



## Clovis Blade Tool Found in Lee County

By Toby Morrow  
Office of the State Archaeologist

In late October 1993, while working on a Phase II archaeological survey for the proposed Avenue of the Saints Highway, Ron Mayer of the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), found a broken flake tool in a cultivated field about 3 1/4 miles south of Donnellson, IA. At the time, the field was in picked soybeans and surface visibility was limited to about 5 to 10 percent. A thorough search of the general area revealed only one additional prehistoric artifact - a small flake of Burlington chert. The location could easily have been dismissed as another low density site of little interest except for one thin - that flake tool was a Clovis blade, a distinctive type of flake tool characteristic of the earliest documented period of human occupation in the Midwest.

Large blades struck from prepared conical cores are a distinctive element of Clovis chipped stone tool technology. They were first identified at Blackwater Draw, New Mexico, the type site for the Clovis point and the Clovis cultural complex. F. E. Green (1963) described a cache of 17 large blades uncovered at the site by quarrying operations. Since then, Clovis blades have been identified from sites in Texas (Young and Collins 1989) and Kentucky (Sanders 1990) and more recently in nearby Illinois and Missouri (J. Morrow 1996).

True blade technology, that is, the removal of elongated flakes from specially prepared blade cores, is sparsely represented in the archaeological record of North America (see Parry 1994). Blades are more than simply long flakes. In addition to their elongated shape, true blades exhibit trimmed and prepared striking platforms, long parallel scars from the removal of previous blades, and a triangular to trapezoidal cross-section. Refined blades of moderate size are common on Middle Woodland (Hopewell) sites in the Ohio and Mississippi River drainages. Middle Woodland blades were made from a variety of high quality local and exotic cherts, some of which were heat-treated to enhance their flaking quality. Smaller blades are found in Paleo Eskimo sites in the Arctic, in Late Archaic contexts in the Midwest and Southeast, in Mississippian contexts in a around Cahokia, and in Late Prehistoric contexts in California (Parry 1994).

One of the things that makes Clovis blades distinct from the blades of other periods is their size. In comparison, Clovis blades are much longer and heavier. The 17 specimens in the cache described from Blackwater Draw range from 156 to 99 mm in length, 35 to 23 mm in width, and 20 to 10 mm in thickness (Green 1963). Middle Woodland blades tend to average less than

half this size. In addition, many Middle Woodland blades, especially those made from Burlington chert, are heat-treated. At least so far as is presently known, heat treatment was not a part of Clovis lithic technology in the central U. S.

