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Archives of Archaeology Number 20

IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS 1934 TO 1939

(TEN VOLUMES)

by Ellison Orr

Volume V: Survey and Excavation of Indian Mounds, Village Sites and Cementeries in the Valleys of the Upper Iowa and Mississippi Rivers, 1936.

EDITORS OF THE SERIES

David A. Baerreis, Chairman Stephen F. De Borhegyi Thomas N. Campbell John B. Rinaldo John J. Solon

University of Wisconsin Milwaukee Public Museum University of Texas Chicago Natural History Museum University of Wisconsin Press SURVEY and EXCAVATION

of of

INDIAN MOUNDS, VILLAGE SITES AND CEMETERIES IN THE VALLEYS

of

THE UPPER IONA AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS

1936

Report of Mound and Village Site Excavations on the Terraces and Bordering Bluff Tops of the Valleys of the Upper Iowa and Mississippi Rivers in Allamakee County, Iowa, by Party of WPA workmen under the Supervision of Ellison Orr, Field Supervisor under Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board.

Sept. Ist to Dec. 4th, 1936.

Dr. Charles R. Keyes, Supervisor. Ellison Orr. Field Supervisor. Fred Orr. Assistant. Harrison Toney, WPA Assistant. Will Brink, WPA Assistant.

To Dr. Charles R. Keyes, Supervisor.

The work of the present summer, 1936, was a continuation of that of 1934 and was begun Sept. Ist and finished Dec. 4th, under Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board.

A total of eight common laborers were assigned to work on .

the Project by the WPA.

During both seasons surveys were made to determine the individual relations of the mounds to each other, their types and dimensions, and the relation of the mound groups, village sites and burial places to the surrounding topography and to land lines.

Pits, square or circular, were dug in the mounds, and trenches in the village sites and burial places. These were of an estimated size, and carried down to a depth sufficient to uncover

all the inclusions or interior features.

A total of 1963 cu. yds of earth were excavated and restored, making a total of over 3800 cu. yds handled at a cost of a small

fraction over 30 cts per cu. yd.

Features and inclusions when encountered were carefully uncovered and measurements taken to show their exact location in the mound or trench. Incidentally the exact location of trenches in the village sites or burial places was determined.

All inclusions of importance were sketched and, if possible,

photographed.

All cultural inclusions were removed, and accompanied by complete memoranda, were sent to the State Historical Society at Iowa City.

The interior structural arrangements, as shown by the exca-

vations, were also noted.

The orientation of a burial was the angle which a line through the feet and body to the head made with the north and south meridian.

From the field notes of the work this report has been pre-

pared.

Very little in the way of discussion of what we found, or

conclusions in regard to the same will be found in it.

This we believe can better be done in the laboratory from a study of the material recovered, the memoranda accompanying the same, and from this report.

Waukon, Iowa, Feb. 22d, 1937.

Respectfully submitted.

Ellin On

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Summary of Prehistoric Indian Mound Excavations and Results, under Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board, Season of 1936.

Harly in 1926 a Project was originated by the Iowa State Planning Board, designated as Project 962, Historical and Archaeological, providing for the excavation of Prehistoric Indian Mounds and camp and village sites in Allamakee and Clayton counties.

Dr. Charles R. Keyes, Archaeologist for the State Historical Society was appointed Supervisor and the writer Field Supervisor.

of the work.

Ten WPA common laborers were to be assigned to this work but at no time, except for a few days, were we able to get more than

eight men.

As not more than four or five could work safely and advantageously in the short trenches or pits in the mounds, it was necessary to divide this force, making a skilled and competent assistant necessary.

With one-half of our salary we employed Fred Orr as such nec-

essary assistant, who received no other compensation.

Work in the field was begun Sept. Ist and discontinued Dec. 4. A total of 3800 cu. yds of earth were handled during the working hours allotted to us during that time, at a cost of a fraction

over 30 cts per eu. yd.

From Sept Ist to 29th excavation work was carried on in the Enclosed Area or "Old Fort", and burial mounds on the Lane Farm Terrace on Section 36, T. IOO, R. 5 west of the 5th P.M., approximately eight miles up the Upper Iowa River from New Albin.

In the 5th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, is a report by Dr. Cyrus Thomas of the results of a survey of this group

of earthworks by a party sent out in 1882.

At that time over one hundred round burial mounds from two to six feet in height exists, and an embankment, - "The Old Fort" twenty-five to twenty-seven feet wide and three feet high, with a ditch inside enclosing a slightly unsymmetrical, oval area, approximately two hundred feet in diameter, existed.

Now only seventeen of the round mounds, none over a foot in height, can be located. The remainder have been destroyed by cultivation. The embankment of the Enclosed Area, also, can now be traced with difficulty for about three-fourths of its circum-

ference and not at all for the remainder.

In 1934, under a similar Project of the Planning Board, five mounds of this group were excavated, and three trenches, 41 X 4.

20 X 5 and 20 X 5 were dug in the Enclosed Area.

The results of this work appeared to establish that the people who occupied the Area up to an early contact with the white traders, propably about the beginning of the 17th century, were of the Oneota aspect of the Upper Mississippi river phase of the Siouan culture as defined and designated by keyes, and that the builders of the burial mounds were an Algonkin people preceeding them.

the Oneota aspect, etc. of the Siouan culture, or more briefly just the Oneota culture, is characterized by an abundance of grayish, globular or oval pottery with the neck about two-thirds the diameter of the body. It is composed of clay mixed or tempered with finely crushed clam shell and sparingly ornamented with incised lines.

Finely wrought triangular unnotched arrow heads and long pointed oval knives of white flint also are characteristic as are also disk pipes of different types, mullers and mealing stones of granite, quartzite and occasionally of limestone, and crude axees of

greenstone with all-round grooves.

The phase of Algonkan culture that is found deposited in the burial mounds on the Lane Farm Terrace consists, so far as it has been uncovered, of four complete or restored pots, with egg-shaped and highly decorated bodies; some fragments in small caches of the same type of ware; clay pipes and a very few not so fine flint pieces. The two pieces of copper, - thin wedges or celts, - one of which was a field find and the other from Mound No. II, are propably but not certainly of this culture, - that of the people who it is believed built the mounds.

There is or was very abundant evidence of the occupation of the valley of the Upper lowa River by people of the Oneota culture in surface or field finds burned rocks used about their fires, and the imperishable parts of weapons, implements and ornaments, thrown away or lost; in skeletons with their burial inclusions washed out of the ditches cut in the terraces by flood water; and in the very numerous burials in shallow graves that have been

found and dug up by "relic hunters".

No evidence has yet been found of ordinary burials in graves or of camp or village sites of people of an Algonkan culture in the valley of the Upper Iowa or for that matter in the valley of the Mississippi or in their tributary valleys, in Allamakee county.

. Rarely with field finds a small piece of their grit-tempered

pottery was picked up.

The question then was, how came this Algorkan or woodland pottery there? If this people once lived in the valley other proofs should be found. Do the mounds of the two large groups, the Lane Parm, and the New Galena seven miles farther up the river, and other smaller groups scattered along the river, on the bluff tops and terraces, contain any evidence?

In order to answer the question if possible, it was determined in 1934 to excavate a limited number of mounds of the two large

groups above mentioned.

The results appeared to prove pretty conclusively but not with absolute certainty that all the mounds of both groups were built

by people of a phase of Algonkin culture.

In 1936 it was determined, while there was an opportunity to get the necessary funds and help, and before they were all obliterated by the plow, to excavate the most promising, or perhaps all, or both the large groups, and obtain, if possible, evidence that would the matter beyond question.

An equivalent of eight trenches, 25 X 5 ft. in area and 3 to 5 ft. deep were dug in the Enclosed Area, - the "Old Fort", - all but one of which were across the old embankment and ditch,

now almost obliterated,

The people who last occupied the area dug many pits in which now is found camp refuse mixed with black, sandy earth. Ashes; broken bones of elk, deer and dog and other animals; bird bones; scales and bones of fish; with which were numerous pottery sherds; with bone and flint implements occurring sparingly.

Nothing that could be said to be Algonkin was found. All was

of the Oneota culture.

No trace of a palisade was found in the embankment and the ditch was but poorly defined, as were the pits unless they extended well down into the yellow sandy subsoil or into the great sand body of the terrace itself.

Refuse pits occurred plentifully not only inside but in the

enclosing embankment and outside.

Of the four burial mounds excavated only one, No. II, contained inclusions that was of help in determining to what culture the builders belonged. The character of the included burials and a

copper celt were strong indications that it was Algonkin.

Sept 30th and Oct. Ist were spent in excavating and refilling a hundred foot long trouch along the crest of Burke's Mound, an isolated cone-shaped terrace remnant on the west side of Bear Creek, three-fourths of a mile west of the New Galena bridge across that creek, and on the SE 5% Sec. 35, T. 100, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M.

At a depth of around two feet there were three irregular rows of burials of people of the Onecta culture, the skeletons lying across the long narrow crest of the mound. With two exceptions all uncovered were of the middle row. In the south half of the trench, lying in a sag in the crest, only one flexed, badly decayed burial was found with no inclusions.

In the north half there were eleven fully extended. Parts of three of these apparently had not been interred with the remainder of the skeleton which was in a fairly good state of preser-

vation.

Three pots, three pipes, a cache of seven arrow heads, copper coils and bone beads, and two good knives were the inclusions.
Two skeletons had been partly exhumed by "relic hunters".

The sternum of one skeleton had been pierced by an arrow, the

broken flint head remaining in the bone.

Between Oct. 5th and 26th eight days were spent in excavating and restoring ten mounds of the New Galena Group, with rather

disappointing results.

In 1934 we had excavated five mounds of this group in one of which was a squat, round-bottomed, grit tempered pot, profusely decorated with stamped patterns and string impressions, - a pot of an undoubted phase of algorithm culture.

In another was a pit 5 % 8 ft. in which were 22 bundle burials, the body and limb bones arranged the long way of the pit, the skulls in a row across each end.

In the mound in which was the Algonkin pot was an intrusive Oneota culture burial with which was a typical pot. ceremonial

knife and fourteen very fine arrowheads.

Hoping to find more of the unique type of Algonkin pottery found in 1934, we excavated in 1936 ten of this group but no more pottery of this type was found except a couple of caches of cupped small sherds of a coarse, undecorated, grit-tempered ware.

In one mound, No. 27, was found a large intrusive fragment of soft, pitted Oneota culture ware with attached handle. In the same mound, not associated with a burial, was a fine straight-base monitor pipe.

In another mound were two intrusive Oneota culture burials, both rich in associated inclusions, including a thin-walled pot.

The preponderance of evidence derived from the '34 and '36 excavations convinced us that the building of this group was the work of a people of a phase of Algonkin culture, possibly different from that of the people who built the Lane Farm Terrace Mounds.

On Oct. 15th and 16th, four trenches having a total length of one hundred feet, were dug in the low, sloping Woolstrom burial place on the east side of Bear Creek, on SW Sec. 34, T. 100, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M. In the one nearest the foot of the bluff were four extended Oneota culture burials with all of which were flint or pottery inclusions.

On Oct. 22, 23 and 26th we excavated two "Hog Back" Mounds on the high divide on the north side of the Upper Iowa river, between that stream and Bear Creek, across from the New Galena Group, and on the NE NW Sec. 2, T. 99, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M. In Mound No. I at the angle of the ridge, the largest one.

In Mound No. I at the angle of the ridge, the largest one, first excavated, we found twelve burials, believed to be those of the Algorkan builders, beneath the level from which "relic hunters" in the past had removed several Oneota culture intrusive burials with inclusions. In the NE part of the mound we found, Burial No. 13, which they missed, with which was a pot, knife, pipe and sixteen arrowheads.

North of Mound No. I a pit was dug in Mound No. 3, (Mound No. 2 had been pretty thoroughly dug up by "relic Hunters" in the past) Thirty inches below the top of the twenty-four inch high mound, near the center, was a skull. Eighteen inches west of this at the same level, was a 3 in. high vertically, oval, sand-tempered, undecorated Algonkan pot. When the burials below those that were apparently intrusive in Mound No. I are considered in connection with this small pot in No. 3, certainly Algonkan, and the fact that the group south across the river are quite certainly Algonkin, it leads to the belief that all the mounds of the "Hog Back" Group are also all Algonkin.

The Harper's Ferry Terracenear the south end of which is located the town of that name, extends approximately N 35 E along the Iowa side of the flood plain of the Mississippi River for a distance of 3.3 miles, from the center of Sec. 7, T. 97, R. 2 west of the 5th P.M., to a little north of the center of Sec. 26, T. 97, R. 3 west.

Near its center this terrace has a width of .75 of a mile, gradually narrowing to a rounded point at each end. Its greatest height, of 60 ft., is at the south end, from which it slopes gradually to the level of the flood plain of the river at the

north end.

Prehistoric burial tumuli were scattered over its entire area. When T.H.Lewis, in the late 80s and early 90s was engaged in his survey of the prehistoric Indian mounds of the Mississippi valley he visited this Harper's Ferry group and made surveys of some of the effigies, but did not make a general survey of the entire group or groups. He estimated the number recognizable at that time as over nine hundred.

Doubtless most of these were small. - under I ft. in height. -

and have since entirely disappeared under cultivation.

About the year 1900 we made a survey of those that then could

still be made out with certainty and found a total of sixty.

To these might be added four others on the bluff tops to the west, two just north of the town were undisturbed by cultivation, and had heights of 3 ft. The other two farther to the north, much reduced by cultivation, were propably originally about the came height.

Although Lewis does not give the dimensions of any of the round mounds which, except for the effigies and a few long or oval, constituted the entire group, a fair percentage of these must have been of a noticeable height, - 2 to 4 ft. - and a few certainly must be considered to have been large mounds, perhaps as high as 6 ft.

The mound near the Section corner on the south line of the SE of Sec. I3, T. 97, R. 3 west of the 5th P.M., the "Big Mound", excavated by us in 1934, now ICO ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high, apparently could not have been originally less than 6 ft. high.

North-west of this is a large double with a present height of 3 ft. which is also the height of a single round mound on the SW SW Sec. 7. T. 97, R. 2 west at the north end of a low terrace ridge, - the Luth Hound Ho. I. These mounds must have been originally well towards 5 ft. in height.

Among the mounds that propably had heights of from 3 to 4 ft., are two strings lying, one about a hundred and the other two hundred feet, from the river front of the terrace, in Sec. 24, T. 97, R. 3 west, just north of and partly in the town of Harper's

Ferry.

The string nearest the river consists of three round and one oblong, the one farther back of four round mounds. These have present heights of IS to 24 in. above the level of the terrace.

Comprising string No. I nearest the river, at the up-river end are the two Ryan Hounds, numbers I and 2. bouth of No. 2 is the Houlihan double mound and south of this on the north-east block of the town is the Cota Mound the largest one of the string.

String No 2 farthest from the river, begins with the small Cota at the north end, followed to the south by the Ryan Mounds numbers 3, 4 and 5 on the second block south along the river from

the town's north-east corner.

The Ryan Mounds Nos I and 2, and the Houlihan Mound, were excavated Oct. 27th to Nov. 10th, and on the same dates the Cota Mound No. 2 on the bluff top north of the town.

Mound No. 2 on the bluff top north of the town.

Nothing was found in the Cota Mound or Ryan Mound No. I, but some interesting features were uncovered in the Ryan No. 2 and

the Houlihan Mound.

In Ryan No. 2 two Algonkin pots were found at near the natural level of the terrace, crushed but restorable, and at 50 in. below the surface at the top of the pure gravel, were two deremonial oval flints, one of them II in. long.

In the Houlihan Mound was a string of copper beads, and in both were considerable areas of earth stained red by some introduced

coloring matter.

On Nov. 30th and Dec. Ist and 26 we excavated the Ryan Mounds Nos 3 and 4 with no special results except that in Mound No. 4 was found a copper bar, .2 X .6 X I5.5 in. associated with 4 pieces of long bones at near the natural surface.

On Nov. IIth and I3th a trench was excavated lengthwise in the fine Bear Effigy on Brazell's Island about one mile sout of Harper's Ferry. In this ash beds were found at several places near

the surface.

At the head focus two rather crude flints were found in somewhat blacker soil than the remainder of the mound. At the shoulder focus a very scant, badly decayed remnant of a bundle burial was found at about the level of the natural surface, associated with which was part of a badly crushed Algonkan pot, possibly restorable. Particular care was taken in the restoration of this effigy mound.

On Nov. IS the large mound on the low ridge at the north end of the Harper's Ferry Terrace, Luth Mound No. I, was excavated but no inclusions found except a bundle burial associated with one that was extended and covered in part by rocks. With this latter burial was a perforated bear's fang.

On Nov. 16th to 18th the Luth Mounds Nos 2 and 3 on the extreme north end of the Harper's Ferry Terrace where it is not more than 4 ft. above the flood plain of the Mississippi river, were excavated. In both were rock deposits arranged in walls one rock high, forming partial or incomplete enclosures, with bundles and one extended burial in each.

With the extended burial in No. 3 were two fine ceremonial pieces of Knife River, N. Dakota, chalcedony and a lump of native copper. With the extended burial in Mound No. 2 was a 9.2 in. long quartzite ceremonial piece, - a spear head.

The Hill Mounds on the north and south bluff spur top, one mile north of the north end of the Harper's Ferry Terrace, were excavated on Nov. 25th to 28th.

In Mound No. 3 were four skulls lying in a row, without other parts of the skeleton, and in an unusually good state of preservation.

In Mound No. 2 were six extended skeletons with a rock wall. approximately I8 in. high on the east and west sides, and above the pelvis of skeleton No. 4 were the cupped pieces of a small Algonkin pot in a very soft condition.

The two last days of the season's work, Dec. 3d and 4th, were spont in excavating trenches H and I in the "Old Fort". To do this fourteen inches of frozen earth were out through and much

undercutting of the sides afterwards done.

Just as the men were about to come out of the trench for the last time one of them dug out of the side a large piece of the boly and neck of an unusually large pot with handle attached. and the summer's work was done.

Detailed pages of description of work and material recovered.

maps, sketches of burials, and photographs follow.

There still remains much work in the valley of the Upper Iowa

that we believe it would pay to do.

We doubt if it would be worth while to excavate any of the few remaining recognizable Lane Farm Terrace Mounds, but would recommend the excavation of at least five hundred feet more of trenches in the "Old Fort".

Then the remaining mounds of the New Galena Group should be excavated in the hope of finding another pot like the one taken from Mound No. I in 1934.

The low terrace ridge north of Burke's house and the Lyons' Plateau Enclosed Area, - another "Old Fort", - should both be trenched, and the Otto Voll Mound Group should be excavated. This latter includes an effigy.

If permission could be secured to dig in all of these, three

months work would be provided for ten WPA workmen.

THE LANE FARM TERRACE MOUND GROUP.

The Mounds of the Lane Farm Terrace.

The excavation work done in this group in 1934 appeared to demonstrate, but not conclusively, that they were originally built by a people of some phase or aspect of the Woodland or Algonkin culture, and that they were later, - how much later there has not as yet been found any indication, - used by people of an Oneota aspect of culture as burial places.

It was very easy to identify the Oneota burials as intrusives

where pottery was present as an inclusion.

But as these people did not always deposit pottery or typical other artifacts with their burials, - in fact a considerable per-centage, as shown by our work in '34 in the O'Regan Terrace Burial Place, were barren of any inclusions with the skeletons, -it was difficult to differentiate such burials from those of the Algonkan which had not been bundled but seemingly were interred whole, or more often incomplete. - Skeletons from which the flesh had been stripped. (See page 87, Shetrone's Mound Builders)

Depth of burial alone, also was no evidence either of age or culture. For instance, in a mound, say four feet high in the center, which was propably about the original average for the group, Algonkin builders placed burials, which wholly or in part, consisted of skeletons from which the flesh had been stripped, and without inclusions, on or but a few inches below the natural surface. (See accounts of excavation of Mound No. I, bundles in Sec. B4, and in Mound No. IS. Burial No. 4)

Later the Oneota people made an intrusive burial with which there were no inclusions, towards the perimeter of the mound, at a depth of thirty inches, which was the average of their unquestioned buriels on the O'Regan Terrace. Then the Oneota burial might and propably would be the lower of the two, and it would be impossible to say, when uncovered in excavating, which was the prior burial or to which culture it belonged, or which was the builder of the mound.

Meither would the location in the mound be an indication of which culture was the builder, as Algonkin burials as well as Oneota were often well out towars the circumference of the mound .-

rarely in the exact center.

As these conditions were present to some extent in the mounds excavated in '34 it was felt that further work should be done on this group in an effort to settle the question beyond a doubt. Accordingly the right to excavate four more mounds was secured and numbers 7, 17, 10 and 11 were excavated.

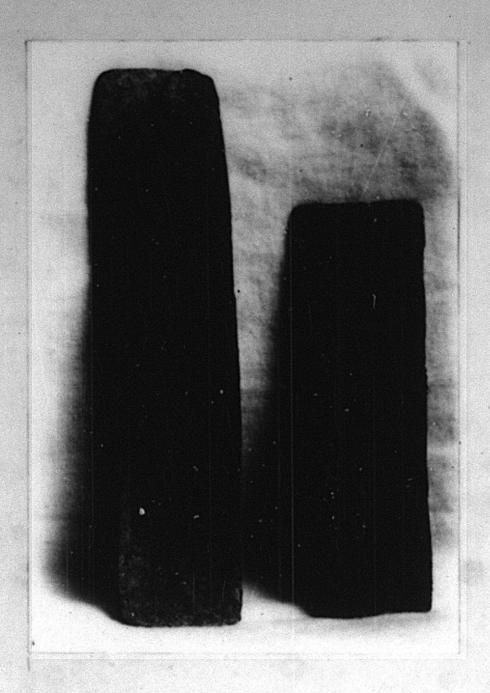
The results obtained were disappointing, if anything adding to the uncertainty. Especially in the case of mounds 7 and 17 which belong to a scattered group to the west near the east foot of the bluff and separated from the six rows described by Col. Horris on page 27 of the Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

metter results were resulted from the excavation of Mounds IO and II which belonged to the most westerly of the six rows or strings descreibed by Norris, but nothing conclusive.

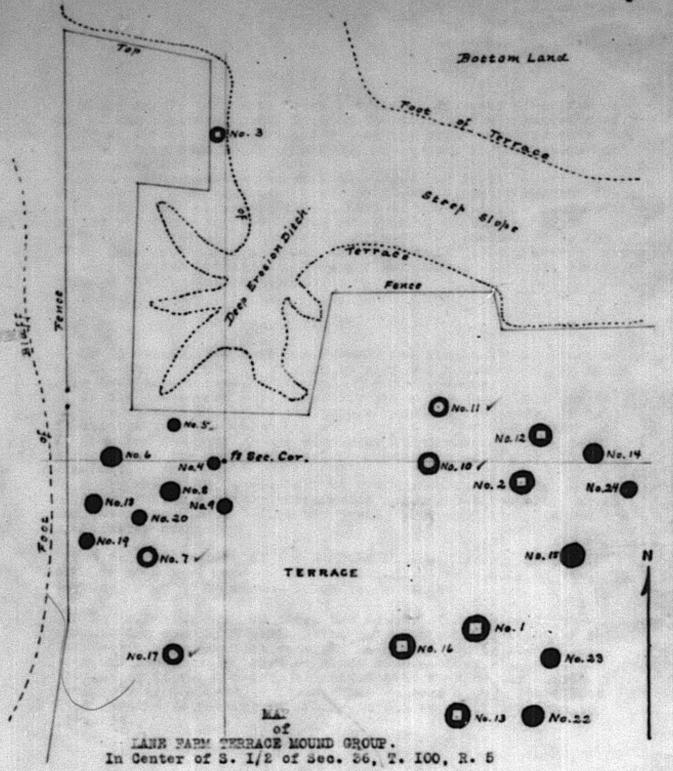
as a result of the two season's excavations the evidence would seem to indicate the Algonkin origin of the mounds composing the six rows, originally around one-hundred, of which now not more than fourteen can with certainty be located, but, that it is uncertain what people built the group to the west.

12"

In our work we believe that we have found conclusive evidence that the people of both Algonkin and Oneota cultures practiced stripping the flesh from skeletons or leaving the bodies in such temporary sepulture, that while the softer parts decayed, the ligaments holding, especially the long bones, together, dried or munmified in part, making it possible to inter them in their natural positions. In the course of time the ligaments decayed but the bones retained the positions in which they were placed.



Copper Celts, or axes (?) or ceremonials (?)
The Smaller from under the north End of Burial No. 5 in Mound
No. II of the Lane Farm Terrace Mound Group, at 6 in. below
the Natural Surface. Note exidised traces of sinew around
near middle. See also photograph of burial on page IO.
5.3 in. in length and I.5 in. in width.
The larger is a field find from the south-east part of the
Lane Farm Terrace



Excavation of 1954.

DEMonstration of 1936.

Scale, I/6 in. = 20 ft.

Mound No. 7.

Mound No. 7, only 8 in. high but with a diameter of 40 ft. was one of the scattered group east of the foot of the high isolated bluff to the west of the terrace that the early settlers gave the now forgotten name of Brown's Hill, after some pioneer whose cabin stood near.

With a determination to find all there was in it, - get its whole story, - we excavated a pit 20 ft. in diameter and the field notes say that we cleaned it out down to the sand at a depth of 40 in. below the surface, three men working on it most of two days.

But it proved to be barren of any burials, inclusions or any other features except a couple of dozen small pottery sherds, about equally divided between the Woodland and Oneota cultures, scattered through the first three spadings.

Mound No. 17.

Mound Mc. I7, the next one opened, was also a low wide mound I40 ft. south of No. 7. In it we also dug a pit 30 ft. in diameter down to the sand. 40 in below surface.

In the south-east part, touching the perimeter of the pit dug, at a depth of I ft. below the natural surface, an alter. 30 in. in diameter was uncovered.

The lime and sand stones composing it were from 2 to 6 in, in diameter but the heap contained no ashes or chargoal or other inclusions.

Forty-one small, - one-half to two inches in diameter, - pieces of One ota culture pottery were found scattered through the first and second spadings. Also two small "bunt end" scrapers and one small arrow head.

The soil which here at the surface is a sandy loam gradually changes to a pure sand, - the regular great sand body of the terrace, - at 40 to 48 in. below the surface.

On beginning work on these two, mounds we had high hopes of uncovering something worth while and that would definitely set at rest any doubts that we might have as to their authorship, and had accordingly, that we might miss nothing, dug pits the perimeter of which nearly coincided with that of the mounds and down to the sand. To say that we were disappointed with the results is putting it mildly. And we still had them to restore.

Mound No. 10.

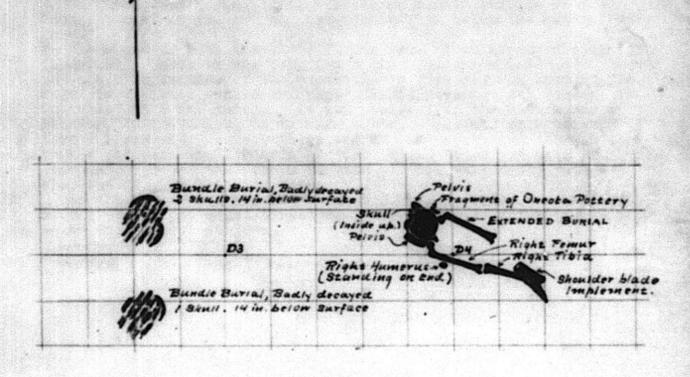
In Mound No. 10 the usual pit, 20 ft. in diameter, was dug down to the sand, 48 in. below.

The only inclusions or features encountered were two very badly decayed bundle burials, one in the south-east corner of section DE and the other one foot to the south of the first.

With station D4 for its center was part of an extended burial composed of the pelvis, over which, upside down, was part of the skull; the two femora in place; the right tibia also in place; and the right humerus standing on its proximal end beside the right femur, the distal end leaning towards the feet at an angle of 45°.

Beside the skull was a fragment of Oneota culture pottery, and under the distal end of the right tibia, an elk shoulder blade implement.

At 30 in. below the natural surface.



Plan of Burials in Mound No. 10.

Mound No. II.

This mound is now at its approximate center, 7 in. above the surrounding natural surface. Its original height, according to Thomas in the 5th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, was propably around 5 ft.

Because of very long cultivation its diameter can not now be

even approximately determined with any closeness.

In it we dug a circular pit I8 ft. in diameter. - the labor involved in digging the large ones in Mounds 7 and 17, with the lack of any worth while results had discouraged us. - but we went down 48 in. to the sand.

There were three burial levels encountered. The upper one at I to 7 in. below the natural surface, contained five bundle burials and one (No. 9) extended head to north, and under the pelvic position of which were two arm bones of a bundle and a crudely chipped

flint, marked by + on the Plan of the Burials.
Under the north end of bundle burial No. 5, the bones of which lay north and south. - the bones of the other four lay east and west. - at a depth of 6 in. below the natural surface was a copper celt, 5.3 in. long, I.5 in. wide and .25 in. thick, sharp at its widest end. Around its middle are traces of a sinew strine preserved by verigris.

On the lowest burial level were three bundle burials at the dopth, two.at I2 in. and the other at 25 in. below the natural sur-

face.

The bones on both the above floors were in an advanced stage of

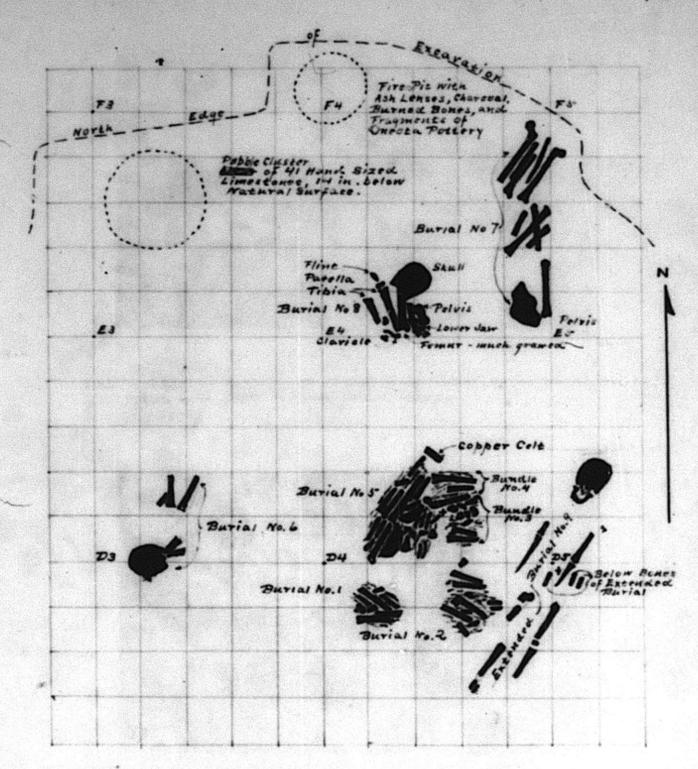
decay, only parts of the long bones and skulls remaining.

At the north side of the excavation a fire pit was encountered, 2 ft. in diameter and 30 in.deep. In it were two ash lenses, I5 in. wide and 2 in. thick. At ten inches from the bottom was a stratum, IO in. thick, containing ashes, charcoal, fish bones, turtle bones and Oneota pottery sherds, and scattered through the entire pit were small Oneota sherds, burned bones and bits of charcoal. Below the bottom of this pit was very sandy yellow clay changing at 4 in. to pure sand. Pebble Cluster

In the north-west part in section E3 was an older composed of a heap of 4I hand sized limestones, the bottom of which was I4 in.

below the natural surface.,

McKern calls these "Pebble Clusters with Burials



Plan of Burials and Other Features in Mound No. 11 of the Lane Farm Terrace Mound Group.

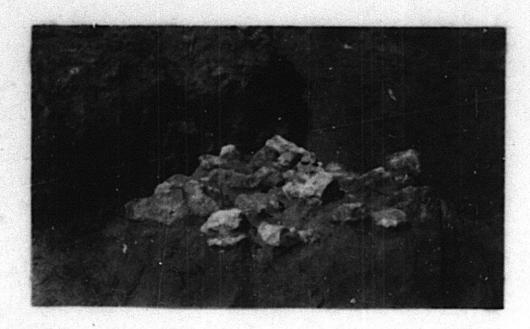
+- worked flints. Scale, One-half inch = One foot.



