

# NEWSLETTER

JANUARY 1978

NUMBER 87

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

During the exceptionally frigid weather at this writing it is a warming feeling to look forward to the well planned 28th Annual Meeting of the Iowa Archaeological Society. Our good fortune to have Dr. H. Marie Wormington as our guest speaker highlights the expectation for a most interesting and well attended session. Details of the meeting are contained in this Newsletter.



The Thirty Fifth Plains Conference was held in Lincoln this past November 17 - 19. Iowa was well represented with a full morning symposium on the Cherokee Sewer Site. Presentations were given by all the principals involved in the authorship of the final report. These presentations represented the individual culmination of over one years research and analysis. At the conclusion of the presentations, comments were made by Larry D. Eigenbroad, Chadron State College; George C. Frison, University of Wyoming and H. Marie Wormington, Colorado College. The outstanding observation was "that the Cherokee Sewer Site should serve as a model for all future interdisciplinary archaeological digs."

It should be good news to the many that have inquired about a 1978 ISA field school that the Office of the State Archaeologist is working on the details which could make this a reality. We are encouraged that the resources will be forthcoming for the excavation of a very prolific site which is in danger of destruction. Additional information should be available by the Spring Meeting.

For those who have collections of artifacts, why not use a few cold midwest winter evenings to complete the cataloging of specimens recovered this past year? If you do not have a system, devise one. It makes the difference between possessing a pretty rock and a scientifically valuable artifact. (Editor's note: An additional cold evening activity is the reporting of your collection to other interested persons through the Newsletter. We would like to exchange information about collections in Iowa in order to distribute the reports of your important "finds" to Society members and to provide a record of the vital work that is being done by lay persons. All we need is a description, sketch, and approximate location of the artifact.)

28TH ANNUAL MEETING

IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

APRIL 8-9, 1978, CHEROKEE, IOWA

SPONSORED BY

SANFORD MUSEUM AND PLANETARIUM AND THE IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CALL FOR PAPERS

DEADLINE FEBRUARY 15, 1978

CHAPTER REPORTS: (Time limit 10 minutes) Presidents of each chapter should make sure that the activities of their organization are presented. State projection needs. Submit title.

FIELD REPORTS: (Time limit 10 minutes as needed) State projection needs. Submit title.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: (Time limit 15 minutes as needed) State projection needs. Submit title.

GENERAL STATEMENT: Your president would like to see more amateurs involved in the meetings! The IAS is an amateur society and we need to strike a balance between amateur and professional participation. What would you like to have done? What would you like to discuss or have discussed? How can we involve more of the membership in the program?

PLEASE LET US HEAR FROM YOU. PLEASE MEET OUR DEADLINE!  
THE SUCCESS OF THIS MEETING DEPENDS ON YOU.

RETURN TO: ROBERT W HOGE  
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN  
SANFORD MUSEUM AND PLANETARIUM  
117 EAST WILLOW  
CHEROKEE, IOWA 51012

ABSOLUTE DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 15, 1978

**FOR PAPERS: RETURN THIS FORM**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER AFFILIATION \_\_\_\_\_

I WISH TO PRESENT (CIRCLE ONE):

Chapter Report

Field Report

Contributed Paper

TITLE OF TALK, PAPER OR REPORT \_\_\_\_\_

AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECTION NEEDS \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_

RETURN TO: ROBERT W. HOGE  
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN  
SANFORD MUSEUM AND PLANETARIUM  
117 EAST WILLOW  
CHEROKEE, IOWA 51012

**FOR BANQUET: RETURN THIS FORM**

DEADLINE: APRIL 3, 1978 PAY AT DOOR

I wish to reserve the following number of places at the 28th Annual Banquet to be held at the Caravan Inn: \_\_\_\_\_ Cost: \$4.50 per place.

