

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1976

NUMBER 80

RICHARD G. SLATTERY ELECTED PRESIDENT

Richard G. Slattery of Davenport was elected President of the Iowa Archeological Society at the annual meeting held in Indianola on April 3 & 4. Dick is well qualified to assume his new position. He has many years of archaeological experience and has a strong interest in the goals of the Society. He is working presently as a field representative for the Office of State Archaeologist. Best wishes for your term in office, Dick! You can count on the support of the membership.



Congratulations are also extended to the other officers elected at the annual meeting. They are David Carlson, Vice President; John Palmquist, Loren Horton, Arnold Roggman, and Duane Anderson, Directors.

There is no way to express adequately our appreciation for the work of Duane Anderson during his 6 years as the President of the Society. We can count on Duane's continued support from his position as the State Archaeologist. The membership can be assured that the growth of the Society will continue under the leadership of the new officers.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

With the publication of this Newsletter I am prompted to initiate my first official act as your new president. I can think of no better way than to pay tribute to the past years of devoted and sometimes arduous service by our past president. His efforts in guiding and forming our Society into the vibrant organization that we have today are so appreciated by all of us.

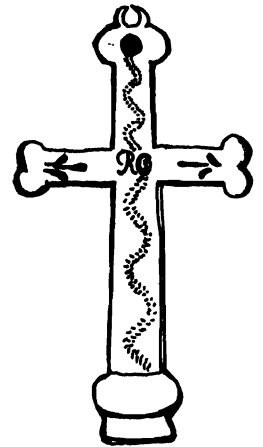
My wish is that we can continue the momentum the Society now has and by this time next year more of the goals that Duane established for us may be achieved. I, as your president, will do everything in my power to continue the progress we have made, but I will need your help. The participation of all members is imperative if we are to progress towards the major goals of growth and Society activities. It is my firm belief that Society activities spawn growth. The ground work has already been laid in the field of education, field work and publicity. We now have a great deal to offer as a Society and the most should be made of these opportunities. Only in this manner can we all believe in the future expansion of our society and only then can it expand.

Richard G. Slattery,
President

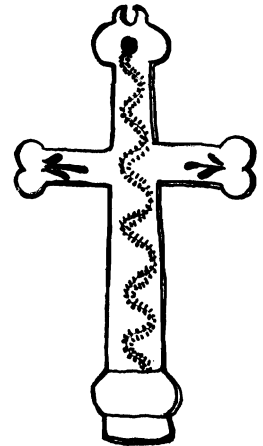
A SILVER TRADE CROSS FROM JACKSON CO. IOWA

Richard G. Slattery

Ado Keil, Bellevue, Iowa was farming land adjacent to US Route 52 when a road widening project cut into his field near the Mississippi River. Upon the completion of the new highway, Mr. Keil and his son were leveling a small elevated area near the road when they found an unusually long basalt celt, a ground and smoothed chert adze and a silver cross (see illustrations at right). While the first two artifacts are interesting specimens they do not warrant special attention as these articles may be seen in most local collections of moderate size. What is of special attention, however, is the silver cross bearing the maker's stamp (touch mark) "R.C." in script capitals set in a curvilinear border. This identification designates this piece as the work of Robert Cruickshank of Montreal, Canada. The cross had presumably been worn by the owner for such a long period of time that the suspension hole at the apex of the cross was breached at the top apparently. To remedy this a second hole was drilled in the center of the bulbous top of the cross.



obverse



reverse

Research has provided a wealth of information not only about silver crosses, but about Robert Cruickshank himself. It is well documented that silver crosses of diverse size and design were common ornaments used in Indian trade. "They were worn by the men as chest ornaments or sometimes as ear ornaments," (Quimby 1966). The once popular belief that these crosses were worn by Christian converts has been largely discredited. It is more likely that these items were purely ornamental, and for the most part, distributed by fur traders rather than by missionaries. It is also known that silver crosses were produced by the thousands for the fur trade industry, largely in the Great Lakes area most notably the Hudson Bay Company.

Robert Cruickshank appears to have maintained a large workshop in Montreal employing many apprentice silversmiths to produce silver items both for the church and for the fur trade. Although his production of silver spanned the period from about 1779 to 1809 his most prolific years of producing silver items for the Indian trade were between 1790 and his death in 1809. From this information it may be safely assumed that most Indian trade silver bearing "R.C." touch marks would date ca.1800. However, dates as early as the last quarter of the 18th Century could not be discredited.

It is interesting to note that the silversmiths were well paid for their work which was to be of high quality silver and good craftsmanship for use in the fur trade. For example, the McGill Company spent upwards of 4,184 pounds for silver ornaments between August 1797 and April 1801. Robert Cruickshank was one of the four recipients of this tidy sum. In another recorded transaction Cruickshank was paid 318 pounds in 1801 for an order of about 9,000 silver ornaments (Quimby 1966).

