

iowa archeological society
newsletter

vol. 38 no. 1

1988

Issue 125

**IOWA
ARCHEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY'S 38TH
ANNUAL MEETING**

The 38th annual meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society will be hosted by the Quad Cities Archaeological Society in Davenport, Iowa, April 9-10, 1988. The Putnam Museum, 1717 W. 12 Street, has kindly offered the use of their facilities for the meeting and banquet.

The tentative agenda is presented below. The highlight of the meeting will be the banquet address. We will be honored to have as our banquet speaker Dr. Robert Salzer, professor of anthropology at Beloit College, Beloit, WI. He will speak on his recent archaeological and ethnological work at the Gottschall site, a rock art and habitation site in southwestern Wisconsin. The site is a rock shelter which features a spectacular series of painted figures. What the figures represent, who made them, and when they were made will be the theme of Dr. Salzer's slide program. His story is a fascinating combination of archaeological excavation, exotic photography, ethnological research and collaboration, amateur archaeological contributions, intuition, and excellent delivery. The displays, papers, and field trip will all be interesting, but you will never forget Dr. Salzer's story and the art of the Gottschall site.

TENTATIVE AGENDA:

Saturday, April 9, 1988

9:00-10:00 am

Registration (\$5.00), coffee and donuts - courtesy of the QCAS, display

setup, view displays, tour museum, meet your friends.

10:00-12:00 Noon

Welcome and presentation of papers.

12:00-1:15 pm

Lunch (on own at local restaurants).

1:00-5:00 pm

Presentation of papers (with a break).

7:00-9:00 pm

Banquet (\$6.00), presentation of awards, special announcements, and the banquet address.

Sunday, April 10, 1988

8:30-9:00 am

Coffee and donuts, courtesy of IAS

9:00-12:00 Noon

Presentation of papers, chapter reports, business meeting, and adjournment.

12:00-1:30 pm

lunch (on own), scenic drive, and tour of two large mound groups in Muscatine, Iowa.

Note: A complete program will be provided to you before the meeting.

ENTRANCE FEE: \$2.00

The Putnam Museum will require an entrance fee of \$2.00. This amount is good for both days. Exhibit space for artifacts will be available.

If you have any questions, or wish to reserve presentation time, please call me, Ferrel Anderson, at 310-324-0257 during the evenings and weekends, or at 309-782-5617 during weekdays. I hope to see all of you on the 9th. Bring high expectations and artifacts for display, and drive carefully.

CALL FOR PAPERS:

Return form on page 3 or call before March 18th.

As in all previous IAS annual meetings, amateurs are urged to actively participate in the presentation of papers. We need a balanced program, so please let us hear from you. Field reports and contributed papers are limited to 15 minutes, but more extensive time will be allowed if requested and justified. Chapter reports are limited to 10 minutes. Each chapter is expected to send a representative who will present the activities of his or her chapter.

