

NEWSLETTER

FALL 1979

NUMBER 94



I.A.S. MEMBERS AT WORK ON THE MCKINNEY SITE

Above: Ron and Gerry
Cross from Wapello.

Right: Several I.A.S.
Members work in the hot
and humid weather at
the McKinney Site.
They were a part of
the total of 47 members
who gained field exper-
ience at the Oneota
village site.

THE MCKINNEY ONEOTA VILLAGE SITE
(13LA-1) FIELD SCHOOL / SUMMER 1979
by Richard Slattery, I.A.S. President

How does one measure the success of
an archaeological field school? The
best indicator is its attendance and
here the I.A.S. gave overwhelming
support to the McKinney Site dig.
I am happy to report that 47 members
participated in the field work for
a grand total of 1728 hours of field
(Please turn to page 2)



McKinney Oneota Village Site Report (continued from page 1)

and lab experience. This equates to 216 total days of effort! Many members who had signed up for only a day or two returned several times for more field experience at the McKinney Site despite the very hot and humid weather. The I.A.S. membership completely carried the dig every weekend with 7-12 people in the field both days. During the week there were always 3 to 5 I.A.S. people who came to dig on their vacations. Some 15 members have already applied for certification as a field and/or lab technician.

What about the site? As with many archaeological endeavors, the little prior knowledge we had about the site was dangerous. It was sufficient only to lull our senses into the belief that we already did know a great deal about this Oneota village and that our problems would in effect, be minor, our objectives limited, and our analysis of recovered data free from complexities. None of these suppositions were true. I can now report to you that the McKinney site is a complex Oneota manifestation occupying the area for a period of time far exceeding our original estimates. The occupation has its "roots" deep in the soil. Some 50 cache pits were painstakingly excavated where they bisected our meter-ed squares. Many of these pits were rich in flora, fauna and artifacts while some were nearly sterile. Some cache pits reached a depth of more than 130cm (4'3"). Some members were destined to dig sterile pits, of course, while others like Jim Huber, graduate student from the University of Iowa, had a different experience. He remarked, "I have been digging for two years and this is the first time I ever found anything."

In summary, all participants in the dig, both student and I.A.S. members had a great experience. All of us are richer for the opportunity.

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We enjoyed hosting the Fall Meeting of the Society on October 6 in Great Hall on the Simpson College campus. Approximately 35 people gave up a beautiful fall day to hear talks and watch slides. --Gary Valen

WAS FOLSOM MAN IN IOWA?

by

GLENN SPEIGHT

WEST BRANCH, IOWA

From 1935 to 1938 F. H. H. Roberts excavated the Lindenmeier Site in Colorado. This was the first site to be indentified with Folsom man. Being interested in this dig we decided to see the stone age fair at Cornish, Colorado August 5-6-7, 1938. This fair or show was held in a garage at Cornish.

There were many exhibits of material relating to prehistoric man. Folsom man was one of the main features that included several frames of artifacts from excavations in the Colorado area. I did not have a flash gun for the camera so I made line drawings of one frame of Folsom tools.

In 1939 while looking for arrowheads along the Cedar River north of Rochester, Iowa, I found an artifact that was like one of those in the frame at Cornish. My notes made at the time of this find show this speciman, number 39, was found near Rochester on the north side of Rock Creek in a field bordering the Cedar River. This is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of where the Clovis points were found (see Iowa Archeological Society Newsletter for April, 1977, number 84), but on the opposite side of the Cedar River. SEE DRAWINGS ON PAGE 4

