

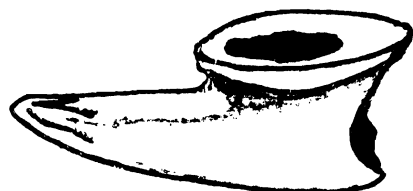
NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 1978

NUMBER 90

ONEOTA DISC PIPE

FROM THE McKINNEY SITE

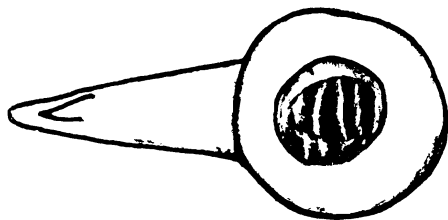


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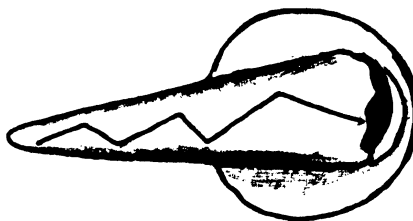


George Horton of Vining, Iowa, found this nearly perfect Oneota disc pipe three years ago on the McKinney site (13LA1) near Toolesboro, Iowa. The pipe is made of catlinite, and although the stem attachment area has been damaged, the pipe shows no evidence of use. The front portion of the stem has been decorated with incised lines as the illustrations show--presumably to resemble a bird's beak. While not a common find, pipes like this specimen are usually associated with Mississippian and Oneota sites throughout the midwest.

George has donated this pipe to the Office of State Archaeologist for future study and research on Iowa Oneota. Our thanks go to George for his generous gift.



TOP



BOTTOM



FRONT

An Old Copper Complex Artifact
From Winneshiek County, Iowa

R. Clark Mallam
Luther College

Old Copper Complex artifacts are widely distributed throughout the Upper Midwest and Great Lakes regions. The majority tend to be concentrated in east-central Wisconsin and only rarely occur in Iowa. Distribution charts constructed by Fitting (1970), Martin, Quimby and Collier (1947), and Wittry (1957) indicate that the eastern portion of Iowa, primarily the far northeastern sector, constitutes the extreme western boundary for the range of this complex. It is, therefore, fairly significant when one of these artifacts is discovered in Iowa.

Such an event occurred in Winneshiek County in 1975. In the spring of that year Maurice Erickson, while preparing his fields for planting in Canoe Township, uncovered a heavy metal object. The field in which the artifact was found is located on a high terrace overlooking Canoe Creek and one of its tributaries, Springwater Branch.

Over the past 20 years Mr. Erickson has collected a number of stemmed and notched points from this field all of which indicate intermittent occupation from the Archaic through Middle Woodland periods. The Old Copper artifact, though, was certainly the most distinctive of these materials and his wife, Gladys, an employee of Luther College, immediately notified

members of the Luther College Archaeological Research Center of their find.

In form the artifact is rectanguloid with incurvate sides and a shallow concave poll (Figs. 1,2). It is 97.3 mm in length and 11.2 mm in thickness. The width, owing to the incurvate sides, varies from 26.5 mm in the center to 29 mm and 30.5 mm respectively for the bit and poll. Its weight is 306 gms.

Both surfaces of the artifact are irregular (see Figs. 1, 2) suggesting that the method of forming probably involved cold-working along with folding or lapping. However, the absence of cracks or splits, features which tend to appear when only cold-working is practiced, indicate that hot-working and annealing techniques were also instrumental in the forging process. For a more detailed discussion of these techniques see Bastian (1961) and Drier (1961).

Wear is evidenced on the double beveled bit and poll. The bit edge is irregular and dull and the poll has been extensively disfigured, a result of heavy battering. Battering has also produced flaring of the poll to the degree that it extends on one side for a distance of 2 mm beyond the surface (see Fig. 3). The concavity of the poll also may be a consequence of battering.

It seems likely that this artifact functioned as a wedge. Its form and dimensions correspond comfortably with the types developed for wedges by West (1929:170), Flaskerd (1955:43), and Wittry (1957:216).

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks to Karen Bradley for the photograph and to Laurel Frye for the renderings.



