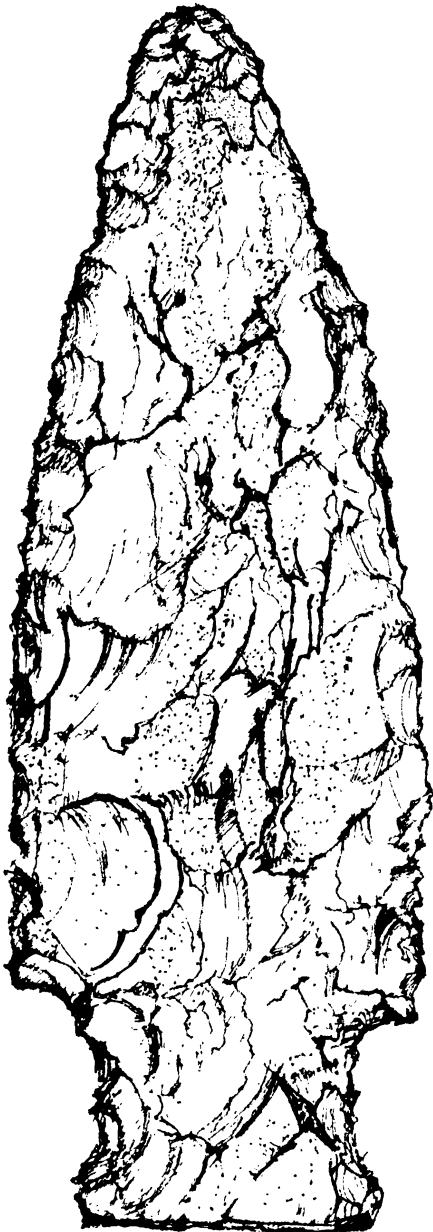


# NEWSLETTER

SPRING 1980

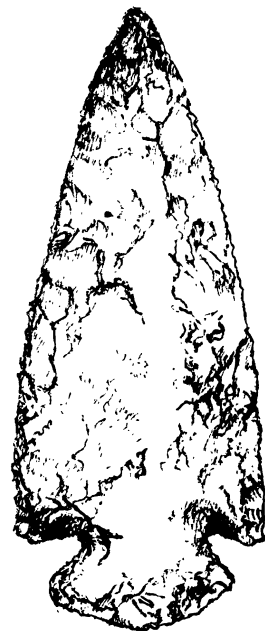
NUMBER 96



Left: Large Stemmed Knife  
Found by: Ronda Morris  
Location: Cerro Gordo County  
near Merservey, Iowa

Below: St. Charles Point  
Found by: Naomi Schedl  
Location: Along the Iowa River  
in Johnson County

Actual Size



### 30th Annual Spring Meeting

The 30th Annual Meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society was called to order at 10:30 a.m. on Sunday, April 27, 1980, in the Auditorium of the Effigy Mounds National Monument Visitors Center.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read as they appeared in No. 92 of the Newsletter.

The Treasurer's Report, given by Ruth Thornton, showed a total income of \$2,759.25. Expenses for the year included postage, supplies, state meetings, publishing and misc., totaled \$1,868.63. A carry over balance the beginning of 1979 was \$729.32 leaving a net balance of \$1,619.94. \$1,300 of that amount was placed in savings, leaving \$319.94 in checking. A discussion of the certification and field school monies disclosed that those funds are used for food, supplies, award certificates, I.O. cards, etc., connected with these two activities. Duane Anderson clarified this. Approved.

Duane Anderson reported that the Journal publication should be in the mail by mid-May. Mailing is usually delayed until the new member list is completed at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Don Spears reported on the Newsletter for Gary Valen who was unable to attend. The Newsletter does not go into print until enough material is available to make a full publication. The current Newsletter is in the mail. Gary also expressed a need for more pictures, line drawings and articles. He will also rewrite or correct articles where needed.

Joseph A. Tiffany's report on the Certification Program shows the 29 people signed up for certification in 1979 and 13 people were certified. He reported that there are currently 53 people working toward certification.

