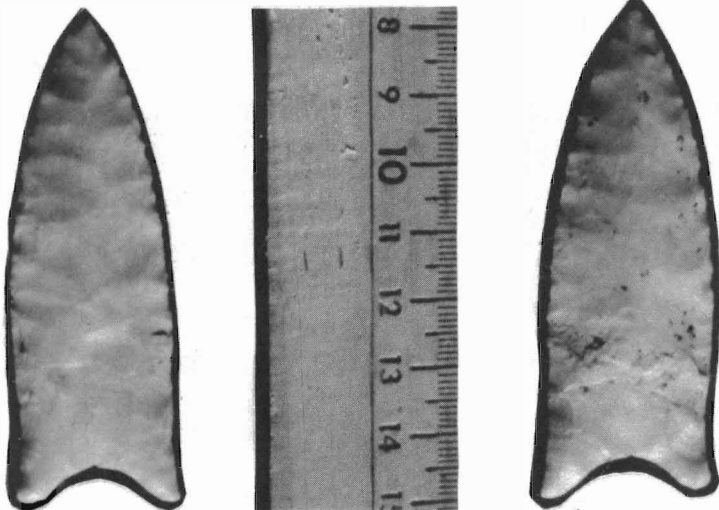


NEWSLETTER

SUMMER 1979

NUMBER 93



VAN BUREN DOVETAIL* (below)
(ST. CHARLES)

Reported by Eugene F. Story
Found by Mr. Story's father,
Walter Story, 3 miles north of
Epworth, Iowa over 50 years ago
while cultivating corn with a
team of horses.

CLOVIS POINT (above)

Found by Erma Shelinbarger on a site in Lee County (13LE5) in the spring of 1978. The land had been cleared of vegetation and extensive land alterations have been carried out for agricultural purposes. This point compares to one of the Clovis points found at the Lehner Mammoth Kill Site near Hereford, Arizona. The Lehner Site is dated at 10,000 years ago or older. The flaring ears or base makes this a unique and distinctive Iowa find. The point adds further data to the information about the northern migration route of the Paleo hunters in Iowa.

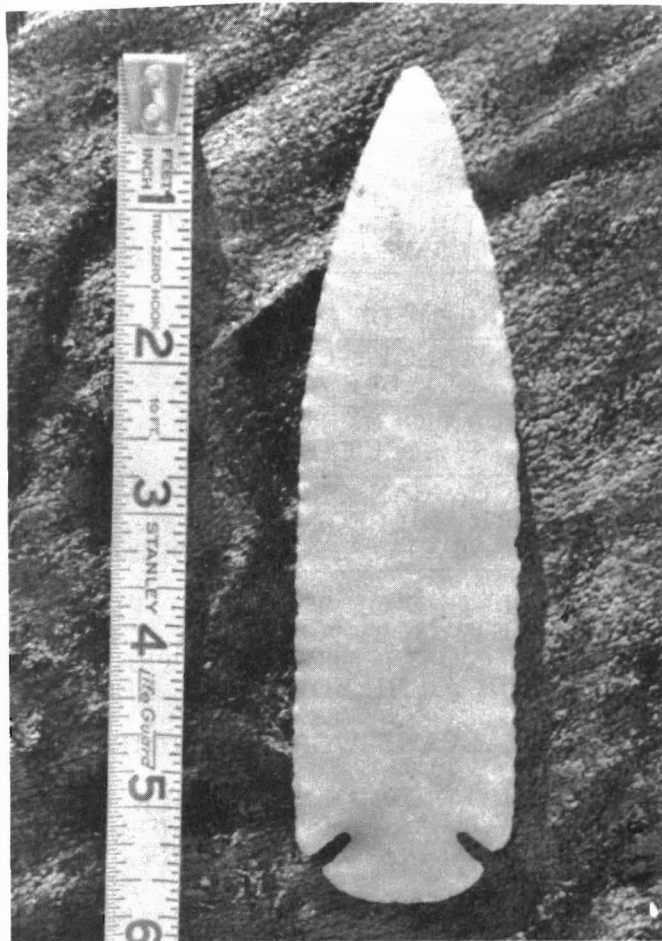
Photo contributed by Don G. Spears.

*Reference for Van Buren Dovetails:

D. G. Spears, I.A.S. Newsletter

No. 58, 1970.

O.S.A. Photo



DENISON, IOWA: SALVAGE WORK CONTINUES ON 13 CF #101 & 102. DR. DAVID BENN, DECORAH IS DIRECTING THE OPERATION ON A HUGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE THAT WAS PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANT BEING BUILT HERE.

WORKERS ARE USING THE ACRONYM "MAD" IN REFERRING TO THE AREA. THESE LETTERS COME FROM THE CHAIN OF OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND. IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING A FAMILY BY THE NAME OF MC MINIMEE HAD IT, THEN AN AKERS FAMILY AND FINALLY THE CITY OF DENISON.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS ARE NEEDED FOR THIS PROJECT. IF YOU CAN SPEND A FEW HOURS, DAYS OR ANY AMOUNT OF TIME AND LABOR, YOUR EFFORTS WILL BE APPRECIATED AND SHOULD BE A REWARDING EXPERIENCE TO YOURSELF AND OTHERS.

ANY HOURS OF WORK DONATED WILL BE MATCHED WITH E P A FUNDS (ABOUT \$40,000.00) PAID AT THE MINIMUM FEDERAL WAGE LAW LEVEL. TO DATE THE PROJECT IS NOT TOO WELL FUNDED AND WITH CONTRIBUTED LABOR AND SERVICES A LARGER SALVAGE JOB CAN BE UNDERTAKEN, SO COME ON OUT TO THE SITE AND GET INVOLVED. THIS IS AN OPPORTUNE TIME TO HONE UP YOUR SKILLS. NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED AND YOU WILL RECEIVE ADEQUATE INSTRUCTIONS TO CARRY ON.

DENISON PUBLIC UTILITIES WILL PROVIDED MATCHING FUNDS, AS WELL AS SOME ANTICIPATED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DENISON BUSINESSES AND CORPORATIONS.

THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHEOLOGIST WILL CONTRIBUTE LABORATORY ANALYSIS OF SALVAGED MATERIAL TO GENERATE MORE MATCHING FUNDS.

