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IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS 1934 to 1939

(TEN VOLUMES)

By Ellison Orr

With an

EVALUATION AND INDEX

By Marshall McKusick
State Archeologist

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VOLUME TWO: By Ellison Orr

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Report of Surveys and Excavations of Mound Groups along the Mississippi River Bluffs and Terraces from McGregor to Clinton, Iowa, under Project 1047 of the Iowa Planning Board, by Party under Dr. Charles R. Keyes, April 8 to Aug. 10, 1935.

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Survey and Excavation of Indian Mounds, Village Sites and Cemeteries in the Valleys of the Upper Iowa and Mississippi Rivers, 1936.

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[VOLUME SEVEN: By Ellison Orr. Not Included in Microcard Series]

Reminiscences of a Pioneer Boy, 1933. (This volume is an autobiography and is not part of the Archaeological Reports.)

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Sundry Archaeological Papers, 1938.

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Sundry Historical Papers, March 21, 1941. (This volume is not part of the Archaeological Reports.)

VOLUME TEN: By Ellison Orr

Report of an Archaeological Survey of Mills County, Iowa, Sponsored by the Iowa State Planning Board, WPA Project 3600, April 12 to Dec. 5, 1938.

VOLUME ELEVEN: By Ellison Orr

Report of an Archaeological Survey of the Broken Kettle and Kimball Prehistoric Indian Refuse-Mound Village Sites, Project 3600 of the WPA, Sponsored by the Graduate College of the State University of Iowa, 1939.

VOLUME TWELVE: By Ellison Orr

Sundry Archaeological Papers and Memoranda, 1939.

EVALUATION OF THE IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS

In the fall of 1960 shortly after my appointment at the University of Iowa, I had a talk with Dr. William Ritchie, State Archaeologist of New York. He told me bluntly that there was a great deal to do in Iowa and that he hoped I intended to publish all of the previous research. He then stated that in his opinion a number of Ellison Orr's Archaeological Reports were well worth publishing just as they were written in the 1930's. Over the past two years Ritchie's remarks often recurred to me as I consulted the Reports. For a number of reasons, however, publication seemed remote. Getting caught up in terms of publishing work done at the University during the 1950's has taken up much of my time and it will take another year to publish recent studies of the principal collections and a general synthesis. To attempt a publication of Orr's reports in a standard monograph format would limit my professional activity in other directions for possibly another two years. A tremendous amount of research has been done in the midwest since the manuscripts were written. To do an effective job the Iowa Reports must be restudied in the light of the thousands of specimens most of which are not effectively catalogued. In addition the Reports are not systematically organized and a great deal of editing, re-writing and comparative information is required for formal presentation. The obvious way out of the dilemma is the Microcard series Archives of Archaeology and where they are available for consultation by specialists. The Index which I have prepared is annotated to facilitate research for comparative information.

Life of Ellison Orr

The author of Iowa Archaeological Reports, Ellison Orr, was a fascinating man of wide interests. Born in a log cabin in McGregor, Iowa, in the year 1857, he has written at length about his early life in an unpublished autobiography (Orr, Vol. 7) Reminiscences of a Pioneer Boy. A brief biography of Orr has also been published by Field (1951). Orr spent much of his early life farming and teaching school in Allamakee County. Unlike many of his contemporaries Orr possessed a very keen interest in natural history and he picked up a smattering of knowledge in geology, botany, ornithology and archaeology. As a young man he sometimes went out with companions to dig up a mound or rock shelter looking for Indian relics. In 1904, at the age of 47, Orr moved to Waukon, Iowa and settled down to the life of a businessman, managing the local telephone company until his retirement in 1930. He was 73 years old at this time and he decided to devote his full attention to archaeological investigations. It was an unusual decision to make but the amazing thing is that he vigorously undertook a new career and made such a remarkable contribution. Orr was competent as a surveyor and spent a great deal of time mapping and photographing mound groups, village sites, petroglyphs and prehistoric cemeteries in northeast Iowa. As a resident of Allamakee County he possessed long term associations and friendships through which he acquired a great deal of information on site locations and specimens. As Orr's entries indicate a great many sites were actually mapped, excavated or visited up to 30 years before his retirement. His interest in archaeology was shared by Harry and Fred Orr whose work is also summarized and noted in these volumes.

