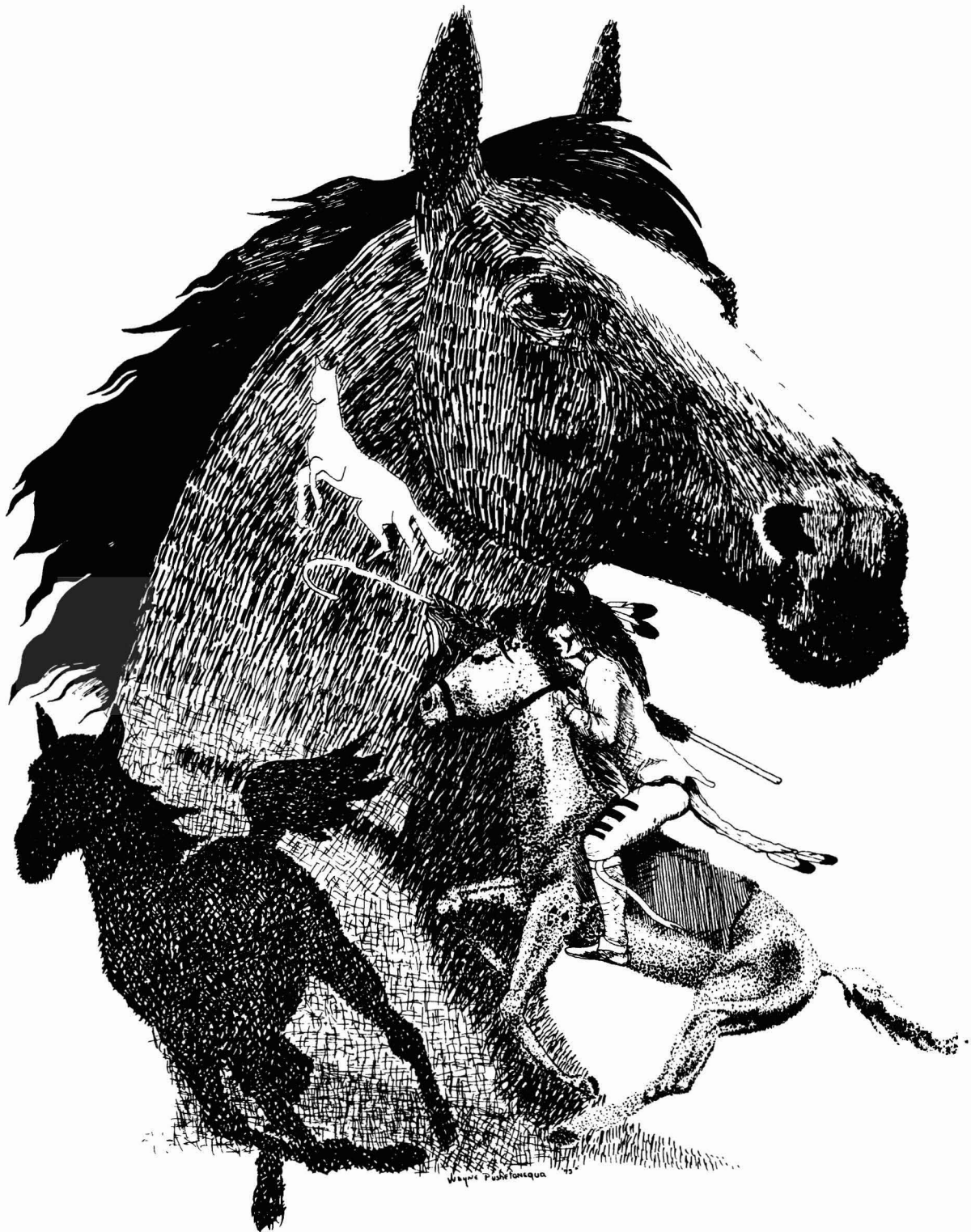


Iowa Archeological Society

# newsletter



# From the President

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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.

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Journal Editor

Dale Henning

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, Ia. 52242. All materials for publication should be sent to the editor.

This past April your Society held its 31st Annual Meeting at the Putnam Museum, Davenport, Iowa. This meeting was unique in that it was the first time that the Iowa Archeological Society has held a joint Annual Meeting with the archeological society of an adjoining state. From the numerous favorable comments that were expressed to me regarding this joint venture I can only report that this meeting with the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology (IAAA) was a great success. We owe our thanks for the planning and the overall success of this meeting to the efforts of members of the Quad City Archaeological Society, a chapter of both the IAS and the IAAA. My final comment is that we should arrange more joint meetings. The value of a look beyond the artificial borders of state lines is not only enlightening but necessary to appreciate a greater understanding of midwestern archaeology.

