

iowa archeological society

newsletter

Vol. 39 no.4

1989

Issue 132

FROM THE PRESIDENT

In this last issue of the Newsletter for 1989 it seems appropriate that we discuss the state of our Society as we rush toward the decade of the 90s. First, your president is indeed grateful for an excellent slate of elected officers and board members. Secondly, the IAS is fortunate to have the full support of the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA).

This office provides guidance, establishes field schools for our members, acts as Office of Record and through use of the University of Iowa computer and printing facilities, provides the IAS with these services at a reasonable cost. Let us also not forget that Iowa State University sponsored a field school in 1989, that our 1989 Annual Meeting was held at the University of Northern Iowa Museum and that the 1990 Annual Meeting will be held April 7-8 at Luther College. 1989 was not really a special year. The IAS has enjoyed such a broad base of support for many years. Its membership consists of amateurs, avocationalists and professionals. Each has a contribution to make and each learns from the other.

In spite of all these amenities, our total membership is not quite up to the strength we need to adequately support our expenses. Our largest expenditure is the annual Journal. Printing costs, though very reasonable, have increased along with postage rates. We discussed this problem at the Fall Meeting this past October 14th. [Please note business meeting minutes in this issue, Ed.] An assessment of our total membership versus expenditures will be brought up at the Spring Meeting with the likelihood that a proposal for a dues increase in 1991 may be brought before the membership. In the meantime, we should continue our personal support by sending in our 1990 dues as soon as possible. Finally, let's have a drive to recruit new

members! The prospects for a great field school in 1990 are being formulated.

Richard Slattery

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURFACE SURVEY IN WESTERN IOWA

Blane Nansel and Steve Lensink

With funding provided by the State Historical Society of Iowa, the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and with the Iowa Archeological Society (IAS) conducted an archaeological field school in Monona and Woodbury counties. The archaeological field school was held June 12-16, 19-23 and July 3-7, 1989.

The purpose of the archaeological field school was to train IAS members and members of the general public in archaeological field survey methods, site recording methods, methods of archival research and archaeological cataloging methods, as well as to make them aware of available local resources. We also wanted to contact local collectors to document collections and locate previously unrecorded archaeological sites.

In addition, we hoped to increase public interest in and awareness of Iowa's archaeological resources and past peoples, both historic and prehistoric. To do this, we planned to hold three "artifact fairs" during which people were encouraged to talk with an archaeologist, view materials collected by the field school, and bring in personal artifacts for identification. We also wanted to locate more precisely poorly documented archaeological sites and check on their present conditions. Finally we hoped to generate locally-based spin-off programs that would continue to benefit both the people of the area and the archaeological community on a continuing basis.

During the course of the field school, 13 people participated in the actual field-

work at some point (Table 1). Three local collectors volunteered to have their collections photographed - Robert Ashmore in the Correctionville area and Chuck Ahrendsen and Homer Anderson in the Anthon area. In addition, field school participants Brian Baldus and James Elliott volunteered to have their collections photographed.

Ariel Wonder, of the local history section of the Onawa Public Library helped with archival research, as did Louise Gingles Falk. Jim Wagner of the Department of Natural Resources generously assisted during investigations at Preparation Canyon State Park. In Woodbury County, Conservation Board members Harold Fowler and Gary Sawin, as well as the entire County Conservation Board staff, helped gain access to the Benson and Stickney sites. Kay Simpson of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Iowa, made an on-site visit to the field school and offered many thoughtful suggestions during the course of the project.

Table 1. Participants in 1989 Field School

Brian Baldus, Sioux City
Pat Bartholomew, Sioux City
Andy Brenner, Sheldon
James Elliott, Cedar Falls
Dale Essick Ottumwa
Pat Huston, Ottumwa
Jim Jorgenson, Sioux City
Bernadette Rixner, Sioux City
Matt Rixner, Sioux City
Kay Simpson, Des Moines
Eric Smith, Sioux City
Heather Smith, Sioux City
Sally Smith, Sioux City
Dawn Snyder, Sioux City

At artifact fairs in Mapleton, Onawa and the Little Sioux County Park, local people brought in artifacts for identification and provided information on unrecorded archaeological sites. Dawn Snyder, naturalist with the Woodbury County Conservation Board volunteered to examine the unrecovered Woodbury

SURVEY IN PREPARATION CANYON AREA

sites. Brian Baldus, James Elliott, Dale Essick, Pat Huston and Dawn Snyder expressed interest in the Iowa Archaeological Certification Program.

