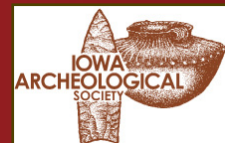


# Newsletter of the *Iowa Archeological Society*



Est. 1951

Fall 2012, Issue 223, Vol. 62, No. 3

## 1860 Underground City Found in Independence



*Underground Sidewalk Project, South Side of 1st Street. Article photos courtesy of Leanne Harrison.*



### What's Inside

2 Underground City, cont.

3 IAS Fall Meeting / Digital IAS Offer

4 JIAS Editorial Assistant / Stone Discoidal

5 Archeological Guide to Iowa

7 Marian Giffords / What's the Point?

### 1860 Underground City Found in Independence, Iowa

Anita Miller

Independence, with the help of the Buchanan County Historical Society, was able to save an almost forgotten part of the city's history. The original 1840-1860 storefronts on First Street were revealed when the City of Independence replaced the curbs and sidewalks this summer. The caverns or vaults that had existed beneath the sidewalks for over a century were opened to the sun and the curious onlookers.

Independence was named the county seat on July 3, 1847. The city is located on the Wapsipinicon River. The steady slope from the east made it a natural location to ford the river. The huge stand of oak

*continued on page 2*

*Independence, continued from front page*

and other trees and a ready supply of limestone for storefronts also enticed people to settle. In 1855 there was still no bridge. The bridge was first recorded in the 1880 History of Buchanan County, and the record indicates the flood of 1858 destroyed the bridge.

The town of New Haven was located on the west side of the river where the first mill was built. Independence was on the east side where retail stores, churches, and many other buildings were constructed. In 1857, New Haven became a part of Independence. The availability of limestone in the area allowed the builders to use it for the construction of stores and homes. The city and mill prospered with the prairie farms producing an abundance of wheat to be milled. The limestone storefronts built at this time are the foundations of the current 1st Street stores.

Every spring the Wapsipicon raged, swollen from the melting winter snow and spring rains. The bridge washed away



*Underground Sidewalk Project*

or was so badly damaged it could no longer be used for travel. There was no way to cross other than ford the river. The city would flood for more than six blocks on each side of the river.

Sam Sherwood had just replaced the old mill with a 6-story brick mill. It was the largest mill in Iowa at the time. The meal floor also flooded when the river was raging (and still does).

In 1864 a grade was established on Main Street (First Street); before that time the merchants would build according to their fancies and the in-



## Underground Sidewalk Project

# A City Under the Streets

clines and declivities of the street. The street was ploughed up and leveled from Walnut Street east, and filling in from Walnut Street to the bridge. This raised the east end of the bridge 6 feet. This caused the storefronts along First Street to be below the level of the road. Some retailers moved their first floors up. Others did not, thus, the reason for caverns or vaults under what are now the sidewalks. Each vault area was accessible from the street via stairs down from the sidewalk and then into the mercantile. One such open vault and stairs with an iron railing still exists. Wooden plank walkways were constructed over the tops of the vaults and around the stairs. When wooden sidewalks were replaced with cement walkways they also were built over the vaults and around the stairs leading down to the entrance of the stores. The lower floor of the mill that was once the street level entrance became the basement entered by going down stairs.

Fires in 1873 and again in 1874 devastated the First Street business district east of the river. The entire downtown had to be rebuilt. The buildings setting straight and strong above the limestone were used as the foundations of the new mercantile.

The Buchanan County Historical Society (BCHS) owns the mill and in their tours they would explain the bricked up windows and doorway.

Tour guides would take visitors to the east mill windows and point out the blocked up windows of what would have been the first retail business next to the river. It is now a small park. They were hearing from retailers that there were doors and windows in the front of their basements. One historical society member took it upon herself to investigate these doors and windows and found many still looking like they did when they were covered. Self-guided walking tours were organized. There were 3 tours the summer of 2010 and two the summer of 2011.

In 2012 the city's sidewalk replacement project reached the blocks containing vaults and started to open them as

the old sidewalk was removed. Many had been a complete surprise to the retail owners. The sidewalk construction contractor saved these treasures with the old sidewalks above and the new reinforced and poured over the existing walkway.

