

iowa archeological society
newsletter

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Issue 140

Winter 1991

FROM THE PRESIDENT:

by Dick Slattery

The Iowa Archeological Society Fall Meeting, at Iowa City on November 10 was a great success. The meeting, attended by an estimated crowd of about 50 to 60 people, was hosted by the Office of the State Archaeologist with Bill Green and his staff doing all of the planning and spade work connected with organizing such an occasion. The speakers presented diverse subjects over a range of geographical areas of the world including France, Mexico, China and of course Iowa.

The most startling exhibit brought to the meeting was a large number of Pleistocene animal bones recovered from the sand bars of several rivers in southwest Iowa by Dennis Miller and John Boruff. These included an 80 pound portion of a mammoth tusk, a sloth humerus and a complete skull of a *Bison antiquus*. The latter dwarfed the several modern buffalo skulls which also comprised the exhibit all of which were laboriously carried to the meeting room in the University of Iowa Memorial Union. Many thanks go to the planners and to the speakers who made this one of the best Fall Meetings in recent years.

Please mark your March 1992 calendar and plan to attend the IAS Annual Meeting at the Grout Museum reported elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Another reminder includes your 1992 dues which is due January 1, 1992, payable now and is desperately needed by your Society.

On a sad note I would like to express my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Alton Fisher on the passing of her husband, Dr. Fisher, a long time member of the IAS (see obituary in the next *Newsletter*). All

those who knew him know that he will be greatly missed.

PAPERS GIVEN AT IAS NOVEMBER SESSION

At the Fall Meeting early afternoon session John Cordell spoke on the Paul Sagers Archaeological Collection; Dennis Miller and John Boruff told of collecting bones from drainages in southwestern Iowa; Joe Artz talked of History and Prehistory at the Head of the Des Moines Rapids in Lee County; Edward Perkins described a Method of Estimating Vessel Diameter from Rim Fragments and Robin Lillie and Marlin Ingalls presented a paper on An Early Historic Burial Site in Northeastern Iowa. Also Doug Jones displayed a poster paper on Chenopodium Utilization during the Late Woodland to Protohistoric Periods, A.D. 300-1700.

After a break and a membership meeting Debbie Z. Baker described visits to Early Man Sites in China; James Enloe talked about Late Paleolithic Research in Northern France; and Thomas and Cynthia Charlton presented a paper on Material Culture and Conquest at Ottumba, Mexico. Also, Stephen Lensink spoke about A Possible Mill Creek Ridged Field in Northwestern Iowa; and William Green described Recent Alluvial Fan Investigations in Louisa County.

NEW CHAPTER FORMED FOR CENTRAL IOWA

Dave Cook and Kathy Gourley have taken the lead in getting an IAS Central Chapter organized.

An organizational meeting was held September 15, 1991, at the State Historical Building. Although numerous

Society members live in the central region no chapter had been formed previously.

At the meeting, proposed chapter by-laws were distributed. Due to difficulties described below, these still need to be distributed to most potential chapter members and approved. Also, chapter officers need to be nominated and elected.

According to the IAS by-laws new chapters can be formed when there are eight or more Society members willing to form a chapter. The participants at the September meeting and others willing to join, but unable to attend, formed the Central Iowa Chapter. A formal notice was sent to Dick Slattery, IAS president, informing him of the formation of a new chapter.

It was also decided at that meeting that the second Sunday of the month at 1:00 pm would be a good time to meet. Also that it would take place at the new State Historical Building facilities located between East Grand and Locust just west of the State Capitol in Des Moines.

The next meeting, scheduled for October 13, was poorly attended due to late processing by the postal service. Most were not received until after the event.

The next scheduled meeting for November 24 was cancelled due to another episode of winter weather. A meeting in January will surely be the charmed one that will bring all past, present and future members together.

A spring field trip may be in the works. The Central Chapter may sponsor a field trip to examine known archaeological sites. It is also hoped that new sites can be located. The spring trip may along the Des Moines River west of Boone. "Moingona National Park" and early historic sites may be on the itinerary.

ARCHAEOLOGIST ON HEELS OF IOWA'S LAST ELEPHANT HUNT

Joe Alan Artz
Office of the State Archaeologist

One would presume that the last Proboscidean ever hunted in Iowa was either a mammoth or mastodon, that the hunter was a Paleo-Indian, and that the prey was dispatched with a Clovis point. Folks in south central Iowa, however, will tell you of an elephant hunt that took place in Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1923.