Field Survey: Monona County

In Monona County field school participants walked cultivated areas in Preparation Canyon State Park and the Turin Loess Hills Preserve. Twenty acres were intensively surveyed at Preparation Canyon and 40 acres at Turin Loess Hills. Although no prehistoric materials were encountered in either of the locations, Jim Wagner reported a previously unrecorded prehistoric site in Preparation Canyon State Park - now 13MN38. The site yielded a scatter of grit-tempered, cord-marked potsherds, and small bone fragments exposed by soil removal. The site rests on a colluvial surface just north of Spring Creek. The surface may represent a late Holocene terrace remnant, which would fit with the apparent Woodland-aged ceramics found on the site.

Another site, 13MN39, also located by Jim Wagner, showed up in a road cut just west of Castana. The road cut exposed a large area of burned earth, ash, and clamshell just below the A horizon in Castana silt loam along a small stream valley. Jim Wagner also reported finding artifacts in this location, and the clamshell is certainly anomalous.

The field school devoted most attention in Monona County to sites of the historic period. We paid special attention to the Preparation Canyon area and to the area of the Black settlement in Jordan Township. The research was primarily archival, but was supplemented by fieldwork and interviews with informants. Ariel Wonder, of the local history section of the Onawa Public Library, supplied us with a wealth of information on both the Black and Mormon settlements. The Monona County Courthouse personnel helped in locating plats of the Preparation townsite.

The Black settlement originated when a man named Adam Miers settled in Monona County in 1856. Miers, who had a Black wife called Big Moll, bought several hundred acres in Jordan Township for taxes. Over the next 20 years, he encouraged a number of Blacks and people of mixed blood to settle on his land and farm. The question remains whether these were fugitive slaves moving along the

underground railroad or free Blacks. At least some of them seem to have been related to Big Moll. Relations between the Black community and surrounding settlers were not always good. In the 1860s, a group of local citizens from Belvedere petitioned the district court to have the community removed. In 1882, Miers deeded land to the county for use as a cemetery and a number of people from the community were buried there. Today the cemetery and the archaeological remains of the structures are all that remain of the settlement, although many local residents are descended from people in the community. Miers' last house was burned in 1964.

At the Black Settlement (13MN36) field school participants photographed and recorded information from standing gravestones. During the project, Gary Moore, a local farmer whose father had been active in reclaiming the cemetery from neglect in the 1950s, visited the field school. He stated that numerous dugouts formerly lived in by Blacks and others on the old Adam Miers property were still visible in the timbered hollow surrounding the cemetery. He also stated that it was an active cemetery and was maintained by the township. A 1988 interment at the cemetery confirmed this. We contacted Cleo Mann, owner and tenant of much of the former Miers farm. He stated that most of the dugouts had been destroyed by Soil Conservation Service terracing and dam construction in the 1960s. Since he had cattle in the area, we were unable to field check the existence of the dugouts.

The town of Preparation originated in 1854, when a splinter group of Mormons under the leadership of Charles Thompson settled in the vicinity of Preparation Canyon State Park. Thompson did not believe in polygamy and established his own branch of the church. He saw himself as the reincarnation of the prophet Ephraim, and was given revelations by the spirit Banecemy.

The Mormons reportedly selected the Preparation Canyon area because it has a year-round, warm-water spring. Many people lived in dugouts along the valley of Spring Creek. The Mormons were very active in the organization of the county, and Thompson was the first county judge. At the height of their presence, the Mormons controlled up to 3,000 acres of timberland in the Prepara-

tion vicinity. Thompson was deposed in 1858 after a swindling attempt on his followers failed, and the colony gradually faded away until it had largely disappeared by 1900. One of Thompson's followers was C.C.Perrin, whose house stood in Preparation Canyon State Park until 1975 when it was sold by the Iowa Conservation Commission to be torn down. The stockyards, that last remnant of Preparation, closed in 1948.