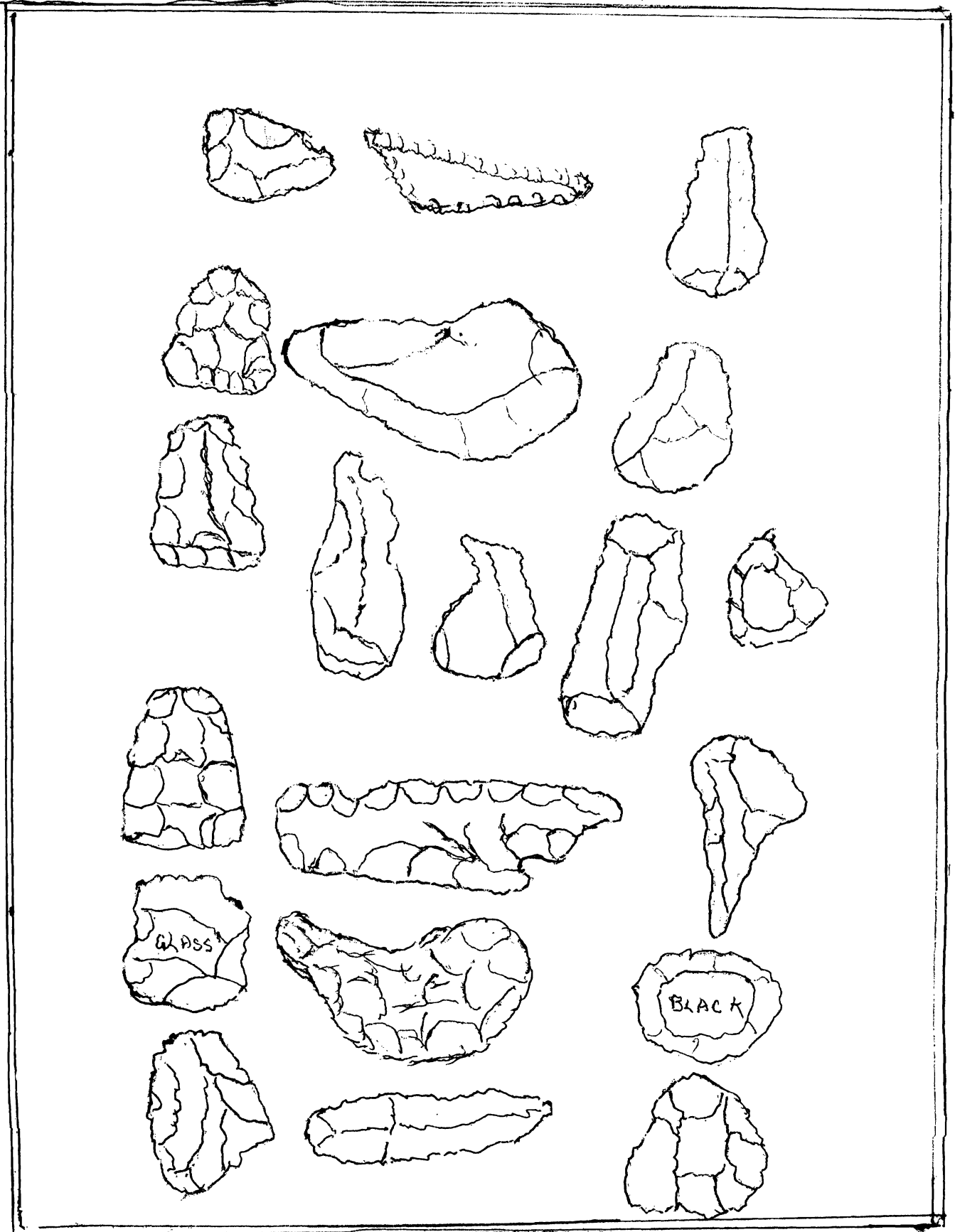
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NOTE FROM THE EDITOR:

Special thanks to Glenn Speight for sharing his experiences, discoveries and drawings. We should all take note that Glenn was able to relate the exact location of an artifact by using his 41 year old notes. One of my New Year resolutions is to complete the cataloging of my own collection so I can recall data about my finds several years from now.

The strength of our Newsletter is the support we receive from members such as Glenn Speight. Our mail indicates that the Newsletter readers want information about what the collectors and professional archaeologists are finding in Iowa. You can help by sending photographs or drawings to the editor.

Submitted by Glenn Speight, West Branch, Iowa

TOOLS OF FOLSOM MAN



STONE AGE FAIR CORNISH COLORADO
AUG 5-6-7 1938

ESTABLISHING A SCIENTIFICALLY VALUABLE COLLECTION

RICHARD SLATTERY

We have many new members and some old timers who could use a simple record keeping system to document their sites and their collections of artifacts. We also know of collectors who are not members who we should encourage to record their archaeological data. Presented below is an effort to expand on the splendid statement of motivation on this subject by Bob Hoge (Newsletter: 93, p. 14) and carry this momentum to its natural conclusion.