An account of the hunt, written by Charles DuPuy, appeared in 1972 in the Centerville, Iowa, *Daily Iowegian*, and was later reproduced in a history of Appanoose County (DuPuy 1986). The tale, which I chanced upon while doing a literature review for an otherwise routine archaeological survey, made for diverting reading, and it also caught my eye as an archaeologist. You see, according to the article, the elephant was not only killed in Appanoose County, it was buried there, and the article tells where to look for it!

The story of the last elephant hunt in Iowa actually begins about five miles south of the border, in the north central Missouri town of Lancaster. From about 1890 to 1932, Lancaster was the headquarters of William P. Hall, a renowned trader in horses, mules, and exotic animals. Among other dealings, Hall supplied mules to South Africa during the Boer War. He also dealt in wild animals, which he acquired from African and Asia for sale to circuses and zoos throughout the United States.

On the outskirts of his hometown, Hall built large barns and corrals for his menagerie. He employed professional animal trainers to educate his wild acquisitions in the tricks (quite literally) of the circus trade. To sustain exotic fauna such as elephants, camels, yaks, and ibexes through the cold midwestern winters, Hall annually purchased tremendous quantities of fodder, and hay became a major cash crop in the surrounding countryside. For many years,

circuses wintered in Lancaster, and Hall himself took a circus on the road for a single season in 1905. During Lancaster's heyday, elephants and circus wagons were as familiar a sight in the town as horses and buggies. Indeed, for a time, a pair of rogue elephants, too rambunctious to be kept captive, yet not wild enough to threaten life or property, wandered at will in the streets of Lancaster (Fisher 1990:11; Rogers 1910:704; Nellie George, personal communication 1991).

Thus, to the citizens of Lancaster, it no doubt seemed business as usual when, on a day in September 1923, a cargo of two elephants arrived in town. Things quickly went awry, however, when the animals broke their chains. According to Charles DuPuy's account, one animal was quickly recaptured, but the other set off across country, northwest toward Iowa. By the time Hall caught up with the fugitive, it had already aroused the interest of the local populace. Unfortunately, many of those who turned out chose to express their excitement by taking shots at the beast with shotguns and small caliber rifles. The elephant was driven berserk with rage. Hall attempted, but failed, to kill it with a shotgun. At that point, he gave the animal up for lost, and the elephant continued its northwestward trek.

DuPuy's article mentions several places through which the elephant passed on its rampage, and from the location of these, an impression of the route of its flight can be gained (Fig. 1). It spent one night in a corn field near Coal City, just north of the state line. The following day, it crossed the Jess Exline farm, located a few miles southeast of the town of Exline (cf. Midland Map Company 1915). By this time, the elephant had attracted a large following. According to DuPuy, "It is said that some 200 people swarmed in the area to see the big beast and take shots at him." Finally, a man named Virgil Walters was handed a rifle large enough to end the elephant's misery. The elephant, felled by two shots from the .30/.30 caliber gun, was buried, according to DuPuy, "on the John McClurg place in Appanoose County near the Daly Schoolhouse, U.S.A."

Figure 2, adapted from a 1972 county atlas (Booth 1972), shows the tract of land identified by DuPuy as the location of the elephant's grave. The exact location of the grave and its present condition is not known. If preserved, the burial could conceivably have a degree of scientific significance.

