

Newsletter of the *Iowa Archeological Society*



Est. 1951

Issue 215, Vol. 60, No. 3

Fall 2010

The Ruins Around Us

Creating Meaning from
Abandoned Structures.

Nick Yablon, P. 3



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Support IAS Publications:
Buy a Cap!

Above: The "Big
Stone Mills" in
Spillville, 2007.
Awaiting rehabil-
itation and listed on
the National Register
of Historic Places in
2009. OSA file photo.



The mill in 1875,
from Andreas'
atlas, colorized.

Crops of Ancient Iowa Web Gallery

Lynn M. Alex

The OSA recently rolled out a new web gallery entitled "Crops of Ancient Iowa." A series of animated base maps show the changing Iowa landscape from the late Pleistocene through the spread of the prairie peninsula and ending with the earliest survey maps of Iowa vegetation. A modern satellite map contrasts the historic vegetation with that of today. The maps form a backdrop for the story of the first plants cultivated by indigenous Iowans.

Drawing upon research by archaeologists and paleobotanists, ten native crops—goosefoot, sunflower, marshelder, knotweed, squashes, gourd, little barley, tobacco, corn, and beans—cultivated before the arrival of Euro-American pioneers, are described and illustrated. A series of distribution maps and tables show the location of sites in Iowa where early cultigens are found in the archaeological record. Visitors learn how archaeologists discover such evidence and how paleobotanists identify cultivated varieties. Tools and techniques used by Native Americans in Iowa to grow, process, and store these plants are also illustrated.

Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area funded the gallery. The OSA's

Geospatial Program jumpstarted the project by creating a large database of native cultigens based on information presented in the 1992 landmark report "Crops of Ancient Iowa: Native Plant Use and Farming Systems," by David Asch and William Green. To expand and update the database, archaeobotanical reports, articles, theses, and dissertations conducted since 1992 were included.

One important benefit of the project is the creation of the cultigen database in a GIS program. Ultimately this database will become a vital resource for scholarly research on ancient crops from the Midwest. Another useful feature in the gallery is a comprehensive listing of original publications.

William Green, now Director of the Logan Museum at Beloit College in Wisconsin, and Mary Adair, University Museum, University of Kansas, reviewed the cultigen database. They provided expert advice on plant cultigens along with Michael and Wendy Scullin who also furnished many images.

Melanie Riley and Mary Kathryn Rocheford, OSA Geospatial Program, created the plant database and all the maps based on concept design and guidance by



Crops grown in prehistoric Iowa

Joe Artz, Program Director. Stephanie Surine and Deborah J. Quade, Iowa Geological and Water Survey, Iowa DNR, provided additional information. The OSA's Information Technology Program Systems Administrator, Mary De La Garza, and webmaster, Tricia Bender, designed and created the gallery itself. The project was conceived and coordinated by Lynn M. Alex, OSA's Director of Education and Outreach, who composed the gallery text.

Visit this new resource at: http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/Silos/Crops_of_Ancient_Iowa.html



Plum Grove Historic Site: Volunteers Needed for Lab



Volunteers are invited to help with processing materials from excavations at Plum Grove, the historic home of Robert Lucas, Iowa's first territorial governor. The work will include sorting and inventorying and may include some washing of artifacts from the 1844-1944 period. The lab is in Macbride Hall on the University of Iowa campus. Hours available will be between 8-5, M-F. Please contact:

Cynthia Charlton,
319-646-2538
cyncharl@netins.net

Outreach at the 2010 Meskwaki Powwow

Chérie Haury-Artz

August 12-14, IAS members, OSA staff, and State Historical Society members staffed the OSA archaeology outreach booth during three of the four days of the annual Meskwaki Powwow. On Thursday, Joe Artz and Chérie Haury-Artz manned the booth all day, they were assisted by AmeriCorps volunteer Lana Artz. On Friday, Eleisha Barnett and Elizabeth Fox worked from 9:30 am until the Powwow was rained out for the afternoon about mid-day. Saturday saw the return of good weather and Chérie and Eleisha. All three days the OSA booth was set up adjacent to the Meskwaki Culture History tent.

