

IAS FIELD SCHOOL UNCOVERS WOODLAND COMMUNITIES

By William Green
Office of the State Archaeologist

The 1992 Iowa Archeological Society Field School recovered evidence of a 2000-year-old trade and interaction network known as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. Many societies of the so-called "Havana Tradition" (named for the town of Havana, Illinois) and related groups participated in this exchange network between around 100 B.C. and A.D. 200. During that time, people throughout eastern North America obtained and traded goods from the Great Lakes, northern Great Plains, Gulf Coast, Appalachian Mountains, and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

In Iowa, evidence of Hopewell interaction was found decades ago in burial mounds such as the Toolesboro and Pine Creek groups in the Mississippi valley and the Boone Mound along the central Des Moines River. However, little was learned of the daily life of the people involved in this trade system. Studies of village sites provide vital data on the local production and consumption of trade items as well as on questions such as subsistence economy and household organization.

The goal of archaeological work on Middle Woodland occupations at the Gast property in Louisa County, southeast Iowa, is to understand the nature of the local inhabitants' involvement in the Hopewell interaction network. Objectives include identification of both exotic (traded-in) goods and local products, understanding the patterns of plant and animal utilization, and accurate determination of Middle Woodland chronology and the relationships between Early Woodland

(Liverpool/Black Sand) and Middle Woodland (Havana) complexes.

To address these questions, Blane Nansel, University of Iowa graduate and now a Ph.D. student at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, supervised 1991 and 1992 excavations in the eastern portion of the Gast Farm site, 13LA12 (see IAS Newsletter 135 for a summary of the initial 1990 surface survey). Mary Whelan, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the UI, directed 1992 excavations at the nearby Gast Spring site (13LA152) and is the overall director of the UI Field Research in Archaeology course, which in 1992 involved 17 college students plus teaching assistants Margot Neverett, Bruce Potter, and Tim Weitzel.

IAS involvement, organized by Bill Green, occurred during a nine-day period (June 20-28, 1992) toward the end of the six-week UI field school. As in the previous two years of IAS field schools at Gast Farm and Gast Spring, a wide variety of non-professionals participated along with UI students and supervisors. IAS members provided valuable assistance in this important research project. They made significant finds and learned first-hand how to excavate.

Registration for the 1992 IAS field school exceeded that for any previous single IAS field project. Partly as a result of a May 7 Des Moines Register feature on Iowa archaeology, we received 87 applications with payment! We were able to accept only 57 individuals for the field



Figure 1. 1992 IAS and UI Field School excavations at Gast Farm, 13LA12.
Photo by Blane Nansel.

school. It was a shame to have to turn away so many eager applicants. To handle part of the additional demand, we set up a concurrent lab session at the UI to clean, sort, and catalog new finds. The lab session involved 16 persons. We hired field assistant Dave Mather and lab assistant Cindy Peterson to help supervise the large groups.

Excavations at Gast Farm involved opening a series of 2x2 meter square units in a checkerboard pattern adjacent to the squares being excavated by the UI field school. Plow-disturbed topsoil was shoveled off in two levels, with the dirt screened through quarter-inch mesh. Undisturbed material was found from 25 cm down to almost a meter. IAS members were involved in shovel-skimming, screening, bagging, and note-taking.

At Gast Spring, excavation units were 1x1 meter square and were arranged across the site according to a random sample design. Maximum depths were 50–60 cm. Early Woodland and Archaic deposits at greater depths will be the focus of later excavations.

Important discoveries were made both in the field and in the lab. The Gast Farm excavations showed that a dense midden or garbage deposit from Middle Woodland occupation covers a large area. Midden-like material also filled several large pits and trenches. Although it was difficult to identify specific house patterns, it is clear the site was intensively used by a large group or by several groups. The artifacts clearly indicate occupation around 100 B.C. – 200 A.D., with lithics and ceramics similar to Havana and Hopewell types from western Illinois. Animal bone indicates hunting of deer and elk along with much fishing and turtle use.