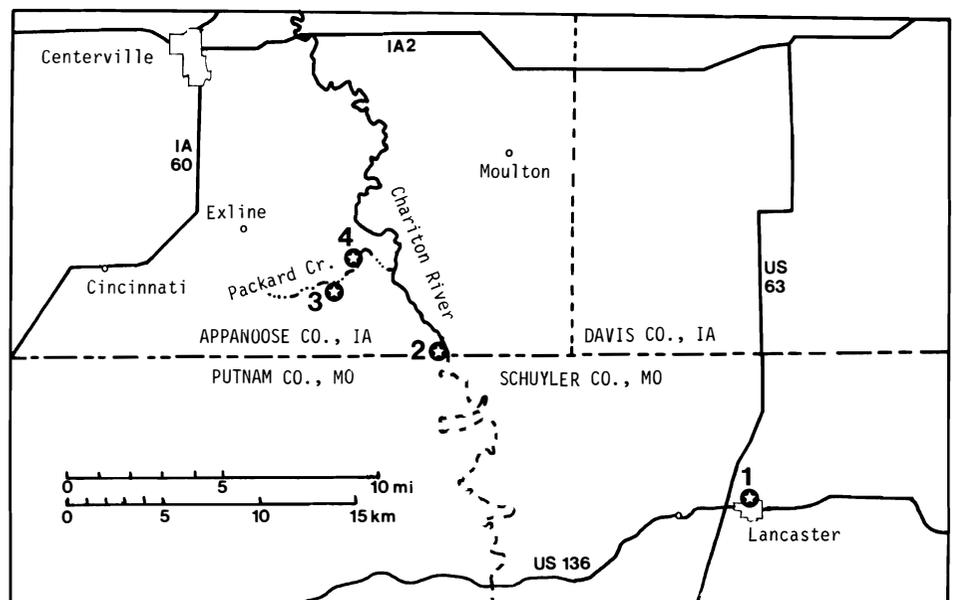


Fig. 1. In 1923, a rogue elephant struck northwestward from Lancaster, Missouri. It was finally killed southeast of Exline, Iowa. Numbered stars on this map show a sequence of locations associated with the animal's ill-fated entrada into Iowa. 1: Lancaster, Missouri. 2: Coal City, Iowa. 3: Jess Exline farm. 4: Daly Schoolhouse, near which the elephant was buried.

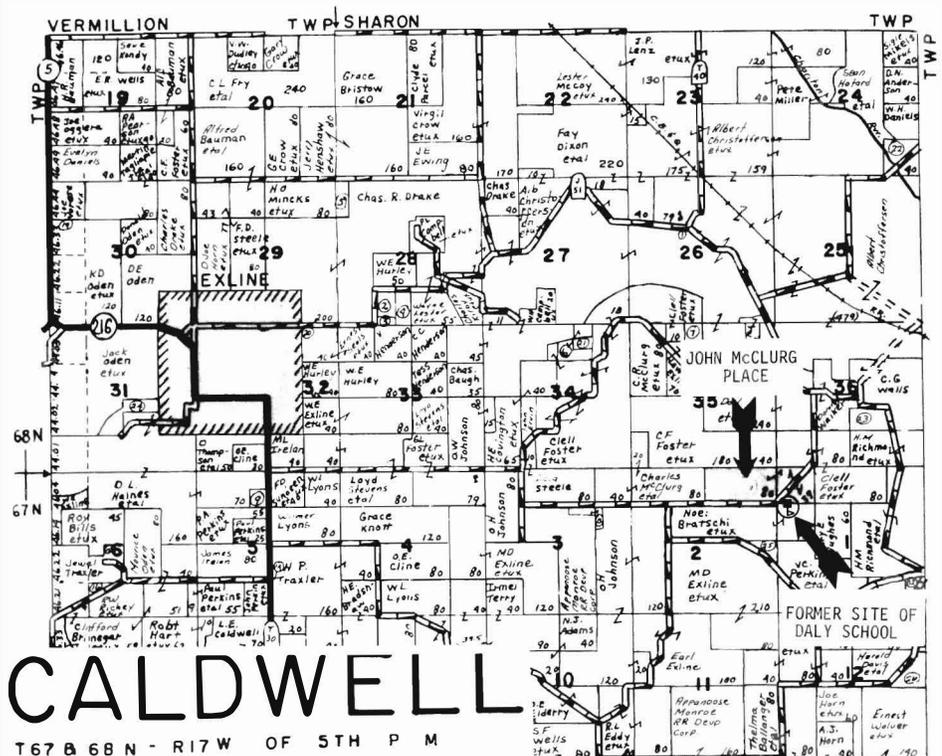


Fig. 2. Detail from R.C. Booth (1972) plat of Caldwell Township, Appanoose County, Iowa, showing the general location of the elephant's final resting place, reported by DuPuy (1986) to be "on the John McClurg place. . . near the Daly Schoolhouse."

ers clean around the bones with dental picks and brushes, a series of faint metallic clicks are heard. An uncomfortable murmuring among the excavators, and the workers preparing the plaster for jacketing the bones pause in their stirrings, and then, as one, the faces of the supervisors and experts begin to redden, and the experts whisper, hoarsely, urgently, to the supervisors, "I don't care how you do it, just get rid of the press."

So, take heed. If someday your bucket auger brings up ivory from six feet down, near Packard Creek in Appanoose County, remember William Halls elephant, lest DuPuy's prophecy comes true.