As may be observed in the illustration, the cross is ornamented with a meandering line of stippling from the truncated base to the bulbous anterior. It appears that decorative designs varied quite widely as did the shape and size of the crosses (Quimby 1966:94; McKusick, 1964:216). This is further confirmed by a similar shaped silver cross made by Robert Cruickshank which has a decidedly more floral design running vertically, and more stylized arrows on the horizontal arms. This piece was found in

in 1875 in a field north of Blackhawk State Park, Rock Island, Illinois. The cross was donated to the Putman Museum by Mrs. Russell Reig, Moline, Illinois. The specimen compares very favorably in form with the Keil cross and the one illustrated by McKusick. Further, the vertical floral design of the museum cross compares with that of the McKusick illustration, although the arrow imprints on the McKusick illustration are nearly identical to the Keil specimen. It is noted that the touch mark is not visible on the cross illustrated by McKusick, however, if similarity can be used as a judgment factor this cross indeed is the work of Robert Cruickshank. Like the Keil cross, the original suspension hole at the apex of the cross illustrated by McKusick has been breached by wear, then cut entirely away and a new suspension hole drilled.

Now what can we conclude from the examination of the specimens?

1. They were stamped from dies of the same general form.
2. The hand crafted designs varied as a result of 1. the individual craftsman; 2. request of the customer; or 3. through evolution throughout the years of production.
3. These ornaments were highly prized by the Indian owners as evidenced by the redrilling of the suspension holes in two out of three of the specimens. They each probably represented much effort on the part of the Indian and the payment of many beaver pelts.

It would be interesting to learn if any of our IAS members know of any similar finds, particularly in Iowa. We are grateful to Ado Keil for permission to examine and photograph this specimen found in our state and to the Putman Museum, Davenport, Iowa, for information concerning the Blackhawk Park find.

Literature Cited

McKusick, Marshall, Men of Ancient Iowa. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa 1964.

Quimby, George Irving, Indian Culture and European Trade Goods, The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1966.

The Wisconsin Archeologist Vol. 34, No. 1 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 1953; Communicated by letter, Minnesota Historical Society to Loren Horton, Iowa State Historical Society, Jan. 22, 1976.

Length of cross: 3 inches.

The two illustrations of the cross on page 2 are the work of Mary W. Slattery.

THE LEWIS CENTRAL SCHOOL SITE: 13 PW 5

by

Dennis R. Miller

During the last week of October, 1975, a large prehistoric cemetery was uncovered at the construction site of the new Lewis Central Jr. High School two miles southeast of Council Bluffs. A bulldozer operator was removing a high road bank along Highway 275, and destroyed an area of bone concentration approximately 10 feet by 30 feet before he realized they were human remains. The contractor, Sam Thomas, immediately notified the Pottawattamie County Sheriff's Office. The site was reported to the State Archaeologist, Duane Anderson, by Tom Hendrickson from the Biology Department of Iowa Western Community College.

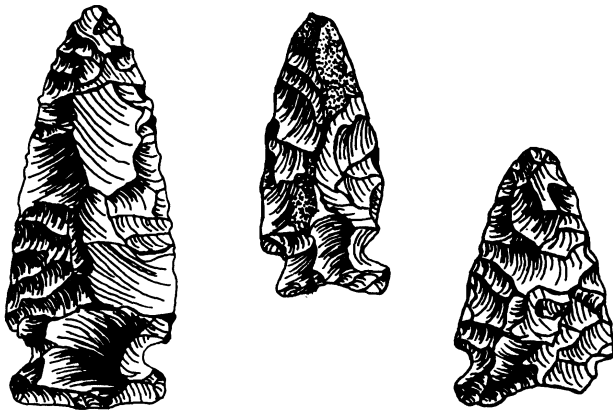
With Sheriff's deputies guarding the site, questions arose concerning the legal and proper removal and disposition of the remains. The attorney for the Lewis Central School Board, Mr. Jack Peters, consulted the Attorney General's Office, the State Archaeologist, and an Indian representative, Maria Pearson (Running Moccasins). It was decided that the Office of the State Archaeologist would conduct the excavation with Mr. William Cutler, a Council Bluffs mortician being present on the site to satisfy the legal requirements. The bones were to be taken to the Cutler Funeral Home and subsequently reburied.

On November 9th, Duane Anderson and the Highway Archaeologist, John Hotopp, tested the site and determined that a larger excavation was necessary. A layer of bone seven feet long was exposed 10 feet from the top in a vertical cut bank about 30 feet above and 200 yards from the

Article continued on page 9

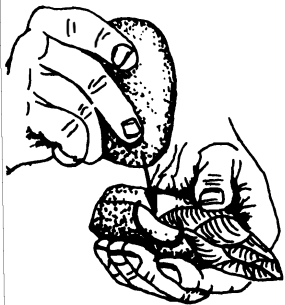
Archaic Period

The Archaic period in Iowa refers to prehistoric remains which occur after those of the Paleo-Indian period and between 8,500 and 1,000 years ago. Archaic materials have been found widely scattered across the state as surface discoveries and at a number of excavated archaeological sites, particularly in the western part of Iowa. The most characteristic artifacts of the Archaic are projectile points, especially medium-sized, triangular-shaped points, often with a concave base and notches on each side to facilitate hafting them to the shaft. Frequently both the base and notches have been ground (dulled) so that the material used to bind them would not be cut by a sharp edge. Within this category there is considerable variation in points across the state. Other typical chipped stone artifacts include several different forms of scrapers, ovoid blades, drills and notched flakes.



