

NEWSLETTER



APRIL, 1970 NUMBER 55

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

DES MOINES, APRIL 11 and 12, 1970

Saturday afternoon, 11 April Holiday Inn-North (1:00 PM to 5:00 PM)

WORKSHOP & DISCUSSION SESSIONS:

1. Topic: Identifying Lithic Material from Archaeological Sites.
Leader: Mr. Duane Anderson, Director, Sanford Museum, Cherokee.
2. Topic: Paleo-Indian and Archaic Manifestations in Iowa.
Leader: Mr. Paul Kline, IAS member, Indianola.
3. Topic: Dentition.
Leader: Dr. A.K. Fisher, IAS member, Iowa City.
4. Topic: Artifact Illustration for Mimeograph or Offset Reproduction.
Leader: Mr. Roger Banks, IAS member, Northwest Chapter, Cherokee.
5. Topic: Problems of Film Interpretation: Exploring Fort Madison.
Leader: Dr. Marshall McKusick, State Archaeologist, Iowa City.
6. Topic: The Nature of Archaeological Evidence.
Leader: Dr. David Gradwohl, Iowa State University, Ames.

Saturday evening, 11 April Holiday Inn-North (6:30 PM)

DINNER AT HOLIDAY INN-NORTH & after dinner speaker.

- Speaker: Dr. Wilfred D. Logan, Chief, Midwest Archaeological Center,
National Park Service
- Topic: Exploring the steamship Bertrand.

Sunday morning, 12 April State Historical Museum (10:00 A.M.)

TOUR OF STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM, conducted by Mr. J. Musgrove & Mr. J. Phipps

- Speaker: Mr. J. Musgrove, State Historical Museum
- Topic: Petroglyphs and other Archaeological Discoveries in the S.W.

Sunday afternoon, 12 April Holiday Inn-North (12:30 to 5:00 PM)

LUNCHEON AT HOLIDAY INN-NORTH

BUSINESS MEETING OF IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PAPERS AND REPORTS: (Limit: 10-15 minutes per paper)

1. Dr. David Baerreis, University of Wisconsin: Environmental Archaeology in N.W. Iowa.
2. Mr. R. Duncan Mallam, Luther College: Activities of the Northeast Chapter of the I.A.S.
3. Mr. Jerry Clark, Luther College: The Malone Terrace and other Luther College Excavations
4. Mr. Duane Anderson, Sanford Museum: The Norse Hypothesis as Seen from Iowa.
5. Mr. Herb Sovereign, Mt. Ayr: Activities of the South Central Chapter of the I.A.S.
6. Mr. R. Hansman or Mr. R. Mittelstadt, Ft. Dodge; Activities of the North Central Chapter of the I.A.S.
7. Mr. Adrian Anderson, University of Iowa: Salvage Archaeology in Mills County.
8. Mr. Joseph Tiffany, University of Iowa: Sterns Creek Manifestations in Iowa.

9. Mr. Dean Straffin, University of Iowa: The Kingston Site, An Oneota Manifestation in Southeast Iowa.
 10. Dr. Marshall McKusick, State Archaeologist: The Northern Border Brigade: History And Archaeology.
 11. Mr. Steve Hobson, Iowa State University: Woodland Mounds in Eastern Indiana.
 12. Mrs. Sonia Patten, Iowa State University: Archaeological Investigations at 13BN121, a Middle Woodland Site in Saylorville Reservoir.
 13. Mr. Richard Oliver, Iowa State University: Investigations at 13BN125 and 13BN130, Woodland and Great Oasis Manifestations in Saylorville Reservoir.
 14. Dr. David Gradwohl, Iowa State University: Investigating 19th Century Pottery Kilns in the Des Moines River Valley.
 15. Miss Susan Peet, Iowa State University: The Fort Dodge Stoneware Company: An Archaeological and Historical Study.
 16. Mr. Ferrel E. Anderson, Davenport: Activities of the Quad-Cities Chapter.
- plus several other timely reports.

Annual I A S Meeting time. Once again the Society wishes to extend an invitation to all members to attend this confab. This is your opportunity to become involved in the affairs of the Society and to visit with the other collectors and the professionals who are interested in the Archeology of Iowa.

