



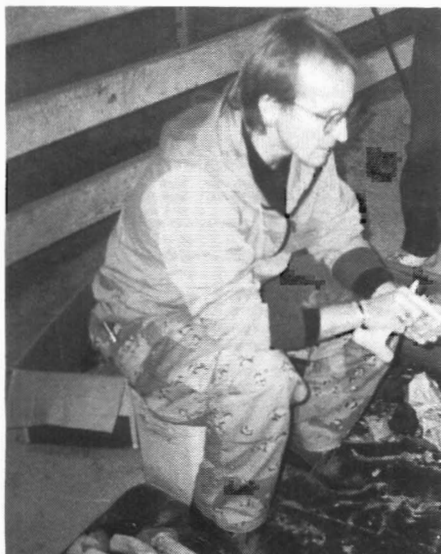
## Fall Meeting A Success!

By Shirley Schermer

The Iowa Archeological Society (IAS) fall meeting, held at the Jackson County Historical Society Museum in Maquoketa was a success in spite of rainy weather. Over 50 people participated in the series of workshops, demonstrations, and field trips.

IAS President Jerry Phillips welcomed attendees and State Archaeologist Bill Green provided a summary of 1994 Iowa Archaeology Week activities before the participants broke into small groups.

Mark Anderson demonstrated flintknapping, while participants tried their hand at making projectile points.



Mark Anderson, OSA, demonstrates flintknapping.. Photo by Bill Anderson

Julie Morrow's workshop focused on bannerstones. She showed how they were made and discussed how they were used.

Participants also had the opportunity to view a video on bannerstones.

Atlatl construction and use were demonstrated by Toby Morrow. The rain stopped long enough to allow everyone to try their skill in throwing a spear using an atlatl.



Toby Morrow demonstrates atlatl use. Photo by Bill Anderson.

Robin Lillie and Dan Mascal provided mid-morning treats with their workshop on edible and medicinal uses of native plants. They had examples of a number of plants, discussed their uses, and prepared oatcakes and tea for tasting.

Using fresh water mussel shells, Kris Hirst led a workshop on making and using shell tools.

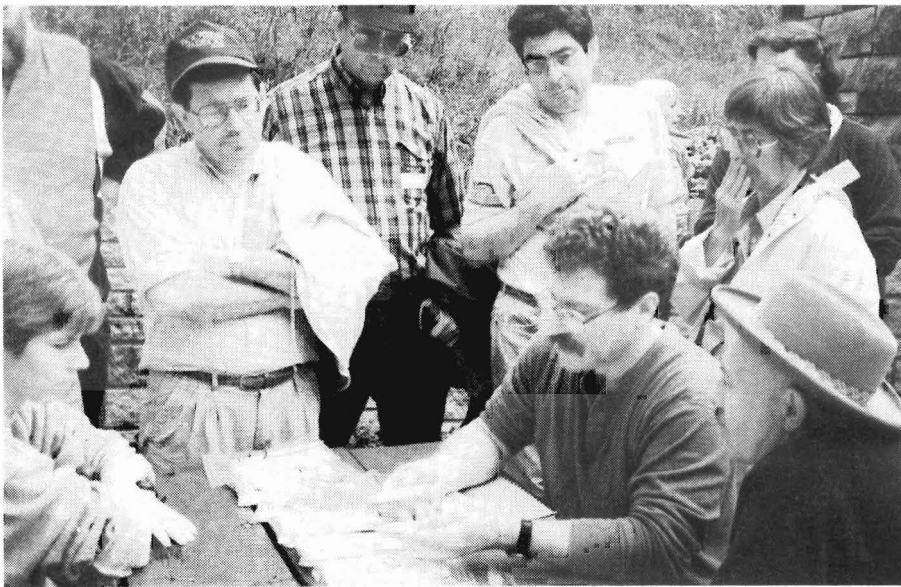
Linda Forman showed participants how to plot the location of their sites on topographic maps, how to record their find with the state site file registry, how to fill out site sheets, and the types of information they should record.

While rain prevented the workshops on stone boiling foods and firing pottery, participants did have the opportunity to work with clay as Shirley Schermer discussed prehistoric pottery making.