Fig. 1

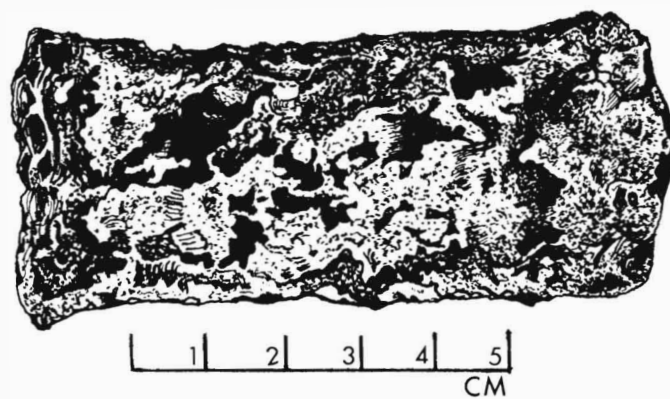


Fig. 2

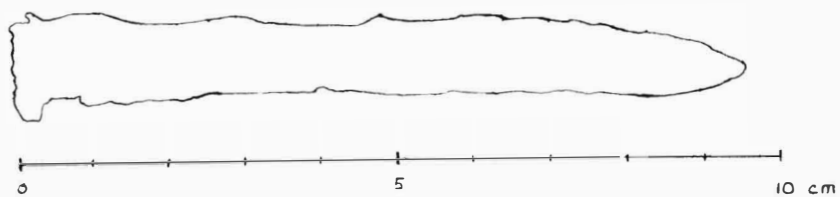


Fig. 3. Cross section

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEYOR ESSAY

Toby Morrow

The ten sites I have chosen to report on are areas which have or seem to have produced material dating from the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods. These ten pre-ceramic culture sites show a wide variety of early Indian activity in my area. All of these sites are located in a close relationship to Wolf Creek, a tributary of the Cedar River cutting through Grundy, Tama, and Black Hawk counties. All ten sites mentioned in this report are within six miles of each other, most are located near Beaman in southern Grundy County.

I3Gn-2

This is an unusual site located one-quarter mile east of Beaman on a slope trailing to a now tiled stream-bed. I regularly find small amounts of chipping debris at this site, but, because the flakes are so scattered it is impossible for me to give an accurate size description of I3Gn-2. I would guess that the site never covered more than one acre because I don't find as great a number of flakes here as I do elsewhere.

The two artifacts I've found at the site are the base of a broad, side-notched and serrated spear-point (Fig. I,L) and a triangular knife, beveled in a manner as to give the appearance of a 'twist' to the left (Fig. 2,C).

Because of these finds and the occasional occurrence of animal bone, I have defined I3Gn-2 as a temporary Archaic campsite.

I3Gn-3

This site is closely related to I3Gn-2 which is situated in the same 20-acre field. I3Gn-3 is located about 150 yds. north-west of Gn-2 along the same gully. This site, like Gn-2, is also rather ill-defined in regards to shape and size, but it seems to be much smaller than one acre.

Flakes and spalls are occasionally found. A small outcropping of glacially deposited cherts and the stream-bed itself may have been the source of some of the stone.

The only artifact I've found at the site is a broken drill base (Fig. 2, D) resembling many Archaic examples I've seen. For this reason and its close association with I3Gn-2, I believe I3 Gn-3 to be a small stone-working and quarry site of Archaic origin.

I3Gn-5

I3Gn-5 is a very large site (approx. 20 acres) located on a slope one-half mile southeast of Beaman. Wolf Creek runs about 150 yds. to the north of the site's edge. Artifacts and chipping debris are widely distributed throughout the site.

The occurrence of many chert cores may indicate a nearby source of stone. Flakes and spalls are exceedingly common at this site. I've

also found a number of pre-formed blades at various stages of completion. Fire-cracked rock, bone and clamshell occasionally turn up.

In only one year of surface collecting at the site I've recovered over fifty artifacts, including many ovate knives (Fig. 2,B) and end-scrapers (Fig. 2, G-I). Flake tools and spoke-shaves are also commonly found.

The projectile points from this site cover a large time span, representing all major cultural periods. I've found one fluted base (Fig. I,A) and two Plainview or Angostura points (Fig. I,B,C) here as evidence of early Paleo-Indian hunters. By far the Archaic period is the best represented culture at I3Gn-5. I've found a number of complete and broken side-notched points (Fig. I,H, I) and two stemmed examples (Fig. I,J) at the site. Occasionally a Woodland or Oneota point will turn up.

The Indians who inhabited I3Gn-5 were engaged in a variety of activities. As said before, stone-working was important here, early cultures probably camped here during hunting trips in the area, and at certain times a relatively permanent settlement may have been formed at the site.