The connections between our materials and those displayed in the Meskwaki Culture History tent are very clear. This was especially true this year with the traditional toys and games. We had a version of the double ball game and the Culture History tent had Meskwaki items related to the game, a Catlin drawing of the game being played in 1837 and photographs from the 1960s and the year 2000. They also had images and objects related to lacrosse games. This is the third year that OSA has had a booth at the powwow and Johnathan Buffalo and Suzanne Wanatee said that they consider us to be an extension of the Culture History booth. We were also told that the

Meskwaki look forward to our presence and were asking before the powwow if we would be there again this year. On Friday and Saturday we also provided some table space for materials related to the Iowa Valley Scenic Byway project and were joined by Peter Hoehnle and Mary Bennett from that project.

We averaged about 50-60 visitors per day (fewer, ca. 30, on Friday when storms held numbers down and closed the powwow early). Visitors included members of the deaf community, guests from Europe and Columbia, and a large number of Meskwaki children. The children spent hours playing with the traditional toys and games. This clearly made an impression on their elders as the powwow MC announced several times on Saturday that the archaeology booth was "an excellent educational opportunity for our youth."

The traditional toys and games are a very popular display. They clearly attracted the children but also get most of the booth visitors involved; as a result, visitors stay longer and get conversations started. People also collected a lot of the literature and enjoyed the bracelets and clips. Having two tents so that people could step into the shade or out of the rain also encouraged people to stay long and chat.



The Ruins Around Us

Nick Yablon is the author of *Untimely Ruins: An Archaeology of American Urban Modernity, 1819-1919* (University of Chicago Press, 2009).

Despite its title, *Untimely Ruins* is not a traditional volume about historical archaeology. Introducing his book, Yablon wrote:

“The actual ruins found in the urbanizing landscapes of nineteenth century America tended to be prosaic, even tawdry structures. The meditations on decay recounted in the various chapters of this book were prompted by the remains of abandoned log cabins and defunct canal bridges; disreputable banks and unsound town sites; half-demolished churches and cemeteries; run-down tenements and dilapidated docks; earthquake and fire-ravaged pipes and telegraph poles; and the first dismantled skyscrapers. Similarly, fictional (and nonfictional) speculations about the post-apocalyptic rediscovery of America rarely imagined the sacred vestiges of its cathedrals or the official relics of its Congress or City Halls, but rather the profane temples of its commercial-industrial everyday: shopping arcades, office buildings, subways, factories, power plants, and railroad stations... Contemporaries seized upon the motif in part simply to register the pace, scale, and intensity of American urbanization. It was as if the advent of the modern city could only be gauged retroactively, in the hindsight of future archaeologists and historians comparing it with other epochal chapters in human history... Through narratives and images of the abject barrenness of speculative town sites, the nocturnal desolation of financial districts, the technological detritus of earthquake-ravaged infrastructure, or the fleeting spectacle of dismantled skyscrapers, the American city emerged as a fragile entity.”

Nick Yablon, who lives in Iowa, was willing to answer a few questions about the ruins around us.

How do you define ruin differently than a traditional archaeologist?

Traditional archaeologists tend to define ruins as ancient structures, built from traditional materials such as stone or wood, that were left behind centuries ago, often by civilizations that have long since disappeared. In my book, I examine the very different kinds of ruins that emerged during the nineteenth century: modern structures such as banks, skyscrapers, and city halls that were ruined by fires, earthquakes, riots, or even economic depressions. Unlike traditional ruins, these ruins were usually short-lived. They were often swept away to make way for new buildings.

How were “ruins” viewed or used in the past?

As instantaneous relics of the present, often consisting of steel and iron, these modern ruins were resistant to the kinds of nostalgic meditations and aesthetic pleasures afforded by ancient ruins. Instead, nineteenth-century Americans used these ruins to reflect upon the ongoing processes of modernization and urbanization. Some commentators viewed the ruins of failed towns and suspended banks as a rebuke to the greed of American speculators, while

others put a positive spin on them, reinterpreting them as signs of a dynamic capitalist economy that needs to destroy in order to create.

What kinds of ruins do you observe in modern America?