Entering a modern First Street retail store, going downstairs, and walking to the front of the basement, one can walk out of the original doorway and see the original store windows, many with original glass intact. Advertising, original ironwork, charred beams from the 1874 fire, and rooms still reflecting their original use can also be seen in these old buildings. Some of the stores also have loading stairs and slides and original elevators, providing even more historical intrigue to buried downtown Independence.



*Underground Sidewalk Project*

## IAS Fall Meeting

John F. Doershuk

The Iowa Archeological Society Fall Meeting will be held on the University of Iowa campus Saturday October 13, 2012. There will be a \$5 registration fee per person (lunch on your own). While a non-home football weekend, October 13th still promises to be a big day on campus as we will celebrate National Archaeology Day! See: <http://www.uiowa.edu/~nathist/> for details including maps and parking information.

Beginning at 9:00 am, please plan to join us at the Museum of Natural History (Macbride Hall—main east entrance) for registration (\$5) and refreshments; enjoy self-tour time until 10 am in the museum exhibits (first, second, and third floors of Macbride Hall). Macbride Hall is just northeast of the Old Capitol Building on the UI Pentacrest.

### Main Auditorium, Macbride Hall

#### 10:00 am:

Special Invited Guest Speaker, Dr. Jodi Magness (University of North Carolina/Chapel Hill): "Masada: Last Stronghold of the Jewish Resistance against Rome"

#### 11:00 am:

Special Invited Guest Speaker, Dr. Anna Roosevelt (University of Illinois/Chicago): "The First Americans: From Alaska to Tierra del Fuego"

There will be question and answer time with each speaker after their respective presentations.

#### Noon to 1:00 pm (or as fits your interests and time):

Lunch on your own. Enjoy the many dining opportunities within easy walking distance from Macbride Hall or venture as you like to more distant culinary delights!

#### Starting ca. 12:30 and running continuously to 3:00 pm:

- Self-tours of the Museum of Natural History (first, second, and third floors of Macbride Hall—finish



Macbride Hall, Location of the Fall 2012 IAS Meeting

what you didn't get to earlier in the day!)

- Open Archaeology Labs, ground floor of Macbride Hall (Department of Anthropology); some labs will have hands-on opportunities!
- OSA's "Big Tent" educational outreach event on the lawn east of Macbride Hall featuring exhibits on Iowa's prehistoric and historic past, atlatl dart throwing, flint knapping demonstrations, interactive Native American children's games, and more! State Archaeologist of Iowa John Doershuk will be present for conversations.

Note there will also be two lab/repository tours at the Office of the State Archaeologist (w/Lynn Alex at 2:30 and 3:30 pm), 700 South Clinton Street, plenty of free parking.

#### 2:00 pm at the Johnson County Historical Society (Coralville's River Landing):

Special Invited Guest Speaker: Cindy L. Peterson, M.A. (University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist): "Meskwaki-Related Archaeology near South Amana : the Patterson Trading Post and the Village of Wacoshashe and Poweshiek"

Please contact Meagan Shenefield ([meagan@johnsoncountyhistory.org](mailto:meagan@johnsoncountyhistory.org)) to get the scoop on the rest of what Johnson County Historical Society will be doing in addition to Cindy's talk (there has been some confusion about Saturday vs. Sunday -- so you might as well get it from Meagan!).

#### Sunday October 14th

The Johnson County Historical Society Museum (Iowa River Landing, Coralville) will feature an exhibit and presentation on University of Iowa research on the 1830s Gilbert's Trading Post and (new) the Patterson Trading Post (Iowa County); display of local Hurt Artifact Collection; presentation on artifact care; interactive tour of the Oakdale Cemetery; and tour/open house at Plum Grove, Iowa City residence of Iowa's first governor. See: <http://www.jchsiowa.org/>.



## Digital Versions of all IAS Newsletter and Journal Issues Now Available

EXCITING OFFER!

Digital versions of all IAS Newsletter and Journal issues published from 1951 through 2011 (all articles indexed and text searchable) are now available on CD for \$25.00. Please make checks out to the Office of the State Archaeologist. For additional information, contact Dominique Alhambra, OSA Repository Assistant, 319-384-0734 or [Dominique-alhambra@uiowa.edu](mailto:Dominique-alhambra@uiowa.edu).