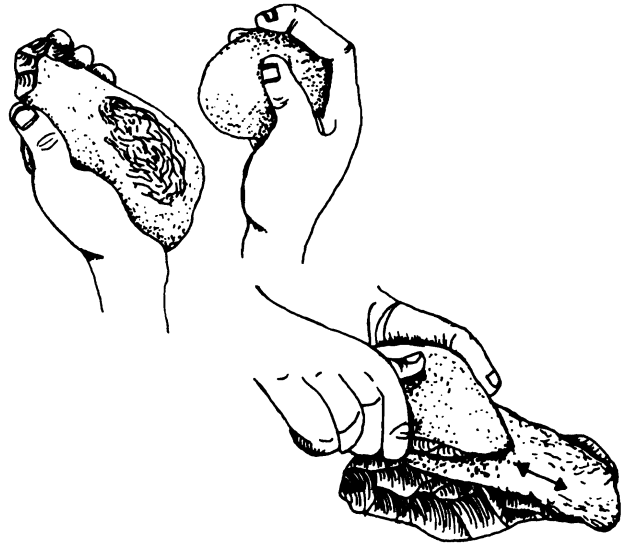
Side-notched points from the Archaic Horizon at the Cherokee Sewer site

A new category of stone artifact also makes its appearance in Iowa during this time. These are ground stone tools which were manufactured by pecking and abrading rather than by chipping. These processes allowed for the use of harder, less easily worked stone

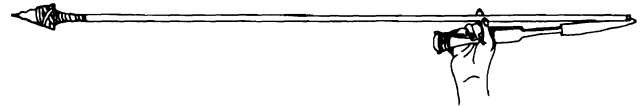


such as granite and quartzite which was made into tools for grinding, crushing and chopping. Typical ground stone tools from the Iowa Archaic include abraders, axes, manos and metates. Manos were stones used to grind seeds and nuts by crushing or rubbing them against a stone base called a metate.

Flint and chert were worked into a variety of tools by chipping

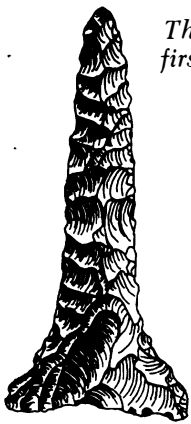


Techniques of pecking and grinding were used to shape harder, less easily worked stone



The "atlatl" or spear thrower allowed Archaic hunters to project their weapons further and with greater force

One type of ground stone artifact found in Archaic sites in the eastern part of the state is important because it suggests the invention of a new hunting technique. This was the bannerstone, a heavy, polished stone artifact usually perforated and made into a variety of shapes. Some bannerstones are wing-shaped while others suggest the form of a boat, bird or animal. Archaeologists believe that these may have been used as weights on the "atlatl" or spear thrower. The atlatl was a composite tool usually consisting of a wooden shaft about two feet long, fitted with a hook of antler at one end and a handle at the other. Perforated shell weights or bannerstone weights would also have been fitted onto the wooden shaft. By using an atlatl, Archaic hunters would have been able to throw their spears further and with greater force than before.



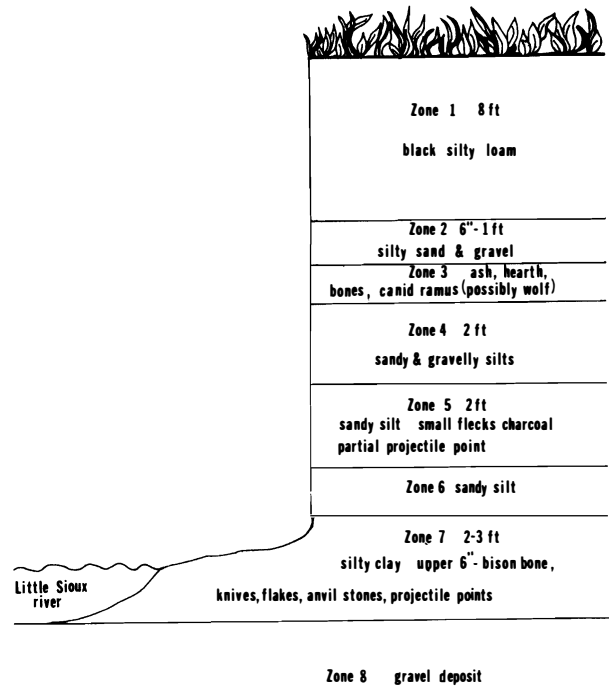
The chipped stone drill is a new tool found first in the Archaic.

A number of bone artifacts were also made by Archaic peoples. Bone awls, probably used for a variety of tasks such as piercing skins or working basket fibers, are found. Bone scraping tools are known. And, at the Cherokee Sewer site in Cherokee County, a whistle made from the hollow bone of a bird was discovered. It is believed to be the earliest artifact of its kind in North America. We also know that it was during the Archaic period that people in North America began to hammer chunks of raw copper from deposits in the Great Lakes region into a variety of artifacts. These were then traded widely throughout eastern North America. A copper pin possibly acquired in trade, was found at the Olin site in eastern Iowa and probably dates to the Archaic period.