TIME TO ARRANGE YOUR ACCOMODATIONS FOR THE SPRING MEETING

APRIL 8-9, 1978, CHEROKEE, IOWA

MOTELS:

La Grande Hacienda Motel  
(Best Western)  
Hwy 59 - 1401 N. 2nd  
Cherokee, Iowa  
712-225-5701

One bed - One person -- \$16.00  
One bed - two people - \$19.00  
Two beds - two people - \$21.00  
Two beds - Four people- \$27.00  
Children under 12 - Free  
Heated Swimming Pool  
Next to Happy Chef Restaurant

Lamplighter Motel  
425 E. Main  
Cherokee, Iowa 51012  
712-225-2577

One bed - one person -- \$12.50  
One bed - two people -- \$16.00  
Two beds - two people - \$19.00  
\$1.00 to \$2.00 for each  
additional person

Caravan Inn  
Hwy 3 - West  
Cherokee, Iowa 51012  
712-225-5156

One bed - one person -- \$ 9.00 & \$10.00  
One bed - two people -- \$14.00  
Two beds - two people - \$16.00  
Two beds - four people -\$20.00

Skyline Motel  
768 N. 2nd  
Cherokee, Iowa 51012  
712-225-2544

One Bed - One person -- \$11.00  
Two beds - two people - \$15.00  
Newer Units  
One bed - one person -- \$15.00  
Two beds - four people- \$20.00

All motel rates do not include the 3% sales tax.  
All motel rates are subject to change.

CAMPING FACILITIES:

Spring Lake Park  
Hwy 59  
Cherokee, Iowa

Dog Creek Park  
Northeast of Larrabee - East on C16 and North on M12

Martin's access  
Northeast of Larrabee - East on C16

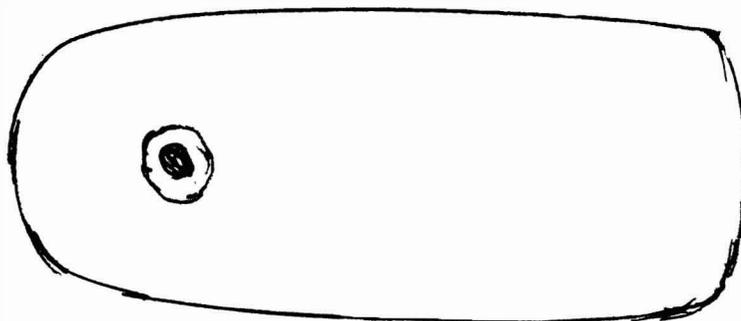
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

ROBERT W. HOGE  
IAS PROGRAM CHAIRMAN  
SANFORD MUSEUM AND PLANETARIUM  
117 E. WILLOW  
CHEROKEE, IOWA 51012  
712-225-3922

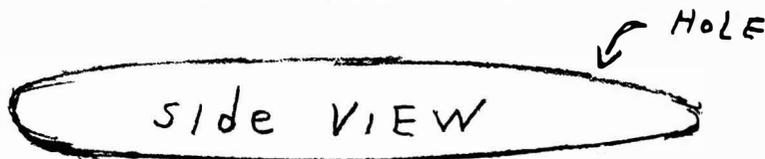
NOTE: IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO CUT UP YOUR COPY OF THE NEWSLETTER, YOU MAY DUPLICATE THE FORMS ON PAGE 2 OR PROVIDE THE INFORMATION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER.

ARTIFACT REPORTS

Gary Austin of Afton, Iowa found a pendant while surface hunting in the 12 mile Watershed in September 1977. Afton is in Union County. The pendant measures  $3 \frac{3}{4}$ " long by  $1 \frac{5}{8}$ " wide, by  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. It is made of black stone with a  $\frac{3}{16}$ " hole through it. Congratulations Gary on an excellent find and thank you for the information!

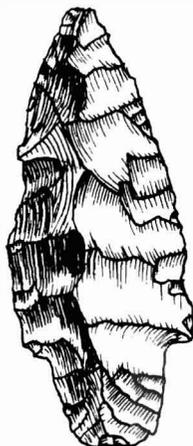


THE DRAWINGS ARE ACTUAL SIZE



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Eric Johnson of Sioux City found these projectile points on a gravel bar in Perry Creek just north of the city. Eric is an anthropology student at the University of Iowa. The stemmed point is an Early Woodland "Adena Point," the side notched forms are Archaic and resemble those found on Horizon I at the Cherokee Sewer Site (6300 years old) Thank you Eric and best wishes for your career in anthropology. You have an excellent start.