Under Old Business the proposal to change the dues and the membership year was discussed. Duane Anderson moved to change the membership year from fiscal to calendar year beginning with January 1, 1981. Also, to increase the dues immediately as proposed: \$7.00 Active, \$7.00 Institutional, \$5.00 Student, \$15.00 Sustaining, \$100.00 Benefactor. Bob Petersen seconded. Carried.

The 1979-80 goals, published in Newsletter #92 were discussed. All were met with the following exceptions: #3 (lay participation in professional activities); #5 (publishing a handbook for lay archeologists) Don Spears reports that work is progressing; #6 (Evaluate Fair booth); #11 (report on the 1978 Field school) Lisa Tatum is working on it; #14 (index of past articles in the Journal) Not completed; #16 (feasibility of chapters conducting archeological excavations); #18 (send lay representative to state hearings); #19 (conduct a program to assess distribution of Paleo-Indian and Archaic projectile point styles).

Duane Anderson presented the 1980 goals as follows:

1. Conduct two state field trips in the summer of 1980. Chairman: Nancy Osborn.
2. Conduct a state field school in 1980 in cooperation with other agencies. Chairman: Joe Tiffany.
3. Encourage lay participation in professional activities by sending two representatives to the AIA meeting. No chairman appointed.
4. Encourage individual members to report on their archeological activities by printing a special request in the Newsletter. Task assigned to Gary Valen.
5. Send lay representatives to pertinent state hearings at times when archeological sites are being discussed. Chairman: Duane Anderson.

6. Prepare an operating budget for the society based on the annual projected income. Task assigned to the Secretary and Treasurer.
7. Repair fair booth and display it at the Plains Anthropological Conference. Chairman: Dick Slattery.
8. Organize an IAS television program on public television to stimulate interest and attract members. Chairman: Joe Tiffany.
9. Investigate the feasibility of exhibiting works of art by contemporary Indians. Chairman: George Horton.
10. Publish a minimum of two certification reports in the Newsletter. Task assigned to Gary Valen.
11. Locate 200 new archeological sites. Chairman: Debbie Zieglowsky.
12. Increase membership in the Society by 10%. Chairman: Ruth Thornton.
13. Certify 10 people in any certification category. Chairman: Joe Tiffany.
14. Prepare a report for the Newsletter on the 1980 IAS field school. Task assigned to Dick Slattery.
15. Prepare a status report on the Iowa certification program for publication in the Newsletter. Task assigned to Joe Tiffany.
16. Complete preparation of an index to past articles in the Journal. Chairman: Pat Williams.
17. Plan the 31st Annual meeting to be held in the Quad-Cities area in 1981. Chairman: Ferrel Anderson.
18. Hold fall meeting of the IAS in conjunction with the Plains Anthropological Conference in Iowa City. Chairman: Duane Anderson and Dick Slattery.
19. Obtain photographic coverage of IAS meetings and field trips. Chairman: Dick Slattery and Don Spears.

There are three field schools planned for the 1980 year. 1) Dale Henning reported plans for a field school on the Blood Run Site and more help would be appreciated. 2) The McKinney field school will run from July 7 through August 1. 3) An excavation will be held at Plum Grove, the farm on Gov. Lucas, in Iowa City in an attempt to learn of domestic activities around the farm. It is scheduled from June 9 - July 3, week days only. Duane Anderson's office will send a notice to all members.

Ruth Thornton reported a membership of 483 members, which includes 131 new members. All current paid memberships are automatically extended to January 1, 1981.

Bob Hoge moved that the fall meeting of the IAS be held in conjunction with the Plains Anthropological Conference in Iowa City. This will be November 5 - 8. Loren Horton seconded. Carried.

Dr. Henry P. Field mentioned Helen Miner, a Winnebago Indian, who is in the Dept. of Education; he would like her to be approached to give a talk, similar to the one she gave at Luther College, at one of the IAS meetings.

Don Spears suggested using a portable projector slide display for the public in place of the fair booth. Duane Anderson volunteered to scrap the fair booth, keeping usable portions, and to obtain a medium center. Dale Henning volunteered that he has a unit, using 35 mm strips and a sound track, that could be loaned for a period of several years.