Meeting Site Information: Holiday Inn - North is located at East 14th and Euclid Ave. Anyone coming to Des Moines on Interstate 80 and 35 North, should take the East 14th Street Exit. Holiday Inn is about a mile south of this exit on East 14th St. which is U.S. 65 - 69. South bound arrivals should continue on Interstate 35 - 80 to the 14th St. Exit.

IOWA STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING, located at East 12th and Grand Ave. across from the Capitol Building. The Iowa State Department of History and Archives is an important part of the educational and cultural activities of the state. Mr. Jack W. Musgrove, Curator for the Museum and his Chief Aide, John Phipps, will be host to the Society's visit. Jack is a native Iowa Citian and a graduate of the University of Iowa and is author of "Waterfowl in Iowa" and has contributed many articles in the fields of history, natural history and outdoor sports. Both he and John are avid amateur archeologists. John says that he has no direct association with his namesake 13 #CK 21, The Phipps Site.

TIME: Registration starting at 12 Noon, Holiday Inn - North, Saturday April 11. Meeting Room will be well marked.

State Museum: Registration desk will be set up in Lobby at 8:00 A.M. Sunday April 12th. This will allow members to take a self conducted tour of the Museum. There is a fabulous display of Inifan artifacts and geology exhibits, plus many relics from Iowa's past history. Plenty of parking in the rear and also an entrance to lobby.

Advance Reservations for the Buffet on Saturday evening would be appreciated by our co-host, Mr. LeRoy Pratt, 317 S.W. 42nd St., Des Moines, Iowa 50312. This will enable the Holiday Inn staff to make a guestimate on their food preparations.

A few rooms will be available at the Holiday Inn on first come basis. Several other hotels and motels in the area for out of towners.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. FLORENCE KEYES MITCHELL LIFE MEMBER I A S

April 3, 1883 - November 23, 1969

Mrs. Mitchell was born in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where she attended the public schools and received her Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Cornell College. After her marriage to Lewis Mitchell, they moved to Columbus, Ohio. Later she returned to Iowa, where she taught school in Mt. Vernon, Lisbon, and Fort Dodge and was principal of the high school at Franklin Grove, Illinois.

She joined the Iowa Archeology Society July 28, 1951 as a Charter Member. Mrs. Mitchell was a member of the Methodist Church, Daughters of the American Revolution, Order of Eastern Star and Entre Nous Club.

Nearest relatives are four nieces. Burial was in the Mount Vernon Cemetery, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa is planning to publish several of their booklets (The Palimpsest) on Iowa archaeology. These will consist of some of the works of the late Dr. Charles Rueben Keyes and Ellison Orr. Also some works of R.J. Ruppe and Mildred Mott Wedel, both of whom are dedicated to research in Iowa's pre-historic past.

Mr. Wm. Peterson, head of the State Society is doing a fine job with the preservation of sites in Iowa. His efforts in the Toolsboro area have resulted in an appropriation from the Iowa House for \$10,000 and \$25,000 matching funds from the Federal government. The work to be done includes the restoration of a Hopewellian earthen fortification and preparation for the 300th anniversary of the Marquette-Joliet expedition into this area in 1973. He is now working on what should be the foremost publication on Iowa's famous steamboat - the Bertrand.

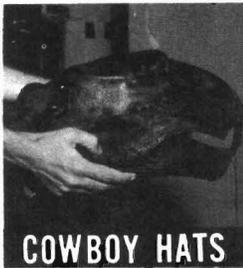
Membership in the Society is available to anyone 18 years of age or over. This includes The Palimpsest monthly, news for members quarterly and all other books and publications of the Society during the year. New members will receive a bonus packet of Palimpsest including: Amana; Hoover in Iowa; Spirit Lake Massacre; Tama Indians; and The Negro in Iowa. Dues \$5.00, payable to State Historical Society, Centennial Building, Iowa City, Iowa 52240. Submitted - George A. Horton

Decorah, Iowa, Monday March 9, 1970. A group of 20 people met here at Luther College to explore the possibilities of organizing a formal Chapter of the Iowa Archeological Society. Officers elected were Clark Mallum, President; Gavin Sampson, Vice President; Gary Matlock, Secretary, Treasurer. Gary Matlock is the new Archeologist at the Effigy Mounds National Monument at McGregor. Gavin Sampson is a longtime collector and member of the Society. Also in attendance were Jerry Clark and Dean Schartz, both teaching at Luther and working in archeology and anthropology.