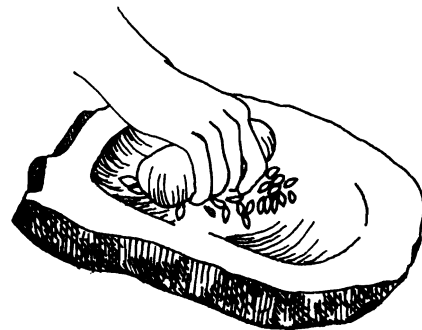


A bird bone whistle from the Cherokee Sewer site

A number of excavated sites in Iowa, like the upper level (Horizon I) at the Cherokee Sewer site, the Simonsen site in Cherokee County and a site near Pisgah in Harrison County, have been interpreted as places where bison were killed by Archaic hunters. In the lowest level excavated at the Simonsen site, numerous bison bones were found, suggesting that Archaic hunters had killed and butchered at least 25 animals. Hunting of large game was thus an important part of the economy. Nevertheless, as is the case with Archaic sites outside Iowa, there is evidence that smaller animals were becoming increasingly important. The remains of deer, elk, wolf, mole, fish, turtle, bird and shellfish have been found at Archaic sites. There was also a growing reliance on plants, especially wild seeds and nuts. At the Simonsen site and the Cherokee Sewer site hackberry seeds were recovered, and at the latter site, the remains of goosefoot and hickory nuts were also present.



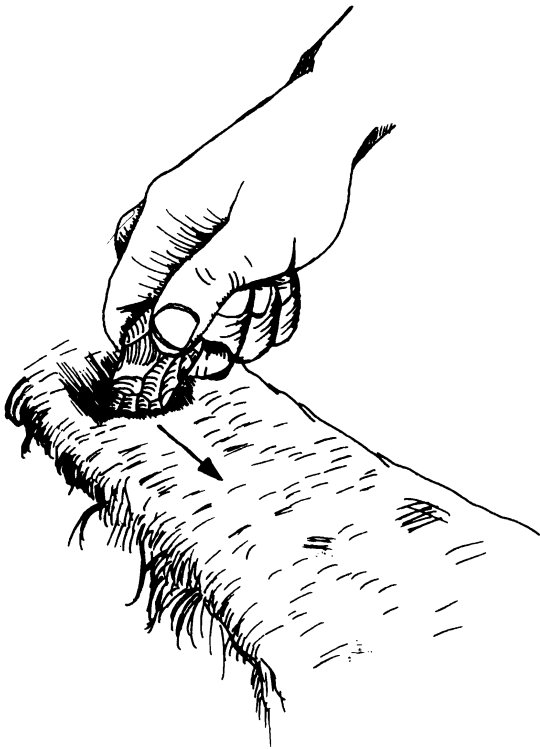
A profile of the Simonsen site shows how the cultural layers were found stratified, one over the other. The oldest layers are at the bottom, the youngest (most recent) occur above



Nuts and seeds were ground by Archaic peoples using a mano and metate

Because of the larger number of excavated sites, we know a good deal more about the Archaic way of life than we did about that of the Paleo-Indian period. A number of sites such as the Lungren and Hill sites in Mills County, the Ochevedan site in Osceola County and the Soldow site in Humboldt County, appear to represent the remains of small campsites. Here, artifacts, broken animals bones and flint chips were found intermingled and surrounding hearths where small groups of Archaic peoples camped. The presence of flint chips (chipping waste from the manufacture of stone tools) suggests that stone artifacts were made and repaired at the camp. Many of the artifacts from

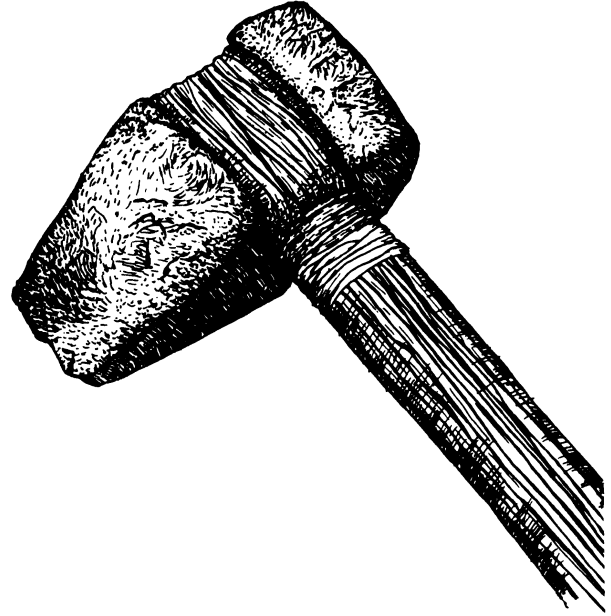
the Cherokee Sewer site were manufactured of stone which comes from some distance from the site. This suggests that chunks of stone were brought from the source to the camp and then manufactured into tools. The majority of the artifacts from these camps are stone and bone tools for butchering meat and dressing hides, two important activities to Archaic peoples. Since pottery is unknown in Archaic sites, it is probable that some cooking was carried out by heating stones in the hearth and dropping them into skin bags or tightly woven baskets filled with water. Meat was then added to the container and cooked in the hot water. Piles of burned rocks are sometimes found near the hearth suggesting this practice.



