



CHARLES R. KEYES and Tomahawk Island

By Michael J. Perry

Reviewing the notes and collections of Charles Keyes always leads to some interesting results and occasionally some surprises. The Keyes notes usually reveal tidbits of information that must be followed up on by examining other historical sources, but when these divergent threads of information are woven together, a better picture of Iowa's prehistory emerges.

I recently conducted some test excavations near Eddyville, Iowa (Figure 1), and as part of the background research for the project I checked the Keyes notes to find out what surveys he had made in Mahaska County. Keyes' Mahaska County notes are rather brief, but he apparently made a trip to Oskaloosa in June, 1924, and met with or heard about a number of local collectors. One informant, Mr. John Wright, mentioned "Tomahawk Island" as a well known location to collectors a few miles above Eddyville. Apparently the name derived from the numerous axes that had been found. Tomahawk Island is different from another site named Tomahawk Point near Beacon, southwest of Oskaloosa. Keyes reported that the Tomahawk Point site contained "so much flint it could not be plowed."

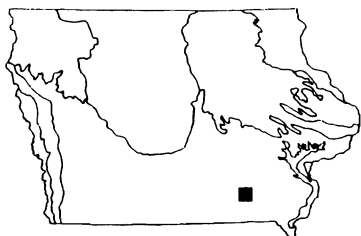


Figure 1. Location of Eddyville project.

Keyes made a trip to the Des Moines valley in Wapello and Mahaska Counties in July of 1930. At Eddyville on July 22 he met Fin B. Bickford, a local collector. Keyes looked over Bickford's collection, and sketched four pipes and a double bevel knife (Figure 2).

Two of the pipes, both made of catlinite, and the knife, were found at a "large village site, - average ½ x 3 or more miles long between Eddyville and old Tomahawk Is" (Keyes Notes, July 22, 1930). Keyes also described an eight inch diorite pestle found at the site and a bison skull found at a gravel pit northwest of Eddyville. The catlinite pipes and the double bevel knife represent artifacts that are usually associated with the Late Prehistoric period, suggesting perhaps an Oneota component.

The other two pipes in Bickford's collection included one made from limestone, and one made of grit tempered pottery. The provenience of these pipes is not specified.

Keyes' notes did not mention any artifact collecting that he had done, but Joe Tiffany's 1981 finder's guide to the Keyes Collection listed a collection from a site Keyes designated as Ma 1 and called the Mahaska Village site. The location was listed as Section 26, T74N-R16W, which placed the site in the Des Moines River valley northwest of Eddyville, and within a mile of the area in which my fieldwork was located.

Another source of information about the archaeology of the Eddyville area was a historical map of the Des Moines River valley from the Raccoon River to the Mississippi. The map was prepared in 1841 by Lieut. J. C. Fremont of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, Department of War, the forerunner of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is a fairly detailed relief map showing the river course, bluffs, the lower

reaches of tributaries, towns, Indian villages, and trading houses.

Near what is now Eddyville, Fremont marked the location of Vesser's trading house, and "Winebago Prophet" in the Des Moines valley near the mouth of "Muchekianoe" Creek (now known as "Muchaknock" Creek). The entry Winebago Prophet seemed interesting, since my research was near the mouth of Muchaknock Creek.

To find out who the so-called Winnebago prophet was, I turned to a Master's thesis by my colleague Kathy Gourley on the ethnohistory of Sauk and Mesquakie villages and related Euro-American sites in Iowa. She reported that the "Winebago Prophet" on Fremont's map probably referred to Black Hawk's prophet Waboshashiek.

After Black Hawk's death in 1838, Wishecomaque (Hardfish) emerged as leader of the remnants of Black Hawk's followers, and their village in the early 1840s was in Monroe County along the Des Moines River opposite Eddyville. Waboshashiek apparently did not reside in the village. Fremont's map places Waboshashiek about two miles above Eddyville. It is not clear on which side of the river Waboshashiek was residing at the time of the survey.

In describing Wishecomaque's village, Kathy cited an August 15, 1915, *Des Moines Register and Leader* newspaper article in reference to the location of the cemetery used by Wishecomaque's villagers. Surprisingly, the title of the article was "Tomahawk Island—The Graveyard of an Ancient Civilization—The City of Mound Builders—Lies Two Miles Above Eddyville."

