, August 20th, with ten interested people in attendance. The officials will be elected at a later date, as well as setting a meeting time and adopting the by-laws. Any person who wishes to become a member of this group should contact: Herburt Sovereign, 906 N. Taylor, Mt. Ayr, Iowa 50854

The Louisa County Historical Society held a meeting and field tour of the Toolesboro area. At this meeting Mr. Albert Wesley was honored for his many years work, tending the Parsons Mound Group and the acknowledgement of his donating his property adjacent to the Mounds, to the County Society. The big mound group was deeded to the State Historical Society sometime ago by the heirs of Geo. Henry Mosier. Mr. Wesley, who is in his upper nineties, is an honorary member of the Iowa Archaeological Society.

During the tour two pre-historic sites were visited. I3 La #2, The Smith Farm Mound Group and I3 La #15, a Middle-Late Woodland Site. Adrian Anderson, SUI was the guest speaker and noted he was present when the sites were excavated by the SUI Field School under the direction of R.J. Ruppe in 1958.

Submitted by Geo. A. Horton

A group of Conservation and Park and Recreation officials from Washington, D.C. and Des Moines, Iowa toured the upper Iowa River Area during late June. They were investigating Archeological sites relative to considering the designation of the Upper Iowa as a 'Wild River.' Guides on the tour were Berl Downing, Iowa Conservation Officer for Winnesheik County, Jerry Clark of Luther College, and Dr. H.P. Field, all of Decorah, Iowa. Afterwards the group inspected the artifacts unearthed during early June by Jerry Clark and his group of students. The officials seemed favorably impressed by their tour.

Dr. Marshall McKusick, SUI, Iowa City and State Archeologist has been editing Ellison Orr's 'Reminiscences of a Pioneer Boy' which will appear before long in published form by the University of Iowa Press. Ellison Orr of Waukon was a pioneer Archaeologist in Northeast Iowa who together with Dr. Charles R. Keyes of Cornell College laid the ground work for present day archeology in our state. He sparked the organization of our Iowa Archeological Society. Although this volume does not deal with Archeology exclusively I am sure that all readers of the newsletter will find it of great interest. Earlier in 1969 a still more condensed version of Orr's 'Reminiscences' appeared in the Spring Issue of the 'Iowan' magazine, written by H.P. Field and Iduna B. Field of Decorah, Iowa.

Submitted by the N.E. Iowa Correspondent

Our Davenport area correspondent dropped a few lines and noted that Dr. Elaine Bluhm Herold is now working on the report about the Davenport Public Museum collection from the Albany Mounds in N/W Illinois on the Mississippi River. She is coordinating the excavation data recorded by amateur Davenport Academy of Science members in the 1880s. The manuscript should be in the printers hands in October. Submitted: Janice Hall - Curator, Davenport Public Museum, 1717 W. 12th St., Davenport, Iowa 52804 (Mr. & Mrs. Herold now reside in Lakeland, Florida.)

In a communication from Gene Gray, Editor for the Illinois Association For The Advancement of Archaeology, just received: This is to announce the formation of a new organization in Illinois, very similar to the Iowa Society. This marks the beginning of an integrated effort by the professional and amateur archaeologists to preserve the archaeological heritage of the state of Illinois. A quarterly News letter will be printed. This group was formed early last May, and on August 12th thirty persons met at the Davenport Museum to discuss formation of a Chapter in the Quad Cities area. The Chapter will be formed at a second meeting at the Museum on Tuesday, September, 30 at 7:30 P.M. Anyone interested in attending or joining the chapter or State organization is welcome to attend. Other interested persons may write for application blanks and information. Write to IAAA, Mr. Ferrel Anderson, President, 1530 W. Kimberly Road, Davenport, Iowa 52806.

The IAS extends a hearty welcome and wishes for success in the future endeavors of the IAAA.

SECRETARY - TREASURER'S REPORT AUGUST 13, 1969


At this time a year ago we had ninety-seven paid members and this year we have the same number. This includes twenty-nine new memberships for 1969 - 70. If all our last year's members renew and with the new members being added regularly, we should have the largest membership ever. Do send in your 1969-70 dues now. Remember that big Volume 15 of the IAS Journal is coming out soon and you won't want to miss it. Submitted by Mrs. Phil Thornton





The IAS Appreciation Award for this quarter goes to Herb Sovereign for his work in forming the new Chapter and the seven new members he signed up. Wouldn't it be nice if each and every collector-member were to sign up a friend or two. With a larger membership base and income, we will be able to put the Newsletter and Journals out more often and at about the same costs. Submitted: 'Deadeye' McCarty - Special Awards Committee.