The ruins of the nineteenth century were isolated and fleeting; Americans had to rely on science fiction to envision scenes of total urban devastation. But, now of course, large portions of post-industrial cities such as Detroit and St. Louis have been ravaged by “white flight,” factory closures, and arson. And since the crash of 2008, ruination has spread to the suburbs, in the form of foreclosed homes and abandoned swimming pools. Some of these homes were abandoned before they were even completed.

What are your thoughts on the hundreds of near-empty ghost towns that dot Iowa? Do you think they will ever be romanticized like Greek and Roman ruins?

Certainly, our local ghost towns are not quite as storied as those of Rome or Greece! But ruins of all scales and settings are capable of being romanticized. As those abandoned mining towns in California and Nevada testify, ghost towns can easily be transformed into tourist sites, with museums and gift shops.

If you had a time machine, where and when in Iowa would you visit?

I would like to be transported back to 1914 and to the mining center of Buxton, in southern Iowa. Now one of those ghost towns, Buxton was at that time a thriving boomtown. It was also unusually racially integrated. African Americans were in the majority, and due to the increased demand for coal, they had attained a high standard of living. A significant number of them were lawyers, doctors, and politicians. Five years later, the population had plummeted from 5000 to about 400, and now there's nothing but the scars on the land.

What other projects are you working on?

I am currently working on a book about time capsules. People assume that the time-capsule was invented at the New York World's Fair of 1939, but my new book traces the phenomenon back to the nineteenth century.



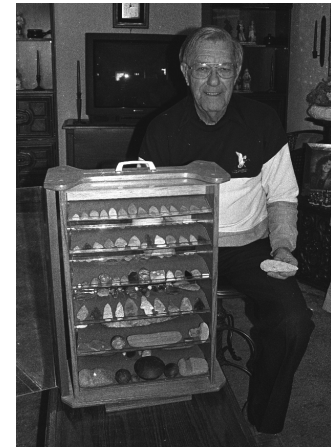
UCC church, Pomeroy, demolished 2008 (OSA files).

Curating the Russ Campbell Archaeological Collection



Campbell collection catalog and site maps.

Russ Campbell, April 1997.
Courtesy of the *Humboldt Independent*.



Michael J. Perry

Lifelong Humboldt resident and amateur archaeologist Russ Campbell built a large collection of prehistoric artifacts, primarily from Humboldt, Calhoun, and Pocahontas counties. Campbell used his collection not only for personal enjoyment but also for occasional public presentations. With his avid collecting activities and knowledge of general American Indian prehistory, Campbell became well-known in the Humboldt region. Campbell joined the IAS in 1964 and maintained his membership 34 years until his death in 1997. Ten years after he passed, Campbell's heirs fulfilled his wish that the collection be given to a local museum for permanent storage and study (see *Humboldt Independent* 12 January 1974), and it is now held at the Humboldt County Historical Museum in Dakota City.

The Russ Campbell Archaeological Collection is noteworthy for being well-cataloged. Campbell's rare documentation includes a hard-bound catalog and maps of artifact find locations. Sites at which he found artifacts are described by legal location, owner name, and landscape features. Roughly 3,000 specimens are listed, all bearing site numbers and inventory numbers corresponding to catalog descriptions. Many more bear only a site number and are not listed in the catalog, apparently collected during Campbell's later years when he no longer had the energy to catalog them.

Unfortunately, many also bear no labeling at all, so the original find locations are now lost.

Containing many culturally diagnostic ceramic fragments and stone tools, the collection offers a fresh look at the range of prehistoric artifacts found in north-central Iowa. Along with Campbell's documentation, the collection has significant research value as a record of the prehistory of north-central Iowa, a region in which little intensive archaeological investigation has been conducted. I inventoried the sites plotted on the maps and found a total of 153, of which 111 were previously unknown.