The afternoon field trips focused on the results of recent Certified Local Government (CLG) and Historic Resources Development Program (HRDP) funded archaeological surveys for the Maquoketa Historic Preservation Commission.

Dirk Marcucci led a field trip to Maquoketa Caves State Park. He discussed prehistoric use of the Maquoketa area as he led the group through several caves at the park.

Leah Rogers took the group to the Hurstville Lime Kilns and the remains of an historic slaughter house at the edge of Maquoketa, where she discussed the early history of the area before the soggy participants headed home.



Dirk Marcucci talks about Maquoketa Cave. Photo by Bill Anderson.

## NEW DIRECTORY ISSUED BY SAA

A press release from the Society for American Archaeology announced the publication of a directory of members and information source on archaeology in the Americas. Included is information about the society, together with its bylaws.

The 192-page *Archaeologists of the Americas* features names and addresses of the SAA's members and lists of contacts in Canada, Latin America, and the United States, representing academic programs in archaeology; organizations with related interests; government entities dealing with archaeological issues; museums and research organizations, and consulting archaeologist, state archaeologists and historic preservation officers in the US.

The annual directory is available by prepaid order (check or charge) for \$39.95 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling.  
Contact:

Archaeologist of the Americas, SAA,  
900 Second Street NE #12,  
Washington, DC 30003  
(202)789-8200

## NEW ABSTRACTS EDITOR FOR THE IAS JOURNAL

Dirk Marcucci is the new editor of Abstracts of Recent Reports for the *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society (JIAS)*. He replaced Bill Billek who has moved on to the Smithsonian.

Dirk is Senior Archaeologist as well as Office Manager for Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), Midwest office in Marion, Iowa.

Dirk was in grade school in Maquoketa when he was introduced to archaeology by his grandfather, the late Paul Sagers, an amateur archaeologist.

High school summers were spent by Dirk working at the Battey, Schnoor, and Keystone Rockshelters, Hadfields Cave, and the Koster Site. He spent a semester of his senior year in high school conducting excavations at several Mayan sites in Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras with a team from UCLA.

In undergraduate school, Dirk performed fieldwork at: the Saylorville Reservoir; the Helen Smith site; a site in South Dakota's Black Hills; an upper-paleolithic cave in the Italian Alps near Torino; the Cherokee Sewer Site and returned to Belize and Mexico for a semester.

He received his BA degree from the University of Iowa and his MS degree from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Dirk is currently directing projects for LBA in Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Louisiana, and Hawaii.

He and his wife Susan, also an archaeologist for LBA, live in Central City, with their two children Nicole (4) and Sam (2)

Please submit current research abstracts to:

Dirk Marcucci  
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.  
950 50th Street  
Marion, IA 52302

## ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGY JOURNAL AVAILABLE

*Journal of the Illinois Archaeological Survey*

Volume 5

\$30 (add \$3 domestic/\$4 foreign for mailing and handling; Illinois residents include appropriate sales tax)

- 564 Pages
- 52 articles
- 67 contributing authors
- topics ranging from Paleoindian to Victorian times
- includes varied issues such as gender, cultural taxonomy, historical documentation, and cultural history

### Special Offer

All back issues (Volumes 1-5; 6 single and 2 double issues), plus a 1994 subscription for just \$80. (A \$50 savings over the regular price) (Add \$6 domestic/\$8 foreign for mailing and handling; Illinois residents include sales tax).

1994 Subscription for \$20 - New issues will include articles on Middle Woodland mound excavations and the rediscovery and excavations of the Middle Mississippian East St. Louis Mound Group.

Make checks payable to the CAA and send orders to:

Center for American Archeology Pr  
Box 366  
Kampsville, IL 62053.

## SANDBOX DIGS BIG HIT

By Ann Burns, Naturalist, Jackson County Conservation Board

"I liked digging in the sandbox because it was neat to see what an Archaeologist feels like when they find something," wrote Eleanor Kahn in her thank you note to our staff. Eleanor and her Briggs Elementary School fourth grade classmates were among the Jackson County students that participated in sandbox digs in Jackson County during Iowa Archaeology week.