I3Gn-6

This site is located on a hill-top and slope 100 yds. north-west of I3Gn-5. A large amount of stone chipping debris are present at this site, including many cores. The majority of the cherts seem to have been quarried from the limestone bedrock layer just under the top-soil at the site. Most of the artifacts I've found here are indignant scrapers (Fig. 2,J) and flake tools. I've also found two drills (Fig. 2,E,F) at I3Gn-6, one of which is unusual in that it appears to have been reworked from an Archaic projectile point, still retaining its side-notches and concave base. A small triangular point blank and a few biface fragments have also turned up. The only true projectile point from this site as of yet is a stubby, side-notched point, apparently an Archaic example.

I3Gn-6 was a small stone-quarry and work-site. The diagnostic artifacts indicate the most extensive use of the site during the Archaic period.

I3Gn-7

I3Gn-7 is located near the eastern side of I3Gn-5 on a hill-top and slope. Here again a large amount of chipping debris is present, but more spalls and larger flakes are found. A few bone fragments and two bison teeth have also turned up at the site.

Artifacts from this site include a quartzite hammerstone, an ovate knife (Fig. 2,A), and a small projectile point (Fig. I,F) which may be Archaic. A full-groove axe was found by a local resident in the general area of the site, it is large and crude, resembling very early axe-heads.

For these reasons I believe I3Gn-7 to be a small stone-working and

camp-site used most extensively during the Archaic period. (Sites I3Gn-5, -6, and -7 may have been inhabited simultaneously by pre-historic groups.)

I3Gn-32

This site is located on a 25 foot bluff overlooking a small tributary of Wolf Creek one-half mile north of I3Gn-7. None of my other sites have come close to producing the variety of material that I3Gn-32 has. I first surface collected at the site in 1974. It is only 150 yds. away from my home. Flakes, spalls and cores are very common over the five acres of the site, as are pieces of fire-cracked rock, burned bone fragments and bits of clamshell.

The eighty or so artifacts I've found at the site are quite variable and do not show many parallels to those I've found at other sites in the area. Chipped-stone knives are either made from oblong flakes or are made into unusual, roughly linear to triangular shapes. So far, no ovates have turned up at the site. Scrapers, as a whole are not one of the site's more common tool types. Round and end-scrapers are the dominant forms.

Projectile points and point fragments often turn up at I3Gn-32. The base of a Milnesand point (Fig. I,D) is the only Paleo piece I've found at the site so far. This particular point was apparently broken during manufacture as it lacks basal grinding. Three types of Archaic points are represented by finds at I3Gn-32 including a serrated point similar to one from I3Gn-2 (Fig. I,M), a side-notched Raddatz point (Fig. I,N), and a possible dove-tail point (Fig. I,O). Points and pot-sherds from the Woodland periods turn up rather regularly. The Oneota, however, seem to have made the most use of the site. Thirteen triangular and side-notched arrow-points have turned up at I3Gn-32. I've also found a small, white glass bead here as evidence of early contact between the Indians and Europeans.

The variety of exotic goods obtained through travel and trade is notable at this site. At I3Gn-32 I've found Nehawka flint, Wisconsin quartzite, a small un-worked piece of Catlinite, and three Gulf of Mexico sea shells. The association of the latter is questionable because they were found in an area used as a dump by the town of Beaman for many years. I3Gn-32 is a fairly well utilized camp-site and may, at later prehistoric times, have been the site of a village.

I3Gn-38

I3Gn-38 is located on a knoll and adjacent terrace along Wolf Creek one mile east of the cluster of sites mentioned above. This site is known primarily for Late Woodland material rather than pre-ceramic artifacts, however, I did find the distal end of a projectile point which in workmanship, shape and size resembles a Paleo-Indian point nearby. The flaking is generally collateral but without the base I can't really be sure of this find's antiquity. From the later material I know I3Gn-38 to be a small camp-site. (see Fig. I,E).

I3Gn-29

This site is located in the lowlands surrounding a small creek one

mile south west of Beaman. This site is not really a 'site' because all of the evidence has been found in a disturbed context in the creek-bed.

I3Gn-29, apparently a bison kill-site, has produced teeth and bone representing 4-6 individuals. I've found a number of molars and from them base this count. Split rib and leg bone fragments are commonly found along the gravel bars near the stream's mouth. The flood plain of the stream may have been a muddy marsh which the animals were run into and killed. One mile upstream I came across a large upper leg bone and the lower portion of a skull of an immature animal, probably bison. The finds are probably related, but I haven't been able to find any bone between them.