After working several months in the Humboldt area in 2006, I made the



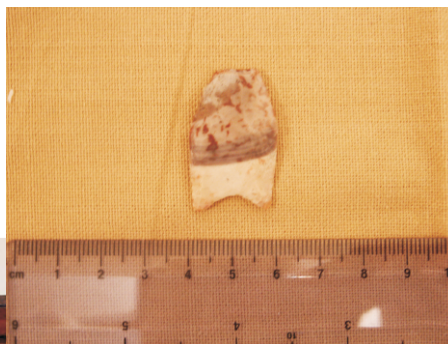
Folsom point from Colorado (left) and Clovis point from Humboldt County

acquaintance of the museum director and the president of the historical association. In spring 2007, I was invited to Dakota City to inspect the newly transferred collection and met several of Campbell's heirs. The Campbell Collection came to the museum in cigar boxes and other small containers packed in plastic milk crates. Larger ground stone artifacts were left loose in the crates. Artifacts from different sites were mixed in the cigar boxes, so that finding specific artifacts listed in the catalog, or pulling out whole site collections, was impossible. Although the museum had a secure area to store the collection, and some space in exhibit cases for many specimens, the remainder stayed on the floor in Campbell's original boxes and crates awaiting proper curation. With limited funds and only minimal expertise in archaeological collections management, it was clear that the museum could not take care of the problem of curating the collection by itself. Despite these problems, the value of the collection became apparent as I examined the artifact catalog, maps, and a small sample of artifacts. Therefore, I promised to develop a grant proposal to fund a project to organize and store the collection in a manner which would permit long-term storage with enhanced security, as well as enable the relocation of specimens as needed by researchers.

The application for a Resource Enhancement and Protection-Historic Resource Development Program grant through the State Historical Society of Iowa, submitted in spring 2009, was successful. With the grant funding the museum acquired a large glass-front case, archival storage boxes, and various related supplies. In fall 2009, I spent two weeks working with local volunteer Mary Nemzek to remove the artifacts from Campbell's cigar boxes and crates, sort them by site number and catalog number, inventory the specimens on exhibit, and label artifacts lacking catalog numbers. We checked the catalog to determine if specimens were missing. Specimens not presently exhibited were individually placed in archival plastic bags along with a specimen tag to verify contents, and boxed by site number in catalog number order. Mary continued this

work after I left.

The process of going through such a large assemblage always brings with it some surprises. For example, Campbell had found two fluted points, both Clovis style, from sites in Humboldt and Pocahontas counties. He also had a Folsom point, but the catalog and some correspondence revealed that it was purchased from a dealer in southwestern Colorado. A remarkably productive site in Calhoun County yielded a very long, narrow, prismatic blade struck from Knife River flint. Campbell also acquired, likely by purchase, some historical period American Indian materials, including brass tinklers, blue glass beads, and tubular bone and shell beads. Potsherds in the collection span the range of North Central Iowa prehistoric ceramics from Middle Woodland High Bridge ware and Fox Lake ware to Late Prehistoric Oneota shell-tempered ware. IAS members are encouraged to visit the museum and enjoy Russ Campbell's archaeological legacy.



Left: Perry at work.
Below: the Campbell collection before processing.
Above, top to bottom: beads, prismatic blade, Clovis point from Pocahontas County.



On the Road with Team Archaeology

John F. Doershuk, Lynn M. Alex,
and Cherie Haury-Artz

Team Archaeology—riders, support crew, and outreach specialists—kicked off Iowa Archaeology Month (IAM) 2010 in July by participating in the Des Moines Register's Annual Great Bike Ride across Iowa (RAGBRAI). On Saturday July 24th the team traveled to Sioux City to staff an exhibit booth at the RAGBRAI Expo. This first event ran from 10:30 am to 8:30 pm and provided the opportunity to distribute our "Archaeology on the Road" booklet and other promotional materials to hundreds of participants at the very beginning of the ride week. The booklet, also available on the Team Archaeology website (www.IowaArchaeology.org) explains what archaeology is and how it informs us about the past, presents archaeological and historical facts and figures about Iowa, highlights archaeological sites and historic points of interest in local communities along the ride route, and suggests ways to learn more. As has been the case for more than 10 consecutive years, Humanities Iowa responded to OSA's request for major funding support for Iowa Archaeology Month. The State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI), Iowa Archeological Society (IAS), Association for Iowa Archaeologists, EarthView Environmental, and The University of Iowa also provided much appreciated financial support. Riders of Team Archaeology included John Hall, Alan Hawkins, Matt Cretzmeyer, and Dan Higginbottom.