During the course of three days, 255 second, third and fourth grade students used brushes, small scrapers and even spoons to uncover artifacts in six sandboxes outside the Jackson County Historical Museum in Maquoketa. The sandbox digs were sponsored by the Jackson County Conservation Board and the Jackson County Historical Society. The activity was taken from *Discovering Archaeology* by Shirley Schermer.

After being reminded that archaeologists "don't do dinosaurs," the students were shown how archaeologists work slowly and carefully with hand trowels, brushes and scrapers.

When an artifact was uncovered, the students - working in teams of eight to ten kids - placed a grid over the sandbox, to map where the item was uncovered. The finder then drew the shape of the object on a grid map to correspond to its location in the sandbox.

When their time at the sandboxes was done, the students took their artifacts to a nearby shady spot. With the help of adult volunteers, they sorted their objects by characteristics that they chose, discussed the objects, and made hypotheses about what people and time period their "site" represented.

Two sandboxes contained "store bought" arrowheads, clam shells, weathered animal bones, and dried gourds. These boxes represented an area used by native Iowans, perhaps two hundred years ago. At these boxes,

the artifacts were buried deep in the sand, to help the students understand how items found at deeper levels are from earlier time periods.

Two other sandboxes held items that represented a farm site from the early to mid 1900s. Here the students found broken and rusted pieces of metal tools, broken clay pots, dish ware and bones from livestock.

Another pair of sandboxes had artifacts from modern society. Students working at these boxes were archaeologists from the future. After uncovering a plastic key chain, some candy wrappers, small plastic toys and other modern items, the students hypothesized that the area was perhaps a toy store or a playground.

Did the special programs help students understand a little better what archaeology is all about? The thank you notes from the students tell us we accomplished our goal. Joe Heister, a third grader from Briggs, wrote his thank you note in the form of a book. The book included a drawing of the sandbox - with a trowel, gourds, and mussel shells - the tool he used and the items his group found. In his book he wrote, "I liked digging up things. I liked sorting them into groups."

Other thank you letters included pictures of the sandboxes with the grids in place and the artifacts carefully drawn and colored. Gina Lines, a Maquoketa fourth grader wrote, "When I grow up sometimes I'd like to help dig." We think they got the message!

[The following is from the Newsletter of the Northwest Chapter of the IAS.]

### MY FIELD SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

By Michele Deiber  
Sanford Museum

In August of this year I participated in the field school at the Double Ditch

site near Sutherland. It was a wonderful experience.

The first morning we went out, I had worn many layers, and was glad I did as it was very chilly early and later it warmed up to just chilly. To get to the site we had to go back off the road a ways and cross a small, shallow creek and go up a very bumpy hill. The site was at the top. It was really a beautiful place overlooking the creek below and a thick, wooded area.

When we got there, Steve Lensink showed us around the site, we walked the path of the double ditch, although at times it was very hard (for me) to see. He showed us several depressions that represented areas of dwellings.

Then after surveying the area, he marked out areas he wanted us to dig. The first two-meter square was to be dug in one of the depressions and two two-meter squares to be dug over a portion of the inner ditch and the ridge between the two ditches. We, Linda [Burkhart] and I, were digging in the ditch area.

Then we began to strip the sod, something that looked hard to me. I found out though with enough practice and a sharp shovel, you can actually cut it in long rows, and with a little help, roll it up like a carpet.

Then we marked each square off into four one-meter squares and began to go down five cm at a time. Unfortunately, just as it began to get really interesting, it began pouring down rain and we had to run to the vehicles to try to wait it out. After about an hour, Steve gave up hope, and we quit for the day.

The next two days went smoothly as we continued to dig five cm layers. We found only a few pot sherds and chert flakes, but had a nice time digging and screening anyway. Steve watched for any soil changes that would indicate a posthole, but didn't find one.

All in all I really enjoyed my field school experience and would do it all again!

## TWO IAS FIELD SCHOOLS SALVAGE AT DIXON SITE

By Richard L. Fishel

Two weekend Iowa Archeological Society (IAS) field schools were conducted on June 4-5 and 18-19 at the Dixon site (13WD8), Woodbury County, Iowa. These field schools were part of a two month project conducted by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) to salvage cultural features exposed by the 1993 floods.