A real turning point in Orr's life was brought about by his friendship with Charles Keyes who needed a field supervisor for archaeological excava-

tions under WPA contracts. From 1934 to 1939 Ellison Orr directed summer excavations in northeast, northwest and southwest Iowa. During the winters he wrote up his field notes into the Archaeological Reports, having them bound at his own expense. He was a very old man--77 to 82 years of age--during his direction of this work. Nevertheless he was vigorous and because of the amount of winter leisure time he was able to write down in more or less manageable form an enormous amount of accurate information. Several of the volumes are excellent and all of the remainder are extremely useful. They collectively form a lasting tribute to his work.

During his last years several honors were given him. The Orr Focus of Oneota culture was named for his work in Allamakee County along the Upper Iowa River. At the age of 92 he was given the honorary degree Doctor of Science by Cornell College (Iowa). Orr during the last year of his life, at the age of 93, interested amateur archaeologists to start the Iowa Archeological Society. He was also instrumental in the establishment of Effigy Mounds National Monument located in Allamakee and Clayton Counties.

Charles Reuben Keyes

Most of the work by Ellison Orr was done under the direction of Charles R. Keyes, and his name occurs frequently in these reports. As has been mentioned the Archaeological Reports would never have been written by Orr if it had not been for the stimulation, friendship and trust placed in him by Keyes. Dr. Keyes was a native Iowan, born in Mount Vernon in 1871, and lived there almost all of his life. Educated at Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Keyes did graduate work at Harvard obtaining a M.A. and later a Ph.D. in Germanic Languages. He also studied in Germany at the University of Berlin and

University of Munich. He taught at the University of California at Berkeley for three years before returning to Cornell College where he was a Professor of German for 38 years until his retirement in 1941. He actively pursued interests in ornithology, archaeology and the German language. A biography and bibliography of Keyes has been published by Ennis (1951, 1952).

In 1921 Keyes made a survey of sites in the vicinity of the University of Iowa Lakeside Laboratory at Lake Okoboji at the request of the Director. In the same year he was appointed Research Associate of the State Historical Society with the title Director of the Iowa Archaeological Survey. From 1921 to 1941 Keyes spent his summers studying archaeological specimens, collecting information, and arranging and sometimes directing excavations. During the normal academic year he of course continued to teach German as well as a course in anthropology. After 1941 as an emeritus Professor of Cornell he continued to devote his time to his position as Director of the Iowa Archaeological Survey until his death in 1951. In 1944 Dr. Keyes was appointed Visiting Research Professor of Archaeology at the University of Iowa, Iowa City.

"In a real sense Dr. Keyes was the "founding father" of Iowa archeology. Under his leadership it was first given official recognition by the State. He placed the work on a scientific basis, set high scholarly standards, and aroused wide popular interest in the field. He gave early encouragement to the movement that led to the establishment of the Effigy Mounds National Monument."

Quoted from Ennis (1951:16)

Dr. Keyes published about twenty articles on Iowa archaeology during his lifetime. Most of these are very short notes, progress reports and summaries which have been superceeded by later work. One can not evaluate the work of

Keyes solely by his publications for he provided an initial stimulus which has been continued since his time. In addition he made the initial formulations of the Woodland, Hopewell, Mill Creek, Glenwood and Oneota archaeological manifestations in the state. In large measure it was this synthesis that gave direction to Orr's research and provided the intellectual base from which Iowa archaeological remains could be systematically explored.

Recent Research Based on the Iowa Archaeological Reports

The manuscript reports contain most of the existing field data on Iowa archaeology, and for this reason they have been extensively used in studies of particular cultures. The following publications should be consulted in working with Orr's reports since each of the authors has summarized the data and consulted the collection in terms of more recent knowledge of Iowa and midwestern archaeology.

Woodland Culture: Logan. Woodland culture of northeastern Iowa has been studied by Wilfred Logan (1958 MS.). The report was a Ph.D. thesis accepted in anthropology in 1958 at the University of Michigan. Logan informs me it will eventually be published as a Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology. At present (1962) it is available on both microfilm and in book form (microfilm positive prints), and can be ordered from University Microfilms, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Logan systematically summarizes Orr's extensive mound excavations in northeastern Iowa and integrates them together by means of artifact and pottery identification and analysis. Orr's diagrams and photographs are not included in Logan's report and mound excavations elsewhere in Iowa are generally omitted. To this extent the Iowa Archaeological Reports are still extremely

useful. Orr did not excavate any Woodland village sites in Iowa although he did excavate a campsite in Wisconsin (cf. Index entry: High Bank Site). Orr's excavation of Woodland Rock shelters was sketchy. Logan supplements Orr's rock shelter excavations by reports on his own work and that of others. As a biographical note, Logan knew Iowa archaeology well, serving as the first Park Archaeologist at Effigy Mounds National Monument and also as the first editor of the Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society.