The Gast Farm site's location on Muscatine Slough allowed easy access by canoe or raft to the Mississippi River. Trade material that arrived via this route or overland includes: copper, galena (lead ore), Knife River flint, Hixton silicified sandstone, Cobden/Dongola chert, shark's teeth,

mica, pipestone, and Hopewell pottery. Likely places of origin for these materials are, respectively: Lake Superior, the "lead region" around Dubuque, central North Dakota, west-central Wisconsin, southern Illinois, the Gulf or Atlantic coast, North Carolina, the Sterling vicinity in northern Illinois, and the central Illinois River valley. People at Gast Farm either traveled to these areas to obtain raw material or finished artifacts, or they traded with other groups to obtain the exotic goods. The 1992 field school recovered notably large amounts of galena and pipestone.

What motivated such extensive acquisition of goods and involvement in the trade network? Possibly village or kin group leaders obtained high status through trading or alliance-making with distant peoples. The artifacts may be evidence of these individuals' achievements and symbols of their power or importance. Widespread distribution of these exotic goods in midden deposits shows they were used in everyday life, however, and that their acquisition was not solely for ceremonial or status-related purposes.

Some trade goods arrived at Gast Farm as finished tools or ornaments, requiring only occasional repair. For example, the Knife River flint found on site consists of small resharpening flakes from finished tools made elsewhere. However, some exotic material — such as the Rock River pipestone from northern Illinois — was brought to the site in rough form for on-site artifact manufacture. At Gast Farm, we found pipestone fragments from all stages of pipe fabrication. (The Gast Farm pipestone looks like Rock River pipestone, recently identified by Kenneth Farnsworth and colleagues, but this attribution needs careful evaluation.)

Other goods made on site include long, thin blades probably used as razors for cutting and slicing various substances. The most common raw material for these blades is a southeast Iowa stone known as Warsaw Tabular chert. Middle Woodland people probably collected suitable chert from Skunk River valley outcrops, carried

blanks or cores to Gast Farm, heat-treated the rock to improve control over flaking, and then produced thousands of sharp "lamellar" (ribbon-like) flake blades. Production seems to have exceeded local needs. Perhaps Gast Farm residents took advantage of their access to and skill with Warsaw Tabular chert to produce a surplus to trade for Hopewell goods.

In contrast to Gast Farm, excavations at Gast Spring produced a lower density of artifacts and subsistence remains, probably indicating the site's use as a small, temporary camp rather than a village. One notable Hopewell-related artifact from Gast Spring is a red fox canine tooth with a pair of drilled holes. Drilled bear canines occur at Hopewell sites throughout the Midwest, but drilled fox teeth are rarely reported.

The Middle Woodland community at Gast Farm will be analyzed and reported in detail in Blane Nansel's doctoral dissertation. The animal and plant remains are being studied by Margot Neverett, Mary Whelan, and myself. We plan to prepare comprehensive reports over the next few years. Plans for additional field work focus on the Early Woodland and Archaic levels at Gast Spring and further testing in the Late Woodland community at Gast Farm. Because all of this work is closely coordinated with UI and DNR geologists as part of an interdisciplinary study of ancient environments, we will be learning a great deal about changes in climate, vegetation, hydrology, and landforms, as well as human societies, over the past 6000+ years in southeast Iowa.

Acknowledgments

Special thanks to Dan Gast for his interest and for his support, expressed in so many ways. Working on his property has been one of the great pleasures of my career, as it has been for all of the UI project archaeologists. I thank the IAS participants, too numerous to name individually, and my colleagues in the Mississippi Valley Prehistory and Paleoenvironments project.



Figure 2. Feature H-19, 13LA12. Photo by Blane Nansel.

[Reprinted from the December 1992 issue of *Mammoth Trumpet* with permission]

MAMMOTH WAS BUTCHERED IN WISCONSIN

Cuts on Bone in Museum Lead Investigators to Site

Fragmental specimens of bone and tusk in the Kenosha Public Museum recently led investigators to the remains of an adult mammoth that had been butchered on the shore of a small glacial lake. Archaeologist Dan Joyce, curator of collections and exhibits at the museum and one of the principal investigators of the project, says the mammoth bones display many clear indications of butchering.