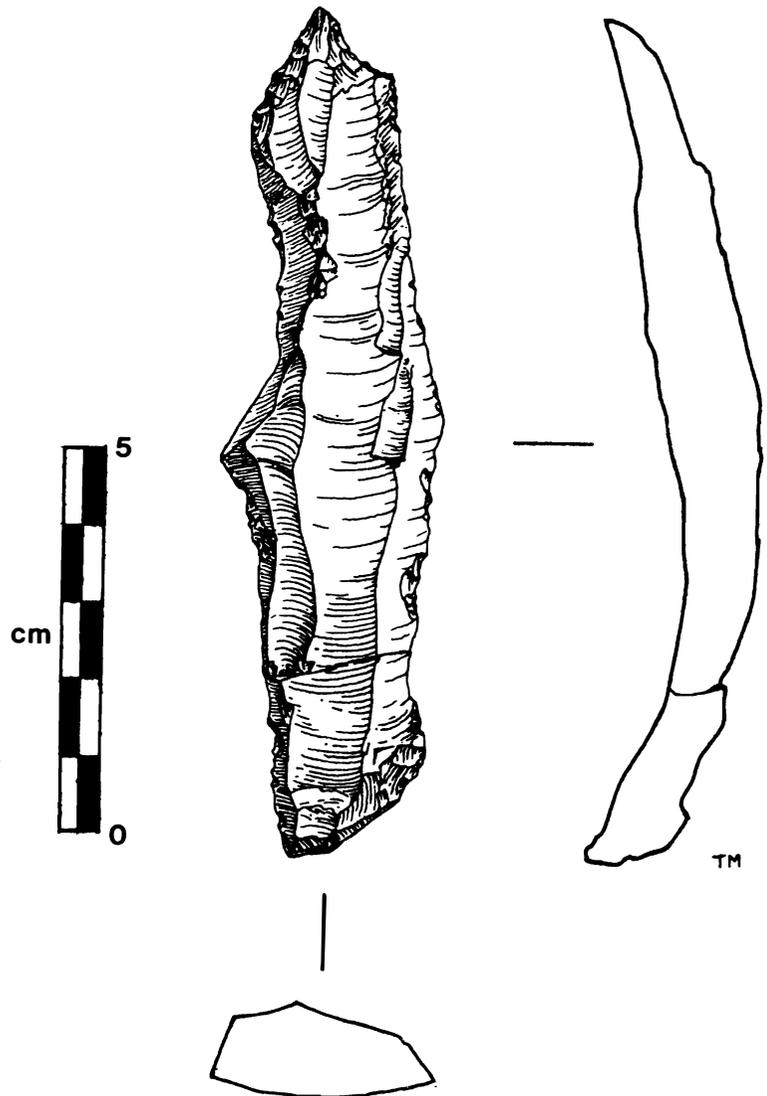


Figure 1. Reassembled Clovis Blade from 13LE423.

The site where the blade, described here, was found has been designated 13LE423. This site lies on the southern margins of a broad upland drainage divide near the headwater draw of a tributary of Goose Creek. Though the site has been cultivated and exhibits a plowzone about 20 to 25 cm thick, the nearly level topography of the location has kept erosion to a minimum.

The appearance of the sub-plow-zone soil profile suggested that conditions were favorable for the preservation of archaeological deposits beneath the surficial plow layer. Posthole testing done in early November 1993 failed to detect any extensive concentrations of artifacts on the site.

Even so, posthole tests are small in size (20 cm in diameter) and tend not to produce much material on low to moderate density sites. Considering the lack of knowledge concerning the Early Paleoindian period in Iowa, site 13LE423 seemed to me to be a potentially significant site. Fortunately, the site lies just outside of the proposed route for the Avenue of the Saints Highway and will not be impacted by construction.

I have kept tabs on site 13LE423 since it was discovered in the fall of 1993. I took several opportunities to re-examine the site whenever the field was cultivated and had received enough rain to wash up surface materials. A half dozen surface walkovers had netted a total of four flakes and five fire-cracked rocks from a roughly 30 by 30 meter area. Judging from the surface evidence, this was not a large or dense site to say the least. Even so, the lure of recovering 11,000 year-old artifacts kept me going back.

In May 1996, Julie Morrow and I stopped by 13LE423 for another look. The site had been planted in corn and had been subjected to several rains including at least one torrential downpour. Though still about half-cluttered with crop residue from the previous growing season, 50 percent surface visibility in this age of low-till and no-till farming is doing pretty good. Again, the site exhibited its usual low density of surface artifacts (e.g. almost nothing).

After about 20 minutes and feeling quite discouraged, I saw a lone piece of chert. As soon as I picked it up, I recognized it as the other piece of that broken Clovis blade.

The break separating the two fragments appears to have been caused by farm machinery rather than being a prehistoric break. The two fragments were found less than ten meters apart. The two pieces fit together perfectly and the blade tool is now complete except for a 42 mm-long narrow flake scar driven off from the break.

The reassembled blade (Figure 1) measures 110.6 mm long, 28.7 mm wide, and 11.1 mm thick and weighs 28.8 grams. It exhibits a markedly curve profile in side view with a maximum ventral (interior) curvature of 11.7 mm. This curvature is especially pronounced on the distal (lower) one-third of the tool where the blade rolled off the bottom of the core.