Acknowledgments. I am indebted to Nellie George of Lancaster, Missouri, for providing access to archival materials at the Schuyler County Historical Society Museum, which occupies the former home of William P. Hall in Lancaster, Missouri. Mrs. George provided the author and his family with a personally guided tour of the museum, and shared her personal knowledge and insights into Lancaster's days as a circus town.

REFERENCES CITED

Booth, R.C., Enterprises
 1972 Plat Book of Appanoose County, Iowa. R.C. Booth Enterprises, Harlan, Iowa.

DuPuy, Charles
 1986 Big Elephant Hunt. In History of Appanoose County, Iowa, compiled by the Appanoose County Historical Society, pp. 121-122. Taylor Publishing, Dallas, Texas.

Fisher, James J.
 1990 He Made the Town a Circus. *Schuyler County Visitor* 3:11. Originally printed in the *Kansas City Times*, 1987.

Midland Map
 1915 Atlas of Appanoose County, Iowa. Midland Map, Knoxville, Iowa

Rogers, W.B.
 1910 A History of Schuyler County, Missouri. W.B. Rogers Printing, Trenton, Missouri.

Many paleontologists and zooarchaeologists, for example, are interested in understanding how the processes that act on a carcass after an animal's death affect the preservation and spatial distribution of its remains in an archaeological or geological deposit. Such studies, which as one might imagine are sometimes rather gruesome, constitute a fast growing branch of paleontology known as taphonomy. A taphonomist might well be interested in studying the effects of nearly 70 years of decomposition and decay on a buried elephant carcass.

But, all scientific considerations aside, the best reason for being aware of the buried elephant in Appanoose County is given by DuPuy in the concluding sentence of his 1972 article:

And in some future century, when the skeleton is found and dug up, some long-haired paleontologist will proclaim loud and long that he has discovered that mid-America was once a steaming jungle before the Indians and Christopher Columbus took over.

DuPuy, of course, seriously misjudged the inference that an unsuspecting scientist would initially draw from such a find. He did not consider, and was perhaps even unaware, that elephants, in the form of mammoths and mastodons, once roamed Iowa as unfettered as the two benign rogues of Lancaster. But he is certainly correct that the discovery of the articulated remains of an elephant, buried in a loess-mantled terrace along Packard Creek in Appanoose county, would create a great stir among archaeologists and paleontologists alike (regardless of the length of their hair), and might even lead to a spectacle that would rival that of the 1923 elephant hunt.

Picture the sequence of events: the construction project on indefinite hold; the excavation planned; experts assemble from around the globe; the first glimpse of yellowed bone in the clutches of the loam; cameras poised to record for posterity (and a full page color spread in *National Geographic*) the inevitable fluted spear point, fatally lodged in the leviathan's rib cage! And then, as the work-

DIAMETER ESTIMATED FROM POTSHERD RIMS

by Dr. Edward S. Perkins, Iowa City

It is possible to estimate the diameter of the rim of a pot from small fragments by comparing the radius of curvature with circles drawn on paper but the task can be simplified with the instrument to be described below.

The principle used is that of the lens measure used by optometrists to measure the curvature of spectacle lenses and relies on measuring the distance from the center of a chord of a circle to the circumference. Two fixed points (Fig. 1-A and B) define the chord and a central movable pointer which is spring loaded extends to the rim of the pot (Fig. 1-C). If the movement of the pointer (Fig. 1-h) can be measured and the distance between the two fixed points A and B is known, the radius of curvature of the rim can be calculated.

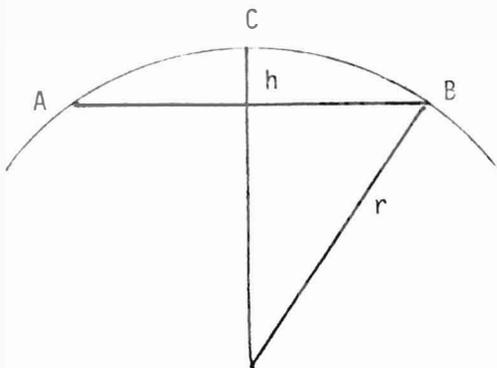


Fig.1. If h can be measured and AB is known, r can be calculated.

The main problem is that if the distance between the two fixed points is small enough (in this prototype I have chosen 4 cm) to allow measurements to be made on small fragments of pot rims, the range of movement of the central pointer is quite small - less than 5 mm for diameters from 7 to 25 cm. This means that the movement of the pointer

has to be amplified and the simplest method is to make the pointer actuate the short limb of a lever and read the movement of the long limb of the lever on a scale which reads in degrees.