Men working at uncovering features in interior of Mound No. II of the Lane Farm Terrace Mound Group.
Looking North.



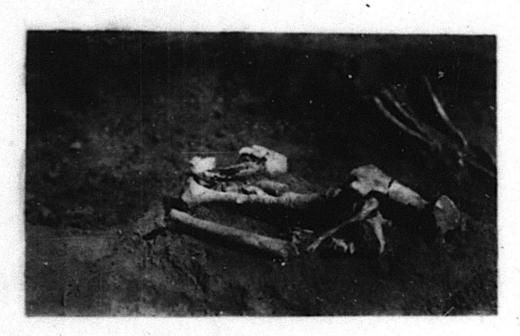
Bundle Burials Nos I, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Mound No. II of Lane Farm Terrace Mound Group. Looking south. Copper celt under north end of Burial No. 5



Pebble Cluster

**Itar in Mound No. II of the Lane Farm Terrace Mound Group.

Looking North.



Bundle Burial No. 6 of Eane Farm Terrace Mound Group.
Looking north-east.
Note gnawed tibia.

THE ENGLOSED AREA, - "OLD FORT."

LANE FARM TERRACE.

The Lane Farm Enclosed Area.

Although we believed that our excavations in 1924 in the Enclosed Area, the "Old Fort" of the people that now live in teh valley, on that part of the Lane Farm Terrace lying north of Brown's Hill, had pretty well settled the question of what people occupied it last and propably longest, we felt that there were still things about which more information should be had.

We were not yet certain whether or not it was a palisaded camp. no traces of which had been found in the ten feet in width of the two trenches crossing the almost obliterated embankment, as that was only I/I57 of the circumference where a palisade would be if there

was one.

Then the structure of the embankment itself and the ditch inside were very obscure as we had found them and did not seem to be in

accord with the descriptions of earlier investigators.

We had found certainly but one pottery culture, the Oneota aspect of the Upper Mississippi phase of the Siouan, but both Col. Morris and a party of local investigators who had dug in the earthwork many years ago, and who had left written accounts of their findings, appeared to think that there were more.

Then there was the question of whether the place had been used as a more or less permanent village site, or if it was a place for

the assembly of a tribe for ceremonial observances.

If it was a place of permanent occupation, - a village site, what was the character of the habitations? Here there earth covered huts as in southwestern Iowa or did they live in bark or skin covered lodges?

If in the latter then we would find no traces of them, but if if in the former then we should. We had so far found no traces of huts. And what might be learned further about their food and domes-

tic habits? .

Then there was the question whether or not any advance in culture had been made during the period of their occupancy of the "Old Fort" by the Oneota people who left such an abundance of the only type of pottery so far found in it. If during long continued residence any advance was made then there should be a difference between that which was found in the lowest stratum of the village and that at the top. A difference might indicate both an advance in culture and a long residence.

Altogether there seemed to be sufficient reasons for further

excavations.

accordingly arrangements were made for digging 200 ft. or more of

trench. 5 ft. wide and as deep as seemed necessary to go.

After completing work on Mounds Nos 7, 17, 10 and II in the fine alfalfa field to the south-east, in which the present owner, Mr. Geo. Hartley hesitated to let us dig, and the results of which are described elsewhere in this report, we commenced excavating Trenches D and E.

The field notes of the survey on page 18, and map on page 27, of the Enclosed Area, will show the location of these and of F. G. H and I which were dug subsequently and also of those excavated in 1934.

In that year three trenches 4 - 5 ft. wide were dug, one forty feet long, Trench A, across the encircling embankment in the north-eastern part; one 25 ft. long, Trench B, across it in the west part; and one 20 ft. long, Trench C, in the west central part of the enclosed area.

In neither of the first two was any trace of a palisade found, nor could the outlines in cross section of either the embankment or ditch

be made out in Trench B.

In Trench A the upward curve of the embankment was determinable, the present elevation being somewhat over I ft. and on the inside at II ft., and the outside at If ft. from the highest part, was a ditch or pit, - one a little less and the other a little more than 6 ft. deep. These appeared most likely to be pits and not a part of a ditch.

Many sherds of Oneota pottery, some of them of considerable size, and with handles attached, were found. All were characteristic of the culture as already known. No new types of either form or decoration were found.

TRENCH D

Of the trenches dug in 1936, Trench D. 5 ft. wide, begins N 38 W. 4I ft. from the area center and runs the same course for ICO ft. terminating at the outside of the embankment as it can now be made out.

This trench was excavated down to the pure sand and gravel for the first 70 ft., and for the remaining 30 ft. test holes were sunk from

the bottom I ft. deeper to the sand.

Generally speaking, in this trench as well as the others dug inside the area and across the embankment, F, G, H, and I, the first I2 - I8 in. below the surface, except where pits, always filled with black earth, had been sunk deeper by the Checta people occupying the area, gradually changed to sandy yellow clay which extended down to the pure sand and gravel at 30 in. below at the south end and 66 in.below at the north, and below the center of the old embankment, to 72 in.

In the black surface earth and in that in all the pits in all the trenches inside and in the embankment, camp refuse consisting of pottery sherds; broken animal bones; ashes; charcoal; fish scales; fragments of turtle shells; clam shells; bird bones and bone and flint implements and weapons were found in varying abundance in the order

named.

The pottery, of which many fine pieces with handles attached were found, was all of the Oneota aspect. The unnotehed arrow heads and "bunt end" scrapers were also characteristic of the Oneota aspect.

We do not have sufficient knowledge of the anatomy of the different wild animals to enable us to identify the abundant bone fragments but believe the larger to be mostly those of elk, deer and dog.

No charred bones nor those split lengthwise were found.

broken square off. Nor were any human bones found.

Among the odds and ends of material found was a badly rusted piece of iron and parts of two small elbow pipes of some rock crystal, propably calcite.

All the material recovered occurred in greater abundance in the filling of the pits. - in lesser amounts elsewhere in the black

earth.

In order that nothing might be lost much of the pit earth was sifted through a quarter inch screen, - a slow job.

Tronch E

In the "borrow pit" on the north of and adjoining the embankment is a depression of which Col. Morris says: "On the north, adjoining the wall on the outside and extending along it for about 100 ft., is an excavation, 35 ft. wide at its widest point and 3 ft. deep".

In this excavation which can now scarcely be made out, a 5 ft. trench was dug 36 in. deep, beginning N I4 E, I50 ft. from the center of the area and cutting across the depression H 20 E. for 30 ft.

At the surface was 6 in. of black soil. Below that gradually changing to light yellow clay when dry, At Io ft. north from the south end a pit filled with grayish yellow earth dropped down into the pure yellow soil ta depth of 30 in. below the surface.

At the bottom were found eight hand chunks of limestone, an inch

This trench runs across the depression (excavation) along the north side of the enclosed area shown on Col. Morris' map in the 5th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Trench F

Trench P was dug across the embankment N 78 E, 98 ft. from the area center, was 20 ft. long, - the east end at the edge of the terrace, - and 5 ft. wide, with much undercutting of the sides. This trench as well as Trench G alongside and parallel to it.

differed in no wise in its interior features and inclusions from

Trench D.

There was one obscurely outlined pit at IO - I5 ft. extending entirely across the trench, and one at 16 ft. on the north side and another at 18 ft. on the south side. All measurements being from the east end.

Trenches H and I

In trenches H and I the bulk of the inclusions were found between 18 and 36 in. below the surface. The north end of Trench H had no inclusions. The pit at the north end of Trench I. this should be at the center of the embankment, - was dug down to and into the pure sand at 48 in. below the surface.

Trenches H and I, continued. Bed of ashes and a few pottery sherds at the bottom. It was from this pit that the last and largest pottery sherd was taken. Su juliono

Trench G On page 26 is a profile of the south side of this trench which was excavated across the embankment 6 ft. north of and parallel to Trench F, the east end being at the edge of the terrace. underoutting of the sides was done.

At the top was a rich black sandy soil, changing gradually to yellow clay which terminated abruptly in yellow sand at 60 in.

below the surface. At 6 to II ft. from the south-west corner was a pit 52 in. deep containing an ash bed at 24 in. below the surface. Across on the north side of the trench the same.pit at 9 to 14 ft. There was on that side no ash bed but many rocks at 24 - 36 in. below the surface.

At 20 ft. rich black, sandy soil down to clay at 36 in. - to the sand at 52 in. Rocks in north-east corner at I2 - I4 in. below surface.

Pits

On the whole the outstanding features encountered in digging the trenches was the number of refuse or fire pits. No trench failed to find them.

Unlike the similar pits found in the village sites in south-east Nebraska these had no definite regular shape and their least diameter was at the bottom. Except where they extended down into the very yellow clay or sand their outlines were obscure. It was usually impossible to tell whether the mouth of one was six inches below

the present surface or two feet.

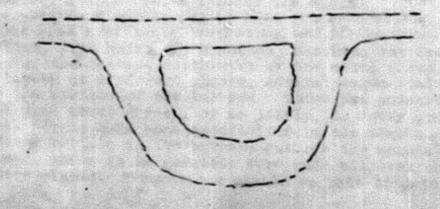
The sides of Trench D north of the first I6 ft. - in which there were none - out through eighteen of these and two more were entirely

within the trench. In some cases they overlapped.

The diameter was from two to seven feet, and the depth from thirty to sixty inches. Seven of them extended entirely across the trench. Four went down into the sand.

Notable ones were:

Pit 4. 4 ft. wide and having a depth of 37 in. down to within 8 in. of the sand. In it was a hemispherical deposit of yellow clay, flat side up, with the black soil above, on the sides and below and with a considerable deposit of charcoal in the bottom, See profile below.



Pit 6, extending entirely across the trench.

In the center was a deposit of charred turkey-foot grass, I6 I 20 in. in area and I/2 in. thick resting on the pure sand at 50 in. below the surface - the long axis north and south. Five charred beans lay on the top of this deposit near the center. Two feet north on the bottom of the same pit was a deposit of plastic clay.

In Pit 14, three feet south of the north-east corner of the trench, at a depth of 46 in. below the surface, was a deposit of hand pieces of limestone on top of which were the halves of a lower jaw bone with the all the molars and pre-molars in place - propably that of a deer - and an elk time split lengthwise by first creasing, and end out around and broken off.

In Pit 8 were two pieces of broken pipes of spar, at IS in. below

the surface.

Although pottery sherds and other inclusions occurred anywhere in the black earth, the great bulk of it, often associated with ash deposits, was found in the pits, usually well above the bottoms.

Quite often several pieces of pottery would be found together, as in a cache, usually of more than one pct. Nothing approaching more than a small part of any one pot was ever found.

All, in any way associated material, as to location or depth, was put together in paper sacks on which was written memoranda concerning contents. Eventually ester all the material collected, not only from the "Old Fort" but also the burial place and mounds, will be sent to the State Historical Society at Iowa City.

Because of the numerous pits of all depths nothing like strati-

fication of the area could be determined.

From a field inspection of the material recovered we failed to find anything indicating any advance in culture towards the top of the deposit.

As a whole it appeared to show more decoration and more patterns of the same than the Oneota pottery from the New Galena territory. A careful laboratory study of material from both localities however may show no difference.

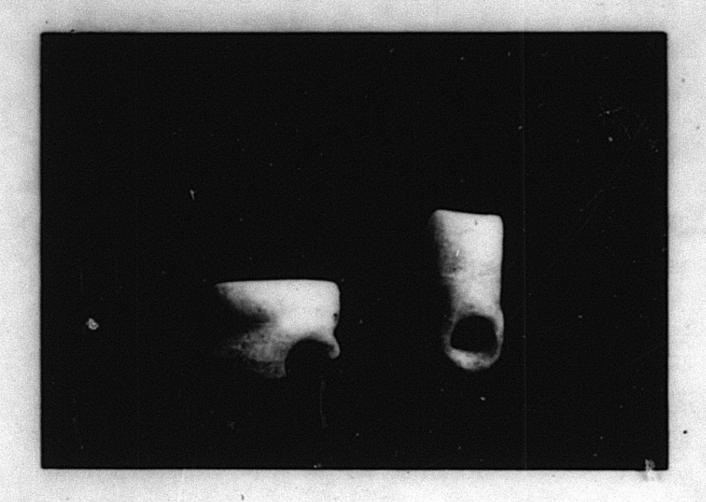
The whole area of the "Old Fort" including the enclosing embankment is approximately 49000 sq. ft. The total area of its surface trenched in '34 and '36 was, including the undercutting of the sides, not to exceed I500 sq. ft., or about I/32 of the whole.

As not all the questions concerning it have yet been solved, it

is our opinion that much profitable excavating can yet be done.

A storm-water ditch, with tributary branches, has been out deeply into the north side of the terrace north-west of the mound group, and into it have been thrown at different places, several wagon-loads of rock gathered up from the surface of the terrace. These had undoubtedly been carried there and used about fires , or as likely, to cover graves.

In 1882 when Col. Norris made some excavations in the mounds of this group, he also found burials in the terrace outside the mounds. It may have been over such, which it is possible were made all over the terrace, that the rocks were placed. Excavations should be made to determine this.



Parts of Two Elbew Pipes of Spar.
Found in Pit 8 in Trench D in Enclosed Area, - "Old Fort", on the north-west part of the Lane Farm Terrace, north of
Brown's Hill. Actual sise.
With these were associated pottery sherds, bone implements,
clam shells and broken bones of animals, and ash lenses.

PROFILES

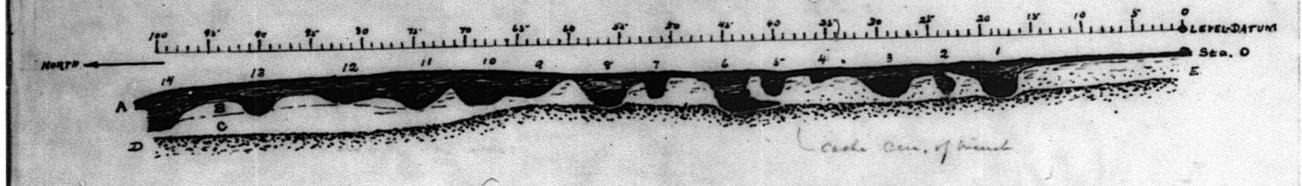
SIDES OF TRENCH D

OF LANE FARM ENCLOSED AREA (OLD FORT)
NE SW Sec. 35, T. 100, R.S West

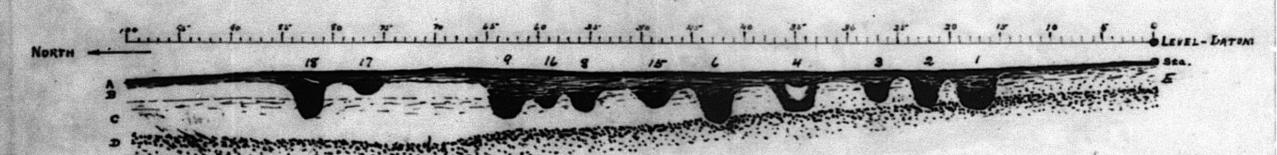
Sta. 0, 24 in below Dazum .

CHOCKET FERENCES

LANG FARM ENCIOSED ARTA



PROPILE OF EAST SIDE OF TRENCH D



PROFILE OF WEST SIDE OF TRENCH D

A - Black sandy surface soil, gradually changing to more sandy yellow Clay

E - at S. end and to pure sand, - D

at N end gradually to

B - a gray earth.

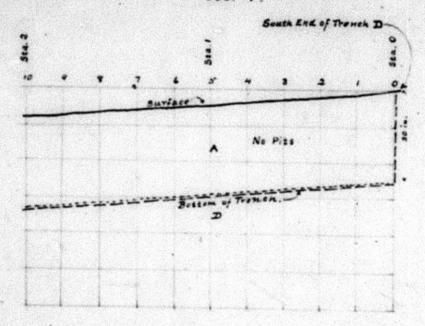
c - Yellow, sandy olay (10055) - blackish at top.

D - Pure Sand and gravel. 1-18 Above line of Surface . Tile

Scale-Vertical of Horizontal - "sin. elfh.

PROFILE OF EAST SIDE OF TRENCH "D"

Sec. 1



Pages 20 to 25 Show a Continuous Profile of Trench "D" in the Lane Farm Enclosed Area, - "The Old Fort". Beginning at the

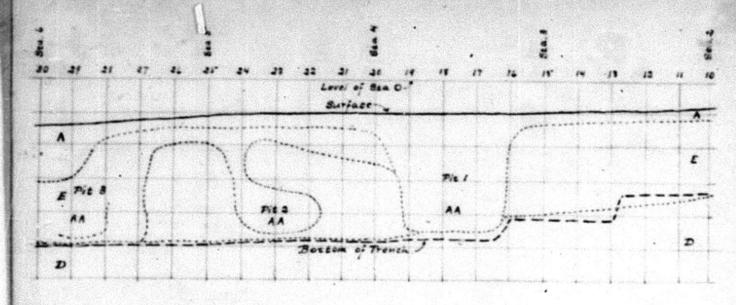
south-east corner of this trench, stakes were set along this east side at every five feet, the first one at the corner being numbered Sta. O. the next at 5 ft., Sta. I and so on to the north end, the last one at the northeast corner being Sta. 10.

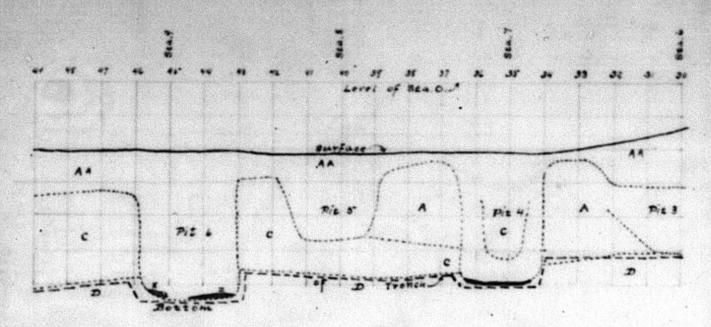
Pits out by east side of Trench numbered from south to north.

Horizontal and Vertical Scale, I/2 in. I ft.

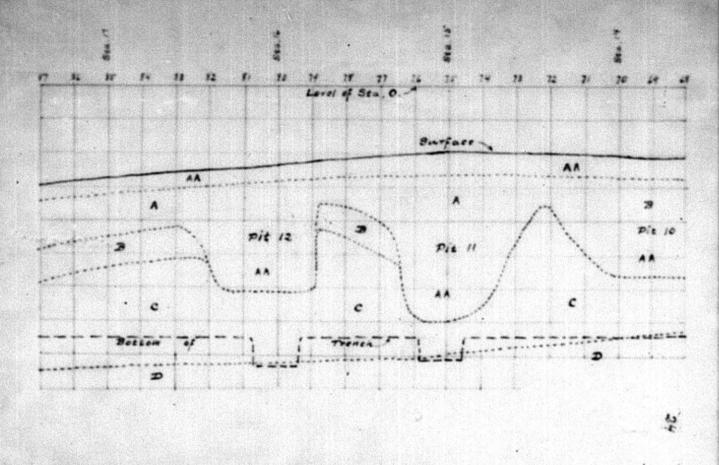
Explanations:

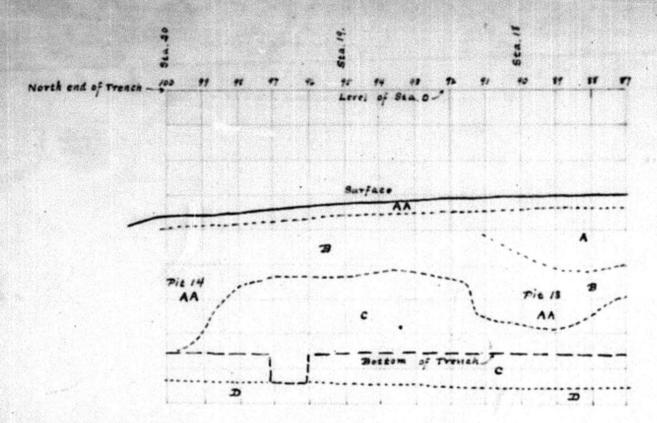
- A Black, sandy surface soil, gradually changing below to a sandy yellow clay
- B A gray earth, forest surface soil. C and B Sandy, yellow clay, losss, blackish at the top.
- D Fure yellow sand and fine gravel.
- Indicates approximate division lines of the different soils.
- - Nottom of Trench.
- AA Vory black soil.

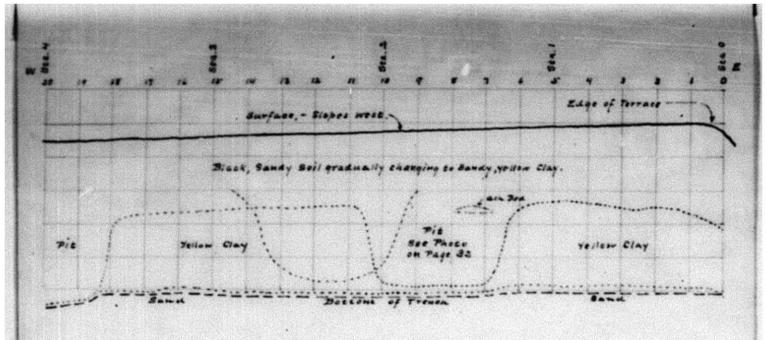




X - Deposit of Plastic Clay. Z - Deposit of Charrest Turkey Foot grass.





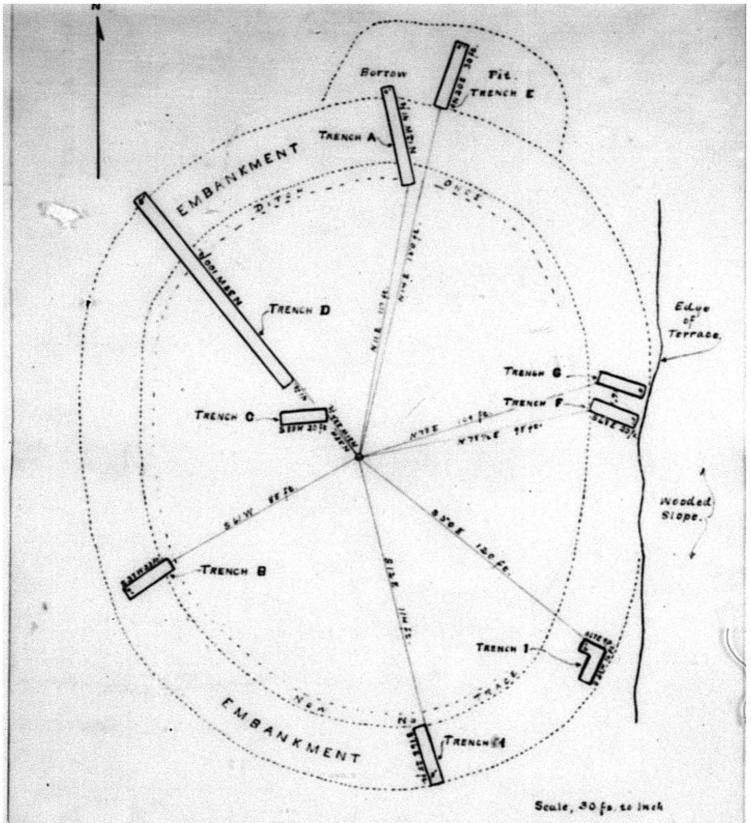


PROFILE OF TRENCH G

Red Dosced Line is Quelline of Profile of Pie on Opposite

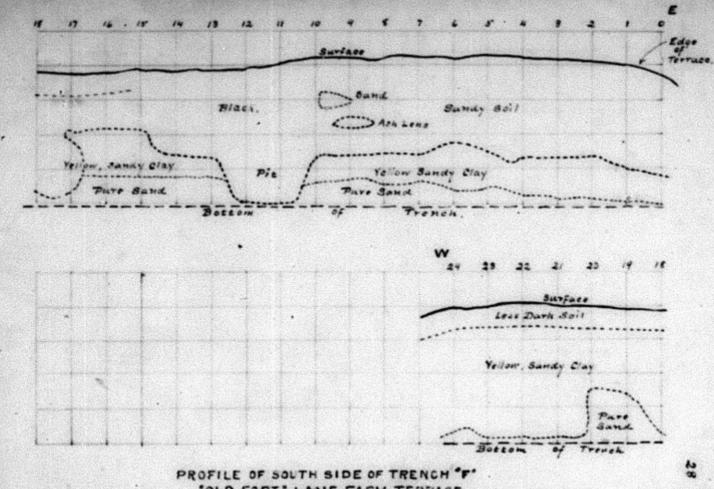
Side of Trench.

Scale, /s in . + Ift.



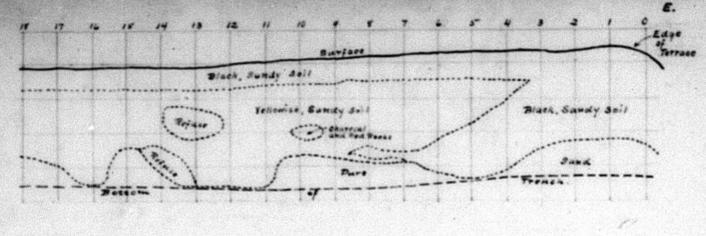
Projects IC47 and 962 of the Icwa State Planning Board.

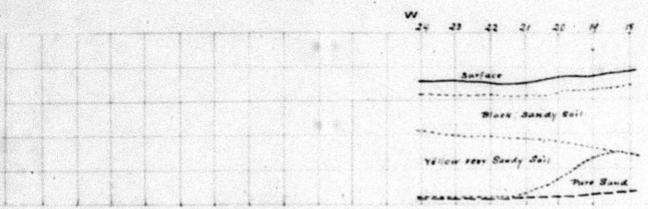
For 1936: Dr. Charles R. Keyes, Supervisor. Ellison Orr, Field Supervisor. Fred Orr, Assistant. Harrison Toney, Assistant. Eight WFA workmen assisting.



"OLD FORT" LANE FARM TERRACE.

Scale /s in. - Ift.





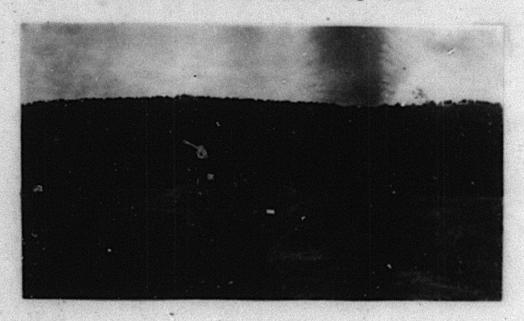
PROFILE OF NORTH SIDE OF TRENCH "F"

Scale, 1/2 im. . 1 ft.

do



Harrison Toney in Trench F. Looking east. Trees at back growing on the slope of the Terrace. Note pegs in bank marking foot intervals, large roots of box elder tree and sieves for sifting earth.



Trench D. looking north. Trees in immediate background on north slope of terrace, those making the skyline, on the north side of the Upper Iowa River half a mile away. Fred Orr with visiting Highway Officials at the north end of trench.



Fire Pit in south side of Trench F of the Lane Farm Terrace Enclosed Area, - the "Old Fort".
Note fragmants of pottery protruding from side at places marked by squares of white paper pinned to the earth.
Top of trench at top of darker colored part of photo.
Looking east.

BURKE'S MOUND BURIAL PLACE.

Burke's Mound Burial Place.

Burke's Mound is a terrace remnant located near the center

of the SE SW Sec. 35, T. 100, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M. It rises from the flood plain of Bear Creek, on the east, in

It rises from the flood plain of Bear Creek, on the east, in the shape of an oval cone, to the height of sixty feet. At its crest it is two hundred feet north and south, its rounded top being about twenty-five feet across, and from which its sides slope very steeply in every direction.

On the west side it is connected with the bluff by a lower level terrace having a height of about twenty-five feet above

the bottom land.

The crest is not level north and south. It might be said to consist of a high spot at each end with a slight depression between, the north end being the highest by about ten feet.

On both high spots there are many prehistoric or protohistoric

Oneota cultur burials.

Considerable digging has been done by relic hunters on the north end, some of it very recently, and there are four obscure old pits, signs of former digging, on the south high spot.

On a low terrace across Bear Creek, one-fourth, east, there are or were evidences of a village or camp site, just to the south of which, under an overhanging ledge or shelter of Jordan sandstone, are several petroglyphs. one being a very good representation of a turtle, another, of a buffalo.

On Sept. 30th and Oct. Ist a trench five feet wide, beginning at the north end, was excavated, S 30 W, along the center of the crest, for one hundred feet to the lowest place between the two ends.

Except at the extreme south-west end of this trench at the lowest place in the sag, where the remnants of two badly jumbled burials were found, there were no burials in the last forty-six feet of the trench to the south-west.

In the north fifty-four feet there were thirteen, or possibly more, burials. In this end the burials appear to have been roughly arranged in rows running lengthwise of the crest, to some extent overlapping.

With one exception the skeletons lay crosswise of the crest

with heads to the east.

Following are the field notes describing these burials:
For the sake of brevity the long direction of the trench, N 30 E, - is called north or south, crosswise of it, east or
west.

Burial # I _ Is at 54 ft. from south end of the trench and 28 in.
below the surface. It was a reclining E and W.With the head
in the center of the trench, the lower limbs extending under
the west side of the trench. Just above the left innominata
was a badly crushed, thin walled, shell tempered pot containing a clam shell, the bowl having a diameter of 7 in.
One well preserved humerus was II.5 in. long. Bones of shoulder and chest, colored red.

- Burial # 2 That of a youth. Four feet north of Burial # 1. This was an extended E and W burial, 20 in. below the surface. Skull resting on base, facing the west at 30 in. from the east side of the trench. Bones of lower limbs extended N 80 W under those of next burial to north, # 3, both of which . extend under the west side of the trench. Width of skull, 2.94 inches Length of skull, 6.31 inches.
- Burial # 3 At 2 ft. N of burial # 2 and 30 in. below the surface. Skull resting on base, facing the west at I2 in. from the east side of trench. Backbone at the beginning of the lumbar vertebrae was bent to the right at an angle of about 10°. All bones in fair condition. Width of skull, 5.37 inches Length of skull, 6.25 inches. Four coiled copper ear ornaments lay on left side of skull, three on the right. Two bone awls lay on the breast and a copper rolled bead over the pelvis.
- Burial # 4 Was a lone skull at west edge of the trench, I ft. north of burial # 3 and 26 in. below the surface. In front of it, to the west lay a clam shell. Width of skull, 5.125 inches. Length of skull, 6.625 inches.
- Burial # 5 The jumbled reburial of a skeleton previously disinterred by relic hunters. At 6 ft. north of burial # 4.
- Burial # 6 An extended E and W burial at 3 ft. north of burial 5 and 20 in. below the surface. Skull propably lay at the east edge of the trench but had been removed by amateur excavators a couple of years ago and it is reported that there was a pot with it. Over the body of the skeleton were three rocks, each around I2 X 7 X 4 in.
- Burial # 7 Extending from the center of the trench west under its west side at IO ft. north of burial # 6, and I5 in. below the surface. Skull missing. - propably was removed with that of burial # 6. Bones of body were "mussed up". Bones of lower extremities undisturbed and well preserved.
- Buriial # 8 Consisted of three fairly well preserved skeletons of fully extended, somewhat superimposed adults, lying E and W with heads to east, at 4.7 ft. north of burial f 7 and 24 in. below the surface. From the pelvis down the lower limbs lay fully extended and in place in the trench. The remainder of the skeletons outside to the east.

Over the nose of the skeleton to the south was a small oupshaped. - I in. in diameter. - ornament. This appears to be made, either of half of a fossil sponge, one-half of a sphere of which, i in, in diameter, lay over right innominata of the

the middle skeleton of this burial.

or a bryozoan coral called by the earlier geologists, Chaetetes lycoperdon. From an examination of the lime incrusted surface it is difficult to tell which. A .05 in. hole has be

been drilled through the bottom.