Elongated scars left from the removal of two prior large blades are visible on the dorsal (exterior) surface. The left blade edge (with the proximal or striking platform end oriented upward) is

fairly steep with edge angles ranging from 85 to 66 degrees. The right blade edge is more acute with edge angles ranging from 50 to 41 degrees. Both blade edges exhibit extensive and heavy use-wear.

An unusual feature of this blade is the intentional retouch modification of the proximal end which removed all traces of the striking platform. This end of the blade was unifacially retouched to form a stout graver spur.

The blade is manufactured of unheated mottled light gray and cream-colored Keokuk chert. Keokuk chert is locally common in several southeast Iowa counties including Lee County. Outcrops of this raw material occur within 15 to 20 km of the site.

The Clovis blade from site 13LE423 represents the result of being in the right place at the right time - twice. This is the first example of a Clovis blade to be reported from Iowa though other specimens surely exist. Similar tools have probably gone unnoticed and unreported because they are not so obvious as a fluted point. Nonetheless, they are every bit as diagnostic of the Clovis cultural complex as are the better known Clovis points.

#### REFERENCES CITED

Green, F. E.

1963 The Clovis Blades: An Important Addition to the Llano Complex. *American Antiquity* 29:145-165.

Morrow, Juliet E.

1996 The Organization of Early Paleoindian Lithic Technology in the Confluence Region of the Mississippi, Illinois, and Missouri Rivers. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO.

Parry, William J.

1994 Prismatic Blade Technologies in North America. In *The Organization of North American Prehistoric Chipped Stone Tool Technologies*. Philip J. Carr, ed. International Monographs in Prehistory, Archaeological Series 7, Ann Arbor, MI.

Sanders, Thomas N.

1990 *Adams: The Manufacturing of Flaked Stone Tools at a Paleoindian Site in Western Kentucky*. Persimmon Press, Buffalo, NY.

Young, Bill, and Michael B. Collins

1989 A Cache of Blades with Clovis Affinities from Northeastern Texas. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 6:26-28.

## WALDO R. WEDEL 1908-1996

Waldo R. Wedel, Plains archaeology's preeminent scholar, died in Boulder, CO, on August 27, 1996, just two weeks short of his 88th birthday. His publications, spanning more than 60 years, helped define and shape research into Plains prehistory both in descriptive and theoretical terms.

Among his stellar research achievements were the definition of specific archaeological manifestations, the linkage of archaeological complexes to historically-known Plains Indian tribes, and the study of prehistoric Plains settlement patterns. His analysis of the impacts of the Plains environments upon human occupations of the culture area anticipated the "new" environmental archaeology by several decades and remained a consuming interest throughout his life.

Even during his final year of illness, Wedel summoned strength to consult with younger colleagues and share his encyclopedic knowledge of Plains ecology and prehistory. His extraordinary contributions to Plains research were recognized in 1991 when Waldo, along with his wife, Mildred Mott Wedel, were presented with the Plains Anthropological Society's first Distinguished Service Award. Wedel was also the recipient of honorary degrees from the University of Nebraska and Kansas State University as well as a distinguished service award from the Society for American Archaeology.

Wedel was born in Newton, KS., on September 10, 1908. He began his undergraduate academic work at Bethel College in North Newton, KS. Wedel received his B.A. in anthropology at the University of Arizona in 1930 and his M. A. the following year at the University of Nebraska. While in Nebraska, Wedel was associated with W. D. Strong and A. T. Hill. He then went to the University of California where he received his PhD in 1936; at Berkeley, he was the first person to receive a doctorate in anthropology with a specialization in archaeology.

Wedel began his long career at the Smithsonian Institution in 1937. From 1946 to 1949 he was director of the Missouri River Basin Surveys. Subsequently he was the Head Curator of Anthropology, Senior Archaeologist, and finally Archaeologist Emeritus in the Department of Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History.