In the prototype (Fig. 2), the two fixed points are round headed screws tapped into a piece of plexiglass 45 by 20 by 6 mm which has a hole drilled at a point midway between the two screws to allow a short brass rod 3 mm in diameter to slide up and down.

The top end of the rod contacts a short brass strip attached to the plexiglass lever which rotates on a screw mounted on another piece of plexiglass which also holds the scale.

The axle of the lever goes through a hole drilled at the center of rotation of the scale. The brass rod contacts the short arm of the lever 10 mm from the point of rotation.

The scale consists of part of a plastic protractor which allows reading of the movement of the lever over some 40 degrees. A small elastic band keeps the short arm of the lever in contact with the rounded end of the brass rod which has a piece of wire wound around it to prevent it's falling out.

In use, it is necessary to place the foot of the instrument on a flat surface and adjust one of the two screws until the pointer reads zero on the protractor scale. The instrument can then be placed on the internal surface of the rim of the pot fragment and the reading on the scale noted. This reading in degrees can be converted into the diameter of the specimen using the calibration chart (Fig. 3)

This calibration was done by recording the reading in degrees on curved surfaces such as bottles, cans and saucepans the diameter of which could be measured directly and plotting the readings against the diameters and drawing a curve through the points.

From this curve it was possible to read off diameters corresponding to scale readings. When using the instrument it is advisable to take several readings and determine the mean reading in degrees.

As can be seen from the calibration the sensitivity of the instrument decreases with larger diameters. A difference of one scale reading from 29 to 30 represents a difference in diameter of 0.3 cm whereas a change of scale reading from 11 to 12 represents a difference in diameter of 2.0 cm.

The sensitivity could be increased by increasing the distance between the two fixed points but this would make it impossible to measure smaller pieces. It must be realized that the main limiting factor to the accuracy of estimating the diameter of a complete vessel from rim fragments is that the rim may not be a regular shape and any particular fragment may not represent the true diameter of the complete vessel.

CALIBRATION CHART

Scale reading	Diameter (cms)
10	23.0
11	20.8
12	18.8
13	17.4
14	16.2
15	15.0
16	14.2
17	13.5
18	12.8
19	12.3
20	11.8
21	11.3
22	10.9
23	10.5
24	10.1
25	9.8
26	9.4
27	9.1
28	8.7
29	8.4
30	8.1
31	7.8
32	7.6
33	7.3
34	7.0

Fig. 3

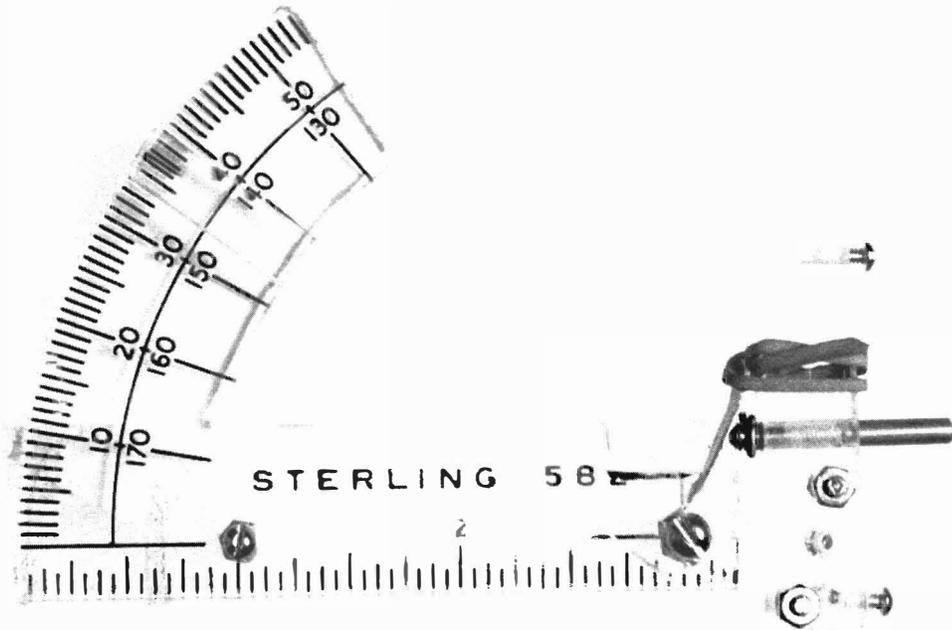


Fig. 2 Prototype of rim diameter measurement instrument.