Dixon is a 90-acre Oneota village that dates to the first half of the 14th century. In the early 1900s, the Dixon site was bisected by the channelized Little Sioux River. Through the years, prehistoric features such as storage pits and structures have been observed in the cutbank exposures.

It is estimated that since the river was channeled, about 9,000 square meters (2.2 acres) of the village have been destroyed by bank failure and collapse. Approximately 1,500 square meters of the site were destroyed by the 1993 floods. Besides the damage done to the site by flooding, vandals had also destroyed portions of the exposed features by conducting their own "excavations" at the site.

Participants at the field schools included: Donna Buckley (16 hours), Sharon Johnson (8 hours), Barbara Martin (4 hours), Karen Whitaker (12 hours), Tim Whitaker (12 hours), Dorothy Whitehouse (16 hours), and Jim Whitehouse (16 hours). These hours will be applied to certification as Field Technician I.

The Northwest Chapter of the IAS visited the site during both weekends, assisting in the screening of material. Michele Berg and Greg Vogel of the OSA also assisted with the field school the weekend of June 18-19.

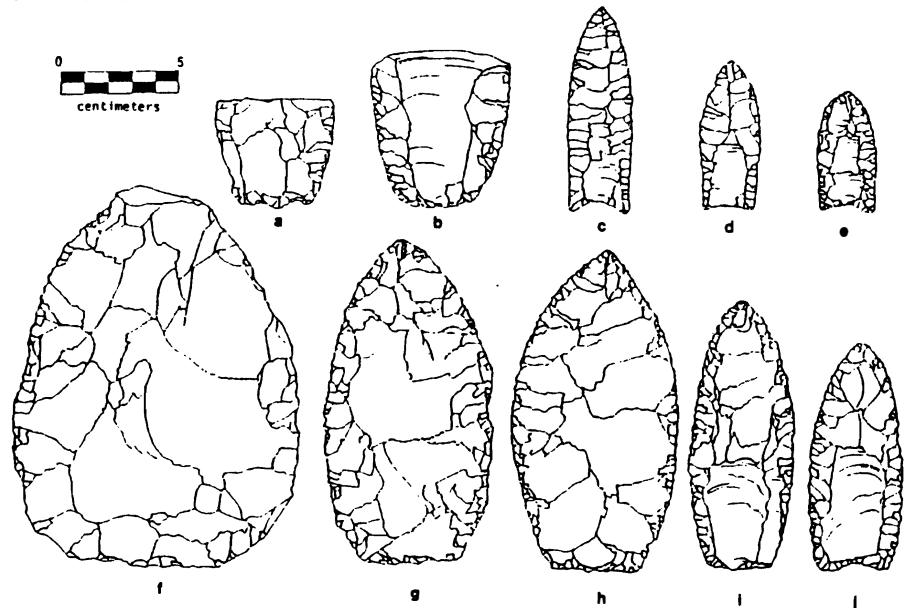
After a brief introduction to the Dixon site and the late prehistory of northwest Iowa, participants set up their own test units above pit features eroding from the cutbank. Digging in 10-cm levels and screening with 1/4-inch hardware cloth,

each person recorded in a field book such information as material collected, changes in soil color and texture, and any general comments they may have noted during the excavation.

Flotation samples were also collected from each level of each square. These samples will be analyzed for micro-debitage, including seeds and charcoal. Radiocarbon dates for the Dixon site will also be obtained from the flotation samples.

The OSA excavations at the Dixon site ended on July 1. A total of 43 features were excavated, including parts of three structures. Some of the more interesting items recovered during these excavations include: 10-15 bison scapula hoes, a deer skull with a complete set of antlers still attached, four reconstructible ceramic vessels; fragments of catlinite pipes and pendants, a "pouch" of Bijou Hills quartzite and a yet unidentified cherty type, and numerous points, scrapers, and sherds.

Two new radiocarbon dates have also recently been obtained from flood-damaged pits at Dixon: 640 ± 70 (ISGS-2855) and 610 ± 70 (ISGS-2856) RCYBP. These new dates compare favorably with the average date of AD 1310 obtained from previous radiocarbon dating of the site.