In 1980, the Smithsonian Institution held a two day symposium to honor Wedel along with John C. Ewers who had also recently retired. The symposium papers comprised a festschrift, *Plains Indian Studies*, edited by Douglas H. Ubelaker and Herman J. Viola, published as Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, Number 30, 1982.

Among Wedel's extensive list of publications are "Preliminary Notes on the Archaeology of Medicine Valley in Southwestern Nebraska" (1934), *An Introduction to Pawnee Archaeology* (1936), *The Direct-Historical Approach to Pawnee Archaeology* (1938), *Archaeological Investigations in Platte and Clay Counties, Missouri* (1943), "Some Aspects of Human Ecology

in the Central Plains" (1953), "Changing Settlement Patterns in the Great Plains" (1956), *An Introduction to Kansas Archaeology* (1959), *Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains* (1961), and *Central Plains Prehistory: Holocene Environments and Culture Change in the Republican River Basin* (1986).

In 1939, Wedel married Mildred Mott whose career in the anthropology of the Prairies and Plains was also distinguished. They collaborated on a number of research projects, most notably the archaeology and ethnohistory of the Wichita Indians. At the time of Mildred's death in 1995, the Wedels were still involved in research activities.

Wedel's survivors include three children: Waldo M. Wedel of Boulder, CO; Linda Greene of Death Valley, CA; Frank P. Wedel of Gaithersburg, MD; and three grandchildren.

By David M. Gradwohl, Professor Emeritus, ISU



WALDO R. WEDEL  
1908-1996

## Lange Mill Creek Site Field Work Summarized

By Lynn Alex and Stephen Lensink

The Lange site (13OB7) on Waterman Creek northeast of Sutherland in O'Brien County was the scene once again for an Iowa Archeological Society field school. Co-sponsored by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), this year's project was again directed by Steve Lensink, with assistance from Lynn Alex. Some 25 tried and new IAS members participated in the two week project which began on August 5 with the reopening of last season's block excavation, and closed August 17 when the site was backfilled.

The Lange Site is one of the northernmost Mill Creek sites of the Little Sioux phase, and is expected to date between AD 1050 and 1250. It was first recorded in an early O'Brien county history as "a fortified Indian village." Since that time the site has been extensively modified by a county road and the nearby Cleghorn bridge, a gravel quarry, a farmstead, and continuous plowing.

A little over a year ago the house, barn, and outbuildings for the Herbert Lange farm were torn down and bulldozed and local IAS members collected substantial amounts of artifacts occurring as surface finds. Since the Lange's front yard which bordered the county road had not been plowed in recent memory, this seemed to offer an area of the site which might still provide undisturbed context.

The 1995 excavations at the site confirmed the presence of intact materials beginning 15-20 cm below the modern surface. A 5 x 5 meter block excavation revealed what was believed to be the western edge of a house basin, defined by a linear soil discoloration oriented southwest--northeast and numerous interior subfloor cache/trash pits. An area to the north within the road ditch was also tested and two additional pits and several post molds believed to mark the north edge of the house were found. A generous sample of familiar Mill Creek artifacts including ceramics, notched projectile points, plano-convex scrapers, and a variety of bone items were recovered.

This season's project was aimed at extending the area opened last year with the hope of further confirming the house parameters, recovering material to answer questions about the position of the Lange Site within the Mill Creek sequence, and testing an area at the western edge of the property that might establish the presence of the fortification ditch reported in the early county history.

This last objective was abandoned immediately when the first day's visit to the site revealed that Mr. Roger Negus, who leases the land from Mrs. Lange, had a rather healthy stand of corn over most of the site area, and had installed a new barbed-wire fence at the edge of the property adjacent to the road ditch. This prohibited both a test of the fortification system as well as an extension of the excavation to tie in with the post features uncovered in 1995.

storage pits but no signs of the house edge. One large pit, Feature 11, was completely excavated and two additional pits, Features 12 and 14, were half excavated and profiled. The fill in all three contained typical Mill Creek artifacts, bone refuse, and charred seeds. Feature 11 was over a meter wide and a meter deep. It was full of interesting materials including a nice example of an antler flaker and a cylindrical mano with a slight concavity on one side, typical of other Mill Creek examples. Feature 12 produced a complete bison pelvis and a large portion of a vertebral column. It was from this area of the site that a marine shell "spoon" was found.