We were more fortunate in checking dugouts in the Preparation Canyon area than at the Black settlement. Here, we were able to locate an extant dugout along the major branch of Spring Creek. It was a 4.5 x 6 meter rectangular depression excavated between one meter and 1.35 meters into the ground next to the creek bank.

We also visited the spring which had attracted the Mormons to this location. Various domestic flowers and trees grew around the Perrin homestead, but since it was occupied until the mid-1970s and then obliterated, it seems unlikely that significant archaeological remains would be associated with this site.

The Preparation townsite, as platted, lies to the east of the state park, but the plat was prepared about 1905, well past the heyday of the settlement. Originally, settlers lived throughout the Spring Creek valley.

Field Survey: Woodbury County

In Woodbury County, our investigations focused on relocating sites with inadequate locational informations. These included the Correctionville Oneota sites (13WD6 and 13WD55), The Gothier site (13WD3), and the Dixon site (13WD8). Field school participants made surface collections from these sites to define their limits. We also examined riverbanks at the Dixon site and the Correctionville site (13WD6), and completed supplemental site sheets. Site 13WD6 was originally recorded at the Sanford Museum, and this site number probably referred in the 1950s and 1960s to the entire Little Sioux River terrace south of Little Sioux County Park. In fact, Harvey (1979) states that 13WD6 and 13WD7 north of Little Sioux County Park may not be two separate sites. The site probably includes a subarea originally designated as a site by Keyes and assigned to 13WD55 in 1986.

WOODBURY COUNTY SITES

Another Keyes site was assigned to 13WD6 in 1980. At the time of our visit, most of the area of 13WD55 had been destroyed by gravelling operations. All of the area north of the county gravel road had been destroyed by the 1960s, and recently operations had shifted to the south side of the road. Artifacts appeared in the road ditches and in the area surrounding the gravel pit to the south. At the time of our field survey, the area had just been cultivated and it was impossible to determine whether 13WD6 and 13WD55 represented distinct scatters. Brian Baldus, who has inspected the area many times, believes they represent distinct site. Hence, the number 13WD55 is retained with the understanding that it may have been included in the original 13WD6.

Material recovered at 13WD6 included a large mammal vertebra, one biface fragment of Bijou Hills silicified sediment, one flake and one possible grinding stone. Material collected at 13WD55 included 19 Oneota body sherds, one scraper, six clamshell fragments, one deer tooth fragment, five bone fragments, 22 flakes, one possible whetstone and one fire-cracked cobble.

In total, we surveyed 40 acres in the 13WD6 area. We also surveyed several areas in the county park that were in crops for game food. These totalled 20 acres. No artifacts were encountered. We also attempted to locate site 13WD56 now within the area of the county park. This site is a mound group recorded by Keyes, but no mounds could be seen at the time of the survey. It seems likely that the mounds were destroyed years ago by gravelling in the area.

While in the Correctionville area, we visited Robert Ashmore, a local farmer who had been collecting artifacts in the Correctionville area for 30 or 40 years. Mr. Ashmore's collection featured many catlinite pipes and pendants, ground and polished stone points and tools, and thousands of chipped stone tools. Much of this material was salvaged during initial clearing for gravel operations in the area.

Next, with the help of Brian Baldus, we visited the Gothier site (13WD3) and surface collected about 60 acres of it. The site, planted in soybeans, offered excellent visibility conditions.

Chipped stone artifacts collected from the site included five triangular projectile

points, a point midsection, three knife fragments, a drill fragment, 11 biface fragments, 16 scrapers, one retouched blade with spokeshave, three retouched flakes, one utilized flake and 291 flakes. Ground stone artifacts included one quartzite grinding stone, one catlinite disc pipe fragment, one possible whetstone and one battered cobble. Other items collected were 18 Oneota body sherds, a bison scapula fragment, one possible deer third phalanx, 11 bone fragments and ten clamshell fragments.