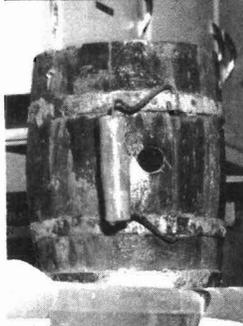
Ed. note: We think congratulations are in order for President H.P. Field for his work in forming this Chapter. This is an ideal setup and we are certain that the group and individuals in it will contribute much to the study and preservation of the prehistoric heritage of Iowa.

Springfield, Illinois: The Illinois Association For Advancement of Archeology will hold a business meeting here in the Basement Auditorium of the Illinois State Museum starting at 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon. A program is scheduled from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Executive Committee.

Southeast Chapter: Adrian Anderson was guest speaker at the February 13th meeting and gave an illustrated program on the Glenwood area and last summer's Field School there. Afterwards a question and answer program was held and this met with great approval. Out of town members present were Dorothy Gentry, Bloomfield and Mr. and Mrs. D.E. Pidcock, Corydon and Herb and Mrs. Sovereign, Mt. Ayr - the last four being members of the South Central Chapter.



COWBOY HATS



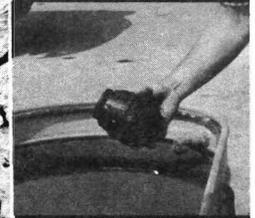
GUN POWDER



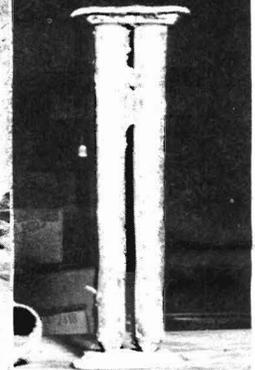
PICKLES



LANTERNS



HOWITZER SHELL



CANDLE MOLDS

THE BERTRAND RIVERBOAT TREASURE

It was April 1, 1865. The treacherous Missouri River was bankfull with the muddy waters of hundreds of small streams which drained the melting snow from Montana to Nebraska.

About 20 miles north of the prairie cities of Council Bluffs, Ia., and Omaha, Nebr., the booming capitol of the Nebraska Territory, a sternwheeler riverboat gamely battled the rushing current.

The boat was new. It had been built just the year before at Wheeling, W. Va., and purchased by the

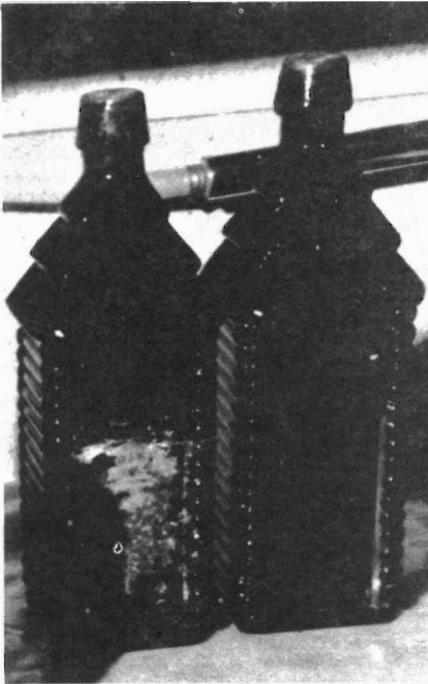
Montana and Idaho Lines for a price reputed to be in the neighborhood of \$65,000. It measured 160 feet from bow to stern, was 40 feet wide and weighed 215 tons. It was named "Bertrand" for reasons now buried in the pages of time.

In charge of the Bertrand was a veteran riverman, Captain James Yores. He had an immense responsibility. In the hold was a cargo then valued at about \$300,000. It included about \$4,000 in gold and silver coins, from 465 to

550 cylinders of mercury, about 5,000 gallons of whiskey, farm implements and tons of food and clothing. Captain Yores had taken on the cargo at St. Louis. The Bertrand was on her maiden voyage to Fort Benton in Montana Territory.

Then disaster struck!

Newspaper accounts at the time stated that the boat hit a snag near what is now DeSoto Bend. The mighty sternwheeler took only five minutes to sink. Fortunately, all aboard escaped.