UNUSUAL CELT FROM MITCHELL COUNTY

by William Green, Office of the State Archaeologist

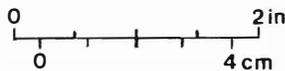
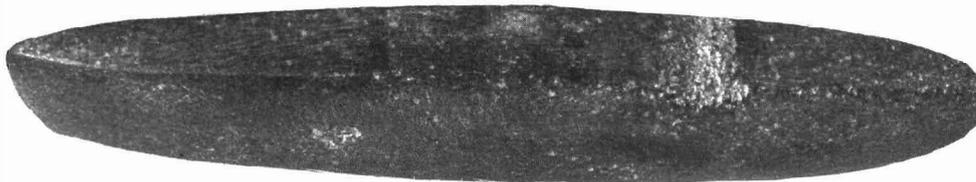
The celt pictured here is an extremely thin and narrow specimen, ungrooved like a typical except for two shallowly-pecked areas on the upper and lower edges. It is a surface find from Wayne township, northeastern Mitchell County, in northeast Iowa.

The celt is 8 inches (20.3 cm) long, 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) wide, and 5/8 inch (1.6 cm) thick. It exhibits a sharp bit and is well polished overall. The material is typical dark greenish-gray greenstone. The grooves are simply bands of pecking 3/8

inch (1 cm) wide. This artifact is not a half-grooved or Keokuk axe (see *IAS Newsletter* 101 [1982] and *The Wisconsin Archeologist* n.s. 10:129-131 [1931]). It is instead a long, thin well-made celt that had two areas pecked to aid in hafting. Because the pecking is on the upper and lower edges rather than the sides, the specimen is probably not a partly finished grooved axe. A true axe would have grooves on the sides in addition to (or instead of) the narrow top and bottom.

Does anyone know of similar artifacts? How common is the shallowly pecked groove on such ground and polished stone celts? How common are such long, thin, and narrow celts? When were these artifacts made, and what is their distribution?

Acknowledgements: Thanks to Mary Noble of Iowa City for bringing this celt to my attention and for photographs of this and other Mitchell County artifacts.



Celt from Wayne township, Mitchell County. Photo by Mary Noble.



OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE IOWA
ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT LOST DUE TO BUDGET CUTS

State-imposed budget cuts this summer forced the layoff by the University of Iowa of Mary Hansman, the Office of the State Archaeologist's Editorial Assistant. As previously reported in OSA News, Mary was a relatively new staff member. Her job included helping edit and produce the *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society*. Mary has continued to help with the journal on a volunteer basis, but this forced layoff will contribute to delays in journal production.

We have lost not just Mary but the position itself, which will make it increasingly difficult to inform colleagues and the public of OSA activities through publications. The position had been ably filled over the past few years by Bob Burchfield and Mary Allen, who preceded Mary Hansman.

CERTIFICATION NEWS

The Iowa Archaeological Certification Program is in its 16th year of service to Iowa avocational archaeologists. (See IAS Newsletter no. 131 for details on the program.)

Newly certified IAS members include Ann Carney and Edward Perkins, both of whom successfully completed the Lab Technician I training course. Congratulations!

Direct your certification inquiries to Eleanor Steele, Site Records Specialist, OSA, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City IA 52242. Eleanor will help coordinate your work toward certification along with OSA certification committee members Steve Lensink and Carl Merry.

The certification program and other OSA educational outreach work was highlighted in a symposium on public archaeology at the recent Plains Anthropological Conference in Lawrence, Kansas. Steve Lensink presented a paper he and Leah Rogers wrote on public participation in Iowa archaeology through teachers workshops, Soil Conservation Service training programs, State Historical Society grant-aided projects, and the certification program.

Let Steve know if you would like a copy of this paper.



Testing by Northwest Chapter LAS members at 13OB31, a ridged field site near Cherokee, May, 1991. Steve Lensink is studying Mill Creek agricultural practices here. Mary Helge-vold and Nancy Hodgson screening; John Stammer shoveling. Photo by Steve Lensink.

STUDENTS ENJOY "HANDS- ON" FIELD TRIP

How do young students learn what an archaeologist does? One good way is to visit a working excavation or lab and participate, if only briefly, in the work.