There was a discussion regarding holding of the annual spring meeting of 1981 in Davenport in conjunction with the Illinois annual spring meeting. Ferrell Anderson is in charge of arrangements.

John Palmquist read the slate of the Nominating Committee. They are as follows:

President	- Richard Slattery
Vice-President	- David Carlson
Directors	- Toby Morrow
	- LeRoy Pratt
	- Dale Gifford
Editor of the Journal	- Duane Anderson
	- Dale Henning

The ballots were printed with spaces for floor nominations. Nominations were requested from the floor. Jim Pilgrim nominated George Horton for Director. Loren Horton nominated Eugene Newhouse for Director. Bob Petersen moved that nominations cease. Stan Riggle seconded. Motion carried. Forty one people voted with the following results: President - Richard Slattery, Vice-President - David Carlson, Directors - Toby Morrow, LeRoy Pratt, and Dale Gifford, Editor of the Journal - Dale Henning.

By-law changes regarding the changing of the membership year from fiscal to calendar. Dick Slattery read an article from the July, 1952 Newsletter stating an interest in changing the membership year from fiscal to calendar. Now, 28 years later, this is being done.

Duane Anderson moved to change the by-laws as per the notice published in #94 of the Newsletter. Bob Petersen seconded. Jim Pilgrim asked if this ruling would pass the 30-day notice regarding dues. This was discussed and accepted. Stan Riggle moved to insert the word "Fall" for "special" meeting. After more discussion, Riggle moved to reconsider his motion. Bob Petersen seconded. Duane Anderson then introduced a new motion to accept the language provided by David Carlson, as a revision of the By-laws and that this new By-laws be published in the next Newsletter. Loren Horton asked for an amended motion to state "following at least a 30-day written notice to all voting memberships." The entire motion seconded by Bob Petersen. Carried. The changes would make the By-laws read as follows:

#### 4. MEMBERSHIP

Any person or institution in sympathy with the objectives of the society, on payment of the prescribed fee for the type of membership desired, is eligible for membership.

The membership year shall be from January 1 through December 31 of the same year.

#### 5. CATEGORIES OF MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

The IAS shall offer the following categories of memberships:

<u>Voting</u>	<u>Non-voting</u>
Active	Student
Sustaining	Institutional
Benefactor	

Membership fees, although not listed in the By-laws, cannot be changed without a two-thirds favorable vote of the members present at any annual or special membership meeting.

There are no family memberships as such. All family members 18 years of age or older shall have the privilege of voting and holding office regardless of the category of membership.

Any proposed change in prescribed dues will be followed by a thirty-day written notice to all voting members prior to a vote by the membership.

New Business: Bob Petersen moved that the IAS hold one full membership meeting a year beginning in 1981. Loren Horton seconded. Discussion followed. It did not pass by a vote of hands. Duane Anderson moved that this matter be considered by the Board of Directors at the next meeting. Betty Henning seconded. Voted and carried.

Dale Henning questioned the idea of extending the vote to non-paying spouses of members of the Society. Betty Henning moved to instruct the Directors to consider a new category of joint membership of husband and wife, for \$10.00 dues, that would receive one publication and have two votes, one vote each. Bob Hoge suggested an associate membership for children within a family. Louise Pratt seconded. Voted and carried.

Stan Riggle presented the following resolutions:

1. The IAS wishes to thank the amateurs of northwest Iowa for the well planned program for this 30th annual meeting, and St. Mary's Church and St. Mary's Guild for the use of their excellent facility, and for the very fine banquet.

A special thanks is offered to the National Park Service for the use of their facility and the Society reaffirms its support of the NPS program at the Effigy Mounds National Monument. A special thanks, also, to Rangers Mason and Mocent and to Supt. Munson.

2. The IAS wishes to extend its sincerest appreciation to Dr. Henry Field, and to Dr. Dale Henning, each for his eloquent banquet address and for his dedicated support of the Society.

3. The IAS wishes to thank those officers and directors who have served during the past year, including John Feeley, Nancy Osborn and Dennis Miller. A special thanks is given to Gary Valen for his fine work on the Newsletter and to Clark Mallam for his fine work on the Journal, and especially to Ruth Thornton for her dedicated service as treasurer of the Society.