Because the stream bed contains large amounts of gravel, it's difficult to identify stone tools from ordinary water-worn and battered rocks. I did find two spalls that I'm relatively sure were used as scrapers. I have no way of knowing just how long ago the bison at I3Gn-29 were killed, but it is entirely possible that the animals were slaughtered during the Archaic or even Paleo period. Only time, however, will tell.

I3Gn-21

Located one-quarter mile west of Conrad (3 miles west of Beaman) I3Gn-21 lies on a low terrace along the northern bank of Wolf Creek. It is a relatively small site less than half of an acre in size. Chert flakes and spalls are common across the site and four artifacts have turned up so far. These include two side scrapers, a point mid-section, and a small side-notched point similar to one from I3Gn-5 (Fig. I,P). It's my guess that I3Gn-21 is a small stone-working and campsite which saw limited use during the Archaic period.

I3Gn-16

This is truly an outstanding stone-working site, I've only been collecting here since last fall, but already I3Gn-16 shows promise. The site is located on a sloping bluff about three-quarters of a mile west of I3Gn-21. Cores and flakes are very common over the acre and a half of the site.

A number of core-choppers and worked flakes have already been found here by myself. I've also come across a broken ovate knife, two point bases (Woodland forms), and a side-notched, beveled point (Fig. I,K) which was broken apparently during manufacture. The source of chert was probably the limestone out-cropping across the creek.

INTERPRETATION OF THESE SITES

As said before, these ten sites show many facets of early Indian life along Wolf Creek. The quarrying of stone, the manufacture of stone implements and their use in procuring meat for the table are reflected in the various archaeological remains I've found at them.

FUTURE PLANS

I hope to do as much work along Wolf Creek as I possibly can. It is my eventual goal to work my way downstream to the creek's mouth at La Porte City, recording all identifiable sites along the way.

I also hope to expand northward into my home county. Before 1977 Grundy County only had one reported archaeological site. I have noted many promising looking areas while driving through the northern and central portions of the county. I already know of one collection of artifacts found along the Black Hawk Creek and there may be more.

I'm also looking forward to a productive spring and hope to continue surface collection at the sites I already recorded for many years to come. Through certification I hope to become increasingly involved in Iowa archaeology.

Toby Morrow site reports continued on page 11

SITE REPORTING BY IAS MEMBERS
Ilene Whitworth

Many IAS members have reported sites in the past, for which they are to be commended. However, few other people were aware of their contributions to our knowledge of Iowa prehistory.

Thus, the IAS and the Office of the State Archaeologist are instituting a new practice. With each issue of the IAS Newsletter, we will be publishing a list of those IAS non-professional archaeologists who have recorded their sites with OSA since the last Newsletter issue. This means that these persons have filled out site sheets, have provided an accurate map of the site, and have had their sites recorded at OSA.

We wish to encourage you who know of archaeological sites to record their location with OSA. Sites cannot be protected if their location is not readily known. Site reporting materials are provided free of charge by OSA. Also, if you have any questions on site recording or the IAS Site Surveyor Certification program, the IAS officers and OSA staff will be happy to answer them.

The following IAS members have recorded archaeological sites since the spring IAS meeting. If I've missed anyone, please contact me and you'll be included on the next listing.

	<u>Number of Sites</u>
Dick Carr	1
Norman Dille	7
Dennis Miller	1
Toby Morrow	46
Al Mueller	5
John Palmquist	2
Don Spears	3
Sally Veal	1
Pat and Paul Williams	4

