

NEWSLETTER

FROM THE PRESIDENT

As I write this, 1992 is winding down, and 1993 is waiting in the wings. I wish all IAS members the best of the season. I wish you all success, both in your personal and professional endeavors, in the year to come. In this last Newsletter of 1992, I would like to reflect on 1992, share with you plans for 1993, and acknowledge those people who have contributed their time and talent to the IAS in 1992.

Nineteen ninety-two has been an exciting and fruitful year for the IAS. We had two fine general meetings this year: the Annual Meeting in Waterloo and the Fall Meeting at Lakeside Lab. I want to thank everyone that arranged for, assisted at, presented papers or workshops, and attended those meetings. I hope everyone in the IAS will make a special effort to attend the meetings for 1993. I want to encourage those people who joined the IAS in 1992 to attend the meetings. The IAS is a very egalitarian group: all ages, varied backgrounds, and a kaleidoscope of interests. It affords you an opportunity to share your interest in archaeology with some of the finest people you would ever want to meet, and have a good time in the process.

Nineteen ninety-two saw the founding of two more IAS local chapters: the Central Iowa Chapter and the Southeast Iowa Chapter. On behalf of the IAS, I want to welcome you to the family. A special thank you to the people who had the inspiration and dedication to get these chapters established.

Nineteen ninety-two was a memorable year for the IAS for a number of reasons. The IAS Field School was a great success. The Pidcocks were the Keyes-Orr Award recipients. The Paul Rowe Chapter in southwest Iowa and the people of the Glenwood community, along with volunteers from many areas, took D. D. Davis' vision, and constructed an earth lodge. At this time D. D. tells me the lodge is

nearly finished. Several hundred school children have visited the lodge and many more are making arrangements to visit the lodge next year. Thanks to all the people who contributed to this project; many people will be exposed to Iowa Archaeology in a unique and meaningful way.

Nineteen ninety-three is going to be a good year for the Society. The Annual Meeting of the IAS will be held in Des Moines and hosted by the Central Iowa Chapter. More details will be forthcoming on this event.

Nineteen ninety-three is going to be the inauguration of Iowa Archaeology Week, an event we plan to hold yearly. Archaeology Week is scheduled for September 11 through September 19. The Office of the State Archaeologist, the IAS, affiliate chapters, and other interested groups will be planning activities throughout the week to publicize archaeology in the state of Iowa, and to focus attention on the various archaeological organizations and their function in the Iowa archaeological community. It will also serve to highlight Iowa's varied and rich cultural heritage and resources.

In closing, I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge some people who give a lot of their time and effort to this organization: Dave Swinehart, Vice President; Kathy Gourley, Secretary; Deb Baker, Treasurer; Steve Lensink, 1992 Journal Editor; Kris Hirst, 1993 Journal Editor; Sheila Hainlin, Newsletter Editor; IAS committee heads: Mary Helgevold, Dave Swinehart, Arlo Johnson, Dick Slattery, Sheila Hainlin, and Dale Henning; and all the IAS Directors. A special thanks to Bill Green, State Archaeologist, and his staff, for all the wonderful support.

I'm looking forward to seeing all of you in Des Moines at the 1993 Annual Meeting.

Jerry Phillips

GLASS BOTTLES INTO SCRAPERS, KNIVES

By K. Kris Hirst, OSA

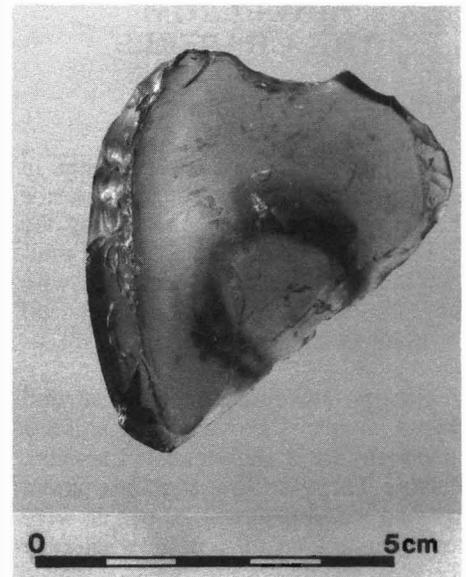


Figure 1.