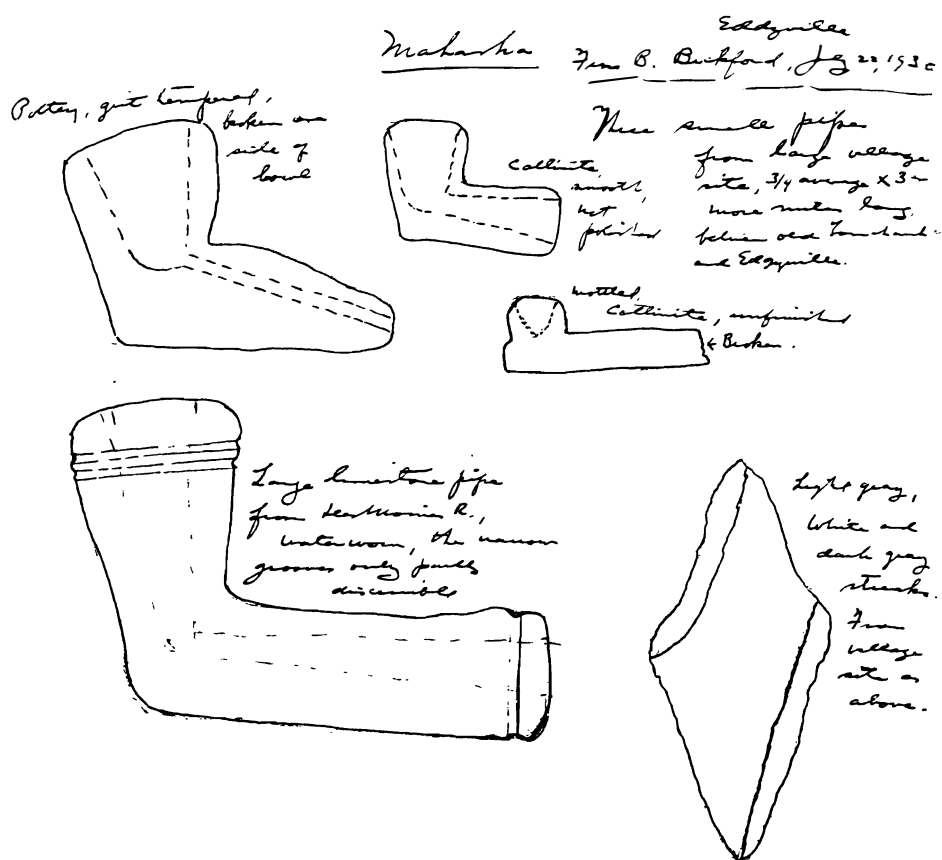


Figure 2. Keyes' sketches of artifacts collected by Fin B. Bickford, Eddyville, IA.

The string of references to early Eddyville archaeology had brought me full-circle. My assistant, Alison Brekken, and I went to the State Historical Society of Iowa's (SHSI) Iowa City building, where the library houses a large collection of microfilmed newspapers, and the repository contains the Keyes artifact collection. I looked over Keyes' Mahaska Village artifacts while Alison dug up and copied the newspaper article.

The Tomahawk Island article was written by Iowa Historical Association member O. H. Seifert. The article may be described as typical antiquarian fancy, but does contain facts about the location of the site and artifacts collected from it.

Just at what stage of the game the mound builders came on the scene, and when and how they left, opens a wide arena for discussion; and while there are traces of their occupation at various places

along the valley, their big settlement in this section began, about three miles above Eddyville, at Tomahawk island, then wound around the bluffs down the Des Moines river for a mile and a half, embracing most of the Dr. McCrea, the Whitsell, the Chilton, the Frank, George, and William Barnett farms.

...Probably the best authority on these remains and the most interested investigator thereof, is F. B. Bickford of Eddyville. Mr. Bickford has made them his hobby and has spent most of his leisure time for the past twenty-five years trampling over this ground. [Seifert 1915].

F. B. Bickford is apparently the same Fin B. Bickford Keyes later visited. The article lists numerous artifacts in Bickford's collection, including the limestone pipe Keyes sketched.

The Keyes Collection artifacts from the Mahaska Village site were divided into four groups with corresponding catalog numbers and Keyes' hand-written identification tags. Catalog Numbers Ma 1-192 and Ma 1-193 included artifacts collected by Keyes and Fin B. Bickford on July 23, 1930, and Catalog Numbers Ma 1-1171 and Ma 1-1172 consist of items donated to the SHSI by Julian C. Spurgeon, an Otumwa collector, on June 14, 1937.