Oneota Culture: Mildred Mott Wedel. Oneota culture of northeastern Iowa is well described by Wedel (1959) in a monograph which draws together all of Orr's Upper Iowa River excavations. It is an excellent study because it discusses problems of Oneota sites and culture in the light of recent work. Generally most of Orr's work on Oneota culture has been superseded by Wedel's (1959) study, although it is still useful to have the originals available. Not all of Orr's work is fully included in Wedel's publication. Mildred Mott Wedel has long been interested in Iowa archaeology and made an excellent earlier contribution in her M.A. thesis (University of Chicago) summarizing and interpreting the early documents on Indian movements and tribal locations in Iowa (Mott, 1938).

Oneota Culture: Dale Henning. At the same time Wedel published her study, Dale Henning was working on an M.A. thesis at the University of Iowa. Recently published (Henning 1961), it is an interesting analysis of pottery from eastern and western Iowa. It is not based on Orr's work except in a general way.

Mill Creek Culture: Reynold Ruppe. Reynold Ruppe worked several summers at two Mill Creek sites, the Wittrock and the Phipps sites. No publication is yet available. Two of Ruppe's students have published briefly on

the Phipps site.

Mill Creek Culture: Eugene Fugle. In an M.A. thesis submitted to the University of Iowa in 1957 a graduate student of Ruppe, Eugene Fugle, studied the non-ceramic assemblages from the Broken Kettle and Kimball sites excavated by Orr. He compared them with the specimens excavated by Ruppe at the Phipps site. This study was later rewritten and considerably improved and has recently appeared in print (Fugle 1962). It has an excellent summary of Mill Creek Culture in terms of recent research.

Mill Creek Culture: John Ives. In an M.A. thesis submitted to the University of Iowa in 1956, a graduate student of Ruppe, John Ives, studied the pottery from the Kimball site excavated by Orr and compared it with pottery from the Phipps site excavated by Ruppe. This study has recently appeared in print (Ives 1962). It is generally a sound classification of Mill Creek pottery and can be relied upon.

Glenwood Culture: Adrian Anderson. No recent excavations of importance have been centered in southwestern Iowa and Glenwood culture has been described entirely in terms of Orr's excavations. An M.A. thesis originally written at the University of Iowa in 1957 by a graduate student of Ruppe, Adrian Anderson, has recently become available in print (Anderson 1961). It summarizes Orr's excavation reports. In addition it is extremely valuable because the specimens were restudied and the pottery classified. The pottery and artifact classification is based upon Ives (1954) and Anderson (1954, 1960). The original excavation reports by Orr contain a number of illustrations and detailed descriptions that have not been included.

Significance of the Archaeological Reports

The foregoing comments indicate the range of use that has recently been made of Ellison Orr's Iowa Excavation Reports. The potential is by no means exhausted. Taking into consideration the publications now current, I am convinced that a number of monographs must still be written relying heavily upon the work by Keyes and Orr. Specifically I can suggest the following list of potential monographs which would be excellent individual contributions to our knowledge of Iowa prehistory if they were published.

1. Kimball Site Report of Mill Creek Culture
2. Broken Kettle Site Report of Mill Creek Culture
3. Mound Excavations and Burial Cults in Iowa
4. The Hopewell Horizon in Iowa
5. Analysis of Mound Types, Groups and Distributions in Iowa
6. Glenwood Culture
7. Oneota Cemeteries in Iowa
8. Handbook of Type Specimens from Iowa Excavations
9. Analysis of Petroglyphs from Northeastern Iowa

In my opinion the time has not yet arrived to renew extensive excavations in Iowa. There is a need to consolidate previous work before additional collections will be meaningful.

Provenience of Manuscripts and Collections

The great bulk of the Collections obtained by Keyes and Orr are now at the Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City. Many of them have catalogue numbers on them but there is no catalogue and one must refer to Orr's notes. Since they are packed in boxes of various sizes, it is somewhat difficult to use them for study purposes. The Historical Society maintains the policy

of not loaning specimens to either individual scholars or institutions and over the years the collections have remained intact. Arrangements for studying the collections should be made with Dr. William Petersen, Superintendent. The Society also has collections obtained by Keyes as Director of the State Survey that are not described in Orr's reports. I learned with surprise that the skeletal material from Broken Kettle and Kimball (Mill Creek) was not turned over to the Historical Society by Keyes, although it should be with the rest of the collections. It is currently at the University of Iowa Medical School and arrangements to study it should be made with Dr. Helen Dawson, Department of Anatomy. The University of Iowa Archaeological Laboratory has none of the material excavated by Keyes. The University Museum of Natural History was not accepting archaeological specimens at the time of Keyes' and Orr's work. There are some small collections left by Orr at the Effigy Mounds National Monument Laboratory. Arrangements for studying these specimens should be made with either the Park Archaeologist or the Superintendent.