The "Plains Anthropologist" is now edited by the University of Iowa with Dr. Duane C. Anderson, Editor and Dr. Joseph A. Tiffany, Associate Editor. 1981 Vol. 26-92, just released, contains an announcement and call for papers for the 39th Annual Meeting of the Plains Anthropological Conference to be held October 14-17, 1981 at the North Dakota Heritage Center and Ramada Inn, Bismark, North Dakota. I hope as many of our members as possible can attend.

The latest report I have received from our Treasurer, Ruth Thornton was dated June 29, 1981 and showed total 1981 paid memberships to be

465 and total dollar assets at \$2,167.00. This represents an increase of 44 paid members from the figure reported in April at the Annual Meeting. This, however, is down slightly from the 483 members reported a year ago. There are still a lot of good IAS people out there who have not sent in their dues for 1981. Don't let your membership lapse and miss the 1981 Journal for it will be a good one. Send renewals or new memberships to Ruth Thornton, 326 Otsego, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588. I am sorry to report that the financial condition of the Society still needs help. The \$2,167.00 treasury balance does not include the \$1,500.00 plus cost of the upcoming Journal nor the \$400.00 cost for each of Newsletters #99 and 100. Simple addition will serve to highlight our circumstances. What can we as members do to avoid a cutback on the excellent quality of our publications?

- a. Send in your renewal membership. Why not send in \$15.00 for a Sustaining membership??
- b. Recruit new members; send in gift memberships for friends and relatives.
- c. Contribute a tax deductible donation to the "IAS Publication Fund". Send to Ruth Thornton earmarked "Donation, Publication Fund".

The date and place for the 1981 IAS Fall meeting will be announced and mailed to members by the end of August. There will be no papers given, but a social gathering featuring a luncheon or picnic and a field trip in the afternoon. Sounds like a good time.

Richard G. Slattery, President

# From the Editor

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I want to extend a special "thank you" to all of you who submitted articles for this issue. Your response to my plea for copy in the last **Newsletter** has been excellent. I hope to hear from many more of you in the near future. My goal is to use the **Newsletter** as a means to share our knowledge and discoveries related to archaeology in Iowa.

I also want to thank Lori Lieber of the Simpson College Office of Public Relations for her excellent work on issues 97, 97, and 99. Lori has left the state and her skills will be hard to duplicate. In addition to Lori we are indebted to Karen Duncan and Kathy Betterton for their help with the publication. Due to an increased workload, the Simpson publications department will no longer be able to take outside work such as the **Newsletter**. I hope to continue the same format and quality that they brought to our publication.

This issue is produced by the Ottumwa Printing Company. We have used this firm before and we know they will print our material with a professional quality.

John Palmquist has notified me that the spring meeting of I.A.S. will be held in Glenwood on April 24 and 25, 1982. We will keep you informed about the meeting in future Newsletters.

I hope you are enjoying the fall. Please send drawings and descriptions of your latest finds.

## COVER PRINT

### WAR HORSE

Artist: Wayne Pushetonequa

The cover of issue #100 is the final print of our series by Wayne Pushetonequa. We want to thank Wayne and George Horton for allowing the **Newsletter** to print these fine works of art. If you would like further information concerning the art of the Pushetonequa family, please write to the editor.

George Horton found the following article about the significance of a Native American's horse in a book published in 1901 by C.C. Post entitled, **Ten Years a Cowboy**. While the book is biased, the relationship between a Native American Warrior and his horse is well illustrated.

Post, C.C., **Ten Years A Cowboy** (Chicago: Rhodes & McClure Publishing Company, 1901) pp. 371-373.

### The Indian Warrior and His Pony

Surely no race of men, not even the famous Cossacks, could display more wonderful skill in feats of horsemanship than the Indian warrior on his native plains, mounted on his well trained war pony, voluntarily running the gauntlet of his foes, drawing and receiving

the fire of hundreds of rifles, and in return sending back a perfect shower of arrows or well-directed shots from some souvenir of a peace commission in the shape of an improved breech-loader. The Indian warrior is capable of assuming positions on his pony, the latter at full speed, which no one but an Indian could maintain a single instant without being thrown to the ground. The pony, of course, is perfectly trained, and he seems to be possessed of the spirit of his rider.