Above and partly under the skull of this skeleton lay a perfect two-handled, unornamented, shell tempered, globular pot, the body diameter of which was 5 in. The neck was oval, the longest diameter of which was 4.5 in., the shortest, 3.8 in. Height was 3.5 in. (In taking the photograph of burial # 8 this pot was erroniously placed over the left shoulder).

A granite 2 in. pebble, - propably a smoothing stone, - lay beside and below the pot, and over the pelvis was a triangular,

unnotched. I.3 in, long arrow head.

The skull of the middle skeleton was missing. Beside the backbone and above the pelvis, was a fine spear head of drab material, 4.2 in. long, one side heavily coated with lime carbonate. A handled Siouan catlinite pipe was found near the knees.

A piece of the sternum of this skeleton, pierced by a triangular arrow head, still in the bone, was found in place.
The base of the arrow head had been broken off, - propably in
an attempt to extract it. One-half inch protruded into the
chest cavity, and as there are no signs of healing of the
bone, may have caused death.

A crushed pot, (See photograph of restoration by Dr. W. Hayes) was found beside the right side of the skull of the north skeleton, with which was a knife.

- Burial # 9 A femur and tibia, knee at the east edge of the trench, lay E and W at 4 ft. north of burial # 8, and I4 in. below surface. Some scattered bones lay in trench west of these and may have been part of the burial.
- Burial # IO Consisted of all the bones of both lower limbs, including those of the feet, exactly articulated, but no trace of the remainder of the skeleton. These remains, unlike all the other skeletons, lay N and S, on the E side of the trench, the feet at the N. end of the trench, 25 in. below the surface.

Head of right femur at the E. edge of the trench, feet at center of the N. end. Femora 9 in. apart from center to cen-

ter, tibia, 6 in. apart.

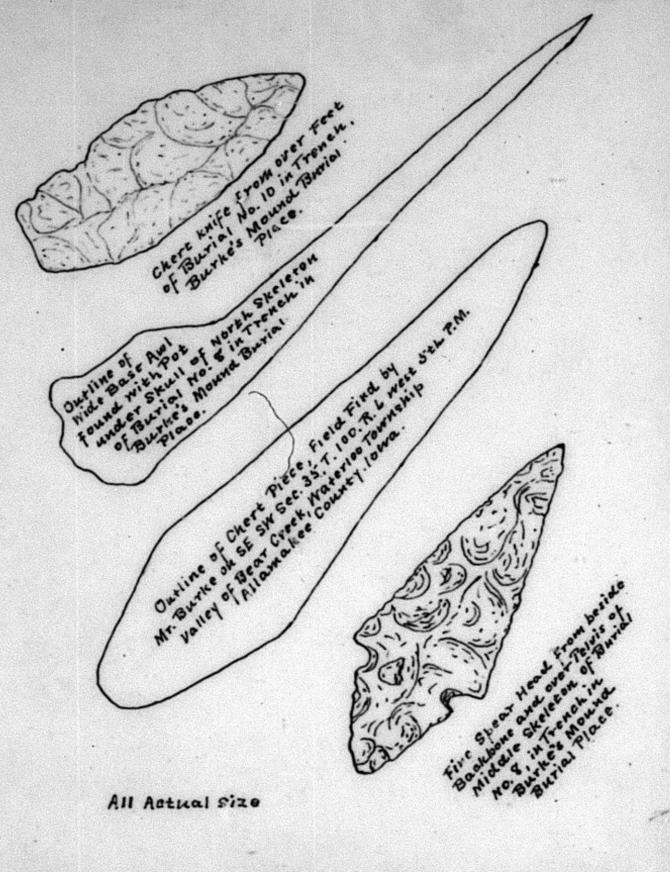
Inside of the right femur at 2 in. above the distal end of same was an effigy disk pipe of some white stone. (See photograph) Nine triangular unnotched arrow heads lay inside of and against the right tibia.

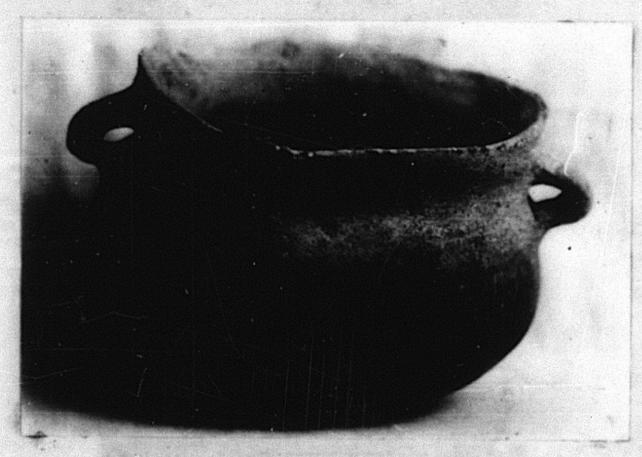
Burial # II - Was a bunch of reinterred bones, a little to one side of which, evidently missed by the digger, was a small shell tempered pot in which was a clam shell. (Restored by Dr. Hayes) See photograph.) Near this was a chert knife.

[Editor's note: The footnote below is an insertion in the description of Burial 10 on the preceding page.]

Where in making excavations of burials we found parts of the skeleton connected in their natural positions, with the remainder missing, it is possible that the parts not found had been previously removed by relic hunters and the excavation refilled, the bone fragments not carried away but left scattered about on the surface, would, in a very few years, entirely disappear as they decayed very rapidly on exposure to the weather.

A Terrace Remnant on the SE SW Sec. 35, T. 100, R. 6 west X - Trench Excevated 1936.





actual Size

Unornamented Oneota Culture Pot from above and Partly Under Skull of the south skeleton of Burial No. 8, uncovered in Trench excavated in Burke's Mound, on the SE SW Sec. 35, 7. IOO, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M. Excavated 1936.

Note Finger Impressions on Inside Time



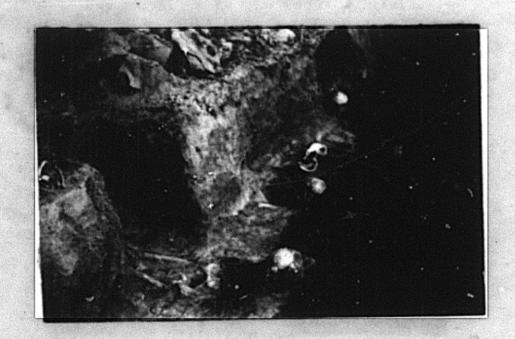
Refilling Trench in Burke's Mound Burial Place. Looking NE



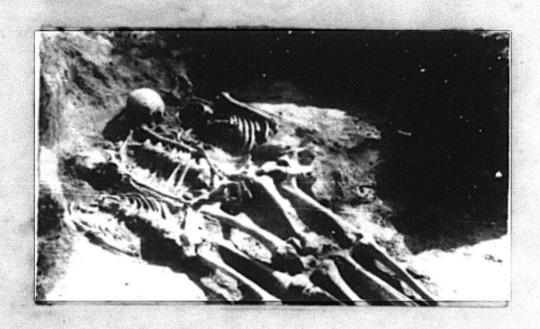
View of Trench in Burke's Mound Burial Place. Looking NE



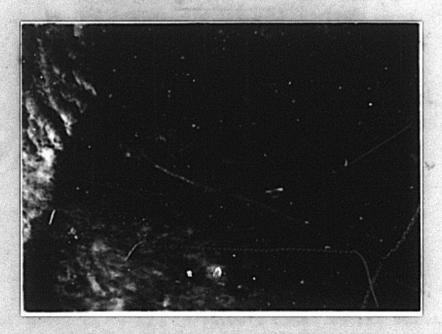
Burial # I in Trench in Burke's Mound Burial Place. Looking NE Note Crushed Pot.



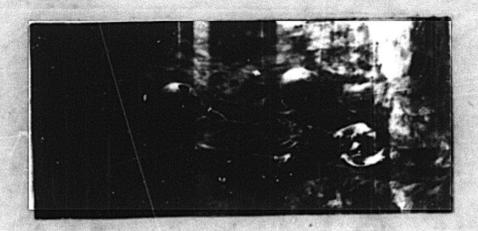
Burke's Mound Burials No. I, 2, 3 and 4. Looking NE



Skeletons composing Burial No. 8 in Trench in Burke's Mound Burial Place. Looking South. Pot should be on other side of skull.



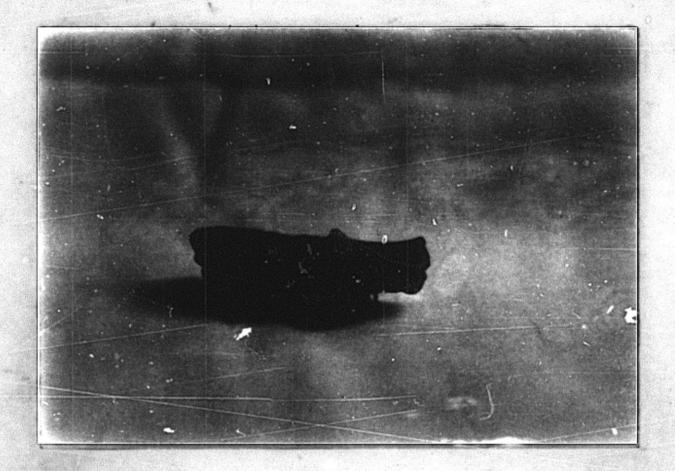
Burial No. IO at North end of Trench in Burke's Mound Burial Place. Photo by Ramsey. Looking NE.



Burials # 2 and 3 in Trench in Burke's Mound Burial Place. Looking South. Photo by Ramsey.



Burial No. I in Trench in Burke's Mound Burial Place, Looking East. Photo by Ramsey.



Sternum of center skeleton of Burial # 8 which consisted of three skeletons lying extended, closely side by side, in Burke's Mound, a remnant of natural terrace on the north side of Bear Creek, and on the SE SW Sec. 35, T. IOO, R. 6 west of the the 5th P.M., which had been pierced by an arrow shot into it from in front.

An effort had apparently been made to remove it but so firmly was it imbedded in the bone that in the attempt the head was broken in two, the point end remaining in the wound.

Photograph shows the sternum with the broken arrow point in it, inside up, as it was found, but otherwise in place.

Found by WPA workers in a trench made by them in an Oneota culture cemetery, containing many burials, along the narrow ridge-like top of the Mound.

Work done under supervision of Ellison Orr, Field Supervisor.

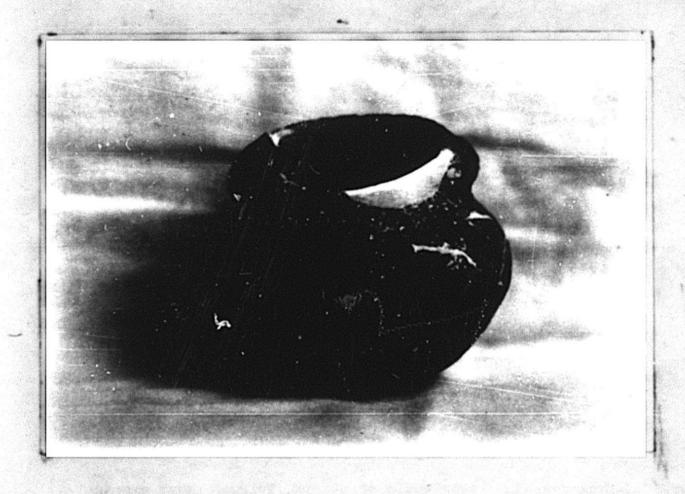


Two-handled (restored by Dr. Hayes) Oneota phase of Siouan culture pot from beneath skull of north skeleton of burial # 6, uncovered in digging trench, IOO ft. long, lenghtwise in Burke's natural (terrace remnant) mound on SE SW Sec. 25. T. IOO, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M.

Clam shell in pot. whichlay 24 in. below the surface.

Photograph actual size.

Excavation of trench by party under Ellison Orr. Field Supervisor of Project 962 of the Iowa Planning Board.



Small Oneota phase of Siouan culture pot found with child's burial, # II in north end of trench excavated in Burke's (terrace remnant) Mound on SW SW Sec. 35, T. IOC, R. 6 west of 5th P.M.

Restoration of not by Dr. Haves.

Restoration of pot by Dr. Hayes. Excavation of trench by pasty under Ellison Orr, Field Supervisor of Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board.

Photograph actual size.



at Left: Siouan type, handled, catlinite elbow pipe. Photograph actual size. From over knee of central skeleton of burial # 8 in trench in Burke's Mound - a natural terrace remnant. On SE SW Sec. 35, T. IOO, R. 6 west of 5th P.M.

At Right:

Disk pipe of some white stone. At end of handle an effigy head, up side down. Found inside the proximal end of right femur of burial # 10, 25 in. below the surface at north end of trench in Burke's Mound above described.

Burial # 10 consisted of all the bones of both legs apparently still articulated when placed there. Those of the pelvis and all above it, missing. Outside the right femur was a cache of nine typical, unnotched, triangular Oneota arrow-heads.

Excavation of trench by party under Ellison Orr, Field Super-

visor of Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board.

All burials in Burke's Mound were of people of the Oneota phase of Siouan culture.

"HOG BACK" MOUNDS.

The "Hog Back" Jounds.

On the line between Sec. 2 of Hanover township and 35 of Waterloo, and between Bear Creek valley on the north and that of the Upper Iowa River on the south, and north of the New Galena Terrace and Mound Group, is a sharp-peaked, rocky divide, three-fourths of

a mile long and 240 ft. high at its highest point.

That part of the upland peneplain, about a square mile in area, which may be designated as the Lyons' plateau, connected with the general upland plateau or peneplain by a narrow sharp ridge at the west end, on the north of which flows Bear Creek and on the south with a wide ourve in that direction, the Upper Iowa River, terminates at its north-east corner in a prominent 50 ft. high precipice.

Beginning at the foot of this and extending north-east a quarter of a mile and then around 30° south of east, is the high divide

locally known as the "Hog Back".

Its general height is around 200 ft. above the river or ICO ft. below the general level of the upland plateau. The highest point is at the angle where it changes direction from north-east to southeast where it rises to 240 ft. above the river. Except at its foot, against which the river washes, the south side is bare of The north slope is now and has been heavily timbered.

At the foot of this slope, lying in the northward pointing loup of Bear Creek, is a 20 ft. high terrace, which has been the site

of a prehistoric village or camp. (Oncota)

A little to the south-west of that corner of this terrace, in a ledge of Jordan Sandstone at the foot of the Hog Back bluff where it bends to the south along the east side of Waterloo Creek. is a "rock shelter" on the side walls of which are a number of petroglyphs, among which is one of a buffalo and another of a This shelter is one of three known in the valley of the Upper Iowa in all of which are petroglyphs. As petroglyphs are also found in similar shelters in the Jordan along the Mississippi cliffs, it is not possible to say by what people they were made.

They are certainly prehistoric.

North-west from this terrace, one-fourth of a mile across Bear Creek, is the natural terrace remnant of Burkes' Mound on which is an Oneota culture buriel place, an account of an excavation in which will be found elsewhere in this report.

A little farther away across Bear Creek, in a north-easterly direction, on the spur of bluff on that side lying between Water-

loo and Bear creeks, is the small New Galena Enclosed Area.

East IS9 ft. from the "angle" in a sag in the crest of the Hog Back, where there is a little more soil, are some large pits where relic-hunters have opened Oneota graves, and at about half way down the east point of the ridge, at the horizon of the Jordan sandstone, there is an accumulation on a sandy shelf of 2 to 3 ft. of loose soil of which the people of the Oneota culture took advantage to use as aburial place.

As the interments here were covered by rocks they were many years ago discovered by relic-hunters and despoiled of their con-The first whole funereal pot which we acquired was found with a burial at this place. The usual clam shell accompanying

it was found beside the pelvis.

Against this end of the ridge is a 60 ft. high triangular terrace remnant of around one and one-half acres. In constructing the highway at its foot the point was hauled away to make the embankment for the same across the Iowa and Bear creek bottoms, and now there is a great sand slide there. As this is continually being hauled away for commercial purposes the top breaks off exposing sections of pits, evidenced by the black surface soil dipping down into the pure sand to the depth of a foot.

Always from one to four of these can be seen. As they are continually sloughing off the whole surface of the terrace must be spotted with them. Rarely a pottery sherd or two is found in one,

or still more rarely the very scanty remnant of a burial.

There is a tradition handed down from the first white settlers, that during the first years of their settlement, Indians, they did not know of what tribe, would occasionally return, and camping near, at night hold a"pow-wow" on this terrace. Once after they had gone a bottle with whiskey in it was found presumably on one of the graves. These might have been some of the people of the One ota culture as it is known that it was the custom of the Indians after being removed to a new location, to return from time to time to mourn over the graves of their ancestors.

To the south across the Upper Iowa River on the New Galena Terrace is the New Galena Mound Group, which will later be fully dealt

with in this report.

At the angle, the highest point of the Hog Back is a group of three round mounds.

The largest one of these, No. I, was excavated pretty thoroughly at the time, half a century ago, of the craze for "Indian Relica". Tradition has it that several Oneota culturaburials were uncovered at no great depth and that with them was found pottery, beads. pipes and flint pieces. Old filed in pits in the mound are evidence in support of this.

In our rambles in the valley we often traveled this ridge and somehow we could not rid ourself of a"hunch" that the excavations were not thorough. And after we had found in '34 pretty conclusive evidence that the mounds on the terrace across the river below were the work of a people of a phase of Algonkin culture, we felt that some of the not very numerous small mounds on the bordering bluff tops should be excavated to determine if possible the culture of the people that made them, and so concluded to open No. I at the angle in spite of the fact that it had already been pretty will riddled.

There was an old partly refilled trench across the south-west side of this mound, 8 ft. east and west and 3 ft. wide. North of this and north and west of the mound center, was a pit, 5 X 5 Inside the north-west margin, one 4 X 4 ft., and one, 3 X 3 ft. inside the north margin. There were also two 2 X 3 ft. each, one north and the other east of the burr oak tree on the north-east margin.

Beginning at the south-west part of the mound, we dug between the old pits, a 5 to 8 ft. wide trench, in shape like the segment

of a circle, around to the north-east.

At the west end of this trench at an approximate depth of 24 in. below the mound surface, - not the highest point, - six skeletal units were encountered, the assemblage having a general direction of east and west.

Skeletal burial No. I, the farthest to the west, consisted of the major part of an extended skeleton except the small bones,

and lay east and west with the head to the east.

Burial No. 2 consisted of the fragments of the pelvis and the long bones of the lower extremities. The remainder of the skeleton was missing. The pelvis was to the west, the tibiae and fib-

ulae lying on top of the skull of No. I.

Burial No. 3 consisted of the skull, backbone, the ribs of the left side and the left humerus, and no others. that an old excavation had struck the shall and body bones of No. 2 and the lower extremities and right side of No. 3, at which time the missing skeletal parts of these two burials were removed and not put back in the pit.

To the east but not in contact with each other were three skull s in an east and west row. No other parts of these burials were present. These three last were numbered 2, 4 and 5. and 6

With these six burials there were no inclusions. The left femur of No. 2 showed what was apparently an entirely healed old fracture and also had been much gnawed by rodents.

The six burials lay wholly in sections B2, B3 and B4.

To the north in sections C2 and D2 was a fairly complete extended skeleton, Burial No. 7, lying M 40 E with the head in that direction. This burial was on a floor six inches higher than that on which were Mos I to 6. As with them there were no inclusions.

Burial No. 8 consisted of part of the shafts of four long bones. lying side by side in the north-west corner of section D6 at 40 in. below the surface of the mound at that place. Two feet west of

this was a fragment of skull at the same level.

Burial No. 9 was a bundle of badly decayed bones in the northwest part of section C5, 40 in. below the surface of the mound. two feet west of this burial was a deposit of ashes and charcoal.

Burial No. IO. An extended burial with head to the west in section D5. Parts of skull, limb bones and others in place at 40 in.

below surface of mound.

Burial No. II. Also an extended burial with head to north-west, 45 in. below the surface of the mound. Between the knees ofthis burial was a badly decayed bone awl with expanded base.

Burial No. 12 had the skull and parts of the femora in place. The remainder of the skeleton was a bundle. On same floor as

Nos 8 to II.

Burials I to 7; apparently having some connection with each other lay approximately on the same floor. Numbers 8 to 12, on a 2 ft. lower level, also apparently were connected, forming a a group.

At what level the burials uncovered by relic hunters lay is

un mown.

Burial No. IS was an Oneota reclining burial and apparently was intrusive. The head was 42 in, below the mound surface directly over it. The pelvis was 48 in. below the mound surface directly over it on the slope of the mound. Making allowance for the slope the base of the pelvis was close to a foot below the base of the skull.

Over the proximal end of the left femur of this burial was a fine typical four hendled, shell tempered Oneota culture pot.

Beneath, - not in it, - were 48 flint flakes; I rough "bunt end" scraper; I wide base 2 in. flint drill; I crudely flaked triangular piece 2 in. long, and I in . wide; and I badly decayed antler time.

The occurrence of flakes and crudely worked material with a burial where all other inclusions are of the finest workmanship is very similar to an inclusion of flakes with the intrusive burial found in mound No. 3 of the New Galena Group in 1934.

Outside the proximal end of the right femur was an unusually fine 8.06 in. long, thin, pointed oval ceremonial knife, typically Oneota, as were also the sixteen fine thin, unnotehed arrow heads en cache outside the right tibia.

Then near the knife was a small elbow pipe which may also be

considered typical Oneota culture.

Over the chest were two fragments of coiled copper wire ornaments and a bone bead.

Besides the bone awi

Scattered through the mound earth at different levels in the east part were found five small, I in., Algonkan sherds; three roughly flaked 2 in. long flint pieces; one rough scraper; and one 2 in. long point nearly half of which was a wide stem.

The skull of No. IS was well enough preserved to admit of of fairly accurate measurement. As also were Nos Io and II. Skull measurements

Burial No. Io Width, 5.3I In. Length, 6.56 in. Burial No. II ... 4.93 ... 7.43 ... Burial No. I3 ... 5.50 ... 6.13 ...

Material under and around the left femur of unesta pot.

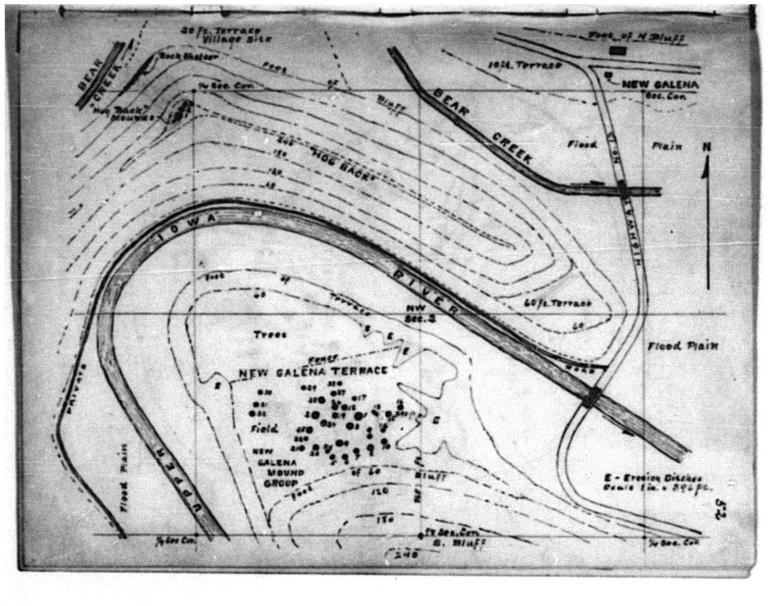
48 orude flint (chert) flakes.

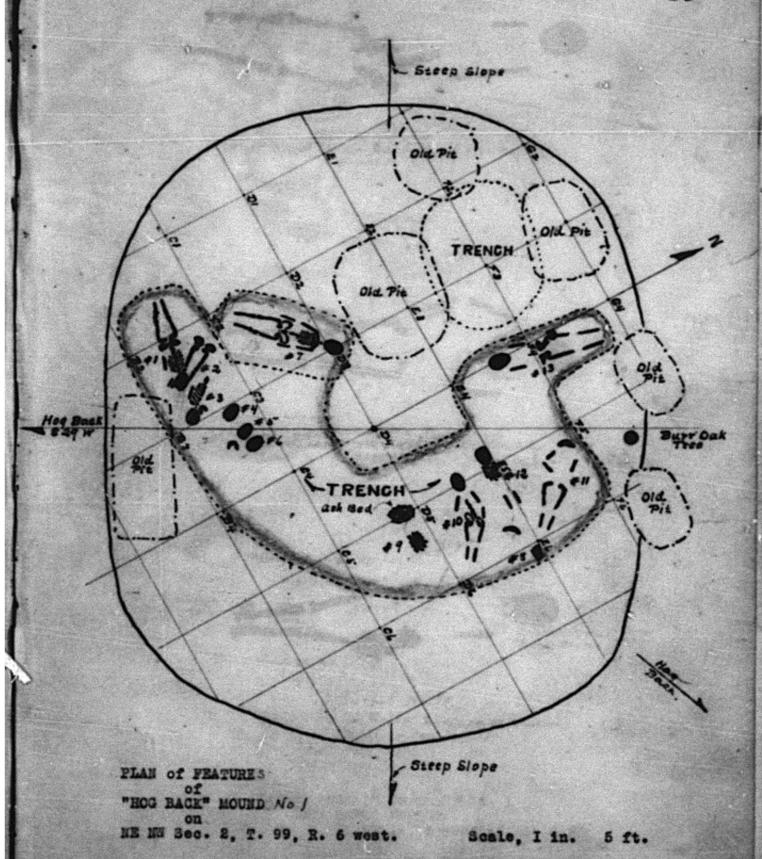
I rought "Bunt-end" scraper.

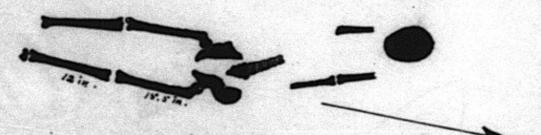
I wide base, 2 inch long, flint (chert) drill.

I crudely flaked triangular piece, 2 in. long and I wide.

I badly decayed antler time.

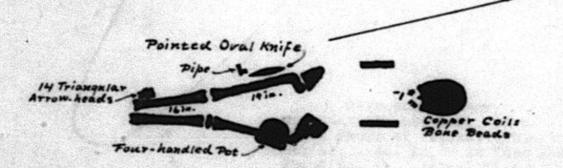






Skull 50 in Below Surface of Mound.
Algorithm (?)



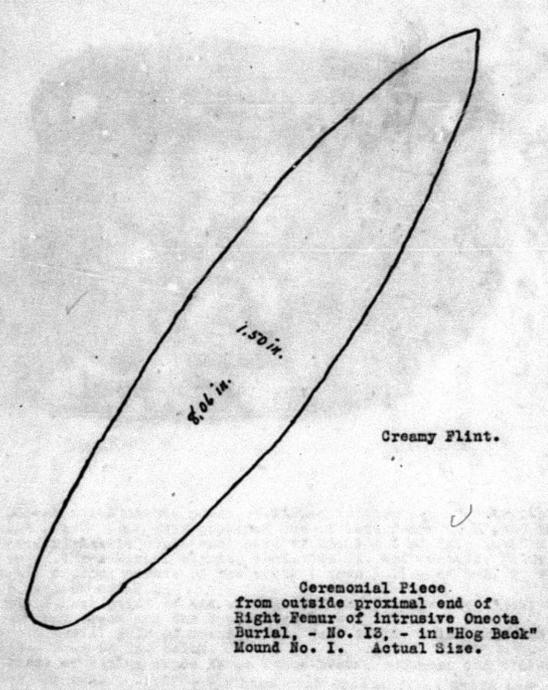


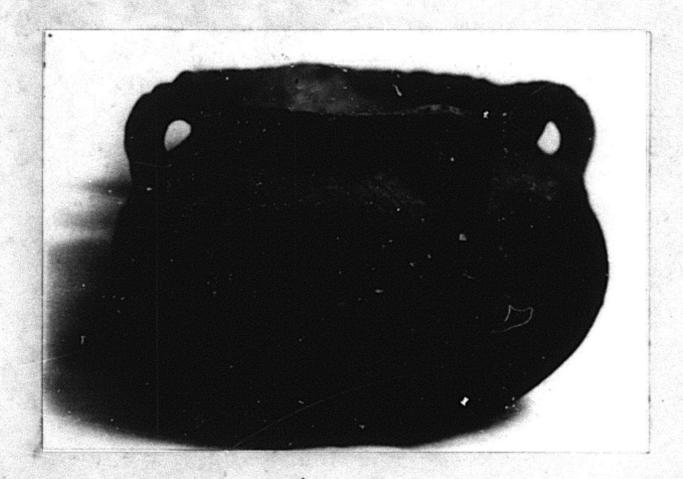
Burial No. 13.

Skull 30 in. Below Surface of Mound.

Oncota - Intrusive.

SKETCH of BURIALS in MOUND No. 1
"HOG BACK" MOUNDS.
NE NW Sec. 2, T. 99, R. 6 west of 5th P.M.





Four-handled Onecta phase of Sicuan culture pot - photograph actual size - from over proximal end of left femur of flexed intrusive burial in north-east part of Mound # I of "Hog Back" Mound Group of three burial mounds, south 294 ft. and west I39 ft.from the I/4 section corner on the north (town) line of Sec. 2, T. 99. R. 6 west of 5th P.M.

At highest point of and at angle of sharp ridge (Hog Back) be-

tween Bear Creek and the Upper Iowa River.

From burial # 13 of Mound # I. Head 24 in. below surface of mound - feet 54 in. below.

Cache of rather crude large arrow-heads, scrapera and flakes under the pot. Typical pointed oval Oneota flint knife and small elbow pipe were found beside the proximal end of right femur.

Sixteen typical unnotched triangular Oneota arrow-heads - points

towards the feet - en cache beside the left tibia.

In this pot was a clam shell with 4 deep tally notches on edge.

Mound excavated by party under Ellison Orr, field Supervissor of Project 962 of the Iowa Planning Board.



Looking east down the Upper Iowa River from Mound # I on the high point at the angle of the "Hog Back" Note the bridge where highway No. IS crosses the Upper Iowa River, half a mile away. East end of "Hog Back" a little to left. The east end of the New Galena Terrace can be seen over the trees to the First of curve in the road. Also note the bare south slope of the "Hog Back" and the timbered north side.



Opening Mound No. I at the angle in the "Hog Back". In the background can be seen the bare south side of the bluff, across Bear Greek, on which is the New Galena Enclosed Area.

VIEW OF THE "HOG-BACK. (See following Page, 87 A)

View of the "Hog-Back", on the North One-half of the NE of Sec. 2, T. 99, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M., from the "high point" angle - where is located a group of small Woodland Culture mounds, two of which were excavated by us Oct. 22 - 23, 1936, to the point of the terrace which is a prolongation of the east end.

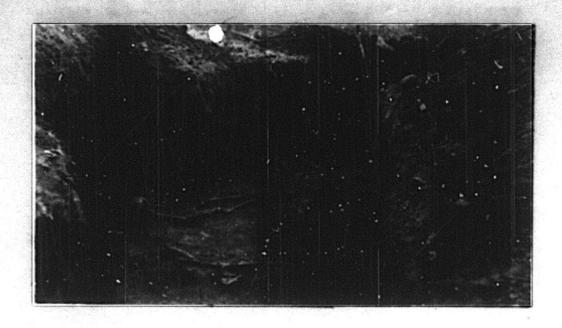
Taken from the south center of the New Galena Terrace, Looking north. Over one-half mile of this sharp divide is shown in

the picture.

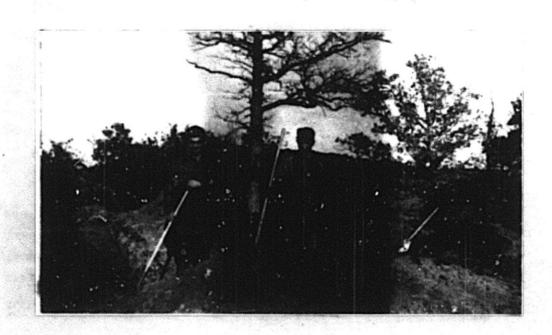
The largest mound at the angle had been riddled years ago by "relic hunters" who are reported to have found several intrusive Oneota Culture intrusive burials and with them a goodly lot of relics.