4. The IAS wishes to express its profound condolences to the McKinney family and mourns the passing of Dean McKinney who was not only a Society member but was also a close friend to many members who visited with him in southeast Iowa.

5. The IAS wishes to thank those who participated in the program of the 1980 spring meeting.

6. The IAS greatly appreciates the efforts of those who helped attain the goals of the previous year.

Nancy Osborn moved, Bob Petersen seconded to accept the resolutions as read. Motion carried.

Bob Petersen moved the meeting adjourn. Doris Pilgrim seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Sally Higgins, Secretary pro-tem

#### Addendum to minutes

Due to the heavy load of business conducted and the late hour, individual chapter reports were overlooked. At the close of the meeting, a fine written report was submitted to the president from our NW chapter. Apologies to all.

Dick Slattery

Written Response from Mildred M. Wedel upon Receiving  
the Keyes-Orr Award at the 1980 Annual Meeting

I am highly honored to be presented with the Keyes-Orr Award at this the 30th anniversary meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society. I wish I could be with you at this time. Only an event such as is being held here on the same days to honor my husband and John Ewers would prevent my coming to receive it personally. It is a great satisfaction to find that my contributions pertaining to Oneota in Iowa and to the Ioway Indians have been useful to some of you.

The award recalls to me many profitable and pleasant times spent with both Dr. Keyes and Dr. Orr, neither of whom were bothered by the fact that this was a young red-headed female rather than a broad-shouldered young man who wanted to be an archeologist. Neither hesitated to take the time to write me at intervals long-hand letters of several pages giving their views on various Oneota manifestations, or to help me in other ways. Their unselfish and dedicated efforts laid the groundwork for the continuing professional archeological research in Iowa.

My greetings to all of you who are my friends and those others whom I hope to meet sometime. Again, I thank you for this fine honor.



Dr. Henry P. Field  
speaking at the annual  
banquet. Dr. Field is  
one of the founding  
members of I.A.S.



Dr. Dale R. Henning speaking at the banquet

Also pictured are Don Spears (back to camera), Orr-Keyes Award Chairperson, Stan Riggle, 30th Annual Meeting Chairperson, Dr. David Barreis, Founding Member, Dr. Dale R. Henning, Banquet Speaker and a Founding Member. Mr. & Mrs. Richard Slattery, "Dick" is the I.A.S. President, and Mr. & Mr. Henry Field, Founding Member.

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#### THE IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY:

##### RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

Dale R. Henning

It is a pleasure to speak on the occasion of our 30th Annual Spring meeting. Obviously, judging from the members present tonight, our Society has developed positively over the past 30 years.

Events leading toward formation of the Iowa Archeological Society seem to have evolved predictably and logically. Similar state organizations served as models for the Iowa Society when it was formed 30 years ago. Impetus was derived in a very real sense from the Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota Societies. These organizations, like ours, consist of a majority of members who are not professionally trained and, similar to the Iowa Society, have Officers and Boards of Directors whose ranks are principally filled with persons who do not do archeology as a profession. Their membership consists, like ours, of persons who find archeology interesting and who wish to pursue that interest in the company of others.

Interest in Iowa archeology does not date back only 30 years, nor was it derived exclusively from surrounding states. We can easily trace our Iowa roots back into the late 1800's and the activities of the



Davenport Academy of Sciences, most notably, in the notes and publications of Fredrick J. Starr. Ellison Orr first expressed his interests in 1914 by publication on the pottery of the Oneota (now named Upper Iowa) River. Then, in the 30's the WPA teams headed by Charles R. Keyes and Ellison Orr began working the most visible sites in Iowa, principally in the northeast, northwest and southwest corners of the state. Both Keyes and Orr were kind, intelligent and personable men; their personalities and vibrant enthusiasm for scientific archeology defined what archeology was to most Iowans in the 1930's and '40's. Their work stimulated interest on the part of many persons such as Paul Rowe of Glenwood, Iowa, our own Dr. H.P. Field and a host of others. Certainly, they influenced the early work of Mildred Wedel, whose professional contributions span over four decades.