CREW CHIEFS RICHARD GOSEN AND DAVE STANLEY

RICHARD GOSEN,
MT. LAKE, MN

LINDA PICKNEY
U. OF S.D.
VERMILLION, SD.

RICHARD ROBINSON
U.C.-BERKELEY, CA.

CAROL BRANDT
KINNELAN, N.J.

KELLY BROWNE
VERMILLION, SD.

ED KUNZE
DURANGO, CO.

DAVE STANLEY-CHIEF
HIGHLANDVILLE, IA.

LORI VAN GERPEN
RAKE, IA. (LUTHER)

REBECCA HANSON
LUTHER COLLEGE
DECORAH, IA.



THIS IS ONE OF THE FIRST PROJECTS IN IOWA TO BENEFIT FROM THE MOSS-BENNETT ACT. A SPECIAL THANKS TO DR. CARL H. CHAPMAN FOR HIS EFFORTS IN PROMOTING THIS LAW THAT IS SUCH A GOOD SAFEGUARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

THE SALVAGE WORK IS PROJECTED TO END IN MID SEPTEMBER.

VIRGIL LANDRUM, DANVILLE WORKED 1-1/2 DAYS WITH THIS WRITER AT DENISON AND WORE A BLISTER ON HIS GOOD TROWELING HAND. WE LATER VISITED THE I S U FIELD TRIP AT BOONE.



13CF #101 & 102

MAD SITES

DENISON, IOWA

July 20, 1979

Photo: D. Spears

FIELD TRIP TO SITE 13BN103

Dr. David M. Gradwohl addresses the participants of the field trip to site 13BN103, Saylorville Reservoir, Iowa, on 21 July 1979. This is the scene of the Iowa State University archaeological field school in 1978-1979 with the cooperation of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Iowa Conservation Commission, the State Historic Preservation Program and Mr. Cloyd Platter. This writer was present with personnel from I.S.U. during the controlled surface collections made in 1967. That was 12 years ago, but it seems about forty or more years ago.

A few partial projectile points, chippage and mini-sherds can indicate a very rewarding recovery of material and data from a site.

Submitted by: Don Spears



David N. Ballard, Jr.

The ten archaeological sites examined in this essay are located in the upper Skunk River Valley, Story County, Iowa, in an area northeast of the present town of Ames. The first five are located in the Ames Peat Bog watershed, an area of approximately 300 acres recently re-defined as the Bloomington-Ames Peat Bog locality (Gradwohl and Osborn 1972: 112-116; Ballard 1978: 2-8). The Bloomington-Ames Peat Bog locality is a spatial complex containing eight single or multiple components representing a broad temporal range including historic and/or prehistoric sites associated with the Euro-American pioneer town of Bloomington (13SR103) and the prehistoric occupation of the Ames Peat Bog by Archaic and Woodland groups. By designating the area as an archaeological locality, the watershed forms a definable geomorphological unit of space, and in an archaeological context, represents the area occupied by a local group at any given time (Willey and Phillips 1958: 18). While all the sites are not under consideration at this time, archaeological sites in the Bloomington-Ames Peat Bog locality area include: 13SR103, 13SR183, 13SR188, 13SR159, 13SR174, 13SR182, 13SR153, and 13SR172.

The remaining five archaeological sites are located in an area peripheral to the Bloomington-Ames Peat Bog locality. One site is directly associated with the historic town of Bloomington, and the other four are, in general terms, culturally related to the prehistoric occupations in that locality.

Maps used during the survey include Andreas (1875), Ames East Quadrangle USGS, 1976 (provided by ISU Archaeological Laboratory) and County Surveyor Maps in the Story County Archives.

13SR172

13SR172 is positioned on a terrace above the left bank of the Skunk River at the mouth of the valley in which the Ames Peat Bog is located. Elevation is 905 feet. Diagnostic cultural material is limited but a Paleo-Indian or Archaic affiliation is suggested by a lanceolate projectile point with ground lateral edges (Fig. 1, A). A later Woodland occupation may also be present indicated by a corner notched projectile point midsection. The surface collection also includes retouched and utilized flakes. Lithic debris from the site generally reflects the knapping of flakes from cores and subsequent knapping of complete stone tools. With the exception of the lanceolate which is fashioned from a non-local dark gray fossiliferous chert, the artifacts and debris are of mostly locally available chert types. The present material from 13SR172 suggests the site was briefly occupied at two distant points in time by rather small groups, and that subsistence activities conducted were limited.

13SR174

13SR174 is located in the uplands above the left bank of the Skunk River along the upper reaches of a tributary stream to the Ames Peat Bog. Elevation is 990 feet. 13SR174 is a multi-component historic and prehistoric site. Prehistoric Woodland and Archaic encampments are indicated by the occurrence of corner notched projectile points and a large expanding stem projectile point with collateral flaking and basal grinding (Fig. 1, D-G). The surface collection also includes thin bifaces and retouched and utilized flakes which suggest hunting and butchering activities.

Lithic debris is very limited from the site indicating that the knapping of stone tools was not an important activity. With the exception of one corner notched projectile point which is fashioned from a heat treated nonlocal chert, the artifacts and debris are of a local chert type.

The historic surface scatter consists of Albany and Bristol glazed stoneware, china, glass and metallic objects and corresponds with the location of a homestead associated with the town of Bloomington given by Inez Hussong and the late R. W. Wortman (Personal communication, 1973). Both informants indicated the structure was a three room frame house. Story County archives (Homestead Claims and Story County Land Transfers, Book 1) show that P. R. Craig filed homestead on the land in 1854 but probably did not live at this location. In

The prehistoric sites considered in this paper fall within a time period from late Paleo-Indian, through Archaic into Woodland. All of the sites are of transitory nature, probably occupied by small groups. Hunting of deer and bison is indicated, but extensive hide preparation activities are lacking.

Because of the large amount of data available, all information has not been included in this paper. However, analysis of lithic artifacts and source material has been completed on 13SR172, 13SR174, 13SR167, 13SR175, and 13SR182. Results of the analysis indicate that the lithic activities emphasized the striking of flakes from cores and further knapping of finished stone implements rather than the preparation of source material. Thermal alteration was employed in preparing the source material for knapping and is evident on 20-40% of the artifacts and debris. Heat treatment appears to have been applied at an early state to raw material or blank flakes struck from cores.