This year, Team Archaeology joined up at Expo with geologists and other scientists from the Iowa DNR Geological and Water Survey, creating the "Human and Natural History Partners." This was the first year



Teammates Cretzmeyer, Hall, and Hawkins celebrate in Dubuque.

the DNR participated in RAGBRAI by setting up an actual outreach booth, but after hearing about Team Archaeology's success at Expo the past year they were eager to try their hand at it. For the past five years—and again for 2010—DNR issued a seven-part series of tri-fold brochures for the route, one brochure for each ride day. In an interesting example of inter-agency cooperation, previous years the



Observing Iowa's ancient past (photo: Mary De La Garza).

distribution of the DNR-produced brochures has been handled by two U.S. Geological Survey employees, Jim Caldwell and Kaylene Carney. Jim and Kaylene canvas the RAGBRAI campgrounds during the evenings the first few nights of the ride each year, sharing information about Iowa geology and water resources and handing out the brochures. In recent years, the brochures were also made available on the DNR website—in part due to growing demand by those interested in learning route details before the ride even began. This year, the Team Archaeology booklet was physically packaged with the DNR brochures and over 800 of these information packs were handed out at Expo, plus more were sent to the campgrounds for Jim and Kaylene to distribute. It was especially gratifying to have folks approach our booth at Expo and exclaim in reference to our guides, "I've been looking for these—they have such great information!"

After Expo, the Human and Natural History Partners went their separate ways but each group was armed with new outreach information learned by sharing the Expo booth. The DNR outreach team traveled to West Bend, Iowa for Day 2 of the ride where they set up at the Grotto of the Redemption (www.westbendgrotto.com) a fascinating place for both cultural and geological reasons. On Day 4, the geologists were at the Rockford Quarry (www.fossilcenter.com), one of the few places in Iowa that is both publically owned and legal to collect fossils. The DNR geologists helped identify fossils that visitors collected and provided information on the geological context of the quarry and surrounding area.

Team Archaeology set up an outreach booth on Day 1 of the ride in rural Cherokee County. By happy coincidence, the route this year went directly past the home of Jason and Jill Titcomb, known to many IAS members, especially those in northwest

Iowa. Even better yet, Jason and Jill live at the top of a hill, part of the long climb out of the Little Sioux River valley. A perfect landscape setting for attracting RAGBRAI riders! In addition to Team Archaeology, the Titcomb's also hosted the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) outreach booth, which proved an excellent complement to Team Archaeology. The NRCS, or as they are better known along the RAGBRAI route, "the banana people," lived up to their name, serving up 1,000 bananas to grateful riders in just over three hours. Happily, nearly every person receiving a banana took a few minutes to inquire about Iowa archaeology while they rested and ate. Kevin Verhulst demonstrated flintknapping and dart throwing with his atlatl (Kevin didn't have spears along but wouldn't you know that Jason and Jill just happened to have a supply on hand!) while Mary De La Garza and John Doershuk answered all sorts of archaeology questions, and Mary shot lots of photos and video. Be sure to check these out on the Team Archaeology website and OSA's Facebook page (www.facebook.com, search Iowa-Archaeology). Readers are encouraged to become a fan of Iowa archaeology if they are Facebook users as it's a great way to stay current with what's happening at the OSA.

Team Archaeology also set up an outreach booth on Day 5 of the ride just west of the town of Dike in Grundy County. This location was provided courtesy of the Grundy County Conservation Board. The booth was set up at the entrance to the J.H. Roadman Memorial Park on Highway D 19. This location proved to be another ideal spot, being located on a long flat stretch where it was easy for riders to pull off and visit. Day 5 was one of the longer ride days, and the OSA booth was more than 50 miles into the day's ride, so many riders were delighted to stop, enjoy a cold drink, and visit about Iowa archaeology.



REPORTS FROM THE FIELD



Joe B. Thompson

So far in 2010 the Bear Creek (BCA) crew has been busy working on a variety of projects. Among these were Phase I surveys of almost 350 miles of overhead/underground electrical transmission line corridors mostly in **northeast Iowa** and water line and infrastructure surveys at the **Iowa Army Ammunition Plant** in Des Moines County that identified 10+ new sites and relocated and evaluated several others originally found by the Augustana College reconnaissance of the late 1980s.