Almost simultaneous to the formation of our Society, a series of related events occurred. In the late '40's and early '50's, interest in Iowa prehistory became more formalized with the development of Effigy Mounds National Monument (coupled with the hiring of Wilfred D. Logan and Joe Kennedy). Shortly thereafter, in 1951, the Tiel Sanford Museum in Cherokee was founded and its first director, W.D. Frankforter, was hired. Also in the early '50's, Dr. D.B. Stout was hired by the Dept. of Sociology, University of Iowa. Training in anthropology was thus launched in our state. Stout was soon followed by R.J. Ruppe, who was formally declared State Archeologist in 1959.

A cadre of graduate students with strong interest in archeology developed in Iowa City during the mid-fifties. I was fortunate in being one of those students, who lived archeology in the field, laboratory and classroom. The classroom work was useful and interesting; the stimulation afforded by my graduate peers was invaluable and the help, enthusiasm and sincere friendship offered us by a host of Society members over the state was most gratefully received.

During these early years, a close relationship between the professional, the aspirant (students majoring in anthropology) and the state's many amateurs could be very close, depending upon the personalities and inclination of those involved. For me, those were perhaps my most exciting years, filled with the intellectual stimulation and the shared thrill of exploration and discovery in learning of Iowa's past. Those were years of great freedom for me, my fellow students and, in many ways, for our professors and the merchants, salesmen, electricians, mailmen, dentists, doctors, farmers, meat salesmen, railroad men, shoe salesmen, printers, teachers, housewives and children who became our fast friends during these years. Time seemed more available then.

During the 1950's and '60's, Iowa saw the addition of many professional anthropologists, with professionally-trained persons added at the University of Iowa, Iowa State, Grinnell, Luther and the University of Northern Iowa. These persons were added to teaching staffs as anthropologists; their formal role was and is to train students in the four subfields of anthropology; physical, cultural, linguistics and archeology. The field of anthropology, of which archeology is just one of several inter-related subfields, has grown from one person in the early '50's to 23 at the doctoral level, 8 at the MA level and, perhaps, 10, at the B.A. (or equivalent in experience and responsibility) level who are paid as anthropologists of one persuasion or another in Iowa today. Of these, the vast majority claim deep interest in archeology. Yet, we as individuals spend less time in the field and



less time with the non-professionals.

I am sure that many of you have expressed dissatisfaction with one or another of your resident archeologists who never communicates, never goes to the field and ...never visit you. Why is this? I think there are several closely interrelated reasons, which I will outline for you. As part of my explanation (or apology), I offer for the record a number of facts of life which characterize the archeology of the past decade and provide a beginning stage for the forthcoming 10 years.

1. Professional archeology became increasingly demanding through the past ten years. Many of the most innovative approaches to archeological data of the 1960's are now expected as part of any respectable archeological research project. To be accepted by the scientific community, a project must be developed around a carefully considered **research design** which can be subjected to testing throughout the project. Data collection (excavation procedures), sampling, statistical testing, data manipulation with the computer and analyses and incorporation of many kinds of data not even considered a few years ago **make** archeology more complex, more difficult and ... ultimately, more satisfying. All of this takes vast amounts of both time and money.

2. The attitude toward archeological resources has changed markedly over the decade. We are very much aware of the fact that our sites are rapidly disappearing as man's activities on earth increase. Thus, we must not dig just to satisfy our curiosity. Careful planning, attention to detail and maximization of gain for each excavated unit must be considered before digging any site. It is a shared responsibility which must be borne by the professional, the amateur and ... all Americans.

3. A series of Federal laws have culminated in the Arch conservation act of 1974. The Act requires inventory, location, evaluation and, possibly, mitigation of damages to prehistoric and historic cultural resources to be affected by Federally funded projects. It also provides for the allocation of funds for the required work. The money appears as a bonanza, but is a two-edged sword! The Act has brought money, jobs, and opportunities for archeologists coupled with procedural guidelines, rulings, whole new bureaucracies, forms, regulations, peer reviews and changes,

Federally-funded programs combine scientifically -oriented archeology, conservation and adherence to the law. Those who participate in such programs, and many of us do, now expend most of our time and energy in satisfying the intellectual demands of their colleagues, working for the conservation of the sites and ... adhering to the law. Archeology is just not as much fun as it used to be. Still, on the other hand, we are learning more and are afforded many more opportunities.