There are literally thousands of collectors within our state. Many are serious amateurs and have well-documented site proveniences and cataloged artifacts. It is refreshing indeed to visit these individuals and observe numerically identified artifacts and thereby realize you are viewing a documented collection, a scientific resource which adds to our knowledge base. Other well motivated collectors attempt cataloging systems that are too cumbersome or impractical when dealing with small items such as inscribing with India ink (drafting ink) the landowner's name or county on a small projectile point.

Let us review here what I believe are simple systems for both site reporting and artifact documentation.

1. Set up a file of 3"x5" cards.
2. Procure the best maps possible. U.S.G.A. topographic maps are available for some 2/3 of the state. The Dept. of Geology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242 can provide you with a state index and current ordering price. Next best are county highway maps available free at the county engineer's office at your county seat. These maps are smaller scale and do not show topography, but do show land sections, roads and the larger streams.
3. Using your map, write the site provenience to the smallest possible area on a 3"x5" card (one card per site). Here you should refer to the smallest $\frac{1}{4}$ section as can be determined from your map. Supplement this with the landowner's name and a physical description such as "terrace on east bank of Short Creek, 200 yards north of juncture with unnamed

(Please turn to page 6)

Establishing A Scientifically Valuable Collection (continued)

tributary from the west."

4. Duplicate the above provenience on an official site sheet obtainable at the Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 52242, Ph. (319-353-5177). You may also send your description to that office. A Zerox copy of that portion of the map containing the site location is also useful. The State Archaeologist Office will enter your site(s) in the confidential master file and send you an official site number(s) based on the Smithsonian trinomial numbering system. First number designates the state in alphabetical order (13 = Iowa). Second two letters are county abbreviations (LA = Louisa, SR = Story, etc.). The third entry is the specific site number that is determined by the next available numbers. Examples: 13LA-1 or 13SR-185.
5. Once you have your trinomial numbers assigned and returned to you, write this identification on your 3"x5" site card and also on all artifacts using India ink.

Alternate catalog systems may be used to rapidly document your artifacts, but always with the intent of reporting them later to the master file in Iowa City. For example you can use 3"x5" cards as before to document the locations of your sites to the best of you ability. Give each site (card) a number determined by you. Place this number on each artifact collected from this particular site.

You may wish to say something special about one or many artifacts you have collected from a site in which case you simply set up a second 3"x5" card file, giving each special artifact a separate number. Mark the artifact with the number and record the site number on that card. By using an artifact card file you can even catalog artifacts that are gifts or have broad provenience data. **In** such cases a site card would not be necessary, but you can record a statement of all the known facts on the artifact card. Place the card number on the artifact and you have a documented collection. **DON'T TRUST ANYTHING TO MEMORY----WRITE IT ALL DOWN.**

As Hoge suggests, go forth and explain to collectors the importance of recording sites and artifacts. All collections are of potential scientific importance if they are documented.

THE LOGO OF THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST



by

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Joseph A. Tiffany

Since returning to work at the Office of State Archaeologist (OSA), several staff members and lay archaeologists have asked me about the "Bird Man" shown in the OSA logo. Questions like, "What does the logo represent" or "Where does the 'Bird Man' come from?", provide the impetus for this brief report.

Several years ago the OSA adopted a logo depicting a petroglyph of a "Bird Man" or "Thunderbird." This petroglyph or rock carving is one of many petroglyphs and pictographs reported from rockshelters, crevices and cave sites in northeast Iowa. For the most part, these sites are clustered along the Upper Iowa and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries in Allamakee County, Iowa. The specimen under discussion is one of at least three similar forms reported from the Indian Cave site (13AM84) which is located south of Lansing, Iowa, near the Keller Mound Group (13AM69).

Indian Cave, and the logo petroglyph in particular, were first described by T.H. Lewis in the latter part of the 19th century (Lewis 1889). A few years later, Starr (1895:60-61) illustrated Lewis' rendition of the logo petroglyph for his work on Iowa archaeology (Fig. 1).

In the 1930's, Ellison Orr began a systematic re-survey of Lewis' sites (Orr 1963). In addition to finding many new petroglyphs and pictographs, Orr also revisited Indian Cave and made drawings of the petroglyphs present. His rendering of the logo petroglyph differs from Lewis' in several details, but it is easily recognizable as the same petroglyph (Fig. 1, B). Of particular interest in Orr's rendition are the geometric patterns above and to the left of the logo petroglyph (Fig. 1, B). Orr (1963) described this petroglyph scene in the following manner:

On the south wall of the "Upper Fissure," at four feet back of the sandstone pillar and 12-18 inches above the floor of loose sand, is Petroglyph "D," the "King of the Thunderbirds," a conventionalized outline figure of a flying bird without feet or recognizable head.