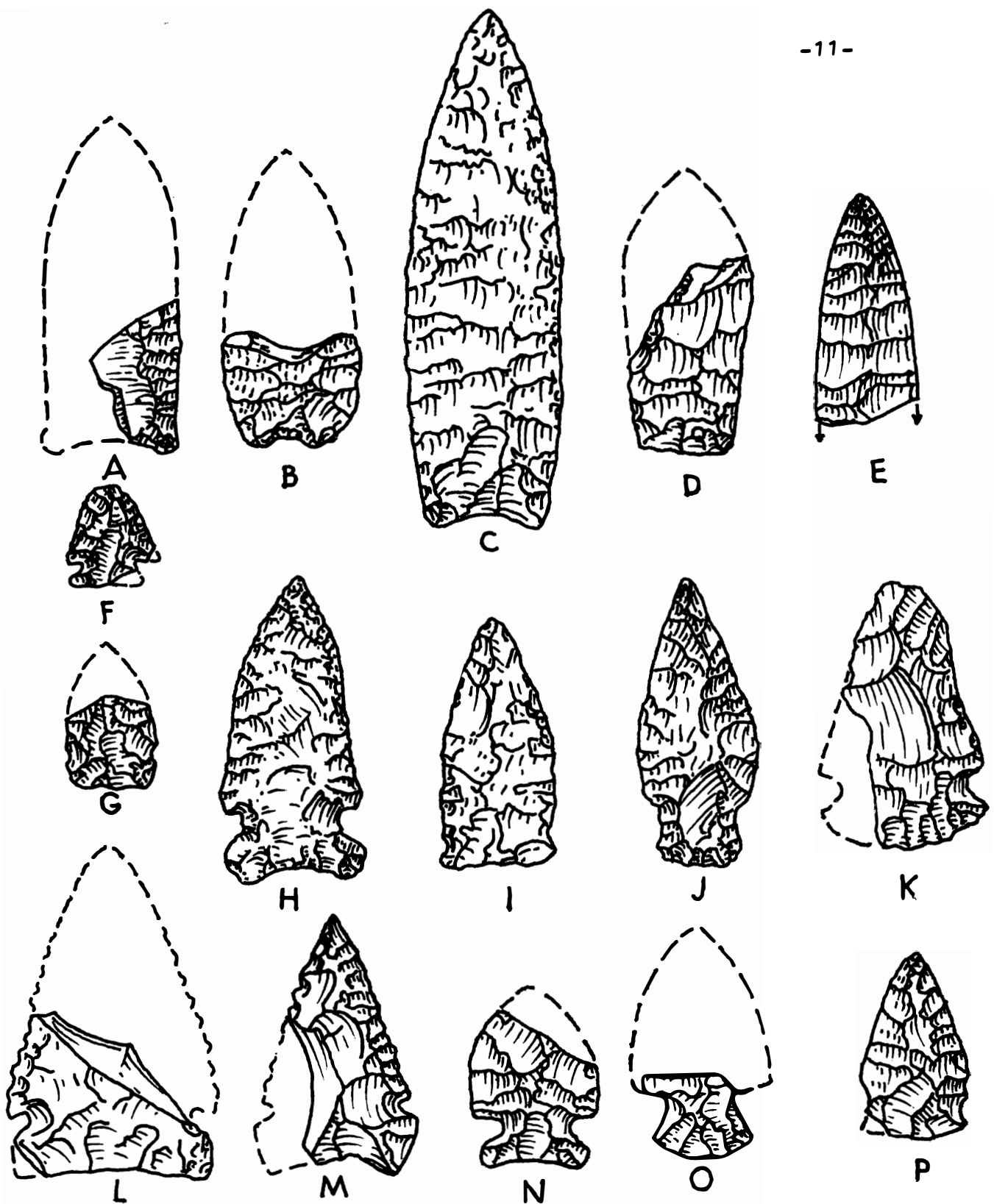


FIG. I, Early stone artifacts from Grundy county, Ia.

A-E: Paleo-Indian proj. points; A-C: I3Gn-5, D: I3Gn-32, E: I3Gn-38.
 F-P: Archaic proj. points; F: I3Gn-7, G: I3Gn-6, H-J: I3Gn-5, K:
 I3Gn-16, L: I3Gn-2, M-O: I3Gn-32, P: I3Gn-21.