Orr left his personal set of bound Archaeological Reports to Effigy Mounds National Monument. He and Keyes had spent many years arousing public support for this valuable project. It was his intention that the monument become a research center as well as a public visitors center. For some purposes it may be useful to have access to these volumes since photographs do not show up clearly on microcards. Arrangements to use the volumes in the Library at Effigy Mounds National Monument should be made with the Superintendent or Park Archaeologist. The original set of Orr's Reports contained twelve volumes. Ten of these are reproduced here since they deal exclusively with archaeology. Volume 9, Historical Papers, is devoted to local history and has not been included in this microcard series. Volume 7 was never given to the Effigy Mounds

Library by Orr. It is entitled Reminiscences of a Pioneer Boy and an unbound facsimile copy can be consulted at the University of Iowa Library. It is also excluded from the microcard series since it is not pertinent to archaeology. Dr. Petersen informs me that Volume 7 will eventually be published by the Iowa State Historical Society.

The Iowa State Historical Society has a number of manuscripts by Keyes. I have gone through these and the information in them appears to have been substantially published (see Keyes bibliography by Ennis, 1952). In addition there are single copies of different volumes of Orr's work. These are unbound and lack photographs. These unbound volumes were written for the Iowa Planning Board of the WPA. At least two of them have a different arrangement than is present in Orr's personal bound set of volumes.

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INDEX NOTES AND EXPLANATION

Index entries are briefly annotated to provide some information on the content of the sections. Because of the large number of scattered references throughout the ten volumes, an occasional entry may have been missed. There is some inconsistency in Orr's section titles and these have been modified for the sake of clarity. In citing page references after entries the volume number is first mentioned (i.e. Albany Mounds v. 3:96-100), in this instance volume three, pages 96-100. In almost every case mound groups are annotated according to the types of mounds present. These types are conicals (round mounds in floor plan), linear mounds (elongate floor plan), effigy mounds (principally birds or bears), and chain mounds (a row of conical mounds linked together with a linear mound). The other entries are self evident. Finally, Keyes and Orr recognized Woodland and the later agricultural cultures, but were not aware of the non-ceramic campsites we now term Archaic. Only one find was reported by Orr which can be associated with Early Man (see entry: Fluted Points).

Archaeological sites in Iowa are designated according to a standard trinomial system presented in abbreviated form in this order (Iowa-County-Site Number). As an example, in the designation 13AM-93 the 13 refers to Iowa listed alphabetically among the states and the AM refers to the Iowa County Allamakee. There are 99 Iowa counties each having a distinctive two letter abbreviation. The number 93 is a serial identification of the site within the county. Standard site forms and map locations are on file in the Archaeological Laboratory at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, where they are available for use by professional archaeologists. The Iowa Archaeological Reports

include notes about sites in 17 of the 99 Iowa counties. These counties included by Orr are listed below.

<u>County</u>	<u>Site Abbreviation</u>	<u>County Location in Iowa</u>
Allamakee	AM	Northeast
Clayton	CT	Northeast
Clinton	CN	East
Des Moines	DM	Southeast
Dubuque	DB	Northeast
Fayette	FT	Northeast
Hardin	HA	Central
Jackson	JK	East
Linn	LN	Eastcentral
Louisa	LA	Southeast
Lyon	LO	Northwest
Marion	MA	Southcentral
Mills	ML	Southwest
OBrien	OB	Northwest
Plymouth	PM	Northwest
Webster	WB	Central
Woodbury	WD	Northwest