Selected Paleoindian bifaces from the Ready Site.

## MORROWS SEARCH FOR FLUTED POINTS

Toby and Julie Morrow continue to search statewide for people who would be willing to allow them to record a few standard measurements and the type of raw material used in the making of Folsom and Clovis points.

So far they have recorded about 130 fluted points (Clovis and Folsom combined). Even fluted points with only county level provenience are very valuable for this study.

If you have a Clovis or Folsom or some variant of either and would like to share your information, please get in touch with Toby and/or Julie Morrow at home:

201 7th Avenue North  
Mt. Vernon, IA 52314

(319) 895-6497

or work:  
Office of the State Archaeologist  
The University of Iowa  
309 Eastlawn Building  
Iowa City, IA 52242-1411

(319) 335-1122

## OBITUARY

Gavin A. Sampson, 72, of Decorah passed away on October 27, 1994, at Winneshiek County Memorial Hospital. A long-time avocational archeologist, Gavin represented the first generation of amateurs who were influenced by the legacy of Ellison Orr and Charles Keyes. Following World War II, an archeological research void developed due to the limited number of professionals working in Iowa and the advanced ages of Keyes and Orr. In northeast Iowa this void was partially filled by a dedicated group of individuals that included Gavin Sampson, Paul Sagers, and H.P. Fields among others. With the formation of Effigy Mounds National Monument in 1949 and the creation of an Anthropology Department at the University of Iowa in the early 1950s, several archeologists with formal training began to work in Iowa.

One of these archeologists, Wilford Logan, clearly recognized the significance of the work being conducted by the amateur community. With the passing of Keyes and Orr in 1951, Logan and a number of avocational archeologists helped form the Iowa Archeological Society (IAS) in order to share information, develop archeological site records, and standardize investigative techniques. As a member of the IAS in its early years, Gavin made significant contributions to the discipline of archaeology by maintaining detailed records of the sites he collected, carefully recording which artifacts came from where, and filling out the early archeological site forms.

Gavin was born May 8, 1922, in Sattre, IA, the son of Maurice and Anna (Anderson) Sampson. His great-grandparents, Peder and Sarah Sampson, were among the first Norwegian immigrants to settle in Decorah. After attending the Decorah school system, he enlisted in the U.S. Army on November 24, 1942, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. He served as a telephone switchboard operator until his discharge on March 2, 1946, at the separation center, Jefferson Barracks,

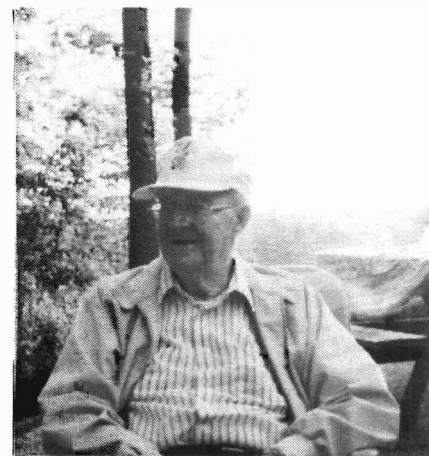
MO. Gavin married Dorothy M. Olson May 8, 1946, and for 25 years he was employed by the Iowa Department of Transportation as a bridge inspector. Some of the archeological sites and associated artifacts that Gavin collected were encountered while he was working on bridge replacement projects in Winneshiek and Allamakee counties. The collections and information he provided for individual sites may well represent the earliest examples of highway-related archaeology in Iowa.

Gavin owned and operated the Brick Mansion Antiques in Decorah for 15 years, and he was an avid stamp collector. He donated his substantial collection of Native American artifacts to Luther College in 1969. Included in this collection were his field notes, maps, and early IAS archeological site forms as well as artifacts from other areas in the Midwest, many of which were probably obtained from curio shops and other collectors. For over 30 years Gavin collected materials from nearly 100 sites in Winneshiek and Allamakee counties. Although the precise number of artifacts in this collection is not known, it would appear to be well over 10,000.