Local Mississippian cherts and glacial erratic cherts provided approximately 80-90% of the raw material at the sites analyzed. While it can not be fully demonstrated, the occurrence of non-local fossiliferous and mottled cherts at several sites may represent trade or the movements of the groups.

It is also interesting to note the positioning of Archaic encampments on different topographical features including upland prairie, terraces and along stream channels. Whether this represents seasonable exploitation of micro-environments or changes in settlement patterns through time can not be demonstrated at the present time, but it deserves further consideration.

The historic Euro-American pioneer sites reflect the early development of agriculture and industry in the area. The historic community is further represented by sites not summarized in this paper. The former platted town of Bloomington (13SR103) was laid out in 1857 and contained several homes, a Methodist Church, grocery store and frame school. A cemetery (13SR159) dating from 1852 and associated with pioneer families is also located in the Bloomington-Ames Peat Bog locality.

FUTURE SURVEY PLANS

At the present my survey work is quite limited due to time spent on experimental thermal alteration, analysis of archaeological material and archival research. 13SR167 and 13SR157 are in quite unstable areas and require constant monitoring.

For this field season plans have been made to continue investigations of prehistoric quarrying areas, expand the comparative collection of cherts and possibly survey a tributary stream to the Skunk River.

REFERENCES CITED

Allen, William G.

1887 A History of Story County, Iowa. Iowa Publishing Company, Des Moines.

Andreas, A. T.

1875 Illustrated historical atlas of the state of Iowa. Andreas Publishing Company, Chicago.

Ames Daily Tribune and Evening News

1928 Article: Hannum's open flouring mill, September 29.

1928 Article: T. J. Miller is pioneer of early Bloomington center.

Ballard, David N., Jr.

1978 Evidence of prehistoric exploitation of the Ames peat bog. Newsletter 89: 2-8. Iowa Archeological Society.

ZIMMERMAN MUSEUM
BENTONSPORT, IOWA



SHOWN ON THE LEFT IS THE L. E. ZIMMERMAN MUSEUM IN HISTORIC BENTONSPORT, VAN BUREN CO. IOWA. THE FORMER GREESS STORE, ca 1853 HAS BEEN RESTORED & THE VAN BUREN CO.

CONSERVATION BOARD HAS PUT THE LATE MR. ZIMMERMAN'S INDIAN ARTIFACTS AND OTHER COLLECTORS ARTICLES ON DISPLAY HERE.

KATHY FISHER IS THE PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR. PAUL ZOSKE IS DIRECTOR. NEARBY IS THE OLD AND PARTIALLY RESTORED I. O. O. F. HALL, WHICH HOUSES AN ARTS & CRAFT CENTER UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF MARY NOVELLI, I A S MEMBER.

THE VERNON SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE DSM RIVER HAS BEEN RESTORED AND IS NOW AN ART GALLERY AND LIVING QUARTERS FOR WENDELL MOHR AND FAMILY.

BENTONSPORT IS ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND IS WELL WORTHY OF A VISIT. THE HIAWATHA TRAIL GOES THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE TOWN.

A SOMETIME ARTIFACT & RELIC COLLECTORS DISPLAY IS IN THE PLANNING STAGES. HOPEFULLY LOCAL COLLECTORS, THE S/E CHAPTER AND OTHER I A S MEMBERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN A SHOW HOSTED BY KATHY AND OTHERS AT BENTONSPORT.

THE SOUTHEAST CHAPTER HELD A CO-OPERATIVE PICNIC AND MEETING ON AUGUST 5TH AT THE FRED & ROSIE FULTON FARM, 2-1/2 MILES N/W OF SELMA, IOWA. THIS IS THE SITE OF THE RECENTLY OPENED FULTON MUSEUM, WHICH HAS THOUSANDS OF INDIAN RELICS ON DISPLAY. THIS REPRESENTS SIXTY-ONE YEARS OF COLLECTING BY FRED ON THIS FARM. ALSO FEATURED ARE GEOLOGICAL SAMPLES, LAPIDARIAN EXHIBITS, NATIVE INSECTS AND BUTTERFLIES, PLUS HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS & CURIOS. THIS MUSEUM IS REGULARLY VISITED BY SCHOOL GROUPS, BOY SCOUTS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. DAYTIME VISITORS ARE WELCOME. SELMA IS NEAR THE HIAWATHA TRAIL AND PERSONS ON THE GRAND TOUR SHOULD PLAN A VISIT TO THE MUSEUM.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

23 JULY 1979

At this writing I am at the McKinney Oneota Site excavation at the beginning of the third week of a six week project. The site is located near the mouth of the Iowa River in Lousia Co., Iowa. The excavation is a joint project of the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Iowa, the Office of the State Archaeologist, the Iowa Archaeological Society, the State Historical Society and the State Preserves Board.

The excavations are being conducted by seven University of Iowa anthropology students and an average of five I.A.S. members per week day. On weekends the number of I.A.S. participants swells to 9 - 12. Many members who signed up for only one weekend or a few days are extending their time or are frequent returnees. The dig has become an excellent opportunity for those members who wish to gain a varied archaeological experience to excavate a variety of features and uncover a considerable amount of artifacts and fauna material. As the weeks progress and more discoveries are made, the site becomes increasingly complex and more interesting than ever imagined. The pace is slow due to the large number of features appearing in our 1 X 2 meter "squares." An excavation crew twice the size of our present numbers would scarcely be sufficient to completely sample the test area selected for excavation. Many visitors who have viewed our excavation with interest have declared their intentions of joining our society. From the I.A.S. standpoint the dig has already been a great success.

Dick Slattery

Editor's Note: The Newsletter staff and editorial board would like to extend his apologies to President Dick Slattery for the mysterious disappearance of a line from his report in issue Number 92. For the record the first paragraph of the Presidential Message should have included the following line:

The anticipated program and the banquet address by Dr. Wayne M. Wendland, University of Illinois were instrumental in assembling perhaps our greatest Annual Meeting attendance to date.