An Indian's wealth is most generally expressed by the number of his ponies. No warrior or chief is of any importance or distinction who is not the owner of a herd of ponies numbering from twenty to many hundreds. He has for each special purpose a certain number of ponies, those that are kept as pack animals being the most inferior in quality and value. Then come to the ordinary riding ponies used on the march, about camp and when visiting neighboring villages. Next in consideration is the "buffalo pony", trained to the hunt, and only employed when dashing into the midst of the huge buffalo herds, when the object is either food from the flesh or clothing and shelter for the lodges, to be made from the buffalo hide. In the first grade, considering its value and importance, is the "war pony", the favorite of the herd - fleet of foot, quick in intelligence and full of courage. It may be safely asserted that the first place in the heart of the warrior is held by his faithful and obedient war pony.

To the warrior his battle horse is as the apple of his eye. Neither love nor money can induce him to part with it. To

# Iowa State Field School

The Iowa State University Archaeological Laboratory and students in the 1981 ISU Archaeological Field School were engaged this past summer in initial investigations at Buxton, a predominantly black early twentieth-century coal mining town of nearly 6,000 people in northern Monroe County. Buxton (archaeological site 13M010) was formed in 1910 by the Consolidation Coal Co. and was abruptly abandoned in 1923. Little is left today to mark the location except portions of two structures, the foundations of several others, and the memories of the folks still living today who grew up there. Through the interest of the In the Buxton, Iowa Club, Inc. of Des Moines and a grant administered by the Division of Historic Preservation, historians, sociologists, and archaeologists from Iowa State University are attempting to document the archival history and oral history, as well as the archaeological remains, of this community.

Interested IAS members and some of the participants in the 1981 University of Iowa Archaeological Field School visited the townsite on July 3rd after David Gradwohl presented a slide-illustrated orientation for them at William Penn College, where the crew was billeted for the 5-week session.

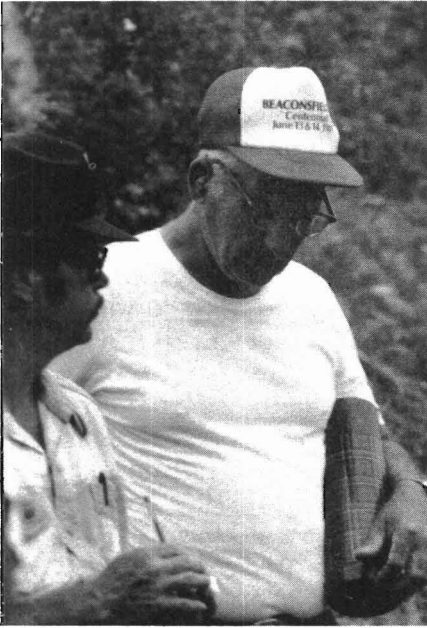


Persons who came to tour Buxton on July 3rd gathered at the paymaster's vault for a group photo. L to R: Duane Anderson, Yvonne Chadek, Leah Lorber, Jim Lorber, Shirley Shermer, Terry Miller, Louise Zipp, D.E. Pidcock and Dan Zwiener.



David Gradwohl and field assistant Martha Stewart are explaining the floor plan of the Boy's YMCA to the group as they stand within the building's foundations. The exploratory trench in the background has exposed the foundation of a larger 3-story YMCA building.

## Summer Meeting, Ass'n. of Iowa Archeologists



David Gradwohl and D.E. Piddock discussing the progress of the excavations as the group toured the site.

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see them in battle, and to witness how the one almost becomes a part of the other, one might well apply to the warrior the lines:

But this gallant  
Had witchcraft in't. He grew  
into his seat,  
And to such wondrous doing  
brought his horse,  
As he had been encorpsed  
and demi-natured  
With the brave beast, so far  
he passed my thought,  
That I, in forgery of shapes  
and tricks,  
Come short of what he did.

A two-day summer meeting of the Association of Iowa Archeologists was held on Friday, June 19 and 20, 1981, at the Iowa State University Memorial Union in Ames. Those in attendance were:

Duane Anderson, David Benn, E. Arthur Bettis, John Bower, Larry Bradley, David Cook, Alton K. Fisher, Kathy Gourley, David Gradwohl, Betty Henning, Dale Henning, Donald Wanatee, R. Clark Mallam, Roger Natte, Nancy Osborn, Mike Perry, R. Stanley Riggle, Don Spears, Dean Thompson, Joe Tiffany, Anton Till, Debby Zieglosky, Larry Zimmerman, Maria Pearson.