Of particular significance is the large quantity of projectile points that reflect the entire prehistoric cultural sequence in northeast Iowa. A wide range of tool types is also represented, allowing researchers the opportunity to reconstruct the activities that may have taken place at individual sites. The accurate plotting of site locations combined with temporally and functionally diagnostic artifacts gives future researchers the opportunity to place these sites within both their physical and chronological contexts as well as address topics such as site function and regional settlement patterns.

Gavin's interest in the Bear Creek Locality and the lower reaches of the Upper Iowa River resulted in the recovery of numerous artifacts relating to the earliest known encounters between Native Americans and Europeans in Iowa and the Upper Mississippi River valley. This collec-

tion also contains material which may be associated with the Winnebago Removal, a historic event which is poorly understood archeologically and present historically from a relatively one-sided perspective.



Gavin Sampson 1922-1994

As the archeological community and Gavin's friends and family mourn his passing, his legacy and contributions to understanding the history of Iowa will continue. Since 1969 dozens of Luther College students have had the opportunity to work with his collection. Many of these individuals, whose introduction to Iowa archeology began with the Sampson Collection have gone on to earn graduate degrees and obtain employment as professional archeologists. Gavin's foresight and desire to maintain the integrity of his collection by donating it to Luther College has resulted in a lasting tribute to one of the pioneers of Iowa archeology. He will be missed.

Survivors include his wife, Dorothy; three children: Barbara Adams of Des Moines, Brenda and Richard Roher of Kewaskum, WI, and Gregg E. and Debbie Sampson of Palo; six grandchildren; two great-grandchildren; three brothers: Lester and Thelma Sampson of Decorah, Weston and Carolyn Sampson of Lynxville, WI, Durvin Sampson of Mt. Vernon, IN; and his mother-in-law, Hattie Olson of Cresco.

David G. Stanley, Director  
Bear Creek Archeology, Inc.  
Cresco, IA

## OBITUARY

D.D. Davis, 66, of Glenwood died November 11, 1994, due to complications following back surgery. The funeral was November 15 at the Catholic Church in Glenwood.

D. D. was a collector and an IAS member for many years. More complete information will be forthcoming in the next *Newsletter*.

## CHAPTER NEWS

### Central Iowa Chapter

About 20 dedicated Chapter members, including about a half dozen grade school through high school young people, gathered in Dallas County in July to spend several hours doing field archaeology. They gathered at the Kuehn Conservation Area for introductory remarks by Donna Howe, Dallas County Conservation Board, and by Cindy Peterson, Office of the State Archaeologist.

Donna and Cindy led the car caravan to another Dallas County park where participants shifted to four 4-wheel drive vehicles for the steep, uphill climb. In spite of two trucks getting stuck, all made it to the top.

Flakes, fire-cracked rock, and at least one complete point were among the artifacts collected. Pottery sherds had been collected from this area previously.

Shovel tests were conducted in an adjacent grassy area. It was warm and sweaty activity that was quite satisfactory to the participants.

Forty-some members gathered in September at the Kendall Young Library in Webster City to listen to Dr. John MacGregor speak of the 1938 excavation at Webster City.

While touring the building, Webster City school children explained architectural and historical aspects of the library building.

The Kendall Library also holds a special collection of Southern Plains Indian

artifacts some of which items are Arapaho objects such as painted clothing and a dance bustle.

About 25 chapter members turned out for the October jaunt to the deeply eroded trench at Saylorville Dam.

About a dozen members congregated to hear Gaylord Torrence, Drake University art professor. He recently authored *The American Indian Parfleche*. He discussed the relatively recent development of the parfleche and demonstrated with the aid of slides the decorative designs that changed through time.

The Central Iowa Chapter meets every third Saturday in the month with no meeting in December.

For more information contact:

Dorothy Kelley  
2235 S. 4th Street  
West Des Moines, IA 50265

Tel. 515-243-4148 work  
515-287-0332 home

### Northwest Chapter

The Chapter in late August was invited by the Ida County Conservation Office to help identify artifacts and to instruct on marking and preserving them.

Several events marked Iowa Archaeology Week concluding with an open house at the Sanford Museum in Cherokee. Members brought artifacts from their collections and had informal discussions on archaeologically related topics. Paul Williams demonstrated flintknapping methods.