Ferrel Anderson
IAS President

IAS BOARD MEETING

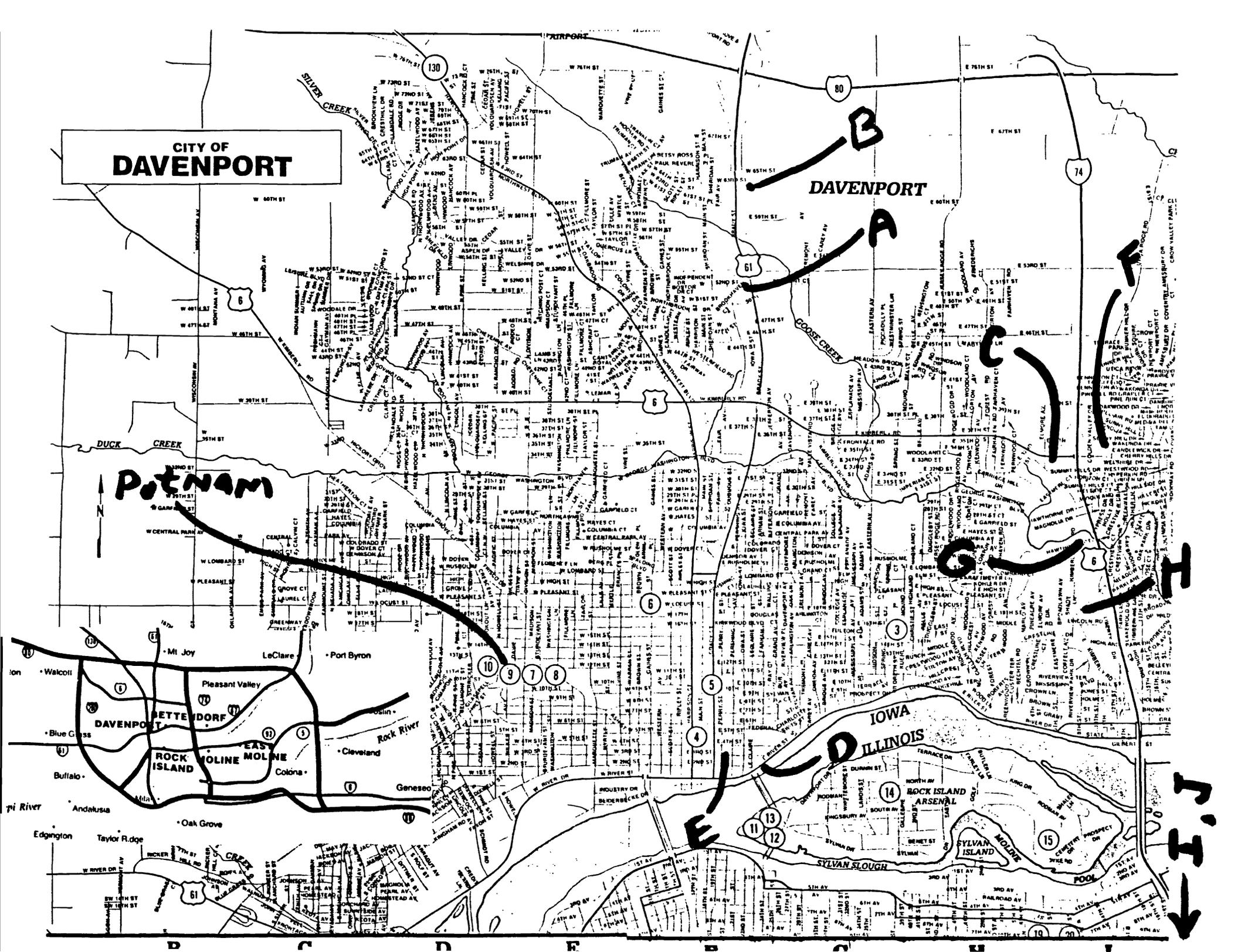
The Board met March 3, 1988, at Ames. Jerry Phillips, Yvonne Chadeck, M. J. Hatfield, Steve Lensink, Dick Slattery, Ferrel Anderson, Dennis Miller, Roger Natte, Steve Carlson and Sheila Hainlin attended.

The agenda included discussing plans for the annual meeting, ideas to gain new members and to develop a slide show presentation on Iowa archaeology that could be used by any member. Also, the by-laws need to be reviewed. Possibly they may need to be revised.

CITY OF DAVENPORT

DAVENPORT

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MOTELS; FORMS

Motels: Room Rate Map Code

SINGLE DOUBLE

Davenport:

Holiday Inn 5202 Brady Street 319-391-1230	51.00	58.00	A
Excel Inn of Davenport 6310 Brady St. 319-386-6350 or 800-356-8010	24.95	31.95	B
Hampton Inn 3330 E. Kimberly Road 319-359-3921	33.00	37.00	C
Riverview Inn Best Western 227 LeClaire 319-324-2711	41.00	46.00	D
Blackhawk Hotel 200 E. 3rd St. 319-323-2711	44.00	50.00	E

Bettendorf:

Jumer's Castle Lodge Spruce Hills Drive & Utica Ridge Rd. (at I-74) 319-359-7141	62.00	69.00	F
El Rancho Motel 2205 Kimberly Rd 319-355-6471	23.95	27.95	G
Holiday Inn (Holodome) 909 Middle Road 319-355-4761	39.00	39.00	H

Moline, Il.

Regal 8 Inn Route 92 at the QC Airport 309-764-8711	24.88	29.88	I
La Quinta Inns 309-762-9008 800-531-5900	33.00	33.00	J

NOTE:
The rates listed above do not include taxes.

DETACH AND RETURN THIS FORM FOR THE ANNUAL BANQUET

I plan to attend the annual banquet.
Please reserve _____ place for me at \$6.00 per place.
 Check is enclosed (to Iowa Archeological Society)
 I will pay at the door

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM BY APRIL 6th SO THAT AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE CAN BE MADE.