Animal hides were scraped in the preparation of clothing

We have little concrete evidence of the type of houses that were built or the clothing that was worn, but we can infer something about these subjects. The Archaic pattern of residence would most likely have been migratory with small groups of families moving about as the seasons changed and as different food resources became available. This would have necessitated some type of temporary structure. Perhaps a dwelling consisting of a wooden or bone frame covered with skins or mats would have been adequate. We certainly know that hide and woodworking tools were available to Archaic people. Clothing was probably made of sewn hides or woven plant fabrics although no actual weaving tools have been found in Archaic sites in the state. As with the Paleo-Indian

peoples, social groups would probably have remained small, perhaps consisting of a few families who cooperated with one another particularly in food-getting activities. We suspect that the overall population level in Iowa towards the end of the Archaic had increased over Paleo-Indian times.



Stone axes were grooved in order to be hafted into a wooden handle

We know something about the burial customs of Archaic people as a result of excavations at the Turin site in Monona County. Here, four burials were discovered consisting of an adult male, an adolescent, a child and an infant. All were found in a flexed position, their knees raised to their chest, and lying on their side. The adolescent had been placed in a shallow grave and red ochre (a powdered form of iron oxide) had been sprinkled over the body. Placed with this individual was a necklace of shell beads (perhaps a symbol of status) and a side-notched projectile point similar to those from the Simonsen site 40 miles away. It seems evident from these burials that Archaic people took care in the disposal of their dead, placing with them personal and, perhaps to them, valuable items. In the prehistoric world the dead were often covered with red ochre, for what reasons we can only guess. The burial of the young person at Turin was not unlike the burial of people in Europe or the Near East who lived during the same time period.

Several of the western Iowa sites with Archaic materials, particularly the Hill, Simonsen and Cherokee Sewer sites, have been compared to other Plains Archaic sites like the Logan Creek site in eastern Nebraska. Marshall McKusick, in *Men of Ancient Iowa*, has suggested grouping all of these into what he prefers to call the "Logan Creek Complex" (a complex being a group of sites which have the same range of tool



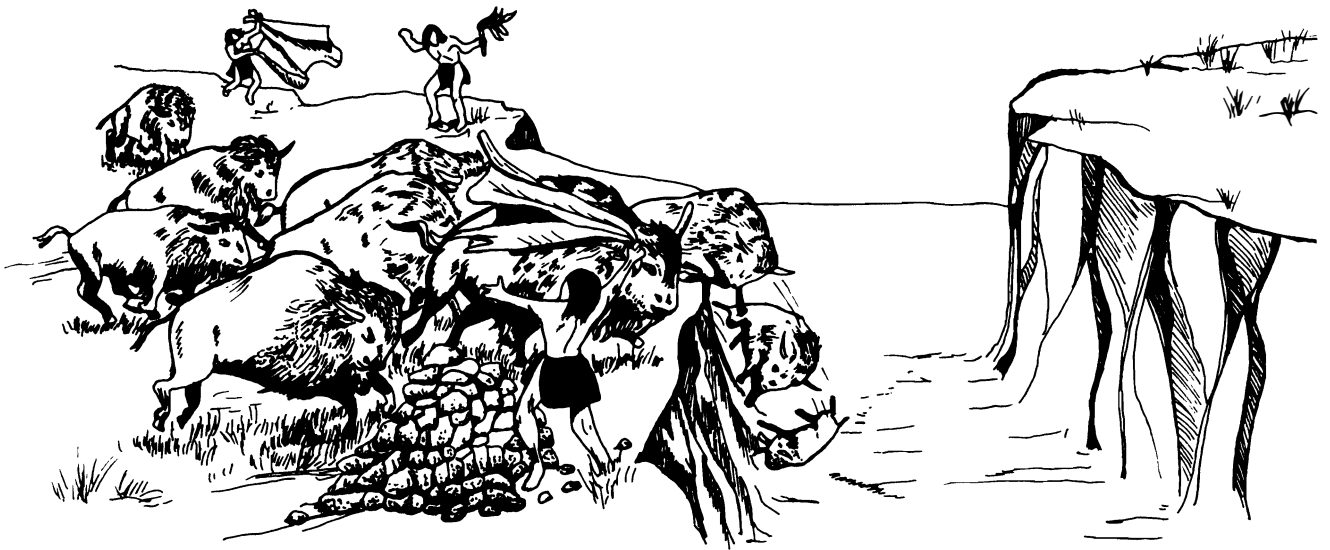
A copper awl, one of the many copper objects known from Iowa sites

types) This complex consists of both kill sites and small campsites. Triangular, side-notched projectile points, ovoid blades and a variety of scrapers including notched end scrapers are characteristic finds. A number of ground stone tools also occur at Logan Creek, Hill and the Cherokee Sewer site. Other excavated sites with similar types would include the Lungren site, Turip, Ocheyedon and the site near Pisgah. Similar materials have been found as surface discoveries at a site on the Keg Creek flood plain of the east branch of the Des Moines River in Humboldt County. In addition to a small number of Paleo-Indian type projectile points, this site produced Archaic-type, side-notched points and side-notched end scrapers. Similar artifacts have been reported from surface collections in the central Des Moines river valley.