"ADENA POINT"  
EARLY WOODLAND



ARCHAIC



ARCHAIC

AN ATLATL WEIGHT FROM JOHNSON COUNTY, IOWA

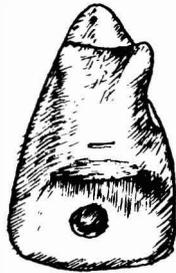
Joseph A. Tiffany

This rare Iowa find was reported to the Office of State Archaeologist by Mr. David Owen of Solon, Iowa. He found it on a ridge top near Coralville Lake while digging potatoes.

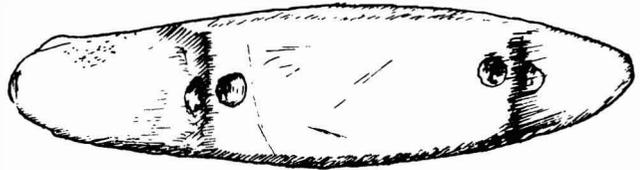
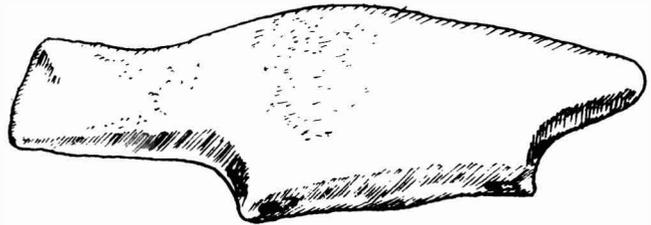
This specimen is a ground stone item made from a dark igneous rock which had a number of light inclusions. It is made in the form of an animal, presumably a bear, and dates from the Archaic period in Iowa (8500-1000BP).

The term atlatl is derived from the Aztec word for spear thrower. A spear thrower consists of a grooved wooden shaft with a hook on one end and a handle at the other. It is used by seating the end of a spear in the groove on the top of the shaft and then throwing the spear by holding the atlatl. In this manner, the spear thrower becomes an extension of the arm, and allows the hunter to throw the spear farther with greater velocity and accuracy than would be possible otherwise.

Bannerstones, birdstones, boatstones, or whatever the term is used to describe the kind of item illustrated below, were presumably attached to the spear thrower to weight it properly. Atlatl weights are unusual ground stone artifacts; the one found in Johnson county is certainly no exception!



(Full Size)



DISCOIDALS FROM MILL CREEK SITES

Joseph A. Tiffany

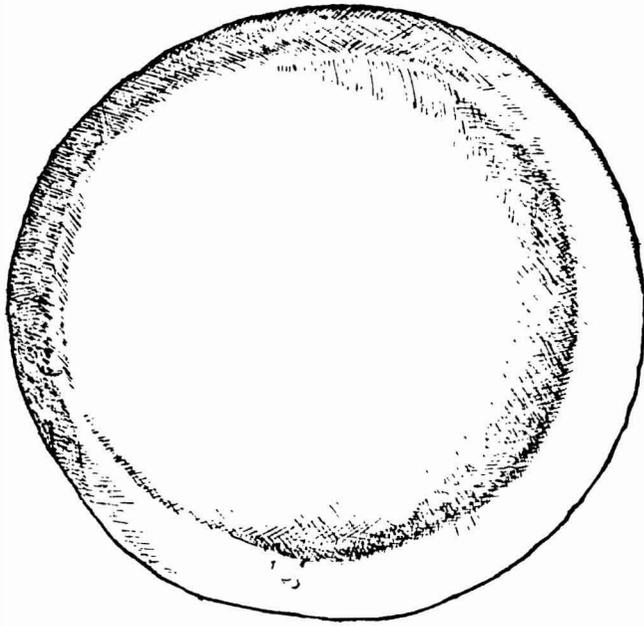
Discoidals are disc shaped ground stone artifacts that were presumably used as gaming pieces. Orr (1963) and Fugle (1962:45) have described and discussed a series of lenticular shaped ground stone items from Mill Creek sites as discoidals. Fugle (1962:45) suggested the Mill Creek discoidals were used in the same manner as the discoidals used in the chunky game of historic southeastern Indian tribes. As Baerreis (1968:187) notes, however, the Mill Creek specimens do not have a form comparable to the discoidals found in many Middle Mississippian sites like Cahokia and Aztalan and associated with the chunky game.