The identification tags accompanying the both Spurgeon donation and the Keyes/Bickford collection described the location of the Mahaska Village site as two miles northwest of Eddyville. Several of the tags also state that the site lies along the north or northeast bank of the Des Moines River.

Keyes apparently convinced Bickford to show him where the pipes and other artifacts were found. Keyes and Bickford visited the site the day after they met. But in contrast to his usual style of writing field notes describing site locations and conditions, Keyes wrote no notes regarding this field trip.

The artifacts from the Mahaska Village site are identified by catalog number in Tables 1-3. Most of the collection consists of waste flakes and body sherds. The diagnostic specimens include classic Havana ware rim sherds with nodes, dentate or ovoid stamping, and beveled lips. A few of the rims have rounded or square lips, but all have the thick vessel walls and coarse paste of Middle Woodland pottery. Several early Late Woodland rim sherds are present, with attributes similar to the Chariton plain, Henry tool impressed, and Madrid punctated types that have recently been identified in southern and southeastern Iowa. Late Late Woodland cord impressed sherds were a minority in the collection, and consisted of small rim sherds that cannot be identified typologically. One projectile point in the collection is similar to Middle Woodland Mankar points.

Table 1. Keyes Collection Rimsherds, Mahaska Village Site.

Keyes Catalog #	Collector	Naples Stamped		Chariton Plain	Madrid Punctated	Henry Tool Imp	Cord Imp	Total
		Dentate	Ovoid					
Ma 1-192	Keyes/Bickford	5	1			1	1	8
Ma 1-1171	Spurgeon	2		1				3
Ma 1-1172	Spurgeon				1			1
Total		7	1	1	1	1	1	12

Key
Imp = Impressed

Based on the presence of the Middle Woodland ceramics, the Manker point, and the descriptions of the location, Keyes' Mahaska Village site is almost certainly the same "mound builder" site referred to as Tomahawk Island by Seifert. I suspect that Keyes wanted to give the site a different name to avoid confusion with the Tomahawk Point site he had earlier heard about. Since the Tomahawk Point area was several miles upstream from Tomahawk Island, Keyes may have confused the two Tomahawk sites when he described the location of the site containing the pipes in Bickford's collection on the first day of their meeting as lying "between old Tomahawk Island and Eddyville."

Hoping to use the names of property owners of the Tomahawk Island area to help locate the site area more precisely, Alison found a 1913 Mahaska County plat book on file at the SHSI. All of the owners identified by Seifert were shown on the plat of East Des Moines Township in a contiguous area east of the river and 2-3 miles northwest of Eddyville.

Comparing the area to a modern topographic map placed the site on the bottomland along a section of the river that meanders west away from the east valley wall, then south, and then east again back to the bluff over a reach of about a mile and a half. As described by Seifert, the area lies about 2-3 miles above Eddyville. Based on the identification tags, the Keyes/Bickford collection may have come from the southern end of the site area, where the river's west to east course permits the identification of a north bank that is about 2 miles northwest of Eddyville, as Keyes described. Based on the landownership information and the historical descriptions by Seifert and Keyes, the total area of the site is roughly 440 ac. We used this information to record the site as an unconfirmed site designated 13MK391.

The 1913 plat map showed the river course in relation to the course mapped by the government land survey in the 1840s. This reach of the river has changed little since survey was conducted. Comparing the topographic map to Fremont's 1841 relief map, the meanders outlining the area

known as Tomahawk Island are clearly distinguishable on Fremont's map, and Black Hawk's Winnebago prophet appears to have been living in the same area.

Tomahawk Island appears to have been occupied repeatedly since the Middle Woodland period. The Keyes collection contains diagnostic specimens spanning the Middle through late Late Woodland periods. Fin Bickford's recovery of a double bevel knife and two catlinite pipes suggest Oneota use of the site. Historic period Native American use of the site may also be suggested by Fremont's 1841 map.

While the site has not been visited by modern researchers, this extensive area is likely to consist of several smaller occupational areas that might be spatially distinct. Different areas may have been used during different prehistoric periods, although some occupational areas may overlap. Perhaps an opportunity for further field research will emerge, permitting a modern view of this important prehistoric site.