These are Drake's Plantation Bitters, Bottles a tonic which the pioneers took to cure everything from snakebite to hangnails. When analyzed, the contents were found to contain as much alcohol as 76-proof whiskey. The other ingredients included belladonna, strychnine and what was believed to be a fruit flavoring.

In the months that followed, treasure seekers attempted to bring up the cargo. Possibly some of it was brought to the surface, but the treacherous water and the shifting sands, plus the meager facilities available for such

bino, became interested in locating the wreck. By reading historical documents and old newspapers, they concluded that the wreck was located in what is now the Desoto National Wildlife Refuge. In the fall of 1967, they received permission from the federal government to conduct a search. Their contract read that the government would keep any artifacts, but they would get 60 percent of the gross value of any quicksilver, gold and whiskey they found.

Armed with old river maps, sketchy historical facts and electronic metal-detecting equipment, they began their search. Finally they narrowed it down to a three-quarter-mile area. Using the electronic equipment, they found evidence of a large buried object. On February 28, 1968, test borings produced bits of leather, wood, tallow, fire brick and glass. Probes then indicated the rough outline of a boat.

Soon after, the digging began. Using heavy equipment, Pursell and Corbino removed tons of overburden. Finally, they reached the wreckage about 20 feet underground. To cope with water which was filling the excavation, they ringed the boat with more than 100 well points to draw it off. The searchers worked through the spring and summer of 1968 to uncover their find. Finally, in late October, a portion of the boat was



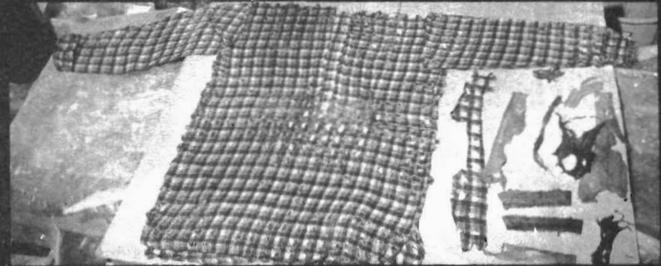
Jesse Pursell (right), who with Sam Corbino found the Bertrand, helps Perry Cox wrap a keg for removal from the wreckage. The gunpowder found on the boat came in kegs of various sizes. Strangely enough, no firearms have been found up to this time.

pounds of mercury today is in the neighborhood of \$500.

At this time, no more of the valuable quicksilver has been salvaged, nor have any of the gold and silver coins been discovered. But with 35 per cent of the cargo



LARGE PLOW



WOOL FLANNEL SHIRT

work at that time, made any major salvage impossible.

In the 1870's, the river changed its course during a flood. The wreckage was left a mile from the main channel. Drifting sand and earth gradually covered all traces of the boat. Records of its location, if any, were lost. Thus, the Bertrand became just one of the more than 250 steamships to be lost in the Missouri between 1819 and 1897.

A few years ago, two Omaha men, Jesse Pursell and Sam Cor-

bino, became interested in locating the wreck. By reading historical documents and old newspapers, they concluded that the wreck was located in what is now the Desoto National Wildlife Refuge. In the fall of 1967, they received permission from the federal government to conduct a search. Their contract read that the government would keep any artifacts, but they would get 60 percent of the gross value of any quicksilver, gold and whiskey they found.

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still remaining in the wreckage. who knows what will be found?

What has been uncovered up to this time are tons of general merchandise which tell a descriptive story of life on the American frontier.

THE STILLE SITE: ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Adrian D. Anderson

The Stille site, located in the loess bluffs west of the city of Glenwood, in Mills County, Iowa, was excavated and an initial report presented by D. D. Davis and Paul Rowe (Davis and Rowe:1960). Since their report contains all of the details and information concerning the excavation it is unnecessary to duplicate their efforts here. It should be sufficient to state that the Stille house-site was a square to rectangular earth lodge located on a hill top in the loess bluffs which parallel the Missouri River.

Following the excavation, Davis and the other members of the excavation team sent most of the artifacts recovered to the Archaeological Laboratory of the State University of Iowa for analysis, making this report possible. The writer regrets that so much time has elapsed between the time of the study and its presentation.