The Middle Mississippian discoidals usually have concave faces while the Mill Creek variety have biconvex faces. The former have a flat, broad edge while the latter have a thin, narrow edge. Baerreis (1968:187) felt, that since the Mill Creek discoidals were distinctly different in form, they could have had a different function. To separate them from true biconcave faced discoidals, he termed the Mill Creek specimens "door knob discoidals" after Orr's (1963) name for these items.

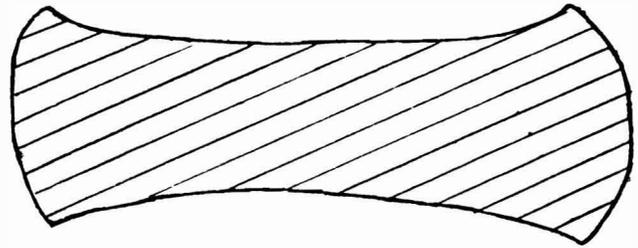
This distinction is particularly important if one considers the range of discoidals found in Mill Creek sites. As Table 1 shows, only 3 sites have biconcave faced discoidals. The specimen from the Broken Kettle site is made of clinker and is questionable, and since the discoidal from the Phipps site has been lost, the only remaining "chunky stone" is the one illustrated on Figure 1 from the Chan-ya-ta site. This fine specimen was recovered on a house floor during 1974 excavations at the site by this author.

Table 1. Discoidals from Mill Creek sites.

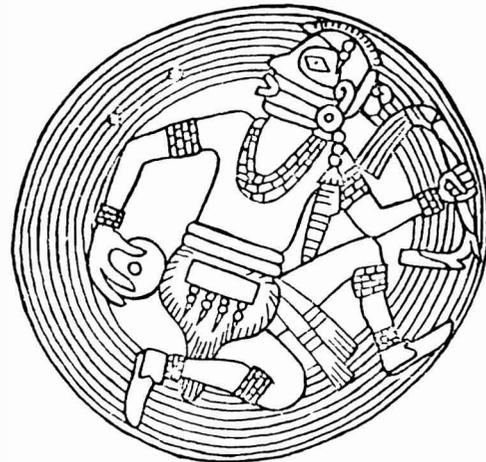
Site Name	Site Number	Form/Number		Materials Used	Dimensions in mms.		Reference
		Bi-concave	bi-convex		Diameter	Thickness	
Chan-ya-ta	13BV1	1	-	quartzite	8.05	29.2	
Akers	13CK3	-	1	-	62.7 est.	-	Van Voorhis 1977
Jones	13CK1	-	1	limestone	-	-	Orr 1963, Vol 4:154
				-	62.7 est.	-	Van Voorhis 1977
Brewster	13CK15	-	1	-	62.7 est.	-	Van Voorhis 1977
			1	basalt	26	12	Anderson 1973:53, 63
Waterman	130B2	-	1	basalt	53	24	Fugle 1962:66
Phipps	13CK21	1	-	basalt	-	-	Anderson 1975:58 (Stile's collection Sanford Museum)
Braunschweig N.W.	130B10	-	1	-	-	-	Orr 1963; Vol 4:149
Broken Kettle	13PM1	1	-	clinker	45-60	27 (mean)	Orr 1963
		-	9	fired clay (1)			Fugle 1962:45-46
		-	-	limestone (2)			"
		-	-	quartzite (2)			"
		-	-	pophyry (1)			"
Kimball	13PM4	-	7	limestone (3)			Orr 1963
				diorite (1)	45-72	27(mean)	Fugle 1962:65-66
		-	1	sandstone	55.5	27	Baerreis 1968:187
Wittrock	130B4	-	1	quartz	-	-	Orr 1963, Vol 4:146



**A**



**B**



**C**

Figure 1. A, Chunkey stone from the Chan-ya-ta site; B, Effigy pipe from Gahagan Mound, Louisiana depicting a chunkey player; C, Shell gorget from Lyon County, Kentucky depicting a chunkey player. Scale: A, full size; B, half size; C, unknown.