While conducting field research for the Department of Transportation in Mills County (Hirst 1992), I encountered an interesting artifact type, not previously known to the staff at the Office of the State Archaeologist, but one of a group that are being more frequently recognized over time. Although historic glass objects are known to have been converted into scrapers, knives, gunflints, and occasionally projectile points, less formal objects are not often easily identified. Over the past year, Marlin Ingalls (OSA) has begun studying collections from the historic American Indian site of Iowaville (13VB124), and believes that what we have recognized is just the tip of the iceberg.

(Glass continued page 4)

CORRECTION

The Journal editor through the 1992 issue is Steve Lensink. Kris Hurst editorial duties for the Journal begin with the 1993 volume. Steve's name was inadvertently was left out of the list of the Society's officers.

Steve Lensink
308 Eastlawn
Iowa City, IA 52242-1411
319-335-2390

NEWS FROM THE CHAPTERS

Central Iowa Chapter

The Central Iowa Chapter met in October to hear Kathy Gourley describe the trials and tribulations in tracing the locations of various buildings of the mid-19th century that were associated with the early white occupation in central Iowa. About 20 people attended.

For the November meeting several chapter members brought their artifacts collections for a show and tell session. Visiting Toby Morrow explained about tool construction. About 20 people were deeply engrossed for a couple Saturday afternoon hours.

The Central Chapter meets the fourth Saturday of the month in one of the third floor classrooms of the Iowa State Historical Museum at 1:00 pm. Except that the November meeting was the third Saturday because of the Thanksgiving holiday. No meeting is scheduled in December. The next, in January, is to be held jointly with the Iowa Historical Society in the Auditorium to hear more about old Fort Des Moines. All interested people are welcome.

For more information contact:

Dave Cook
107 3rd Ave.
Slater 50244
Tel.515-685-3755

or:
Sheila Hainlin

1434 44 St
Des Moines 50311
Tel. 515-279-5315

Northwest Chapter

The Northwest Chapter had a field trip near Washta scheduled for the October meeting, with collector, Larry Burnham's artifacts available for inspection. For the November meeting at the Sanford Museum, a video on archaeology and lab work was on the docket.

For more information contact:

Dale Gifford
910 Cherry
Cherokee 51012

Tel. 712-225-3432

Southeast Chapter

Approximately 40 archaeology enthusiasts of the Southeast Iowa Chapter met Monday evening, October 26, at the Wapello County Historical Society Building in Ottumwa. Many new members were present for the second meeting of the newly organized chapter. Archaeologist Anton Till gave an interesting program on flintknapping to the group.

Plans were made for the November meeting, in Richland at the Public Library at 7:00 pm on Monday, November 16. State Archaeologist Bill Green of Iowa City will present the program. Members were encouraged to share artifacts they have found with the Chapter members.

Individuals who have not had the opportunity to join the Southeast Iowa Chapter are encouraged to contact Bill Anderson. Local dues are \$5.00 for membership.

For more information contact:

Bill Anderson, Box 51
Richland, IA 52585

Telephone 319-456-3911

DOWN AND DIRTY

By Linda Burkhart
Director of the Sanford Museum and Planetarium

[The following article was reprinted with permission from the September, 1992, *Newsletter* of the Northwest Chapter.]

On September 9th, I began one of the best learning experiences I've had. In museum education we are always concerned about giving our audience "hands on" experience. This week reinforced my belief that this method is the best way to teach. I believe I learned about archaeology through a "hands on," "knee on," "back on," "muscle on" experience, in fact, by the end of the week every bone and muscle in my body felt like it had had a learning experience!

Dr. Dale Henning was kind enough to allow me to work with his crew in Weaver, IA. (I needed the experience for my work at the Sanford and also I want to become field certified in archeology.) Dale taught at Luther College for several years and is well-known to many of our Chapter members for the work he has done on northwest Iowa sites. Dale is now working for Malcolm Pirnie, an engineering firm in Minneapolis. They contracted to do the Phase III work at the Weaver Bypass, sites 13LE117 and 13LE110 for the Iowa Department of Transportation.