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- Allamakee County Mound Survey v. 8:100-107. plat maps by T. H. Lewis 1880-1895. summary of named mound groups by Orr v. 4:139-144. see Upper Iowa River and Petroglyphs by T. H. Lewis v. 8:62-87.
- Arrowshaft Smoothers v. 6:35-46. specimens from Allamakee County
- Awls (Allamakee County) v. 5:102
- Axe, Oneota v.6:149 G found on O'Regan Terrace q.v.
- Bear Creek Rock Shelter (13 AM-127) v. 6:95-101, plat map and sketches of petroglyphs.
- Bellevue Mound Group (13 JK - 10) v. 3:193. plat five conicals
- Bellevue State Park (13 JK - 9) v. 2:89. plat three conicals.
- Big Sioux Enclosure (13 LO - 2) v. 8:55 - 57. see Blood Run
- Big Spring Mound Group (13 AM - 94) v. 1:114-119 plat and excavation report
- Blackhawk Rock Shelter (13 AM-96) v. 8:20 - 23. v. 12: 15-24. Oneota culture found in excavation
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- Bolles Terrace Cache (13 AM-97) v. 5:147 - 152 cache of core blanks without cultural identification
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- Elephant Terrace (13 AM - 106) v. 1:9-19. v. 8:60-61. excavation
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- Enclosed Areas. different types of ceremonial and military
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- Hanging Rock Petroglyphs (13 AM-101) v. 4:49
- Hardin County, Central Iowa see site references designated 13 HA-

- Harpers Ferry Great Group (13 AM-79) general discussion v. 12:46-42 with maps. excavation reports v. 1:67, 71-86 and v.5:89-122. The largest mound concentration in Iowa originally contained over 900 mounds including conicals, linears and over 170 effigies. Original survey was made by T. H. Lewis q.v. in 1889 and 1892. The great group contains a series of mound clusters. For excavation reports see entries Brazell's Island, Ryan and Houlihan, Columbia College, Luth Hennessy and Martell Mounds. Mound groups on the periphery include entries Hill Mounds (Allamakee Co.), Mud Hen Joe and Oil Well.
- Hartley Enclosure (13 AM-103) v. 6:60-61. see Lane Farm
- Hartley School Mounds (13 AM-102) v. 8:38-39. Group of 9 conicals and 1 linear
- Harvey's Island Mounds (13 CT-45). general description and excavation reports. three mound groups. linears and conicals present. v.3:127-145 and 195-196. v. 12:128-129
- Hauntown Mound Group (13 CN-8) v.3:186. plat of 4 linear and 1 conical
- Hawbaker (Wickwire) Mound Group (13 WB-132) v.2:56 plat of 12 conicals and 9 linears
- Hayes Enclosure (13 AM-58) v. 6:65. possible log-ditch fortification left by Sioux (Wabisha's Band) in 1805
- Heminway Mound Group (Minnesota) v. 12:13
- Hennessy see Luth-Hennessy
- Herman Gang Fire Pit (Oneota) v.6:149E
- High Bank Site (Wisconsin) v. 6:1-16. excavation report of Woodland camp site
- Hill Collection O'Brien County, v. 2:11. Mill Creek Culture
- Hill Mounds (13 AM-105) v. 5: 136-146. excavation report of 4 conicals
- Hill Mounds (130B-22) v. 2:65. plat of 4 conicals. different group from previous entry.
- Historic Indian Tree Sepulchers v. 12:36

- Hog Back Mounds (13 AM-7) v. 5: 47-64 3 conicals. excavation reports
- Hook Mound Group (13 LA-40) v.2:51 plat 65 conicals and 4 linears
- Hunt Mound (13 ML-43) v. 10:173-175 single excavated mound possibly associated with Glenwood Culture q.v.
- Indian Cave and Sugar Bush at Sixteen (13 AM-131) v. 4:38-47 photographs and brief excavation note
- Indian Cave at Lansing (13 AM-84) v.4:50-66. petroglyphs also v. 8:69,72-76
- Indian Trail, Example of v.4:99-100. Indian trail recorded by surveyor in 1849. Allamakee and Clayton Counties
- Inscribed Tablet, from New Albin, Allamakee County, v.6:103-107B Indian figure drawn on catlinite tablet
- Iowa Mound Groups Recommended for Preservation v.2:23
- Ioway Indians in Proto-Historic Times v.6:158-165
- Iron, from Oneota Burials v.6:108-109. from various sites in Allamakee County
- Jackson County, Eastern Iowa see site references designated 13JK-
- Jennings-Lebhardt Mound Group see Pleasant Ridge
- Joe Martin Mound (13 AM-110) v.8:38-39 isolated conical mound
- Keller Mound Group (13 AM-69) v.6:26-34. v.12:27. 4 linears, 2 effigies and 24 conical mounds. Site number also includes South Lansing Mounds q.v. and Quarry Mounds, Mount Hosner, q.v.
- Keyes, C. R.: Notes By. Report for 1934-1935 v.3:1-16. Oneota, Woodland, Hopewell, Mill Creek and Glenwood summary v.8:117-119.
- Kimball Village Site (13 PM-3) Mill Creek Culture. v.11:63-186. detailed site excavation report including records of houses, post hole outlines, cache pits, fire hearths. detailed analysis of pottery excavated by levels, photographs of features, pottery, burials, artifacts, and general excavation.
- Knives, Oneota, made of chert v.6:110