Send to:
Ferrel Anderson
1923 E. 13th St.
Davenport, IA 52803

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
ZIP _____

DETACH AND RETURN THIS FORM TO PRESENT A PAPER

I WISH TO PRESENT:
 A Field Report
 A Contributed Paper
 A Chapter Report

Title _____

Projection Needs _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
ZIP _____

SEND TO:
Ferrel Anderson
1923 E. 13th Street
Davenport, IA 52803

BOOK REVIEW: ACADEMIC FREEDOM

REVIEW OF:

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND APARTHEID

Academic Freedom and Apartheid: The Story of the World Archaeological Congress. Peter Ucko. Duckworth, London, 1987. xiii + 305 pp., 16 figures, 11 appendixes, 2 indexes. £9.95 (paper). Distributor in the U.S.: Longwood Publishing Group, Inc., 27 S. Main St., Wolfeboro, NH 03894-2069.

This book is an exhaustive, highly personal account of the controversial 1986 World Archaeological Congress. The conference, held at the University of Southampton, England, is known as the one from which South African archaeologists were banned. To say this book is detailed and comprehensive would be an understatement.

Most of us in the U.S.A. have little involvement with archaeology on an international level. Every five years a World Archaeological Congress is held under the auspices of an organization known as the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (IUPPS). The only time it was held outside of Europe was in 1981 in Mexico City, and only 400 people attended. The organizers hoped for 2000 to 4000 participants for the 1986 conference in England. One of their major goals was to include participants from throughout the world, especially from Third World and Eastern European nations.

While conference planning was underway, university groups and the City of Southampton demanded that no South Africans be permitted to attend. In addition to having to deal with these threats of local difficulties, conference organizers also realized that many Third World and Eastern European archaeologists would withdraw if South Africans were allowed to participate. Therefore, the conference's Executive Committee voted to ban the 26 South African archaeologists (24 white and 2 black) who had registered and to prohibit further South African registrations.

The book's author — National Secretary of the Congress and a well-known archaeologist — states it was difficult and painful to make this decision. He believes it was necessary in

order to save the conference, which would have been a focus of anti-apartheid protest had South Africans attended. Protests would have occurred despite the anti-apartheid stance of many of the South African archaeologists.

Many Americans who had planned to participate withdrew from the conference to protest the violation of academic freedom represented by the banning of South Africans. The IUPPS and several financial backers withdrew their support because of the ban.

The conference proceeded without "official" approval. About 850 people from 62 countries attended. In all, about 400 people — mostly from the U.S.A. and Western Europe — withdrew, and the conference lost £90,000. The author "risked his lungs and liver" and developed diabetes.

Despite these problems, the author and apparently many of the participants viewed the conference as an overwhelming success. The most positive aspect of the conference was seen to be the involvement of Third World archaeologists and participants from various indigenous and ethnic groups. The author also is proud of the conference's 'moral statement' against apartheid in South Africa.

Ucko must have been taking copious notes throughout the period of conference planning. The amount of detail he presents on meetings, phone calls, and his own thoughts is staggering. Of course, the book presents his own perspective; other individuals certainly have different views of the events and the issues.

Ucko's writing style is direct. He presents no-holds-barred opinions of personalities, dishing out criticisms of the world's most eminent archaeologists. The frankness with which he evaluates the opinions, actions, and abilities of well-known figures of world archaeology may bother those who feel we should not publicly air the disagreements that exist within our discipline.

The central issue raised by the conference was that of academic freedom, i.e., the ability of scholars to teach, research, communicate, and meet without interference. Clearly, the conference violated the tenets of academic freedom

when it banned South Africans. The dilemma the organizers confronted was: "Is academic freedom a hallowed principle that transcends all others or is it simply one of a number of equally competing humanitarian aims?" Ucko believes scholars should "come out from behind the shaky edifice of their own academic freedom, and turn their attention to the issue of freedom itself."

It is debatable whether the conference and its ban on South Africans did much to promote freedom. It did placate anti-apartheid groups, and it shook up the international archaeology establishment (which Ucko views scornfully). Perhaps new lines of communication developed among groups not normally involved in world archaeology. It will be interesting to see whether the schism that arose within the discipline will persist or diminish.

Ucko's book contains important insights on human relations within a social science discipline. Ucko forces us to ponder the relationships between our "pure" science and the political environments in which we operate. The book serves up a big, fat "reality sandwich" to archaeologists who think they are unaffected by local, national, and world politics.

This book obviously is required reading for anyone involved in — or thinking about — planning an international conference. For the rest of us, it provides a thought-provoking, inside view of the issues, personalities, quarrels, and intrigues of archaeo-politics.