Fish hook illustration courtesy of Solomon H. Kailihiwa, III

# A STONE DISCOIDAL FROM THE OSAGE ORANGE SITE IN LEE COUNTY, IOWA

Joe B. Thompson  
Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.  
Cresco, Iowa 52136

Recent excavations at the Osage Orange site (13LE648) in the uplands outside Fort Madison, Iowa (Figure 1), yielded a fragment of a stone discoidal (Figure 2). Also known as a “chunkey stone,” the following brief account describes the artifact and summarizes background information on the chunkey game. Preceding this is a short summary of the Osage Orange excavation (Benn 2011).

## Osage Orange Site

Dating to the late Late Woodland period (a maize fragment produced a date of 1075±15 B.P.; ISGS-A1343), the Osage Orange site encompassed approximately 20 house loci and nearly 60 features (hearths, roasting pits, post molds, and pits) clustered around a mostly vacant area (~700 m<sup>2</sup> in size) opening toward the east-southeast. Covering about .8 ha spread across loess-mantled upland summits and adjoining shoulders overlooking the valley of Mud Creek, excavation of the site produced a moderate inventory of Burris ware pottery representing at least 35 individual vessels, arrow points (mostly Reed-Des Moines, Koster-Scallorn, and probable Fresno-Madison types), various non-diagnostic unifaces and bifaces, and a few hundred flake-tools (scrapers, graters, knives, burins, spokeshaves, etc.) used for working hides and hard materials like bone and wood. Considering the site location in southeastern Iowa, it was not surprising to find that over 85% of the chipped stone was from locally obtained Burlington chert. Rounding out the tool inventory were over 80 cobble tools used mostly as hammers, abraders, grinders, and heavy-duty scrapers and a few groundstone objects (celt/axe bit and the discoidal described below).

These items, along with about 6,700 pieces of fire-cracked rocks, form the bulk of the artifact assemblage associated with a series of activity areas within and outside the houses. As noted

*continued on page 6*

## Editorial Assistant Needed for *JIAS*

Michael J. Perry

At the end of my current term as editor of the *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* I will step down from the post. By that time, I will have served as long, or longer than previous editors, and produced nine regular volumes plus the special Maria Pearson volume, for which I worked as co-editor. I have enjoyed the opportunity, and the relationships I've developed are invaluable, but it's time for someone else to take the reins. With this notice we are seeking a new editor to carry on the task of producing our journal.

The editorship is a tremendous responsibility, requiring dedication to standards of academic publishing, careful attention to detail, extensive knowledge of Iowa and Midwestern archeology, skill with a variety of computer software, and the ability to work productively with authors, society board members, and printing service representatives. I was able to step into the job without a lot of help from my predecessor because of a lengthy career of writing technical reports and a few journal articles, the availability of a number of colleagues upon whom I could call for advice or assistance, and my experience gained from assisting with printing of the IAS Newsletter and Journal while I was the society's membership secretary.

The ideal candidate would be a professional or academic archaeologist with some form

of institutional or corporate support where a good desktop computer, internet service, and a variety of software packages for handling text and graphics are available. A copy of Adobe InDesign, if not already available, and the templates I use, can be furnished. InDesign is the software that brings together all of the text, tables, and graphics provided by authors for the final production of a portable document format (pdf) file used by our printing service to print the actual journals.

Of course, like all IAS officers and board members, the *JIAS* editor (and editorial assistant) is a volunteer, and with the exception of our president and vice president, we commit to 3-year terms. We each do our jobs for the growth and satisfaction that comes from doing them. The IAS covers the expenses related to printing and mailing.

I wouldn't expect anyone to fill the spot without some training. It seems like the best way to make the transition to a new editor as smooth as possible is to find an assistant who is willing to learn the job over the next year or so, and then take over as my term expires after the 2013 edition. If you are a member in good standing and interested in serving the IAS as its journal editor, I'd be happy to talk more with you. Tel: 319-335-5602; email: michael-perry@uiowa.edu.