- Kumph Shelter Petroglyphs (13 AM-111) v.6:79,81,82,84.
- Lane Farm Terrace, Enclosure, and Mound Group (13 AM-104) general description v.1:21-66, v.11:149-152. Terrace mounds v.5:1-12. enclosed area v.5:13-32 and v.6:62-64. pottery from enclosed area v.6:134-143. see Hartley Enclosure (13 AM-103) v.6:60-61.
- Lansing. see Enclosed area and Indian Cave at and Lansing School. and Keller Mound Group. general summary v.6:26-34.
- Lansing School Mound (13 AM-126) v.12:25. plat single linear mound.
- Lehigh Mound Group (13 WB-133) v. 2:61-62. three conicals
- Lemselzer Mound Group (13 JK-13) v.3:194. plat 2 linears
- Lewis Martin Mound Group (130B-24) v.2:67 plat 4 conicals
- Lewis, T. H. surveyed about 60 Iowa sites between 1880-1895 including petroglyphs, very large mound groups, and enclosures. Lewis unpublished surveys are incorporated in Orr's notes. see Allamakee County Survey and Clayton County Survey and et passim through Orr's reports.
- Liebhardt, see Jennings-Liebhardt
- Linn County, Eastcentral Iowa see site references designated 13LN-
- Little Sioux River Surveys v.2:1-12 northwestern Iowa
- Louisa County, Southeastern Iowa see site references designated 13LA-
- Love Farm Petroglyphs v.8:84-85
- Luster Heights Mound Group (13 AM-112) v.4:109. two linears
- Luth-Hennessy Mounds (13AM-79) v.5:123-135. excavation reports. part of Harpers Ferry Great Group q.v.
- Lyon County, Northwest Iowa see site references designated 13LO-
- Lyons Enclosure (13 AM-114) v.6:52-57
- Malchow Mound Group (13EM-3) v.2:38-39. 11 linear and 52 conicals
- Marins Fort v.4:111-113. French trading post circ 1738. possible location noted south of McGregor.

- Marion County, Southcentral Iowa see site references designated 13MA
- Marquette-Yellow River Mounds see Pleasant Ridge
- Marshall Mound Group (13 JK-14) v.3:190 plat 11 conicals
- Marshall Mound Groups (13L0-2) v.2:27. v.8:53-56. Group 19 conical mounds continuation of Blood Run Mound Group q.v.
- Martell Mounds (13 AM-79) v.1:71-77 excavation report. part of Harpers Ferry Great Group q.v.
- Martin Johnson Mound Group (13L0-2) v.2:27 and v.8:53-56. plat 19 conicals. continuation of Blood Run Mound Group q.v.
- Maquoketa River Mound Group (13 JK-15) v.2:95. group 8 conicals
- McGregor Heights Mound Groups (13CT-24) v.12:110-112. plat of several groups including in part 17 conicals and 6 linears
- McGregor Pikes Peak Mound Group (13 CT-25) v.12:114-116, 121-123. six mound groups including 61 mounds. conicals, linears, and effigies.
- McNahan Mound Group (13JK-16) v.3:189 plat 10 conicals and 2 linears
- Mill Creek Culture, northwestern Iowa. study of. v.2:8, v.4:145. v.8:118. Broken Kettle site q.v. Kimball Village site q.v. Hill Collection q.v. Braunschweig Collection q.v. Trade sherds found in eastern Iowa see Waterville Shelter, Sixteen Shelter.
- Mills County, Southwestern Iowa, see site references designated 13ML-
- Mills County Survey v.10:1-216 site excavation reports on Glenwood and Woodland culture.
- Morgan School Mounds (13AM-115) v.8:49. three conicals
- Mount Hosmer Mounds (13 AM-69) v.12:28. v.6:26-30. plat 2 conicals and photograph of another. Site number includes Keller Mound Group q.v.
- Mud Hen Joe Mound Group (Wines Camp) (13AM-116) v.5:161-174. v.12:64-65 * excavation report 4 conicals. stone slab lined floors.