However they missed one rich one which we found, and did mot go deep enough to reach the burials of the real builders, - there were twelve of them, - but no cultural material was found with them.

Of the nine mounds of the New Galena Mound Group, on the terrace just across the Upper Iowa River to the south, which we excavated in 1936, all but one were in the cornfield which can be seen between the alfalfa field and the timber on the north slope of the terrace along the river.



Burials Nos IO and II in Mound No. I on the high point of the "Hog Back". Looking north-east.



Two of the WPA workmen in the SW end of the cresentic trench in Mound No. I on the angle of the "Hog Back." Looking northeast. Note burr oak tree in background.

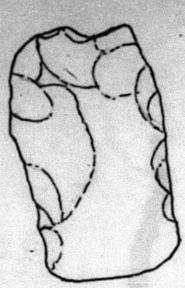


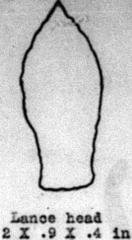
Burials No. I to 7 in the SW part of Mound No. I on the high point at the angle of the "Hog Back". As these burials are at a level below that reached by the relic-hunters when they uncovered rich Oneota culture burials, and because there were no inclusions associated with them, they are believed to be of the people who built the mound, - propably of the Algonkin culture.

Looking north.



Burial No. 7 in Mound No. I on the high point at the angle of the "Hog Back." Looking east







Lance head Mound # 3

Celt-like Scraper Mound # 3

Mound # I

All abve Woodland.

Thirty-six feet N 29 E from the center of Mound # I is Mound " 2 of the "Hog Back" Group. This mound is but I2 ft. in diameter and less than I ft. in height. In its center is an old pi In its center is an old pit. 8 ft. long and 2 wide, and with a depth of 2 ft. Usually relichunters made some pretense of refilling the holes which they dug in order that stock might not be hurt by falling into them, but in this case they did not go to that trouble.

Mound # 2 and also Mound # 3, 40 ft still farther north-east,

lie along the edge of the very steep slope of the bluff west down

to Bear Creek running north.

Mound # 3, 24 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, was an undisturbed mound.

On Oct. 26th, after completing the work on # I, we dug a cir-

oular pit, I5 ft. in diameter in # 3.

At 30 in. below the surface, or about 6 in. below the natural surface of the crest, we found directly under the center, part of a badly decayed skull and an inferior maxillary in which were three well worn molars.

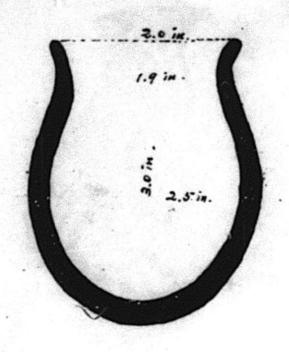
Eighteen inches west of the center, lying on its side, was a grit tempered complete pot of a dirty gray color. The body was egg-shaped, and without ornamentation as was also the neck.

The circular neck had a diameter of 2 in. and the body of 2.5

Its height was 3 in.

Other inclusions in the mound were a celt-shaped scraper, 2.75 X I.62 in., and a lance head, I.75 in. long, the wide stem part o of which was .75 long.

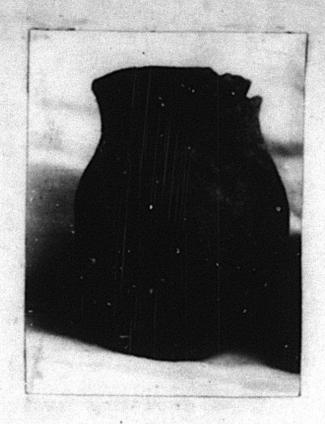
Compare the above Lance head with the one shown above from Mound Ho. I



Sectional View of a sand tempered, unornamented pot found lying on its side in stiff clay, eighteen inches west of a frag-ment of a badly decayed skull, thirty inches below the surface at the center of "Hog Back" Mound No.3. Under one side of the piece of skull was a fragment of a low-

er jew in which are three well worn molars.

Other inclusions in Mound No. 3 were a chert celt like scraper, 2.75 x 1.62 im., and a lamce head 1.75 in. long. Half of this latter is a wide stem.



Sand tempered, unornamented, egg-shaped Algonkin pot. Found in "Hog Back" Mound # 3 at I8 in. west of center and 30 in.below the surface - 6 - 8 in. below the surrounding natural surface.

At the center at the same level wasa fragment of skull and piece of lower maxillary with three much worn teeth.

The only other inclusion was a roughly flaked chert celt at 30 in. below the mound surface - 6 in. below the natural surface - at 6 ft. to west of center.

Photograph actual size.

"Hog Back" Mound # 3 is 75 ft. north of Mound # I which is 294 ft. south and I39 ft. west of the I/4 section corner on the north line of Sec. 2, T. 99, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M.

Excavated by party under Ellison Orr, Field Supervisor of Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board. 1936.

This is a Hopewell type vessel.

1) mound

• THE NEW GALENA MOUND GROUP.

The New Galena Mound Group.

At the one-fourth section corner in the center of Sec. 2, T. 99. R. 6 west of the 5th P.M., in Hanover township, Allamakee county, the Upper Iowa River, which has been flowing north close along the foot of the bluff on its east side, turns north-west, then east and south-east, in a great ox-bow bend, to the one-fourth section line of section I, not far east of the one-fourth section corner between that section and section 2.

At the point where the river leaves it on its north-west course, the bluff turns east at almost right angles to its former trend.

Of the area north of its foot and within the ox-bow, about one hundred acres, around forty acres is a sixty foot high terrace with a uniformly level surface. The remainder of the terrace area is a steep slope, having a width of from eight to ten rods, down to the Plood plain or bottom lands of the river.

This terrace, believed to be the remnant of an old sand bar of the river, when thousands of years ago, swollen by floods from the melting lowa glacier, it filled its valley from bluff to bluff, depositing its burden of sand when it encountered the backwater from the truly great Mississippi which then flowed miles wide and seventy feet deep on its way to the sea.

Later there was deposited over the sand, wind blown yellow loess.

to a varying depth of ordinarily four to five feet.

Over this there has accumulated, in the centuries that have roll-

by since then, a foot, more or less, of black sandy humus.
Into the north-east side of this terrace a many branched erosion ditch has cut its way back into washed out sand down to the level of the flood plain at its mouth, and for four hundred feet back.

The outting of this ditch and other much smaller ones has been

done since the advent of the white man.

Some years ago while searching for "field finds" we found in one of the laterals of the great ditch, where its side had sloughed off, the scattered remains of the skeleton of an individual interment, associated with sherds of Oneota Culture pottery and a number of good sized pieces of limestone rock. These last do not normally belong on the terrace surface, - they had been carried there by human hands.

There are doubtless other individual Oneota burials, other than those which we found as intrusive in the Algonkin built mounds. scattered over the surface.

On the south half of the terrace and to the east of what was the 0 to 6 ft. high gravelly right bank of the last receeding flood water that flowed over its top, are three distinct rows, - diverging from the south-west towards the north-east. - of round burial mounds, the north-west row of five, the central of four and the south-east of four.

Scattered irregularly between are fifteen round and one oval , and separated from the main group at some distance to the west. running north and south, is a row of three more, making a total. at present recognizable, of thirty-one in the group.

The oval mound propably consists of two round mounds in close proximity which continued cultivation has been made to appear as one.

The three diverging rows, of which are the larger mounds, follow slight elevations running north-east across the terrace. The scattering mounds are smaller.

The largest of these mounds, numbers I, 3 and 4, may have ex-

ceeded six feet in height.

In 1934, working under the personal supervision of Dr. Keyes, on Project # 1047 of the Iowa State Planning Board, five of this group were excavated. An account of this work will be found in

our report for that year.

In Mound No. I, the first one opened, a crushed but restorable pot was found in a pit ossuary of eight bundle burials, differing in shape and decoration very materially from the Algonkan pottery found in the mounds of the Lane Farm Group, later excavated and described in the report for '34, and resembling it only in being grit

As the four other mounds of this group subsequently opened that season contained no pottery or other inclusions except badly decayed remnants of bundle burials we were very anxious to open other mounds at that time to get if possible other specimens of this

seemingly unique phase or aspect of the Algonkin.

But Dr. Keyes decided that there were too many other sites waiting attention, and because the price asked for permission to excavate was so high, \$10.00 per mound, and that we might not again be

given financial help, it was best to go elsewhere.

This year begause it was to be stripped of the surface soil in order to get at the 4 - 5 ft. of good gravel that tops the pure sand, much in demand for concrete work, we were able to buy permission to excavate in the north part of the field, then in corn. for half the price paid in '34.

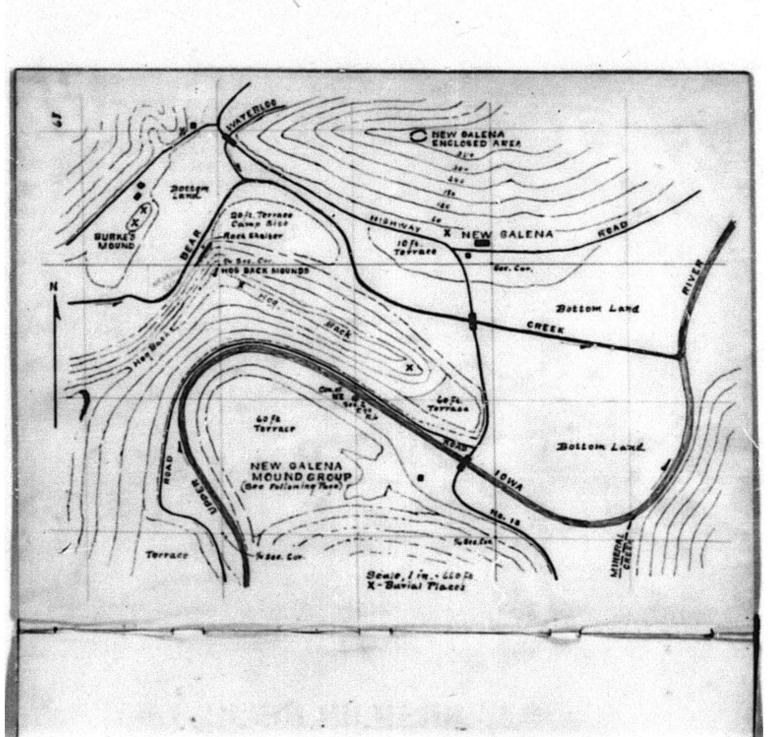
Between Cot. 5th and 20th, with a party of ten in all, working

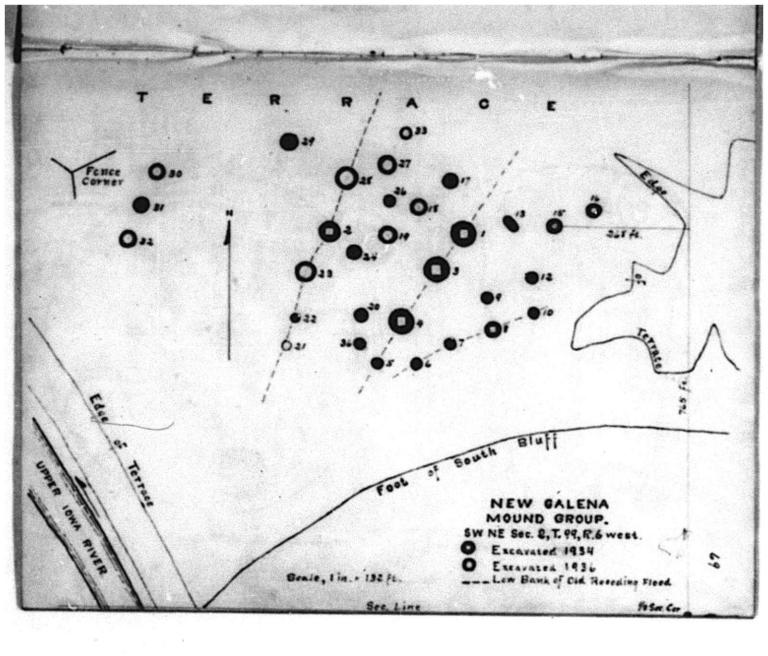
a total of ten days, nine mounds were excavated.

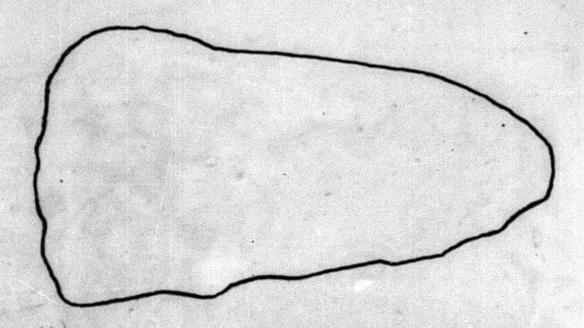
Descriptions of the work done on each and of the features and

in clusions, follow.

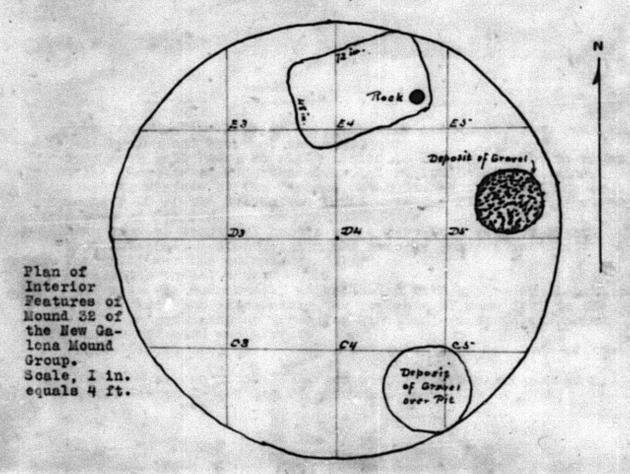
A study of the topographic map and of the group on a larger scale, and of plans, sketches and photographs which also follow. will aid materially in understanding conditions.

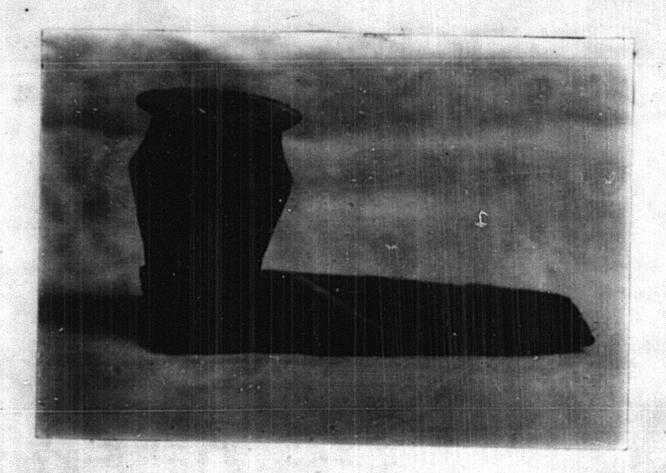






Outline of coarsely flaked "Hand Stone" of white flint from 5 55 W, 7 ft. from the center of Mound No. I5 of the New Galena Mound Group, at about 6 in. below the natural surface of the Terrace Actual size.





Flat-base Monitor Pipe of purplish-gray stone with stem end.

of base broken off short at the bowl.

From over left knee, at right angles to burial, handle to right, with the remnants of an extended burial 20 in. below the natural surrounding surface of the terrace, at 8 ft. south of the center of Mound # 23 of the New Galena Mound Group on SW NE Sec. 2, T. 99, R. 2 west of 5th P.M.

Note unusual length of handle and across it a vein of lightcolored material. Also tooth marks made by gnawing rodents.

Ten tally notches on end. Photograph actual size.

This pipe was undoubtedly an inclusion with a platform sepulture and was broken when after decay the remnants of same fell to the ground. In gathering up these for final interment in the mound the broken-off stem was missed.

Originally it must have been an unusually fine specimen of its

type.

Excavated by party under Ellison Orr, Field Supervissor of Project # 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board, summer of 1936.

Present Dimensions of Individual New Galena Mounds.

No. I	48 ft. in	Diamater	and	30	in.	High		
2	40		••					
3	46 ,,							
8	50 ,,							
	32			S10-14-0				
	25		••			••		
	20	••	••	4	••	••		
0101985	32	••	••	100	••	••		
	ALCOHOLD COLORS AND TYPE A COLORS AND A	••	••	18	••	••		
9	24	••	••	IO	••	••		
IOm	30			10	••	••		
II	Destroyed	by erosi	on di	tol				
12	20 ft. in	Diameter	and	6	in.	H1gh		
13)	Oblong Ma							
14}	30 ft lon	g. 18 ft.	in I	ian	ate	and 20	in.	High
15	30 ft. in	Diameter	and	6	in.	High.		
16	I8 ft			6				
I7	20			6				
18	30 ,,		- ::	TE	••	••		
. 19	30	••	• •	IE	••	••		
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22								
200	20 ft. in				in.	nigh		
23	35 ,,			24		••		
24	32		••	12		••		
., 25	Uncertain							
26	24 ft. in	Diameter	and	12	in.	High		
27	30			14	•			
28	40							
29	30			31				
30	25			IO		••		
. 3I				**		••		
. 32			••	TO	••	••		
200	STEMPHONESCH STONE STONE ARTES		••.	IO	••	••		
,, 00	18	••		IO				

Mound No. 16 .

Mound No. I6, one of the smaller mounds and the most north-easterly of the group, was excavated by digging a circular pit, I5 ft. in diameter, 24 in. deep to the gravel topping the immense body of

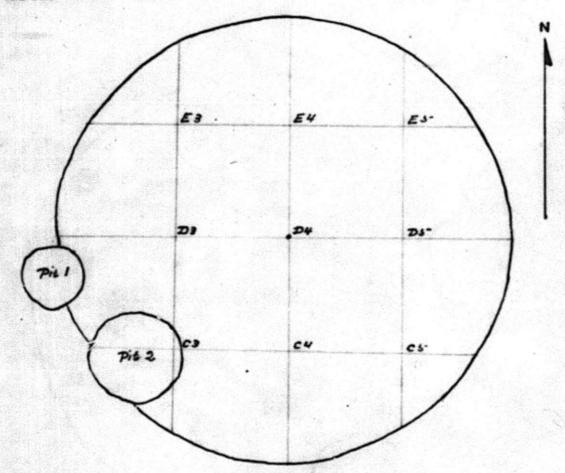
sand composing nine-tenths of the terrace.

At II ft, S 82 W from the mound center was a pit (Pit I), sunk by the builders of the mound, 2 ft. in diameter, to 36 in. below the surface, and filled with black earth in which was no ashes or charcoal, but at the bottom near the center was an Oneota pottery sherd with attached handle, and at I ft. north of this a muller.

At 8.5 ft. 8 55 W of the center was a second pit (Pit 2), 4 ft. in diameter, the bottom of which was 40 in. below the surface and in which was a deposit of limestone hand rocks showing signs of

fire.

A feature of Mounds I5 and I6, found in 4 others of this Group, were the pits made by the builders, well out from the mound center and sunk down into the sand below signs of any other disturbance of the earth.



Lian of Pit in Mound No. 16. Seale, / in . 4 ft.

Mound No. 15.

In Mound No. 15 an excavation 20 ft. in diamater was dug down to the gravel at 24 in. below the surface. At this depth a bundle burial consisting of pieces of nine long bones and part of a skull was found at 5 27 W, 6 ft. from the mound center. At 3 55 W, 7 ft. from the mound center and I2 in below the surface. - about 6 in. below the natural surface, - was a small chert celt and near it a scraper.

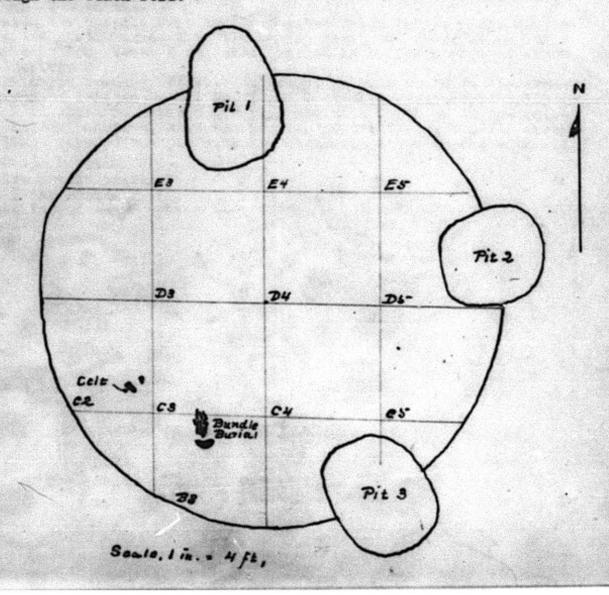
A Pit. (No. I) filled with black earth extending down 24 in. in-

to the sand was located N IO W, IO ft. from the Mound center. A second Pit, (No. 2) at IO ft. N 76 E, extended down into the

sand I2 in.

A third, (Pit No. 3) at IO ft. S 25 E. Extended into the sand 24 in. In this last was a deposit of half a dozen hand sized limestones and some charcoal.

Many large pieces, I in. square or more, of well preserved char-coal and six pieces of Oneota culture pottery were found scattered through the black soil.



Mound No. 28.

This mound is located on an ancient bank on the right side of a shallow channel of the waning flood of the post-glacial river. It is to be presumed that the water after falling below the level of the terrace top never again flowed over it.

A circular pit 40 ft. in diameter was sunk 48 in. to the gravel over the sand, - 24 in. below the natural surface, - and the entire excavation cleaned out. (Sometimes a part of an excavation was thrown out and the remainder, to save work, shoveled over into the

area cleaned.)

In Sections D2, D3 and D4, with one corner extending over into E3, was a rectangular pit, 4 X 8 ft., made by the builders of the mound and sunk 4 in. into the gravel. In this they placed fourteen bundled remnants of skeletons, - at least that was the number of skulls, - the long bones placed irregularly the long way of the pit, the skulls in a row across each end.

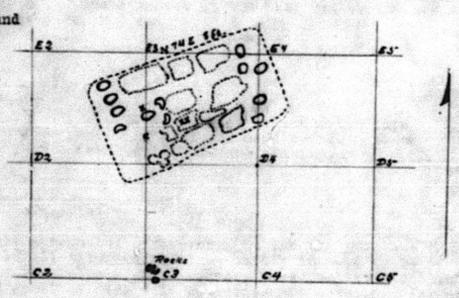
the average thickness of the entire burial was around 4 inches. Five feet to the south was a deposit of four rocks weighing

around 40 - 50 lbs.

With the burials were two perforated bears fangs. One was inside the skull marked I on the sketch plan, the other on top of a bundle of long bones 2 ft. east, marked XX. There were no other inclusions.

This pit ossuary resembled closely the ones found in the excavations of 1934 in Mounds No. I and 3 of this group, especially in No. 3 in which in a pit, 5 X 8 ft., and at a depth of 36 in. below the natural surface, were the remains of twenty-two bundles arranged lengthways of the pit with the skulls in a row across each and.

With the burials in the pit in mound No. I the unique Algonkin pot was found.



Plan of Burial Pit in Mound No. 28. Scale, I in. equals 4 ft.

Mound No. 23.

This mound was one of the smaller mounds, located in the string or row of mounds along the most westerly old channel bank.

The first burial uncovered in this mound, Burial No. I, consisted of the remnants of the shafts of two femora and two tibiae at 20 in. below the natural level of the surrounding terrace.

These remnants indicated that they were in their natural position with reference to the remainder of the skeleton if it had been placed with them. The orientation was N 28 E.

The proximal and of the part of the shaft of the left femur

was south, 59 in. from the center of the mound.

Associated with the remnants, at I to 5 in. above the burial floor and east of the knee position, was a somewhat scattered cache of IO flakes of a dark material and I4 of chert or flint; 9 triangular unnotched typical Onecta culture arrow heads; a small cone-shaped piece of pipestone; a small cubical piece of coal black stone; a 2 in. long piece of pure white stone, apparently a fragment of an awl; a dicrite smoothing stone, 4.5 X 2.25 X I.O in.; and a copper snake, 3.5 in. long.

On the outside of the remnant of the right tibia was I triangular unnotched arrow head of the same black stone as the flakes mentioned above, 2 in. long, and I of white flint also triangular and un -

notched.

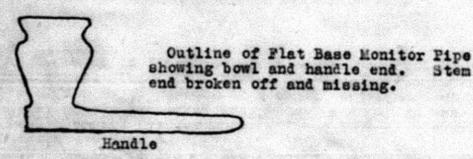
Over the left knee position, with handle at right angles to the burial orientation, was a fine flat base monitor pipe with the stem broken off short at the bowl. The handle was 3.75 in. long and

2.0 in. wide, and had ten tally notches cut in the end.

The total length of the base remaining was 4.75 in. The bowl.

of which see an outline below, was 2.0 in. high and I.5 in. in

diameter at the top. The diameter at the base was .9 in. and at
I.25 in. above the base, 2.0 in.



Except for the absence of a funerary pot and the presence of this pipe, this burial might safely be said to be of Oneota culture. The pipe might, however, have been acquired in trade or be the spoil of war. It had evidently once been one of the things placed with a body on a tree platform and after falling to the ground had been gnawed by rodents.

The excavation in this mound was a pit 20 ft. in diameter down

to the gravel at 24 in. below the natural surface.

In the south part near the perimeter of the excavation was a pit extending down into the gravel.

Burial No. 2.

The remnants of the bones of the pelvis and and of the lower extremities of Burial No. 2, of which the skull was N 77 E. 6.2 ft. from the mound center, lay fully extended horizontally at 30 in. below the natural surface of the surrounding terrace.

The base of the skull was 6 in. higher than those of the pel-

vis and lower extremities, forming a reclining burial.

The orientation was S 60 W.

Of the bones present, the shafts of the lower limbs and most of the pelvis, were in place. The bones of the feet and ends of long bones were gone.

Of the body bones only the lumbar vertebrae remained.

The bones of the right arm apparently had been separated from the body before burial as the elbow was towards the skull with the proximal end of the humerus beside, and the distal end of the ulna, over the pelvis. The ulna and radius of the left arm lay on the left side of the skull, which lay on its base facing the feet. The lower jaw lay across the right femur.

Lying against the left side of the skull was a rolled copper tube, 6.25 in. long and .5 in. in diameter. A companion piece

of this lay between the distal ends of the femora.

Outside the misplaced humerus, on the right side, were a large thin flake of white flint; a "bunt end" white flint scraper. flat on the under curved side, 5.2 X I.5 X .5 in., stained red on the under side; a white flint knife or wrill, 4.3 X .7 X .15 in.; a muller (?) of some almost transparent stone, much pitted on the outside by chemical action. Just above the right innominata was a thin walled Oneota culture pot, part of the rim of which was much broken up.

Beside the left femur was the typical Oneota culture pointed

oval, thin, finely wrought, ceremonial knife.

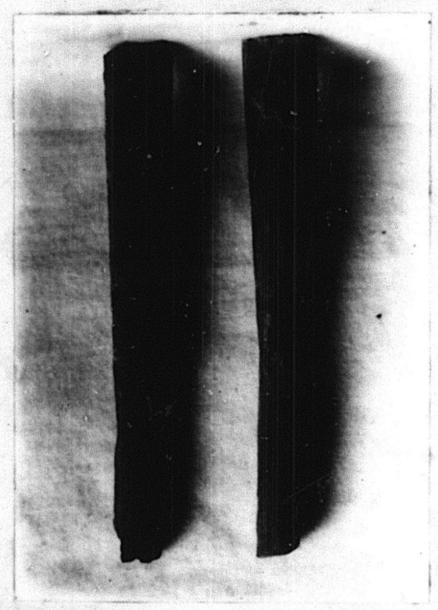
The material associated with this burial established beyond a doubt that it was an intrusive Oneota cultur-burial.

Burial No. 3.

N 70 W. 8 ft. from the mound center, at 30 in. below the natural terrace level, was Burial No. 3, a bundle burial consisting of the major portion of a skull, a fragment of another and three well preserved long bones under which was a mess of badly decayed smaller ones. There were no inclusions.

Orientation was N 42 E.

Was this a burial of one of the Algonkan people who presumeatly built the mound or was it an intrusive Oneota culture burial, is a question to be answered.



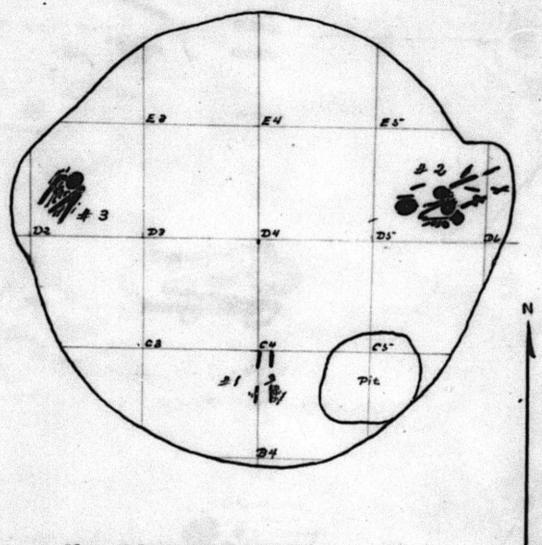
Pair of Copper Tubes.

Inclusions with intrusive Oneota Culture burial No. 2 in Mound No. 25 of the New Galena Mound Group.

One lay beside and against the left side of the skull, the other between the distal ends of the fomora. Each was 6.25 in. long and .5 to .8 in. in diameter.

Other inclusions were a thin-walled Gaeota Culture Pot, two fine pointed oval ceremonial flint pieces, one large "snub nose" scraper, and a muller (?) of some translucent stone.

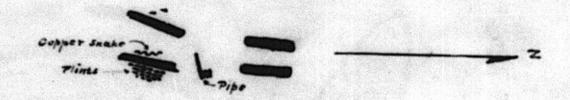
This fully extended burial was 30 in below the natural surface. See photo of burial on page 88.



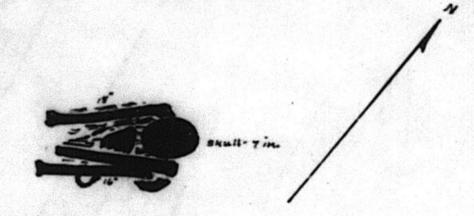
Plan of Burial Floor of Mound No. 23.

Scale, 4 fe. to Inch.

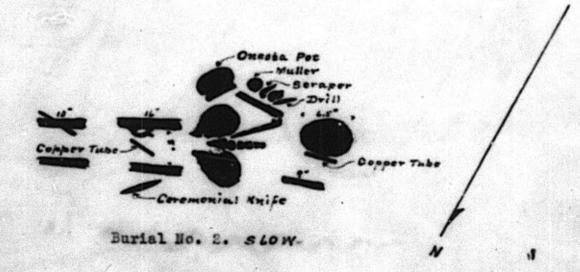
Plan of Burials in Hound Fo. 23



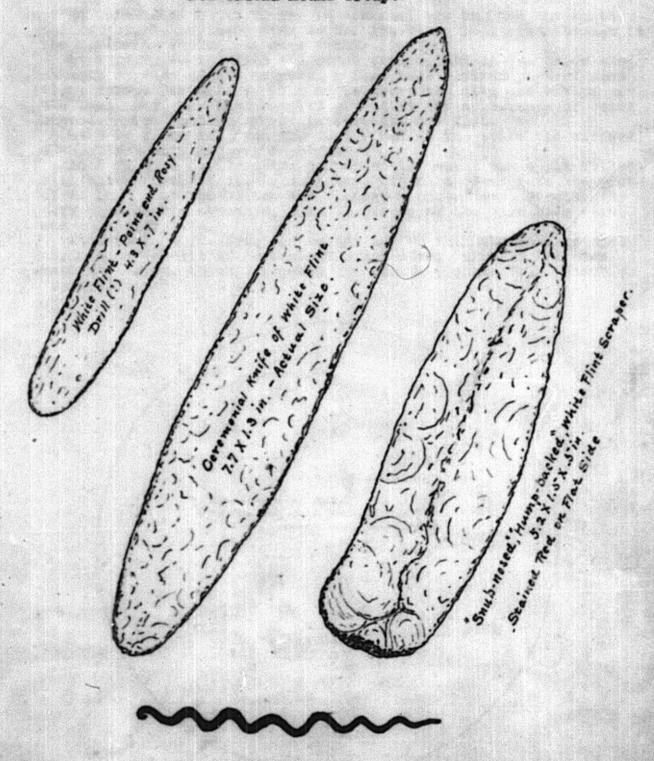
Burial No. I. North



Burial No. 3. NSIE



Three Flint Pieces from Burial No. 2 in Mound No. 23 of New Galena Mound Group.