The express purpose for the meeting was to work toward development of a mutually-acceptable State Management Plan for cultural resources. Our focus was upon prehistoric cultural resources, of course. All in attendance worked very hard through the entire two day session, but had positive feelings that something had been accomplished.

The meeting began with introductory remarks by the Chairman, Dale R. Henning, who urged full participation by all those in attendance toward our common goal ... a realistic, workable management plan. Betty Henning, RPPP (Resource Protection Planning Process, discussed the following) consultant for the Division of Historic Preservation, led off the session by defining concepts of the study units with which we worked. She was followed by presentations by David Benn and E. Arthur Bettis on holocene geomorphic chronology for the Prairie Peninsula. Their talks were followed by lively discussion until lunch time.

Following lunch, Dale Henning presented an outline and detailed overview of Iowa pre-

history for topical consideration. Many of his statements provided stimuli to most participants. The group was then divided into three groups; each group was to prepare a statement for discussion on one of the following topics: 1) Paleo-Indian/Archaic, 2) Woodland, 3) Horticultural Villages. These groups really got into their subjects, discussing temporal, formal and spatial topics, then re-forming to summarize for all participants what had been accomplished.

On Friday evening, the Gradwohl's home was the site of a pleasant informal gathering of those in attendance. The events of the day ... other topics were discussed until late in the evening.

Saturday morning the groups were reformed and topical discussions continued with much refining and intense discussion. The group leaders were asked to present written summaries to Betty Henning for her work with the RPPP program.

Following lunch, Larry Zimmerman, Donald Wanatee and Maria Thompson Pearson spoke from their different perspectives on the issue of excavation of human remains, specifically those of American Indians. Of greatest interest to all concerned were the views of how such remains should be treated in the future.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

We should note that although this meeting was called on short notice, an attempt was made to circulate the fact that this was an open meeting to which IAS members were specifically invited to attend. The AIA membership had hoped for a better showing of IAS members; the invitation will be repeated often in the future.

# Fluted Point Finds

## FLUTED POINT FINDS IN SOUTHEASTERN IOWA

Submitted by Don G. Spears

In the Spring of '78 E. Shelinbarger, an artifact collector, found a fluted point during her surfacing of a field in Lee County Iowa; later designated as 13 LE # 5. One year later (1979) B. Anderson also reported her finding of a similar point near the first find spot.

Also later in 1979, I.A.S. member Virgil Landrum found another point at the same location.

It would be a tenuous identification to classify this as a Clovis site or the three points as belonging to the Clovis Culture. Little is known about this cultural occupation in S/E Iowa. This area seems to be a transitional region and the fluted variants are many. Recognizable type like points such as Eastern Clovis, Classic Clovis, Cumberland Fluted and the Folsom like fluted have been found, with a few being reported.

In a discussion group at the meeting of the Association of Iowa Archaeologists held on June 19, 1981 at the Iowa State University in Ames, all participants in the Paleo - Plano Archaic group agreed that there could be pre-clovis cultural evidence somewhere in Iowa. There is no carbon 14 dates for Clovis sites in Iowa and the cultural materials are compared to lithic artifacts found elsewhere. This type methodology can sometimes be questionable....

### THE LANDRUM FLUTED POINT FIND

This point was made from a different material than the earlier two finds (Burlington chert). It appears to be an unusual form of chalcedony, having

a faint tan color. When held in the sunlight a noticeable tinge of opalescence is present and a close-up view thru the point in sunlight reveals wavy smoke-like inclusions similar to those found in certain obsidian specimens. This material is more opaque than some of the translucent volcanic glasses or agate such as the Yellowstone River samples. This point seems to be made of very hard material as evidenced by the flaking. In the base there is a tit (striking) platform used to produce the fluting, or the tit could have been left over from a basal thinning operation. One thing stands out regards this and other type like points and that is these people had a sense of esthetic values as their beautiful points show.

Kenneth P. Oakley describes chalcedony as being a "mineral deposited by a siliceous solution, for example in hollow flints and in the stream cavities of lava. It is usually translucent and may be white, bluish white or red (carnellian). Red or yellow opaque forms of chalcedony are called jasper..."

DR. DALE HENNING notes that artifacts found on Clovis sites at Laladi on the Missouri River west of St. Louis are sometimes made from exotic materials.

J. ALLEN EICHENBERGER states that Blackwater Clovis artifacts he is presently casting are made from jadeite, jasper, fossilized wood, agate, chalcedony, etc.