Above and to the left of Petroglyph "D" are two sets of parallel grooves, one horizontal, the other slanting, with a zig-zag line bordering the slanting ones.

In the 1960's, State Archaeologist, Marshall McKusick, took an active interest in Orr's work and continued the study and evaluation of petroglyph and pictographs sites (McKusick 1963, 1964). His work culminated in a survey of these sites in northeast Iowa in 1969 (McKusick 1971). As a crew member on this survey, I was able to visit many of the important sites such as Indian Cave and Paint Rock (13AM139). On the survey we made charcoal rubbings and kept a photographic record of each petroglyph encountered. McKusick's rendering of the logo petroglyph is shown in Fig. 2. Recently, McKusick has returned to several of the petroglyph sites and has made latex molds of them in a project funded by the State Preserves Board.

McKusick's depiction of the petroglyph differs little from earlier attempts. The main difference lies in the identification of another figure between the geometric motifs and the logo petroglyph (see Fig. 2). It is this more recent rendition of the "Bird Man" with slight modifications that is used as the central part of the OSA logo.

One obvious question that arises in comparing these three renderings is why there is such formal variability in the representation of the same figure in less than 100 years. Part of the answers lies in the fact that it was observed by three different people each with his own particular bias. For example take Orr's (1963) observation:

This figure, as well as all others in both fissures, was made by cutting half-round grooves from one-fourth to one inch wide and from one-tenth to one-half inch deep--the width and depth varying for the different figures, but being quite uniform for any individual one, -the dimensions above being the extremes, the greater number averaging one-half inch wide and one-eighth deep.