- Nazekaw Terrace Mound Group (13AM-82) v.4:114 and v.12:107.
seven conicals and two effigies. part of Yellow River Mounds q.v.
- New Albin Bluff Mound Groups and Terrace Site v.12A-13g. Most
of the mounds were in Minnesota and no Iowa site number is
designated.
- New Galena Enclosure (13AM-117) v.6:50-51. v.8:62.
- New Galena Mound Group (13 AM-108) v.1:6-8 and v.5:66-83.
excavation report: description of fire pits at adjacent village
site (13 AM-108) v.6:148-149c. Intrusive Oneota burials in
Woodland mound group .
- O'Brien County, Northwest Iowa see site references designated
130B-
- O'Brien Rock Shelter v.12:158-160 no cultural material reported
- Oil Well Mound Group (13 AM-118) v.12:63A-63 three conicals
- Old Fort. see Lane Farm Enclosure
- Oneota Culture derivation of name v.4:101. cultural summary:
v.6:144-147 and v.8:108, 117-118. Orr Focus v.6:148B-147. Oneota
pottery v.4:137 and v.6:134-143 and v.12:134-137. see artifact
entries Arrowshaft, Awl, Axe, Catlinite, Fire Pit, Incised
Tablet, Ioway, Iron, Knives, Pipes, Scrapers see sites Blood Run
Burke, Elephant, Flatiron, Lane, O'Regan, Sixteen, Upper Iowa
River, Waterville.
- Oneota River see Upper Iowa River. the term Oneota River has
fallen into disuse.
- O'Regan Cemetery (13AM-21) v.1:136 v.4:116-118. Oneota. Clam
shell cache, axe from v.6:149G. petroglyph (13AM-21) v.6:79
- O'Regan Petroglyph (13AM-21) v.6:79. same site number assigned
to O'Regan Cemetery q.v.
- Orr Focus see Oneota Culture
- Painted Rock Mound Group (13 AM-93) v.5:68-75. v.12:67-76 excavation
report. petroglyphs v.6:73-80,82. v.4:48 and v.8:86-87.
- Paint Rock Petroglyph (13 AM-93) v.4:48 and v.8:86-87 v.6:73-80,
82. same site number assigned to Paint Rock Mound Group.

- Patterson-Cornell Mound Group (13 DM-5) v.2:36. plat 12 conicals
1 linear
- Patterson Mound Group (13 0B-25) v.2:64 plat 7 conicals
- Paulina Mound Group (130B-25) v.2:68 7 conicals
- Peterson (Clancy Lake) Mound Groups (13 CN-7) v.2:97-98 and
v.3:42-53. one chain, 8 linear and 19 conical mounds. excavation
note.
- Petroglyphs. research paper by Ellison Orr v.8:112-116. see
entries Bear Creek, Conway, Fish Farm, Hanging Rock, Indian Cave,
Kumph, Love Farm, O'Regan, Painted Rock, Ratcliffe, Twin Peaks,
Woolstrom Farm.
- Pikes Map Mississippi River v.12:37 eastern Iowa
- Pine Creek Mound Group v.12:5 effigy mound group in Minnesota
- Pipes, Ratcliffe Lizard v.I:13-20. platform (monitor) v.6:17-23
see Catlinite
- Platform (Monitor) Pipe (New Albin, Allamakee County). v.6:17-23.
- Pleasant Creek Mound Group (13JK-17) v.2:91-93 and v.3:17-41.
plat of 5 conicals and excavation report.
- Pleasant Ridge Mound Group (13CT-26) v.12:94-103. and v.3:148-183
also called Jennings-Liebhardt or Marquette-Yellow River Mounds.
This site number includes the famous "Marching Bears" now part
of Effigy Mounds National Monument. Total 130 mounds including
conicals, effigies, linears and chain mounds. 8 maps
- Pleasant Valley Bluff Mounds (13 JK-17) v.3:192 plat 2 conicals
- Plymouth County, Northwestern Iowa see site references designated
13PM-
- Quartzite v.6:150-153
- Quarry (Section Line) Mound Group (13 AM-69) v.12:27. Site number
also includes South Lansing q.v. and Keller Mounds q.v.
- Quinby Mound Group (13 CK-75) v.2:69. plat 7 conicals
- Red House Landing Yellow River Mound Groups (13 AM-82) photos,
3 maps v.12:81-91.