Copper "Snake" from Burial No. I in Mound No. 23 of New Galena Mound Group.

Mound No. 27.

In this mound a pit 20 ft. in diameter was dug and the earth thrown out, 24 in. deep down to the gravel. Scattered through it

the following inclusions were found:

At S I7 W, 60 in. from the mound center, and I6 in. below the natural surface of the terrace, a flat base monitor pipe of some light colored material. The angle where the side and bottom of the base most, has been rounded giving it the appearance of being curved. The bottom however is straight and flat.

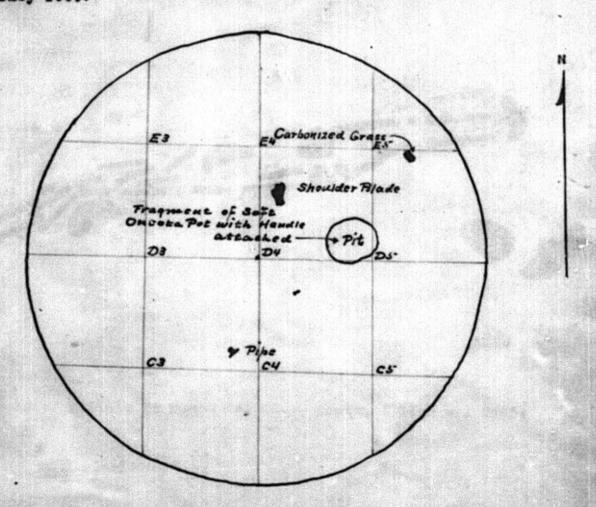
At N 16 E, 24 in. from the center and 20 in. below the surface,

a shoulder-blade digging implement.

At N 78 E, 4 ft. from the center of the mound was a pit filled with black earth, 2 ft. in diameter, extending down into the gravel I2 in. At the bottom was a large piece of soft Oneota pottery with handle attached, 6 small pieces of the same body ware, and an antler time.

At N 55 E. 8 ft. from the center and 20 in. below the natural surface, a deposit of carbonized grass stems, size of the open hand and .5 in. thick, propably the common prairie "blue stem" or

"turkey foot."



Plan of Inclusions in Pit in Mound No. 27.

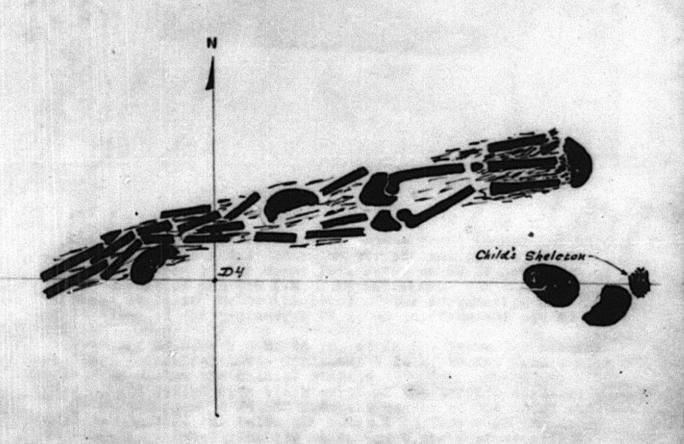
Mound No. 18.

In the Pit, 20 ft. in diameter, excavated in Mound No. 18, gravel was reached on the west side at a depth of IS in. but on the east side not till a depth of 20 in. had been reached.

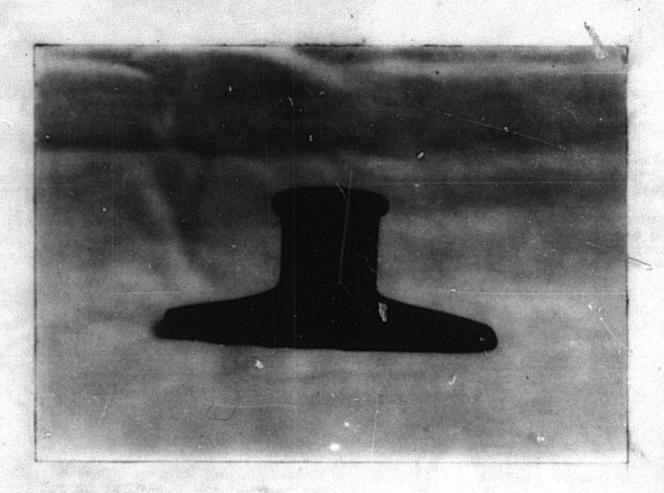
In making the excavation three or more jumbled bundle burials were encountered strung out N 78 E from the south-east corner of Section D3 for a distance into Section D4 of 6 ft.

The west end of this string of burials was at a depth of 20 in.

below the surface, the east end lay 6 in. lower. Four feet directly east of Sta. D4 were two detached adult skulls at 26 in. below the natural surface. Six inches below these was a badly decayed bundled child's skeleton, and 4 in. below that was part of a well preserved frontal bone with very prominent supra-orbital ridges. There were no inclusions.



Plan of Burials in Mound No. 18. Scale, I inch = I foot.



Monitor pipe of a slate-colored stone found in Mound # 27 of the New Galena Mound Group, on terrace and on south side of and in ox-bow of the Upper Iowa River on SW NW Sec. 2, T. 99. R. 6 west of the 5th P.M. Actual size.

Found at I6 in. below the level of the surrounding natural surface of the terrace, S I7 W, 60 in. from the mound

center.

Fragment of bone S 7 E, 72 in. at I2 in. below the natural surface. Shoulder-blade implement N I6 E, 24 in. from center

and 20 in. below the natural surface .

In a pit filled with black earth of the terrace surface, 2 ft. in diameter, 4 ft. NE from the center of the mound and at a depth of 36 in. below the natural surface - 12 in. in the pure sand underlying the 24 in. of black surface soil - was a large piece of "cell tempered" (soft) Oneota pottery with attached handle.

Mound No. 30

Pit 20 ft. in diameter excavated in this mound, 27 in. down to pure gravel. Much gravel in the earth thrown out.

The features encountered were a pile of very coarse gravel and sand just below the surface of the mound in its SE part, the perimeter of which touched that of the excavation, was approximately IO in. of black sandy soil, underlaid in turn by another IS in. of pure gravel and sand, at the bottom of which was a deposit of ashes, charcoal and fragments of burned bones, about S in. deep and roughly three feet in diameter. Fairly evenly spaced around this were four rocks. - size of a pail. - showing signs of contact with fire.

At the bottom and to one side of this fire pit deposit, which was so loose that a shovel could easily be thrust a foot into it, was a triangular spear head of white flint with a wide, - I.25 in., - stem, 4 in. long and I.62 in. wide. This piece has quite a decided waxy

luster. With it was a fragment of a human pelvis.

Directly east of the center of the mound was another gravel deposit below the surface, 2 ft. in diameter, but not reaching down to the terrace gravel below. Another rectangular pit in the Northeast part 4 X 6 ft. dipped down into the terrace gravel 12 in.

In one corner of this was a burned rock, 7 X 7 X 7 in. but no

other inclusions.

Mound No. 32.

The only inclusion found in the Fit. 20 ft. in diameter excavated 24 in. down to the pure terrace gravel, were three rotten sherds of thick pottery tempered with coarse grit and without ornamentation, at 20 in. below the natural surface.

A deposit of several pieces of supped sherds of what was propably the same or similar ware was found in 1934 with 22 bundle burials in mound No. 3 of same group, and which lay one within the other like a pile of supped saucers and had but little more consistency than paste.

Mound No. 33

This small mound which was about to be removed by the workmen stripping the gravel, was excavated but no inclusions were found.

[Editor's note: The explanation below pertains to the two photographs on the following page, 85, and was added to the bound volume as an attachment to the page.]

Upper Photo.
The light triangular area at the left vertical center.
is the New Galena (Flatiron) Terrace.

Lower Photo.

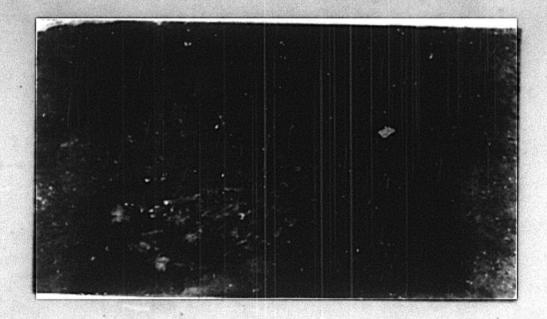
New Galena (Flatiron) Terrace is Just north of the New Galena Bridge and between it and the east end of the Hogback.



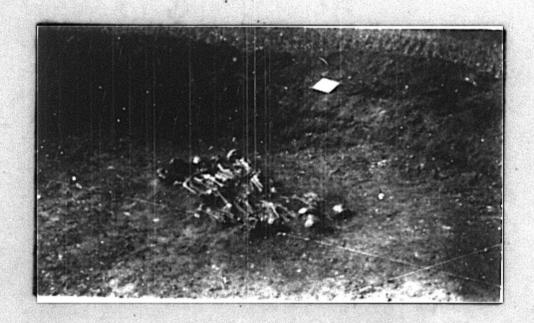
View of the New Galena Terrace, looking east from the one-eighth Section Corner on the point of bluff precipice across the river to the west. White streak in center is the gravel pit. Mound Group between this pit and the foot of the bluff to right. Black dots in the mound area are cattle. Note two cars in center of picture.



View looking east down the valley of the Upper lows River from the one-eighth Section corner on bluff top west of the New Galens Terrace, which note between to right, and on which two cars can be seen between gravel pit and foot of bluff.



Burials in Pit in Mound No. 28. Looking north.



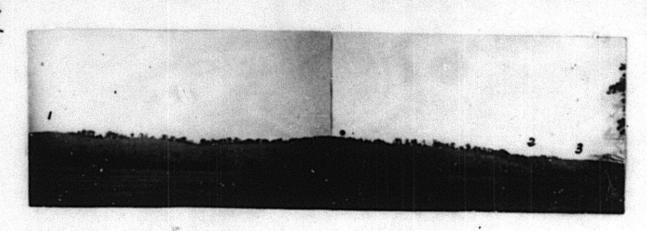
Burials in Pit in Mound No. 28. From the north-east.



Close-up of south end of Burials in pit in Mound No. 28. Locking west.



Burial No. 3 in Mound No. 23. Looking south-west.



THE HOG-BACK.

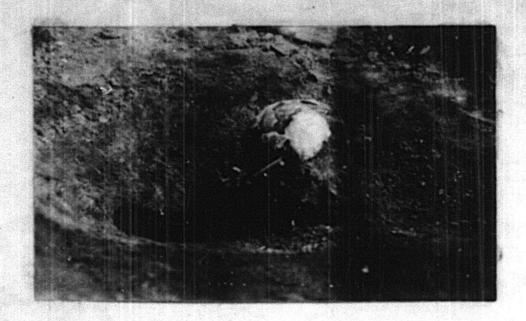
Looking North from the New Galena Mound Group across the Upper lowa River to the south.

Below #1 on the Photograph is the high point and elbow of this sharp divide between that River and Bear-Waterloo creek.

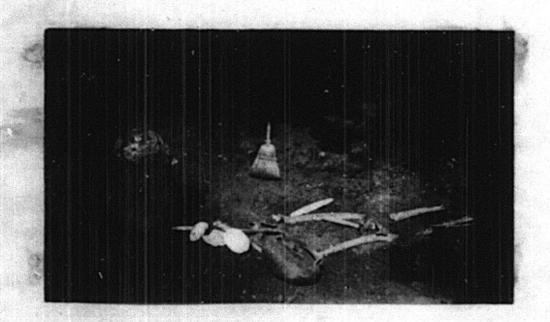
On this is Mound #1 of the Hog-Back Mound Group, just the North of which lie Mounds # 2 and 3 of this Group.

Directly under # 2 is the east and of the Hog-Back and under # 3 is the New Balona Bridge. Between # 4 and, against the cast and of the Hog-Back bluff, is the Flat-iron terrace.

The fringe of trees between the field in the foreground and the foot of the bluff back are along the N. slope of the terrace down to the River flood-plain, 20 rods wide.



Burial No. 2 in Mound No. 23. Not fully uncovered. Looking north-east. Note copper tube beside skull.



Burial No. 2 in Mound No. 23. Fully uncovered. Looking east.

RYAN MOUNDS, HARPER'S FERRY, IONA.

THE RYAN MOUNDS.

Two "strings" of burial mounds, five lying in the two northeast blocks - blocks in this town are not numbered - of the town of Harper's Ferry, Iowa, and three on the adjoining land to the north-east, have been given the above designation for the reason that Mr. Geo. P. Ryan, long a resident of Harper's Ferry but now of Owattona, Minn. is the owner of the land on which five of them lie.

They were originally an integral part of the great Harper's Ferry Mound Group, that have persisted in spite of cultivation for three-quarters of a century, propably due to their original

large size.

Ryan Mounds numbers I and 2 and the Houlihan obling mound, to the north-east and on land outside the original platted town, and the Cota mound number I on Lots 2 and 3, form the "string" farthest north and nearest to the river edge of the Harper's Ferry Terrace.

The center of Ryan mound No. I, at the north-east end is approximately I70 ft. from the edge, - the beginning of the steep slope down to the flood plain of the Mississippi river. The Cota No. I, at the south-west end, is 70 ft. from the same.

Cota No. I, at the south-west end, is 70 ft. from the same.

The second, and farthest south, "string", consists of Cota mound
No. 2 at the north-east end on Lot 55; Ryan No. 3 on Lots 52 and
53; Ryan No. 4 on Lots 50 and 51; and Ryan No. 5 on Lot 49.

This second "string" closely parallels the terrace edge at a

distance of 330 ft.

Ryan mounds Nos I, 2, 3 and 4 and the Houlihan mound were excavated late in the summer of 1936 by eight WPA workmen under the supervision of the writer, with Fred Orr as assistant, and under Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board.

Ryan Mound No. I

Ryan Mound No. I lying in a sandy and at present, uncultivated

field, is approximately 50 ft. in diameter and IC in. high.

In this mound on Oct. 27 - 28, I936, a circular pit go ft. in diamater was dug to a depth of four feet at the same time that the other half of the party was excavating a similar pit, 30 ft. in diameter in Ryan Mound No. 2.

On reaching the above depth and finding nothing but four small stamp decorated pieces of grit tempered pottery and an area 2 ft. in diameter and 4 in. thick, colored red, and after digging some half dozen prospect holes down to the pure coarse gravel - at the top of the vast deposit of sand which forms the lower 5/6 of the Harper's Ferry Terrace, - work was abandoned and the pit refilled.

Had we continued the excavation, 20 ft. in diameter, down to the gravel we might have found important features as we did in

Ryan No. 2 and the Houlihan mound.

But we did not suspect this till, in sinking prospect pits in Ryan No. 2, we struck the colored earth deposit immediately above the gravel, and found the inclusions of fine chipped material. It was then too late to go deeper in mound No. I.

Ryan Mound No. 2

Ryan Mound No. 2, SW of Mound No. 1, 189 ft., 40 ft. in diameter and IO in. high, proved to be one of the richest in information and included material excavated during the season of 1936.

In it a circular pit, 30 ft. in diameter was completely excavated down to the gravel, 60 in. below the surface of the mound -50 in below the surrounding natural surface of the terrace.

The IO in. of mound proper that was left after cultivation and the soil under it below the natural surface of the terrace, was a black, sandy loam, below 30 in. gradually changing to a light yellow very sandy earth.

Directly under the center, an unusual occurrence, at a depth of 12 in, below the natural surface of the terrace, lay, slightly inclined from an upright position, a grit tempered pot, 6 and 1/2

in. high and 5 and 3/4 in. in diameter.

Except on the bottom this was profusely decorated with patterns of stamped and indented lines pretty well obliterated by smoothing. No skeletal remains were found with this pet.

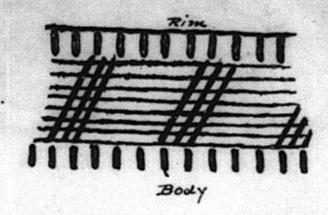
Around the neck are eight horizontal twisted string impressed lines I/8 in. apart, crossed at intervals of I in. by three diag-

onal string impressed lines I/8 in. apart.

Above and below the horizontal lines is a belt composed of vertical indented lines I/4 in. long and I/4 in. apart. On the bottom are a few irregular rouletted lines. Like other grit tempered pottery it is propably a trifle pointed.

The vessel is pitted and weakened by long burial and is somewhat broken up by pressure but not so bad but that it can be re-

stored. Pot No. I of Ryan Mound No. 2



Pattern of Decoration of Neck of Pot No. I of Ryan Mound No. 2

At N 38 W, 6 ft. from the center of Ryan Mound No. 2 and 24 in. below the Natural surface of the terrace was a second much smaller grit tempered pot. Pot No. 2 of Ryan Mound No. 2.

This was 3.I in. high, body 2.9 and rim 2.7 in. in diameter.

of the same type as the first one found, No. I.

Around the neck are six horizontal twisted string impressed lines, with a belt of short vertical lines around below and above.

The center of the body is entirely covered with rouletted and string impressed lines nearly obliterated by smoothing, and the bottom with horizontal, vertical and diagonal stamped double lines that remind one of the stitching on a base ball cover.

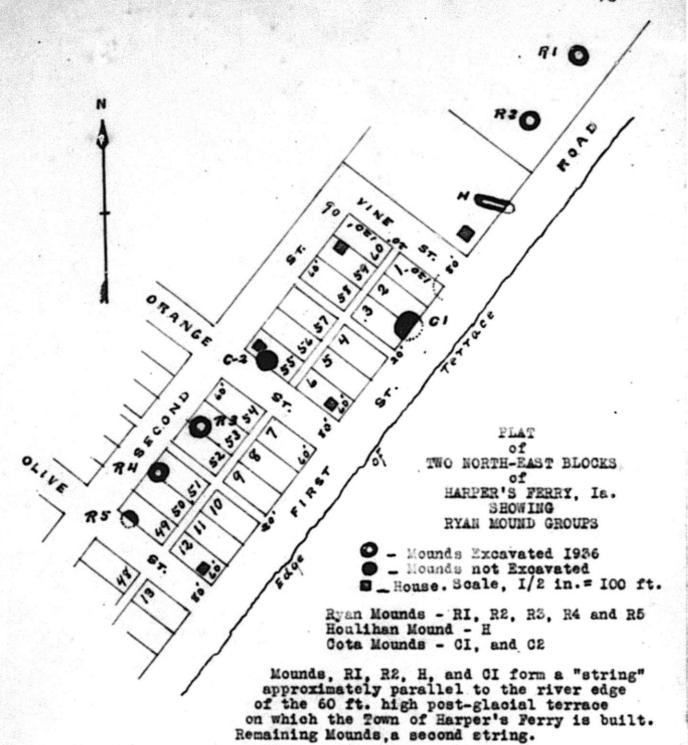
This vessel was much impaired by decay. See actual size photograph on Page 94

Unlike in the Cheota Culture funeral pots neither of these in Ryan Mound No. 2 contained a clam shell spoon. A very few badly decayed clam shells were scattered through the mound.

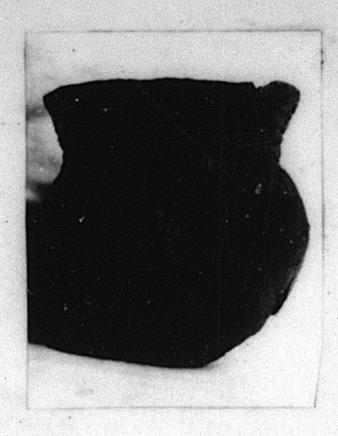
At N IO E from the mound center, and 50 in. below the surface of the mound at its center, imbaded in almost pure sand colored red, was a bundle of eight pieces of the shafts of long bones, under one of which was a I and 3/4 X I and I/8 arrow (?) head of mottled or clouded flint. See sketch of bundle burial on page 95 and

outline of arrow head on page 99.

(The black sandy earth of and under the mound, and below that the yellow and very sandy, changes very abruptly at the depth of 50 - 50 in. to compact pure gravel and sand. Irregularly over most of this latter exposed at the bottom of the excavation. 30 ft. in diameter, were areas varying in thickness, in which the sand was of varying shades of red, stained by bits of coloring matter scattered through it.)



Plat by Ellison Orr, Field Supervisor in charge of party of WPA workers doing the excavating under Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board. Excavating done Oct. 2I - Nov. IO. and Nov. 30 - Dec. I, I936. Fred Orr, Assistant.



Pot No. 2 of Ryan Mound No. 2.

Sand tempered Algonkin pot. Photograph actual size.

Found resting nearly vertical in black sandy earth of Mound 2 of Ryan Mounds just north of corporate limits of the town of Harper's Ferry, Iowa, N 38 W, 6 ft. from center of mound at 30 in. below surface of mound - about 18 in.

below natural level of the surrounding surface of terrace.

Excavation of moundby party under Ellison Orr, Field Supervisor of Project 962 of the Iowa State Planning Board.

North wall of Clouded Think Arrow head under large bone.

Residue of decayed bones

Deposit of Red Sandy Earth.

Bundle Burial in Ryan Mound No. 2, just inside of North Perimeter, N IO E, I5 ft. from center of Mound and 53 in. below its surface on sand 4 in. above the pure, coarse gravel, - 48 in. below the surface of the surrounding terrace. Covering an area I8 by II in. and 5 in. thick, and in deposit of red earth, somewhat thicker and among and above the bones.

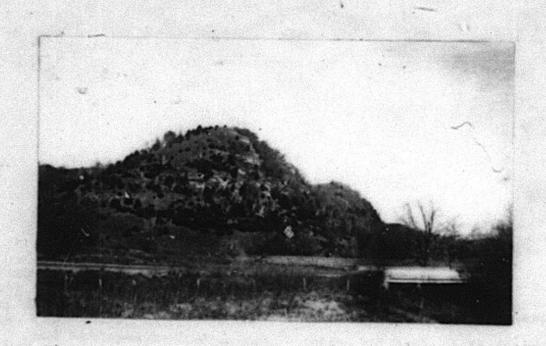
Ryan Mound No. 2 - forward.

At IO ft. east of the Mound center, at the same level and in and stained by coloring matter, was a 4.25 in. quartzite spear head.

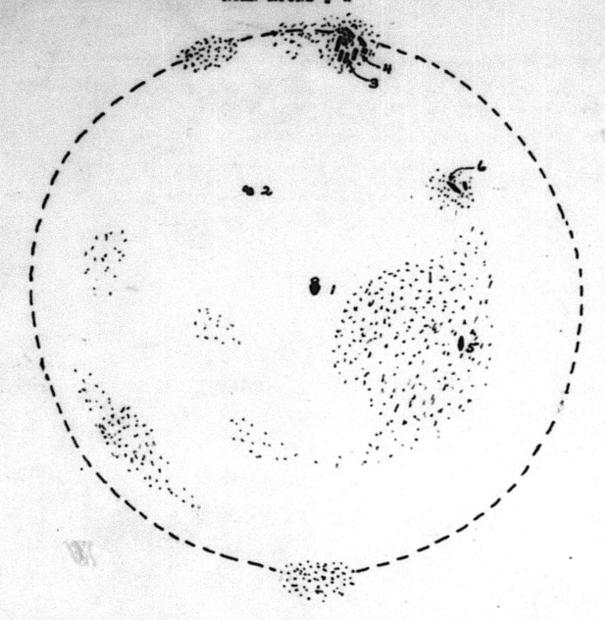
At N 55 E, IO ft. from the mound center, and 52 in. below Its surface, in the red earth, near a small fragment of round bone, was a finely wrought, pointed oval, flint ceremonial piece. II in. long and I.25 in. wide at the center. This also was much stained by the red coloring matter matter.

For size, perfection of flaking and chipping, shape, symmetry and beauty, this piece must rank among the finest of its type so far found in the United States.

At I7 ft. SW of the Mound center and discovered by undercutting the side of the excavation, was a deposit of red earth just over the gravel, at 66 in. below the natural surface.



Bluff North-west of Harper's Ferry. Looking North.



Plan of Interior of Pit, 30 ft. in Diamater, excavated to a depth of five inches into the compact gravel the top of which lies fifty inches below the natural surface of the surrounding area.

- I Sand tempered broken-up pot. Diam. of Bowl, 5.75 inches. Height, 6.5 inches. Found in black sandy soil twelve inches below the exact center of the mound at natural surface.
- 2 Similar broken-up pot. Diam. of bowl, 2.9 inches. Height, 3.25 inches. Found in black, sandy soil, N 38 W, six feet from the mound center and thirty inches below its surface.

Areas colored red - from a trace to three inches thick.

Bundle burial of a few fragments of shafts of long bones apparently not badly decayed, but really could be crushed easily between the thumb and finger. Under the side of the above was a well made arrow-head of

clouded chert.

5

6

Quartzite spear-head, 4.5 X I.5 inches.

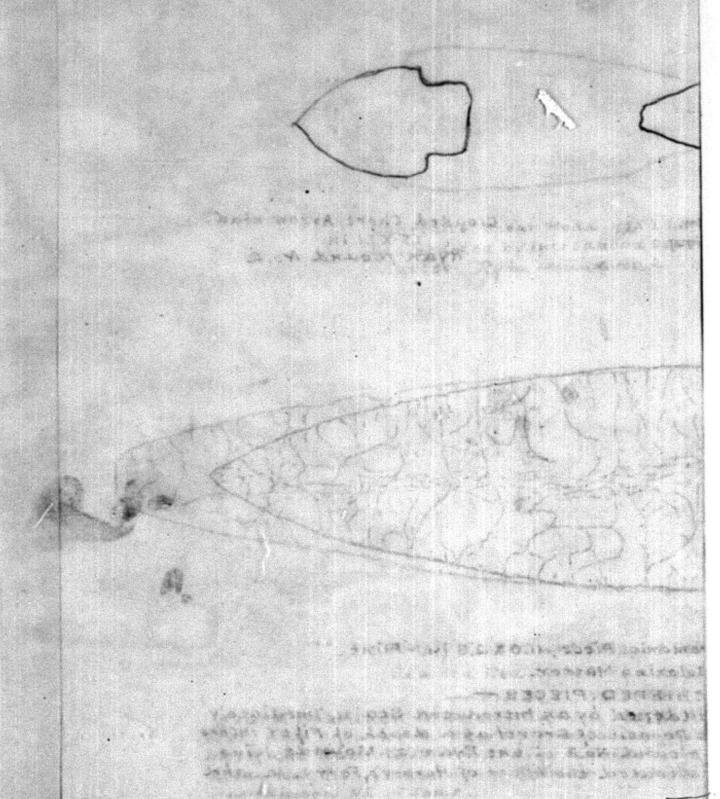
Chipped flint ceremonial piece, II.O X 2.3 inches, near which lay a fragment of a round bone.

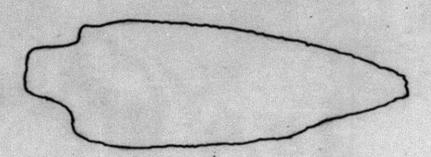
Fifty inches below the natural surface of the surrounding terrace.



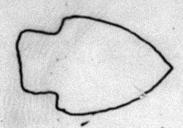
Restoring the Last Mound, - Ryan Mound No. 4.

Chipped Pieces from No. 2 of Ryan Mounds

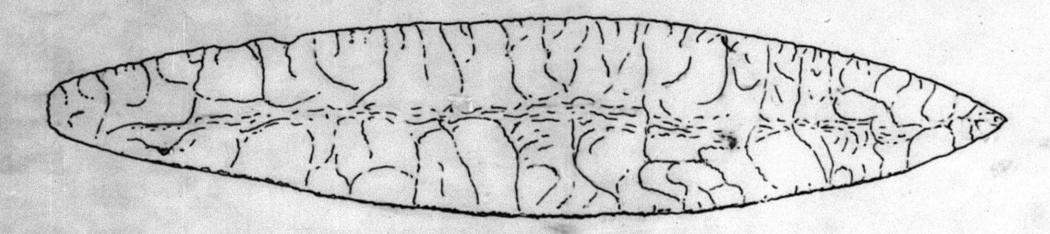




Quartzite Spear Head 425 X 1.5 In. Stained Red by Introduced Coloring Matter. Ryan Mound No. 2.



Clouded Chert Arrow-head,
1.8 X 1.1 In.
Ryan Mound No. 2

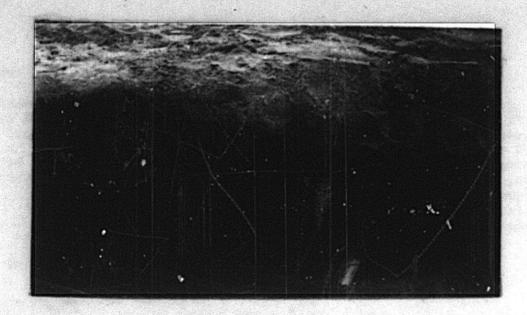


Finely Flaked and Chipped Ceremonial Piece, 11.0 x 2.3 in. - Flint.

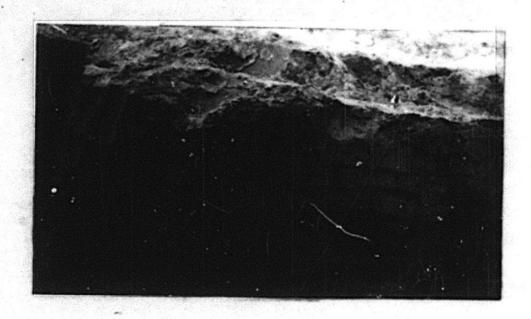
Stained Red by Introduced Coloring Matter.

— FINELY WROUGHT CHIPPED PIECES —

Found Imbedded in Sandy Earth, much Reddened by an Introduced Stain, Imediately over, and Separated Sharply from a Compact Deposit of Gravel at a depth of Fifty inches below the Natural Surrounding Surface, in Mound No.2 of the Ryan (2) Mounds, lying along the River Edge of the Terrace on which is located the Village of Harper's Ferry, Ia. and immediately NE of Same.



North side of Pit in the Houlihan Mound. Note Gravel at Bottom. On the top of this, just to right of part shown in Picture, were a few human bones far gone in decay.



Side of Excavation Bench showing apparent Stratification caused by iron oxide deposited by seepage of storm water.

RYAN MOUNDS.

Houlihan Mound.

Ryan Mounds No. I and No. 2 are 189 ft. apart and SW from Mound No. 2, ISI ft. is the oblong Houlihan Mound, 70 X 40 ft., the long axis being almost at right angles to the compass bearing of the "string", or N 55 W. Its approximate height was 23 in.

For different reasons it is impossible to give exact dimensions of these mounds that have been long under cultivation. A level reading taken on a rod set at the approximate center and compared with others taken at different places on the approximate perimeter, is very likely to show a different elevation of the center above the natural level, for each reading.

In this mound we dug an oblong pit, 40 X 20 ft., the end next the river being at the west boundary line of the road, and to a depth of 65 in. below the mound surface, or approximately 42 in.

below the natural surface.

The first 36 in. in depth was a black sandy loam. In it in the first spading was a small piece of a clay pipe of white man's make. This could easily have been worked in from the surface by cultivation.

In the northwest part, N 2I W, 9 ft. from the mound center and 30 in. below its surface, was a triangular stemmed arrow head (?) of a decided pinkish color, in which was a small section of a crinoid stem. Dimensions were 2.2 in. long by I in. wide.