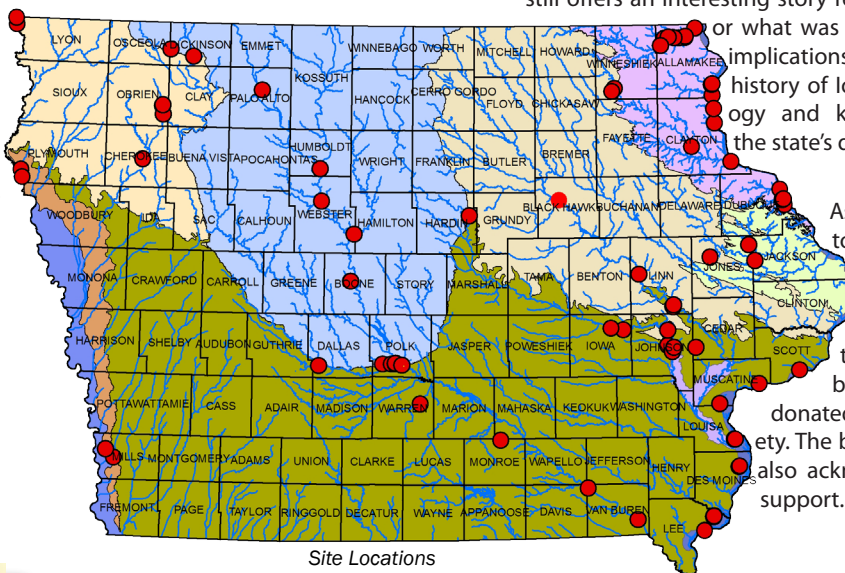
# An Archaeological Guide to Iowa

## Round Two

Lynn M. Alex

It has been 74 years since *IOWA: A Guide to the Hawkeye State*, compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Iowa, and sponsored by the State Historical Society of Iowa, was published to commemorate the centennial organization of the Iowa Territory.\* The work's stated purpose was "... primarily a guide for sightseers from other States," but also "to acquaint Iowans with Iowa" (p. vii). Included among the 565 pages, were topical sections on Iowa's past and present (e.g., First Iowans: Mound Builders, Indians); descriptions, statistics, and points of interest for individual cities and towns; and 26 community-to-community tours. The tours—which often crisscrossed one another—covered State or Federal highways and included mile by mile descriptions of towns, points of interest, and the countryside on or near the route (p. ix). A calendar of annual statewide events featured a State History Week and a "Sac and Fox Indian Powwow". All sections of the book referenced archaeological sites (historic and prehistoric), many of which by now are somewhat diminished or gone, making their 1938 descriptions that much more appreciated. These include the 135-foot "Woman Mound" on the Turkey

River in Clayton County, the two "moated" Mill Creek villages in the valley of the Little Sioux, the Amana fish weir, and the more than 100 mounds scattered along the sandy bluffs between Kingston and Burlington (p. 331). Photographs of Fort Atkinson and the Dubuque Shot Tower represent two of only a handful of illustrated locations with known or investigated archaeological components.

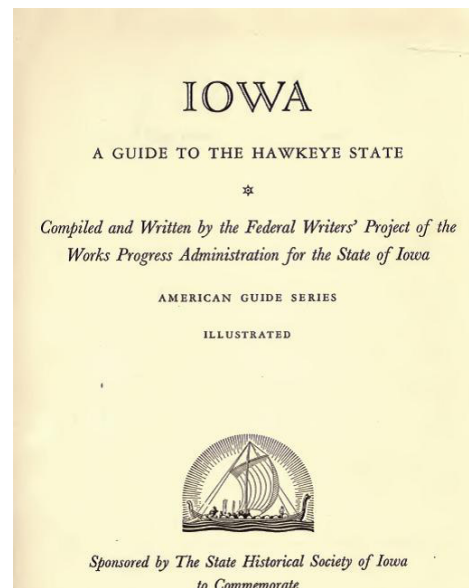


Site Locations

sample (chronologically, culturally, and geographically), many that can be visited. Those open to the public will include directions and a modern map. Locational information on sites of a sensitive nature, particularly mounds or cemeteries, if not already in the public's domain (e.g., Toolesboro Mounds National Historic Landmark) will be kept inexact. The same is true of sites on private property or those whose existence is best kept confidential. Thus, a site such as lowaville or the Kimball village—both on private land—would be described as if viewed from a position some distance away.