Table 2. Keyes Collection Body Sherds, Mahaska Village Site.

Keyes Catalog #	Collector	Decorated				Undecorated			Total
		Dentate	Tool Imp	Rocker	Cord Imp	Thick	Thin	Spalls	
Ma 1-192	Keyes/Bickford					34	49	8	91
Ma 1-193	Keyes/Bickford	5	1	1	2				9
Ma 1-1172	Spurgeon					1	4		5
Total		5	1	1	2	35	53	8	105

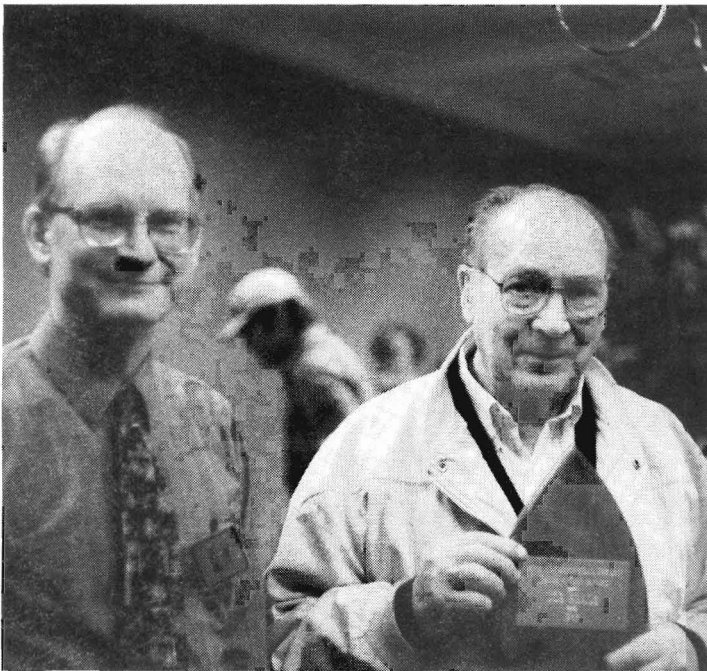
Key
Imp = Impressed

Table 3. Keyes Collection Lithic Artifacts, Mahaska Village Site.

Keyes Catalog #	Collector	Hematite		Manker Point	Drill	Biface Frag	Modified Flake	Core Frag	Waste Flakes	Sandstone Frag	Total
		Ground	Unmod								
Ma 1-192	Keyes/Bickford									1	1
Ma 1-193	Keyes/Bickford	1		1	1	2	1	1	106		113
Ma 1-1171	Spurgeon		1								1
Total		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	106	1	115

Key
Unmod = Unmodified Frag = Fragment

JOE BEALS RECEIVES KEYES-ORR AWARD



Steve Lensink presented the Keyes-Orr Award to Joe Beals. Photo by Sheila Hainlin.

Joe Beals has been extremely active in the North West Chapter of the Iowa Archeological Society (NWCIAAS) since joining in 1955, from field work begun in the 1950s up through salvage activity at the Lange site in 1995. Joe and his family, early in 1952, were walking along a creek near Cherokee and found a human skeleton washing out of the creek bank. After questioning several people to find out what to do, he ended up calling the director of the Sanford Museum. That began a wonderful relationship between archaeology, the Sanford Museum and Joe.

Joe has participated in nearly every field trip and excavation listed by the Northwest Chapter. Joe also made several

contributions to the chapter's *Newsletter*. He is one of the charter members of the NWCIAAS

Joe provided valuable assistance in providing first-hand information on numerous important sites in NW Iowa, recalled Steve Lensink. "I think he is aware of every site in this area, knows the owner, remembers what has been found and when it was last excavated. He has never personally collected material, if he checks out a possible site, and finds something, Joe always gives it to the Sanford."

Many visiting archaeologists and field school participants were fed and/or housed by Joe and his wife, Bertie, including one time turning over their entire house to a field school while they were on vacation.

Joe was president of the NW Chapter for several years and served two terms as president of the IAS in 1961 and 1962. Joe also served on the Board of Directors of the Sanford Museum for several years. Recently he has been purchasing The Learning Channel's *Archaeology* series for donation to the Sanford Museum. Finally, Mary Helgevold wrote, "In addition to his knowledge and dedication to the chapter, his enthusiasm and sense of humor make meetings a joy for all who attend."