As Baerreis (1968:187) stated, the Mill Creek discoidals may have had a different function than the biconcave discoidals. If so, it might be useful to ask, what was the chunky game, why was it played, did it have any social importance, and if so, what are the biconcave faced chunky stones doing in Mill Creek sites?

Over two hundred years ago, Adair (1775) described the chunky game as played by southeastern tribes:

"The warriors have another favorite game called chungke, which, with propriety of language, may be called 'running hard labor.' They have near their state-house a square piece of ground well cleaned, and fine sand is carefully strewed over it, when requisite, to promote a swifter motion to what they throw along the surface.

"Only one or two on a side play at this ancient game. They have a stone about two fingers broad at the edge, and two spans round; each party has a pole of about eight feet long, smooth and tapering at each end, the points flat. They set off abreast of each other at six yards from the end of the play-ground; then one of them hurls the stone on its edge, in as direct a line as he can, a considerable distance toward the middle of the other end of the square; when they have run a few yards, each darts his pole anointed with bear's oil, with a proper force, as near as he can guess in proportion to the motion of the stone, that the end may lie close to the stone; when this is the case, the person counts two of the game, and, in proportion to the nearness of the poles to the mark, one is counted, unless by measuring both are found to be at an equal distance from the stone. In this manner, the players will keep running most part of the day, at half speed, under the violent heat of the sun, staking their silver ornaments, their nose, finger, and ear rings; their breast, arm and wrist-plates; and even all their wearing apparel, except that which barely covers their middle. All the American Indians are much addicted to this game, which to us appears to be a task of stupid drudgery; it seems, however, to be of early origin, when their forefathers used diversions as simple as their manners. The hurling-stones they use at present were, time immemorial, rubbed smooth on the rocks, and with prodigious labor; they are kept with the strictest religious care, from one generation to another, and are exempted from being buried with the dead. They belong to the town where they are used, and are carefully preserved." Adair (1775:401).

The importance of the chunky game and the biconcave discoidal used in it lies in the fact that it has prehistoric antecedents. Chunky stones are one of a broad range of tools, decorative motifs and other artifacts found in a gradually developing ceremonial complex that is associated with

the Mississippian cultures of the southeastern United States. This Southeastern Ceremonial Complex diffused widely over the Woodlands and eastern Plains from AD 1000 to historic times (Waring and Holder 1945). Motifs like the Weeping or Forked Eye occasionally found on Oneota pottery, Long Nosed God masks found on Mill Creek sites (Anderson 1975 a, b, c) and Mill Creek and Oneota chunky stones (Harvey 1971) are all associated with the expansion and influence of Mississippian culture on local groups in Iowa. The fact that the chunky game was played prehistorically is attested to not only by the presence of the discoidals, but by other artifacts from Mississippian sites in the southeast (see Figure 1).

In addition to Adair's observations, Du Pratz saw the chunky game being played among the Natchez; it is also reported for the Choctaw as well (Culin in Fugle 1962:45). Howard (1961:61) noted that the chunky game had disappeared in most southeastern groups by 1850. A variant using wooden hoops was still being played by the Seminole in Oklahoma as late as 1930, however (Howard 1968). This certainly provides extensive historical continuity to the Chan-ya-ta discoidal, but more important, Howard has also given us a context for the chunky game and the paraphernalia of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex that has applicability to the prehistoric record and the Mill Creek culture.

Howard (1968:14) related almost all of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex artifacts and motifs to a slightly more elaborate form of the Busk or Green Corn ceremony as performed in early historic times by tribes like the Cherokee and Chickasaw and in present day Oklahoma by the Creek, Seminole, and Yuchi tribes. The whole complex of artifacts, motifs and the like served as actual ritual objects, badges of rank or duty and religious accoutrements of the Busk officials.