Each site overview will include a few paragraphs about the history of research, findings, and—where available—both historic ("then") and modern ("now") photographs. Sites include those elucidated as a result of compliance work conducted for agencies such as the Department of Transportation, as well as those researched by universities, museums, and the Iowa Archeological Society. In many cases, no surface indications of the site remain, but it still offers an interesting story related to how or what was found, or the implications both for the history of Iowa archaeology and knowledge of the state's deep past.

As a thank you to the IAS, we have agreed that any royalties from the sale of the book will be donated to the Society. The book itself will also acknowledge IAS support.



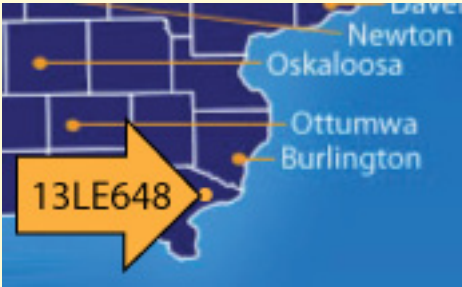
In 2013, two colleagues—Bill Whittaker and Mary De La Garza—and myself, all staff at the Office of the State Archaeologist, plan to submit for publication a more explicitly archaeological guide to Iowa. The University of Iowa Press has agreed to publish a book of some 180-200 pages with two-to-three page descriptions of 70-80 featured sites complete with a chronology, suggested readings, and index. Happily, thanks to the Iowa Archeological Society Board of Directors, which has approved a donation from its Research and Education fund, we can include at least eight pages of color images in addition to the black and white photos, maps, and drawings already planned. Color images, we all agree, will create a much more inviting manuscript.

The attached map illustrates the geographical spread of sites on our current list of over 80. If you see a blank in the map that includes a site you think should be added to the Guide, please contact me at the following address: Lynn M. Alex, OSA, 700 CLSB, UI, Iowa City, Iowa 52242; 319-384-0561; lynn-alex@uiowa.edu.

\*The author is grateful to Nancy Osborn Johnson for calling her attention to *IOWA: A Guide to the Hawkeye State*, Compiled and Written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Iowa. 1938, The Viking Press, New York.

Sites selected include a representative

above, the loci are grouped to form household clusters positioned around a commons area holding very little cultural debris and few features. Flotation of soil samples from features yielded sparse amounts of most commonly red and white oaks (*Quercus* sp.) and butternut and true hickories (*Carya* sp.) carbonized wood. Similarly, the relatively few carbonized nut remains were primarily thin shell hickory, black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and acorn. Finally, evidence for cultivated or encouraged plant foodstuffs include chenopod (*Chenopodium*



Location of the Osage Orange Site in Iowa

*berlandieri*), erect knotweed (*Polygonum erectum*), amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp.), and a few maize kernels (*Z. mays*), kernel fragments, cupules, and caps.

### Description/Metrics

Representing about half of a whole specimen (Figure 2), the Osage Orange discoidal was made from an unidentified igneous stone (fine-grained; greenstone?). Pecked and ground to a circular shape approximately 25 mm wide and 6.1 cm in diameter. Shallow concavities (~3 cm diameter and 4–5 mm deep) are present and centered on both sides. The fragment weight is 85 g and the extrapolated complete discoidal weight is estimated at 170 g.

### Discussion

Unlike chunky stones found elsewhere (e.g., Benn 1992; DeBoer 1993), the Osage Orange specimen is not perforated but instead exhibits shallow concavities on each side. This is not an especially finely-made artifact (i.e., highly polished) but instead has ground and peck-indented surfaces. It is unclear if the discoidal was finished although the presence of uniform side-indentations could indicate a completed gaming piece.