The site is located on a river terrace southwest of where it had previously been located in the Iowa Site Records and extends over approximately 70 acres. It is currently being impacted by gravel removal activities on its western edge.

In the Anthon area, we visited Chuck Ahrendsen a local resident who has collected on the Gothier site for many years. He has several catlinite pipe fragments as well as a catlinite plaque with a drawing incised into its surface. His collection also contains several pipe blanks - one of limestone - several hundred points, many scrapers and several grinding stones and grinding slabs. We also visited Homer Anderson in Anthon who is a long time collector on both the Gothier and the Dixon sites. His collection contained a set of materials similar to Mr. Ahrendsen's.

We next surveyed the Dixon site (13WD8) (see Fig. 1). This site was originally recorded by C.H.P. Smith of the Northwest Chapter of the IAS in 1965. The University of Wisconsin in 1964 test excavated at the site, uncovering an Oneota house (Harvey 1979). William Billeck (1985) visited the site in 1984 and made a surface collection in conjunction with an Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT) road relocation project, and defined the limits of the site. We also examined riverbanks on both sides of the Little Sioux River. We determined that Billeck's site limits were accurate for the surface scatter, although we found a small area of material on the west side of Highway 31.

The deposit extends all the way to the river in a buried context as evidenced by materials eroding from the river bank on the east side of the river. We collected soil samples from two cache pits eroding out of the west river bank. These samples will be processed by flotation during the fall of 1989. A total of about 40

acres was surveyed at this location. Chipped stone artifacts recovered include eight projectile points and point fragments, five biface fragments, 13 scrapers, one core and 122 flakes. Ground stone artifacts include two grinding stones and one pecked cobble. Ceramics recovered are one Oneota rim and shoulder sherd with handle and 58 Oneota body sherds. Other materials recovered include 18 bone fragments and 18 shell fragments.



Fig.1. Steve Lensink (OSA) demonstrates the use of a stone tool from the Dixon Site (13WD8) to students of the Western Hills AEA 12 Teacher Workshop conducted in conjunction with the field school. Tom Prout, Social Studies Coordinator of AEA 12 watches.

With the aid of Harold Fowler, Gary Sawin and the Woodbury County Conservation Board, we visited the Benson site (13WD50) and the Stickney site (13WD30) in Smokey Hollow. In Smokey Hollow and further to the north, Harold Fowler showed us depressions in the valley walls that could represent lodge depressions. Although large rocks seem to be associated with these depressions, no definite artifacts were visible and subsurface testing was not possible.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY MILL CREEK SITES

The survey's next goal was to locate the original Fort Correctionville. In the spring of 1857 a band of Sioux under the leadership of Inkpaduta, harassed by white settlers in the Smithland area of Woodbury County, began a string of retaliations culminating in the Spirit Lake murders in Dickinson County. Relations remained tense, and in 1862, as a result of corrupt reservation policies, a full-scale uprising of the Sioux took place in southern Minnesota. As panic spread across northern Iowa, the Iowa legislature established the Iowa Northern Border Brigade. Five companies of soldiers were enlisted and garrisons established at several communities including triangular stockades at Cherokee, Peterson and Correctionville. In 1864, federal troops replaced the local militias. As fighting shifted to South Dakota, panic subsided and the forts were gradually abandoned.

In 1864 or 1865, Abe Bacon purchased the Correctionville stockade and tore it down. A county history published by the Woodbury County Genealogical Society (1984) said that the fort was located in the western part of town toward the north end of Birch Street. Interviews with residents confirmed this. According to the county history, the fort's well is located in a Birch Street driveway, on property owned by Ron Roggatz. When Mr. and Mrs. Roggatz bought the place they were told that the well was in their driveway. According to city cemetery records, an Elisha Roby and his wife lived for a time in the fort. Their daughter Dolly Roby Castle's last place of residence was on Birch Street. Viewing the Roggatz garden and we found several whiteware fragments, but they appear to post-date the fort. Danny Deeds, 535 Birch Street, said he had encountered a well while digging in his driveway and that he had found an 1860s coin in his garden. It is likely that the well is all that remains of the fort archaeologically, as the fort was torn down and removed from its site. The Fort Correctionville site location has been designated as site 13WD71.