In the case of the Landrum site, there have been no other artifacts found that could be associated with the Clovis culture at this time. However, Virgil found 2 bi-faces about

six inches long near his big find but the signs of great age and weatherization are not in evidence on either piece.

These 3 points certainly indicate something occurred here. The points could be an areal development, a cache find, a hunting or kill site, a special tool designed for a certain purpose. Future finds may be made here and lithic tools already in the hands of the local collectors may be viewed to determine what has been found here throughout the past years.

In comparing the 13 LE # 5 finds with the Folsom Find Spot 13 AN # 62 the Keith Deyo site, there seems to be a slight resemblance to the Folsom like find.

The term "Find Spot" is a term used by this writer to indicate that there is no other ingredient present to indicate a real site. From experience lots of the random artifact finds are isolated incidences with no other finds ever being made.

The writer is conducting an unofficial fluted point tradition survey in the lower Des Moines and Skunk River drainage regions without any funding or other aids from the state or federal government. Anyone who is interested in this type of thing or who wants to get involved is welcome to share my efforts. I particularly wish to get in touch with finders and owners of the fluted points who wish to share their finds and data. All find reports and locations will not be made a matter of public record. All comments, corrections or thoughts on the subject are welcome.

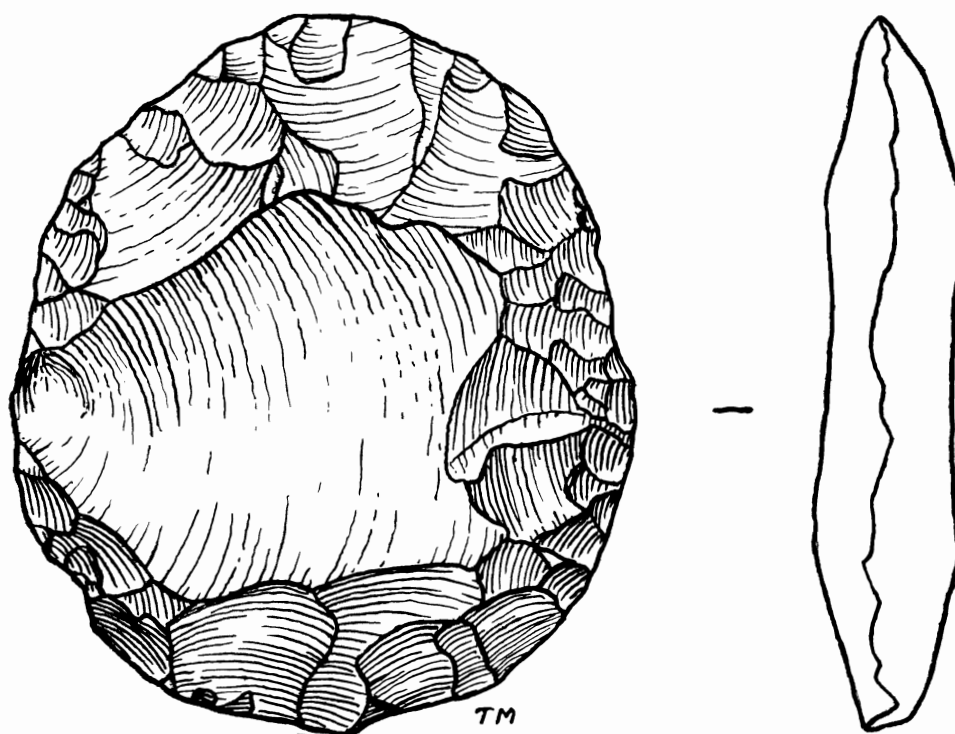
The finds on 13 LE # 5 should be investigated to find if a

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# From our Readers



Unusual point that was in the process of being resharpened, but was never finished.  
John Palmquist - Tarkio Creek in Montgomery County



Discoidal biface blank from the collection of Jeff Ulch, Albion, Iowa.

Submitted by: Toby Morrow

Location: Iowa River southwest of Liscomb in Marshall County.

This blank was made from a glossy blue-grey and olive-grey ringed "bullseye" flint - probably Cobden flint from Union County, Illinois. This type of artifact and raw material are suggestive of the Hopewell and related cultures of the Middle Woodland period.