At the conclusion of the excavation begun Aug. 3 in Paris Township, Kenosha County, Wis., Joyce, Dr. David Overstreet of the Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center in Milwaukee, and David Wasion, an avocational archaeologist, had recovered an almost complete skeleton of a large woolly mammoth, *Mammuthus primigenius*, probably a male. It is believed to be the first butchered mammoth found east of the Mississippi River. In addition to obvious slash marks made by the knives of Ice Age hunters, the bones were scattered and stacked, and some were broken in the fashion typical of prehistoric butchering. Red ocher was found at the site. Bones of the great beast, which may have been killed or merely scavenged by Paleoindians, were within 2 1/2 feet of the surface

Joyce speculates that the animal, which could have weighed eight tons, may have become stuck in mud at the edge of the lake when it became prey to Paleoindians. The bones people left behind after their feast were buried in moist clay, which protected them from deterioration. The site, just seven miles north of the Illinois state line and about that distance from the shore of Lake Michigan, became a marsh that gradually filled in.

The site also revealed remains of a spruce forest dating to the time of the mammoth. Trunks and branches of the trees, as well as spruce cones, were found in excellent condition. Further details about the environment that existed when mammoths inhabited the area will come from pollen and snail shells recovered in the dig.

Joyce and his colleagues were not surprised that the mammoth had been butchered because they had previously found obvious cut marks on one of its bones at the Kenosha Public Museum. A distal end of a femur and several tusk fragments had been unearthed when the owners of the site were installing drainage tile in 1964. The ditching machine was cutting an 18-inch-wide trench when it hit the well-preserved bone. Farmer Franklin Schaefer, recalling the incident, told a newspaper reporter that the operator was thrown off the machine by the impact of hitting the bone. Schaefer donated the find to the Kenosha Public Museum and nobody thought much more about it until Joyce and Wasion were studying the collection several months ago. They found obvious cut marks not only on the Schaefer specimen, but on proboscidean bones from two other nearby sites. There was not enough of the Schaefer mammoth in the museum to identify its species. (See *Mammoth Trumpet* 6:4, Accidental Discovery Offers Evidence of Mastodon Butchering.) Joyce said the cut marks on the

museum bones were so obvious they were almost difficult to believe.

Fortunately, an amateur archaeologist, Phil Sanders, had drawn a sketch map of the site where the ditching machine had unearthed them. Armed with that treasure map, financed by a grant from the U.S. Department of Interior through Wisconsin's Division of Historic Preservation, and with the blessing of the property owner, Joyce, Overstreet and Wasion began their hunt. A few days after starting the excavation, they found more bones, which proved to be the butchered mammoth. In spite of the unseasonably cool and rainy season, a trove of valuable scientific information was recovered. Overstreet, the project archaeologist, said as of mid-November that a "ton" of material taken from the excavation remained to be passed through eighth-inch screens. He said that little lithic material has yet been found -- only a few microflakes.

Careful study of evidence found with the mammoth bones, including radiocarbon dating and palynological analysis, will answer many questions about the Schaefer site, one of several megafauna and Paleoindian habitation sites in southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois. Research by Joyce and his colleagues should add to the understanding of how mastodons and mammoths coexisted in the same region. It has been suggested that the two Ice Age species exploited quite different environments, but remains of both have been found near the western shore of Lake Michigan. Mammoths were grazers, having great flat teeth for grinding grasses, while mastodons were browsers with rugged teeth for processing leaves, twigs and shoots of trees and shrubs. Joyce said excavations at the Schaefer site will continue.

The bones will be studied for further information on the animal's health and how humans exploited it. Kurt Hallin of the Milwaukee Public Museum, an expert on Ice Age Mammals, is a consultant. Joyce said consultations also will be made with Dr. Russell Graham and Dr. Jeffery Saunders of the Illinois State Museum. Both are recognized as experts on human-mammoth interactions in the Late Pleistocene. DAH

Editor of *Mammoth Trumpet* is Don Alan Hall.

1993 Midwest Archaeological Conference in Milwaukee

October 22-24, 1993

Conference activities this year will include a special tribute to Melvin L. Fowler, one of the founders of the Midwest Conference. Fowler will retire from teaching in Spring 1994. The Conference will include both a plenary session and a dinner in his honor. Moreau S. Maxwell will be the featured dinner speaker.