While it will be some time before the materials from the past two seasons' investigations are washed, cataloged, and analyzed, a few preliminary observations can be made. The site seems dominated



Mary Darbyshire, Davenport, atop the Lange Site Photo Tower.

To further delineate the house basin, last year's block excavation was reopened and expanded two meters to the east and two meters to the south. This resulted in the discovery of an additional number of

by Sanford ware, particularly the Mitchell Modified Lip type, with Chamberlain ware in the minority. Only one Foreman rim was noted. The projectile points represent notched varieties. While side-notched forms predominate, some



Bone from Feature 12, Lange Site.

trintched examples were also found. A variety of large and small mammals could be identified, as well as birds and fish. Charred corn kernels and other burned seeds were noted, and should be a good indication that the many flotation samples collected from the pits will be productive of floral remains. The presence of large portions of articulated bison bone might indicate that hunts were conducted nearby.

One hypothesis about the northernmost Mill Creek sites, such as those found on Waterman Creek, is that they are late in the Little Sioux phase sequence and should exhibit fewer Stirling phase trade items from the Cahokia area. A recent radiocarbon date from the nearby Double Ditch site of AD 1030 + 70 (uncalibrated) places the site early in the Mill Creek sequence, and suggests possible revision of this hypothesis.



IAS members at Lange Site field school summer 1996. Dr. Joe Tiffany at center.

Although no imported pottery was confirmed, one thin, dark, shell tempered body sherd could represent Powell Plain or a local copy of this Mississippian pottery ware. This, and two possible marine shell items, including the spoon and a cylindrical bead, were the only evidence for distant contacts to the east.

While the research at Lange is incomplete, it is doubtful that the site will be opened again next summer. After three seasons' excavation at three locations on Waterman Creek including the Litka, Double Ditch, and Lange sites, there is a backlog of material to catalog, analyze and report. Perhaps a lab class

emphasizing these aspects of archaeological research is in order for 1997!

The project this summer was made more enjoyable by a congenial group of participants. The authors would like to thank Peggy and Steve Arends, Patrick Barry, Robert Boos, Robert Brandon, Linda Burkhart, Mary Darbyshire, Paul Farris, John Grundmeier, Lu Kimpston, Michele Deiber Kum, Brett Lauinger, Molly Malone, Katy Mc Cann, Jace Mikulanec, Jim Nichols, Neil Pfeiffer, Don Raker, William Schatz, Kevin Shields, Bryan Taylor, Curtis Nepstad-Thor, and Jason Titcomb for their hard work and good humor.

Thanks are also extended to Joe Tiffany, Tonya Cunningham, Kelly Benda, Shawn Sato, and Allison and Brendan Alex. The Steve Berntson family graciously permitted use of their house which made our stay near Paullina especially comfortable. Special appreciation to Linda Burkhart and the Sanford Museum for temporarily storing site materials, and to Michelle Olson of the O'Brien County Conservation Office for organizing site tour. We are particularly grateful to Mrs. Herbert Lange, and Mr. Roger Negus for granting permission to excavate, and to Mike Negus for assistance in backfilling.



Kelly Benda and Allison Alex, Iowa City, complete Feature 11, Lange Site.

## CHAPTER NEWS

### Southeast Iowa Chapter

The Chapter held their last field trip of the season on October 19. The November project involves recording sites discovered this past summer.

Contact:  
Bill Anderson  
Box 51  
Richland, IA 52585

Tel. 319-456-3911

### Central Iowa Chapter

Lon and Ann Crosby hosted the September meeting of the Central Chapter. They led a walking tour of their property which is surrounded on three sides by the Boone River near Webster City. Their farm is considered to have been a prime site of early Indian settlement.