The Green Corn ceremony ushered in the Creek new year. It was the time

when the first corn planted was ripe. The main purpose of the ceremony was to religiously prepare tribal members to eat the corn without disastrous effect to the tribe by supernatural forces. The ceremony was very involved and had a number of important secondary functions all associated with tribal renewal and socio/religious well being. One of these activities was playing chunky between opposing towns.

Here we have historical continuity and ethnographic context for the kind of highly structured social, religious and political activities that must have occurred in places like Cahokia and Aztalan, prehistorically. It was these kinds of influences, both in ideas, and in actual artifacts like the chunky stone, shell tempered pottery, seed jars, bowls, beakers, effigy handles, Long Nosed God masks and the like found in Mill Creek sites that emphasize the important relationships between this early Plains Village farming group and the Middle Mississippian peoples of the southeast.

Now that a reference point for the biconcave discoidal has been established, what about the door knob discoidals prevalent in Mill Creek sites? The door knob discoidals only average about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter making them much smaller than the average chunky stone. The door knob form is not localized to Mill Creek either; they have been reported from related sites as far west as Crow Creek in central South Dakota (Fugle 1962:45). I have little doubt that these items were gaming pieces, but it should be clear from this discussion that they were not used in the same manner as the biconcave discoidals as Fugle (1962:45) thought. There is a possibility that these small stones were used in the same manner as the Creeks in their game called "Rolling the Bullet":

"The Creeks also had another game distantly resembling chunky. This was called 'rolling the stone,' or 'rolling the bullet,' and was played by rolling a large marble or bullet along a trench with the object of making it come to rest in certain hollows which counted differently depending on the difficulty of reaching them." (Swanton, 1946; 684).

Another likely possibility is the Mill Creek groups had developed their own brand of chunky game as a result of Mississippian contact. Let's hope future researchers will be able to shed more light on this interesting facet of Mississippian cultures in Iowa!

Adair, J.

1775 History of the American Indians. London.

Anderson, D. C.

1973 Brewster site (13CK15): lithic analysis. Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society 20.

1975a The manufacture of Long-Nosed god masks and other items from marine shell. Newsletter 77:9-10. Iowa Archeological Society.

1975b A Long-Nosed god mask from northwest Iowa. American Antiquity 40:327-329.

1975c Western Iowa Prehistory. Iowa State University Press, Ames.

Baerreis, D. A.

1968 Artifact descriptions: bone, stone and shell. Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society 15:107-191.

Fugle, E.

1962 Mill Creek culture and technology. Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society 11:4.

Fundaburk, E. L. and M. D. Foreman

1957 Sun circles and human hands. Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee.

Harvey, A. E.

1971 Challenge and response, environment and northwest Iowa Oneota. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, The University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Howard, J. H.

1968 The southeastern ceremonial complex and its interpretation. Memoir 6. Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia.

Orr, E.

1963 Iowa archaeological reports. 10 volumes. Archives of Archaeology 20.

Swanton, J. R.

1946 The Indians of the southeastern United States. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 137.

Van Voorhis, F. L.

1977 The Mill Creek prehistoric Indian culture. Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society. In press.

Waring, A. J. and P. Holder

1945 A prehistoric ceremonial complex in the southeastern United States. American Anthropologist 47:1-34.

SITE SURVEYOR ESSAY

Barbara Feeley

We have found work or quarry sites, various mounds, camp sites and a possible kill-site. The maps I have used so far are the 1973 Hardin County Highway and Transportation map, and the 1973 Grundy County Highway and Transportation map. We received the Hardin County map at the Hardin County court house and the Grundy County map was sent by John Hotopp.

13GN1

This site appears to be a possible campsite. It lies directly north and east of Dielschneider's farm buildings. The east end of the site slopes down a gradual knoll; Wolf Creek is directly east of site, and site extends to its banks. Mr. Dielschneider says that there is sand and shell 1½ feet under the topsoil in a shallow depression north of his home. This depression lies northwest of site. This depression, the sand and shell are not common to Grundy County where very thick topsoil is common. I think this could be the bed of a dried up prairie lake. (There was no cultural material found in this basin.) Wolf Creek, which is not part of the basin, is large enough that it would have been a possible source of aquatic life for food. The site is presently in cropland, and it somewhat limited us to complete a thorough search. We plan to return to the site in the spring. My husband and I surface hunted the area for about an hour, and were unable to find an artifact which would help date the site. We found two pieces of worked chert, various flakes, several core blocks, one half inch long bone split longitudinally, several smaller bones, and broken clam shell. A paleontologist, or C-14 test, might date the bone and clam shell remains, but no cultural identification was possible from the worked flakes we have found thus far. I chose this site for one of my ten to report on because it's the first recorded site in Grundy County.