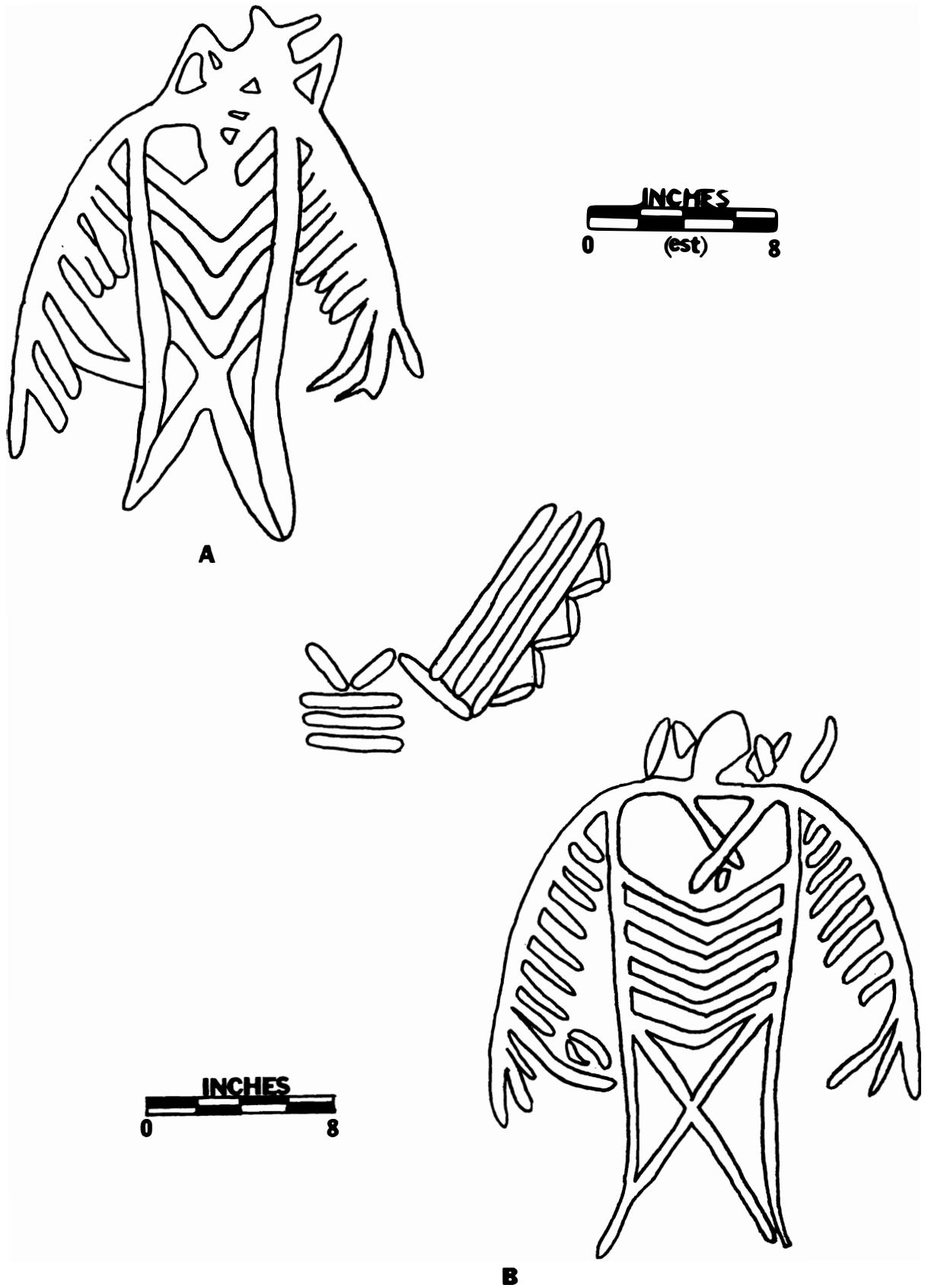


Fig. 1. Indian Cave petroglyphs. A, Thunderbird as observed by Lewis in 1889 and illustrated in Starr (1895:61); B, Thunderbird as observed by Orr in 1933.



Fig. 2. Indian Cave petroglyph scene as observed by McKusick in 1969.

Equally important is the fact that the logo petroglyph, like many others in the area, is made in Jordan sandstone, a very well sorted, fine grained and poorly compacted sandstone which deteriorates rapidly when exposed to the elements. Orr (1963: see also Baerreis 1963), himself, noted that in 1937 after a lapse of 32 years from when he had first viewed many of the petroglyphs, many had noticeably faded as a result of the weathering and erosion of the rock on which they were made. Using Orr's observations as a gauge, one can literally see an ongoing measurable process of evolution and eventual destruction in the three logo petroglyph renditions as a result of natural forces.

The rapid deterioration of the logo petroglyph and others also provides an idea on how old they may be and possibly who made them. Because of their rapid deterioration, the northeast Iowa petroglyphs cannot be of great antiquity. Since this portion of the state was inhabited by Oneota groups in the late prehistoric period, the Oneota would be a likely prospect as the makers of the petroglyphs. The Oneota used other mediums, notably catlinite tablets, to depict forms similar to some reported petroglyphs. These catlinite tablets have wide distribution in the Prairie-Plains. The best known in Iowa come from the Bastian Oneota site (13CK28) near Cherokee.

Late Oneota groups represented by such archaeological complexes as the Orr Focus are a distinct possibility as the makers of the petroglyphs. Due to the rapid disintegration of the petroglyphs, however, I suspect that most of the petroglyphs in northeast Iowa are of even more recent origin, say the last 200 years, and could be attributed to the Ioway and other Indian tribes who inhabited this area at that time. This does not mean that groups like the Oneota or earlier cultures in northeast Iowa did not make petroglyphs, too. It simply means that their rock drawings would have long since weathered away. McKusick (1971; 1978) has expressed a similar view concerning the recent origin of the petroglyphs. He has suggested that some petroglyphs in northeast Iowa may be the work of 19th century tribes like the Santee Sioux who were seen by Americans and Europeans still making petroglyphs and pictographs.

The last item to explore is perhaps the most difficult to answer, that is, what do the petroglyphs represent. The logo petroglyph has been variously described as a Thunderbird by Orr (1963) and as an Indian dressed like a Thunderbird under storm clouds (McKusick 1964:10, 1963:45). Schoolcraft (1852:72, Plate 72) illustrates a gaming piece for the plum stone game of Dakota tribes which has a symbol on it very similar to the logo petroglyph. Schoolcraft states this symbol represents "...sparrow-hawks with forked tails, or the forked tailed eagle--Falco furcatus. This is the so-called war eagle," (Schoolcraft 1852:72).