Fred Finney, Office of the State Archaeologist, was the scheduled speaker for the October meeting. The subject was field schools and related information.

A video on the Mammoth site in South Dakota was on the docket for the November meeting.

Chapter meetings are generally held on the third Sunday afternoon of each month, except for December, when no meeting is

scheduled. All meetings are open to the public.

For more information contact:

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

### Southeast Chapter

The second go-around of Iowa Archaeology Week was even more successful than our first venture in 1993. The Southeast Chapter celebrated Iowa Archaeology Week with a trip to Lacey-Keosauqua State Park and Bonaparte on Saturday, September 17.

Approximately 25 members and visitors gathered at the Hotel Manning. Park Ranger Wayne Buzzard escorted the group to the Mounds.

Lacey-Keosauqua State Park is located on the Des Moines in Van Buren County. In the park are found timbered ridges and deep ravines which embrace secrets and yet-to-be discovered traces of those that inhabited this remarkable landscape so long ago.

The group observed many mounds and the location of Ely Ford, where the Mormons forded the Des Moines River in 1846.

The day's experiences culminated at the Parker-Hanback Pottery site in historic Bonaparte.

The Chapter had lunch at Bonaparte's Retreat and a business meeting followed.

The Southeast Iowa Chapter met October 17 with 13 members present to plan meetings for the near future.

The November meeting featured Julie Morrow. With slides she explained about a current survey that she and husband Toby are conducting of fluted points found in Iowa.

For more information contact:

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

## OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE IOWA  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



### STATE SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS BURIAL SITE PROTECTION

On July 27 the Iowa Supreme Court ruled 4-1 that the State Archaeologist's designation of an ancient burial site does not require the state to compensate a landowner for any loss in value that may follow the designation.

In this appeal ruling, the Supreme Court stated that designation of a burial site does not constitute a governmental "taking." The Court upheld Iowa's burial protection law as currently applied.

The case originated in Ames, where a local resident reported in 1991 that one lot in a new subdivision contained a burial mound. Through probing, State Archaeologist Bill Green and OSA Burials Program Director Shirley Schermer verified the presence of human remains in the mound (13SR18). With the mound in the center of the lot, construction of a house was not feasible and the City of Ames refused to issue a building permit. The OSA declined to give permission to disinter the remains, and the mound was preserved.

The developers bought the lot back from its purchaser after the mound was confirmed as an ancient burial site. Then, the developers asked the Story County District Court to require the state to pay them \$59,000, a sum equal to the lot's appraised market value if no mound were present.

On November 6, 1992, the District Court ruled in favor of the state's motion to dismiss the developer's suit.

Citing previous Iowa cases, the District Court stated "rights to real property do not include the right to disinter human remains." The court determined that the OSA's refusal to permit disinterment was not a "taking" of property rights, so the state is not required "to pay compen-

sation for loss of a property right that never existed."

The developers appealed this ruling to the Iowa Supreme Court, where oral arguments were heard on May 17, 1994. The developers' attorney argued that "private property was taken for public use" and thus that compensation was due. Assistant Attorney General Michael Smith responded for the state that there never was a property right for disinterment. He also emphasized the importance of preserving mounds and burials, at one point citing an article by the late archaeologist R. Clark Mallam.

The Supreme Court reviewed the existing laws for burial site protection in Iowa. Based on these statutes, the court ruled that when the developers acquired the land, "there was no right to disinter and build in the area where the remains were located. For that reason, there was no taking when the state archaeologist made the significant find and took action denying permission to disinter the human remains" (519 N.W.2d 367 [Iowa 1994]).

No existing property rights are taken when a burial site is found to be significant. When a person in Iowa buys land, he or she DOES NOT also purchase the right to excavate burials that might exist on the land. Therefore, by prohibiting disinterment, the state does not take anything the landowner ever possessed, so the state is not required to compensate the owner for "lost" income.

Recent newspaper reports state that the developers intend to appeal this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court. The National Association of Home Builders is reported to have allocated \$10,000 to aid in the developers' legal costs. State Archaeologist Bill Green says he is confident that the Iowa Supreme Court's decision will be upheld.