# Adult Field School at Kampsville

by Marilyn Lilja

I have been interested in archeology since, as a child, I found arrowheads in a gravel pit on my grandmother's farm in Wisconsin. My husband and I also found a few along the Pecatonica River when we lived in Illinois. Kampsville is (or was) a dying small town on the Illinois River. It has been revived by the Illinois Foundation for Archeology and Northwestern University under the direction of Stewart Struever as a permanent archeological "dig" to provide field experience for students and interested laypeople. It is located in an area rich in Indian history located between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers near St. Louis. It is here the Koster Site was discovered. Koster was important in archeology because artifacts and skeletal remains were found which dated as early as Paleo-Indian times.

My friend, (June Huting) and I decided to register. The minimum session was one week, and we thought we could manage that. We arrived late the afternoon of Sunday, June 14th and were directed to the "dorm". When we first saw the place we had second thoughts! The "dorms" are old houses that elsewhere would have been razed for urban renewal, and with justification! After an excellent introductory lecture that evening on Indian Culture and how to dig we decided it could be worth continuing.

On Monday we were up at 5:30 and were driven about eight miles to the "Audrey site" where our group of 18 plus about 20 college students were to dig. "Audrey" is a Mississippian habitation site of the approximate time period 900-1400 AD. It was possibly a fourth line community in the theoret-

ical Cahokia network, though this is, of course, speculation. "Audrey" had not been uncovered since last fall so that was our first task. We cut weeds, bailed water, eluded snakes, removed tarps and dripped perspiration. If you are familiar with St. Louis summer temperatures and humidity, you can imagine how we felt! And looked! Tired and filthy! Finally we collapsed in the vans and were driven back to the dining hall for lunch. We then had an excellent afternoon lecture on the kinds of artifacts we could expect to find, how sites were identified, and the other sites being worked in this area (there were several in addition to Audrey). Because this has been determined to be a habitation site, everything found is of potential value and so has to be mapped. We therefore went back out to the site where we were taught how to measure and map. Our evening lecture was on the prehistory of the area and included a film on Cahokia Mounds and Koster.

It rained all night so when we went back out early Tuesday we again had to bail. We had, of course, retarped before we left Monday, as we did every day. We then left so it could dry and went back for another lecture on Culture History which was also very good. It included information on the cultures of the area - Paleo, Archaic, Early, Middle and Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. After lunch we trooped back out to Audrey where we started to dig. "Dig" is, as you may know, a euphemism. What we did was squat in an uncomfortable recommended position and scrape very gently with our trowels. Only the

smallest amount of soil could be removed from the surface. This was all put in a basket and later sifted. Anything that was revealed had to be mapped. Two of us worked on a meter square area which facilitated taking measurements for mapping the exact location of the find including depth. Mary (my partner) and I were thrilled this first afternoon to uncover two tiny bits of chert as it is the material from which tools were made in this area. When we finally were about to drop from exhaustion, we went back to Kampsville. Our evening lecture was on the history of archeology and archeological thought.

Believe it or not, it rained again that night and Wednesday morning it was cold! We went back out to the site, and naturally bailed and untarped again. It warmed up during the morning and was quite a lovely day with clear blue sky and fresh smelling air. We had been told that our square included part of the outline of a house. I found this very difficult to see, however. The experienced people seem to have developed an "eye" for the unusual soil colorations which indicate features such as this. Today measurements and pictures were taken of the colorations that had been revealed by our fresh scraping. Mary and I did find a couple of tiny pottery sherds during the week and were delighted. The biggest find at the site during the week was a good-sized piece of pottery. There was the possibility of a hoe in June's square, but it wasn't uncovered this week. In the fall of 1980 before closure a complete Mill Creek chert hoe had been found. George



Brown, the archeologist in charge, brought it out for us to see, and it was truly a lovely specimen. All finds are bagged and labeled and carefully set aside for future examination and evaluation in the extensive labs which have been set up in the old Kampsville buildings.

The remainder of the week was similar to what I have described. Up early to dig in the morning and lectures in the afternoons and evenings. The lectures were all very good conducted by people who were well versed in their subjects and able to speak well. They covered topics such as Zoo-archeology (what animal and botanical remains indicate), ceramics (Pottery styles, how to date from styles, how pottery was made and tempered, etc.). Mortuary Site Archeology (information deduced from burial mound discoveries), Lithics (use of stone as a cultural tool), Plant Ecology, Osteology, etc. We also hiked the bluffs one afternoon to gain an impression of the kinds of wild foods that

could have been available, how the site could have affected life style, etc. We also had a session on flint knapping as it is felt a knowledge of how tools were made will help the searcher recognize tool remains.