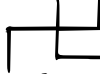

CROSSES AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN

BY RUTH THORNTON

The American Indian used many designs and forms in his decorations. Some of which, to the primitive artist, had a special meaning or significance. Among these decorations was the cross design used by every culture throughout history and found all over the world on pottery, basketry, weaving, and other objects. This brief account will relate the cross to the American Indian. The cross, the most significant symbol in the world, is one of the oldest decorative forms and also a religious symbol of great antiquity. Among the remains and relics of practically every people in all parts of the world variations of the cross are found.


The cross to most people signifies the most sacred emblem of the Christian faith. Actually, the cross form, its origin unknown, comes to us out of the misty past. One of the pre-Christian forms was constantly found in all old Egyptian remains. This form  known as Crux Ansata or Ankh was peculiarly identified with Egypt, yet was used as a religious symbol among other ancient peoples. It was a symbol of immortality.

The cross lends itself to a variety of forms but the most common are the Greek  and the Latin, . The Indians used the Greek form to represent the winds which bring the rains. The Aztec goddess of rain held a cross in her hand. Among the Pueblo Indians the Latin cross was very popular. The Navajo called the equal-armed cross  the morning star. The double-barred cross  was very significant to the Pueblo because to them, it represented the dragon fly, a creature associated with water and water to them was very important. Indians tend to accept objects which have meaning in the light of their experiences. So the double-barred cross has been very popular in Pueblo decoration and is still made and worn by the Southwest Indians. These silver crosses are worn as pendants on the squash blossom necklaces of the Pueblo.

No doubt the most intriguing of the cross forms in Indian decoration is the swastika  or , a symbol which has aroused the most interest among students of antiquity. This ancient symbol of unknown origin dates back to pre-Christian times all over the world. The mark existed long before the name which means 'good luck' or 'it is well.'



Some archeologists believe it appeared spontaneously in different parts of the world. It appeared quite early in Europe and was revered in India 3,000 years before Christ, as a favored symbol of the Buddhists. It has been found on Greek coins and Celtic monuments. The Japanese and Chinese used it on porcelains and bronzes. Although a pagan symbol, the swastika was adapted with other pre-Christian symbols by the early Christians and was used in the catacombs. The design is suggestive of rubbing two sticks together and the origin might have had something to do with fire.


Here in America, the swastika may have originated without foreign influence or it may have come from Asia through Alaska. Its presence in pre-Columbian times is still a mystery. Evidences show it was here long before white man. In prehistoric times it was known from Alaska to South America, and has been used as a religious symbol and a simple decorative figure. It was found among almost all tribes of the Southwest on pottery, weaving, jewelry, etc. The Navajo use it in their sand paintings where it is called 'whirling logs.' An equal armed cross with gods on each arm given it the swastika form. The Pima surpassed the other tribes in the number and variety of examples of this symbol, which was especially elaborate on their basketry.

In America, as throughout the world, it appeared in various forms. One of which with curved limbs,  was the symbol of the four winds. The ancient American belief was that the winds entered the spaces at the four quarters.

The swastika was found on mound builders pottery, gourd rattles, and used in Pueblo ceremonial dances. In Tenn. shell ornaments marked with the swastika have been found.

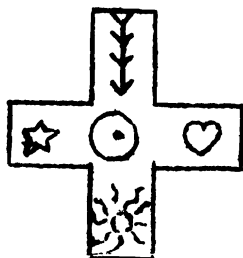
Before this ancient symbol fell into evil company and became the symbol of Nazi terror, it graced the beautiful silver jewelry of the Southwest Indians. For untold centuries it has carried a message of peace and has been an amulet of good fortune. H.G. Wells, in his Outline of History, refers to it as 'the odd little symbol' that 'spins gaily around the world.'

Frequently these designs,  and  were used as fillers on pottery, weaving, bead work, quill work and basketry. It was natural for the primitive artist to make this simple arrangement in four in filling in the available space. Meanings may have been read into them by the decorator.

The connection of the cross with the religion of the aborigines of the American continent has something to do with the cardinal points--the four principal points of the compass and the four winds. Sometimes the simple cross  was painted upon the warrior's moccasins.

when going into a strange district in the hope of keeping them on the right trail. Primitive man kept in mind the cardinal points (north, east, south, west) and when an Indian considered the world, he thought of it as divided in four parts. His worship, ceremonies, games, etc. were arranged to conform to the cardinal points and this symbolism assumed the form of the cross. This was well illustrated in the beautiful altar paintings (dry paintings) of the tribes of the Southwest.