13HA271

This site is composed of two mounds. The Iowa River lies one quarter of a mile west of site. The mounds are on top of high bluffs. Mound 2 is 41° north by northwest of Mound 1. Mound 1 has a huge oak tree growing from its center. It is 46 feet in diameter and 30 inches high. Mound 2 is 42 feet in diameter and 30 inches in elevation. The two mounds are 28 feet apart. Mound 2 has two shagbark hickory trees growing on it and a fence over it. These mounds are in pasture land, and we know of no other previous excavations. They conform to Woodland size burial mounds, but no artifacts were found in the area except some small chert flakes washing out of both mounds. While talking to a nearby farmer, he told us of his grandfather who settled in the area around 1870. His grandfather told him that historic Indians camped around these mounds, and planted the oak tree in Mound 1. These mounds may relate to the next sites I will be reporting on.

13HA268

The site appears to be a campsite. It lies one half mile east of the Iowa River and on a knoll. This land is presently in cropland. Our estimated site size is 200 feet by 50 feet. It is oriented east to west. We found numerous small chert flakes and one core; one softball size rock beveled on two sides was the main find. Mr. Graham informed us about the site. He has found one large corner-notched projectile point that conforms to usual Woodland types. Because of the form of the point, and the closeness of the mound group, (13HA271), and the next site I will describe, I feel these sites could be related. We plan to return to this site many times, especially after good rains because Mr. Graham has found several Woodland points in the area.

13HA269

We think this is a quarry site because all we found were chert cores and large spalls. The site is less than one half mile east of Iowa River. Mound group 13HA271 lies one quarter west of site. The estimated size of site is 20 yards in diameter. It is presently in cropland, and located on a steep sloping knoll of land with an outdrop of rock and gravel on the west, and northwest face. I believe this site relates to sites 13HA271 and 13HA268, and also my next site.

13HA272

This site is a possible kill site, and is less than one half mile east of the Iowa River. 13HA268 is about 110 yards north of this site. A row of stumps running east to west for about 30 yards marks the site. It is cropland that was plowed for the first time two years ago. We found five jaws, numerous leg bones, and other large and small bones. At this site Mr. Graham found a very large broken (tip only) corner notched spear point. The notching appears to be of a Woodland form. We surface collected all of the bone material found at this site. We sent two teeth to John Hotopp for Holmes Semken to try and identify. The teeth were not that of a mature animal, and he was not able to determine if they came from Bos or Bison. The carrion beetle egg cases in the teeth were from a modern variety so they did not aid Semken's analysis. Because these bones were not identified, and may not have been in relation to the large projectile point, I only consider this area as a possible kill site. I would like to have other bones checked some time to help clarify what this site represents.

13HA270

We walked this site for about one hour, and found the artifacts to be very concentrated. Our estimated size is 150 feet by 50 feet; oriented north to south. It is 50 yards west of Iowa River. This site lies in the bottom of a very large valley, and with the height of the river bank, it would be above floodplain during occupation. The field is presently in crops. We found two projectile points with bases missing, one point with small portion of the tip only, one point base (style appears Archaic, as confirmed by John Hotopp), and two side scrapers. Clam shell was found throughout the site. Because of the concentration of material, and the clam shells, I consider this a possible campsite. We want to walk this site many more times to perhaps find some of the missing bases, and perhaps better establish the cultural affiliation.