Additional work involved Phase I surveys for various infrastructure projects across the state, including wind turbine farms, bridge replacements, paving/grading corridor, cellular and other communication towers, borrow areas, trails, etc. During the early part of the year we completed a report summarizing background cultural research and geomorphological studies for both sides of the Cedar River as it flows through **Cedar Rapids** in anticipation of future construction of flood control facilities. Almost 50 Giddings cores were pulled and found that intact/lightly impacted pre-modern surfaces were most widespread on the west bank. One east bank core, however, at the northwest corner of the 1st Ave. East and 1st St. NE intersection in **downtown Cedar Rapids** found an intact prehistoric site under 2 m of historic fill in a city park (also the reported location of **Osgood Shepherd's late 1830s cabin**). Important results from this review include a detailed geomorphic map and identification of areas with moderate to excellent geologic potential for producing intact early historic and prehistoric cultural deposits.

An important focus of our work this year has been completing the fieldwork and draft report for the archeological testing of 14 sites along the Mississippi River in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri. Many of these sites were first reported decades ago as eroding from cutbanks but never examined further until the BCA crew returned to evaluate if any archeologically significant cultural deposits remained. Noteworthy among these sites are an Early Woodland shell midden (11RI375) just outside **Rapid City, Illinois**, a Late Woodland seasonal base camp (47GT278) and stratified Early to Late Woodland (47GT271) habitation in **Grant County, Wisconsin**, a late Late Woodland and terminal Late Woodland site (11RI180/508) in **Rock Island County, Illinois**, terminal Middle Woodland/early

Late Woodland occupations at 11JD36 in **Jo Daviess County, Illinois**, and a small Early Woodland site (13CN57) in Rock Creek County Park in **Clinton County, Iowa**. As part of other projects, the BCA crew also tested sites this year in **Lee, Johnson, and Marion Counties, Iowa**. Presently, part of the BCA crew is involved in relocating approximately 42 sites and conducting a shoreline survey along the lower 80 miles of the Illinois River in portions of **Brown, Pike, Morgan, Scott, Calhoun, Greene, and Jersey Counties, Illinois**. This reach of the river and adjoining environs are well-known for containing numerous sites dating throughout prehistory, including large numbers of Black Sand and Havana-Hopewell occupations.

Finally, while BCA continues to work on post-field analyses and text for the **Oak Village in Louisa County**, a Late Woodland site yielding hundreds of thousands of artifacts during a wintertime excavation in 2008-2009, we recently completed a small Phase III data recovery on part of 13PK854, a **Great Oasis and Oneota site along the Des Moines River in Polk County**. A very light scatter of pottery, flaking debris, and chipped stone tools were found in the narrow area slated for trail expansion along with a few features and over 260 bone fragments. The identifiable bones represent the partial skeletal remains of a few deer and an elk.



New 30 Year IAS Members for 2010

Congratulations to Jeff Behm, Oshkosh, WI; Steven DeVore, Lincoln, NE; Robert Schuyler, Philadelphia, PA; Michael and Wendy Scullin, Indianola, IA; and June Silliman, Coralville, IA, on achieving Honorary Lifetime membership status. These individuals have been members since 1981.

Welcome New Members in 2010

James and Beth Andersen, Urbandale
Michael Anthony, Dubuque
Dale Aubrey, Stockton, IL
Scott Barsema, Fulton, IL
Randy Bianchi, Colfax
Daniel Clark, West Des Moines
Nicole Follman, Stanhope
Stephen Foudree, Ottumwa
Lane Freyermuth, Illinois City, IL

