



Waldo & Mildred Wedel at Camp Cowley County, KA in 1940. Photo by Dick Slattery

REMEMBERING THE WEDELS

By Dick Slattery

My long association with Waldo and Mildred Wedel compels me to pen a few lines as my expression of sadness at their passing.

It all began one day on the third floor of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. when Neil Judd introduced me to a new employee in the Department of Archeology. He was 28 years old and stood six feet, four inches, an impressive figure to one who was 11" shorter and just out of high school.

Of course the new employee was Waldo Wedel and I was just a young visitor with a handful of sherds to show. I was amazed and flattered that this man with a PhD and holding such a prestigious position would take the time to talk to me and show interest in my modest discoveries.

I was even more impressed when he accepted my invitation to visit the source of my artifacts, a Late Woodland village site in a remote area along the Potomac River some 20 miles above Washington, D.C. A friend and I were attempting to excavate a site and were in desperate need of some professional advice. Wedel arrived with transit and supporting tools and soon had

us excavating in levels and within five foot squares. All of this was accomplished with the utmost patience and the best of humor.

What followed, beginning in 1937, was four summers as a member of Wedel's field crew on his archeological explorations of Kansas and western Missouri. It was these times under what could be considered today as primitive living conditions that you really get to know your party members. Waldo was our leader; he was one of us with a shovel; one of us when bathing in a muddy creek and all of this with a dedication to the job at hand and always with a dry humor that easily penetrated the ever present cloak of dignity.

In 1940, Mildred joined the crew. Any trepidations we might have had regarding a woman in the camp were immediately dispelled by her engaging personality, her vast knowledge of archeology and her pure charm.

Long after those summers in the field our friendship continued. My visits to the National Museum and later our mutual interest in Iowa Oneota kept the correspondence flowing and the contacts continuing. My last visit to their apartment in Boulder, CO., was in 1993. Mildred was quite ill at the time, but through it all she managed to gracefully smile and invite us back with the salutation that "We will be here."

Aside from their enormous contributions to prairie and plains archeology Waldo and Mildred were exceptional in so many ways that it is highly unlikely that two such extraordinary people will soon pass our way again.

A Buried Archaic Ground-Stone Axe Workshop in Crawford County Found by Avocational Archaeologist Delmer Rath

By K. Kris Hirst
Office of the State Archaeologist

I don't know if you've noticed, but a lot of archaeologists depend on input from local and amateur archaeologists in their investigations around the state. If we're lucky, we professional archaeologists are in your towns for a month or two, but most often only a week. Sometimes when we do get to visit more than once, the weather (or the landowner) refuses to cooperate. Recent studies have shown that to accurately identify and assess archaeological sites, we need to visit the same site several times, at different times of the year, under different and varied conditions (Shott 1992). This we simply cannot do, given our work schedules and budgets paid for by the taxpayer. So we often rely quite heavily on IAS members who live in the areas of our projects, to be our eyes and ears.

Recently I happened on a great example of why we need to work with amateur archaeologists, when I visited a long-time IAS member, Delmer Rath, formerly of Denison and now living in Carroll, Iowa. Delmer has a collection of several flat-bottomed 3/4-grooved axes, finished and unfinished, as well as many rocks in the shape of flattened spheres, showing pecking and smoothing wear on all sides (some are illustrated in Figure 1). Some of these artifacts show wear on the edges, indicating that they had been used to make channels in stone. Mr. Rath's collection has all the hallmarks of a ground-stone axe manufacturing site. He told me they all came from a site on his farm near Denison, now part of the Yellow Smoke Park reservoir and campsite, site 13CF17.

When I got home, I discovered that in the OSA records, site 13CF17 was reported to be a very sparse lithic artifact scatter site, from which only 26 pieces of fire-cracked rock, two flake blanks of Tongue River Silica, and one hammerstone were found in an area measuring 600 ft. How Mr. Rath found a buried Archaic ground-stone axe workshop site at this sparse artifact scatter is quite an interesting story.

In 1977, Larry Abbott of the OSA conducted an archaeological survey of a 124 ha (310 ac) parcel of ground in the Denison area, in conjunction with a proposed recreational area to be called Yellow Smoke Park. Construction for the

park was to include a main dam and three silt dams, some terracing for runoff control, a beach, fishing accesses, camp grounds, a winter sports area, a residence, a community building, shelters, and access roads (Abbott 1977).