Contact:

Sheila Hainlin  
1434 44 st  
Des Moines, IA 50311

515-279-5315

Or

Barb Weber  
631 Boon  
Webster City, IA 50595

515-832-2147

### Northwest Chapter

The Chapter gathered at the Sanford Museum to hear Nancy Hodgson report on the highway 60 archaeological survey. Eighty sites were unearthed of which 2/3 were prehistoric.

On the agenda for November 16 was a field trip to the Willow Creek Nature Center near Ocheydan. Ron Spangler led a tour of the center's holdings, including an interesting archaeological collection. Also planned was the processing of the

artifacts collected by Nancy Hodgson's excavation early this summer.

Northwest 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.

Contact:

Dale Gifford  
910 Cherry  
Cherokee 51012  
712-225-3432

### IAS Treasurer's Report for November 2, 1996

By Linda Forman  
IAS Treasurer

1. Current University of Iowa Credit Union account totals:  
Savings \$14,465.09  
Checking \$ 800.44  
Total \$15,265.53

The current total balance represents a decrease of \$25.54 since the last treasurer's report was filed on July 20, 1996.

2. Income came from the following sources:  
Memberships & subscriptions \$905.00  
Field school fees (NW Iowa) \$855.00

Interest from credit union accounts \$86.30  
Certification \$20.00

Total \$1,866.30

3. Expenses since 7-20-96 (paid for out of University of Iowa Credit Union accounts):

U of IA account (*Newsletter e*) \$950.17  
U of IL field School (McKinney site) \$807.00

Post Office bulk mail account \$100.00

Refund for membership overpayment \$18.00

Board meeting refreshments \$16.67  
Total \$1,891.84

4. Money that had been earmarked for Iowa Archaeology Week was not spent.

5. The bill for printing the latest *Journal* issue (Vol. 43) has not come in yet, but is expected within the next few weeks. It will run at least \$3,000, and could be considerably higher.

This will be the last "big ticket" expense of 1996. We should end the year with roughly \$10,000 in the treasury.

### PLEASE NOTE: IAS JOURNAL HAS NEW PUBLICATION TIME

The IAS Journal editor, K. Kris Hirst, has asked that members be notified that the *Journal* will be published in the Fall of the year in the foreseeable future.

### GOOD TURNOUT FOR FALL MEETING

About 40, including a new member or three, attended the 1996 Fall meeting of the Iowa Archaeological Meeting.

A symposium on the Great Oasis culture was the focus of the morning session. Mark Anderson introduced the topic. A paper by William Green and David Asch touched on new archaeobotanical data from central and northwest Iowa.

David Gradwohl discussed the Great Oasis manifestations in the Central Des Moines River Valley. John Doershuk described excavations at the Maxwell Site in Dallas County.

Dale Henning contributed a discussion of the Perry Creek Phase, possibly a terminal Great Oasis. And Stephen Lensink traced the relationship of Great Oasis and the Initial Variant of the Middle Missouri Tradition. Larry Zimmerman led the discussion.



**FIND OF THE YEAR:  
JOHN GILBERT'S FIRST  
TRADING POST**

In September the OSA announced the discovery of the earliest documented non-Indian structure in Johnson County—John Gilbert's first trading post. Dating to 1836–37, this site also is the first early-1800s Iowa trading post to be tested archaeologically.

The site was found during the Sand Road Heritage Corridor archaeological survey, a study of fur trade-era and other historic and prehistoric sites just south of Iowa City (see map).

Project archaeologist Cindy Peterson and her crew found 34 sites in the study area this year. Twenty-one of the sites are prehistoric, four of which are Woodland habitations. Of the 13 historic period sites, five date to the fur trade era of ca. 1830–40.