Gayle Giese, Sutherland
Michael Hambacher, Williamston, MI

John Hansman, Fort Madison
Fran Henkels, Dubuque
Dan Hurt, Alton
Deborah Karas-Schmoe, Donahue
Gary Klebe, Muscatine
Wolf and Linea Koch, Sterling, IL
Bill Lilienthal, Duncombe
John Maguire, Fairfield
Kim Martens-Tyo, Marion
Pat McGrath, Indianola
Jim and Carole Meade, Clive
Jason Messer, Cambridge
Caitlen O'Day, Eldridge
Lori O'Day, Eldridge
Dave Parker, Reasnor
Harry Ritters, Muscatine
Jacinda Ruggles, Gowrie
Clayton Schuneman, Iowa City
Randy Scott, Albia
Rachael Shimek, Ames
Thomas Tauber, Windsor Heights
Judy Teeple, Davenport
Meagan Thies, Iowa City
Michele Van Pelt, Glenwood
Susan Wolf, Port Byron, IL

IAS Spring Meeting 2011

The 2011 Spring meeting is planned for Saturday, April 9, 2011 at the the Wickiup Hill Learning Center, Toddville, Iowa, near Cedar Rapids.



Iowa Archaeology Month 2010 set up an outreach booth at the National Park Service Herbert Hoover National Historic Site's "Hooverfest" in West Branch, Iowa on August 7th. Although the day started a little wet, the weather improved in the afternoon. OSA staff members Eleisha Barnett and Elizabeth Fox staffed the outreach booth and talked with a steady stream of people receiving the wristbands and mini-carabineers featuring the Team Archaeology website address: www.IowaArchaeology.org.

Iowa Archeological Society chapters, academic and research institutions, and professional cultural resource management companies are encouraged to contribute updates of their activities to Reports from the Field; send them to william-whittaker@uiowa.edu





What's the Point?

Daniel Horgen

Identify the artifact shown here. This point was discovered in Wapello County, Iowa. The point measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length with a maximum width of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. This small arrow point is characterized by moderately deep side notches within close proximity to the base. The basal area on these true arrowheads can be straight, concave, or slightly convex; these variations are often regarded as an alternative feature to the classification.

Send your responses to Daniel Horgen at daniel-horgen@uiowa.edu. Answers will be listed in the next issue of the Newsletter.

The projectile point illustrated in the last issue of the *Newsletter* was correctly identified by Paul Naumann and is classified as a Dickson, dating from the Early/Middle Woodland Period and ranging from about 400 B.C. to A.D. 200.



Gary Stam and Jim Zalesky receive partial credit for their guess of a Snyders point. Although the blade and broad notches are similar to the dimensions of the large ovate corner-notched Snyders, the straight-sided, inward-sloping contracting stem, and a lack of laterally projecting ears on the basal corners suggests a variant of the contracting stem Dickson point. The chert type is classified as heat treated Hopkinton. Hopkinton chert commonly outcrops in northeast and east-central Iowa, including parts of Clayton, Dubuque, Delaware, and Jones counties. Blanding chert, which also outcrops in much of northeastern Iowa, is very similar to Hopkinton and may be difficult to distinguish; however, the fossil inclusions characteristic of Blanding chert are generally much smaller than those preserved in Hopkinton chert.



Support IAS Publications: Buy A Cap

The Central Iowa Chapter is conducting a fundraiser for the IAS. The Chapter is selling caps with the CIC logo (wording includes Iowa Archeological Society) for \$10.00. \$5.00 of each sale will be donated to the IAS. These funds will be used for IAS Newsletter and IAS Journal expenses. The caps are either light blue OR periwinkle and adjustable in size. They will make great gifts, be fun to wear, and best of all....support the IAS publications!

Additional donations are encouraged and will be appreciated. If caps must be mailed there is an additional charge of \$5.00 (shipping & handling).

Please contact:



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About the IAS

The Iowa Archeological Society is a nonprofit, 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 Midwest.

Membership

Contact Alan Hawkins, IAS Membership Secretary, at the University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242-1030.

Dues

Voting	
Active	\$20
Household	\$25
Sustaining	\$30
Non-Voting	
Student (under 18)	\$9
Institution	\$30

NOTE: Dues will increase \$5 in 2011

Newsletter Information

The *Newsletter of the Iowa Archeological Society* is published four times a year. The Newsletter actively seeks short reports and essays on Midwest archaeology, Native Americans, early Iowa history, paleontology, and related topics. All materials for publication should be sent to editor Bill Whittaker, University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street, Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1030. E-mail: william-whittaker@uiowa.edu.

IAS website:

www.uiowa.edu/~osa/IAS