5 April 1979

Mr. Gary L. Valen
Newsletter Editor
Iowa Archaeological Society

Dear Mr. Valen:

I would like to invite your members to consider possible membership in the South Dakota Archaeological Society. Given the close cultural connections which existed between Iowa and South Dakota in prehistoric and historic times I believe Iowans will find many articles of interest to them in the Society's publications, South Dakota Archaeology and the Newsletter. SDA is put out once a year and the Newsletter four times.

A sample of published articles is given below:

- Vol. 1: (\$3.50) 1977
South Dakota Prehistory: An Overview - Lass
Corn in Plains Culture History - Zimmerman
Fish and Fishing at Two Initial Middle Mo. Sites - Alex
South Dakota Archaeology: Some Goals - Zimmerman
- Vol. 2: (\$4.00) 1978
The Quandahl Rockshelter Revisited - Mallam
Cultural Resources Management in the Black Hills National
Forest - Slay
Analysis and Implications of the Prehistoric Cord Variability
in the Grand-Moreau Region of South Dakota - Riggle
Historical Archaeology of the Austin-Whittemore House - Lass
Velikovskiy: Catastrophic Theory Revisited - Sebesta
South Dakota's Padouca/Gataka - Lazio
- Vol. 3: In Press (June) (\$4.00) 1979
This volume will include papers from the 1977 Woodland
Symposium held at the Iowa Academy of Sciences Meetings as
well as articles on Ludlow Cave in the Black Hills and on
the Hofer Mound excavations in eastern South Dakota.

Membership for the 1979 year can be obtained by sending a check for the amount of \$4.00 made payable to the SDAS to:

Editor
South Dakota Archaeology
Department of Social Behavior
University of South Dakota
Vermillion, SD 57069

Back issues are available to members at the price listed above. Non-members should add \$1.00 to the price of each volume. Back issues are available from the Editor.

Sincerely,
Thomas E. Emerson
Editor
South Dakota Archaeology

Statement by Robert W. Hoge, Director of the Sanford Museum and Planetarium
(Reprinted from the Newsletter, Northwest Chapter, I.A.S., Vol. XXVII, #3.)

"GOING PUBLIC" seems to be the great current trend in archaeology and in other historical organizations in general. This is a movement which we can all welcome, since the Sanford Museum and the Northwest Chapter have been leaders in this area of concern for many years now. But there is still a great deal to be done, even here in Northwestern Iowa, where popular awareness of the importance and procedures of prehistoric studies is certainly higher than is the case in most parts of the country.

I am sure that most of us could still enumerate local collectors or archaeology buffs who do not record or catalog their finds, or label specimens according to provenience. Quite likely, there are numbers of archaeological sites which may be known to collectors, or other members of the public, but which have not yet been reported for official recording and site number designation. It is our responsibility to make contact and confer with anyone who may have such collections or information, and to explain not only the importance of these measures in preserving our cultural heritage, but the procedures which all would-be amateur archaeologists can and should follow. An artifact without provenience is a time-traveler hopelessly lost in the universe, and an unrecorded archaeological site is a potentially valuable key to human understanding consigned to oblivion. Each spring and summer, as finds are made and construction activity disturbs more of the landscape, it is crucial for all of us to do our part to publicize the goals of archaeology, and to reaffirm our own dedication to saving and understanding the treasures of the past.....

Editor's Note: Page 15 of this issue is the first page of a price list for the available back issues of the I.A.S. Journal. We plan to publish a page or so in the next few issues of the Newsletter. Send orders to: Publications Order Dept., Oakdale Campus, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City 52240
Make checks or money orders payable to: The University of Iowa

The Iowa Archaeological Society is a non-profit, scientific society legally organized under the corporate laws of Iowa. Members of the society are lay persons and professionals with a serious interest in the archaeology 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 written consent of the Society.

Editor: Gary L. Valen, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa 50125
Assoc. Ed: Don G. Spears, 536 South Davis, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501



IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BACK ISSUES - PRICE LIST

JOURNAL OF THE IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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PAST IOWA ARCH. RESEARCH & FUTURE RESEARCH TRENDS			Wilfred Logan
ELLISON ORR--H.P. FIELD--CHAS. R. KEYES--J. HAROLD ENNIS			
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Volume 4 No. 1	July 1954	15 pages	Price \$1.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
A FOX VILLAGE SITE			Eugene Fugle
Volume 4 No. 2	October 1954	16 pages	Price \$1.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
STONE ARTIFACTS FROM THE GLENWOOD AREA			Adrian D. Anderson
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ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
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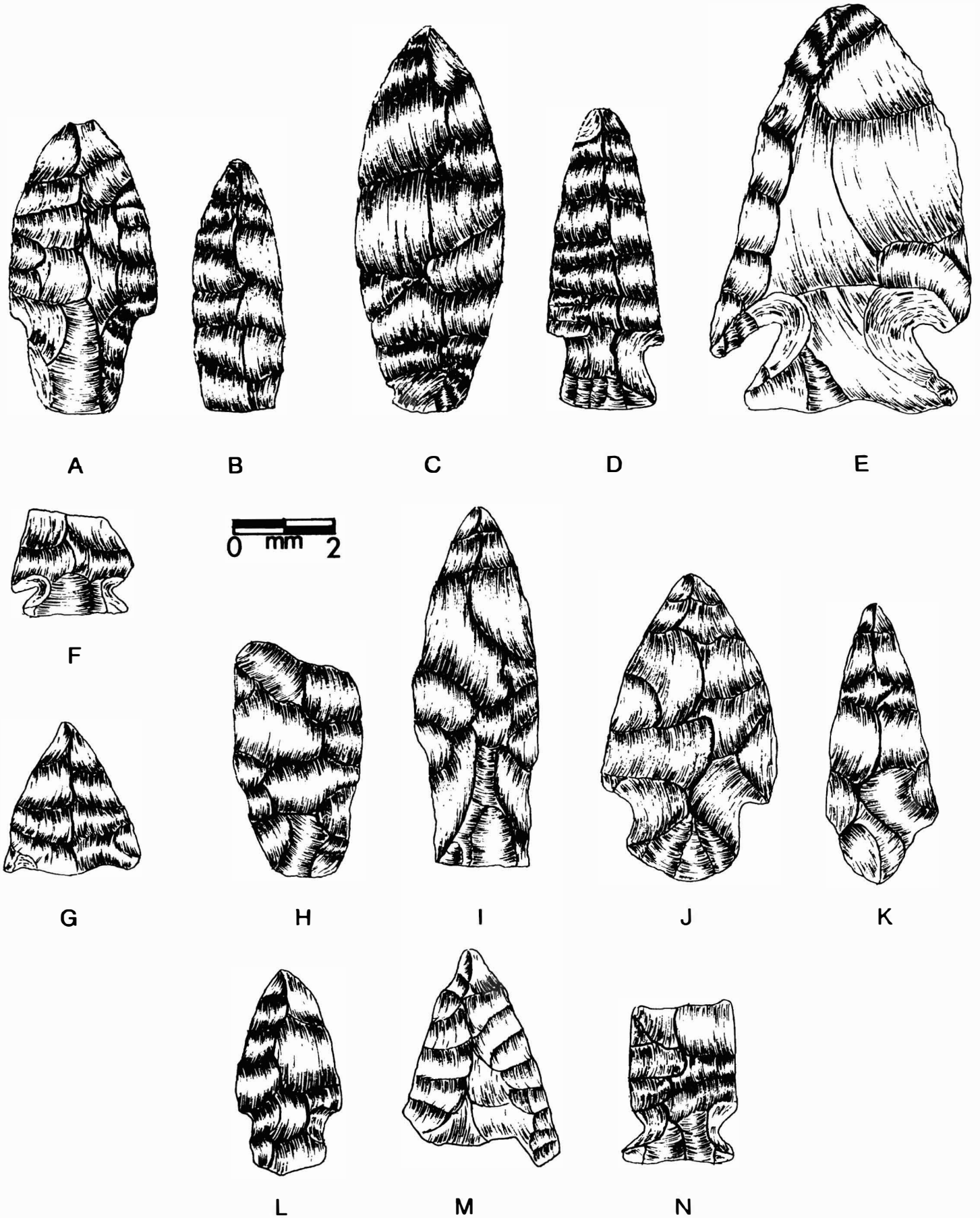


Fig. 1. Projectile points from the upper Skunk River Valley. A-B, 13SR167; C, 13SR172; D-G, 13SR174; H, 13SR175; I-M, 13SR180; N, 13SR185.

1866, P. R. Craig sold the land to A. H. Buck and in turn A. H. Buck sold the land to I. H. Craig in 1875, indicating the home was constructed during that period of time.

13SR182

13SR182 is a prehistoric encampment of unknown cultural affiliation located in an upland area above the left bank of the Skunk River on a divide between two tributary streams to the Ames Peat Bog. Elevation is 1000 feet. At the present, the surface collection is limited to a small quantity of lithic debris, and it can only be inferred that the occupants were exploiting local chert sources and conducting lithic activities at the site.

13SR183

13SR183 is an historic homestead located in an upland area above the left bank of the Skunk River and west of the former town of Bloomington, with which it is associated. Elevation is 1000 feet. The surface collection contains a relatively large quantity of historic domestic material including Albany and Bristol glazed stoneware, glass, china and metallic objects.

Archival sources (Homestead Claims and Story County Land Transfers, Book 1) indicate that P. R. Craig filed homestead to this area in 1854. P. R. Craig was one of the first settlers in the Bloomington area but probably did not live at this location. While it can not be fully demonstrated by archaeological or archival sources, Craig is said to have had a cabin north of this specific area along a now abandoned road locally known as the "Old Stage Coach Road". In 1880, P. R. Craig sold the area now designated as 13SR183 to J. Spencer, and it is Spencer who probably constructed a home at this location (Story County Land Transfers, Book 1). It is of further interest to note that Andreas (1875: 81) shows Spencer lived at this location in 1875, a time prior to the land being transferred into his name. It can not yet be documented, but Spencer may have rented the land or he may have married into the Craig family and tenanted the land. (The 1856 Census of Story County indicates that P. R. Craig had eight children.)

The late R. W. Wortman (Personal communication, 1973) recalled a two story log home at the area under consideration. Wortman felt the house was probably constructed in the 1870's and torn down in the 1930's.

13SR188

13SR188 is an historic homestead located in an upland area above the left bank of the Skunk River and east of the former town of Bloomington. Elevation is 1040 feet. The surface collection contains historic domestic material including Albany and Bristol glazed stoneware, china and glass.

Franklin Thompson, an early settler and land speculator in the Bloomington area, filed claim to the area under consideration in 1853 (Homestead Claims on file at the Story County Court House). Thompson filed a number of claims and probably did not reside at this location.

Following his return from service during the Civil War, T. J. Miller purchased 24 acres in the specific area now designated at 13SR188 in 1868 (Story County Land Transfers, Book 1, the Ames Daily Tribune, September 29, 1928). T. J. Miller was an early settler in the Bloomington area, and prior to his entry into service, he had constructed a water powered mill on Skunk River which later became known as Hannum's Mill (13SR173). Andreas (1875: 81) shows T. J. Miller residing at the area designated as 13SR188 which indicates that Miller was probably the individual who constructed a home at that location. The late R. W. Wortman (Personal communication, 1973) recalled a single story log home situated in a cedar grove at the location discussed above. The cedar grove remained until 1973 when it was removed.

13SR173

13SR173 designates the remains of an historic grist mill and dam in the channel and on

the left bank of the Skunk River (Fig. 2). Elevation is 900 feet. A number of historical and archival sources (Andreas 1875: 81; Allen 1887: 385; County Land Survey Records dated 1868) and recollections by the later R. W. Wortman and Mrs. Leonard Felbur (Personal communications, 1973) refer to the area under consideration as the location of Hannum's Mill. During drought periods, near a modern concrete stream gauging dam, remnants of a log and limestone crib dam for the mill race can still be seen spanning the river channel.

In addition to the remains in the river channel, a former bridge foundation and abandoned road bed along with an abandoned limestone quarry, possibly the source of the limestone fill in the crib dam, can be seen on the left bank. A large ground depression also on the left bank may mark the location of the mill house.