At the site identified as Gilbert's 1836–37 trading post, the crew found thousands of artifacts, mostly nails and clay "chinking" used in building the main cabin and possibly a stockade wall to protect against animals. Other artifacts include glass beads; clay smoking pipes; gunflints, lead shot, a bullet mold, and gun parts; and flat glass and bottle glass. Small pits which may have been clay sources were also found, as were thousands of mammal and fish bones discarded from meals cooked at the trading post. Heavy traffic by traders walking between the post and the nearby flatboat landing reduced many of these bones to tiny fragments.

John Gilbert and other traders settled in this region in order to trade with the Sac and Meskwaki Indians living in the Iowa River valley. Residents of the villages of Chiefs Poweshiek and Wapashashiek were among the trading partners. The traders provided various manufactured goods in return for furs. The Meskwakis were soon forced out of the area, but for a few years in the 1830s an amicable trading relationship seems to have prevailed.

Precise locations of the two nearby Meskwaki villages are not yet confirmed. Further survey work in 1997 may help to identify these sites. Additional work also may be conducted at Gilbert's first post and at the site of his second post (1837–39).

IAS members are welcome to assist in either the field work or laboratory studies. Please call Cindy Peterson at the OSA (319-335-2396, or e-mail Cindy-Peterson@uiowa.edu) if you would like to volunteer.

**NOTE FROM THE EDITOR  
OF THE JIAS**

I have heard from a couple of readers of the *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* who tell us pages are missing in their copy of Volume 43, which was mailed in early November. Please check your copy, and if there is a problem, call me at 319-335-2402, write me at the OSA or e-mail me at kris-hirst@uiowa.edu.

**BLANE NANSEL RETURNS  
TO OSA STAFF**

In October Blane H. Nansel rejoined the OSA staff as a cultural resource specialist in the Highway Archaeology Program.

Blane's main job will be to advise local agencies on historic preservation standards for their transportation enhancement projects. Because federal funds are involved, agencies sponsoring these projects often need assistance on compliance with preservation rules and procedures. Blane will provide this advice for both structures and archaeological sites.

Blane is well known to many IAS members. A native of Council Bluffs and graduate of Lewis Central High School, Blane received his BA and MA degrees from the University of Iowa and is completing his PhD at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Blane has led many field schools, workshops, and other projects across Iowa, including studies at the Gast Farm site in Louisa County.

The OSA welcomes Blane back to Iowa!

**IOWA ARCHAEOLOGY  
WEEK RECEIVES AWARD**

The Iowa Humanities Board has presented the award for *Outstanding Project in the Public Humanities* to Iowa Archaeology Week 1995. State Archaeologist Bill Green accepted the award on October 15 in Ames, on behalf of the other Office of the State Archaeologist staff members and IAS members around the state who made the project a success. Bill recognized Tim Weitzel in particular for his efforts in organizing Iowa Archaeology Week programming. Bill also thanked Dave Swinehart and the IAS for nominating IAW 1995 for the award.

The Iowa Humanities Board award carries with it \$1,000 for a public humanities project, which the OSA will apply to archaeological education.

**PLAINS CONFERENCE  
PACKS IOWA CITY**

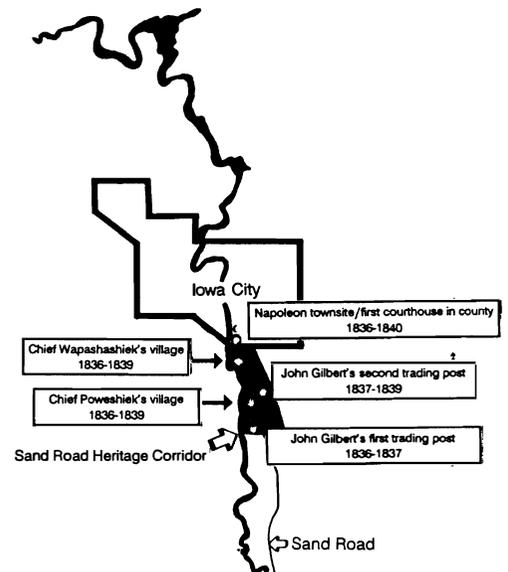
From October 30 through November 2 the OSA hosted the 54th Plains Anthropological Conference in Iowa City. Nearly 500 participants attended from throughout the U.S. and Canada, making this one of the largest Plains Conferences ever held.