Although well-defined Archaic complexes from excavated sites in eastern Iowa are virtually unknown at this time, such materials are frequently encountered as surface finds. In addition, a small number of Archaic types occur in the lower levels of many rock shelters in the eastern part of the state. One intriguing eastern site is the Olin site on the Wapsipicon River in Jones County. Here, dredging operations recovered

faunal remains of bison, beaver and caribou together with a copper pin and two chipped stone, side-notched points from a depth of 35 feet. Although the status of this site remains a mystery, a comparison with similar materials in the Old Copper Culture of Wisconsin is suggested. This is reinforced by surface finds from northeast Iowa of side-notched projectile points and copper artifacts resembling those from the Old Copper Osceola site in Wisconsin.

The Archaic of Iowa suggests a general affinity with sites on a similar time level elsewhere in North America. Specific parallels have been noted between western Iowa sites and the Logan Creek and Spring Creek sites in Nebraska. The western Iowa sites in general share many similarities with other Archaic sites in the Plains-Prairie area. On the other hand, there is some suggestion that sites in the eastern part of the state are more closely related to those like Modoc Rock Shelter in Illinois, Graham Cave in Missouri and the Wisconsin Archaic sites. It may be that in eastern Iowa the more extensive woodland environment brought about a cultural adaption different from that of the more open environment of the Plains-Prairie region.



A bison jump—Archaic people killed large numbers of bison by stampeding them over cliffs. Men and women lined up to form a V-shaped trap into which the bison were driven. Shouting and waving blankets and firebrands, the hunters sent the terrified animals over the cliff edge to their death at the foot of the jump.

Continued from page 3

Missouri River floodplain. As yet there was no direct evidence as to whether it was a prehistoric site, a historic Indian cemetery, or possibly a forgotten Mormon or pioneer cemetery.

Funds from the University of Iowa were obtained through the Governor's Office and a crew of students from the University of Iowa was assembled. They were: Derrick Marcucci, Regina Rabinovich, Luis Moscoso, Michael Finn, and Felice Weise. John Hotopp was field director, and Dennis Miller of Silver City, a local Iowa Archaeological Society member, was hired as crew chief. On November 18th, Hotopp returned to the site and directed a backhoe in the removal of eight feet of overburden. The crew began work the next day under the handicap of an intermittent rain. A canvas windbreak was erected for the rest of the week to reduce the effects of a cold 30-40 mile-per-hour wind. The project received considerable coverage with the local news media, including a TV interview with Hotopp and Running Moccasins. The excavation was completed November 25th. Duane Anderson brought a new crew for the last two days: Blane Nansel, Rick Sumner, and Emily Lawrence. Also hired were Richard Miller of Silver City and Randy Davis of Council Bluffs.

Despite the weather, a large amount of material was recovered. The remains of possibly 30 individuals were found, some very scattered and disarticulated, others indicating bundle burials. There were also some complete and nearly complete skeletons buried in a flexed position. All of these flexed burials were on their right sides, but not oriented in any particular direction. They seemed to be evenly divided between male and female, and some remains of children were also found. Many of the bones had indications of rodent gnawing. The various modes of burial probably indicates a periodic secondary burial.

Some artifacts were also recovered from the site, including four side-notched projectile points $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, an end scraper, a four inch ovoid knife, a bone awl, an antler tine and a section of antler beam. A number of unworked flakes and some freshwater clam fragments were also found. No evidence of pottery was discovered.

A laboratory at Iowa Western Community College was made available by Tom Hendrickson, and the remains were cleaned and sorted there. They were examined by Dr. Michael Finnegan, a registered forensic osteologist from the University of Kansas at Manhattan, and his assistant, Dave Eck. The teeth were analyzed by Dr. A. K. Fisher, an oral pathologist from the University of Iowa. All remains and artifacts were then reburied by the Cutler Funeral Home at the Lewis Township Cemetery one mile southeast of the site.

An age of 3000+ years B.P. is being proposed by Anderson and Hotopp, based on Dr. Finnegan's report, the type of Archaic projectile points found, and the absence of pottery at the site.

This site was important not only for the information gained, but also because of the cooperation that developed between archaeologists and Indians and the legal precedents that were established. It is anticipated that corrective legislation will be enacted by the Iowa legislature to provide a mechanism for proper and respectful treatment of human remains discovered in the future. Thanks Dennis! Excellent report.

13HA259 - A LARGE CENTRAL IOWA SITE

Site 13HA259 is a new site we found this spring while doing our site survey work in southern Hardin county. It is located about 350 meters east of the Iowa River and occupies the full length of a sandy terrace above the flood zone. On the section map it is located on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, Union township, and is about two thirds of the way down the broad river valley. On our original survey we estimated the size at 60 by 100

meters running in a band north-west to south-east. However, since several trips back we now know that the site is much larger, possibly in excess of 4 acres and more circular than long and narrow. The actual terrace of the site is made up of almost all sand with small gravel mixed about, there is actually no humus soil although the land is planted for crops annually. We have found several other sites nearby. 13HA261 is 150 meters N.W., 13HA262 lies 500 meters north, and this week we found two more sites just across the river. We have found 20 sites so far in a band extending 5 miles up-river from 13HA259, to about 4 miles down-stream. From the projectile points that we can identify from these other sites, they range from a Paleo Midland variety, our oldest, to Middle Woodland.