- Red Rock Mound Group (13 MA-7) v.2:33-34 plat 5 conicals. historical significance.
- Rock Drawings see Petroglyphs
- Ratcliffe Enclosure (13AM-119) v.6:59 same number as Ratcliffe Petroglyph q.v.
- Ratcliffe Petroglyph (13AM-119) v.6:85
- Ryan and Houlihan Mounds (13AM-73) v.5:89-110. excavation reports. part of Harpers Ferry Great Group q.v.
- Sabula Mound Group (13JK-18) v.3:188. plat 6 conical mounds
- Sac and Fox Boundary Map v.12:33
- Saddler Cemetery Mounds (13 AM-121) v.4:115 and v.8:48. nine conicals.
- Scrapers, Stone v.6:111-112 from Allamakee County
- Section Corner Mound Group see Pleasant Creek
- Simonsens Farm House Mounds (13AM-132) v.8:52. two conicals. site number also includes Simonsens Ford q.v.
- Simonsens Ford (13AM-132) v.8:50-51 and v.6:49. bird effigy and enclosure. same number includes Simonsens Farm House q.v.
- Sixteen Rock Shelter (13AM-122) v.1:100-113. description of excavation, specimens. Mill Creek sherd (Chamberlain Ware) present.
- Slinde Mound Group (13 AM-20) v.1:122-134. fifteen conical mounds. excavation reports. also includes Ward Mound v.1:123
- Sny-Magill Mound Group (13CT-18) v.2:83 and v.12:124-26. large group of conicals, linears and effigies.
- South Guttenburg Mound Group (13 CT-46) v.12:130-132. plat 4 conicals 1 linear and 5 rock covered graves.
- South Lansing Mound Group (13AM-69) v.12:27. four conicals. Site number also includes Quarry Mound Group q.v. and Keller Mound Group q.v.
- Tablet, inscribed catlinite v.6:103-107. with Indian figure.
- Terry Mound Group (13 ML-118) v.10:148-171. seven conicals. excavation reports, maps, photographs.

Toolesboro Mound Group (13 LA-29) v.2:48-49 plat 6 conicals originally 12 mounds

Turkey River Mound Group (13 CT-1) v.3:74-85 and v.4:77-88. large site including a number of separate groups composed of linears, conicals and effigies. One enclosure present.

Twin Peaks Mound Group (13AM-130) v.12:8-12. petroglyph and mound group of 4 conicals.

University of Iowa Terraces v.6:155. Woodland sherds.

Upper Iowa River see Blackhawk Cave, Hartley School Mounds, Joe Martin Mounds, Collins Pond Mounds, Voll Farm Mounds, Saddler Cemetery Mounds, Morgan School Mounds, Simonsens Farm House Mounds, Simonsens Ford Mounds, Power Dam Mounds, Upper Iowa Burials.

Upper Iowa River Burials v.8:40-44. location of several Oneota cemeteries. plat map. v.1:67 list of 15 sites excavated and total yardage removed (2711 cubic yards) in this area of Allamakee County. v.1:A1-A13. survey of mounds and other sites. see index v.8:37A and Oneota River

Voll Farm Mounds (13AM-123) v.8:46-47. four conicals, three linears, and one effigy.

Ward Mound (13AM-20) v.I:123. linear mound. part of Slinde Mound Group q.v.

Waterville Rock Shelter (13AM-124) v.1:88-100 excavation report. several Mill Creek trade sherds of "Chamberlain" ware are present.

Waukon Junction Mound Group (13 AM-93) v.4:81-98. 1 bird, 1 bear, 5 conicals, 9 linears. see Burned Earth Mound

Webster County, Central Iowa See site references designated 13WB-

Wells Mound Group (13 ML-117) v.10:176-184. 5 conicals. one excavated. detailed report suggests affiliations with Glenwood Culture q.v. 11 burials, fireplace, Glenwood pottery located.

Weymiller Mounds (13AM-42) v.1:120. 2 linears and 1 bear effigy

Web Mound Group (130B-20) v.2:66. plat 5 conicals

Wickwire Mound Group see Hawbaker

Wines Bluff Mounds (13AM-29) v.1:121 plat 2 conicals

Wines Camp see Mud Hen Joe

Wittrock Enclosed Village (130B-4) v.2:52. Mill Creek culture

Woodbury County, Northwestern Iowa see site references designated
13 WD-

Woodland Culture see all entries designated as mounds. specific
entries include Woodland culture of Mills County v.10:120-125,
130-131,137-145,147-202. see site entries designated as rock
shelters.

Woolstrom Farm Area (13AM-125) v.5:153-160 and v.6:94. petroglyphs
in rock shelter. Oneota cemetery and village site nearby.
description.

Yellow River Mounds (13 AM-82) v.4:115. see individual groups
sharing same site number. Nazekaw Terrace, Hanging Rock, Red
House Landing.