The Dakota cross carries much symbolism of the four winds.



To the top or north is the arrow representing the cold piercing blast of the north wind, the most powerful of all. It is worn on the body nearest the head. The east wind is represented by the heart which in the human body is under the left arm--the east wind coming from the seat of life and love. The south wind is pictured by the sun--as it shines in the region of light and warmth. The right arm is the gentle west wind, symbolized by a star as it blows from the region of the night. In the center is the earth and man, indicated by a circle and a dot.

Many American tribes believed the cross invoked the rains. The Lanni Lenape drew a cross on the ground with the ends pointing towards the four directions and on this they placed a gourd, some tobacco and some red material to invoke the rain spirit. The Greeks at a ceremony of the 'busk' set four logs in the shape of a cross, to the cardinal points and in the center they kindled a fire. The Blackfeet arranged large boulders in a similar manner in honor of Natose the old man who sends the rains.

The trade crosses should also be mentioned. They were usually made of silver and of the double-armed design, , sometimes called the Lorraine cross. They were often

used by the fur traders and formed a part of the goods brought into the Indian country. They were used as ornaments rather than religiously by the Indians. Montreal silversmiths made double-barred and triple-barred types for the Indian trade and many of those found have 'Montreal' and the maker's initials stamped on them. Records show that double-barred silver crosses have been found in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and Michigan. One such silver cross was excavated in Aitkin County, Minnesota in 1923.

A similar one is on display in the Nebraska State Historical Society Museum in Lincoln, Nebraska. It was found in 1812 near Peru, Nebraska. A few years ago, double-barred white metal crosses were found in a fur pouch in a grave near Mobridge, South Dakota. They are round based; with two slight lateral projections just above the base; the stem tapers toward the top, with a hole for suspension. The equal length crossbars have notched ends. These possibly were items sold by the traders to the Indians as ornaments.

The cross naturally and freely found its way into the art of primitive America and it had a great variety of form and diversity of meaning. It seems reasonable to suppose that the cross of the ancient Americans - (in any of its phases) was not derived from the Old World cross. However, it is well known that the Christian cross was introduced among all the tribes and was used to some extent in post-Columbian art.

If any reader has any additional information on this subject, I should be pleased to hear from him.

Ruth Thornton,
Storm Lake, Iowa

This listing of the available back issues of the Society's journals will allow members and institutions to complete their files if they wish. Some of the numbers are in short supply, none will be reprinted and as is the case of out of print material, these Journals will be hard to come by later on.

Direct all orders to: Iowa Archaeological Society
Newsletter Editor
536 South Davis Street
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

Make check or money order payable to: Treasurer Iowa Archaeological Society
Save this list for reference as it will not be repeated.