In comparing the artifacts with the excavation report (Davis and Rowe: 1960) it was apparent that not all of the artifacts were sent in for analysis. At least one more celt, perhaps some projectile points and scrapers, and some pottery specimens appear to have been omitted. This would skew any statistical procedures, but the sample is almost too small for statistical treatment. For the purpose of presenting a descriptive report, the information at hand would seem to be sufficient.

Ceramic Sample

The classification of pottery from this site follows Gunnerson (1952), Ives (1955), and the Andersons (1960). For the most part the pottery in this sample falls well within the usual range of pottery types and ware groups. As is common, there are some few specimens which cannot be classified. There were 170 specimens in the sample. Of these, 35 were rim sherds; 135 were body sherds.

The ware groups and types represented occurred in the following quantities:

McVey Ware

McVey Plain, Class A rims: Seven specimens.
McVey Decorated, Class A rims: Three specimens.
McVey Rolled Lip: One specimen.

Beckman Ware

Beckman Plain: Two specimens, both with angular, squared loop handles.
Beckman Decorated: Seven specimens.

Swaboda Ware

Swaboda Pinched or foot Impressed: Seven Specimens.

Miniature Vessels

Number of specimens: Two. One with vertical rim and carinated shoulder.

Unidentified Bowl Forms

Number of specimens: Two. One is a fragment of a vertical sided bowl with a thick, vertically perforated lug handle with an effigy head (animal) projecting outward, approximately one-half inch below the rim.

Unidentified Shell Tempered Rims

Number of specimens: Three. One specimen is a fragment of a vertically sided vessel with two "turkey track" designs incised on the outside of the body, and has notches engraved along the slightly flattened lip at approximately one inch intervals. A second specimen is a bowl fragment showing a handle-attachment scar and has a fragment of what may have been a chevron design just below the rim. The third is a plain vertical rim, shaped like a McVey Plain, Class A rim.

Unattached Handles

Number of specimens: One. This specimen is a shell tempered, thick, wide loop handle.

Body Sherds

Total Sample: 135 specimens.

Grit Tempered Specimens: 123 specimens.
a. Plain or polished: 16 specimens.
b. Cord roughened and smoothed over: 117 specimens.

Shell Tempered Specimens: Eleven specimens.
a. Plain or polished: Eleven specimens.

Woodland Body Sherd, cord roughened and smoothed over: One specimen.

Stone Tool Sample

The stone tool complex from this house is characteristic of the tool types found in the Glenwood locality. It consists of carefully flaked projectile points, keeled end-scrappers, knives and random flakes utilized as knives and scrapers. Examples have been described for this locality by Anderson (1954). The ground and polished celt appears, as do sandstone abraders and river cobbles used as hammer stones. Table 1 presents the distribution of stone tools found at the Stille site.

Bone Tool Sample

The sample of bone from the house numbered 61 specimens, 32 of which were modified in some way for use as tools or during the process of tool making. During the analysis of artifacts recovered from the Stille site it was noted that the steps in the construction of one bone tool type

Tool Type	Complete	Fragments
Projectile Points:		
a. Triangular, double side-notched, basally notched.	1	1
b. Triangular, unnotched.	1	2
c. Unidentified.		3
Scrapers:		
a. Plano-convex, end and side scrapers.	7	3
b. Unidentified.		2
c. Draw-knife scraper.	1	
Knives:		
a. Ovate blade.	1	
b. Unidentified.		6
Modified Flake Tools:		
a. Scraper, end and side.	3	
b. Scraper, side.	11	
c. Scraper and knife.	1	
Unmodified Flake Tools:		
a. Scrapers, side.	4	
b. Knives.	1	
Chopping Tools:		
a. Celt-shaped.	2	1
Ground-Stone Tools:		
a. Celt, Diorite.	1	
Abrading Tools:		
a. Shaft abrader, sandstone.		1
b. Unmodified sandstone.	4	
River Cobble Tools:		
a. Hammer-stone.	2	
b. Grinding slab.	1	
c. Grinding stone (mano).	1	

Table 1: Stone tool assemblage. Numerical distribution by Class.

could be described and the manner of hafting another type deduced from the tools. These observations and interpretations are offered here as an indication of the kinds of information that can be derived from the specimens. The following bone tools were found:

Tool Type	Number of Specimens	
	Complete	Fragments
Bison Scapula Hoe.	3	4
Bison Scapula tool, unidentified.	0	2
Antler punch.	1	0
Antler Flaking tool.	2	0
Bone Awls.	1	1
Rib Knife, projectile point tip.	1	0
Metapodial tools.	1	5
Vertebral Spine Knife (?).	1	0
Unidentified modified bone fragments.	0	10

Shell Sample

The shell sample consisted of the halves of fresh-water mussel, species unidentified. In all, there were twenty-four halves. Of these specimens, twenty-three had no apparent usage marks or modification, while one large specimen may have been utilized as a digging implement.