N 77 W, I6.8 ft. from the mound center and at a depth of 30 in. below the surface of the mound was a well wrought spear head of a purplish material, 3.5 by I.6 in. The square stem was .6 long by .8 in. wide.

At a point 30 in. below the surface of the mound and H 26 E. 6 ft. from it, was a deposit of I25 globular copper beads, from .I to .2 in. in diameter. Remnants of the fiber (?) cord on which they had been strung, preserved by copper oxide, one piece of which was an inch long, were found with them.

A very marked feature of this mound, at 36 - 46 %. below its surface, was an area of sandy soil colored irregularly red, extending from a little north of the center, north-easterly, IO ft. to the side of the excavation, - showing along its face for a distance of 8 ft. - and having a thickness of over a foot.

In this in places were small pieces of human bones, from one to three in a place. On either side and under this colored earth the yellow nearly pure sand showed, at vertical distances spart of 2 to 5 in., persistent darker streaks having a thickness of .5 in.

Below this at the bottom of the yellow sand to which the sand above had gradually changed, was a stratum of stiff, black clay in which, below the red earth, were remains of human bones of the consistency of wet ashes.

Below this was the compact pure gravel.

RYAN MOUNDS.

At the end of String No. I, nearest the river, to the SW of the Houlihan Mound, is the Cota Mound No. I on the east end of Lots 2 and 3 of Harper's Ferry. This is the largest mound in either string, having a present diameter of over 60 ft. and a height of 3 ft. Almost half of this mound has been graded down and removed in working the street. We were unable to get permission to excavate this as the owner believed that if a burial mound was opened nothing would grow on it afterwards, even though restored.

String No. 2

At the NE end of String No. 2 in the back yard of a residence on Lot No. 55 is Cota Mound No. 2, a low hardly discernable mound propably 30 ft. in diameter, which, because of its location, we made no effort to get permission to dig.

we made no effort to get permission to dig.

At the SW end of this string, on Lot 49 is Ryan Mound No. 5.

40 ft. in diameter and 24 in. high. Like Cota Mound No. I this

mound has had nearly one-half removed in street work.

In both Ryan Mound No. 3 on the NN end of Lots 52 and 53, 60 ft. in diameter and and 2 ft. high, and No. 4 on Lots 50 and 51, also 60 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, the remaining mounds of the string lying between Cota Mound No. I and Ryan Mound No. 2, pits, oriented with the magnetic bearing of the string, 25 by 25 ft. were excavated down to the compact gravel at 7 ft. below the surface of the mound, - 5 ft. below the surrounding surface of the terrace.

Mound No. 3

In Mound No. 3 two fragments of skull and one of bone were found together at 24 in. below the mound surface, or at the level of the surrounding surface, 3 28 E, 7 ft. from the mound center. From this inclusion a badly decayed skeletal bundle, covering an area of I3 X 8 in. lay N 68 E, 3 ft. In the same direction but I6 in. farther was a second bundle at the same level, with a fragment of skull at one side and between the two.

From this latter bundle, 5 57 E. 6 ft. was the north end of an irregular, kidney shaped deposit of "nigger head" clam shells, I.25 to I.75 in. in diameter. These shells were compactly packed in irregular but connected areas of mucky black soil. There were hundreds of these shells in the deposit, which approximated 4 ft. in length by 2 in width, with an average thickness of 5 in. Deposit was 32 in. below the surface of the mound, - about 20 in. below the natural surface.

Although retaining their shepes these shells crumbled at the

touch.

No other features were found in this mound.

Ryan Mound No. 4.

In Ryan Mound No. 4, 3 34 W, II ft. from the mound center, and at 50 in. below its surface, - about 30 in. below the

natural surface, - was a unique enclosure.

Beside part of the shafts of four round bones lying side by side and parallel with them. was what can best be described as a bar of pure copper. This was I5 in. in length, .7 in. wide at the widest part at the center and .25 in. thick.

The piece tapered slightly towards each end, one being blunt pointed the other "quarter rounded" towards one side. ten places it has been pitted, very evidently since burial, by some chemical action. Perhaps some acid in the "gob" of black earth in which it was imbedded with the four bones.

Similar deposits of this black muck without any inclusions were scattered irregularly at the same level, over an area of approximately 4 ft. in diameter and in yellow sandy soil stained red, over a somewhat greater area to the south-west.

In the east and north-east part of the mound a deposit, in each place, of two fragments of round bone, and in two other

places of one clam shell each.

The pit in Mound No. 4 was excavated down to the compact gravel but no other features or inclusions were encountered, except that immediately below, the sandy yellow soil, in places, showed the darker horizontal lines like those found in the Houlthan and Ryan No. 3 mounds at the same depth.

The imbedding of skeletal remains in Ryan Mound No. 4, and in the Houlinan Mound, in black muck, and of clam shells in Ryan No. 3, was a feature not heretofore met with.

Cota Bluff Top Mounds.

On the Bluff Top north-west of Harper's Ferry, in the remaining mound of this group of two, (the other was excavated in 1934) a ten foot square pit was excavated in 1936 to a depth of of 4 ft. or about I ft. below the peak of the ridge on which it lay.

With the exception of the first spading the earth in this was so hard and dry that it was necessary to work it up with a pick.

At an irregular depth of around 3 ft. a stratum of extremely hard, light colored yellowish earth, containing many small flakes and specks of chalk-white material, of varying thickness down to the brick-red earth, - "geest" or disintegrated surface rock containing many small flinty pieces, was encountered.

This particular clay was also found in all of the Hill Bluff Top mounds, three miles north of Harper's Ferry, We were unable to determine whether this was a natural deposit or a part of the

mound structure.

On page 218 of Vol. I of Mooreheads Stone Age of North America he describes similar bars of copper from Wisconsin, and says that "they are rod-like in form, usually circular or square, less frequently rectangular in section, and taper to a point at one or

both anda

Area of Yellow Band. Showing dark horizontes lines 431.60 in. below Swyface

-Center of Mound

Yellow sand solored red 40 to 48 in. below surface

Spear head, N7772W. 16.4 Ft. from center of Mound

Small pink chibbed piece arrow should (?)

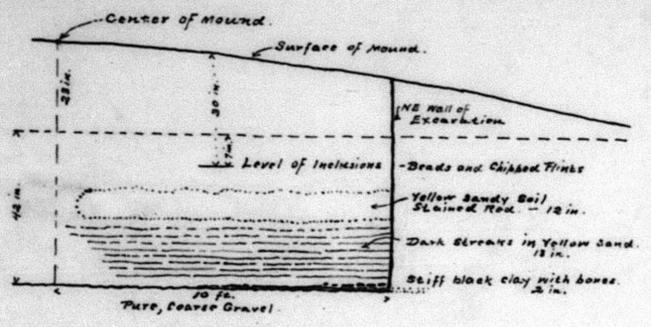
N 55 W 40 ft.

Seals 6 ft. to Inch

Plan of Excavation in the Houlihan Mound. See page 101

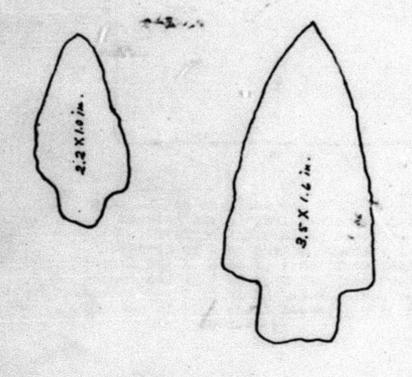
- X Deposit of 125 globular copper beads, .I to .2 inches in diameter, at 7 in. below the Natural Surface of the Surrounding Terrace.
- XX Badly Crushed and Decayed Human Bones on and in 2 inch Stratum of Stiff, Black Clay.

Note Scattered Bone Fragments in Area of Yellow Sand Colored Red.



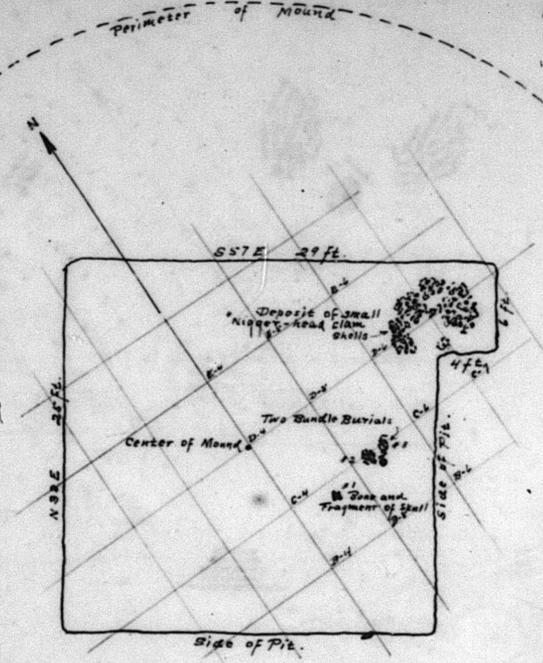
(Section ideal - not drawn to Scale)

NE half of Cross Section of Houlihan Mound at Center. - Vertical.

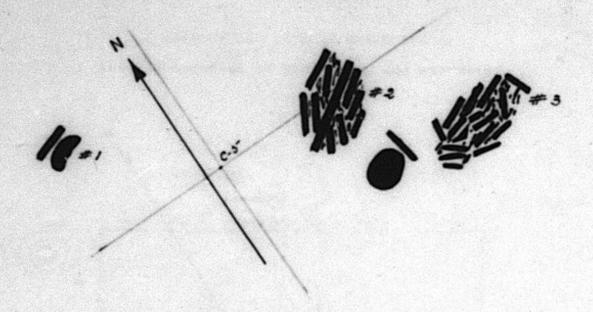


Tracing - at left - of small, pink, chipped piece - arrow head, (?) found 30 in. below the surface of Houlihan Mound, - 7 in. below the natural surface of the Terrace. N 21 W, 9 ft. from center of Mound.

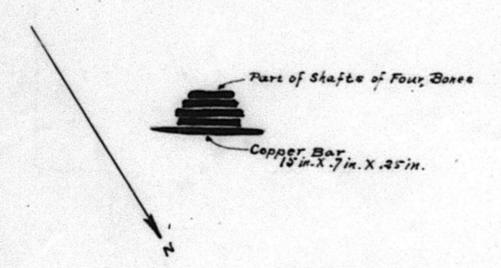
Tracing - at right - of large Lance or Spear Head, found N 67 W 36 ft. from the center of E. end of Mound, (N 77 W, I6.8 ft. from Mound center) of Houlihan Mound. 30 in. below the surface of the Mound, - 7 in. below the Natural Surface.



Plan of Pit in Mound No. 3 of the Eyan Mounds.
Showing Burial Features at Approximate
Level of Surrounding Surface.
Deposit of Glam Shells somewhat lower.
Burial No. I, S 28 E, 7 ft. from Center.
Burial No. 2, S 55 E, 8 ft. from Center.
Burial No. 3, S 60 E, 9.5 ft. from Center
Center of Clam shell Deposit, N 86 E, I5 ft.
from Center.
Scale, I in. - 6 ft.

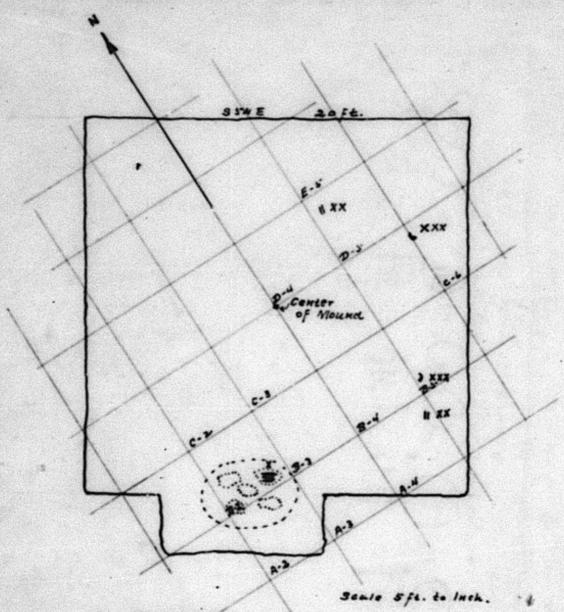


Detail of Bundle Burials in Ryan Mound
No. 3
No Inclusions.
Scale, I in. - I ft.



Detail of Location of Pointed Copper Bar in Mound No. 4
of Ryan Mound Group.
S 4I W, II ft. from Mound Center.
50 in. below surface of Mound - about 40 in. below Natural Surface in sandy black soil.

PLAN OF PIT IN RYAN MOUND No. 4. Showing Location of Inclusions and Features.



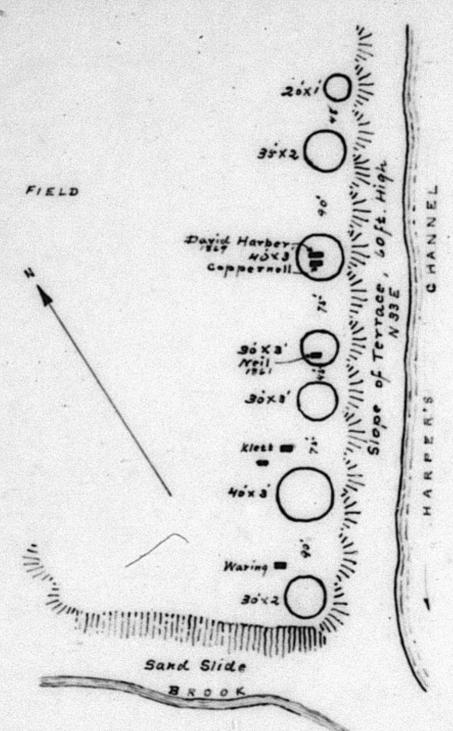
X - Copper Bar. XX - 2-bone burials. XXX - Clam Shells.

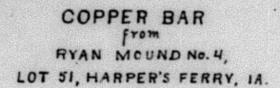
- Yellow, Sandy Soil, Stained Red.

C - Deposits of Black Muck.

of Seven Burial Mounds at South End of Harper's Ferry Terrace.

Originally there was another in which there was a large deposit of Clam Shells. This was obliterated by the Sand Slide.





15.6 in. long, .7 in. wide and .25 in. thick.

Found alongsid the shafts
of four long bones stained.
Ted with some coloring Substance and green by verdigris,
in an irregular area approximately 6 ft. in diameter, of black,
mucky but sardy 8011,3 to 4 in.
thick, 50 in. below surface of mound26 in. below matural surface of surrounding terrace.

12 in below bones and copper the yellow sand shows havy horizontal lines of a darker color.

21 in below - 13 in below the top of the mound - the coarse compact gravel is reached. No other inclusions.

Dec. 3, 1936

BEAR EMFIGY MOUND on BRAZELL'S (TERRACE) ISLAND.

About One Hile South-west of Harper's Ferry.

Iowa.

This Description of the Bear Effigy Mound on Brazell's Island is largely taken verbatim from a Report on Same made, at my request, from Personal Observation, by Miss Mildred Mott, who is taking a Post-graduate Course in Archaeology at the University of Chicago and who was with our party at the time the Mound was Excavated.

Ellison Orr

BRAZELL'S ISLAND BEAR EFFIGY

This Effigy Mound near Harper's Ferry was opened Nov. II. 12 and 13, 1936, under the supervision of Ellison Orr, with four WPA men doing the digging.

Brazell's Terrace.

This Terrace is a continuation to the south-west of the much larger Harper's Ferry Terrace but cut off from it by a brook on the north-east. A lagoon on the north-west separates it from the 300 ft. high bluffs and extends around the southwest end. On the south-east is Harper's Channel, part of the Mississippi River system of bayous, lakes and sloughs. in times of high water the Terrace becomes an Island.

The terrace consists essentially of about 40 ft. of a dirty white sand on the surface of which is an inch or less of black

sandy soil.

The surface until recently has been covered with a growth of scraggy oak, mostly not over 50 years old. The stumps still remain. A poor stand of grass, with moss and lichens, covers the ground.

Besides the effigy three other mounds lie on the Terrace, one burial or round and two linear. The MW linear was trenched by a party under Orr in 1934.

For plat of Terrace showing mounds see Orr's Report for 1934. page 78.

The Bear Mound.

This Effigy Mound is a typical bear mound in form. main axis lies N 23 E or S 23 W. It is 86.9 ft. long and approximately 41 ft. from back to toes. It is between 28 in. at the head and 33 in. at the rump, in height. See accompanying sketch.

On its surface is about I in. of black soil, mostly humus, the same as on the surrounding terrace. Below is 22 to 24 in. of yellow, sandy soil, forming the body of the mound. are no pits from which this very sandy earth, which resembles closely that of the great body of the terrace, it must have been carried from the terrace edge about ICO ft. away. This soil is very easy to work.

At about 2 ft. in depth, - at about the natural level of the terrace, - this earth for a thickness of 6 to 10 in. is of a

darker color. Below that the yellow sand continues.

When the mound was refilled the yellow sand was sprinkled over the surface for a contrast to the green of the terrace surface, in effort to get a photograph that would show the contours of the effigy. This was attempted from a height of 20 ft. but the result was poor.

The Trench.

A trench 5 ft. wide and 60 ft. long was dug in the mound lengthwise, going down at about I ft. levels, to a depth of 3.5 to 4 ft. This trench was divided into 5 ft. square sections, each of which was marked by a stake at its SW corner.

The first square at the SW end of the trench was AI, the next. A2 and so on up to A6, then followed by BI and up to B6. Plan of these on a following page. The "Head forfous" was in AI, the

"shoulder focus was at the center of A5.

Flint flakes and chips and bits of charcoal were found sparingly throughout the entire excavation. Ashes and charcoal appeared near the surface in places. These may have been from ceremonial or memorial watch fires or from the stumps of dead trees set on fire at the time of the fall or spring burn-over.

None of the flint could be said to be local material.

In section A5, where the burial was found, the south-east wall was underout IS in. and to a depth of 63 in. below the top of the mound,-about 33 in. below the natural surface of the surrounding terrace. The north-west wall showed dark coloring in section

A3, but no charcoal or evidence of a tree stump above.

Along the north-west wall of Sec. BI and extending 28 in. east was a stump with long roots which was "grubbed out." The southeast wall showed dark coloring in Sec. A5 which extended down to and below the burial and pottery inclusions. In this was the stump of a 7 in. tree, not burned. In Sec. A6 was another stump in the south-east wall at 22 in. south-west of the BI wall. also was removed.

On the south-east wall of B3 and extending 22 in. into B2 was

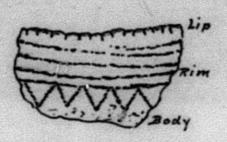
a sag of dark soil containing charcoal.

Inclusions - Pottery.

The pieces of a small woodland pot were found together in Sec. A5 at 45 in. from the top of the mound and 22 in. SW along the SE wall of the excavation from the NE corner of that Section.

The largest piece of this pot is about I.5 X 2 in. several rim pieces, however, and the pot propably can be restored. The shape of the bottom is uncertain. The material is thin, sand tempered, soft and crumbly. The center of the edge of a fragment, in cross section, is buff, Both outer and inner surfaces of the vessel were black. Propably broken before depositing in mound.

Following is a sketch of the outer rim design, actual size:



In A5 there was also a sherd of pottery, not a part of the pot described on the preceeding page, I in out from the southeast wall of the excavation and I7 in. south-west of the north-east corner of the section. 38 in. down. String impression decorated.

Skeletal Material.

Ist Level. Remnants of a bundle burial were found in section A5 near its center and partly under its southeast side, at 43 in. below the mound surface. - IO in. below the natural surface. About 2.5 ft. south-cast of the "shoulder focus".

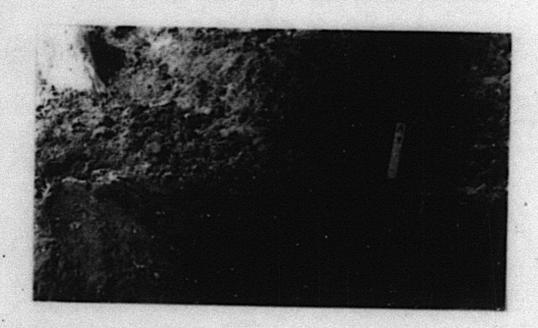
The bones of this bundle burish were in an advanced stage of decay - like wet ashes - even the teeth crumbled at the touch.

The following fragments were recognizable:
One side of mandible with a few pre-molars and
molars, - upper teeth of one side, - no incisors
or canines.

Fragment of cranium. Fragment of base of skull.

Fragments of pelvis, - part of pubis and acetab-

Fragments of femora, - one with part of head.
2d Level. At 5 In.below the famora of Ist level, fragments of tibia.
None of these bones showed gnawing by animals.



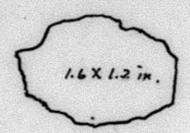
Charcoal and Ash Deposit near top of NW side of Trench in Bear Effigy, Brazell's Island. In Section 44.

Chipped Flint.

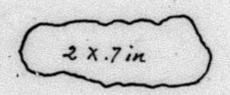
XI - Stemmed pink arrow head. Found in Sec. AI, I9 in.
down at junction of south-west and south-east sides.
near "head focus"



M2 - Fragment of lance head (?) Found in B3 on southeast side of trench, 2 ft. north-east of southwest side of section. I4.5 down.



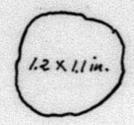
X2 - Irregular piece of chipped flint. Use unknown. Fund in B6 22 in. out from south-east side, 2 in. down.



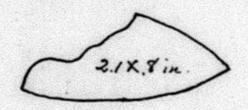
M4 - Thick, stemmed arrow head of Colitic flint, with point broken off. Found in center of BI, 2.5 in. down.



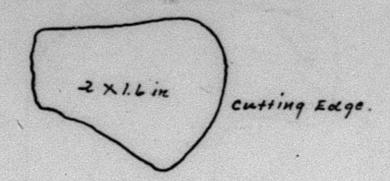
X5 - Round scraper. Found in A4, 2 in. south-west of north-east side. I5 in. in from south-east side. 2.7 ft. down.



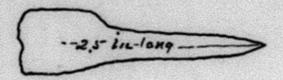
X6 - Point of thick broken lance head. This is a fragment of of what was apparently a very fine piece. Found in B4, 25 in. from south-west side and 20 in. from northwest side. 4I in. down.



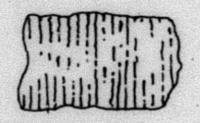
X8 - Scraper or celt (?) Found close to XI



XIO - Drill - rectangular cross section - expanded base. Patinated (?) Found in refilling section AI.



PI - Sand tempered, thin pottery sherd, decorated with parallel twisted string impressions. Found in section A5 I in. out from south-east wall and I7 in. south-west from the north-east side of the section.



Actual Size

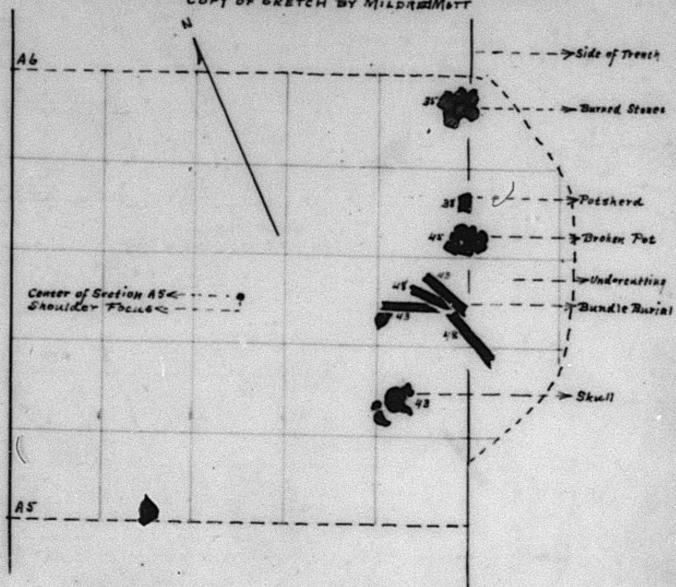
BRAZELL'S ISLAND TERRACE

BEAR MOUND SHOWING FEATURES FOUND IN TRENCH, 5 X LO FT.

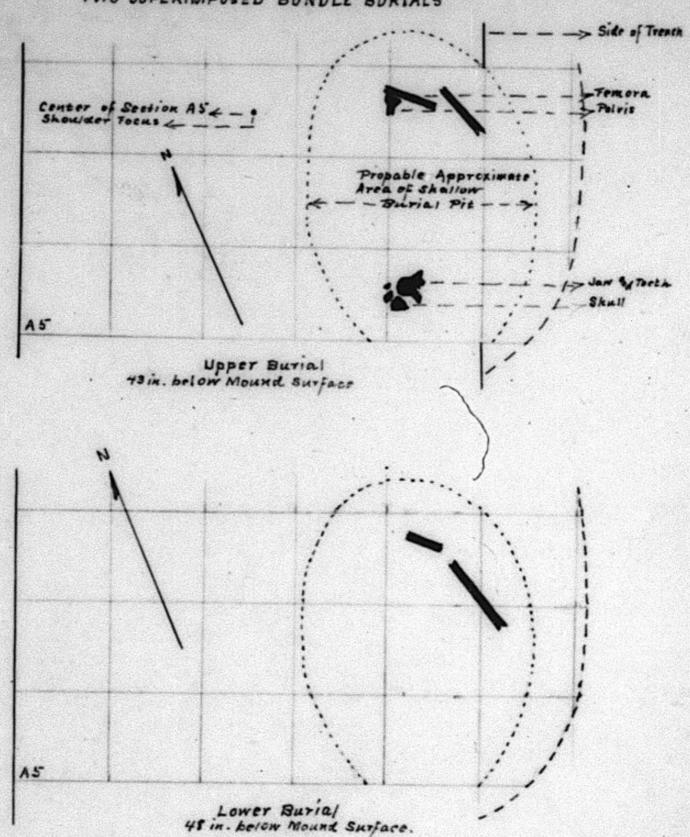
X - CHIPPED FLINTS
Scale, 12 ft. to Inch

BRAZELL'S TERRACE BEAR EFFIGY

DETAIL OF SECTION AS OF TRENCH SHOWING COMPARATIVE HORIZONTAL PLACEMENT OF ALL FINDS. COPY OF SKETCH BY MILDREMOTT

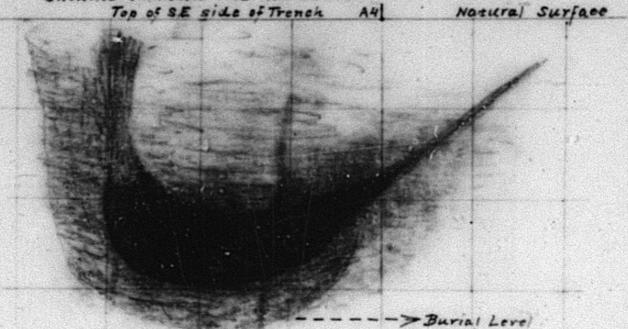


Red Figures indicate depth below mound surface in inches. Scale, I in. . Ift.

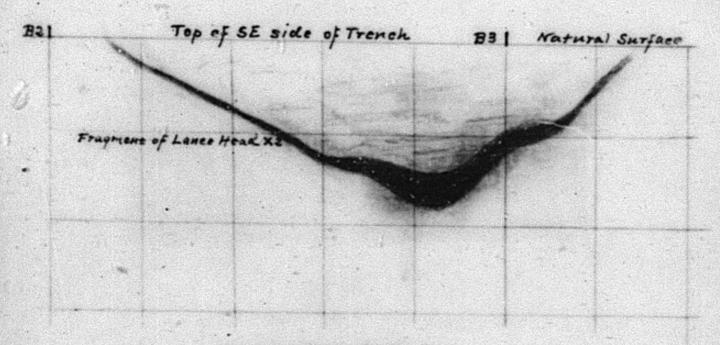


BRAZELL'S ISLAND EFFIGY BEAR MOUND

PROFILES OF PORTIONS OF EAST SIDE OF TRENCH IN SAME SHOWING CHARGOAL AND AGH DEPOSITS.



Charcoal and Ash Deposit.



Charcoal and Ash Deposit.



Bear Effigy Mound, Brazell's Island.



The Noon Hour Fire. Note Bear Effigy at Right.

THE LUTH (HENNESSY) MOUNDS.

In the South-West one-fourth of Section 7, T. 97, R. 2 west of the 5th P.M.

Three of these Mounds were Excavated Nov. II - I7, 1936 by Ellison Orr, Field Supervisor, Fred Orr, Assistant, and eight WPA men.

THE LUTH (HENNESSY) FARM MOUNDS.

So called because on Farm belonging to Mr. Ben Luth.

Of these, MOUND # I lies on the north end of a low ridge of gravely clay between the rail-road on the east and the highway skirting the foot of the bluffs on the west, which, starting at the dry run north of the Evergreen Forest Preserve gradually rises to a

run north of the Evergreen Forest Preserve, gradually rises to a height of ten feet above the general level of the Harper's Ferry Terrace.

The corner to Sections 7 and 18, T. 97, R. 2 and 12 and 13, T. 97,

R. 3, is located near the center of this higher part.

Having an original height of not less than four feet this mound has for long appeared to us to be one of the most promising of the great nine hundred mound area.

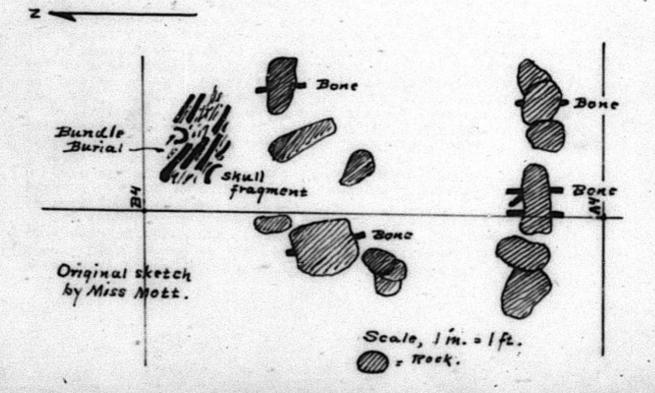
This (1936) seasons work gave us the opportunity to open it. Permission was obtained from Mr. Luth to "dig" and on Nov. II - I4 a pit 30 ft. in diameter was excavated to a depth of 30 in., and in the center, one I5 ft. in diameter to a further depth of 24 in.

Except for a large compact bundle burial and ten associated flat rocks arranged in two rows, all at the natural level of the surrounding terrace, in the NE corner of section A5 and SW corner of section A4, there were no other features.

With the bones of the burial a bear's fang in poor condition was found. Whether or not it was perforated, because of deterioration, could not be determined.

Meedless to say the result was disappointing.

PLAN OF BURYAL AREA IN LUTH MOUND # I



Luth Mound No. 3.

The Ben Luth residence at the north end of the Harper's Ferry terrace is located between the highway skirting the foot of the 350 ft. high bluff on the west, and the rail road on the east.

Across the rail road south-east of this farm house, on the extreme north end of the terrace where its height above the alluvial fan, outwash of the coulee valley opening into that of the Mississippi, from the west is a group of four low mounds at the center of the south-west one-fourth of Sec. 7. T. 97. R. 2 west. and ISO ft. from the spring brook that rises just within the coulee, on the east.

These mounds have a height of 18 to 24 in. and a diameter of 25

to 30 ft.

On Nov. 16th a circular excavation 30 ft. in diameter was made

in mound No. 3, the largest one of the group.

At a depth of 20 in. rocks were struck, which, on being fully uncovered were found to be arranged, - one rock deep, - in four parallel but not continuous rows of different lengths, roughly 2 ft. apart and having a direction of N 70 W.

The two south-west of these rows had an approximate length of It ft. each. The two to the north-east of these were around

9 ft. in length.

Six feet north-east of these four rows, and parallelling them.

was a fifth row having a length of 6 ft.

Across the south-east end of these rows, at right angles to and connected with them, was a row the individual rocks of which were separated by intervals of approximately two feet.

The whole arrangement reminded one of an unfinished childs

play house.

In the NE corner was stake D4

The floor on which there rocks lay was quite uniformly level, -

the burial floor of the mound at 24 in. below its surface.
In the center of this rock enclosed area was an extended burial with the head to the NE, of which part of the skull, part of . the shafts of both humerii, and part of the shafts of both femora, the right clavicle and three pieces of ribs, were in place.