The Conference will begin Friday afternoon and will continue until noon on Saturday.

The plenary session will explore how Fowler's ideas and research have contributed to the archaeology of the region.

The session will include contributions by Bonnie Styles and Steven Ahler, Michael Hargrave, Bruce D. Smith, Elizabeth Benchley, George Milner, Robert L. Hall, and Martha Rolingson. Discussants will be James Stoltman and James B. Griffin.

Abstracts for symposia and individual papers (no more than 100 words) are due no later than **September 10, 1993**.

Conference organizers:

Lynne Goldstein and Elizabeth Benchley
Department of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, WI 53201

THE VERY MODEL OF A MODERN ARCHAEOLOGIST

[To the Tune of a Modern Major General]
With sincere apologies to Gilbert and Sullivan

By K. Kris Hirst, OSA

I am the very model of a modern archaeologist!
(I make no claims that I am not a closet sociologist)
My stuff is published annually, like Binford and Kent Flannery.

I once heard Marvin Harris say my rhetoric was mannerly.
You'll find between the pages of *American Antiquity*
The seamy details of a colleague's publishing iniquity.
But catch me at the conference with your pockets full of little change,
And I'll be glad to argue that my theory's *never* Middle Range!

I hope you grow to love me 'cause my theories are original
On matrilinearity and all things aboriginal.
I've even done some field work; Hey - I'm not some crass apologist!
When drunk I even might admit I know a field geologist!
I'm up on theories relevant to queries post-processual.
I've read ol' Shanks and Tilley, and agree its all conjectural.
I would give up my Disney chair, my professor emeritus;
But lately I've discovered the real truth: *in vino veritas!*

In short I'm sociologist, biologist, economist -
In fact, the very model of a modern archaeologist!

CHAPTER NEWS

Central Iowa Chapter

Dirk Marcucci was the featured speaker for the February meeting of the Central Iowa Chapter. Marcucci, with the Louis Berger & Associates midwest office in Cedar Rapids, described his involvement in ICT Tract excavations at Cahokia. These were located where the new museum would eventually be constructed.

One type of artifact commonly found were stone hoes composed of Mill Creek chert. Possibly the stone hoes were a local adaptation to the local soil which has a high clay content.

The soil composition made it impossible to screen. The excavators depended upon a backhoe to loosen the soil which was then carefully picked over.

The Central Iowa Chapter meets every 4th Saturday in the month.

For more information contact:

Dave Cook
107 3rd Ave.
Slater 50244
Tel.515-685-3755

Northwest Chapter

Mary Helgevold was on the docket for January with aerial slides of sites along Waterman Creek.

In February, Mark Anderson, OSA, was scheduled for a flint knapping demonstration. The video of the Glenwood earthlodge construction was scheduled for March.

For more information contact:

Dale Gifford
910 Cherry
Cherokee 51012
Tel. 712-225-3432

Southeast Chapter

Archaeologist Anton Till demonstrated flintknapping to about 35 people attending the October meeting of the Southeast Iowa Chapter.

Bill Green in November described excavation activities at the Gast Farm

Site in Louisa County. Following this presentation Green and Till discussed the many artifacts that members had brought to the meeting.

At the January meeting, Bob Swanson of Ottumwa presented a program on Native Americans. It was complete with costume and many other items related to the Woodland culture of the late 1700s and early 1800s in Iowa. Over 20 members of the Southeast Chapter gathered at the Indian Hills Campus in Ottumwa for the February meeting which focussed on the upcoming field exercises this spring.

The March meeting is scheduled for Monday the 22nd at 7:00pm. The program includes examination of Delta area artifacts and further preparations for the spring field survey project.

For more information contact:

Bill Anderson, Box 51
Richland, IA 52585
Telephone 319-456-3911

Paul Rowe Chapter

The Paul Rowe Chapter at Glenwood, with the support of people in that area, and the aid of interested people from many localities, have the earth lodge nearly finished in mid-December. D. D. Davis, an IAS member from Glenwood, has worked tirelessly to see this project completed.