While not ubiquitous, discoidals (clay and/or stone) are reported from larger Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric sites across the Midwest (e.g., Kelly et al. 1987; Link 1979). In his examination of the “chunky game”, a Native American sport broadly dating to the Late Woodland into the historic era, DeBoer (1993:83), quoting Culin (1907:485), describes the game among the eighteenth-century

Choctaw:

*Each player has a pole about 8 feet long, smooth, and tapering at each end, the points flat. They set off abreast of each other at 6 yards from the end of the playground, then one of them hurls the stone on its edge...a considerable distance toward the other end of the square. When they have ran [sic] a few yards, each darts his pole anointed with bear's oil...as near as he can guess in proportion to the motion of the stone that the end may lie close to the stone.*

Determining a score was complex and at least partially determined by markings on the discoidal and/or appendages attached to the pole. Regardless, DeBoer (1993:83, 85) identifies three themes common to the game transcending where it was played. First, gambling was innate to the game, with historic references to the wagering of wives, children, and various worldly goods reported. Second, the game was always played by males, and in some cases women were not allowed to even spectate. Related to this is overt psychosexual symbolism also reported by DeBoer (citing Culin 1907:469, 517), where the stone (or hoop) was referred to as the “vulva of a buffalo cow” by Plains men or “women’s pubic bones” by Haida males (1993:85). Third, and perhaps most importantly, the game was symbolic of the world:

*The hoop was a microcosm, a sacred circle signifying the daily passage of the sun when held vertically, the annual passage of the seasons when horizontal. In either plane, the quadrants of the hoop were embued with the color and directional symbolism so endemic to the Americas (Culin 1907:434). In this respect, it is unsurprising that the cross of the four seasons, the four directions, and the four winds is the most common motif incised on archeological chunky stones. [DeBoer 1993:85]*

Using a database of 97 specimens from the American Bottom region, DeBoer identifies their recovery context (e.g., midden, burial, etc.) and quantifies various metric attributes (e.g., diameter, width, etc.) in an attempt to identify increasing control/appropriation of the game by elites during the rise of the Cahokia polity. While an examination of this scenario is beyond the present text, it is of interest to note some of the identified trends. For example, during the Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian there is considerable variability in the size (as expressed by diameter) of chunky stones (generally between 3–11 cm with a mean of about 6 cm). By the terminal Mississippian period, however,

diameters still average near 6 cm but the range narrowed to about 4–8 cm (DeBoer 1993:Figure 7). Similarly, shift in recovery context was seen away from middens to a increased association with burials, especially during the Range through Stirling phases, or ca. A.D. 850–1150 (DeBoer 1993:Figure 5).

Published information on discoidals in Iowa is limited with most references citing the Mill Creek culture of western Iowa (e.g., Alex 2000; Baerreis 1968; Fugle 1962; Orr 1963; Tiffany 1978; Van Voorhis 1977). Many of these specimens are morphologically different than those found on the Middle Mississippian American Bottom sites and the Osage Orange stone. For example, the latter typically have flat, broad edges while Mill Creek examples tend to be thin and narrow. Furthermore, faces on Mill Creek discoidals are usually biconvex, unlike the shallowly concave Osage Orange disc (some chunky stones, on the other hand, are so deeply concave as to be perforated). These differences suggested to Baerreis (1968) that the biconvex stones had a different (but undetermined) function than their biconcave cousins (a few concave specimens are reported, including one found at Chan-ya-ta by Tiffany [1978]). Consequently, he referred to them as “door knob” discoidals, using a term previously coined by Ellison Orr (1963).

The Osage Orange chunky stone is a split fragment of an approximately 6 cm diameter discoidal (Figure 2) and generally resembles the *Jersey Bluff* variety (e.g., Kelly et al. 1987; see also Perino 1971), a form most commonly found in the terminal Late Woodland period in the American Bottom (DeBoer 1993:Figure 6). Unfortunately, the Cahokia area database does not list if the discoidals were fragments, but stones of similar dimensions were found most commonly in midden contexts (larger