The conference included over 250 separate presentations, mostly 10- and 20-minute papers on current research on Great Plains archaeology and cultural anthropology. Sessions lasted all day, but participants also had time to socialize at the main meeting area in the Iowa City Holiday Inn and at several open houses held at the University of Iowa. Open house hosts included the UI departments of anthropology, geology, and geography, plus the Museum of Natural History, Geological Survey Bureau, and OSA.

A lithic raw material exchange allowed students and researchers to trade samples of raw chert, quartzite, and obsidian in order to help them identify these materials when they appear at archaeological sites.

A highlight for many was the banquet featuring a buffalo roast as the entree. Equally exciting was David Gradwohl's after-dinner address. David spoke of his career in anthropology, his long association with Iowa State University, and his many students.

As noted elsewhere in this *Newsletter*, the IAS Fall Meeting was held in conjunction with the Plains Conference.



Sand Road Heritage Corridor Project Location, Showing Gilbert's Trading Posts along the Iowa River and Sand Road.

## Field Trips Crown IAS Fall Meeting

Four field trip options were offered to Plains Conference and IAS Fall meeting attendees. Within Iowa City, a tour of Plum Grove gave a historical archaeological perspective. Joe Artz led a geoarchaeological tour to southeast Iowa.

Another group visited Rockshelters led by Mark Anderson and Shirley Schermer. The fourth group followed Lynn Alex and Joseph Tiffany through Iowa Woodland and Oneota sites, up hill and down hill.

This last field trip began with a climb up a Mississippi River valley bluff to view the Malchow Mounds, a State Preserve.

Stops at the Toolesboro mounds and at the McKinney Site rounded off the field trip just as the sun set below the horizon, sending field trippers back to Iowa City.

## NEW MEMBERS JOIN IAS

By Robin Lillie,  
IAS Membership Secretary

The total membership for 1996 is 517 members. Of these, 85 were new members in 1996.

Mark & Mary Adams, Rockwell  
Carey & Vicki Bark, Waverly  
Matt Billings, Burlington  
Cheryl Bleick, New Ulm, MN  
Roger Boyd, Revere, MO

Jeffrey & Susan Carr, Ames  
Don Coate, Ottumwa  
Ryan B. Collins, Dubuque  
Robert F. Drahozal, Cedar Rapids

William Gartner, Madison, WI  
Margaret Hollowell, Bloomington, IL  
Terry Kemme, Cedar Rapids  
Peggy L. Kirk, West Des Moines

Mohn Molseed, Coralville  
Jeff Moore, Iowa City  
Steve Owens, Newton  
Michael A. "Smoke" Pfeiffer,  
Russellville, AR  
William Ranney, Vermillion, SD  
Ron Schirmer, Minneapolis, MN  
John Staeck, Decorah  
Dave Stephenson, Iowa City

## CALENDAR

**April 2 - 6, 1997** - The 62nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held at the Opryland Hotel, Nashville, TE.

**June 4 - 7, 1997** - A Symposium on Bison Ecology and Management in North America will be held at the Holiday Inn in Bozeman, MT., to provide a forum for information and discussion on utilizing various disciplines to understand and manage bison in North America.

Sessions will provide insight into how disease, genetics, ecology, management, prehistory, and tribal concerns can affect bison. For information contact:

Bison Symposium  
Montana State University  
235 Linfield Hall

Bozeman, MT 59717  
Tel: 406-994-3414

**November 14-18, 1997** - The Plains Conference will meet in Boulder, Co.

**October 13-17, 1998** - The Plains Conference will meet in Bismark, ND.

**1999** - The Plains Conference will meet in Sioux Falls, SD.

**2000** - The Plains Conference may meet in Lincoln, NE

## 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

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 Midwest.

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. 515-279-5315.

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

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