On the basis of historical sources, (Allen 1887: 385; and an article in the Ames Daily Tribune, September 29, 1928) the history of the mill can be outlined as follows:

Early 1850's	Due to the bedrock river channel, the mill site was used as a fording point for settlers.
Late 1850's - Early 1860's	Mill was taken over as a carding mill by John Elliott.
1862	Robert Hannum acquires the mill from his brother-in-law, John Elliott.
1863	Converted into a saw mill.
1865	Thomas Hannum, father of Robert Hannum, becomes associated with operation. Mill converted into a flouring mill.
1870	Third floor, new bolting cloths added. Steam boiler replaces water wheel as power source.
1882	Due to declining wheat production, Robert Hannum moves main mill operation to Odebolt, Iowa (Allen 1887: 395) or Wall Lake in Sac County, Iowa (Ames Daily Tribune, September 29, 1928).
Early 1900's	Mill house dismantled and moved to Ames, at a location near the ISU campus by Dan McCartney to be used as a horse barn.

13SR167

13SR167 is a stratified alluvial deposit located directly on the left bank of the Skunk River. Elevation is 890 feet.

The deposit is 140 inches in depth and is relatively complex, containing three upper horizons of silty loam, underlain by cross bedded sand which is underlain by blue gray silty clay and silty muck containing large tree trunks.

At one point, the lowest loam horizon is replaced by an extensive deposit of cross bedded sand. To date, a competent geomorphologist has not examined the cut bank, but the upper four horizons probably reflect an abandoned river channel indicated by the cross bedded sand and immediate bank area consisting of silty loams.

Cultural materials including a large lanceolate stemmed projectile point, lithic debris, bone and charred bone have been collected in situ or eroded from the silty loam horizons. In addition, three possible hearths were observed in the loam horizons at 12 inches, 40 inches, 59 inches. The lanceolate stemmed projectile point was collected in a fresh bank slump originating at a maximum depth of 30 feet (Fig. 1, A). A second projectile point,

lanceolate in form, was collected in the talus at the base of the bank (Fig. 1, B).

Interpretation of the nature and extent of the occupations at 13SR167 is restricted by the size of the collection and that reconnaissance was limited to the cut bank. The vertical distribution of artifacts in the deposit, along with the projectile point, suggests three cultural horizons, one of which is Archaic. Faunal materials suggest that deer and bison were being exploited as a food source. Lithic material indicates that local cherts were also being exploited. It can also be inferred that the occupations were probably located along a former channel of the Skunk River.

13SR175

13SR175 is located on the left bank of the Skunk River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up stream from 13SR167. Elevation is 890 feet. The site was located when construction of a drainage ditch exposed a buried soil horizon containing cultural material.

The collection is very limited, but contains a contracting stemmed projectile point, thin biface, utilized flakes and lithic debris (Fig. H). In addition, a possible stone lined hearth was observed in the ditch cut at 36 inches.

At the present, it is speculative to infer the nature or extent of the occupation. An Archaic occupation is suggested by the contracting stemmed point and the lithic material reflects exploitation of local chert sources.

13SR180

13SR180 is located in an upland area above the left bank of the Skunk River. Elevation is 960 feet.

Diagnostic cultural material from this site includes large straight and contracting stemmed projectile points and corner notched projectile points indicative of Archaic and Woodland occupations (Fig. 1, I-M). Butchering and hide preparation activities are suggested by the occurrence of bifaces, retouched and utilized flakes, end scrapers and a non-expanding drill.

An extensive lithic industry is indicated by a relatively large quantity of debris including cores, decortication flakes, shatter and blank flakes. Although a complete analysis of lithic source material has not yet been completed, some artifacts and debris are of a non-local mottled brown and white chert. On the basis of present data, 13SR180 represents encampments by several groups at relatively distant points in time.

13SR185

13SR185 is located in an upland area above the left bank of the Skunk River. Elevation is 1000 feet.

The surface collection from this site is limited but contains a large side notched projectile point with basal grinding (Fig. 1, N), a corner notched projectile point, a biface fragment and a small quantity of blank flakes. On the basis of available material, an Archaic encampment is suggested. Subsistence and lithic activities appear to have been limited. An analysis of lithic source material has not yet been undertaken, but with the exception of the side notched projectile point, all of the artifacts and debris are of local chert types.

SUMMATION

As was stated at the beginning of this essay, the sites were selected largely on their spatial relationships. When the sites in this paper are considered with those previously summarized by Gradwohl and Osborn (1972: 112-116) and Ballard (1978: 2-8), it can be seen that the area surrounding the Ames Peat Bog formed an ecological niche which attracted human groups of vastly divergent cultural and technological traditions over several millennia. In this paper, 13SR174 offers an excellent example where Archaic, Woodland and historic Euro-American occupations are present.

The prehistoric sites considered in this paper fall within a time period from late Paleo-Indian, through Archaic into Woodland. All of the sites are of transitory nature, probably occupied by small groups. Hunting of deer and bison is indicated, but extensive hide preparation activities are lacking.

Because of the large amount of data available, all information has not been included in this paper. However, analysis of lithic artifacts and source material has been completed on 13SR172, 13SR174, 13SR167, 13SR175, and 13SR182. Results of the analysis indicate that the lithic activities emphasized the striking of flakes from cores and further knapping of finished stone implements rather than the preparation of source material. Thermal alteration was employed in preparing the source material for knapping and is evident on 20-40% of the artifacts and debris. Heat treatment appears to have been applied at an early state to raw material or blank flakes struck from cores.

Local Mississippian cherts and glacial erratic cherts provided approximately 80-90% of the raw material at the sites analyzed. While it can not be fully demonstrated, the occurrence of non-local fossiliferous and mottled cherts at several sites may represent trade or the movements of the groups.

It is also interesting to note the positioning of Archaic encampments on different topographical features including upland prairie, terraces and along stream channels. Whether this represents seasonable exploitation of micro-environments or changes in settlement patterns through time can not be demonstrated at the present time, but it deserves further consideration.