Field Survey: Other Areas

We decided to visit a Mill Creek site in Plymouth County that was being collected by Brian Baldus, and to make a surface collection to determine the site's limits. After further investigation, it became apparent that this was the Joy Creek Major site (13PM7) originally recorded by Roger Banks and David Lilly in 1965, but inaccurately mapped in the Iowa Site Records. Field school participants surveyed an area of five acres.

Chipped stone artifacts recovered from the site include: four side-notched projectile points, one point base, two point tips, one biface fragment, 15 scrapers and seven flakes. A few hundred Mill Creek rim sherds were recovered of the following types: Chamberlain Incised, Foreman Cord Impressed, Foreman Incised Triangle, Mitchell Modified Lip and Sanford Plain. Also, Mill Creek bowl rim sherds, a Mill Creek seed jar rim sherd, Mill Creek body sherds and a rounded ceramic gaming piece were collected. (Fig.2).

Faunal remains recovered include parts of: bison humerus, tibia, femur, and patella; humeri, possibly elk; a phalanx fragment, possibly deer; one calcaneus, possibly elk; a deer antler fragment; a canid premolar; a metapodial fragment of a juvenile ungulate; a small mammal scapula; two fish vertebrae; a fish gill cover; 17 unidentifiable bone fragments; and two clamshell fragments. Finally, an *anculosa* shell bead was recovered. Brian Baldus and Jim Jorgenson have also found a Mill Creek water bottle, bear canines, and many shell beads, as well as much pottery on the site. Soil probes indicated 30 cm of deposit left remaining. Banks and Lilly reported that approximately one meter had been removed from the site for construction of the adjacent levee.

Conclusion

The field school was highly successful in terms of public education, site location and relocation, and stimulation of public interest. Through the involvement of lay archaeologists and local governments and agencies, the project should have a lasting impact on Monona and Woodbury counties and the state. Within

Monona and Woodbury counties, the field school needs to be followed up by long-term survey and planning strategies for dealing with archaeological resources in the area. We hope to see field schools such as this held in other regions of the state in years to come.

Acknowledgments

The archaeological field school and the teacher workshop were made possible by a grant from the Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Iowa. Matching support was provided by the Office of the State Archaeologist and the Western Hills Area Education Agency (AEA 12). The Iowa Archeological Society cooperated in the field school. Mary Allen served as editorial assistant. Finally, many members of the Iowa Archaeological Society as well as residents of Monona and Woodbury counties participated to make the program a success.

REFERENCES CITED

- Billeck, William
1985 BROS-9097(19), a.k.a. FHWA 351630, Woodbury County Local Roads. Project Completion Report 9(24). Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa City. Submitted to the Iowa Department of Transportation.
- Harvey, Amy E.
1979 Oneota Culture in Northwestern Iowa. Report 12. Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa City.
- Woodbury County Genealogical Society
1984 The History of Woodbury County. Woodbury County Genealogical Society, Sioux City.
- National ShareGraphics, Dallas.



Fig. 2. Mill Creek pottery collected from the Kimball site (13PM4), to the south of the Joy Creek Major site.

OBITUARY

SOCIETY HAS FALL BUSINESS MEETING

President Dick Slattery called the meeting to order at 10:45 am Saturday, October 14, 1989, at the Holiday Inn, Iowa City, and welcomed members to the Midwest Archaeological Conference and the IAS Fall meeting.

Secretary Kay Simpson read the minutes from the April, 1989, board meeting. Dick Slattery asked if the Society donated \$100 to the teacher's tour. Deb Ziegrowsky-Baker confirmed that the money was donated, the teachers met at Toolesboro, and several new members joined.