The remainder of the skeleton apparently was resolved into dust as the clavicle and ribs that were in contact or near the nugget of copper, preserved by the verdigris, were in good con-

dition.

This burial apparently was placed before the rocks, or at least a part of them, were laid down, as a flat rock lay on top of each femur shaft.

Six inches to the right of the right elbow was a remarkably fine notched ceremonial spear head, 5.3 in. long and 2.9 in. Six inches to the left of the left femur was a pointed ceremonial piece, finely wrought, 5.6 in long.

Both were of the translucent dark amber colored chalcedony outcropping along the Knife River in west central North Dakota.

The points of both pieces were pointing in the same general

direction as the feet of the skeleton.

Near the center of the breast was a nugget of native copper, and

two feet east of the skull fragment, a flint core.

Three feet N 70 W of the skull, under rocks of the fourth row, was a compact bundle burial.

Luth Mound No. 2.

Ninety feet west of Mound No. 3 was Mound No. 2, of the same

height and diameter. This was excavated Nov. 17th.

In it at a depth of 30 in. from the surface of the mound was an arrangement of rocks in four short rows. These had a due east and west direction, the most northerly being 9 ft. long.

At the center of the area on which were the rock deposits was most of the skull of an extended burial, - head to the north.

Parts of both humerii and femora of this burial were in place,

as in the extended burial in Mound No. 3.

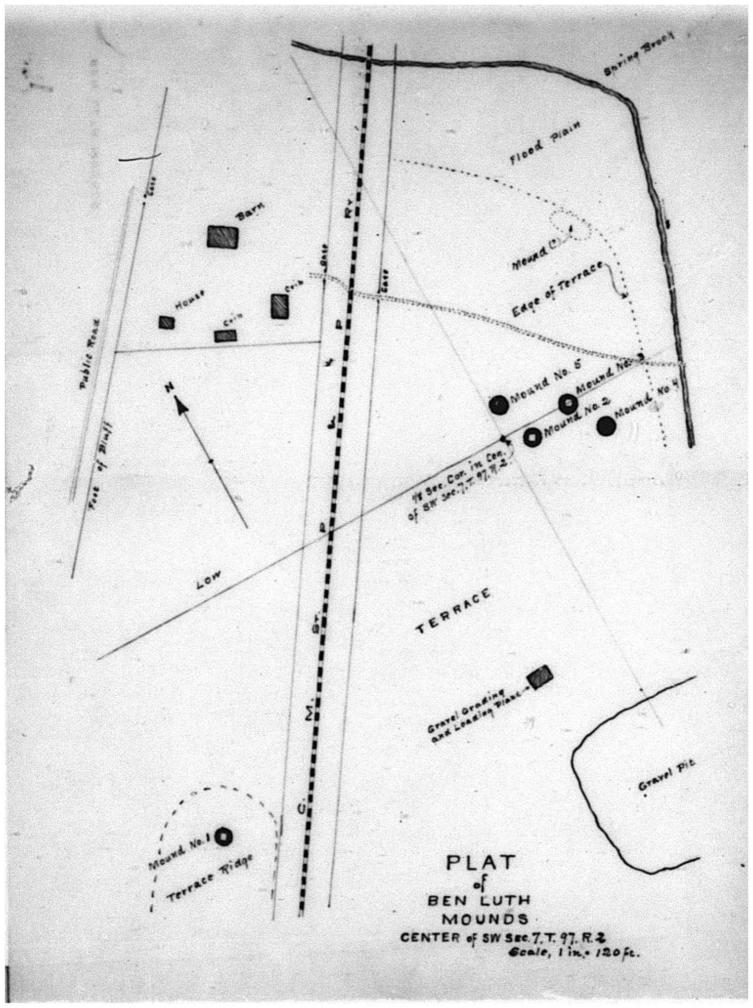
Also as in Mound No. 3 there were rocks over both femora indicating burial prior to the placing of the rocks in the mound. Approximately over the left shoulder, with point towards the

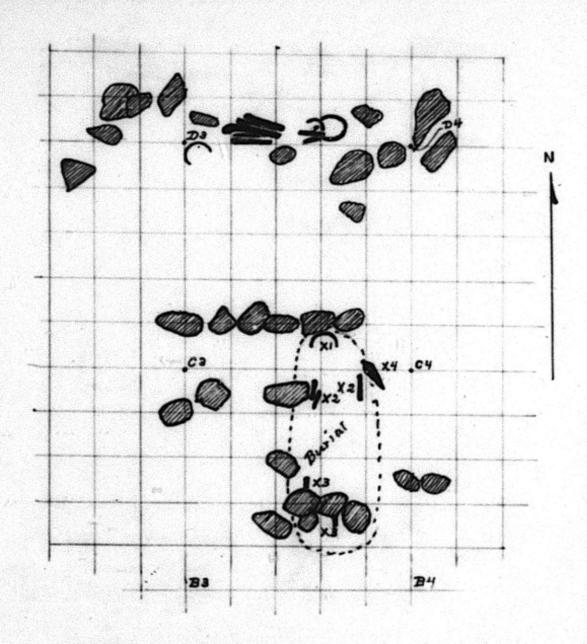
feet, was a ceremonial spear head of quartzite, 9.2 in. long.

Under the north row of rocks were a number of entangled bundle burials, among which were parts of four skulls. West of the skull of the extended burial were parts of two other skulls and of two long bones. Between these and the bundles under the north row of rocks were scattered parts of long bones.

The soil of both mounds was a black sandy muck, crumbling into cubical fragments when dry, - very unlike the soil on the higher parts of the terrace.

We believe that the attached plats and sketches of the rock deposits and burials will assist in getting a correct understanding of the fetures of these mounds.



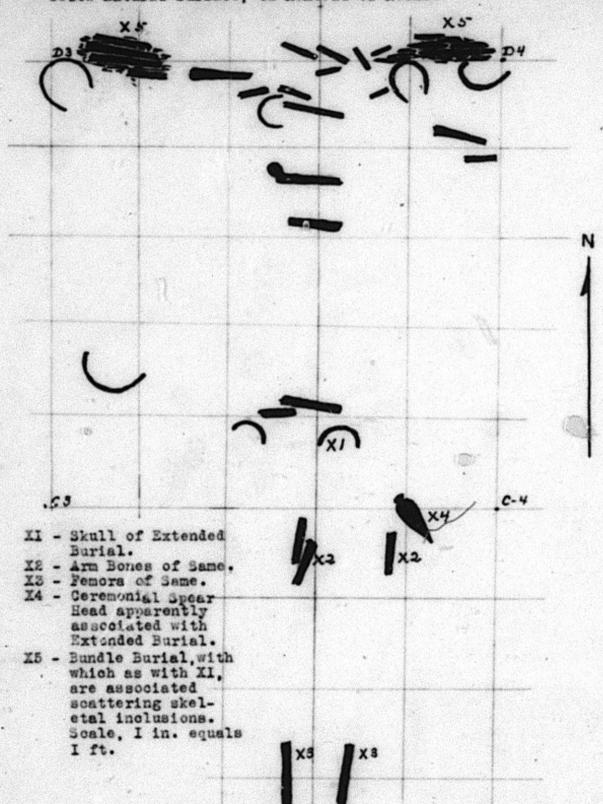


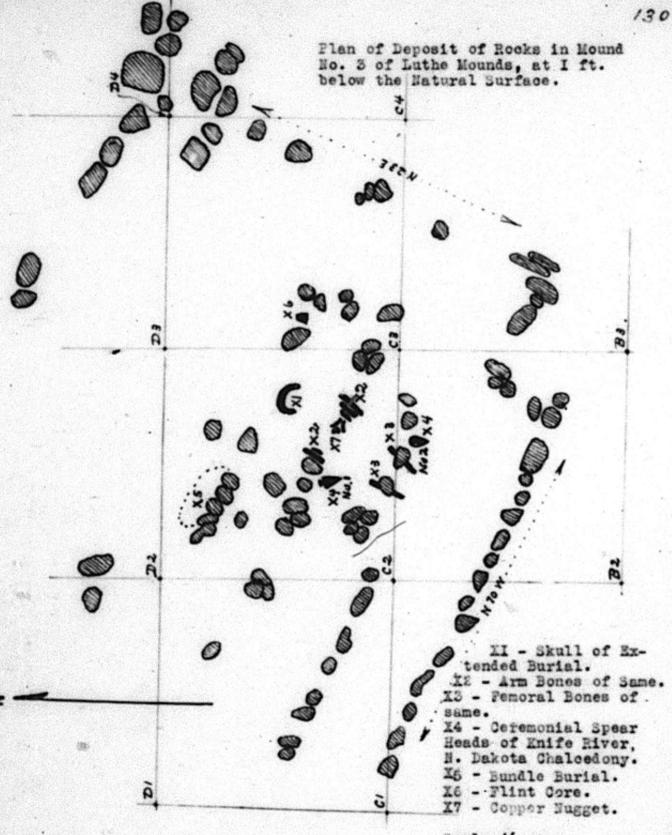
Plan of Deposit of Rocks in Mound No. 2 of Luth Mounds.

XI - Skull of Extended Burial.

X2 - Arm Bones of Same.
X3 - Femoral Bones of Same.

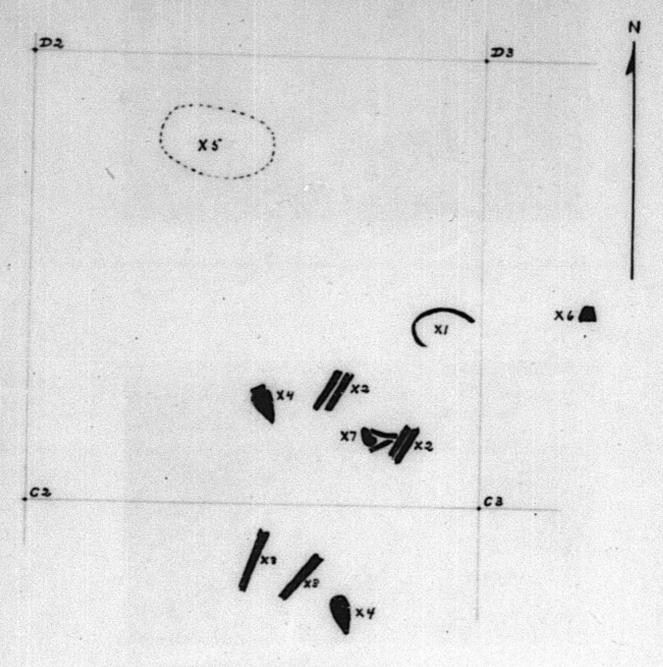
X4 - Ceremonial Spear Head, 9.2 inches long, evidently having some connection with the extended burial. Scale, I/2 in. equals I ft.





Scale, // Inon . I fo

Plan of Burials in Mound No. 3 of the Luth Mounds after Removal of Rocks. At I ft. below Estural Surface.



XI - Skull of Extended Burial.

X2 - Arm Bones of Extended Burial.

X3 - Femoral Bones of Extended Burial.

X4 - Ceremonial Spear Heads of Knife River, N. Dakota, Chalcedony.

X5 - Bundle Burial.

X6 - Flint Core.

X7 - Copper Nugget. 3

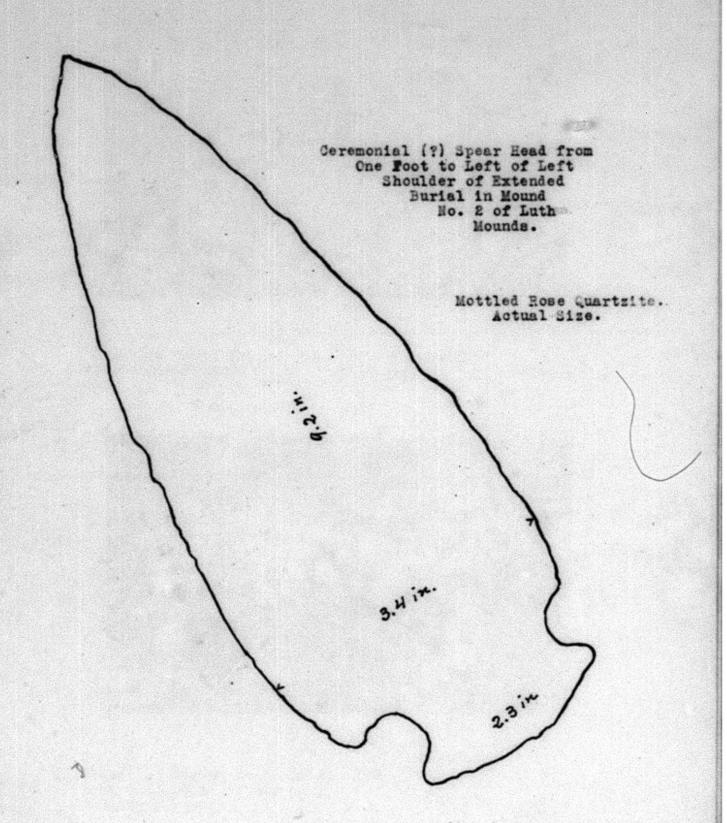
Scale, I ft. to Inch.

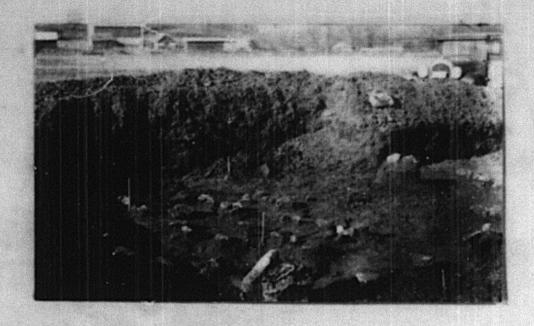


Rock Deposits in Mound No. I. Looking North-west.

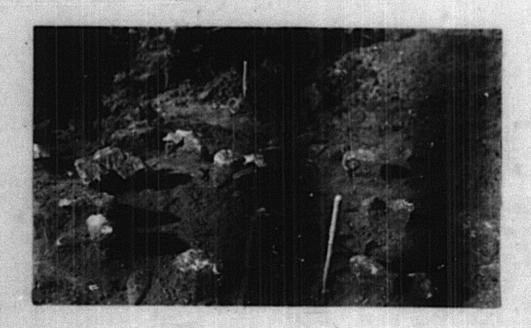


Rocks in Mound No. 2, Looking North. What appears to be a large Rock in the SE part, throwing a shadow, is a small one on a pillar of Clay. Ceremonial Quartzite Spear Head lay at X Looking north-west.

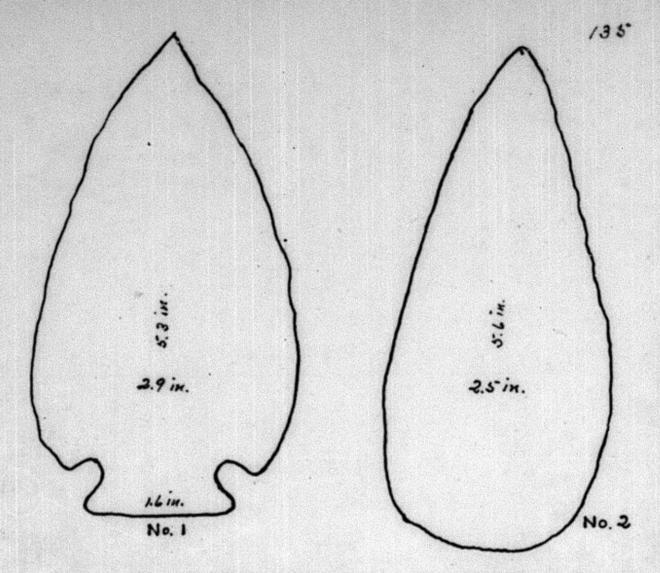




Rocks in Mound No. 3 - Looking north-west. Ceremonial Pieces at X. Flint Core at Y. Skull at Z



Center of Burial in Mound No. 300 Note Ceremonial Pieces at X. Looking North.



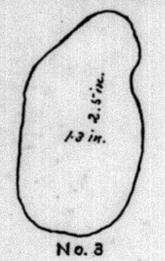
No. I - Ceremonial Chipped Spear Head (?) of Knife River,
N. Dakota Chalcedony. Found 6 in. to Right of Right
Elbow of the one Extended Burial in Mound

No. 3 of the Luth Mounds. Point towards Feet.

- No.2 Ceremonial Chipped Spear (?) Head of Knife River, N. Dakota chalcedony, found 6 in. to Left of Left Tibia of Same Burial as above. Point towards Feet.
- No. 3 Nugget of Pure Copper, -.5 ia. thick, Found under Collar Bone of same Burial as above.

A fine white flint core was also found with this burial, I ft. to left of and above left shoulder.

All above actual size.



THE HILL MOUNDS.

The Hill Mounds. Mound No. 3.

The Hill Mounds consist of a string of three round mounds lying along the crest of a sharp divide that separates a deep coulee on the west from the canyon of the Mississippi river on the east.

The end of this crest, an extension of the upland peneplain, runs south-west 260 ft. from mound No. I, the most southerly of the string, to where the bluff side pitches steeply down, 300 ft., to the level top of the small Bolles' terrace, which, twenty rods farther south, drops another 60 ft. to the flood plain of the river.

These mounds are located on the SE SE Sec. 7, T. 97, R. 2 west of the 5th P.M. and three miles north-east of Harpers Ferry,

Ia.

About one thousand feet north-east is a fourth on a jutting point of the bluff. Between it and the group of three, is a hanging valley extending back to the west some three hundred feet.

The general direction of the eastern edge of the upland, the face of the bluffs along the Mississippi river, here is N 32 E.

On Mound Ro. 3, the one first opened, was an oak tree I6 in. in diameter. In it a pit, 22 X I5 ft., the long way running N 45 E, was excavated to a depth in the center of approximately 8 in. below the crest of the divide at that point.

At this depth, on the mound floor, at right angles to the long dimension of the pit, and at about one foot SW of Sta. D4 was a row of three remarkably well preserved skulls without any other accompanying parts of skeletons.

In the most westerly of these skulls there was no earth, a rare condition. The remaining two were packed solidly full

as was usual.

Eighteen inches north of Sta. D4 was part of a crushed skull. and at two feet east, directly beneath where stood the oak tree, was a well preserved femur and tibia lying side by side.

To the north-east of these inclusions, in three places were a few decayed fragments of bones. Also a clam shell.

All the above material lay on the level burial or mound

Above the burial floor, in different places and at different depths were six large chunks of rock of about a foot in each dimension.

The three whole skulls were preserved and sent in with the material recovered from other mounds.

In this mound as also in Nos I and 4, at varying depths in the same mound, was a stratum of very hard light yellowish clay, in which were many small white specks and flakes, and in which and below which were the skeletal inclusions.

See plan of features of the burial floor following.

Mound No. I.

In Mound No. I a pit, IS ft., S 61 E, and IO ft. , N 29 E, was excavated to the burial floor at the natural surface of the crest of the divide. This mound was 25 ft. in diameter and 44 in. high. On the level floor were six fairly complete, fully extended

adult skeletons lying side by side.

The most south-westerly of these is designated as No. I. the most north-easterly being No. 6. Nos I. 2. 4. 5 and 6 lie with heads to the south-east. No. 3 with head to the north-west.

Numbers 2 to 6 inclusive lie very close together. In fact buried in the flesh, they must have been somewhat superimposed.

There is a space of one foot between No. I and No. 2.

The skull of No. 6 and the bones of the feet and hands of all but Nos 2 and 4, were missing. Only parts of the pelvis of any remained.

Over the right elbow of No. I was part of a child's skull. burial No. 7. Another, No. 8, lay between the knees of No. I and No. 2. A third, No. 9, between the femore of No. 3. And No. 10. over backbone and above pelvis of burial No. 4.

Following is a tabulation of the measurements of such parts of these extended burials as were well enough preserved to admit of reasonable accuracy.

Burial	Femur	Tibia		tween Heads	Tot	al Height
No. 2 No. 3	I7 in. I8 I6.25	I4.5 in. I4.5 I3.5	12.75 in.	5.25 in. 5		ft. 4 in. 8.5 in.
No. 5 No. 6	16.5 16.5 16	13.5 14	12 12.5	6 5.5 4.75	5	2 in.

Orientation of burials, S 61 E

Burial area, 78 in. NW and SE 96 in. HE and SW

Skull of No. I was the only one saved. All others were too badly crushed and distorted to be of any value in making measurements.

Just above the pelvis and over the lumbar vertebrae of No. 4 were the pieces of what was propably a fairly complete grit tempered pot, which was further damaged by one of the workmen striking it with his shovel. *

It was very soft and crumbled easily when first uncovered.

Possibly it can be restored but this is doubtful.

* We have considered ourselves very lucky, that in uncovering the many pots found during our three season's work, - the first contact usually being by an unskilled workman, - only two have been damaged, this being the second one.

Extending N 44 E at a distance SE from the heads of the burials, at its NE end of 3 ft. and at its SW end of 2 ft., was a deposit or wall of not so large limestone rocks, 6 ft. in length, roughly pyramidal in cross section with base width of 4 ft. and an average height of around two ft. The top of this wall was around 6 in below the surface of the mound.

No. 2, and extending from there, S 62 W, 6.5 ft., was a similar

wall having a width at its base of 2.5 ft.

Some of the rocks of this latter deposit projected through the surface-of the mound.

The bases of these rock walls were from I2 to I8 in. above the burial floor.

Mound Mo. 4.

Just below Mound No. 4 on the bluff spur north-east of the string, is a 25 ft. high precipice, the jutting point of which affords a wide view of the flood plain of the river far below, and of the bluffs and uplands of Wisconsin for miles to the north and south.

In this mound, 25 ft. in diameter and 30 in high, a pit 25 ft. SE and MW and 10 ft. NE and SWwas dug without encountering any skeletal or other inclusions except single gnawed bone fragments in three different locations at about the natural level.

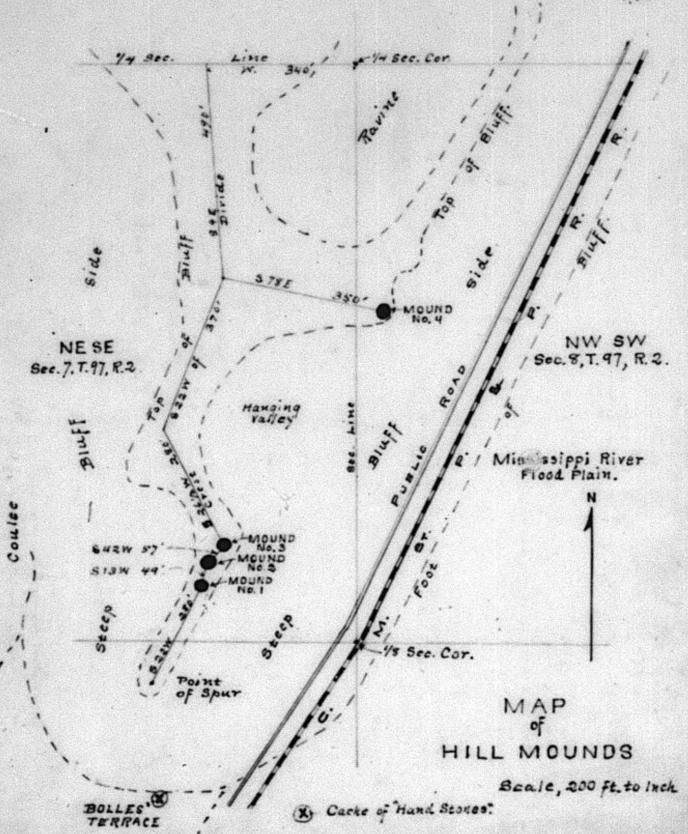
Two feet from the SE end of the pit, with its base 42 in. below the mound surface, was a deposit, or more strictly speaking, a wall of not very large pieces of limestone rocks. IO ft. in length and running N 45 E across the pit at IO ft. from the mound center, having a pyramidal cross section with a base width of 24 in. and height of 18 in.

We were hoping that this might be a mound erected over a signal

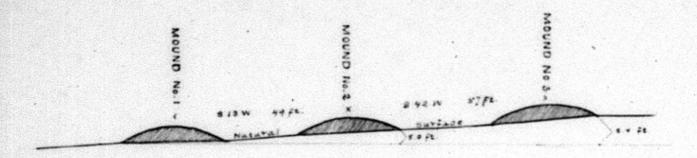
point but in it we found no signs of fire.

Mound No. 2.

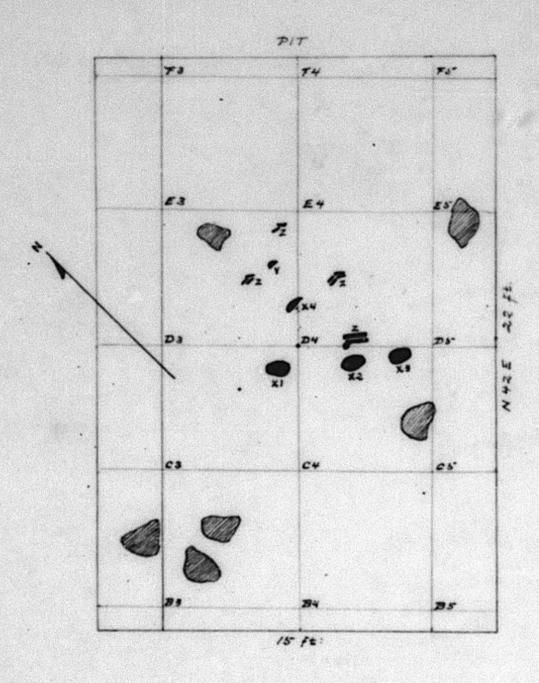
A pit Io ft. square was dug in Mound No. 2 but no inclusions of any kind were found. As there were a number of trees from IO in. to I foot in diameter growing on this mound, we were unable to excavate a larger pit without considerable extra labor and some danger of the men being caught in it when the roots of the trees were cut. Perhaps here there were burials but to one side of our excavation.



PROFILE OF HILL MOUNDS. NUMBERS 1,2 AND 3.



Mound # 1 - Buria: Floor 44 in. Below Mound Surface, - at Natural Surface.



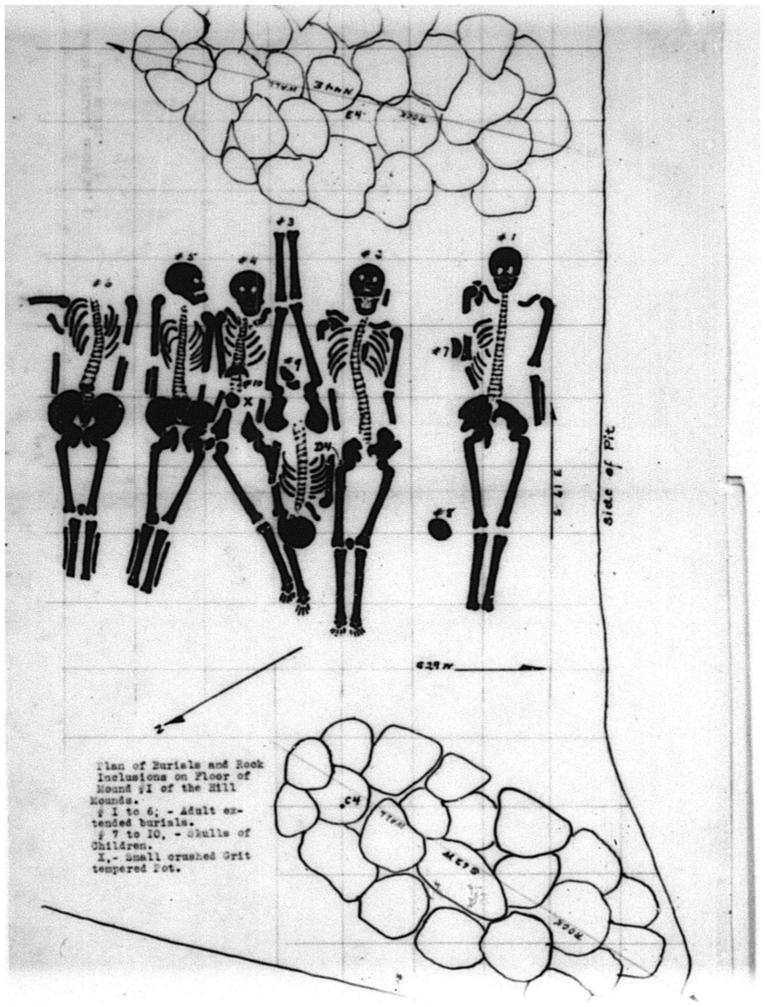
Arrangement of Features on Burial Floor of Mound No. 3, Hill Mounds.

XI, X2, and X3 - Well Freserved Skulls.

4 - Orushed Skull.

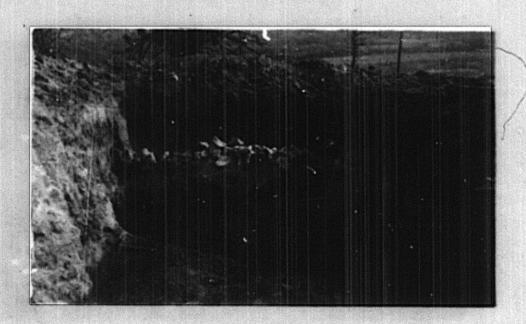
5 Fragments of Bones.

Y - Clam Shell

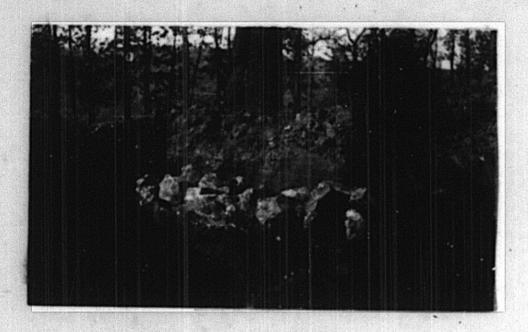




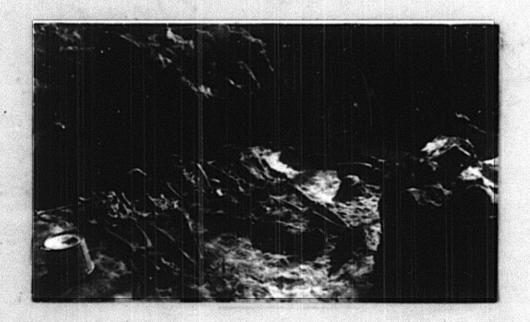
Mound No. 2 of the Hill Mounds. Looking South-east.



Deposit of Rocks (Wall) in the South-east Part of Mound No. 4 of the Hill Mounds.



Deposit of Rocks (Wall) in the North-west Part of Mound No. I of the Hill Mounds. Looking North-west.



Burials on the Mound Floor of Mound No. I of the Hill Mounds. Looking South. Note Deposits of Rocks to the South-east and North) west.

THE BOLLES' TERRACE CACHE.

Bolles' Terrace Cache of Worked Flints.

At the foot of and lying against the southward pointing spur of the three hundred feet high bluff lying between the canyon of the Mississippi River on the east and a small coulee running back into the hills, on the west, on the SE SE Sec. 7, T. 97, R. 2 west of the 5th P.M., and three miles north of Harper's Ferry, Ia., is a small, sixty feet high terrace.

On this eight acre terrace Mr. L.A.M.Bolles raises garden truck for the local market. About one acre of the east slope of this

terrace is a vineyard.

A couple of days ago Mr. Bolles told me that there was an Indian work shop in his vineyard and today, from where we wore at work on

the Luth Mounds, I went up to investigate.
Calling at his "shack" he told me that the place was up in the north-west part of the vineyard near the top, and also to where the top of the terrace and the steep slope of the high bluff meet. and went with me to show me where.

Instead of a flake and chip covered area of ground, which was what I expected to find, there were a few large worked flints by a fence post where he had lain them when he had found them in oul-

tivating his vines.

Evidently his plow had stirred up a cache of roughly flaked oval pieces of flint, some of which, if patinated and were smoother. like specimens which I have from Kent, England, would pass for pretty fair specimens of coups de poing. Scratching around in the earth where his plow had turned them out, we found three more pieces.