With the other artifacts found in this site was a small shell bead. It had apparently been cut from a piece of mussel-shell. The bead was roughly circular and approximately 15 mm in diameter. A hole drilled through the face was approximately 5 mm in diameter. The bead was 7 mm thick.

Summary

The report by Davis and Rowe (1960) coupled with the material sent in for analysis enables us to make the following observations concerning the Stille site.

The house type is a square or rectangular earth lodge. Four central posts acted as main roof supports, set in a square around a centrally located fire-pit. The floor was hard-packed through use, and was described as thick, indicating an occupation of some duration. It appears to have been slightly basined.

Cache pits were located within the house and probably outside as well. The cache pits described were either straight sided or slightly bell-shaped, and were relatively shallow. They were excavated in the area just outside of the central living area as delimited by the central support posts, which seems to be characteristic of the house sites in this locality.

The stone tool complex consists of triangular notched and un-notched projectile points, keeled snub-nosed end-scrappers, chopping tools, unmodified flakes used as knives and scrapers, and well flaked blades.

The bone tool complex includes bison scapula hoes, metapodial tools, and antler flaking tools. The fairly large number of scapula hoes reported for this site supports the premise that horticulture was of importance. The paucity of unmodified bone indicates that hunting, while practiced, was either of far less importance than horticulture, or more probably that butchering techniques excluded the transportation of bone to the village area.

The pottery sample is normal for sites in this locality. For the most part it is tempered with crushed rock with varying amounts of sand included, and occasionally some particles of limestone as well. The vessel forms are also typical, including both collared and non-collared vessels, with a small increment of shell tempered forms.

No attempt has been made to incorporate this site into the framework of the Glenwood Sequence (Anderson:1961), so it is not possible to say whether the ceramic assemblage from this house is more closely related to those of the houses on Keg Creek, Pony Creek, or the Kullbom village. For the present it can only be regarded as one more example of the earth-todges common to the Glenwood locality.

APPENDIX I: Bone Tool Construction

The Construction of Metapodial Tools

In the bone sample from the Stille site were five segments of both Deer and Bison metapodial bones. It was possible, from these specimens, to determine the process of manufacturing the metapodial tools found in many of the sites in the Glenwood locality.

The complete metapodial has a rather flat proximal articulating surface. The body is almost rectangular in cross section with a slight groove on both central and dorsal surfaces. The distal end exhibits a round, grooved articulating surface.

The first step in the construction of the tool is the removal of the distal end, accomplished by cutting with an abrading tool around the body of the bone (fig. 2, A) until the distal end may be separated, apparently by breaking.

The second step is the splitting of the body of the bone. The natural grooves on both ventral and dorsal surfaces are utilized, where knife marks demonstrate the cutting action first, with the subsequent use of an abrader to complete the task. (fig. 2, B).

The halves of the bone are then ground to shape, apparently using an abrader, and the tool assumes its final form, retaining a portion of the proximal articulating surface and tapering gently to a rounded tip. (fig. 2, C).

The specimens in this sample illustrate clearly the method of construction and indicate that the tool, upon completion, would probably

have been highly smoothed and polished along the edges due to the use of an abrasive during construction. (fig. 2, D). This fact indicates that the degree of polish present on these tools is not necessarily a result of use, but is due to the method of fashioning the tool.

It is perhaps worth noting that the recognition of the method of manufacture of these tools helps explain the presence of the distal ends of metapodials which have been located in most house sites in this locality although the tools themselves may not be found.