The historic Euro-American pioneer sites reflect the early development of agriculture and industry in the area. The historic community is further represented by sites not summarized in this paper. The former platted town of Bloomington (13SR103) was laid out in 1857 and contained several homes, a Methodist Church, grocery store and frame school. A cemetery (13SR159) dating from 1852 and associated with pioneer families is also located in the Bloomington-Ames Peat Bog locality.

FUTURE SURVEY PLANS

At the present my survey work is quite limited due to time spent on experimental thermal alteration, analysis of archaeological material and archival research. 13SR167 and 13SR157 are in quite unstable areas and require constant monitoring.

For this field season plans have been made to continue investigations of prehistoric quarrying areas, expand the comparative collection of cherts and possibly survey a tributary stream to the Skunk River.

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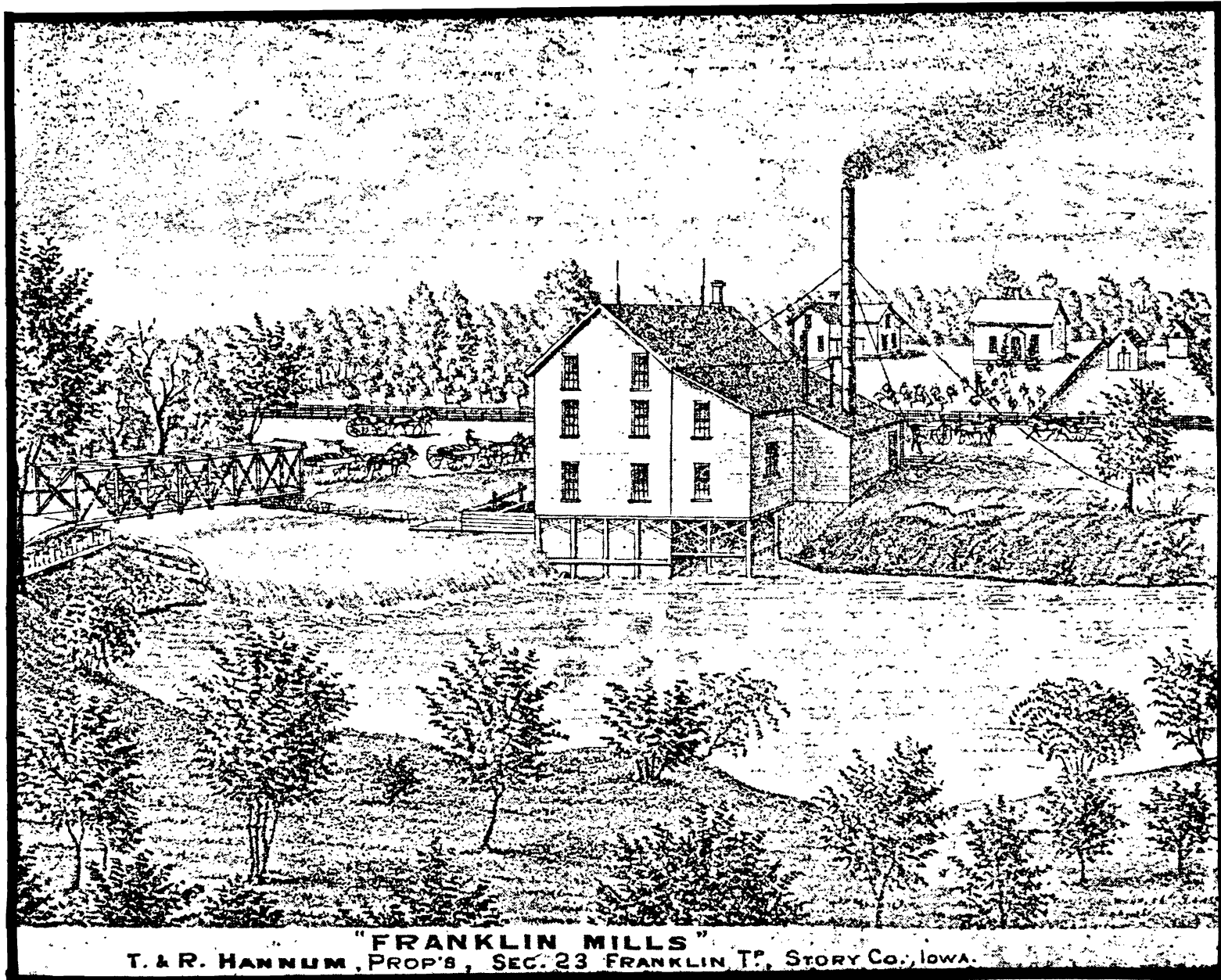


Fig. 2. 13SR173. Reprint of an 1875 wood carving of Hannum's Mill from the Story County Archives, Nevada, Iowa.



ZIMMERMAN MUSEUM
BENTONSPORT, IOWA

SHOWN ON THE LEFT IS THE L.E. ZIMMERMAN MUSEUM IN HISTORIC BENTONSPORT, VAN BUREN CO. IOWA. THE FORMER GREES STORE, ca 1853 HAS BEEN RESTORED & THE VAN BUREN CO.

CONSERVATION BOARD HAS PUT THE LATE MR. ZIMMERMAN'S INDIAN ARTIFACTS AND OTHER COLLECTORS ARTICLES ON DISPLAY HERE.

KATHY FISHER IS THE PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR. PAUL ZOSKE IS DIRECTOR. NEARBY IS THE OLD AND PARTIALLY RESTORED I.O.O.F. HALL, WHICH HOUSES AN ARTS & CRAFT CENTER UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF MARY NOVELLI, I A S MEMBER.

THE VERNON SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE DSM RIVER HAS BEEN RESTORED AND IS NOW AN ART GALLERY AND LIVING QUARTERS FOR WENDELL MOHR AND FAMILY.

BENTONSPORT IS ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND IS WELL WORTHY OF A VISIT. THE HIAWATHA TRAIL GOES THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE TOWN.

A SOMETIME ARTIFACT & RELIC COLLECTORS DISPLAY IS IN THE PLANNING STAGES. HOPEFULLY LOCAL COLLECTORS, THE S/E CHAPTER AND OTHER I A S MEMBERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN A SHOW HOSTED BY KATHY AND OTHERS AT BENTONSPORT.