What makes this site special to us is the amount of material we found, and the way we found it. We came upon the terrace the first time from the bottom and what we saw was hard to believe. Chert flakes, hugh hand size spalls, and cores covered the ground everywhere on top of the terrace. Apparently because of our dry weather, and the wind erosion on this loose sand, the cultural area was exposed in such a way that it would have been easy to believe the people were here the week before us, not hundreds of years before. It was late in the afternoon that first day, and we only had about 30 minutes to pick up actual cultural material. This is what we did find though: 1 hammerstone, 3 broken points of arrow point size, 3 spear type points, 11 scrapers, 2 gravers, 5 spokeshaves, 8 re-worked pieces, many preforms, 11 cores and 12 pounds of chert flakes. Since that first visit we have returned two times and have added a lot of material to our artifact shelves, and have brought back over 100 pounds in flakes and cores. One thing that we have not found is pottery, nor have we found pottery at any of the other sites even though the points appear Woodland and there are two different mound groups involved. At the time of this writing the farm owner has just plowed the site and a good rain is falling. We know that the site has depth below the plow zone, and there must be a tremendous amount

of material waiting to be found. Hopefully, more points with complete bases will show up so a more positive identification can be made as to what culture or cultures are involved. We have never had to work a surface hunt from our hands and knees before, and have our trailing feet constantly turn up more material behind us! This is one site we will not forget our first view of.

Barb and John Feeley

Thanks Barb and John!!! This is the kind of information that belongs in our Newsletter. eds.

MINUTES OF THE 26th ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The 26th Annual Business Meeting was called to order at 11:15 a.m. on April 4, 1976 at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa, by President Duane Anderson. Robert Guevara moved, Ray Mittlestadt seconded that the Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting be approved as published in the Newsletter. Motion carried.

The Treasurer's report was read by Nancy Osborn showing receipts of \$3600.00 and disbursements of \$2122.70 with a balance as of April 1, 1976 of \$1477.30 in checking and \$717.67 in savings. The membership report showed 286 members with 44 new members for 1975-76.

Clark Mallam reported that the 1976 Journal should be out by the end of the month, and the 1977 Journal should be out by the end of the year. Gary Valen reported that the April Newsletter will be out soon. Both editors requested more input from the membership.

Under old business it was reported that all but three of the 1975-76 goals were achieved. Those not achieved were: 1. to nominate a site to the State Preserves; 2. membership was not doubled; and 3. the IAS was not covered in one-half hour of television. It was also reported that the details of a booth at the 1976 State Fair are being worked out.

Plans for a cooperative certification program between the IAS and the Office of the State Archeologist were handed out. Eugene Newhouse moved, Robert Guevara seconded that the certification

program be adopted. Motion carried.

It was reported that a tentative field school near the Toolsboro site is being planned for June. Richard Slattery moved, James Reysack seconded that the IAS support the field school, contingent upon OSA ability to staff and fund such a project. Motion carried.

Correspondence courses in Iowa archeology have been developed by by the OSA through the University of Iowa. The first should be ready by the end of May.

Don Spears reported that nametags, emblems and stickers are available.

Under new business Pat Williams read the Goals Committee report. Herb Sovereign moved, Adrian Anderson seconded that the goals be adopted. Motion carried. Goals for the 1976-77 year are: 1. Man a booth at the 1976 Iowa State Fair; 2. Visit a minimum of 15 organized groups re: Iowa Archeology and the IAS; 3. Initiate an archeological certification program for the layman; 4. Nominate at least 5 sites for the National Register; 5. Record a minimum of one site in each of the following counties: Adair, Adams, Cerro Gordo, Delaware, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Howard, Kossuth, Madison, Marshall, Poweshiek, Shelby, Taylor, Union, Winnebago, Worth; 6. Increase membership by 50 over FY 1975-76; 7. Appoint an ex-officio member to the Association of Iowa Archeologists; 8. Write 20 letters to state legislators re: the need for a state antiquities law; 9. Create at least one new chapter of the IAS; 10. Have the IAS covered in at least one-half hour of television from one of Iowa's major cities; 11. Have the IAS covered in at least one feature in a state newspaper; and 12. Insure that at least one Indian is on the program at the 1977 annual meeting of the IAS.

A new chapter, called the Paul Rowe Chapter, located in Red Oak and Glenwood petitioned to be recognized as a chapter of the IAS. Robert Guevara moved, Herb Sovereign seconded that the Paul Rowe Chapter be formally recognized. Motion carried.

John Tandarich was appointed chairman of the Awards Committee. It is hoped that the first awards will be given next year.

The possibility of changing the election procedure to a paper ballot circulated to all the membership was discussed. Such a change would increase administrative work and cost, and would require a By-laws change.

James Reysack read the report of the Nominations Committee. The slate of officers presented was as follows: President - Richard Slattery; Vice-President - David Carlson; Directors: John Palmquist, Loren Horton, Arnold Roggman; Director to fill Slattery's unexpired term- Duane Anderson. There were no nominations from the floor. Ray Mittlestadt moved, Dennis Harvey seconded that the slate be elected. Motion carried.