The survey, completed in the early spring of 1977, recorded two historic Euro-American farmstead sites, a historic roadway, and a historic sand and gravel quarry. Eight prehistoric sites were also recorded, including 13CF17. Abbott recommended that the sites either be avoided, or, if they could not be planned around, an intensive survey, including a Phase II level investigation, be performed to determine if the sites were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Abbott 1977:14). Abbott mapped 13CF17 on an upland knoll in the proposed park area and described it this way:

The sparse cultural remains suggest a limited utilization/occupation of the site. On the ridge top was a scatter of erratics (manuports?) suggesting occupation/utilization. This site seems to represent a light occupation/utilization of an area of relatively low environmental diversity and/or an area of environmental change. [Abbott 1977:11]

The next fall, Phase II investigations were undertaken by Dave Benn, who was at the time at the Luther College Archaeological Research Center. Unfortunately, winter came early that year, and the crew was forced to stop excavations before the project could be completed. Benn noted that all eight sites were tested, and enough information was collected to determine site significance. Benn believed, on the basis of his curtailed investigations, that seven of the sites were restricted to the plowzone levels of the hilltops, and the eighth was "only a find spot at best and may be redeposited" (Benn 1978:2). The report on 13CF17 reads as follows:

Snow cover obscured the ground surface [of 13CF17] before intensive surface collections could be made on the site, which was in corn. Test excavations also could not be carried out, although a soil profile was dug at the center of the site. This profile revealed a 20 cm plowzone over soil eroded down to the B1 level. 13CF17 is undoubtedly a plowzone manifestation. [Benn 1978:11]

Based on the investigations that Benn was able to do given the weather, he interpreted the eight prehistoric sites in the Yellow Smoke Park as temporary hunting/game watching/food processing camps. Dave recommended that, since sites

13CF16, 17, and 19 would be destroyed or at least seriously impacted by the proposed construction work at Yellow Smoke, the Phase II work should be completed the following spring, and the sites should be strip-contour plowed and allowed to weather before surface collection. Plowing of the sites was undertaken, although not strip-plowing, and Benn and a group from Luther went back to Yellow Smoke on a rainy weekend in April to finish up their work. Dave's final report on 13CF17 reads

13CF17 is a thin scatter of cultural debris. With only a few flakes and a few dozen fire-cracked rocks it seems that this site may represent a single, temporary encampment. This site differs from the others in Yellow Smoke Park in only one respect; that it contains so little material. [Benn 1978:19]

Delmer Rath helped out with field work at the Phase I and the Phase II level investigations. He'd collected from the area for years, and he showed both Dave and Larry arrow heads and spear points he'd collected from the Denison vicinity. Most importantly, Delmer Rath was on hand when the bulldozers went in, and when they scraped a foot or more of dirt off the hillside at 13CF17, he saw the tons of fire-cracked rock and the dozens of hammerstones and ground-stone axes which had been buried far beneath the plowzone. He saw several charcoal stained circles of about 1 m in diameter, before they went under the blade. He collected what he could, and it is through his actions alone that we know about the ground-stone workshop in Yellow Smoke Park.

Based on what Mr. Rath reported to me, 13CF17 most likely dates from the end of the middle Archaic period to the beginning of and into the late Archaic, between 5000-3,000 BP. The site certainly represents an upland occupation site, complete with fire pits and possibly a structure, and is a very rare type of site indeed.

When I spoke to Dave Benn this winter, he was flat-out astonished. He said that the evidence they saw for occupation at Yellow Smoke was Woodland period only, and that there was no evidence of an Archaic period occupation site at any of the sites, and certainly not at 13CF17.

In 1978, archaeologists knew little of buried sites in the uplands. Delmer Rath, retired farmer and amateur enthusiast, identified just such a site at 13CF17, an Archaic period occupation and ground-stone tool workshop, buried in the uplands near Denison. Over the past 20

years, archaeologists have learned that these buried upland sites are extremely difficult to find, particularly those like 13CF17 with few artifacts showing up on the surface or in near-surface test pits.

Archaeology is not a perfect science. If the weather is bad, or surface conditions are awful, if our time in the field is limited by the press of other duties, or by the refusals to access by landowners, we can and do miss archaeological sites, or misinterpret them. At the end of every report we write are the words, "Inasmuch as no survey technique is totally adequate to locate all cultural materials in a given vicinity, should any such materials be encountered during construction activities, the Iowa DOT Office of Project Planning

must be notified immediately." In the past and in the future, archaeologists rely on you, the avocational community, to be our eyes and ears.

REFERENCES CITED

Abbott, Larry R.

1977 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Yellow Smoke Park, Crawford County, Iowa*. Contract Completion Report 99. Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Benn, David W.