One of the most fascinating and impressive sessions was with John White, a professor who is part Cherokee. He emphasized that different ways of thinking about the earth and man's role in nature led to the cultural differences between Native Americans and the Europeans who came later. He heightened our awareness of what it meant to be an early man with the broad expanse of resources and climatological and geographic features presented on the North American continent. In contrast to what we usually hear, de-personalizing the natural differences as he did made the problem of Native-American-European conflict less personally threatening. This meant our fears weren't involved and we were able to realize our

responsibility. He didn't "lay guilt" on us, but indicated all races were responsible for learning to understand each other. White also pointed up the fact that early man, whether of European, Native American or other racial heritage, had a common stock background and so a common heritage.

The Kampsville week was excellent, and one I would recommend to anyone interested in first hand archeological experience. The accommodations are spartan, as I said. (The shower and toilet facilities, as an example, are in a separate building). The food was excellent and plentiful. It was one of the physically dirtiest weeks I have ever spent and also one of the most exhausting. I came away with much new knowledge and a heightened appreciation of and interest in early man. For more information one can write to the Kampsville Archeological Center, Kampsville, Illinois.

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Paleo site does exist. The slope wash and soil erosion will either bury the area deeper or destroy it. This type of find is a rarity in Iowa and elsewhere. Time may run out in this instance and on some others that may never be seen or be known to exist.

Note: A fourth fluted point was found by Jolinda Anderson just recently on 13 LeS. This is her second find.

### OTHER FLUTED POINT FIND REPORTS

I A S N/L # 58	Keith Deyo	Folsom	13 AN # 62
I A S N/L # 73	Paarman	Eastern Clovis	13 DV # 31
I A S N/L # 80	McCarty	Classic Clovis	
		(collectors term)	13 WP
I A S N/L # 89	Allen	Folsom	13 LA
I A S N/L # 92	Deyo	Classic Clovis	13 MO # 7
I A S N/L # 93	Shelinberger	Clovis like	13 LE # 5
I A S N/L # 100	Landrum	Clovis like	13 LE # 5
I A S N/L # 100	Anderson	Clovis like	13 LE # 5

# Minutes of 31st Annual Meeting April 26, 1981

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Due to a premium on printing space, only a summary of the 31st Annual Meeting minutes is presented below:

The meeting was called to order by president, Dick Slattery. Minutes of the previous membership business meeting were read by the acting secretary, Sally Higgins. The treasurer's report was read by Dick Slattery as received from Ruth Thornton who could not attend: Total dollars reported in checking and savings accounts as of 13 April 1981 is \$2,447.00. Total of paid (1981) memberships is 421. Following this report Slattery outlined the projected Society expenditures for the balance of 1981 with the obvious conclusion that our projected publication expenses alone would be greater than our expected 1981 income. The membership decided that the president should appoint a "blue ribbon panel" of his choice to look into this problem and find a solution to prevent the Society from financial impoverishment.

Editors reports were given by Don Spears, Associate Editor, Newsletter and a report from Journal Editor, Dale Henning was read by Slattery. Don Spears emphasized the need for Newsletter copy, particularly items which would be directed more towards the amateur. Also a need for more line drawings for illustration (they are less expensive than photographs to print). Henning reported that the 1981 Journal was progressing well. He had sufficient material and should be in print by early summer. Slattery emphasized that the Society could not afford to send a 1981 Journal to any member who had not paid

dues for the current year (Jan.-Dec. 1981.)

The membership voted to continue the practice of having a Fall Meeting, but that it consist of an AM meeting of the Board, luncheon for all the membership and a field trip in the afternoon. This informal type of fall meeting was first approved by the Board in their 2/21/81 meeting at Ames.

Much discussion was held on the Board's approved recommendation to add a "Husband-Wife" membership dues category at \$10.00. Such a joint membership would permit one vote each and only one set of publications. This would benefit the Society, however, it would require a change in the by-laws. Objections to use of "Husband/Wife" terminology were expressed. As a result of the many differing opinions expressed and the number of members not participating in the votes taken on various proposals aired, it is felt that final resolution of this proposal be again referred to the Board at the fall meeting.

Duane Anderson presented a report on the 1980 goals and proposed new goals for 1981. A majority of the nineteen 1980 goals as published in N/L #96 were attained. Those not met are Nos. 5,7,8,9,10 (1 submitted) 18. The 1981-82 goals are as follows:

## IAS GOALS FOR 1981-82

1. Conduct a state field trip, summer 1982.
2. Conduct an IAS field school.
3. Encourage lay participation in professional activities by sending two representatives to the AIA meeting.
4. Prepare an operating budget for the society based on annual project income.