The actual function of the logo petroglyph and other petroglyphs and pictographs is hard to evaluate because the chronological, formal and regional variability of these forms have not been established. McKusick (1971) cites ethnohistoric data suggesting that Native Americans made them for magic/religious reasons so that various activities undertaken by the maker would be successful. A deeper, symbolic, religious interpretation has been suggested by Keyser and Knight (1976). Based on observations of Montana rock art, it is their contention that these kind of artifacts served as vision quest sites--places where men went to dream to gain power and establish a purpose for their lives. Part of this activity may have involved making images of what they saw or perhaps to gain strength from the images left in the rock by others.

At the Iowa petroglyph and pictograph sites, there is no evidence of extensive habitation. Like the Montana sites, they too are located in relatively inaccessible fissures, overhangs, and the like. Since Woodland tribes who lived in this portion of Iowa historically also practiced the vision quest, an interpretation such as Keyser and Knight's seems like a reasonable one.

The petroglyphs and pictographs in northeast Iowa represent an important, but rapidly disappearing cultural resource. Thus, the selection of a petroglyph for the OSA logo is certainly appropriate for a state agency concerned with learning about the past and preserving the rich and diverse Native American heritage of this state.

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NOTE FROM DAVE BENN OF LUTHER COLLEGE, DIRECTOR OF THE MAD PROJECT

Dave Benn, Director of the MAD project, Denison, Iowa wishes to express appreciation to all those who participated in the field or laboratory work this past summer. The project would not have been a complete success without the contribution of labor and materials from all of the volunteers, both members of the Society and lay persons. I hope that this list of volunteers is complete and that not too many names are misspelled.

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|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Elaine Specht | Delmar Rath | Don Spears |
| Virgil Landrum | Dan Zwiener | Toby Morrow |
| Bob Hoge | Richard Whitaker | Larry Mills |
| Robert Duncan | John Palmquist | Andrea Bachman |
| C.A. Pasley | L. Pasley | Carl Holingsworth |
| David Stamp | Sandra Stamp | M.J. Hatfield |
| Jennifer Olson | Ken King | Karen Van Deusen |
| Brian Bachman | Annette Moeller | Richard Van Deusen |
| D.E. Pidcock | Thelma Pidcock | R. Gosen |
| Kim Nelson | Rebecca Hoepfner | Ed Kunze |
| Dean Williams | Kathryn Sanderson | Jon Diamond |
| Lucy Alton | Andy Brennen | Larry Grill |
| Dick Bierman | Darrell Ferricks | Dale Gifford |
| Cindy Lindle | Merle Simonson | Virginia Simonson |
| Shirley Smith | John Jenness | Marian Gifford |
| Phyllis Lewis | Bonnie Lewis | Marie Ann Lewis |
| James Megivern | Josephine Megivern | Bob Pyle |
| Mark Block | John Hotopp | Hans Muessig |
| Martha Finnemore | La Von Anderson | Art Hoppin |

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History is made by ordinary people, pursuing their interests and dreams, trying to solve problems and make their living. A personalized, innovative study of the Indians, settlers and others who have made the history of the Great Plains region from the ancient past through today has been created using tv, and is available for home study all over Iowa.

"The Great Plains Experience" brings history alive with award-winning tv programs and through books which anyone can order by mail. The course combines history, art, literature, anthropology, geography and sociology as it weaves together the ways the land and people have influenced each other, creating a rich background to our contemporary experience in the Plains states.

The course, which was also offered last year, will begin again in early January. It will be available to all with no formal University admission involved. Faculty resource persons from Iowa State University will be Professors Richard Lowitt and David Gradwohl.

This and other courses offered through the UMA Program of ISU feature no classes to attend, registration by phone or mail, books ordered by mail, toll-free phone link to the instructors, exams taken locally and regular ISU credits given. The introductory level of this course makes it suitable for all. Television programs are aired on Iowa Public Broadcasting Network stations and WOI-TV.

To register by phone or get more information, call Emilia Nordvet, 515-294-4750 (Curtiss Hall, ISU, Ames, 50011.)

Other Iowa postsecondary institutions may also offer this course. For a complete listing, write "College Courses, P.O. Box 1758, Des Moines, 50306."