Led by Theresea Peterson, seventh-graders at Linn Academy in Marion toured the OSA exhibits and lab as part of an archaeology course that also involves a simulated dig and visits to museums and sites. At the OSA, the 21 students examined and sorted artifacts found at last summer's University of Iowa field school at the Gast Farm site (13LA12), Louisa County. Bill Green supervised the crew.

The students learned to distinguish between pottery, bone, and stone tools. They discovered different types of pottery decoration and the variety of animal bones left by Early and Middle Woodland peoples at Gast Farm. The students also enjoyed an outdoor break discovering and inventing uses for animal bones from the OSA comparative collection.

While providing real help in sorting newly excavated material, the students also learned that archaeology in the lab "is hard work" (Scott MacTaggart). But they had "lots of fun doing it" (Brent Byard).

The OSA does not have the resources for many hands-on experiences such as this, but it is always helpful to be reminded that the chance to participate -- if only briefly -- brings archaeology alive, regardless of one's age.

STAFF NEWS

Jeffrey Durbin started in July as the third architectural historian with the Highway Archaeology Program. Jeff received his M.A. in history with an emphasis on historic preservation from Middle Tennessee State University and most recently worked as an architectural historian with the Tennessee Department of Transportation. Jeff's research interests include preservation planning, roadside architecture, 20th-century farmsteads, postcards, and popular culture since the 1930s. Jeff is conducting research on historic buildings and farmsteads affected by proposed transportation projects statewide.

Michael Fosha began in September as a project archaeologist with the Highway Archaeology Program. Mike has six years of supervisory experience, most recently as a project archaeologist with the South Dakota Highway Archaeology Program. Mike is completing his M.A. thesis on Smoky Hill phase (Central Plains Tradition) subsistence and settlement patterns in Kansas. His research interests include geomorphology and sedimentology, lithic use wear, and faunal analysis. Michael brings to six the number of archaeologists conducting survey and excavation at pre-historic and historic sites statewide, for proposed transportation projects.

Kim Turner and Heather Stacy also have joined the Highway Archaeology Program, Kim as a clerk-typist and Heather as a research assistant with the architectural history staff.

MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW FOR MARCH 28, 1992!

Plan to attend the annual meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society March 28, 1992, at the Grout Museum in Waterloo. Present a paper or create a poster for the poster session or bring your artifacts or other displays or do all three. Certainly it is a time to renew friendships, and make new ones, with others who share an interest in archaeology.

After a day of presentations and discussions we will have an opportunity to recharge our batteries at the annual banquet. A speaker is to be invited.

Host will be IAS board member Dave Swinehart, director of development and marketing at the museum.

The Museum recently reopened after a \$1.1 million expansion. In addition to

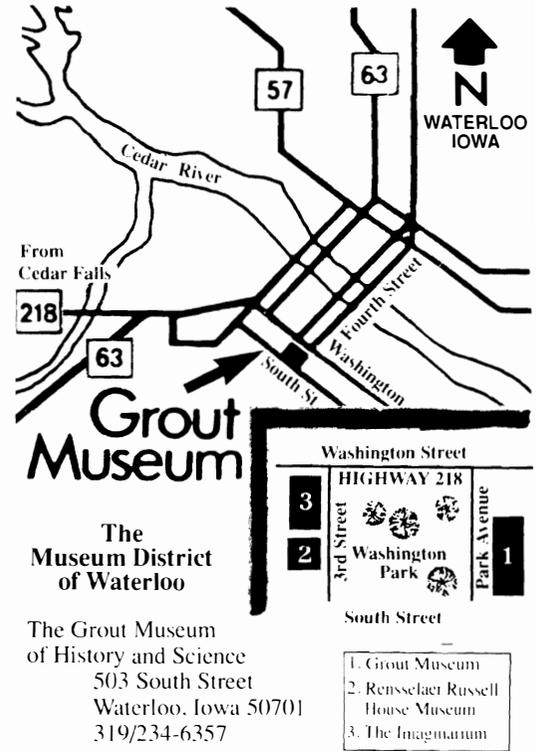
new permanent and temporary exhibitions and exhibition spaces, the facility now has a 200 seat conference center just right for an IAS meeting.

Grout Museum, Inc. is the governing body of the Grout, the Rensselaer Russell House Museum and the Imaginarium: the site of a major touring exhibition opening at the time of the IAS meeting.

Hotel accommodations are within walking distance of the museum and major road construction in the area should be just about complete. Access to Waterloo and the museum district will be vastly improved by the time of the annual meeting.

Poster session panels will be provided for the posters. The availability of glass cases is uncertain now but tables will be provided.