Altogether there were ten "hand stones" x and ten large spalls.

all of the same material.

On pages following are the outlines, actual size, and shape, of the dimensions of these pieces. The material appears to be refractory and the flaking is roughly done. Some retouching has been done, but this too shows an apparent lack of skill.

Dimensions of "Hand Stones". No. I. 4.4 X 2.4 X .9 inches. No. 2, 4.4 X 2.3 X .8 No. 3, 4.0 X 2.7 X I.O .. No. 4, 3.8 X 2.6 X .8 .. No. 5, 4.9 X 3.1 X .8 .. No. 6, 4.0 X 2.2 X 1.0 .. No. 7, 3.3 X 2.1 X .7 .. No. 8, 3.4 X 2.0 X 1.1 .. No. 9, 3.8 X I.9 X .8 .. No. 10, 4.2 X 2.2 X 1.0 ..

Harper's Ferry, Ia., Nov. 16th, 1936.

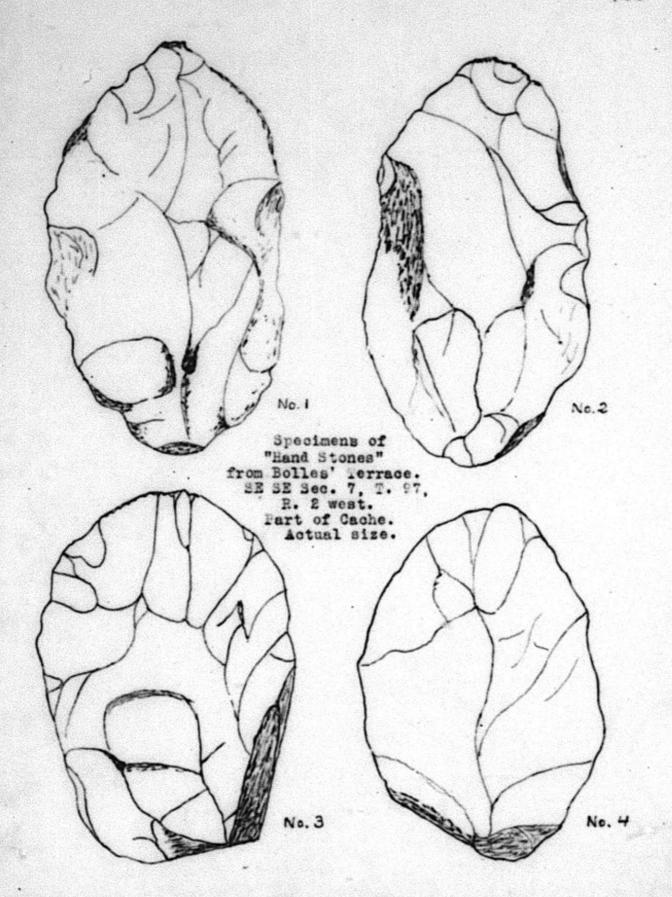
Mr. Bolles, in cultivating his "truck ferm" on this terrace. had from time to time picked up arrow heads, knives and lance heads. His collection of these, all found on the terrace, together with the cache of "hand stones", we were able to secure.

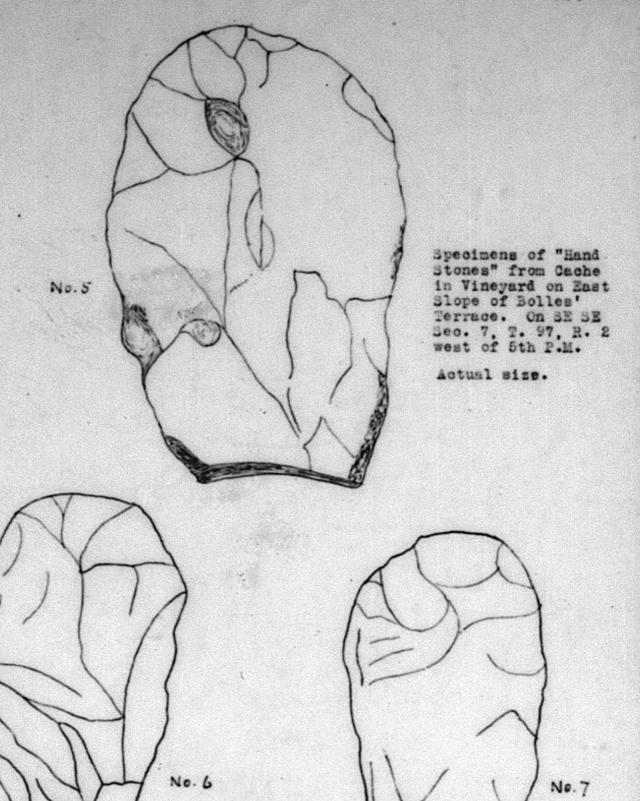
On following pages are outlines of this Bolles collection, and a

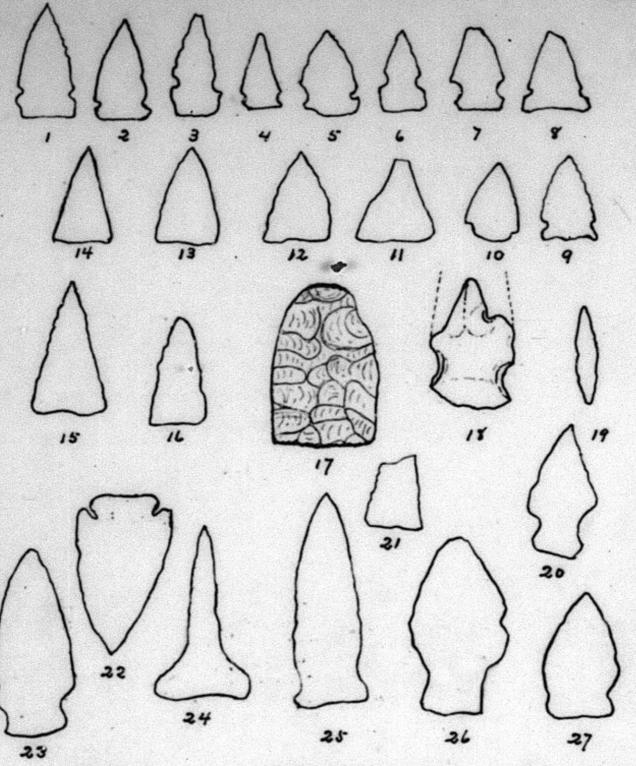
list and the colors of same, the latter of which may help to determine from where the material of which they are made, came.

The Bolles' collection consists of

- IO notched arrow heads.
 - unnotched arrow heads.
 - 2 knives.
 - I graver (?) This appears to be a worked over lance head.
 - I small (I in.) double pointed awl or drill.
 - 5 lance heads or knives.
 - I very fine expanded base drill.
 - I sea shell. This may have been brought there by a white man.
- Nos I, 5, 9, and I7 were of a drab or ash-colored flint.
- Nos
- 2, 4, 6, and I8 of light to dark pinkish flint.
 3, 7, II, I3, I4, I5, I6, I9, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of different shades of gray flint.
 8, 26, and 27, purplish or liver colored flint. llos
- Nos
- No. I2, nearly white quartzite.
- No. 2I. dark chocolate brown.









Sea Shell

Outlines of arrow heads, knives and lance heads collected by Mr. Bolles in cultivating his "truck farm" on terrace on SE SE Sec. 7, t. 97, R. 2 west. Actual size.

WOOLSTROM'S BURIAL PLACE.

The Woolstrom Burial Place.

The Woolstrom Burial Place is located on a gently sloping talus reaching from the foot of the bluff on the south side of Bear Creek, on the SW SW Sec. 24, T. IOO, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M., north twenty rods to where it merges with the flood plain of the creek.

at the foot it has an elevation of twelve feet and the flood plain best an elevation of around five feet above the water in the

oreek.

Years ago a skeleton was rooted out of this two acres of grassy slope by hogs and with it a pot, which an old Irishman who then lived in a log house at the east side of the slope destroyed because it was "haythen pottery".

Refore this and later relic hunters had found a few burials. At this place Bear Creek, flowing due north at the foot of the high bordering bluff on the east, turns at right angles to the east, the talus slope burying place projecting out north from the foot of the bluff into the bend in the creek.

Extending east from the Burial Place slope, along the foot of the bluff now on the south side, is a low (3 ft. high) terrace on which there still remains considerable evidence of a camp or

village site.

On the south-west across the creek, extending up it for an eighth of a mile is a similar terrace, the surface of which is about twelve feet above the water in the creek, on which there is also much evidence of a village site. On this, on going over it, we picked up a number of large flakes, three small scrapers one of which was a "snub nose", a triangular unnotched arrow head, a greenstone celt 6.7 inches long and a piece of a "hand stone" made of a very fine grained quartzite.

And on a low spur of the west bluff was a row of graves containing extended burials,"a part of which, excavated years ago by relic hunters, with which was found characteristic Oneota

culture shell tempered pottery.

One of these graves which we opened later contained the blade of a steel table knife, ground to a dagger point, which when found was but little more than a streak of rust. This was one of the few finds of iron in the graves of the people of the Oneota culture in the valley of the Upper Iowa River, indicating contact contact with the early white traders.

In the Burial Place at the angle formed by the creek and the bluff, on Oct. 15th and 16th, we excavated a trench fifty feet long and five feet wide, Trench B, at right angles to the creek, and on either side, one sixteen feet long, - the one on the north, Trench C, on the south, Trench A.

In the end of Trench B farthest from the creek much rock that had fallen down from the bluff side was end litered, but for the first fifteen from the bank of the creek was end litered.

the excavations down to a depth of 4 - five feet.

In Trench C a small Oneota culture pot handle ornamented with horizontal rows of punctures made by a sharp pointed instrument. was found.

Trench D was excavated at the central north end of the Burial Place. A large rock here indicated a possible rock covered burial. Only a 3.25 in. long white quartzite lance head, one-half of which was stem, was found.

In Trench A four extended skeletons were found. - Nos I. 2. 3 and 2. All lay approximately parallel to the oreek with feet to the north. The skull and all the bones of the body above the pelvis of No. 3 were missing.

Between the knees of No. 2 was a 4.4 in. long oval knife of some drab material, with quite a decided twist, and beside it a bone awl with incised lines on one side of the expanded base. This was 3.5 in. long but not in a verry good state of preservation.

With burial No. I there was also a knife inside the left humerus.

On each side of the skull of skeleton No. 4 were four copper coil ear ornaments. The sides of the skull near these was stained green. Beside the right side of the skull was a perfect boatshaped Cheota culture pot, the body of which in its longest diamoter was 3.5 in., in its shortest, 2.2 in. The rim was not indented, and the neck without decoration.

Height was I.5 in., the neck opening, 2.0 X I.5 in.

Top of body was ornamented by faintly incised diagonal lines to form following design:

On each side of each handle three similar diagonal lines run downwards and outwards.

These small handles were ornamented by three vertical incised lines, and from the attachment of same to the bowl a keel runs down to the swell of same on each of which are three or more faint cross indentations.

Down to the swell of the bowl on the outside and on the inside. the vessel was of a burned mid earth red. The bottom was much blackened apparently by soot.

On the chest of this skeleton was a rolled copper tube .8 in. long and .4 in. in diameter, and a badly rusted piece of iron 4.2 in. long and apparently originally .2 in. thick. This may have been a large hand made nail.

Between the trenches made by us were two filled-in old pits. and to the south, two more, made in the past by relic hunters.

It was very evident that around two feet of sandy earth had been washed down from the bluff over the burials since interment.

The skull of skeleton No. 2 had a length of 6.75 and width of 5.25 inches.

The skull of skeleton No. 4 had a length of 6.31 and width of 5.25 inches.

I "Grub-stake" an Exploring Expedition.

In 1893 I grub-staked an old friend, Wilbur Dresser, for a trip over on the Upper Iowa river, thirty-four miles north of our home near Postville, to dig for "Indian relics". He had heard from someone who had been over there that the people along the river had discovered that under coverings of rock there were Indian burials, and that on opening these "they were finding lots of rel-

He said that he had lots of time, - which was true, - and that I had money, - which was true only to a limited extent, - and proposed that we form a close partnership and he would go over and dig. and we would divide the spoils. To this I agreed and I gave him a "five-spot", which he said was enough.

Then was the "horse and buggy days".

The old man hitch-hiked his way over and back, and "visited round" with the very hospitable people of the "English Bench", which lies around the Elephant, Calvin's "hill of circumdenuda-tion". He wheedled Burke, Sr. into letting him dig on his "mound", - a very rich "burial place", and opened four pits there. He opened two on the low terrace under the nose of the Elephant, where we, under a project of the Iowa State Planning Board, did considerable excavating in 1934, and two on the slope at the east end of the Hog Back, and I believe others of which I have no record, and brought back a nice lot of pottery, pipes, knives, arrow-heads and bone and copper beads.

I have never regretted giving my old friend the wherewith to enable him to have the "bully good time" which he reported on his return. He made the trip again the next summer, have no particular record, and again with me in '96. of which I

After seeing him get two pots, a pipe and a fine knife out of the two most southerly burials of a group of five that were rocked over, on the Elephant "bench", the owner of the land concluded that he would dig the remaining three himself. Two of these he dug and finding nothing worth while he gave it up. Then came along Dr. J. Ratcliffe and dug the remaining one in which he found the "Dragon Pipe", the finest of its type known. Dresser never got over his hard luck in not being allowed to dig those three burials.

With one of the four burials which he dug on the north end of Burke's Mound he uncovered the skeleton of a full grown person , a fine knife, two arrow-heads, a scraper, a bone awl and a whet-The knife lay near the ankles, the remaining articles knees. Of the remaing three dug, one was that of a near the knees. child with which was a toy pot. With the two remaining, adults, were a scraper, copper and bone beads, a whetstone and a perforated elk's rib, - an arrow-shaft straightener.

On the sandy spot half way up the slope of the east end of the Hog Back there were a number of burials most of which had been There remained two undisturbed in one of which, lying on the chest, was a fine perfect pot, No. I of our collection, and a clam shell spoon near the left hip. In the other burial

was a badly decayed thick red cedar club.

In Sept., 1896, the third summer after the Dresser expedition, I found time to drive up to the Upper Iowa river for a four days

outing, two of which were spent going and coming.

With me wnt Dresser, Harry and another boy. We had a tent end camped out near the old New Galena bridge across the Iowa and dug in the Woolstrom and Malone burial places on Bear creek about two miles up that creek from where it empties into Waterloo creek half

a mile from our camp.

The Malone burial place is in a small sandy area on the crest of a sharp ridge around which is a ox-bow of Bear creek, and is about forty rods north of the Malone farm house, on the NE NE Sec. 4, T. 99, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M. All but one of the half doz-en rock covered graves had been dug by Will Carpenter, a Waukon barber who had accumulated quite a collection of Iowa river "rel-ics" by trading a hair-cut for a pot or any other desirable piece.

He sold a fine knife made of the Flint river, North Dakota, chalcedony which he acquired in that way, to the curator of the State Historical Building at Des Moines for \$20.00, which I think

may be considered as a good profit.

In the remaining burial which was surrounded by flat rocks set on edge, in addition to those covering it, in which, by the side of the extended skeleton was the badly rusted blade of a common steel table knife ground to a dagger point, the handle of which was gone.

The Woolstrom burial place on the SW SW Sec. 34, T. 100, R. 6 west of the 5th P.M., on the east side of Bear oreek where it

turns from a northerly to an easterly course.

Working under a project of the Iowa State Planning Board in 1936 we spent three days excavating on this burial place.

Following is our memoranda of the first visit in 1896: "In Sept., 1896, in company with Wilbur Dresser, I excavated a grave on a sandy spot at the foot of the bluff along the east side of Bear creek on the SW SW Sec. 34, T. IOO, R.6 west of 5th P.M., sloping down to the flood plain of Bear creek.

The creek, which is eating away its bank at this point, has washed out or exposed at this place, several skeletons and pots. One pot said to have been 18 inches or more in diameter was so washed out, and wantonly destroyed by the finder because it "was haythen pottery". Another skeleton exposed in 1895 lay under an immense rock which must have fallen down from the bluff subsequent to its burial. A copper bracelet was found with this skeleton.

The place is now and has been for years a farm yard, and once it was a common thing for the hogs to root out skulls and other bones.

The graves here are now very hard to find. The one found by us was found by digging holes at random. Quite extensive trenching failed to show us any other. The skeleton which we uncovered lay at full length with feet towards the NW and was that of a person about 5 ft. 8 in. in height. Just above and back of the skull bay, crosswise of the burial, lay the polished leg bone of a deer, a whistle made from a large bird bone, a bone awl, a wide arrowhead (?) of bone, and a second polished bone.

At the feet of this adult lay the skeleton of a child about 8

or IO years of age, badly decayed.



Small Cneota culture Pot, actual size, found beside the right side of the skull of skeleton No. 4 in Trench A, in Woolstrom's Burial Place.



Looking east down Bear Creek from the north and of Woolstrom's Burial Place.

PLAT

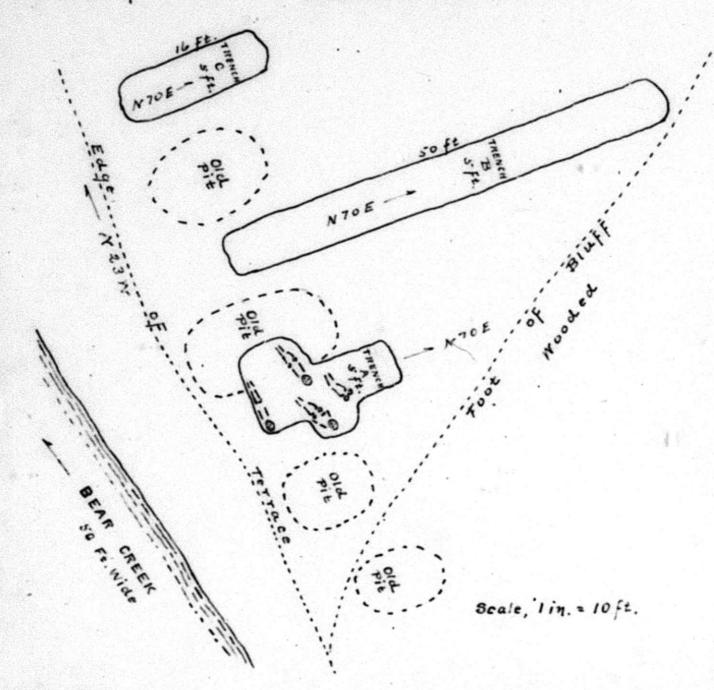
OF

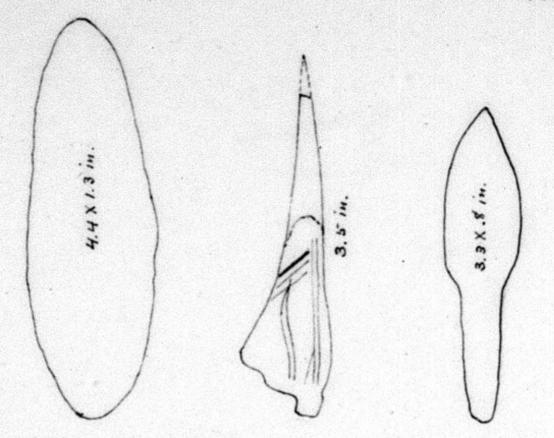
WOOLSTROM PREHISTORIC

INDIAN BURIAL-PLACE

TRENCHES, DUG DC4.14-15;
1934.

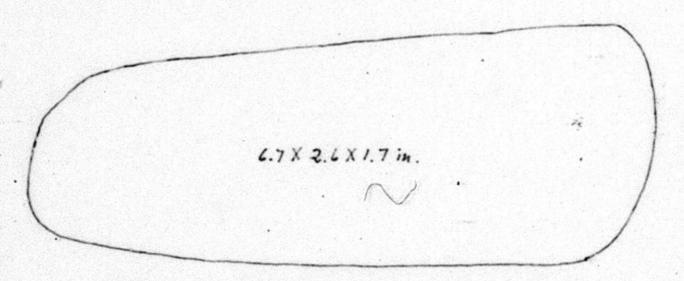
Grassy Talus - terrace Slopes Gently to North.



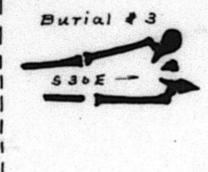


outline of Knife of Drab Material, with a decided twist, and of Bone Awl with incised lines, from between knees of Skeleton 2 S in Trench A, in Woolstrom's Buriel Llace.

Outline of Lance Head of white dartzite, from Trench D in Woolstrom's Burial Place.

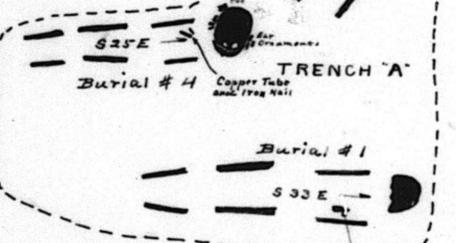


Outline of Greenstone Gelt from Terrace across Bear Greek south-west of Woolstrom's Burial Place.
All above Actual Size, and from SW SW Sec. 54, 7. ICC, R. 6.



Burial # 2

old Pit



Seale , /20 in . 1 in .

-Knife

BURIALS IN TRENCH"A"

OF

WOOLSTROM'S PREHISTORIC

BURIAL-PLAGE

Con. SW SW Sec. 34.7.100 7.6.

EXCAVATION OF "MUD HEN JOE" (WINES CAMP) MOUND GROUP.
ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTH OF WAUKON JUNCTION, IOWA.
On N.E. Part of Sec. 34, T. 97, R. 3 West of the 5th P.M.
West of Rail-Road Track on Relocation of Road # 224.
Excavated June 26th to July 7th, 1936.

EXCAVATION OF "MUD HEN JOE" INDIAN MOUNDS.

One and one-half miles north of Waukon Junction and west of the rail road, was, until a few days ago, located the "Mud Hen Joe" group of Indian mounds, in the NE part of Sec. 34, T. 97, R. 3 west of the 5th P.M.

Mud Hen Joe, after whom they were named, a "river rat" of French descent with a somewhat shady reputation, with his wife, thirty-five years ago occupied a shack east of the rail read at this place where Wines' Camp now is.

The mounds lay on a two hundred ft. wide strip of quite level ground between the foot of the talus of the 250 ft. high precipice on the west and Harper's Channel, a bayou of the Mississip-

pi, on the east.

A relocation of the highway now running along here between the rail road and the river, placing it on the west side of the rail road in order to avoid two dangerous crossings in what will eventually be part of a Gulf to Winnepeg highway, made it desireable to excavate these mounds before they were destroyed by the power shovel.

Accordingly it was agreed that the State Highway Commission would pay for the labor, which I was to supervise without charge, my transportation being paid by the State Conservation Commission.

A survey of the group, tying it up to the corner of Secs 26, 27, 34 and 35, T. 97, R. 3 west of the 5th P.M. was made, a plat of which is attached.

On June 26th work was begun on mound No. I, the most northerly

of the group, 32 ft. in diameter and 30 inches high.

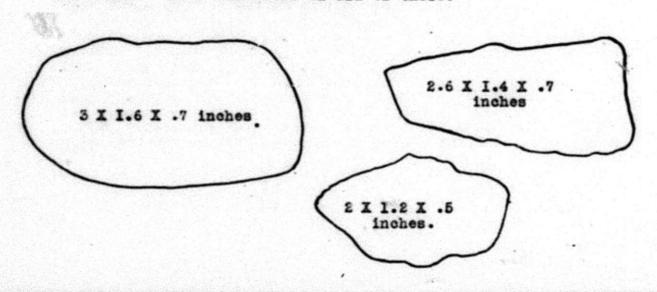
All of this mound, except a strip 3 ft. wide around the perimeter, was first removed down to the level of the surrounding natural surface, with a gentle slope towards the river.

Approximately at this level were found irregularly scattered

limestone rocks, a plan of which is attached.

Other inclusions found at different places in the mound earth were:

3 roughly flaked chert pieces, outlines and dimensions of which see below. Note thickness of all of these.



- I finely wrought "bunt-end" scraper .8 inches long.
- I I I I inch piece of grit tempered pottery, .3 inch thick. decoration almost obliterated by smoothing.
- I I I I, same. Part of curve of base of neck. Stamped dedoration not smoothed over.
- I I I I, same. Part of curve of base of neck. Decoration smoothed out.
- I 2.5 X I.5 same. Part of curve at base of neck. Smooth except for small remnant of stamped area at one edge. No two of these pieces were part of the same pot.

In the absence of any inhumation at or near the natural surface we dug 3.5 ft. deeper but found no burials or other inclusions. The resulting pit was 20 ft. in diameter. So large an excavation was made for the reason that burials are found at any place under the mound - seldom under the center.

To the west of the mound center, with its top at the natural surface level, was a limestone rock 58 X 38 inches and I8 inches thick, that at some time long before the building of the mound, which we believe was also long ago, had fallen from the face of the precipice I50 ft. to the west.

In Mound No. 2, 30 ft. in diameter and IS inches high, at a little above the surface level were scattering deposits of one to three limestone rocks with larger aggregations covering loosely several square feet in the south-west part of the mound, and noticeably, a winrow, eight feet long and two wide, one rock thick, along the east side.

The usual practice in excavating a mound is to stake off the floor - at the natural surface level or the bottom of the burial pit if there is one - into 5 ft. squares, the boundaries of these running east and west and north and south. The intersection of the boundary lines of the four squares in the center being at the center of the mound and designated as D -4.

Five West is D - 3.

One ft. west of D - 3 the badly decayed fragments of the arm and leg bones of a skeleton, arranged as in an extended burisl, were found at 8 inches below the natural surface level.

Diagonally across the left femur were pieces of two round propably arm - bones, and directly across and under was the right
fibula. Beside where the right innominatum should have been
been was a fragment of a thin very badly decayed skull.

Under the knee positions was what appears to be a nearly complete five inch undecorated Algordan vessel lying on its side

but crushed by the weight of the earth above it.

The pieces can be cemented together and any missing parts supplied with plaster-of-paris to make a complete restoration.

In the space between D - 3 and D - 4 were found at the same level, in different places, an incomplete frontal bone and parts of the shafts of four long bones.

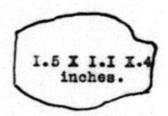
The deposits of rocks appeared to have no definite relation to the burials, as is shown by tracing a plan of these over one

of the burial inclusives. See Plan III attached.

One-half of Mound No. 3 had been graded avey years before by the rail road employees working with a steam ovel. Because of the extreme heat and the small propability to ding anything that might throw more light on the culture of the people who built these mounds, we did not excavate this one.

On July 6th and 7th we excavated Mound No. 4. 30 ft. in diameter and 24 inches high, which proved to be barren of any burials or other inclusions though we went down to three feet below the level of the surrounding natural surface, except three small pieces of sand tempered pottery, one of them, a coarse undecorated piece with the grains of sand sticking out of the surface, another with the decorations nearly obliterated by smoothing, and a third, a piece of neck showing twisted string and stamp impressions.

In addition to the inclusions already given as found in Mound No. 2 there should be added the following: 5 small pieces of undecorated sand tempered pottery. I decorated sand tempered piece the decorations nearly obliterated by smoothing. I arrow head (?) broken. See outline below.



Because of the construction work in progress no restorations were necessary and none made.

Altogether nine days (72 hours) were spent in excavating the three mounds, the total cost of labor and transportation being being \$73.60 This may be said to be the cost of the crushed pot.

July 16th, 1936

This proposed of these before claiming of affiance to be find by a frontile time. Since this offer was lifted we find the be the frontiend for Ellison On

mound . Mound + 2 Mound CAMP

PLAT OF "MUD HEN JOE" (WINES' CAMP) INDIAN MOUND GROUP. On NE Sec. 34, T. 97, R. 3 west of 5th P.M.

From Sta. 125 of Relocation Road Survey

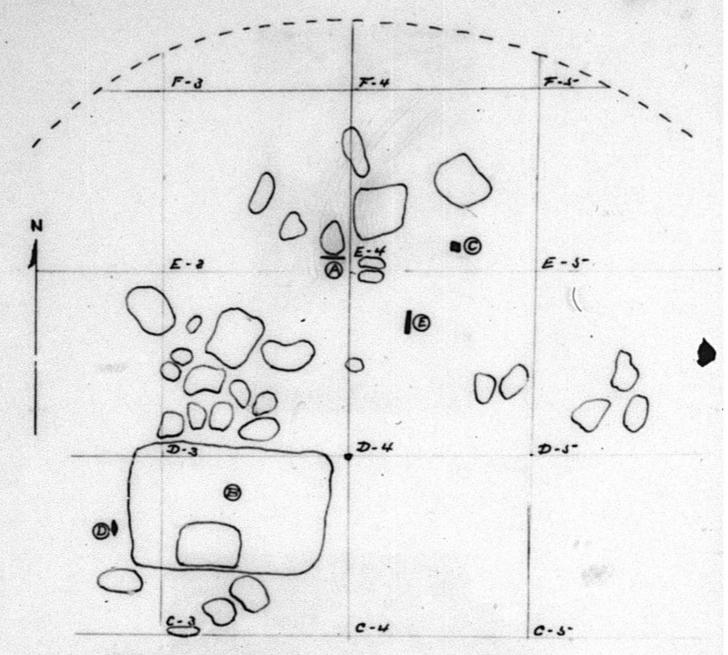
Center of Mound No. I bears 3 23 W 26.5 ft.

No. 2 ... 3 16 1/2 W 114.0 ...

No. 3 ... 3 II 1/2 E 100.0 ...

Precipice West 125.0 ...

Scale, I inch = I00 ft.



PLAN I
Rock Deposits in Mound No. I at Natural Surface.
Scale, 2/5 inch = I ft.

- Where Bone Awl was found.
- B Top of large fallen Rock.
- @ Piece of Pottery.
- D Arrow Head (?)
- @ Pieceof Shaft of Large bone.



The "Old Man" chews a toothpick and takes a rest.



Fred at work on Mound No. 2

PLAN II Rock Deposits in Mound No. 2 at Natural Surface Level. Scale, 2/5 inch = I ft.

- (A) Where orushed Pot was Found.
- B Winrow of rocks.

PLAN III

Burials in Mound No. 2 over which is superimposed in dotted lines a plan of the rock deposits lying about 8 inches above.

Scale; I inch = I ft.



Cliff, I25 ft. high, west of "Mud Hen Joe " Mound Group. Top is 340 ft. above low water in the Mississippi river. Looking N.W.



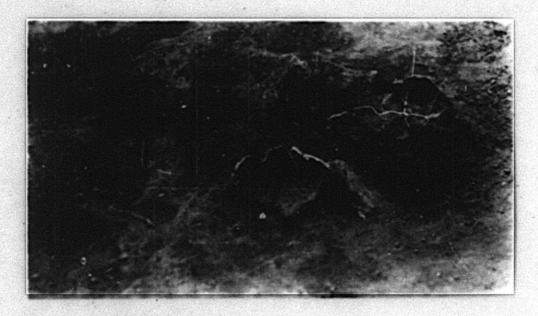
Mound No. I of "Mud Hen Joe" Group before excavation. Looking north towards cliff talus.



Mound No. I of "Mud Hen Joe" Group excavated to the level of the surrounding natural surface. Note rocks in mound, men and power shovel. Looking north towards the talus of the bluff.



Mound No. 2 of "Mud Hen Joe" Group excavated to the level of the of the surrounding natural surface. Looking N.W. Note winrow of rocks deposited in east part.



Part of hones of Skull, in situ, at eight inches below the natural level of the surrounding surface. Mound No. 2, looking south-west. Inside of skull up - from to right.

N.W. part of Section C - 3.



Arrangement of remnants of bones of a bundle in natural Positions to represent extended burial in the flesh. Remninder of Skeleton missing. Crushed Pot under knee. Tally pin at D - 3. Looking north.



Men at work on Mound No. 2 of "Mud Hen Joe" Group. Looking South.



"Big Rock" from Cliff in Mound No. I of "Mud Hen Joe Group. Looking West.