Various views of the Osage Orange discoidal

and probably whole examples tended to be in burials; DeBoer 1993:Table 1). On the other hand, the Osage Orange discoidal is not finely ground or polished, and exhibits

continued on page 7

shallower concave faces. It is unknown if the piece fractured during manufacture, use, or by some unknown mechanism. A brief review of regional literature (e.g., various FAI-270 reports; Anderson 1973; Tiffany 1978) and online resources (e.g., Science Museum of Minnesota [SMM] 2010) found numerous examples of split-half discoidals. Thus, multiple factors are undoubtedly involved, including the failure of a piece during production (e.g., when forming the face concavities) and accidental breakage through use and misuse (e.g., using the stone for some unintended purpose). We also cannot discount the possibility of intentional breakage as part of some unknown gaming and/or religious/ceremonial ritual. It is of interest to note that historic accounts report the game of chunky typically occurring on a plaza or

open area where a relatively level surface was available (e.g., Adair 1775, cited in Tiffany 1978; Culin 1907). Consequently, it is very possible that the open area on the Osage Orange site during the latter part of the Late Woodland period was the scene of chunky games in addition to other social/religious events.

### REFERENCES CITED

Adair, James  
1775 *History of the American Indians*. London.

Alex, Lynn  
2000 *Iowa's Archeological Past*. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City.

Anderson, Duane C.  
1973 Brewster Site (13CK15): Lithic Analysis. *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* 20.

Baerreis, David A.  
1968 Artifact Descriptions: Bone, Stone, and Shell. *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* 15:107-191.

Benn, David W. (editor)  
1992 *Excavations at the Moon Site (3PO488), a Middle*

*Mississippian Village in Northeastern Arkansas*. CAR 780. Center for Archeological Research, Missouri State University, Springfield.

2011 *Phase III Data Recovery on the Osage Orange Site (13LE648), Washington Township, Lee County, Iowa*. 2 volumes. BCA 1436. Bear Creek Archeology, Inc., Cresco, Iowa.

Culin, Stewart  
1907 *Games of the North American Indians*. 24th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

DeBoer, Warren R.  
1993 Like a Rolling Stone: The Chunky Game and Political Organization in Eastern North America. *Southeastern Archeology* 12:83-92.

Fugle, E.  
1962 Mill Creek Culture and Technology. *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* 11:4.

Kelly, John E., Steven J. Ozuk, and Joyce A. Williams  
1987 *The Range Site: Archaic through Late Woodland Occupations*. American Bottom Archaeology, FAI-270 Site Reports No. 16. University of Illinois Press, Urbana

Link, Adolf W.  
1979 Chunky: The Game and its Probable Use by Mississippians in Minnesota. *Minnesota Archaeologist* 38:129-145.

*continued on page 8*



## Marian Emma (Martin) Gifford

Jason Titcomb

The Sanford Museum and NW Chapter were sad to hear that Marian Emma Gifford of Cherokee passed away Friday, April 13, 2012. She was 96 years old.

The following paragraph is from Marian's obituary:

*Marian Emma (Martin) Gifford was born on October 26, 1915, in Manson. She moved with her family to Cherokee, where she attended school, graduating from Wilson High School in 1933. Following graduation, Marian worked for Metropolitan Insurance. On May 2, 1935,*

*she was united in marriage to Dale M. Gifford at the Immaculate Conception Church in Cherokee. They made their home in Cherokee, and Marian lovingly cared for her family. She also worked for J.C. Penny and Simmons' Market Store. Marian enjoyed playing cards, dancing, knitting and babysitting. She often had a large garden and canned much of the produce for her family. She also enjoyed traveling and visiting family. She had been a member of the Catholic Daughters of America and she was a member of the Degree of Honor. She was active in the UTU Auxiliary and the I.C. Ladies Union.*

Dale and Marian were long-time members of the Sanford Museum Association and the Northwest Chapter of the Iowa Archeological Society. In 1998, they received the Iowa Archeological Society Keyes-Orr Award. The Keyes-Orr Award is in recognition of outstanding service in regards to research, reporting and preservation of Iowa's cultural heritage. They were both long-time supporters of the Sanford Museum and NWIAS. If there were archaeology activities

occurring in this part of the state chances are the Gifford's were involved in some way.

After Dale passed in 1998, Marian remained very active in the Northwest Chapter attending meetings and trips. She was one of the famed travelers on the Sanford/NWIAS trips to South Dakota and Wyoming in the early 2000s. Marian continued to partake in several field excursions, NWIAS picnics and countless hours of laboratory work.