William Green
Office of the State Archaeologist
University of Iowa

Ft. Randall Project Continues

Plans are being made for the 1988 season at the Fort Randall Archeological Project. It will be August 1-14.

Field Trip Scheduled

The Geological Society of Iowa and Iowa Natural History Association will conduct a spring field trip April 24, 1988, at Ledges State Park.

SOUTHERN IOWA SITE FOUND

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE:

The Midwest Archaeological Conference will hold its annual meeting Oct 14-16 at the University of Illinois and the Chancellor Inn in Champaign, IL. The keynote symposium will focus on the Late Prehistoric to Historic transition in the Midwest. Deadline for symposium submissions is August 1, 1988 while abstracts for contributed papers will be accepted until September 9, 1988.

For further information contact Program Chair: Kevin McGowan, 109 Davenport Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana, I. 61801.

CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa Local Historical and Museum Association, Iowa Genealogical Society, and Iowa Society for the Preservation of Landmarks announce plans for the first Congress of Historical Organizations Meeting to take place June 10-11, 1988, at the new Historical Building in Des Moines. The meeting will include sixteen workshop choices, children's activities, tours of Des Moines sites, and behind-the-scenes tours of the new Historical Building, as well as a noon luncheon and evening banquet.

Tentative Workshop Offerings:

- Grant Writing
- National Register
- The Mainstreet Program and Downtown Revitalization
- Copying Old Family Photographs
- Basic Course in How to Research Your Family
- Advanced Course in Family Research
- Who Should be Collecting What
- Public Relations/Publicity
- How to Save Your Organization's Papers
- Basic Fund Raising
- Publication - How to Write History
- Public Library & Local Historical Society Working Hand in Hand
- Basic Paper Conservation
- Newspaper Conservation and the Iowa Newspaper Project
- How to Plan, Survey, and Preserve Your Local Buildings
- Conservation of Photographs

For further information write or call:
Alsatia Mellecker or Jean Wulf at
(319) 335-3916

Or: Banquet information
402 Iowa Avenue
Iowa City, IA 52240

(319) 335-3916

IOWA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE:

The 100th Annual Meeting of the Iowa Academy of Science will be April 21-23, 1988, at Iowa State University in Ames. Topics to be covered include Global Change, Bioethics, and Public Understanding of Science.

CENTRAL IA. SIERRA CLUB:

Monthly meetings begin at 7:30 in the basement of the southeast wing of Grace United Methodist Church, 37th & Cottage Grove, Des Moines. The next meetings are scheduled for April 20 and May 18, 1988.

Everyone is welcome at all programs and outings.

SURVEY LOCATES LUCAS COUNTY SITE

Archaeological surveys along the route of a proposed highway construction project in the White Breast Creek valley in Lucas County during 1984 and 1986 for the Iowa Department of Transportation resulted in the location of 13LC17, a large Woodland occupational/mortuary site. The surveys, conducted under the auspices of The University of Iowa Highway Archaeology Program (UI HAP), located the site on a high, loess-mantled terrace that is partly used for pasture, but predominantly covered by trees, grasses, and brush, and undisturbed by cultivation.

Shovel tests placed in the thickly vegetated site area during the 1984 survey yielded artifacts such as biface fragments, grit-tempered sherds, waste flakes, and fire-cracked rocks, and revealed undisturbed, well-developed forest soils. Two low, conical mounds were located during a spring 1986 reconnaissance of the site area, and additional shovel testing resulted in the recovery of a grit-tempered rimsherd with smooth surfaces and an exterior node. The rimsherd seemed similar to early Late Woodland ceramics in eastern Iowa. In all, 40 shovel tests were excavated in a 7-8 acre area during the 1984 and 1986 surveys. A few shovel tests placed in the pasture-covered southern portion of the terrace revealed truncated soil profiles typical of cultivated fields. All tests placed in the tree-covered site area, however, revealed undisturbed

profiles. All but five yielded artifacts in the upper 40 centimeters of soil, and it was concluded that 13LC17 represented an extensive, uncultivated site. Further test excavations were recommended to determine whether 13LC17 met the eligibility criteria for listing in The National Register of Historic Places.

Testing continues

A crew from the UI HAP returned to 13LC17 in September 1986 to conduct testing in the endangered eastern one-third of the site area. Eleven test units were excavated in 10 centimeters levels to depths of 40-50 centimeters, including three 1x2 meter units and eight 1x1 meter units. Two 1x1 units were placed in the southeastern portion of the site, and the remaining nine units were placed in the northeastern portion.