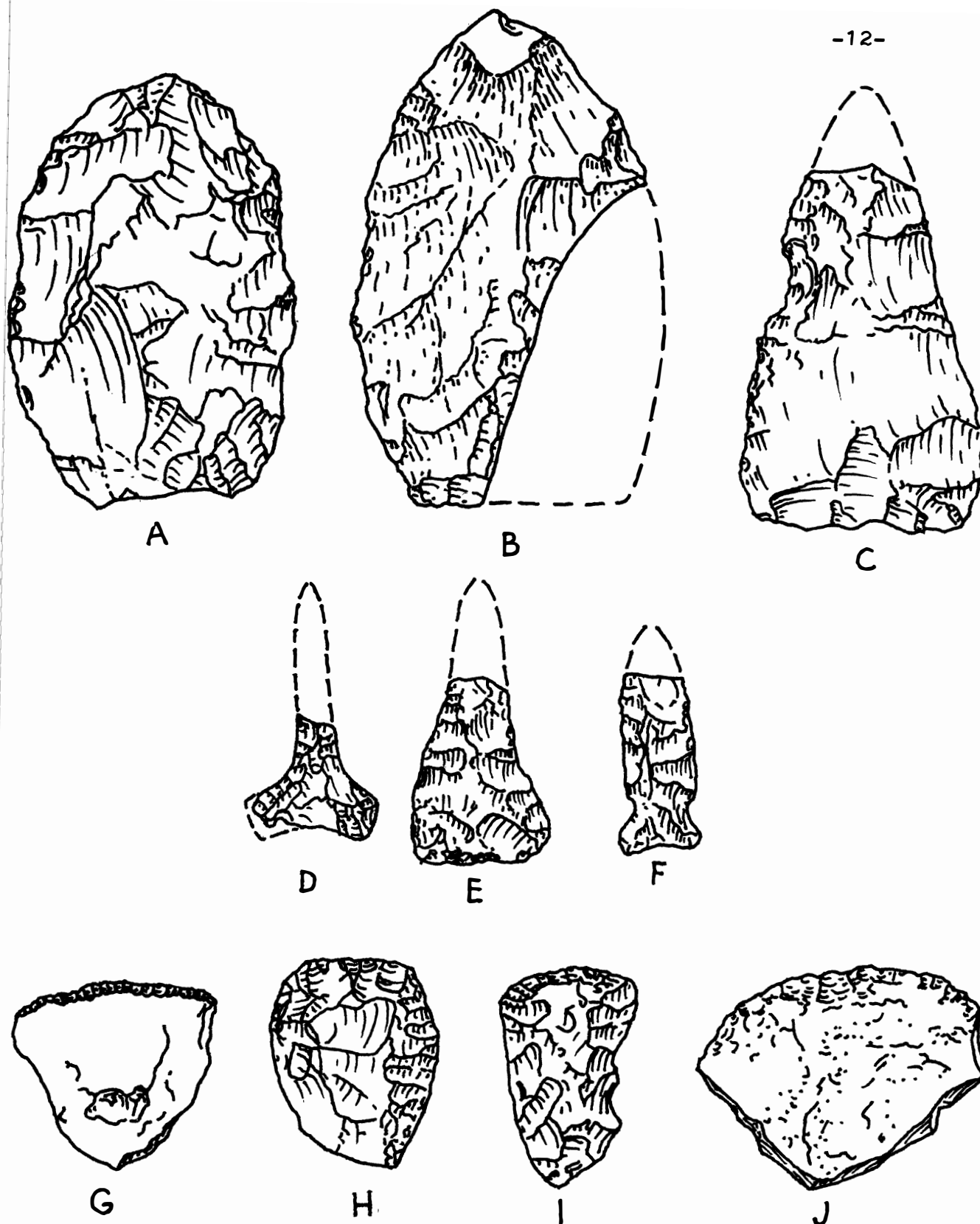


FIG. 2, Early stone artifacts from Grundy county, Ia.

A-C: Biface knives; A: I3Gn-7, B: I3Gn-5, C: I3Gn-2. D-F: Drills; D: I3Gn-3, E, F: I3Gn-6. G-J: Scrapers; G-I: I3Gn-5, J: I3Gn-6.

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A NOTE TO IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERS

R. Clark Mallam
Luther College

A serious issue involving the possible destruction of significant natural and cultural resources is developing in northeastern Iowa. At stake is a 1200 acre tract of land immediately west of and adjacent to the western boundary of Effigy Mounds National Monument. This area, known as the Ferguson Tract, contains two unprotected bear effigies, the remains of the first sawmill in Iowa (the Jefferson Davis Sawmill), and one of the five remaining habitats in Iowa of the red shouldered hawk - currently on the Iowa endangered species list. In addition, the area may contain numerous prehistoric habitation sites along the terraces of the Yellow River which bisects the land tract.

The Ferguson Tract was surveyed in 1975-76 by members of the Luther College Archaeological Research Center with funds provided by the Midwest Archaeological Research Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. The report, listing and describing the various biologic and cultural resources, recommended that federal legislation be enacted to purchase the entire tract and add it to the present holdings of Effigy Mounds National Monument. For a variety of reasons such legislation has not been forthcoming.