The meaning of this case for Iowa archaeology and burial sites is two-fold. First, statutory protection for ancient burials is upheld, reinforcing Iowa's efforts to preserve mounds and cemeteries. Second, it is increasingly important for the OSA and landowners to learn of burial site locations prior to development. IAS members can help by reporting known or suspected burial sites to the

OSA. The OSA can conduct or arrange for a field inspection.

Reports of mounds, cemeteries, or finds of human remains should be directed to OSA Burials Program Director Shirley Schermer at 319-335-2400.

### EXCAVATION SAFETY

The Office of the State Archaeologist has begun a comprehensive excavation safety program for its staff. The OSA hopes this program will serve as a model for other archaeologists in the region.

Iowa archaeology increasingly involves trenching to reach deeply buried deposits in valley bottoms and alluvial fans. As discovered in the 1970s at sites like the Cherokee Sewer site in northwest Iowa, well-preserved Archaic sites exist at depths of 10 to 20 feet in many parts of the state. Geomorphologists working with archaeologists have discovered regular patterns of deposition and erosion, allowing prediction of the depths at which sites of different ages might be found.

Deep testing to find and evaluate ancient sites often involves digging narrow backhoe trenches. Archaeologists must know how to classify soils from an engineering point of view and must know how to install appropriate wall-shoring, benching, or other forms of protection. All excavations must adhere to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards.

To help meet OSHA guidelines, the OSA conducted a two-day safety seminar and demonstration in October. Retired Iowa State University engineering professor Dr. Jack Mickle led the program, assisted by representatives of a major safety equipment manufacturer. The University of Iowa Physical Plant provided a backhoe, and the Iowa Department of Transportation allowed use of a construction site near Iowa City.

Various forms of wall shoring were shown, and OSA archaeologists obtained hands-on experience with their installation.

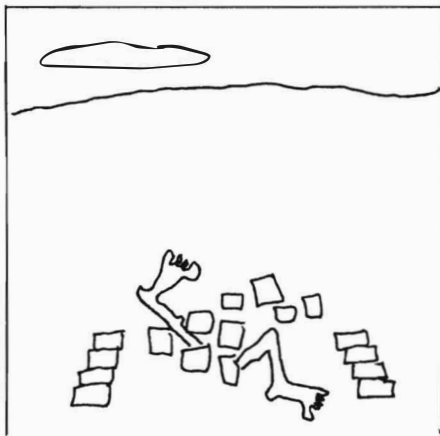
All future excavations will adhere to the safety plan now being developed.



View of the Dixon site (13WD8), an Oneota village in northwest Iowa. OSA excavations salvaged flood-damaged pits and structures.

Photo by Greg Vogel.

## INCITES



An early New World attempt at arch construction

By Duane Anderson

### NEW PROJECTS FOR "PASSPORT IN TIME"

The Black Hills National Forest is seeking volunteers for two research projects January to March 1995. A minimum of five days commitment and at least 18 years old are required. Some government housing will be available.

One involves the Milbar Mining Complex, a 19th century mining and town site. Artifacts excavated from this site need to be studied, cataloged and illustrated.

The second project focuses on the prehistoric Yellow Jacket Site which produced many artifacts that need to be analyzed.

Literature research and illustration skills are desired but some training will be available. For application for this project and many others across the nation contact:

Passport In Time Clearinghouse  
PO Box 18364  
Washington, DC 20036  
Telephone - (202) 293-0922  
FAX - (202) 293-1782

### BILLECK TREKS EAST

Bill Billeck recently left the Office of the State Archaeologist to take a position in the Repatriation Office at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

The Repatriation Office, following passage of federal law, was created to examine the Smithsonian's collections to identify human remains that are likely to be associated with particular Native American tribes, as well as burial artifacts, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The human remains and objects will be offered for return (repatriated) to the Native American tribes.

Bill's duties there involve coordinating repatriation activities for the Plains region, including Iowa.

Bill recently completed his dissertation on the Nebraska phase in the Glenwood locality in Mills County, Iowa.

## CALENDAR

**March 30-31, 1995** - Native American Symposium, Iowa State University, Ames.

**April 15-17, 1995** - Iowa Archeological Society Annual Meeting will be hosted by the Southeast Chapter in Ottumwa.

### 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