Dennis Miller, IAS Director, and a member of the Paul Rowe Chapter, devoted a great deal of effort and time to this project. School tours are scheduled for the upcoming year.

For more information about this chapter contact:

Dennis Miller
Route 1, Box 37A
Silver City, IA 51571
Telephone (712) 525-1007

Black Hawk Chapter

For more information about this chapter contact:

Harry Bond
310 Mills
New Hartford, IA 50660
Telephone (319) 983-2462

Quad-Cities Chapter

For more information about this chapter contact:

Ferrel Anderson
1923 E. 13th Street
Davenport, IA 52803
Telephone (319) 324-0257

Charles R. Keyes Chapter

For more information about this chapter contact:

[The OSA]
303 Eastlawn
The University of Iowa
Iowa City, IA 52242
Telephone (319) 335-2389

SITE EXCAVATED IN PEAK OF WINTER

The Ames Daily Tribune of February 19, 1993, reported an unusual archaeological excavation on the southern edge of Ames. Mall developers hired the Office of the State Archaeologist to undertake the investigation of the Archaic age site. Susan Snow of the OSA directed the work.

The unusual aspect is that a building and heaters were brought in by the Chicago firm of Dalen-Jupiter to facilitate excavation, completed in mid-February, during high winter.

By telephone, Bill Green, State Archaeologist, told the IAS *NEWSLETTER* editor that it is a very rich and a very deep site. The artifacts were mostly lithic with little bone and no ceramics. Although an Early Archaic point, Hardin Barbed was recovered, most were mid-Archaic to Late Archaic in style. Knife River flint and other high quality cherts were found.

The artifacts were recovered from disturbed soil deposits although about a dozen features were located. Also, Green said that the large quantities probably result from repeated occupations.

OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE IOWA
ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



THESES WRITTEN ON RECENT RESEARCH

Four Masters theses were completed in 1992 by University of Iowa anthropology students on work supported by the Office of the State Archaeologist. Two of the theses cover material from the joint OSA - UI Anthropology department - IAS studies at the Gast Farm site in southeast Iowa. The other two theses involve studies of plant remains from sites in western Iowa. State Archaeologist Bill Green served as thesis advisor and co-chair, along with UI anthropology professor Mary Whelan, for all four students.

Nancy Hodgson's thesis is entitled *Ancient Agriculture in Iowa: Paleoethnobotany of the Weaver Occupation at Gast Farm (13LA12), Louisa County, Iowa*. Nancy describes and interprets plant remains found in soil samples excavated during the 1991 UI-IAS field school in the western (Late Woodland) portion of the Gast Farm site. This Woodland village, dating to ca. A.D. 300, contains excellent preservation of carbonized (burnt) plant remains. Many seeds of plants used by village inhabitants can be identified under the microscope. Nancy's thesis work involved flotation of soil samples to recover floral remains, followed by sorting, identification, and tabulation of the plant materials. She found that Late Woodland people made intensive use of cultivated plants such as maygrass, little barley, goosefoot, knotweed, sunflower, marshelder, and tobacco. Corn was not part of the crop complex at that time. Nancy also examined a mass of burnt acorns and other nut and fruit remains which indicate wild plant usage.

Pottery from this Late Woodland community was the subject of Tim Weitzel's thesis, *A Ceramic Analysis of the Weaver Community at Gast Farm (13LA12), Southeastern Iowa*. The term Weaver is the name archaeologists apply to the earliest of the Late Woodland cultures of the central Illinois Valley and nearby parts of the Mississippi Valley. For his thesis, Tim examined 1,691 Weaver sherds from the 1990 controlled surface collection (IAS Newsletter 135) and 4,466 from the 1991



Photo of partially-excavated Feature 1 at 13SR166, on the south side of Ames. As noted on page 5, this site was investigated during the winter of 1992-93. Dalan/Jupiter of Chicago provided considerable financial assistance for Phase II testing in December and Phase III work under portable structures in February. Photo by Jim Huerter.

excavation. He subjected the pottery to various analyses and took measurements which allow a detailed description of the assemblage. Tim estimated vessel orifice diameters from 60 large rim sherds, using the instrument designed by Dr. Edward Perkins (IAS Newsletter 140). He found that there were a few small cups, many small to medium jars, and several large jars with rim diameters of about one foot. Tim's study shows a high degree of similarity between Gast Farm ceramics and those of other early Weaver sites in western Illinois and southeast Iowa.