The Weaver site is an Oneota site, the dates of occupation have not officially been determined as yet. The excavation was divided into three areas for 13LE110, designated A, B, and C. I worked in areas LA and B (C was covered with water while I was there.) Both areas were rich in artifacts and involved hundreds of features. The features I worked on were pits which had been dug out by the inhabitants and then filled in by dirt, charcoal, broken pottery, stone and bone tools, and discarded bones. The day I left, 127 features had been numbered in section A and 224 features had been numbered in section B. It was amazing!

One of the things I worked on was "plan viewing," which is mapping the various features of the site (or in profes-

sional terms, drawing horizontal pit profiles). Once the top soil was removed the trained eye of the professional archaeologist could see a difference in the color of the soil (and sometimes even the untrained eye of the amateur could see it). This change in color was due to the pit being dug and then filled back in by the Oneota people. So the archaeologists would watch for the change, draw a line around the area designated the feature, and I would draw it. (See Figure 1). I learned to use the Munsell Soil Book to describe the soil inside and outside the feature, also, I measured the depth of the feature with a soil probe.

soil into the screen. The small artifacts could then be screened out of the soil. At this point, I discovered I had a severe coordination problem. The art of tossing the soil from the shovel to the screen was difficult for me to master. Fortunately, the fellow holding the screen, Pete, was a terrific catcher. He had great moves, so the tossed soil actually did end up in the screen!

Using a trowel properly was another skill I learned during this week. Using a trowel improperly can be hazardous to your fingers! After creating a blister the size of a dime on my index finger, one of

sional group of archaeologists, yet each one of them took the time to teach me an aspect of their profession. They all made me feel like a part of the crew, and I will always remember their kindness and patience. Thanks Dale, Eric, Art, Adam, Pete, Joe, Mare and Terese for a wonderful week!

IAS Certification Program Update - 1992

By Susan Duncan, OSA

The Iowa Archeological Society Certification Program was begun in 1975. Since then, more than 275 people have participated in the process, and it is still thriving. The program is an excellent opportunity for people with more than a passing interest in archaeology and Iowa's past to become involved with a variety of aspects of archaeological research.

Since the last update in 1989, 91 people have requested information about the Iowa Certification Program. Twenty-six of these people have taken the next step and applied for one of the three tracks: Site Surveyor I, Field Technician I, and Laboratory Technician I. Currently, 12 people are actively pursuing the completion of the requirement(s) of their selected track (s). The year 1992 has seen an influx of requests for information about the program. The program is going strong and we would like to see even more people getting involved in archaeology!

Several people have completed at least one track. In 1989, Kent Frank and Heather Frank each fulfilled the requirements and were certified as Site Surveyors. In 1990, Michael Schultz was certified as a Field Technician and in 1992, John Boruff received his certification as a site surveyor. As of the middle of November, Michael Vogt is about to finish the criteria of the Field Technician track, and several other people are coming close to completion.

In July of 1992, I assumed the management of the certification process and I am trying to insure that everyone is making progress toward completion of their