At the Annual Meeting Saturday April 20. Photo by Sheila Hainlin.



Leah Rogers explains on the Sunday April 21 field trip in Sac County. Photo by Sheila Hainlin.

MINUTES IAS ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING APRIL 20, 1996

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Linda Burkhart, Dave Carlson, Linda Forman, Kathy Gourley, Bill Green, Sheila Hainlin, Mary Helgevold, Donna Howe, Arlo Johnson, Robin Lillie, Dennis Miller, Dave Swinehart, Joe Tiffany.

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT: Bill Anderson, Yvonne Chadek, Dawn Snyder Chapman, Kris Hirst, Roger Natte, Shirley Schermer, Dick Slattery.

The meeting was called to order by Dave Swinehart at 4:45 pm at Siebens Forum, Buena Vista University, Storm Lake, IA. A quorum was present.

I. SECRETARY'S REPORT: Minutes of the last board meeting had been mailed to the Board members in February. Robin Lillie moved to accept the minutes as written. David Gradwohl seconded. Motion carried.

II. TREASURER'S REPORT: Linda Forman read the Treasurer's report. Steve Lensink moved to accept the treasurer's report. Mary Helgevold seconded. Motion carried.

Forman noted that she had drafted a 1996 operating budget.

III. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT: Kris Hirst submitted a written report, which was read by Robin Lillie:

We expect to get the material to the printers no later than the end of the summer, for publication by mid-October. In 1997, we hope to be able to return to spring publication schedule. The table of contents for Volume 44 is still quite tentative.

For Vol. 43 of the *Journal*: A Preliminary Table of Contents

Reports: Dale Henning - The Perry Creek reservoir report on the Larson and Vondracek site, Plymouth County; John Hedde - (no title available); Robert Boshardt - Angelo Punctated: A Late Woodland ceramic type in western Wisconsin; Bill Green and Tim Weitzel - Understanding

Iowa's cultural heritage: Iowa Archaeology Week 1995; Profiles in Iowa Archeology: Dennis Miller - Wayne K. Polk; Publications: Dirk Marcucci - Current Abstracts; Margot Neverett - Book Reviews

IV. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT: Sheila Hainlin reported that the current issue of the *Newsletter* has been mailed, and members should be receiving it very soon. She has some material for the next issue, but would encourage members to submit additional items. Hainlin has not identified any editorial assistants yet.

V. CHAPTER REPORTS: Dennis Miller reported that the Paul Rowe Chapter has about 40 members. In February, Toby Morrow made a presentation to the chapter about his recent excavations in Mills County. Miller reported that the chapter will repair the Glenwood Earthlodge again this year.

Sheila Hainlin reported that the Central Iowa Chapter has about 35 members. In January Joe Tiffany made a presentation on his 1995 research in Dallas County. In February, the chapter met at the Webster City Library. In March, the group viewed a video about biblical archaeology.

Mary Helgevold reported that the recent activities of the Northwest Chapter are described in the latest issue of the Society's *Newsletter*. In May, the chapter plans to travel to Milford to view and assist with cataloging a large, private collection.

Bill Anderson submitted a written report on the Southeast Chapter's activities: Artifact identification was planned for February, Anton Till demonstrated flintknapping in March and in April, field trip plans were afoot for May.

Also:

We are excited about the possibility that under the leadership of Chapter President Anton Till, archaeologist, we are being considered by Indian Hills Community College to conduct a survey of their newly acquired property near Eldon. . .

Dave Swinehart reported that the Black Hawk Chapter has about 12 members currently. Recent meetings have included a presentation by Kris Hirst on her Highway 218 survey work, and a video on the Arabia steamboat.

VI. MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT: Robin Lillie reported that the membership records have all been computerized. Surveys were sent out to 184 individuals who had been members in the past, but had not renewed their membership. Lillie submitted a written report detailing the results of the survey.

Lillie was pleased to report that membership renewals are coming in at a much faster rate this year than they did last year. Our goal is to have 500 members in 1996. There were 474 members by the end of 1995.

VII. MEETINGS COMMITTEE: The Fall 1996 meeting will be held in Iowa City, in conjunction with the Plains Conference. Dave Swinehart reported that the meetings committee would be convening soon, to begin planning for the 1997 meetings.