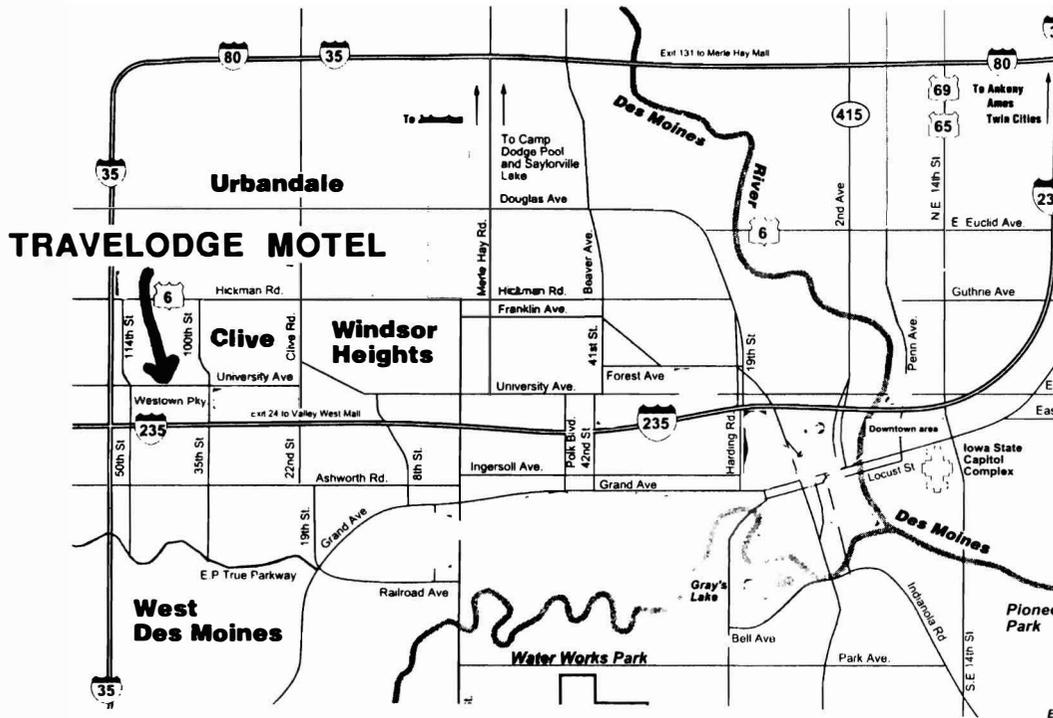
Doug Jones and Clare Tolmie studied plant remains from several northwest Iowa sites to determine the nature of agriculture in later prehistoric times. Doug's thesis focused on two Mill Creek sites: Brewster (13CK15), excavated by Duane Anderson and David Baerreis in 1970, and Chan-ya-ta (13BV1), excavated by Joe Tiffany in 1973 and 1974. Earlier studies of the plant remains were written by Donna Stains and Steve Wegner, but Doug used new tools such as scanning electron microscopes and new comparative data to analyze the importance of crops other than corn among Mill Creek people, ca. A.D. 1000-1300. Examination of over 4,000 seeds showed that domesticated *Chenopodium* (goosefoot) was nearly as important as

corn and that little barley and domesticated marshelder also were significant crops.

Clare Tolmie's thesis, *Archaeobotany and Paleoethnobotany of Blood Run (13LO2) Lyon County, Iowa*, relied upon soil samples excavated during the 1985 IAS field school directed by Shirley Schermer and Dale Henning. Clare processed the samples and identified a wide variety of seeds and other remains from economically important plants. She found that corn was a major part of the diet at this sixteenth-century site. Native plants such as goosefoot and marshelder were still collected but their wild rather than domesticated varieties were used. A wild rye species also was important. This shift away from the native domesticates that had been important to Woodland and Initial Middle Missouri people for the previous 1500 years also appears at protohistoric sites elsewhere in the Midwest and eastern Great Plains.