Most of the artifacts found in these test units were between 10 and 30 centimeters below surface, occurring in the lower A and upper E soil horizons. The northernmost and southernmost units produced relatively few artifacts. Eight test units, placed in an area measuring roughly 30x30 meters, produced artifact totals ranging from 61 to 374 specimens each. Debris types included ceramics, flintknapping waste, a projectile point fragment, ground hematite, utilized flakes, and fire-cracked rocks. Test Unit 8 yielded a hearth feature consisting of a roughly circular concentration of large fire-cracked rocks. Flintknapping activities may have occurred around this hearth, since Test Unit 8 yielded nearly one-half of the debitage recovered during the testing.

Ceramics dated

Ceramics encountered during the testing appeared to be localized as well. One 1x2 meter test unit (TU 1) yielded roughly 75% of the ceramic sample (n=163). These specimens probably represent the fragments of a single vessel broken nearby. One grit-tempered body sherd from the site was submitted for thermoluminescence (TL) dating. The specimen yielded an age of 1400 ± 280 years B.P. (Alpha 3204; A.D. 550). Decorated ceramics were limited to two incised near-rim specimens. Both were highly weathered, but the incising may have been placed over a cord roughened surface.

Late Woodland point

The decorated ceramics and the TL date supported the initial suggestion of an

REMINDER: Have you paid your 1988 dues?

early Late Woodland period component at 13LC17. The recovered projectile point fragment, identified as a Late Woodland arrow point, also supports the ceramic evidence. In the absence of evidence for earlier or later components, 13LC17 is considered to represent a single component occupation.

The testing results further suggest the presence of an activity area in the northeastern portion of the site, based on the apparently clustered nature of the lithic and ceramic artifacts. The majority of the recovered artifacts from this activity area functioned in processing and manufacturing activities. Processing activities conducted at 13LC17 included cutting/scraping (biface fragments, modified flakes), cooking (ceramics, fire-cracked rock), and pigment production (ground hematite). Stone tool manufacturing occurred, and included the use of both locally available Tongue River Silica nodules and other glacial till-derived cherts, and a variety of non-local cherts common to eastern Iowa and Illinois.

Mound construction added another dimension to the character of the prehistoric occupation of 13LC17. The mounds are presumed to have been built for mortuary purposes during one or more occupational episodes. Since mortuary practices are usually associated with some form of ceremonial behavior, the presence of the mounds at 13LC17 suggests that mortuary ceremonialism occurred at the site. Direct evidence for such behavior might be contained in the mounds;

however, modern conservation and ethical considerations preclude mound excavations as a means of addressing such problems.

Activity areas

The surveys at 13LC17 revealed that cultural remains at the site cover an extensive area, approximately 30,000 meters square. Ceramics were encountered on approximately the northern one-third of that area. The testing focused on a portion of that area, revealing an activity area covering approximately 2,000 meters square or roughly one-fifth of the ceramic-bearing portion of the site. The remainder of the ceramic-bearing site area may thus contain several other similar activity areas, each perhaps concurrently occupied by small families. If so, the site could be considered a residential base occupied for a period of several months. Task groups could have been formed by members of the various families as needed for the exploitation of the surrounding forest resources and nearby prairie resources available on the White Breast Creek floodplain. Such groups may have spent several days gathering and initially processing selected food and fiber resources for transport to the residential base, where such materials could be stored and utilized. Mound construction may also have been an activity conducted by certain members of each family group over a period of perhaps a week.

Site 13LC17 is an important site for several reasons: (1) very few intensive archaeological investigations have been conducted in southcentral Iowa, and our

knowledge of the prehistory of this region is quite limited; (2) uncultivated, single component archaeological sites, particularly in southcentral Iowa, are rare; (3) ceramics from the site can assist with the development of a ceramic typology for the southcentral Iowa region; and (4) problems in Woodland period settlement patterns can also be approached, given the potential for multiple activity areas within the site.

Michael J. Perry
Survey Archaeologist
Highway Archaeology Program

The Iowa Archeological 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 archaeology of Iowa and the Mid-west.

The Newsletter is published four times a year. All materials for publication should be sent to the editor:

Sheila Hainlin, 1434 44 St., Des Moines, IA, 50311

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

VOTING		NON-	
VOTING			
1. active	\$10	1. student (under 18)	
	\$7		
2. Household	\$17	2. Institution	\$10
3. Sustaining	\$25		
4. Benefactor	\$250 minimum		

SEND DUES TO:

Deb Zieglowski
310 Haywood Drive
Iowa City, IA. 52240-1051



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