These challenges, and a sincere desire on the part of Iowa's professional archeologist to meet them squarely and well, led to the formation of the Association of Iowa Archeologists. That association is not a secret organization and has quite frankly led to little in the way of real enjoyment of Iowa prehistory. Almost all of our time has been spent in dealing with political and fiscal crises generated by construction, mining, laws, regulation and ... ourselves. The value of the Association of Iowa Archeologists could be to provide a forum for discussion which would be open, honest and directed toward understanding. Hopefully, it will become that in the future. What of the future of Iowa archeology? I view it positively. The Society is stronger than ever and the professional community is well staffed with a number of talented and well trained persons.

If we continue to understand each other's aims in the study of archeology and ... realize that there will be changes in how we think and what we have to do for our prehistory, the Iowa Society will remain strong, viable and enjoyable to us all for at least another 30 years.

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Ed. Note: Thanks to Dale Henning for allowing the Newsletter to print his excellent banquet address.

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Dean McKinney

It is with deep sorrow that we report the untimely death of Dean McKinney, 45, of Toolesboro, Iowa. Dean was a member of our Society, a farmer, famous throughout the Midwest for his miniature 20-mule team and wagons and was a devoted supporter of organized archeological efforts to investigate the renowned "McKinney Oneota Site." Dean died of an apparent heart attack following open heart surgery on April 24, 1980. For all of us who were privileged to know him, his passing is especially difficult to accept. The Society extends its deepest sympathy to his family, particularly to his wife Phyllis, who only last year lost her mother Blanch McConaha, known as the gracious hostess at the Toolesboro Museum (Newsletter #92). For those of us who participate in the McKinney Site field school this July, an element of sadness will prevail.



Dean McKinney

## ONEOTA AND THE MCKINNEY SITE

(Presentation Iowa Academy of Science -April 18, 1980)

R. Slattery

"Oneota" is a term first applied by Ellison Orr in 1914 to designate a type of pottery found on Indian village sites along the Oneota River in Northeastern Iowa. The name of the river has been changed to "Upper Iowa River" but the ceramic designation has continued and has become an integral part of midwestern archeological terminology. Oneota pottery is quite distinctive in its general shell tempered composition, globular formed vessels with appended handles and decorative motifs generally consisting of incised lines, dashes or dots. Consistency of these particular traits and the amazing uniformity of the Oneota lithic industry has enabled archeologists to identify widespread Oneota sites throughout the greater extent of Iowa, north Missouri, southern Wisconsin, south Minnesota and along the nearby eastern boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska.

It is now accepted belief that the Oneota were indeed the prehistoric Ioway. This awareness has been reinforced through comparison of early historic records with sufficiently early historic Oneota sites which still retain a portion of their prehistoric artifact inventory. Such a site was investigated in 1978 by Lisa Tatum, University of Iowa, at a field school conducted on a late 17th century Oneota-Iowa site located on the Little Sioux River, south of Lake Okoboji. This material is under study and will soon be published.

The evidence is firm that the Oneota peoples did not roam the land we now call Iowa as transitory bands. They set up town size villages with satellite smaller villages throughout the area of our state. They fished, hunted and cultivated the land for 800 years prior to contact with the Euro-Americans. Oneota peoples were a major part of Iowa's prehistory and as such should be more thoroughly understood.

There is evidence that the Oneota peoples were extremely adaptable. Their sites are found on river bluffs, bottom lands, terraces, islands in lakes and on the prairie along relatively smaller streams. Their subsistence patterns varied. Some are woodland riverine orientated while others pursued the buffalo across the prairie. All the while, however, the lithic inventory remained the same and the pottery changed only to the well trained eye. The basic vessel composition and form remained static, however, such intricate differences as wall thickness, placement of handles, combination of standard decorative techniques and percentages of each attribute from one site to another did change. These changes are thought to be the result of both temporal and spatial differences. As one might expect, these variations are slight and are hard to ferret out. However, they appear to be meaningful and are considered significant when attempting to classify separate Oneota occupations into identifiable components.