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

The *Journal of the Iowa Academy of Science* recently published an article by Bill Green entitled "Charles R. Keyes and the History of Iowa Archaeology." The article discusses Keyes' work relative to national trends in archaeology. Copies are available from the OSA.



**IAS 1993 ANNUAL MEETING
TO BE IN DES MOINES**

The Annual meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society will be May 8, 1993, at the Travelodge Motel in Des Moines. The motel is at the western edge of the metropolitan area a short distance from the Interstate highway (see map). Travelodge is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of University Avenue and 110 th Street.

The motel is offering a convention rate of \$35.00 per room plus tax. This rate includes the free continental breakfast in the morning. By May 1, 1993, telephone 1-800-255-3050 to make reservations, being sure to let them know that you are attending this meeting.

RESERVATIONS FOR ANNUAL BANQUET:

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO:

Sheila Hainlin
1434 44 th st
Des Moines, IA 50311

I plan to attend the annual banquet.
Please reserve _____ places for me at \$11.00 per place.
___ Check is enclosed (Iowa Archeological Society).
___ I will pay at the door.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
ZIP _____

Of course, many other motels and hotels are also available in the Des Moines area. Various campgrounds are located nearby, as well.

The banquet will be at the Travelodge Motel as well. The charge will be \$11 per person. Reservations should be returned as soon as possible.

The Banquet speaker will be Karl Reinhard, professor of anthropology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. He has extensively studied the history of Omaha tribe diet over hundreds of years.

TO PRESENT A PAPER.

I wish to present:
___ A Field Report
___ A Contributed Paper

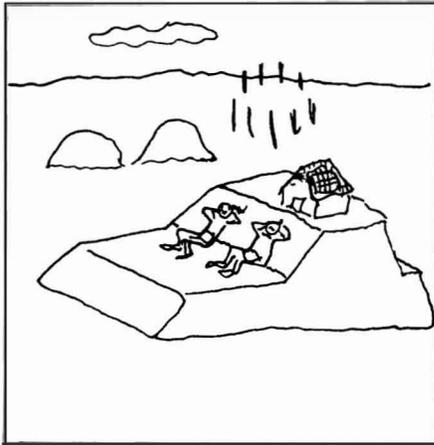
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Sheila Hainlin
1434 44 th St.
Des Moines, IA 50311

INCITES



The leadership at Cahokia waited patiently, but statehood never came

By Duane Anderson

CALENDAR

April 23-24, 1993 - Iowa Academy of Science, Luther College, Decorah.

May 8, 1993 - Iowa Archeological Society Annual Meeting, Des Moines

June 3-5, 1993 - Twenty-fifth Annual Dakota History Conference - Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Featured speakers are Linda Hasselstrom, author of *Land Circle*; John Miller, South Dakota State University; and Alan Woolworth, Minnesota Historical Society.

The registration fee is \$18 (or \$16 pre-registration).

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

For further information please contact one of the conference directors:

Herbert W. Blakely
1140 S. 6th, Lot 12
Hot Springs, SD 57747
Tel. (605) 745-3155

or:

Harry F. Thompson
Center for Western Studies
Box 727, Augustana College
Sioux Falls, SD 57197
Tel (605) 336-4007

September 11-19, 1993 - Iowa Archaeology Week.

For more information contact:

Office of the State Archaeologist
Eastlawn
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52242
(319) 335-2389

September 29-October 2, 1993 - Northern Great Plains History Conference, Pierre, South Dakota.

Proposals for papers, panels, and sessions in all areas of history and history-related subjects are welcome. The conference will highlight the anniversary of the Turner frontier thesis. Proposals, consisting of a one-page prospectus and a brief vita, should be sent on or before March 31, 1993 to:

Nancy Tystad Koupal, Program Chair
Publications Program
South Dakota State Historical Society

900 Governors Drive
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-2217.

October 22-24, 1993 - Midwest Archaeological Conference, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For more information contact:

Lynne Goldstein or Elizabeth Benchley
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, WI 53201

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.

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