The registration fee will be \$5.00. Please see next page for reservation forms.



The Museum District of Waterloo

The Grout Museum of History and Science
503 South Street
Waterloo, Iowa 50701
319/234-6357

The Rensselaer Russell House Museum
520 West 3rd Street
Waterloo, Iowa 50701
319/233-0262

The Carl A. & Peggy J. Bluedorn Imaginarium
W. Third at Washington Streets
Waterloo, Iowa 50701
319/234-6357

RESERVATIONS FOR ANNUAL BANQUET:

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Dave Swinehart
Grout Museum
503 South Street
Waterloo, Iowa 50701

I plan to attend the annual banquet.
Please reserve _____ places for me at \$10.00 per place.
___ Check is enclosed (Iowa Archeological Society).
___ I will pay at the door.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
ZIP _____

TO PRESENT A PAPER:

I wish to present:
___ A Field Report

___ A Contributed Paper

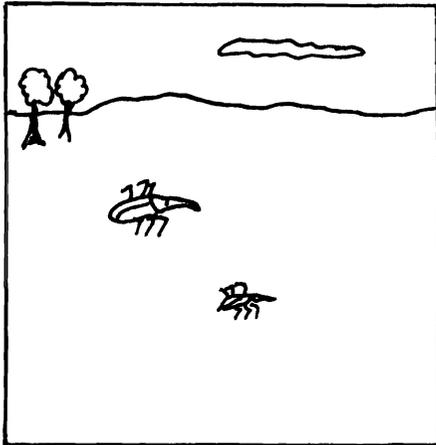
Title _____
Time required _____
Visual aids needed _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
ZIP _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO:

Bill Green, Office of the State Archaeologist
Eastlawn
University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa 52242

INCITES



Weevil (above). Lesser of two weevils (below)

By Duane Anderson

IAS TREASURER'S REPORT

EXPENSES SINCE FEB. 9, 1991

\$991.02 OSA: 3 newsletters, mailings, meeting and misc. expenses.
 \$728.44 ISU Memorial Union. Annual banquet, meeting.
 \$300.00 US Post Office. Bulk mailing account for NL's.
 \$200.00 ISU Anthropology Dept. Contribution for Central States meeting.
 \$100.00 Duane Anderson. Annual meeting honorarium.
 \$100.00 Paul Rowe Chapter. Rejuvenation costs.

\$100.00 Central Chapter. Start up costs.
 \$100.00 Eye on I program/Iowa Wesleyan College. Summer program for history teachers.
 \$56.12 Postage (Deb's expenses only).
 \$39.18 Photocopying, treasurer's office supplies
 \$26.00 Flowers for Dr. Fisher's funeral
 \$25.000 Society of Aerican Archaeology. Society membership
 \$8.53 Engraving for the Keyes/Orr award.
 \$5.00 Secretary of State, Late Filing fee for nonprofit corporations
 \$2770.76 Total

IN THE BANK:Checking: \$1853.24
 Savings: \$5870.24
 Total: \$7723.48

ANNUAL MEETING EXPENSES:
 A COMPARISON

1990
 Registration & banquet receipts: \$777.00
 Engraving Keyes Award \$...9.36
 Luther College \$522.98
 Milceage for speaker \$ 46.25
 Honorarium \$100.00
 Profit \$98.41

1991
 Registration & banquet receipts \$603.00
 Engraving Keyes Award \$...8.53
 Iowa State University \$928.44
 Honorarium \$100.00
 Loss \$433.97

NEW IAS MEMBERS

Marjorie Abood, Marshalltown
 Nancy Abood, Marshalltown
 Rose Estep, Lawrence, KN
 Michael Fosha, Iowa City

Rob Kinneer Family, Burlington
 Wendy Kraft, Davenport
 Russell Naeve, Gilmore City
 Mark Reckase, Iowa City
 Will Toomey, Oxford
 Jeff Ulch, Clemons

CALENDAR

March 28, 1992 - Iowa Archeological Society Annual Meeting at the Grout Museum, Waterloo, IA.

April 24-25, 1992 - Iowa Academy of Science Annual Meeting at University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES VOTING:

- 1.Active \$15
- 2.Household \$18
- 3. Sustaining \$25

NON-VOTING:

- 1.Student(under 18) \$7
- 2.Institution \$20

SEND DUES TO:

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

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.

Iowa Archeological Society
 Eastlawn
 The University of Iowa
 Iowa City, IA 52242

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