The McKinney Oneota site is a bluff top, woodland, riverine oriented occupation. It was first recorded in the literature by John Newhall in 1841 in his "Sketches of Iowa". It was noticed, by what Newhall described and sketched, as an octagonal enclosure some five acres in extent. Just east of the enclosure, on the rim of the bluff, were eight mounds excavated by the Davenport Academy of Science in 1876. These were Middle Woodland mounds long preceeding the Oneota occupation in the area of the reported octagonal enclosure.

The McKinney Site occupies an approximate 12 acre portion of a larger cultivated field some 300 feet west of the rim of the Mississippi River trench. There is historical reference to a visit to this area by Jolliet and Marquette in 1673 during which they visited Indians living near the mouth of the "River", presumably the Iowa. Two limited test excavations have been conducted at the site (1970 & 1979) with negative evidence that the site was occupied as late as 1673. C-14 dates obtained as a result of the first test place the occupation in the period 1260-1510 A.D. (Ralph Michael correction applied by Mildred Wedel, Personal communication).

The two test excavations were conducted at rather widely separated areas with somewhat varying results. The more southerly excavation in 1970 exposed a small area revealing intensified occupational deposition creating a deep midden above excavated small

fire hearth-like structures. The 1979 excavation exposed an area of a very different utilization. Here the midden deposition was minimal, fire hearths lacking and cache or storage pits, absent in the 1970 test, were found in profusion throughout the area excavated. Thirty-one 1 x 2 meter test "squares" were excavated which intersected 56 cache pits. (Average of 1.8 cache pits per "square".) Since the easternmost tests contained no pits, many of the "squares" intersected as many as three pits. A conservative estimate of the number of cache pits in the three acre area reserved for testing would probably reach a thousand or more. Unfortunately 90% of the cache pits partially excavated were nearly sterile of artifacts. They were simply used, abandoned, filled in and others dug through the walls of earlier pits at a later time. A comparatively small artifact inventory was recovered from the remaining 10% of the pits which were partially used for deposition of refuse. Preliminary examination of this artifact assemblage contains no surprises in the lithic inventory as we would expect. However, the subtle differences that occur in Oneota pottery due to temporal and/or spatial factors are quite evident between the two test digs.

Possible conclusions could include:

- a. The McKinney Site is a very long term occupation with widely separated use areas. Pottery difference is developmental.
- b. The McKinney Site represents a popular location for migrating Oneota peoples to have settled intermittently over a protracted period of time. Pottery discrepancies due to spatial traits.
- c. The two test areas represent two separate, extended occupations isolated by time. Pottery difference is temporal.

Recommendations:

Further investigation of the McKinney site is needed to resolve the nature of the site. Specifically:

- a. Increase in artifact inventory, especially ceramics, is needed to improve Oneota pottery taxonomy in general.
- b. The McKinney Site provides an excellent opportunity to study Oneota village use patterns on a relatively undisturbed site.
- c. Proof of the existence of an earthen enclosure should seriously be undertaken.

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#### Presidential Message

With this Newsletter the Society commences its 30th year of serving those interested in Iowa Archeology. This past April we celebrated our 30th Annual Meeting at our place of origin, McGregor, Iowa. The meeting was a grand success due largely to the efforts of Stan Riggle and Dr. Dale Henning who worked hard in formulating a fine program and banquet--many thanks to both. The meeting was extremely well attended in spite of current gasoline prices. The ladies of St. Mary's Parish out did themselves in serving a fine banquet meal at a reasonable price for nearly 100 members attending. Dr. Henry Field and Dale Henning, both charter members were our guest speakers. Their talks were punctuated with interesting and often humorous anecdotes about the early days of the Society.

Elections were held. Three new directors were elected to replace retiring John Feeley, Dennis Miller and Nancy Osborn. Our warmest appreciation is extended for their years of dedicated service. A welcome is in order to their replacements. Dale Clifford, Toby Morrow and LeRoy Pratt. Dr. Dale Henning was elected Journal Editor to replace Dr. Clark Mallam who retired from the job due to work pressures elsewhere. Our appreciation is extended to Clark for his years of service in continuing to strive for an improved publication. Our indebtedness to Dr. Duane Anderson and Dr. Joseph Tiffany cannot be over estimated for their totally voluntary efforts in the editorship of the two most recent Journal publications.