JOURNALS OF THE SOCIETY

Volume 1 No. 1	October 1951	16 pages	Price \$1.00
Message from the Pres. of the Society			Wm. Kennedy
Past Iowa Arch. Research & Future Research Trends			Wilfred Logan
Ellison Orr--H. P. Field--Chas R. Keyes--J. Harold Ennis			
Volume 1 No. 2	January 1952	16 pages	Price \$1.00
Message from the Editor			Wilfred Logan
Notes on Mill Creek Site in Buena Vista County			Clinton Laivner
The Diet of Prehistoric Indians of N.E. Iowa			H.P. Field
Bibliography of Chas. Keyes			Dr. J. Harold Ennis
Volume 1 No. 3	April 1952	15 pages	Price \$1.00
Message from the President			Wm. Kennedy
Preliminary notes on an Arch. Project in N.E. Iowa			Paul Beaubien
Early Horizons in Mills County & Evidence of Early Man			Paul Rowe
Agriculture Among the Mill Creek Indians			Clinton Laivner
Volume 1 No. 4	Not Published		
Volume 2 No. 1	July 1952	16 pages	Price \$1.00
Message from the President			H. P. Field
Early Horizons in Mills Co. Iowa & Part 2 Pre Pottery Sites			Paul Rowe
Relationship of Paleontology & Archeology			W.D. Frankforter
Volume 2 Nos. 2 & 3	Oct. '52 Jan. '53	32 pages	Price \$1.00
Message from the Editor			Wilfred Logan
Arch. Investigations of Spike Hollow Rock Shelter Allamakee Co. Ia.			Wilfred Logan
A Serrated Point from the Ozarks			Marvin Tong, Jr.
Volume 2 No. 4	April 1953	20 pages	Price \$1.00
A Surface Collector			Robert Nero
Blackhawk Village Site Dove County, Wisconsin			David Baerries
Volume 3 No. 1	July 1953	15 pages	Price \$1.00
Message from the Editor			
Trinomial Site Numbering Systems			W.D. Frankforter
Plans for an Arch. Program at the State University of Iowa			David Stout
Two Projectile Points from Allamakee County			Wilfred Logan
Volume 3 No. 2 & 3	Oct. '53 Jan. '54	24 pages	Price \$1.00
Archeological Chats			R. T. Tidrick
Detection of Arch. Sites from the Air			F.W. Kent
The Present Status of Iowa Arch.			R.J. Ruppe
Volume 3 No. 4	April 1954	15 pages	Price \$1.00
Archeological Chats			
Summary Report of Arch. Investigations of Sullivan Rock Shelter			Francis Cassidy
East Central Iowa			R.J. Ruppe
An Archaic Site at Olin, Iowa			
Volume 4 No. 1	July 1954	15 pages	Price \$1.00
Archeology Chats			
A Fox Village Site			Eugene Fugle
Volume 4 No. 2	October 1954	16 pages	Price \$1.00
Arch. Chats			
Stone Artifacts from the Glenwood Area			Adrian O. Anderson
Volume 4 Nos. 3 & 4	Jan. & April 1955	32 pages	Price \$1.00
Arch. Chats			
Glenwood Ceramics			John C. Ives
Volume 5	July 1955 to April 1956 out of print	32 pages	
Arch. Chats			
Iowa Archeology			R.J. Ruppe
Volume 6	July 1956-April 1957	32 pages	Price \$2.00
Arch. Chats			
Literature on the North American Indian, a selected Biography			Carol V. Ruppe

Volume 7 July 1957 to April 1958			
Volume 8 July 1958 to April 1959	72 pages in one issue	Price \$4.00	
#7 Arch. Chats			Richard Flanders
Stone Tools from the University Museum Collection			Geo. Agagino &
Failure of State & Federal Legislation to Protect Arch. Resources			Sally Sochs
			John H. Rowe
Archeology as a Career			John Ives
#8 on the Manufacture of Pemmican			R. P. Wheeler
Arch. Surveys of 3 Localities in South & Southeast Iowa			W.D. Frankforter
The Hill Site			
Volume 9 No. 1	July 1959	43 pages	Price \$1.00
Archeology Chats			R.J. Ruppe
Recent Pre-Ceramic Arch. Developments in Western Iowa			W.D. Frankforter &
			Geo. Agogino
An Arch. Field Manual Part I			Frank Soday
Volume 9 No. 2	October 1959	36 pages	Price \$1.00
Arch. Chats			R.J. Ruppe
Atlatl Weights from Mills County, Iowa			Paul D. Kline
An Arch. Field Manual Part 2			Frank Soday
Volume 9 No. 3	January 1960	23 pages	Price \$1.00
Arch. Chats			R.J. Ruppe
Writing Reports			
Further notes on the Glenwood Culture The Stille Site			D.D. Davis &
			Paul Rowe
The Crocker Site			Joe Beals
The Westwood Site, A Middle Woodland Burial Mound			R.J. Ruppe
Volume 9 No. 4	April 1960	39 pages	Price \$1.00
Arch. Chats			R.J. Ruppe
Pottery Types of Glenwood Foci			Adrian & Barbara
			Anderson
Volume 10 No. 1	July 1960	35 pages	Price \$1.00
Arch. Chats			R.J. Ruppe
Appraisal of the Arch. Resources of Cedar City, Iowa			John R. Vincent
The Kingston Site			A. Hopewell
Mound Group in Southwestern Iowa			James Scholtz
Volume 10 No. 2	November 1960	34 pages	Price \$1.00
Arch. Chats			Marshall McKussick
A Re-examination of Mill Creek Ceramics-The Robinson Technique			Richard Flanders
Volume 10 No. 3	January 1961	101 pages	Price \$2.00
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First Annual Report of the State Arch. to the State Board of Regents			
The Flynn Cemetery: an orr focus Oneota Burial Site in Allamakee			
County			Robert Bray
Meaning of Archaic & Possible Relationships			W.D. Frankforter
Volume 11 No. 1	July 1961	12 pages	Price \$1.00
A Woodland Mound Complex in Webster City, Iowa			Richard Flanders &
			Rex Hansman
Volume 11 No. 2	October 1961	63 pages	Price \$2.00
Oneota Ceramics in Iowa			Dale R. Henning
Volume 11 No. 3	March 1962	59 pages	Price \$2.00
Mill Creek Pottery			John Chester Ives
Volume 11 No. 4	April 1962	126 pages	Price \$2.00
Mill Creek Culture and Technology			Eugene Fugle
Volume 12 No. 1	July 1962	22 pages	Price \$1.00
Historic Sauk Indian Art and Technology			Marshall McKusick &
			Charles Slack
Volume 12 No. 2	October 1962	70 pages	Price \$2.00
Indian Mounds of N.E. Iowa as Soil Genesis Benchmarks			Roger B. Parsons
Volume 12 Nos. 3 & 4	June 1963	36 pages	Price \$1.00
Identifying Iowa Projectile Points			Marshall McKusick
Volume 13 Whole July 1963-June 1964-November 1965	36 pages		Price \$3.00
Re-Articulated Burials from the Upper Iowa River Valley			Dale R. Henning &
			Martin Q. Peterson
Whole Volume 14 July 1964 June 1965 December 1967	23 pages		Price \$3.00
Archeology of the Rathbun Reservoir, Iowa			Lionel A. Brown
Whole Volume 15 -----			