Deb Ziegrowsky-Baker presented the Treasurer's Report:

Checking:	\$2,400
Savings:	\$8,100
Total:	\$10,000

and made the following comments regarding declining membership and assets: Membership is down from 435 in 1988 to 293 currently. Membership renewals were not solicited until the 1988 journal was issued in September of 1989. We are losing library subscriptions. The 1988 journal was over budget and we have not yet paid the journal bills. Therefore, we have obligated almost half of our assets and we still have the 1989 journal to publish.

Steve Lensink gave the Journal Editor's report. Five articles have been accepted for the 1989 journal: Nancy Osborn/Dave Gradwohl on the Saylorville excavations; Randy Thies on the Brassica Bench Site; Lowell Soike on historic shipwrecks; Carl Merry on Kendallville Mill; and Carl Merry/Bill Green on sources for Winnebago history. Two of these are previous COE projects and one is IDOT. Steve has submitted a request to the COE for \$1000 and to IDOT for \$500 to cost-share publication of these articles.

The members discussed possible dues increases for 1991, whether we should conduct a membership survey, and asked if reducing the number of articles printed in the journal would save money. Editor Steve Lensink pointed out that printing fewer articles does not save any money. It was discussed whether the COE grant should be used to pay for a portion of new computer hardware at OSA. General opinion was negative.

The members also discussed ways to find new members or reclaim past mem-

bers. Lensink proposed asking the Iowa Academy of Science for their mailing list of science teachers. Dave Swinehart suggested a notice in SHSI mailings. Others suggested the AEA newsletters and trying for another Humanities Board speakers bureau grant.

RESOLUTION: Jerry Phillips moved that Deb Ziegrowsky-Baker prepare a cost analysis of the Newsletter and Journal production, printing, and postage costs and report results at the spring meeting. Yvonne Chadek seconded the motion. The resolution passed unanimously.

RESOLUTION: Shirley Schermer moved that there be a \$2500 budget for production costs on the 1989 journal issue and the editor must request approval from the IAS Board of Directors for any expenses that exceed this budget. John Bower seconded. The resolution passed unanimously.

Board director Dave Swinehart asked who are our members. The members then discussed the problem of lay comprehension of technical journal articles. John Bower suggested more synthetic articles be published. Several members complemented the 1988 Journal articles.

Sheila Hainlin gave the Newsletter Editor's Report. The three 1989 issues came out on time and the last issue will be post-Thanksgiving. She called for more Newsletter contributions. Newsletters are relatively inexpensive to produce; production costs run \$285 an issue.

Dale Henning then spoke on the IAS Spring meeting to be held April 7-8, 1990, at Luther College. A guest speaker has not been chosen. Dick Slattery asked Dale to chair the Awards Committee and arrange for the Keyes-Orr Award to be presented at the April meeting.

Dick discussed the need for a 1990 field school. Steve Lensink said OSA and the University of Iowa Anthropology Department have a grant proposal in to NSF for a project in the vicinity of the McKinney site in southeast Iowa.

Dick brought to the members' attention a call from the SAA for all archaeologists to comment on the National American Indian Museum Act.

RESOLUTION: Simpson proposed that a subcommittee be appointed to draft a letter to the IAS Board for the President to consider sending in response to S.B. 978/H.R. 2668. John Bowers seconded. The resolution passed unanimously. Dick

appointed Kay Simpson and Shirley Schermer to the subcommittee.

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 pm

Kay Simpson
Secretary

Deb Z. Baker to New Studies

After 10 years Deb Ziegrowsky-Baker is leaving the Office of State Archaeologist to pursue life in history's fast lane. Her last day at OSA was November 17. She will be undertaking graduate work in history at the University of Iowa.

Deb will be continuing as IAS treasurer. Mail for her that is sent to the OSA will reach the intended destination. For those who might wish to write directly, her new address is 616 7th Avenue, Coralville, IA 52241.

OBITUARY: Terry Miller

Terry Miller, 36, a long time IAS member, was killed in an automobile accident in Columbia, MO., September 26, 1989. At the time of his death he was attending graduate school at Columbia, MO., where he planned to get a PhD in Anthropology.