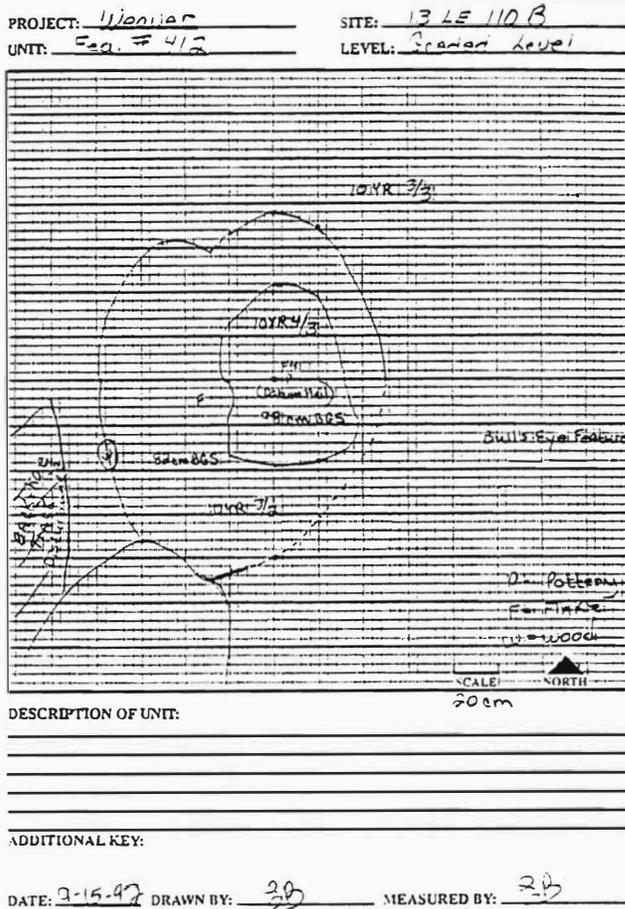


Figure 1. Horizontal pit profile

I helped excavate two of these pits which appeared to overlap one another. We were to excavate half of each pit, dividing them on an east-west line. During the excavation, skim shoveling was a technique used. This involved using a square-ended shovel and carefully removing thin layers of soil, then tossing the

the archaeologists, Joe, very patiently showed me the proper way to hold and use the trowel. It was considerably less painful!

This week was an unbelievable experience for me. I must tel you that Dale Henning managed to hire a very profes-

goals. If you have any questions about the program, please contact me at the Office of the State Archaeologist, (319) 335-2394. Meanwhile, for everyone who is already part of the process, keep up the good work! If you would like to be involved, please send for more information.

Certification Program Goals

The Iowa Archaeological Certification Program is conducted by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in cooperation with the Iowa Archeological Society. The purposes of Certification are to:

1. Train a group of individuals to assist career archaeologist in field and laboratory work.
2. Increase the frequency of site reporting in the state and upgrade the quality of site reports.
3. Impress upon lay archaeologists the importance of a well-planned, orderly, and controlled survey and excavation, and discourage the practice of pot-hunting and unprofessional weekend "digs."
4. Involve capable individuals in a more meaningful way in the location and preservation of Iowa's prehistoric resources.

Some Requirements for Certification

Some of the criteria for Field Technician I are listed below. For a more description contact Susan Duncan at the OSA.

1. Recognize archaeological sites in the field.
2. Recognize and be able to differentiate different categories of artifacts.
3. Excavate a square by designated labels, keeping walls straight and floors level.
4. Draw a basic wall profile.
5. Map artifacts and features within the square; basic understanding of triangulation.
6. Keep daily excavation notes.
7. Clean and care for field equipment.
8. Understand the use of the grid at an archaeological site (while this does

not mean that individuals will have to set up a grid, they should know why the grid is used).

9. Properly operate a trowel and use a shovel in skimming floors or levels.
10. Screen materials in the field.
11. Recover a pollen sample and gastropod column.
12. Label level bags properly and identify artifacts.
13. Understand the meaning of reversed stratigraphy.
14. Understand the delicate nature of charcoal and its careful recovery for radiocarbon analysis.
15. Understand and use the metric system in the excavation of levels within a square and in charting provenience of artifacts within a square.

Additionally, the certification candidate needs to acquire 40 hours of supervised excavation and to pass a written, open book exam.

(Glass continued from page 1)

The sole artifact recovered from the site in Mills County in 1992, 13ML581, was a single piece of green bottle glass (Office of the State Archaeologist, Accession Number [OSA Acc No] 3941) This artifact is the base of an aqua historic whiskey flask, which appears to have been purposefully pressure-flaked (Figure 1). The flask itself is a two-piece mold, one pint volume bottle, with a half-post bottom and an extant blowpipe pontil mark, identified as McKearin Type 6 (McKearin and Wilson 1978:520). The whiskey flask was manufactured from 1818-1860 (Davis 1949:32); Deiss 1981:92) and probably within the earlier part of that period, based on the color, size and the jagged hollow-rod pontil scar (Marlin Ingalls, personal communication 1992). The flask base exhibits fire-polishing. The bottle has been broken off such that the flask wall is only 7 mm tall. Patination covers the entire surface of the artifact, including the break and scars of the removed flakes. The flaking on the base is primarily on what would have been the interior wall. This pattern consists of five precise flakes measuring between 3 and 4 mm across, pressure flaked from the top of the wall remnant, creating a working edge on the *inside* of the wall lip (Figure 1). Using this working edge would require laying the artifact flat on

the object to be worked, using the bulbous protrusion on the obverse side of the pontil mark as a fulcrum, and dragging the artifact across the face of the object. Two flask bases with very similar flaking and use patterns were found among the Iowaville site collections, and are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 (OSA Acc No. 989-124).