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
RESEARCH IN NORTHWEST IOWA

The University of Nebraska's Department of Anthropology offered a Summer Session in Archaeological Research in northwest Iowa this past summer. The work concentrated on the Broken Kettle (13PM1) and West Broken Kettle (13PM25) sites in Plymouth County. The program, directed by Dr. Dale R. Henning, was taken by about a dozen students, both undergraduates and graduates in anthropology at the University of Nebraska. Support for the project was provided by the University of Nebraska's Research Council. The project was designed to obtain information pertinent to derivation of the patterns of interrelationships between peoples of the Great Oasis and Mill Creek cultures. Data relative to problems of past climatic change and the relationships between the people and their environment were also collected. Although the excavations were hampered by rainfall, all necessary data were obtained.

Two houses of Great Oasis culture were completely excavated at the West Broken Kettle site. These houses were rectangular and semi-subterranean; one measured about 18 feet by 24 feet with an entrance of about 8 feet in length. Both structures had burned. Within the houses were a number of cache or trash pits, several of which yielded a great quantity of pottery, stone and bone tools and other refuse.

The Broken Kettle midden, a stratified Mill Creek site, was tested through excavation of a deep trench. In the course of this test, which probed to a depth of 12 feet, a deposit of stratified cultural materials six feet in depth was encountered. Several cache pits were located, two of which extended well below the lowest level of occupation. The floors of three houses were encountered; these suggested the construction of similar houses on the midden throughout its use. Again, pottery, stone and bone tools and other refuse of the Mill Creek culture were recovered in quantity.

The University of Nebraska crew was supplemented by assistance from a number of members of the Northwest Chapter of the Iowa Archaeological Society. We owe a particular debt of gratitude to Roger Banks and David Lilly, both of whom were a constant source of enthusiasm and assistance.

Dale R. Henning

The I A S welcomes the following new members:

Catherine E. Johnson	-Oskaloosa	Paula E. Mason	-Ames
Rod Pickens	-Ottumwa	R. Keith Johnston	-Allerton
Phil Odell	-Ottumwa	Janice Hall	-Davenport
D.E. Pidcock	-Corydon	Mr. & Mrs. R.H. Mittelstadt	-Fort Dodge
Deane V. Peters	-Clinton	Richard G. Young	-Boone
Jerry E. Clarke	-Decorah	Dennis James	-Mt. Ayr
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Blosser	-Boone	Darrel James	-Mt. Ayr
		Harold Dent	-Corydon
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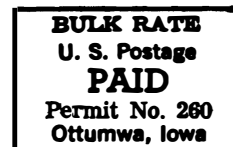
Pacific Coast Arch. Society, Costa Mesa, California
Washington Arch. Society, Seattle, Washington
Illinois Association For Advancement of Archaeology, Cambridge, Illinois
(I A A A)

PLEASE NOTE:

In going through the membership files, we have noticed that there are some members who have not paid their current dues. You might check your card and see how you stand. The 1969-70 dues are past due after July 1st.

IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OFFICE OF THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR
SOUTHEAST CHAPTER
536 S. DAVIS ST.
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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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