VIII. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT: Bill Green stated that a bill requiring burials notification was re-

introduced, but that it was dropped from the legislative agenda when no action had been taken by one of the Legislature's deadlines. Once again, the language of the bill did not include any funding provision.

IX. NEW LOGO: Dave Swinehart requested input from the membership regarding the logo design. The membership discussed the idea of holding a contest to create a new logo, and discussed the idea of approaching specific artists to design the logo. No action was taken.

X. ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK: Tim Weitzel encouraged members to take an active role in Iowa Archaeology Week this year. While OSA will continue to produce the poster and compile the calendar of events, the participation of the IAS membership is critical to the success of the celebration. Sheila Hainlin said that it has been suggested that the IAS produce a fifth issue of the *Newsletter*, which would focus on Iowa Archaeology Week, and would be distributed just prior to that event.

Dave raised the issue of IAS funding of Iowa Archaeology Week. Discussion followed. Linda Forman moved that the membership authorize a contribution of \$500 for expenses associated with Iowa Archeology Week, and authorize the production of a fifth issue of the *Newsletter*, devoted to Archaeology Week topics, at a cost not to exceed \$400. David Gradwohl seconded. Motion carried.

David Swinehart announced that the Iowa Humanities Board is offering an award of \$1000 for the 1995 "Distinguished Project." Projects which were funded by the Iowa Humanities Board can be nominated for this award. Joe Tiffany moved that the IAS nominate Iowa Archaeology Week 1995 for this award. Nancy Hodgson seconded. Motion carried. Dave Swinehart will write the nomination.

XII. NEW BUSINESS: Bill Green reported that David Benn will be receiving a Distinguished Iowa Scientist Award at the 1996 Iowa Academy of Science meeting. Bill Green moved that the IAS issue a note of congratulations to David Benn for receiving this award. Steve Lensink seconded. Motion carried.

XII. NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE: Joe Tiffany, Nominations Committee Chairman, presented the following slate of candidates:

President (1996-1997) Dave Swinehart
Vice-President Shirley Schermer
Secretary (1996-1999) Donna Howe
Treasurer Linda Forman

Director 1 (1996-1999) Dave Carlson
Director 2 (1996-1999) Mary Helgevold
Director 3 (1996-1999) Jon Sellars
Director 4 (1996-1999) Michael Heimbaugh

Director 8 (1996-1997) Julie Plummer *
Director 12 (1996-1998) Kelly Schott **

* Nominated to fill Dawn Snyder Chapman's unexpired term.
** Nominated as a naturalist, to fill Donna Howe's unexpired term.

Tiffany requested additional Nominations from the floor. None were offered. Steve Lensink moved that the membership accept the slate of candidates as presented. Nancy Osborn seconded. Motion carried.'

XIII. ADJOURNMENT: Dave Swinehart moved that the meeting adjourn. Bill Green seconded. Motion carried. the Meeting adjourned at 5:35 pm

Respectfully submitted by
Kathy Gourley, Secretary

IAS TREASURER'S REPORT APRIL 20, 1996

1. Current University of Iowa Credit Union account totals:	
Savings	\$11,035.16
Checking	<u>\$ 719.56</u>
Total	\$11,754.72

2. The current total balance represents an increase of \$2,241.44 since the last treasurer's report was filed (1-6-96). The bulk of the increase came from membership renewals and sales of *Journal* subscriptions.

3. Expenses since 1-6-96 (paid for out of University of Iowa Credit Union accounts):	
U of I (NL publication & mailings, misc. expenses)	\$2,414.06
Postage (bulk mail permit, P.O. account, misc.post)	\$ 311.80
Buena Vista College (room rental, annual meeting).	\$ 75.00
Keyes-Orr plaque engraving	<u>\$ 14.60</u>
Total:	\$2,815.46

4. Revenues which have accrued over the past several years in the Society's University of Iowa account, which is managed by the Office of the State Archaeologist, will be transferred to the Society's bank account. Such funds total approximately \$2,100.00. In the future, revenue will not be permitted to accumulate in the university account, but will be deposited directly into the bank account. The university will bill the Society for all expenses incurred (most of which are related to *Newsletter* printing and mailings).

5. A preliminary operating budget has been drawn up for the Society (by L. Forman and B. Green), which identifies types of expenditures and sources of revenue, and grossly quantifies debits and credits. The budget is based on figures from only the last two to three years, and it assumes maximum expenditure in all categories as well as constant membership enrollment. This results in a balance of income over expenditures by roughly \$760.00.