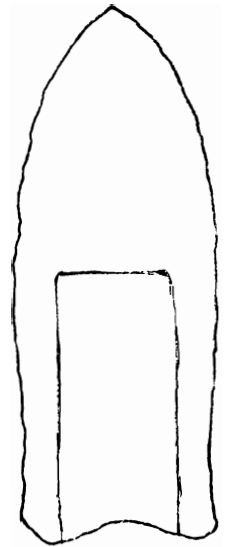
Late last year the Ferguson Tract was purchased by two Allamakee County residents. These individuals plan to timber the bottom area, approximately 400-500 acres, and convert it into farm land. There is also the possibility that the bluff zones will be partitioned into house lots. Should these actions occur they will impact all of the natural and cultural resources contained in the tract. Timbering and farming will also impact the holdings of Effigy Mounds National Monument. The natural beauty of the monument will be threatened and the ecology of Founders Pond will be seriously jeopardized. It is also highly likely that farming will impact the aquatic resources of the Yellow River through siltation.

The Ferguson Tract is one of the most scenic areas in northeastern Iowa. Preservation of this area will maintain not only the beauty of Effigy Mounds National Monument but the integrity of the surrounding natural and cultural resources as well. All members of the Iowa Archaeological Society are urged to contact their respective legislators, local and state organizations and environmental agencies to bring this issue to their attention and to seek means for preservation and protection of the resources.

Norman Dille of Newton found a fluted point on the shore of Lake Red Rock in Marion County this past spring. In a letter to the Newsletter he describes his find as follows:

The point is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and well made of an ivory to cream colored glossy material (probably chert) which shades toward pink at the base. The obverse side has a shallow but distinct flute $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide by $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches long. The reverse does not have a flute formed by one long flake, but rather has several shorter flakes removed. The point has basal grinding and shows grinding half way up the side.

Thank you Norman for your contribution to our effort to record the distribution of fluted points in Iowa.



Note from the Putnam Museum, 1717 West 12th St., Davenport, Iowa

"IN THE OLD ESKIMO WAY" The Putnam Museum has an interpretive exhibit on view through February 11 that is designed especially to reach those who have had little experience with the well developed culture of the Eskimo before he was overtaken by the 20th century. The exhibit developed from the collection of the Putnam Museum includes birds, mammals, ivory carvings, ceremonial masks, household articles, dolls, tools of everyday life, weapons, and costumes that highlight priorities in the life of the Eskimo and are evidence of his total dependence on his environment for survival.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

The August 1978 OSA Newsletter and it's attachment briefly described the successful archaeological field school held this past summer at Milford, Iowa. I am pleased to report that 103 person days of field support was provided by IAS members. This experience was not only helpful in achieving the project goals inherent in the excavation of an historic Oneota village site, but provided a great satisfaction and enjoyment for those who participated. Some 24 members applied for certification as field technician as a direct result of knowledge gained on this excavation. Partly as a result of the field school, the Society has gained 73 new members as of September 25, 1978. At least one third of this total were Iowa school teachers who participated in the field school under the University of Iowa grant from the Department of Social Studies, Education. The person days reported above do not include the very welcome support of these participants who nearly all joined the IAS before their two week program was complete. An estimated one half of the 24 applying for certification were teachers.

I am further pleased to announce that plans are well underway toward developing a 1979 summer field school which would again include IAS members.

By the publication of this Newsletter the next major event will be the two day 29th Annual Meeting scheduled to be held in Fort Dodge, Iowa April 28th-29th, 1979. Let us work toward making this meeting the best yet. It takes both professional and lay people, working together, to make a meeting a success. We need your papers. It is not too early to start planning.

The Iowa Archeological Society is a non-profit, scientific society legally organized under the corporate laws of Iowa. Members of the Society are amateurs and professionals with a serious interest in the archeology of Iowa and the Midwest.

The Newsletter is published four times a year. The reprinting or use of any material in the Newsletter is forbidden without the consent of the Society.

Editor: Gary L. Valen, 711 N. E St., Indianola, Iowa 50125

Material for the next Newsletter should be submitted to the editor by December 15.

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HELP! Have you paid your dues? IAS has relied on its members to pay their dues each year without a formal notice. We have a large number of people who have not renewed their membership for this year. IAS is still a bargain at \$5.00 active, \$15.00 sustaining, and \$4.00 Jr. memberships. Please send your dues to Mrs. Ruth Thornton, 326 Otsego Street, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588

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