Marian and Dale were dedicated volunteers. Their passion for archaeology and the past certainly should be commended. The Gifford's appreciation regarding archaeology and the museum were incredible, and these traits were passed onto other generations in their family. It was quite common that when they had family in town, it soon followed with a trip to the museum. Their dedication and countless contributions to organizations such as our own are rare today. There is no doubt that the Gifford's impact to northwest Iowa has left a legacy for others to learn and appreciate the past.

## What's the Point?

Daniel Horgen

**Discovered:** Iowa County, Iowa.

**Measurements:** 4 ½ inches in length with a maximum width of 1 ¼ of an inch.

**Notes:** This medium-sized point is usually thin and well made. The moderate shoulders and distinctive contracting stem are characteristic of this type.

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



### Last Issue's Point:

The projectile point illustrated in the last issue of the Newsletter is classified as a Raddatz.

These projectile points generally date from the Middle to Late Archaic period (4500 – 1800 B.C.). Raddatz points are one of many large, side notched Archaic projectile points found in the Midwest. Other projectile points included in this cluster are Big Sandy, Black Sand, Matanzas, and Osceola. All of these points exhibit a range of variation in side notching style, method of manufacture, and dimensions, but are comparable to the Raddatz definition and typological usage. This makes an accurate identification between these

large side notched points somewhat troublesome. However, most Raddatz points tend to be crudely made compared to others in the cluster and the placement and size of the notches should be carefully examined when trying to make a distinction.

The chert type is classified as heat treated Maynes Creek Cream which is found in central Iowa. Maynes Creek Cream chert has a dull luster and is light gray to cream. When heated, it generally produces a pink or red coloring with a waxy luster.

### Last Issue's Winners:

Jimmie Thompson and Larry Van Gorden submitted correct responses.

Iowa Archeological Society  
The University of Iowa  
700 Clinton Street Building  
Iowa City, IA 52242-1030



Non-Profit Org.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
Permit No. 45  
Iowa City, Iowa

See Page  
3 for  
Details!

## Celebrate National Archaeology Day!

# Iowa Archeological Society Fall Meeting

Saturday, October 13, 2012  
[www.uiowa.edu/~nathist/](http://www.uiowa.edu/~nathist/)

### Stone Discoidal, Continued

Orr, Ellison

1963 Iowa Archeological Reports, 1934-39. 10 vols.  
*Archives of Archaeology* 20.

Ray, Jack H.

2007 *Ozarks Chipped-Stone Resources: A Guide to the Identification, Distribution, and Prehistoric Use of Cherts and Other Siliceous Raw Materials*. Special Publications No. 8. Missouri Archeological Society, Springfield, Missouri.

Perino, Gregory H.

1971 The Mississippian Components at the Schild Site (No. 4), Greene County, Illinois. In *Mississippian Site Archaeology, Volume I, Site Reports from the St. Louis and Chicago Areas*, edited by James A. Brown. *Illinois Archaeological Survey Bulletin* 8:1-141.

Science Museum of Minnesota (SMM)

2010 Stone discoidals (chunkey stone). Electronic document, <http://www.smm.org/100objects/archaeology/stonedisoids/>, accessed February 17, 2010.

Tiffany, Joseph A.

1978 Discoidals from Mill Creek Sites. *Iowa Archeological Society Newsletter* 87:6-12.

Van Voorhis, F.L.

1978 The Mill Creek Pre-Historic Indian Culture. *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* 25:8-48.

### Membership Information

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

### Membership Dues

#### Voting

Active	\$25
Household	\$30
Sustaining	\$35

#### Non-Voting

Student (under 18)	\$14
Institution	\$35

### Newsletter Information

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. The Newsletter is published four times a year. All materials for publication should be sent to Editor, Lauri Chappell, University of Iowa, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street Building, Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1030. Email: [thewillow301@gmail.com](mailto:thewillow301@gmail.com). When submitting articles, please provide text, captions, tables, and figures separately. All digital photographs should be at least 300 dpi at full size. Graphics, if supplied digitally, should be high-resolution tiff or eps files. A special thank you to Jenna Reynolds for designing the newsletter.

### IAS Website

<http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/IAS/index.html>