Submitted by:
Linda Forman, Treasurer
(Please see page 8 for Membership Report)



PROTECTING IOWA'S INDIAN HERITAGE

The 20th anniversary of enactment of Iowa's law protecting ancient burial sites was commemorated on May 11, 1996 at the Murray Conference Center, Living History Farms, Urbandale, Iowa. Participants in the recognition program included Governor Terry Branstad, former Governor Robert Ray, members of the OSA Indian Advisory Committee including Maria Pearson and Don Wanatee, and former State Archaeologist Duane Anderson. These and other persons were honored for their key roles in the passage and implementation of Iowa's burial-site protection and reburial law. Ioway, Meskwaki, and Yankton Sioux delegations provided an honor guard, drum, and opening and closing ceremonies. Current State Archaeologist William Green presented the following remarks.

It is the dream of many but the privilege of only a few to be able to do archaeology for a living. Archaeology helps us learn about our ancestors, ourselves, and our land in a way no other discipline can—by allowing us to discover and touch the sites where ancient people lived and the actual objects they made. Archaeology is a growing part of everyday life in Iowa, and as with any real-world pursuit it has gone through big changes recently.

When I started in archaeology 26 years ago, the number of mounds and burials one had excavated often increased one's professional recognition and status. But over time, archaeologists have become more accountable to the public, recognizing our responsibilities to Indian people in particular. Now, we gain the respect of colleagues and the public by the number of mounds protected—not dug—and the number of skeletons not excavated but reburied! Archaeology is no longer automatically anathema to Indian people. In fact, many tribes now run their own archaeology programs, and the number of Indians who are professional archaeologists is increasing rapidly. This profound change did not just happen but is due in large part to the work accomplished over the past 20 years by the people in this room.

It often takes a crisis to move people away from stubborn adherence to outdated principles. The true test of crisis management is whether a consensus and new guidelines develop for handling future issues. Iowa in the mid-1970s faced the

crises head-on and by 1976 had the right people at work to make sure that the lessons learned were quickly applied.

Maria Pearson knew the law had to be changed and she and other Indian leaders had a clear vision for burial site protection and reburial. Duane Anderson shook off the shackles of traditional archaeological practice and made the bold move to favor reburial. Governor Ray and the legislative leaders immediately saw the logic and common sense in the preservation and reburial law. Quickly, the scene was transformed from one of constant confrontation to one of understanding, where trusting and mutually beneficial relationships could be established.

Frankly, those of us in neighboring states were skeptical and worried (I was in Wisconsin and Illinois at the time). We wondered what in the world was going on in Iowa! It turned out, of course, that Iowa was the pioneer on what was the right track. Other states, working through their own crises, brought Indians and archaeologists together to draft and pass protective legislation. People in other states and eventually at the federal level also came to realize that many Indian people and archaeologists were natural allies in their desires to respect, protect, and learn about the human past. Iowans discovered this fact 20 years ago.

Today we recognize the people who brought Iowa into a position of national leadership. Those who have already been honored contributed enormously in the original establishment and continued development of Iowa's burial site protection and reburial program. (Plaques were presented to Governor Ray, Maria Pearson, Don Wanatee, and Duane Anderson. Certificates were presented to the Barta family in memory of George Barta, to all past and current Indian Advisory Committee members, to several archaeologists, to Harry Budd of the Iowa DOT, and to Assistant Attorney General Michael Smith.) We must also note the vital contributions of many other partners in this ongoing work. Several key people sadly are no longer with us to share in this commemoration: Amos Owen, the spiritual leader and medicine man whose participation and wise guidance we greatly miss; John Pearson, who provided important support for all aspects of the program; Bob Alex, who helped lead archaeologists in both Iowa and South Dakota to support protection and reburial; and Alton K. Fisher, a 1985 recipient of Governor Branstad's Outstanding Volunteer Award for his unselfish efforts on behalf of the program.