Bison Scapula Hoes

Three complete bison scapula hoes were found. All had the proximal articulating surface present, with evidence of some modification in the form of slight abrasions, thought to be due to hafting. The spinous processes had been removed, which is normal, and there were notches present along either edge which are thought to have been cut so as to facilitate the hafting of the handle and a supporting member. Neither the dorsal or ventral surfaces show evidence of pressure from a supporting member which is thought to have extended from the blade of the hoe to the handle. Therefore it is suggested that the supporting member was a forked stick with the prongs lashed to the body of the blade at the notches near the distal end, with the main body of the support lashed to the handle. This would account for the modifications which are present on all three specimens. The sketches below illustrate (a) the location of points of abrasion on the articulating surface and the notches cut into the edges of each scapula, and (b) the suggested relative positions of handle, support, and scapula, minus rawhide lashings.

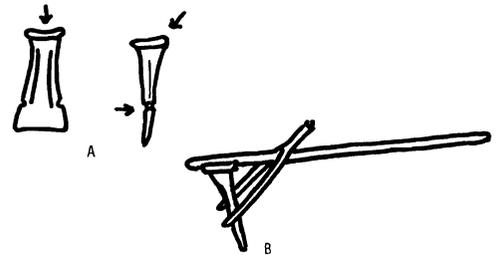


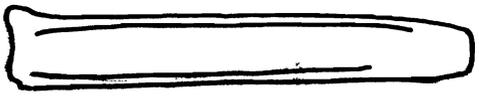
Fig. 1



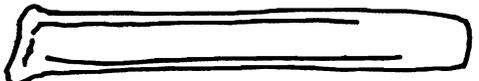
A



B



C



D

Fig. 2. Steps in manufacture of metapodial tools.

- a. Notching distal end;
- b. longitudinal grooving;
- c. halves of split metapodial;
- d. finished tool.

A Stone Tipped Rib-Knife

One final tool which is worthy of note is a knife or awl made of a piece of rib which has a projectile point forming the cutting tip. The rib section is about five inches long. It was polished and appeared slightly ground at one end where the width diminished to about one-half inch. This end was grooved to receive the base of a small triangular side-notched and basally notched projectile point. Figure 3 illustrates this tool.

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NEW MEMBERS

ACTIVE

Homer Anderson - Anthon
 Merritt Denney - Redding
 Mrs. J. Y. Foster - Des Moines
 Richard Miller - Silver City
 John Nissen - Fort Dodge
 Patricia J. O'Brien - Manhattan, Kansas
 Dr. Richard Krause - Columbia, Missouri

INSTITUTIONAL

Iowa Central College - Fort Dodge
 Library - University of Toronto
 Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

This will be an opportune time to acquaint your friends and fellow collectors with this organization. Why not bring a friend or two to this meeting? The site is centrally located and is not too far to reach from any where in Iowa. Or how about signing up a new member. Remember that with an improvement in the Society's financial picture it will mean that more of these long delayed articles and reports can be published. At the present our funds are stretched to get out the four N/Ls and a volume of the Journal each year. With an increase in memberships, or dues, or a combination of both, we could increase the publications and hopefully build up a surplus in the treasury. A good guess would be, with an increase of 90 to 100% in the membership, our printing costs would increase less than 30%.

One last request: Please when you move or make an address change, notify us. If you don't the publication is returned to us at a charge from the Pony Express and then it is mailed out first class. In addition a new addressograph plate must be made over. This runs into a large expenditure in one year and most of this cost can be avoided if we are informed of members correct addresses.

Be sure and bring any relics that you want to display. The experts will try to identify the problematics.

Hope to see you all in Des Moines on April 11th and 12th.

Grinnell:The Iowa Academy of Sciences will conduct a Symposium on Saturday, April 25th, 1970 in Room II - A R H, Grinnell College. Title:
 "The Prairie Peninsula and its Relationship to Riverine Settlements of The Middle Missouri". Papers will be presented 9 A M - 11:45
 Adrian D. Anderson - S U I - Settlement Patterns in the Glenwood Locality.
 Dr. Dale R. Henning - Univ. of Nebr. - Origins of Mill Creek.
 Eldon Johnson - Univ. of Minn. - Northern Margins of the Prairie Peninsula.
 Don Lehmer - Dana College, Blair, Nebr. - An Over View of the Middle Missouri Trade.
 Dr. Marshall McKusick - S U I - The Hartley Fortifications in North-Eastern Iowa and its relationship to late Village Developments.
 Summary: Dr. David A. Baerreis - University of Wisconsin I P M - 2:30 P M
 Dr. Wilfred Logan - Chairman - Richard D. Johnston - Co-Chairman