5. Organize an IAS television program on public television to stimulate interest and attract members.
6. Locate 100 new archaeological sites.
7. Prepare a report for the Newsletter on the 1981 field school.
8. Prepare an index to the Journal of the Iowa Archaeological Society.
9. Hold the spring meeting in southwest Iowa under the sponsorship of the Paul Rowe Chapter.
10. Obtain photographic coverage of all IAS meetings and field trips.
11. Contact Foundations re: potential support for the Iowa Archeological Society (particular reference publications support).
12. Look into the feasibility of transferring the computerized mailing list from the University Administrative Data Processing department to the Office of the State Archaeologist.
13. Look into the feasibility of establishing an Iowa Archeological Society lending library.
14. Increase membership in the IAS by 10%.

An election of officers was held. The nominating committee chaired by Toby Morrow offered the following nominations: President-Dick Slattery; Vice President-Dave Carlson; Secretary- Debbie Zeiglowky, Treasurer-Ruth Thornton; Board Members (Vote for 3) Don Spears; Dan Zwiener, Ron Cross, Roger Natte. Don Spears nominated D.E. Pidcock. Duane Anderson seconded. The unopposed slate and the following

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three directors were elected: Ron Cross, Dan Zwiener, Roger Natte.

The following resolutions were read by LeRoy Pratt, committee chairman:

1. The IAS wishes to thank the members of the Quad-City Archaeological Society and the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology for arranging the fine program for this 31st Annual Meeting, and to the Putnam Museum for the use of their excellent facility, and for the well prepared banquet.
2. The IAS wishes to extend its sincerest appreciation to Dr. James A. Brown of Northwestern University for his informative presentation at the banquet.
3. The IAS wishes to thank the officers and directors who have served during the past year, including Marilyn Middlestadt, Don Spears and John Higgins, whose terms ended this year, and to those responsible for the Society's publications. A special thanks is due Ruth Thornton for her continued service as Treasurer of the Society, and to Pat Williams for her many years of devoted service as Secretary.
4. The IAS wishes to extend sympathy to the families of deceased members and to the family of Jack E. Musgrove, Director of the Division of Historical Museum and Archives, who was a long-time friend of the Society.
5. The I.A.S. wishes to thank all those who presented papers or otherwise participated in the program of the 1981 Spring Meeting

and to make it an outstanding success.

6. The I.A.S. greatly appreciates the efforts of those who helped attain the goals of the previous year.
7. The I.A.S. congratulates those members who participated in and completed the certification program of the Office of the State Archaeologist.

A motion to accept the resolutions was made by Toby Morrow and seconded by Herb Sovereign.

Toby Morrow moved the meeting be adjourned. Meeting adjourned on a voice vote.

## **THE RPPP PROGRAM**

RPPP (Resource Protection Planning Process) is a planning program for cultural resources which is being undertaken by the Division of Historic Preservation, Iowa State Historical Department. Betty Henning of Decorah is serving as RPPP coordinator.

RPPP is an attempt to organize information concerning both archeological and historical resources. Although guidelines have been established by the federal government, each state participating in the program collects the necessary information in its own way, and the process is therefore slightly different for each state. At this writing, the plan for Iowa includes archeological and historical workshops, with both professional and lay persons participating. These workshops are designed to define specific research areas (study units) and to specify the extent of our information concerning these units, outline research problems, establish research priorities and to iden-

tify processes which are endangering resources within study units. Once defined, the study units will establish a basis for evaluation and management of cultural resources within the state of Iowa. Through the cooperation of both state and federal agencies working in the state, we hope to increase the likelihood that good decisions will be made concerning the protection and management of our state's archeological and historical resources.

## **PUTNAM MUSEUM NOTICE**

The Navajo's unique sense of design and technique have produced some of the most beautiful, yet durable, weavings of the New World, and their craft tradition is still vibrant and innovative today. Approximately 50 examples of Navajo textiles from the William Harmsen Western Americana Collection, in an exhibit titled, "Patterns and Sources of Navajo Weaving", will be on view at the Putnam Museum in Davenport, Iowa, from October through November 18, 1981. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, the exhibition traces the history of this art from its early Spanish-influenced beginnings, represented by fine old Saltillo blankets (1750), to the present. The rugs, blankets, tapestries and garments in the collection represent patterns from each time period and area. Also included in the exhibition are a complementary selection of the Putnam's own Southwestern collection of baskets, pottery and kachinas.

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