Clark Mallam volunteered to host the 27th Annual Meeting at Luther College in Decorah. Robert Guevara moved, James Reysack seconded that the invitation be accepted. Motion carried. The date is yet to be set. The possibility of a fall meeting place was discussed, but no decision was made.

A number of upcoming meetings were announced. On April 12 Stuart Streuver will be speaking at the University of Iowa. On April 23-24 a forum called Indian Perspectives on the Bicentennial will be held at Iowa State. The Iowa Academy of Science Meetings will be held April 8 - 9 in Dubuque.

John Hotopp then reported on the site survey program in Iowa and gave packets on the subject to interested persons.

David Carlson gave the report of the Resolutions Committee. Jim Pilgrim moved, Nancy Osborn seconded that the resolutions be adopted. Motion carried. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The IAS wishes to thank James B. Griffin for taking time from his busy schedule to be the feature guest speaker at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society;
2. The IAS offers a special welcome to the new members of the Society who have joined during the past year;
3. The IAS acknowledges the sincere and dedicated work of those members of the Society who have served as Officers and Directors during the past year;
4. The IAS extends its condolences to the families of John Meggers, Dr. Don Lehmer and other members who have passed away during the past year;
5. The IAS wishes to commend Gary Valen and Betsy Lyman for organizing the 26th Annual Meeting;
6. The IAS also thanks Simpson College of Indianola for the use of its fine facilities, especially of the Brenton Student Center;
7. The IAS expresses a sincere thanks to the State Archeologist Duane Anderson, and to members of his staff for their cooperation with the amateur archeologists of Iowa;
8. The IAS extends a sincere thanks to Charles Push-e-to-ne-quā and his family for arranging

a display of their personal art work; 9. The IAS encourages its individual members to encourage the Iowa Legislature to pass a comprehensive antiquities law; 10. The IAS also encourages its members to personally endorse House File 1391 and Senate File 1193 regarding legislation dealing with the treatment of aboriginal burials; 11. The IAS further encourages its members to personally endorse HR-12234 regarding legislation relating to current Historic Preservation; 12. and finally, the IAS would like to thank those members who have unselfishly worked so diligently toward the attainment of the goals of Society.

The Meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,
Patricia Williams
Secretary

Chapter Reports: The reports at the Annual Meeting reflected the early spring activities of the IAS chapters. Please have a member of your chapter contact the Newsletter editors for notification of the deadline for Newsletter reports.

NEW MEMBERS (Continued from page 16)

Sustaining:		Institutional:	
David Thomas	Glenwood	Public Library	Fairfield
Elsie L. Carver	Toledo	Archeological	
Exchange:		Research Center	Fort Meade, S.D.
Archaeological	New Britain,	Library, Univ. of	
Society of Conn.	Ct.	North Carolina	Greensboro, N.C.

Thanks to the contributors to this issue of the Newsletter. We hope all of you will consider an article such as the one prepared by Dennis R. Miller and Barb and John Feeley. It is easy to write about your own archaeological experiences. Send all copy to the address below.

The Iowa Archeological Society is a non-profit, scientific society legally organized under the corporate laws of Iowa. Members of the Society are amateurs and professionals with a serious interest in the archaeology of Iowa and the Midwest.

The Newsletter is published four times a year. The reprinting or use of any material in the Newsletter is forbidden without the consent of the Society.

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Assoc. Editor: Don Spears, 536 S. Davis, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501
Back Issues of the Newsletter are available for \$1.00 from Don Spears.

NEW MEMBERS

Active:

Robert A. Anderson	Iowa City	Alice Wortman Novelli	Keosauqua
Lynn Alex	Iowa City	Bernard Peeters	Davenport
Dan L. Beck	Tama	Robert H. Pihl	Toronto, Canada
David W. Benn	Decorah	Gina Rabinovich	Iowa City
Robert Brower	Mason City	Rebecca Reiter	Coralville
M. Dean Browning	Mason City	Jimmy Resack	Ackley
John Boege	Carson	Denna C. Roper	Columbia, Mo.
John Chalupsky	Oxford	John T. Ryan	Washington
Rev. Thomas L. Dinges	Davenport	Loren Schutt	Iowa City
Mrs. Melvin K.		Paul V. Shearer	Washington
Eberhardt	Milan, Ill.	Mary Wessel Slattery	Iowa City
Douglas Emrich	Tipton	Roger W. Smith	Waterloo
Mack N. Farmer	Clarinda	Jess Stephens	Clarinda
Dirk Frerichs	Ackley	Terrance Stocker	New York, N.Y.
R. Mark Frey	Iowa City	Randy Thies	Ames
A.E. Graden	Beulah, N.D.	Linda L. Thomsen	Cedar Rapids
John M. Higgins Sr.	Davenport	Dean M. Thompson	Decorah
Jack Hill	Long Grove	Rain Vehik	La Crosse, Wisc.
Regina M. Kessler	Iowa City	Robert E. Ware	Carroll
Robert W. Morgan	Washinton	Ilene Whitworth	Iowa City
Allen L. Mueller	Iowa City	Curtis Younker	Osage
Blane Nansel	Iowa City		

WELCOME TO THE IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY! New Members continued inside

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