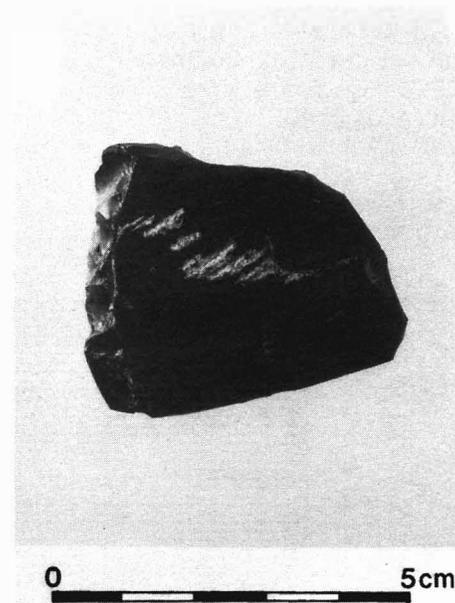


Figure 2.

The specimen shown in Figure 2 is a dark amber, snap-case bitters bottle base, dating from the mid-19th century. That shown in Figure 3 is a dark olive, hand-blown, wine bottle kick-up, dating from the early 19th century.

Adjacent to the flaking is a concave notch, approximately 2 cm in diameter. Flaking on this notch is restricted to the exterior edge of the flask base, such that to use the notch for shaft abrading, the artifact would have to be flipped over. Some scratching of the bulbous protrusion is also apparent, on both the 13ML581 specimen and that from Iowaville, consisting of a line of deep parallel scratches placed at right angles to the crushed working edge. This line of deep scratches on both artifacts increases in distance from the working edge as it moves up the contours of the protrusion. It is hypothesized that these scratches were created during the pressure flaking.



Figure 3.

A considerable amount of damage resembling purposeful flaking can be caused by contact with modern agricultural equipment, and it is not completely impossible that flaking, crushing, and the creation of the notch are all the result of such actions. However, the neat positioning of the pressure flakes, the location of the single working edge on the interior, protected edge of the artifact rather than the exterior, exposed edge, and the striking resemblance of the artifact from 13ML581 to that from the Iowaville collections supports the argument of the artifact being a purposefully created scraping tool.

Several early Euro-American and American Indian historic sites have been reported within a few kilometers of the findspot. In addition, historic documentation describes occupation of Mills County as including both early Euro-American trading sites and the villages of American Indian Pottawattamie, Oto, Omaha and Ioway (Wedel 1938). Since the flask itself is clearly of an early to middle 19th century manufacture, its re-

covery at this location justifies the designation of an early historic-period archaeological site, whether the artifact is a tool or not. No additional artifacts were recovered, either from the surface inspection or the posthole testing. The artifact is therefore apparently not associated with a particular village site, but it may very well be in its original context.

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1949 *The Development of the American Glass Industry*. Harvard University Press: Cambridge.
- Deiss, Ronald William
1981 *The Development and Application of a Chronology for American Glass*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Illinois State University: Normal.
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1992 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Primary Roads Project FN-370-1(4)-21 65, a.k.a. PIN 91-65020 1, Mills County, Iowa*. Project Completion Report 15(93). Office of the State Archaeologist: Iowa City.
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1978 *American Bottles and Flasks and their Ancestry*. Crown Publishers: New York.
- Wedel, Mildred Mott
1938 *The Relation of Historic Indian Tribes to Archaeological Manifestations*. Iowa Journal of History and Politics 38(3):227-314.

The Origins of Agriculture Rag: Or, If We Only Had The Grain

(To the tune of If I Only Had a Brain [Apologies to E.Y. "Yip" Harburgh])

From the Brain of K. Kris Hirst, OSA

We've been ponderin' the question
Of hominid digestion
Of temperature and rain.
It'd be fact, not a rumor
That we learned it all in Sumer
If we only had the grain.

We'd link diet to migration
Of human population:
That's easy to explain.
And we'd prove in the dailies
Amerinds are all Israelis
If we only had the grain.