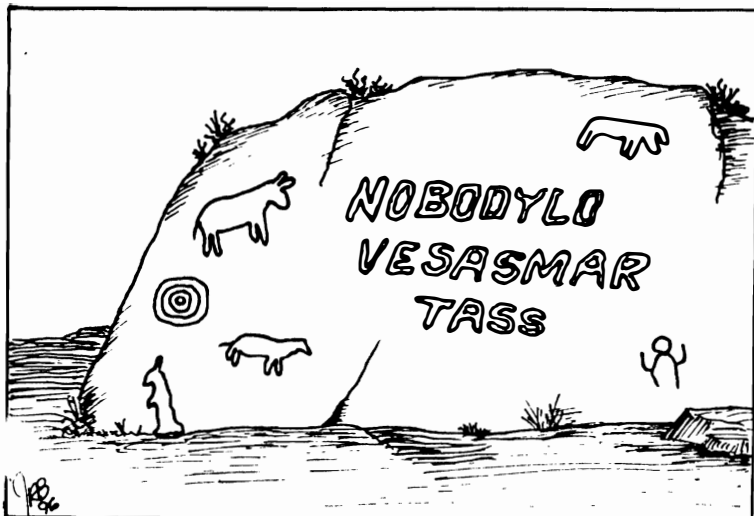
Iowa's program truly is an interagency effort. The University of Iowa has consis-

tently supported and enhanced the program through its Research office, now with Derek Willard and David Skorton, and with D.C. Spriestersbach and William Farrell before them. State agency employees such as Jerome Thompson and Kathy Gourley at the State Historical Society and Larry Wilson and Mike Carrier at the Department of Natural Resources also are steadfast supporters and facilitators of site protection and reburial. The Historical Society expands public awareness of the program and actively works with tribes on repatriation and collections management. The DNR has provided four protected locations for the reburial of human remains. We acknowledge Bob Humphrey, Harry Budd's predecessor at the Department of Transportation, for his early support which facilitated the law's original passage and implementation. We also recognize Larry Zimmerman, an archaeologist with Iowa roots who is now returning to Iowa City. Larry, along with Maria Pearson, brought national and worldwide attention to the issues of reburial and cooperation with Indian groups. Governor Branstad continues Iowa's leadership through his personal interest and support for Iowa's program. And finally, we recognize and thank all of Iowa's native peoples for the understanding and trust that developed as the state program took shape and grew.

We have handled nearly 1000 cases and reports of burial sites and human remains over the past 20 years. The OSA Indian Advisory Committee plays a central and indispensable role in the program and in many individual projects. Investigating these reports of burials and human remains also requires hard work and dedication by our 2-person staff at the OSA—Shirley Schermer, the director of our Burials Program, and Robin Lillie. Their daily efforts get little publicity; in fact we usually try to keep their work at protected sites and the reburials at secluded locations out of the spotlight.

The protection and reburial program certainly is not all sweetness and light. It requires hard choices, hard work, great care and sensitivity, financial resources, and—perhaps most importantly—greater public understanding. We need to highlight our numerous successes, and in particular we have a big responsibility to show that preservation is compatible with development.

As long as we continue to remember, honor, and apply the lessons of our founding mothers and fathers, we will be in a good position to build upon our first 20 years. After all, the past is always our guide to the future.



For generations archeologists have struggled to understand the meaning of these petroglyphs!

By Jerry R. Baker, Central Chapter.

MEMBERSHIP DATA: APRIL 16, 1996:

In early February, 1996, a letter was sent to 184 individuals who had not renewed their memberships since at least 1994. This letter, including a SASE, asked these individuals to respond in one of three ways: renew membership, remain on ailing list for 1997 renewal information, or be removed from ailing list. Thirty five individuals responded: 19 renewed, ten asked to be retained on the ailing list, and six asked to be removed.

The number of renewals more than paid for the cost of the mailing. On April 15, I removed all those who asked to be removed, as well as those who did not respond to the letter, from the mailing list. This totaled 166, which will be a significant savings on printing and mailings.

Last year at this time, the 1995 membership was 164. This year, in response to the membership renewal letter, our membership is already 386, including 27 new members. We expect the number of new members to increase significantly with field

school registrations and we are hoping our membership will reach 500 this year. It was 474 in 1995.

Respectfully submitted,
Robin M. Lillie, Membership Secretary

CALENDAR

Nov 2, 1996 - IAS Fall meeting in Iowa City, in conjunction with the Plains Conference.

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:

Treasurer, Iowa Archeological Society
c/o Office of the State Archaeologist
Eastlawn, University of Iowa Iowa City, IA 52242-1411

Please contact the OSA or other professional archaeologists if you have any questions.

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