Terry had long been interested in raw material sources for stone tools; his master's thesis, completed in 1985, was on chert resources in southeast Iowa. His first published article, "Results of an Intensive Surface Survey at the Wenke site (13VB402) Van Buren County, Iowa," was published in the Iowa Archeological Society Journal, Volume 34, 1987. Terry's article, "Prehistoric Exchange and Lithic Utilization in Eastern Iowa," appeared in the Plains Anthropologist, August, 1989.

Terry frequently presented papers on such topics at Midwest Archaeological and Plains Anthropologist meetings. Most recently he had begun experiments with scanning electron microscope to identify useware on stone tools.

His contributions to the archaeological knowledge of Iowa and the Midwest continued for more than a decade. He was always willing to share information with anyone. His gentle nature and wry sense of humor will be sorely missed.

Kris Hirst
Office of the State Archaeologist

MEMBERS ADDED TO IAS ROSTER

NEW MEMBERS IN 1989

Bill Anderson, Richland
Mark Anderson, Tipton
Tom Bailey, Minneapolis, MN
Carol Becker, Iowa City
Ken Benda, Grinnell
Barbara Borg, Waterloo
Robert Bowman, Iowa City
Dan Brandon, Cedar Rapids
Robert Bray, Des Moines
P.A. Brown, Des Moines
Stephen Bures, Solon
Jareen Carney, Conesville
Donnabelle Casey, Cedar Falls
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Charter, Cedar Falls
John Cordell, Iowa City
Ann Cuning, Des Moines
Ron Deiss, Moline, IL
Denise Dial, Eddyville
Dale Essick & Patricia Huston, Ottumwa
Jason Filker, Port Byron, IL
Marti Friest & Kenneth Wendt, Osage
Nina Gower, Charles City
Vic Groze, Iowa City
Joel Hurmensee, Fort Collins, CO
Curt Jones, Pella
Jean Kaelber, Coralville
Kerndt Brothers Savings Bank, Lansing
Linda Lampe, Olathe, KS
Cristina Leonard, Iowa City
Janet Lesan, Cedar Rapids
Julie Lowell, Cedar Falls
Luther College Anthropological Society
Mary Lyons, Waverly
Matt McNamer, Iowa City
John Maguire, Fairfield

Pat Matt, Elkader
Art Millikin, Hedrick
Sieg & Lois Muehl, Iowa City
Joseph O'Lone Family, Clinton
Darrell Orman Family, Blue Grass
Byron Preston, Iowa City
Leon Risse, Waterloo
Jim Robertson, Muscatine
Richard Rogers, Des Moines
Daniel Schafer, Omaha, NE
Theresa Schmitt, Cedar Falls
Dawn Snyder, Sioux City
Nathan Specht, McGregor
John & Barbara Stammer, Storm Lake
Virginia Swank, Olathe, KS
Laura Thomsen, Ames
Lorraine L. Tromanhauser, Cedar Falls
Robert Vogel, Cottage Grove, MN

HELP IAS MEMBER MISSING!

The 1988 Journal was returned for this IAS member, Steve Goodale - formerly of Cumming. If anyone knows of his whereabouts, please let Deb Zieglofsky Baker know so that the journal can be forwarded to the new address.

CALENDAR:

April 7-8, 1990 Iowa Archeological Society Annual Meeting, at Luther College, Decorah.

April 20-21, 1990 - Society of American Archaeology meetings, Las Vegas, Nev.

April 20-21, 1990 - Iowa Academy of Science, Drake University, Des Moines, IA.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

VOTING:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Active | \$10 |
| 2. Household | \$17 |
| 3. Sustaining | \$25 |
| 4. Benefactor | \$250 minimum |

NON-VOTING:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1. Student (under 18) | \$7 |
| 2. Institution | \$10 |

SEND DUES TO:

Deb Zieglofsky-Baker
616 7th Avenue
Coralville, IA 52241

[Please note Deb's new address above. Ed.]

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 archaeology of Iowa and the Mid-west.

The Newsletter is published four times a year. All materials for publication should be sent to the editor:

Sheila Hainlin, 1434 44 St., Des Moines, IA 50311

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 303
Iowa City, Iowa