Oh, we could make 'em see
Diffusion solves it all!
We could demonstrate that Mayans come
from Gaul.
And then we'd show Thor Heyerdahl!

We could prove domestication
Was strictly ideation:
A figment of the brain.
We'd succeed, we'd have made good!
We could be another Braidwood!
If we only had the grain!

Or maybe we could say Diffusion's from
the stars!
We could prove instead that Mayans
come from Mars,
And help Von Daniken sell cars!

We'd have shown imagination's
The only true vocation
For academic brains.
It'd be truth, it'd be science!
NSF would have to finance
If we only had the grain!

1993 DUES ARE DUE!

IOWA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK: 1993

The Office of the State Archaeologist and the Archeological Society are pleased to announce Iowa Archaeology Week, September 11-19, 1993. This week is designed to allow the public to participate in archaeological activities and learn about the unique cultural resources of the state.

Over the course of the week, special events celebrating Iowa's prehistory and history will be held throughout the state. These events will include lectures, slide and film shows, artifact identification sessions, tours of archaeological sites, participation in archaeological excavations, exhibits, craft-making demonstrations, and a wide variety of other activities to be held at locales throughout Iowa.

For more information about Iowa Archaeology Week, please contact the Office of the State Archaeologist at the University of Iowa in Iowa City at (319) 335-2389. This special week is being sponsored by the Office of the State Archaeologist and the Iowa Archeological Society, in cooperation with a variety of agencies throughout the state.

This fall marks Iowa's first-ever Archaeology Week and we would like your organization to be involved! If you wish to be included in this year's event by sponsoring a program related to Iowa archaeology, please complete and return this form by March 1, 1993.

Return to: the Office of the State Archaeologist
Eastlawn Building
University of Iowa
Iowa City, IA 52242.

Please check the appropriate item of the event(s) you wish to sponsor (please complete a separate form for each event):

- Lecture Workshop Exhibit
- Demonstration Site Tour Reception
- Hands-on Archaeology Kid's Program
- Senior's Program
- Open-House Other, please describe:

1. Name and Address of Sponsoring Organization:

Iowa _____

2. Name and brief resume of principal lecturer(s), if lecture, workshop, or special program: _____

3. Brief abstract description of event (100 words or less): _____

4. Location of event, including street address (may attach a map with directions if necessary): _____

5. Dates of event: _____

6. Scheduled starting time, if applicable: _____

7. Expected duration of event (number of days, if applicable): _____

8. Contact person for more information:
Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: (work) _____
(home) _____

**COME JOIN US IN CELEBRATING THE
ARCHAEOLOGY OF
OUR STATE!**

SEPTEMBER 11-19, 1993



OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE IOWA
ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

1992 CONFERENCE PAPERS

Staff members of the Office of the State Archaeologist regularly present papers at professional conferences. In 1992, OSA archaeologists gave over 30 papers at various regional and national meetings. Many of these papers will be published, but it may be a while before they are widely available. Therefore, it seemed like a good idea to print the abstracts of a few of these papers here in *OSA News*, to enable IAS members and others to learn a little about some of our recent research. Full copies of some of these papers are available by writing the authors at the OSA, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

William Green, *The Weaver Ring-Midden Community at Gast Farm (13LA12): An Example of a Pan-Midwestern Early Late Woodland Village Organization Pattern.*

This paper reviews the evidence for Weaver (Early Late Woodland) community patterning at the Gast Farm site, southeastern Iowa, based on aerial photos, controlled surface collections, and excavations. The 1.25-ha community consisted of a "ring midden" of structures, features, and activity areas surrounding a circular central plaza. This is the first report of a Late Woodland ring midden west of the Mississippi River, but similar, contemporary community forms have been identified elsewhere in the Midwest. These villages are viewed as egalitarian and generally sedentary, reflecting greater domestic nucleation compared with Middle Woodland communities in many regions.