THE SOUTHEAST CHAPTER HELD A CO-OPERATIVE PICNIC AND MEETING ON AUGUST 5TH AT THE FRED & ROSIE FULTON FARM, 2-1/2 MILES N/W OF SELMA. IOWA. THIS IS THE SITE OF THE RECENTLY OPENED FULTON MUSEUM, WHICH HAS THOUSANDS OF INDIAN RELICS ON DISPLAY. THIS REPRESENTS SIXTY-ONE YEARS OF COLLECTING BY FRED ON THIS FARM. ALSO FEATURED ARE GEOLOGICAL SAMPLES, LAPIDARIAN EXHIBITS, NATIVE INSECTS AND BUTTERFLIES, PLUS HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS & CURIOS. THIS MUSEUM IS REGULARLY VISITED BY SCHOOL GROUPS, BOY SCOUTS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. DAYTIME VISITORS ARE WELCOME. SELMA IS NEAR THE HIAWATHA TRAIL AND PERSONS ON THE GRAND TOUR SHOULD PLAN A VISIT TO THE MUSEUM.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

23 JULY 1979

At this writing I am at the McKinney Oneota Site excavation at the beginning of the third week of a six week project. The site is located near the mouth of the Iowa River in Lousia Co., Iowa. The excavation is a joint project of the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Iowa, the Office of the State Archaeologist, the Iowa Archaeological Society, the State Historical Society and the State Preserves Board.

The excavations are being conducted by seven University of Iowa anthropology students and an average of five I.A.S. members per week day. On weekends the number of I.A.S. participants swells to 9 - 12. Many members who signed up for only one weekend or a few days are extending their time or are frequent returnees. The dig has become an excellent opportunity for those members who wish to gain a varied archaeological experience to excavate a variety of features and uncover a considerable amount of artifacts and fauna material. As the weeks progress and more discoveries are made, the site becomes increasingly complex and more interesting than ever imagined. The pace is slow due to the large number of features appearing in our 1 X 2 meter "squares." An excavation crew twice the size of our present numbers would scarcely be sufficient to completely sample the test area selected for excavation. Many visitors who have viewed our excavation with interest have declared their intentions of joining our society. From the I.A.S. standpoint the dig has already been a great success.

Dick Slattery

Editor's Note: The Newsletter staff and editorial board would like to extend his apologies to President Dick Slattery for the mysterious disappearance of a line from his report in issue Number 92. For the record the first paragraph of the Presidential Message should have included the following line:

The anticipated program and the banquet address by Dr. Wayne M. Wendland, University of Illinois were instrumental in assembling perhaps our greatest Annual Meeting attendance to date.

5 April 1979

Mr. Gary L. Valen
Newsletter Editor
Iowa Archaeological Society

Dear Mr. Valen:

I would like to invite your members to consider possible membership in the South Dakota Archaeological Society. Given the close cultural connections which existed between Iowa and South Dakota in prehistoric and historic times I believe Iowans will find many articles of interest to them in the Society's publications, South Dakota Archaeology and the Newsletter. SDA is put out once a year and the Newsletter four times.

A sample of published articles is given below:

- Vol. 1: (\$3.50) 1977
South Dakota Prehistory: An Overview - Lass
Corn in Plains Culture History - Zimmerman
Fish and Fishing at Two Initial Middle Mo. Sites - Alex
South Dakota Archaeology: Some Goals - Zimmerman
- Vol. 2: (\$4.00) 1978
The Quandahl Rockshelter Revisited - Mallam
Cultural Resources Management in the Black Hills National
Forest - Slay
Analysis and Implications of the Prehistoric Cord Variability
in the Grand-Moreau Region of South Dakota - Riggle
Historical Archaeology of the Austin-Whittemore House - Lass
Velikovskiy: Catastrophic Theory Revisited - Sebesta
South Dakota's Padouca/Gataka - Lazio
- Vol. 3: In Press (June) (\$4.00) 1979
This volume will include papers from the 1977 Woodland
Symposium held at the Iowa Academy of Sciences Meetings as
well as articles on Ludlow Cave in the Black Hills and on
the Hofer Mound excavations in eastern South Dakota.

Membership for the 1979 year can be obtained by sending a check for the amount of \$4.00 made payable to the SDAS to:

Editor
South Dakota Archaeology
Department of Social Behavior
University of South Dakota
Vermillion, SD 57069

Back issues are available to members at the price listed above. Non-members should add \$1.00 to the price of each volume. Back issues are available from the Editor.

Sincerely,
Thomas E. Emerson
Editor
South Dakota Archaeology

Statement by Robert W. Hoge, Director of the Sanford Museum and Planetarium
(Reprinted from the Newsletter, Northwest Chapter, I.A.S., Vol. XXVII, #3.)

"GOING PUBLIC" seems to be the great current trend in archaeology and in other historical organizations in general. This is a movement which we can all welcome, since the Sanford Museum and the Northwest Chapter have been leaders in this area of concern for many years now. But there is still a great deal to be done, even here in Northwestern Iowa, where popular awareness of the importance and procedures of prehistoric studies is certainly higher than is the case in most parts of the country.

I am sure that most of us could still enumerate local collectors or archaeology buffs who do not record or catalog their finds, or label specimens according to provenience. Quite likely, there are numbers of archaeological sites which may be known to collectors, or other members of the public, but which have not yet been reported for official recording and site number designation. It is our responsibility to make contact and confer with anyone who may have such collections or information, and to explain not only the importance of these measures in preserving our cultural heritage, but the procedures which all would-be amateur archaeologists can and should follow. An artifact without provenience is a time-traveler hopelessly lost in the universe, and an unrecorded archaeological site is a potentially valuable key to human understanding consigned to oblivion. Each spring and summer, as finds are made and construction activity disturbs more of the landscape, it is crucial for all of us to do our part to publicize the goals of archaeology, and to reaffirm our own dedication to saving and understanding the treasures of the past.....

Editor's Note: Page 15 of this issue is the first page of a price list for the available back issues of the I.A.S. Journal. We plan to publish a page or so in the next few issues of the Newsletter. Send orders to: Publications Order Dept., Oakdale Campus, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City 52240
Make checks or money orders payable to: The University of Iowa

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

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IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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