13HA273

This is 50 yards west of Iowa River, and 10 yards east of the Chicago and North Western Railroad. A small private dump lies 40 yards south of the site. There are several gravel and lime pits, and also archaeological sites that we have found and recorded on east bank of river. The site appears to run south into the dump, and west into the right-of-way of the railroad. My estimate of site size is 200 feet by 200 feet. It is presently cropland. We found one chert ovate biface, one broken projectile point, 3 end scrapers, several cores, and 3 large pieces of fire-cracked rock. There was also some clam shell and numerous flakes. This site is above the usual flood zone, and because of the clam shell and fire-cracked rock, I believe it may be a campsite. The ovate biface is just like others we have found across the river at Woodland sites. This site seems to be related to the many other surrounding sites, including the quarry site I'll describe next.

13HA274

My estimate of size is 60 by 200 meters, and it lies north to south. I call this a quarry or worksite because two broken projectile tips, numerous flakes and cores were found. Site 13HA273 lies 400 meters to the south of this site. The site is 150 meters west of the Iowa River. This site has many large exposed rocks and is above the flood line. There are many sites in this area that could have gotten their tool and stone material from this site.

13HA276

This site is on the east side of a slight grade with a larger hill to the west of the site. My estimated size is 100 meters square. Here we found one serrated point (base only), one quartz point tip, two chert points with bases missing, hematite, one chert point tip only, several spalled pieces of quartz, one large side scraper, several core blocks and seven pounds of chert flakes. The projectile point tips match the size of complete Woodland points we have found nearby. The serrated point looks like photographs of Mississippian points we have seen, so maybe a more recent culture was using this site also. Ceramics have been lacking from all of these sites except for a few small pieces of daub.

Summary

Aside from the one Archaic point, and the one Mississippian style point, most of the projectile points with bases that we could identify would seem to range from Early to Late Woodland. My husband and I have recorded 55 sites between Eldora and Union, and by far the majority of points have been from the Woodland period. However, ceramics are almost totally lacking. They would of course be a big aid in cultural identification. We work our county one section at a time in an effort to find every site possible in that section, before moving to the next. We are now working the river between Eldora and Union, and when this is done, we hope to work from Eldora to Steamboat Rock. We spend a great deal of our free time on survey work, and do it as a family unit. My goal is to continue to record sites, re-survey known sites, and give the best details about the sites possible. We hope for a great year with our archaeological work, and a great working relationship with the Office of State Archaeologist.

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Janice Hall reports that the Putnam Museum Exhibition: "The Eternal Egyptians" (see Newsletter no. 86 page 14) has been moved to a permanent site in the Museum. The Putnam Museum is located on 1717 West 12<sup>th</sup> St. in Davenport, Iowa.

Janice also supplied information about the slide programs, with cassettes, on various techniques of conservation, produced by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. These are available for use by any group for a small fee--\$4.00 to \$6.00. They are not too technical for non-professionals although some of the materials and equipment mentioned are not always readily available. The Quad-City Chapter obtained the program on pottery conservation last year and it was worthwhile. In addition, a script copy of the audio is sent along, which the borrower is allowed to keep. The titles are as follows:

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| S-1 | Wet Cleaning of Antique Cotton, Linen & Wool                | To obtain the slide programs write to:<br><br>Mary B. Nugent<br>Conservation Information Program<br>Office of Museum Programs<br>Arts & Industries, 2235<br>Smithsonian Institution<br>Washington, D.C. 20560<br><br>Tel. 202-381-6551 |
| S-2 | Protective Lining of a Wooden Storage Drawer                |  |
| S-3 | Mounting of Flat Textiles for Exhibition                    |  |
| S-4 | Cleaning of Prints, Drawings & Manuscripts                  |  |
| S-5 | Curatorial Examination of Paper Objects                     |  |
| S-6 | Proper Hanging & Mounting of Paper Objects                  |  |
| S-7 | Cleaning, Mending & Reconstruction of Pottery               |  |
| S-8 | The Hygrothermograph  |  |
| S-9 | Current Status of the Treatment of Corroded Metal Artifacts |  |

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Editors: Gary L. Valen and Betsy M. Lyman; 711 N. E St., Indianola, Iowa 50125  
Assoc. Editor: Don Spears; 536 S. Davis, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

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IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
Office of the Newsletter Editor  
Gary L. Valen and Betsy M. Lyman  
711 N. E St.  
Indianola, Iowa 50125

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