William Green and John L. Cordell, *Transforming Personal Collections to Public Heritage: Recent Work on Material from Private Archaeological Museums in Iowa.*

Private museums based on personal archaeological collections present challenges and opportunities to anthropologists and museum professionals attempting to utilize the collections for research and interpretive purposes. From the 1920s into the 1960s, much of Iowa's archaeological record in two regions was collected and exhibited by Paul Rowe and Paul Sagers, self-trained amateur archaeologists. Their private museums in Glenwood and Maquoketa attracted scholarly as well as public attention. After their deaths, their museums were closed and the collections became public property. The overall integrity of the collections has facilitated recent efforts to increase the materials' research and educational value. Fully cataloging and documenting the collections has required a great deal of work, but most of the material is now accessible. Important research advances and new exhibits have already resulted from this work.

Douglas W. Jones and William Green, *Domesticated Chenopodium Use at Mill Creek Sites, Northwestern Iowa.*

Previous archaeobotanical research on Mill Creek (Initial Middle Missouri) sites in northwest Iowa recorded large numbers of *Chenopodium* seeds from feature contexts. Although *Chenopodium* ranks second behind corn in both ubiquity and percentage of total identified remains, it had not been considered to be a crop in the Mill Creek agricultural system. Examination of approximately 4,600 *Chenopodium* specimens from two Mill Creek sites, Brewster (13CK15) and Chan-Ya-Ta (13BV1), involving the use of a binocular dissecting microscope and two scanning electron microscopes, has determined that wild and domesticated *Chenopodium berlandieri* specimens are present at both sites. The domesticated specimens are much more numerous than the wild specimens, possibly indicating the presence of a *Chenopodium* agricultural crop/sympatric weed complex similar to historic domesticated *Chenopodium* cultivation in the Andes and Central Mexico. Other archaeobotanical remains recently identified at Brewster, such as little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*) and domesticated sumpweed (*Iva annua* var. *macrocarpa*) permit us to perceive Mill Creek agriculture as a complex system involving both native and tropical cultigens with a primary emphasis on two crops, corn and *Chenopodium*.

Michael J. Perry, *Recent Investigations of Moingona Phase Oneota Components in the Upper Red Rock Region, Central Des Moines River Valley.*

Phase I surveys of a proposed new freeway corridor east of Des Moines, Iowa, conducted by the University of Iowa Highway Archaeology Program, resulted in the location of 13 Moingona phase Oneota components in the upper reaches of the Lake Red Rock region. The sites occupied both uplands overlooking the Des Moines valley and bottomland locations within the valley. The identification of the relatively high density of Oneota components in the upper Lake Red Rock region is due to the use of shovel-assisted survey efforts and the availability of the full range of both upland and bottomland landforms for survey, as this portion of the region is not normally flooded. Phase II test excavations were conducted at 13PK46, one of the Moingona phase sites affected by the proposed freeway. The site is distinguished from other recently investigated Moingona phase components on the basis of settlement pattern and lithic raw material procurement. The testing results suggested that 13PK46 may have functioned as a seasonal village, a site type not recognized in previous Moingona phase settlement analyses. Analysis of the lithic raw materials recovered during the testing indicated that chert derived from central, southeast, northeast, and southwest Iowa sources was utilized at 13PK46. Artifacts produced from southeastern chert types comprised the majority of the recovered lithics, but locally available chert also appears to have been important in flintknapping activities, based on a regression analysis of chert type frequency as a function of source distance.

Fred A. Finney and Susan R. Snow, *Identification and Significance of a Small-Scale, Soft-Mud Brick Making Facility at the Cheshire Site (13WA76), Warren County, Iowa.*

Local brickmaking sites are poorly known in the eastern Plains and Midwest, particularly the facilities for small-scale production of soft-mud bricks. Such facilities are typically found at or near a construction site. Because of the non-permanent or transient nature of small brick making operations, most sites are destroyed or dismantled soon after completion of the desired buildings. This paper will discuss the identification of archaeological debris that can be derived from brickmaking sites. One surface-collected example from a plowed field is presented. Small-scale brick making concerns, such as that represented by the Cheshire site, were crucial to the nineteenth-century economic development and architectural character of buildings in the vicinity of Indianola, Warren County, Iowa. There is no record of this brickyard in the Iowa Industrial Censuses, county histories, county atlases, or other written records. Two local informants provided an oral history of the site. We conclude with a cautionary note that identification of such small-scale industrial sites could easily be missed without a close examination of bricks during archaeological survey.