Time did not permit individual chapter reports at the business meeting, however, the NW chapter submitted a written report outlining a very active year. Likewise the Quad City chapter was prepared to present similar achievements. I am certain there were others.

Our Society is growing. We now have over 500 members. May our future this new decade be as bright as it appears today.

Dave Wolfe of Knoxville reports he has located the points pictured here in the Red Rock Lake area. He writes that he is also excited about finding pottery with designs. Dave hunts with a bow and appreciates the "hard times our native Americans must have had to survive."

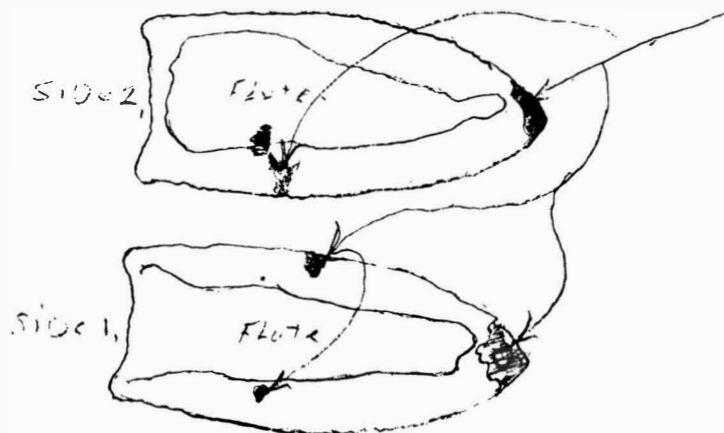


Dave asks if this is a folsom?



Color: Gray Chert w/sparce light flecks

Red at these points



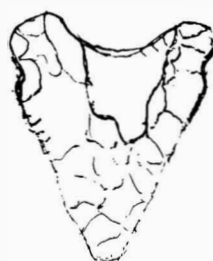
All Drawn Actual Size

Also these points seem to have some fluting. Both are made of white chert.

Dave would like some help

in identifying these points.

Dave Wolfe  
105 N. 4th  
Knoxville, Iowa 50138



## The Time to Speak!

Members of IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY who are interested in the Mississippi River system now have an unprecedented opportunity to have their voices heard. Under instructions from the Congress, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission is preparing a master plan for the River system, which in addition to the Mississippi includes the Illinois River, and navigable portions of the Minnesota, St. Croix, Black, and Kaskaskia Rivers.

As a part of the plan, the Commission is interested in learning all it can about the "objectives" of the River system; that is, how people and groups use the Rivers and what values they place on them. To show its seriousness, the Commission has funded three prominent environmental organizations (the Izaak Walton League, the Sierra Club, and the Environmental Policy Center) to help find out what people want for the Upper Mississippi River System.

Called River Country Voices, this joint project of the three organizations is designed to involve the many environmental, recreation, hunting, and fishing and similar groups that have an interest in River questions: about 150 organizations, including IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, have already expressed their enthusiastic wish to participate in the project.

RCV wants to hear from us! What do we want for the future of the Great River? What general principles should govern management? Where are the specific areas that are particularly important for fishing? Birdwatching? Where are the use conflicts that must be resolved, and how should they be resolved? Hunting? Scenery? Hiking? Camping? We must tell River Country Voices what we want for the River system, so that RCV can continue to work with us and with the Basin Commission to make our views count.

Communicate your ideas about the Upper Mississippi River system to River Country Voices, 142 W. Gorham St., Madison, WI 53703, (608)258-8670. Tell them you are responding to this article in the Newsletter.

We will continue to keep you informed about what you can do on the Master Plan.

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The Iowa Archaeological Society is a non-profit, scientific society legally organized under the corporate laws of Iowa. Members of the society share a serious interest in the archeology of Iowa and the Midwest.

The Newsletter is published four times a year. Questions about your subscription should be addressed to the Office of State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City 52242. All materials for publication should be sent to the editor.

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