ANTHROPOLOGY SERIES "ODYSSEY" TO AIR ON PBS NEXT MARCH

Michael Ambrosino, creator of NOVA, the most successful science series on television, is producing the first American series on anthropology and archaeology for broadcast on the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) next March. The 13-week program, called ODYSSEY, will feature a few of the fascinating stories about people living throughout the world today and people who preceded us hundreds and even thousands of years ago.

ODYSSEY will take its viewers to all parts of the globe where human beings have left their mark -- the edge of the Arctic Circle and the jungles of Indonesia, the 12,000 foot peaks of the Peruvian Andes and a sunken Spanish galleon off the coast of Ireland.

Along the way, ODYSSEY programs will uncover evidence of America's earliest inhabitants, trace 26 years in the life of a !Kung bushwoman in the Kalahari Desert, and unravel the mysteries of two highly organized societies of the New World -- the Inca Empire in Peru and the pueblo-dwelling people of Chaco Canyon.

"It was my curiosity about the nature of the world and the way it works that led to NOVA," said Ambrosino. "My curiosity about the nature of man and the diversity of the human experience inspired ODYSSEY. Who are we? How did we get here? Where did we come from? How are we different from other people? How are we alike? And how are the archaeologists and anthropologists finding answers to these and many other questions?"

With a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Ambrosino spent two years researching and planning ODYSSEY. He consulted with many of the nation's most eminent anthropologists and archaeologists, nine of whom now form his advisory committee.

One ODYSSEY program will focus on the role of women among the Masai of Kenya, while another will explore how the lifeways of the Cree Indians in Canada are being threatened by the demands of modern civilization. Other programs will trace the life and work of the irascible Franz Boas, one of the founders of American anthropology, and the fascinating story behind the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. Look for ODYSSEY on PBS this March.

CONTINUED LIST OF IAS JOURNALS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FROM OSA

In the last issue (number 93) we published page 1 of a list of back issues of the Journal with authors and prices. Order from the Office of State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City 52242

Volume 6	July 1956 - April 1957	32 pages	Price \$2.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
LIT. ON THE NO. AMERICAN INDIAN A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY			Carol V. Ruppe
Volume 7	July 1957 to April 1958		
Volume 8	July 1958 to April 1959	72 pages in one issue	Price \$4.00
#7 ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
STONE TOOLS FROM THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM COLLECTION			Richard Flanders
FAILURE OF STATE & FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO PROTECT ARCH. RESOURCES			Geo. Agogiono & Sally Sachs
ARCHEOLOGY AS A CAREER			John H. Rowe
#8 ON THE MANUFACTURE OF PEMMICAN			John Ives
ARCH. SURVEYS OF 3 LOCALITIES IN SOUTH & SOUTHEAST IOWA			R. P. Wheeler
THE HILL SITE (A PRE-CERAMIC SITE IN WESTERN IOWA) - REPS.			W.D. Frankforter
Volume 9 No. 1	July 1959	43 pages	Price \$1.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
RECENT PRE-CERAMIC ARCH. DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN IOWA			W.D. Frankforter & Geo. Agogino
AN ARCH. FIELD MANUAL, PART I			Frank V. Soday
Volume 9 No. 2	July 1959	36 pages	Price \$1.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
NOTES & NEWS FROM MEMBERS			
ATLANTIC WEIGHTS FROM MILLS COUNTY, IOWA			Paul D. Kline
AN ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD MANUAL, PART 2			Frank V. Soday
Volume 9 No. 3	January 1960	23 pages	Price \$1.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
NOTES & NEWS FROM MEMBERS			
WRITING REPORTS			
FURTHER NOTES ON THE GLENWOOD CULTURE: THE STILLE SITE			D.D. Davis & Paul Rowe
THE CROCKER SITE			Joe Beals
THE WESTWOOD SITE: A MIDDLE WOODLAND BURIAL MOUND			R. J. Ruppe
Volume 9 No. 4	April 1960	39 pages	Price \$1.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
SOCIETY BUSINESS			
LIST OF MEMBERS			
POTTERY TYPES OF THE GLENWOOD FOCI			Adrian & Barbara Anderson
Volume 10 No. 1	July 1960	35 pages	Price \$1.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			R. J. Ruppe
SOCIETY BUSINESS			
APPRAISAL OF THE ARCH. RESOURCES OF CEDAR COUNTY, IOWA			John R. Vincent
THE KINGSTON SITE: A HOPEWELL MOUND GROUP IN SOUTHEASTERN IOWA			James P. Scholtz
Volume 10 No. 2	November 1960	34 pages	Price \$1.00
ARCHEOLOGICAL CHATS			Marshall McKusick
A RE-EXAMINATION OF MILL CREEK CERAMICS: THE ROBINSON TECHNIQUE			Richard E. Flanders
Volume 10 No. 3	January 1961	101 pages	Price \$3.00
THE GLENWOOD SEQUENCE: A LOCAL SEQUENCE FOR A SERIES OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN MILLS COUNTY, IOWA			Adrian D. Anderson