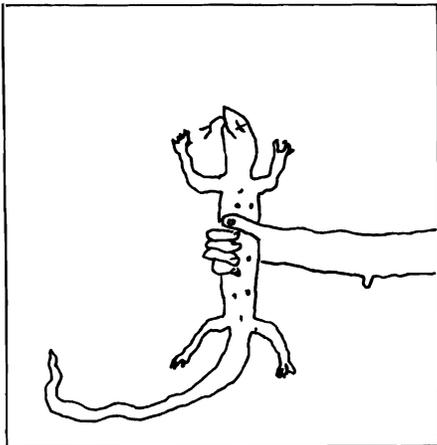
Stephen C. Lensink, *Rethinking Mill Creek Radiocarbon Chronology.*

Previously collected C-14 dates from Initial Middle Missouri variant Mill Creek sites in northwestern Iowa are reexamined. A comparison is made to the new and old dates reported recently by Toom for the Western Initial Middle Missouri variant. Statistical tests indicate the present suite of C-14 dates would not seem to permit a temporal separation of the eastern and western divisions of the Initial Middle Missouri variant. In addition, estimates of the sample variances for Mill Creek dates have sufficiently large uncertainties to preclude assigning temporal durations with errors to less than several hundred years. Although the problem is less severe for the western division, it appears unlikely that any difference in the duration of the two divisions can be statistically demonstrated using currently available dates. New C-14 dates obtained and processed with the most rigorous control represent the only solution to the chronology dilemma.

Joe Alan Artz, *Site Formation Processes and Soil Evolution: A Case Study from Iowa.*

In deciphering archaeological site formation, archaeologists consider pedogenic and geological processes that are equally important to the understanding and interpretation of soil evolution. At 13VB104, located on a loess-mantled, pre-Wisconsinan terrace of the Des Moines River, Early and Late Woodland archaeological components are shallowly buried in an Alfisol developed into loess. Archaeological, geomorphic, and pedologic evidence indicate that burial is primarily attributed to (1) local Late Holocene reworking of Peoria loess, and (2) vertical transport of sediment by burrowing fauna. Artifact and feature depth distributions provide excellent data for studying the long term effects of faunal pedoturbation in soil evolution.

INCITES



One coarse meal

By Duane Anderson

CALENDAR

January 6-10, 1993 - Society for Historical Archaeology 1993 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Kansas City, Missouri.

For more information contact:
William B. Lees, SHA '93
Kansas State Historical Society
120 W. 10th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1291

Tel. 913-296-2625

Spring, dates not set, 1993 - Iowa Archeological Society Annual Meeting, Des Moines.

IAS MEMBERS ON THE ROAD

It was learned at the 1992 Plains Conference that Duane Anderson has relocated to the School of American Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Formerly he was the Iowa State Archaeologist and more recently was the Director of the Dayton Museum of Natural History in Dayton, Ohio.

George Hirst, Wyoming, IL
Marcia Hopkins, Ottumwa
Lauri Jones, Monticello
Betty Kuivanen, Emmetsburg
Dennis McAvoy, Jamaica Plain, MA
Lester Mortimore, Estherville
Jim Norris, Iowa City
Douglass Soseman, Denison
Robert W. Wehrle, New London
M. P. Wilkinson, Cedar Rapids

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

The Forest Service publishes a free newsletter, Passport in Time (PIT) that lists and describes archaeological field work that is undertaken in many states. Volunteers are welcomed. Both prehistoric and historic sites are included. In order to get on the mailing list of this free publication, write to:

Passport in Time Clearinghouse
P. O. Box 18364
Washington, DC 20036

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES VOTING:

- 1. Active \$15
- 2. Household \$18
- 3. Sustaining \$25

NON-VOTING:

- 1. Student (under 18) \$7
- 2. Institution \$20

SEND DUES TO:

Deb Zieglofsky-Baker
616 7th Avenue
Coralville, IA 52241

NEW MEMBERSHIPS OF THE IAS: 1992 AND 1993

Teresa J. Battistello, Knoxville
Julie Beal, Unionville
Beverly Boettcher, Minneapolis, MN
Wayne Boyko, Hackettstown, NJ
Christine Burns, Riverside
Keith Franzen, Cedar Falls
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