NEW MEMBERS SINCE SEPT. 1, 1979

Michael Antrim, Council Bluffs	Dr. L.J. Kirkham, Clear Lake
Yvonne Bigelow, Iowa City	Larry McLean, Moline, Ill.
Mark L. Block, Waterloo	Blane Nansel, Richland
Donnabel Cummins, Cherokee	Paul Norland, Kensett
Roy Eichhorn, Eldridge	Jim Olmsted, Urbandale
Louis Eisner, Muscatine	Joanne Ouren, Harlan
Randall R. Elder, Nichols	Steven Thompto, Northwood
Edith Haenel, Manly	University of Kentucky Library
Derald Hanson, Stratford	H. T. Webb, Manly
Robert Ingersoll, Clear Lake	Howard Winters, New York, N.Y.
	Marcy A. Young Iowa City

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Please note the item on the back page in regard to the change from a fiscal year to a calendar year. The IAS Directors met in Ames on December 8 to discuss a number of important issues. The move to a calendar year is an effort to improve the dues structure of the Society. See page 16 for details.

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There has been a lot of confusion about the actual location of the Iowa Archaeological Society. That is understandable since we are scattered all over the State of Iowa. For new members and persons trying to order our publications, it must be difficult.

The Office of State Archaeologist coordinates the mailings of the IAS Newsletter and Journal. Questions about your subscription should be sent to OSA, Eastlawn, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

The Journal editor is R. Clark Mallam, R.R. 3, Decorah, Iowa 52101.

The Newsletter editor is Gary L. Valen, R.R. 2, Lacona, Iowa 50139. Please send material to be published to the editors.

For dues payments and other business matters contact Mrs. Ruth Thornton, 326 Otsego, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588.

Our Secretary is Patricia Williams, R.R. 1, Hinton, Iowa 51024.

If all else fails, contact our President, Richard Slattery, 4106 El Rancho Drive, Davenport, Iowa 52806. Or you can write to Vice President, David Carlson, R.R. 1, Box 113, Otho, Iowa 50569.

Please memorize these names and addresses and we will have a quiz in the next Newsletter. I failed to mention the nine Directors, but I did not want to add to the confusion. Keep writing, one of us will pay attention.

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The Iowa Archeological Society is a non-profit, scientific society legally organized under the corporate laws of Iowa. Members of the society share a serious interest in the archeology of Iowa and the Midwest.

The Newsletter is published four times a year. Questions about your subscription should be addressed to the Office of State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City 52242. All materials for publication should be sent to the editor.

Editor: Gary L. Valen, R.R. 2, Lacona, Iowa 50139
Assoc. Ed: Don G. Spears, 536 South Davis, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

SPECIAL NOTICE

FISCAL YEAR TO CALENDAR YEAR

From the minutes of the Directors Meeting in Ames on December 8, 1979

Don Spears moved that the I.A.S. Directors switch from a fiscal to a calendar year. John Higgins seconded the motion. It was passed by all members present.

In order to facilitate this change, the Directors agreed to extend the current fiscal year (July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980) memberships to December 31, 1980. The calendar year memberships would begin January 1, 1981. Any prepaid memberships will be applied to the 1981 calendar year.

Also: The Directors will propose an increase in dues at the Annual Meeting this spring. The proposed dues are: \$7.00 Active, \$7.00 Institutional, \$5.00 Student, \$15.00 Sustaining, Benefactor \$1000

The present dues are \$5.00 Active, \$5.00 Institutional, \$15 Sustaining and \$1,000 Benefactor

If you have not paid your membership dues for the "fiscal year" July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980, you should send your check to Treasurer, Iowa Archeological Society, 326 Otsego Street, Storm Lake Iowa 50588.

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