1978 *Testing and Site Salvage in Yellow Smoke Park, Denison, Iowa*:

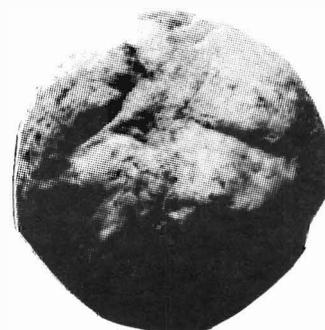
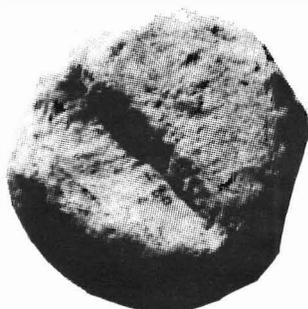
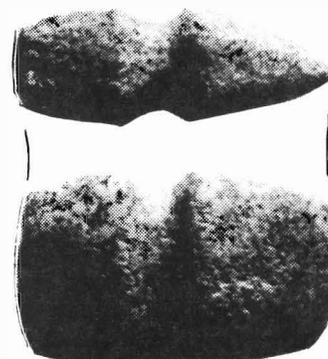
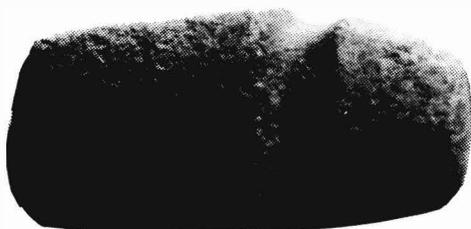
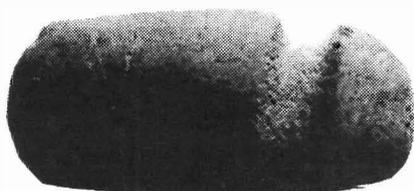
Phase II Investigations for the Crawford County Conservation Commission. Luther College Archaeological Research Center, Decorah.

Shott, Michael J.

1992 Commerce or Service: Models of Practice in Archaeology. In *Quandaries and Quests: Visions of Archaeology's Future*, edited by LuAnn Wandsnider, pp. 9-24. Occasional Paper 20, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Scale:

Approximately 1:2



Eulogy for Dan F. Gast (1906-1996)

By Mary Whelan, University of Iowa

Iowa Archeology lost a wonderful friend last summer. Daniel Frederick Gast, of Grandview, IA, died in July, 1996. His wife, Lovell, died in 1994. They are survived by three children: Jerry, Claudia, and Garth, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. All the students, teachers, Iowa Archeological Society members, and others who have participated in the work at the Gast Farm (13LA12) and Gast Spring (13LA152) archaeological sites will mourn his passing. Dan was a wonderful gentleman from another era; a scholar in the tradition of personal inquiry and wisdom acquired from living life; a farmer during the days when plows were drawn by horses, and extended families were nearly self-sufficient on what they produced from acres of rich Iowa loam.

Dan was born in Grandview and he and his brothers and sisters lived in the original Gast Farm house, where he lived until 1996. That kind of continuity of place is rare today, when "small" towns have populations of 30,000 and when people move hundreds of miles in search of an education or an opportunity for a career. Roots we would call it now. I think it echoes the lives of the prehistoric Indians who lived there millennia before the Gasts and with strong ties to the land. The graves of the Gast ancestors, including Dan and Lovell, are in the cemetery on top of the bluff, as are the mounds of many prehistoric peoples.

In August, Dan's fields shimmered in the heat as the sun smiled down on rows of corn and beans. In my imagination, the prehistoric Havana community (A.D. 100) and Weaver village (A. D. 400) at the Gast Farm site are surrounded by fields of their crops, too. Dan felt some of these parallels between his life and the lives of the thousands of Indians who lived on that soil before him. It fueled his search for answers to the questions about those much older farmers and their families. Despite differences in time, and culture, it's good to remember the similarities that can bind people across time and space.

Dan Gast was part of an amazing generation in American History. When he was a boy, they kept sheep and cattle on the farm. When it was time for market, they drove the sheep on foot along the road from Grandview to Columbus Junction. It took two days and lots of effort to cover the distance we now drive in 20 minutes. He was too young for World War I and too old for World War II. He lived through the roaring twenties and traveled throughout the Midwest and the South. One of the first pilots in Iowa, he told stories of crashing his small airplane near Peoria, and how friendly and helpful the folks there were. They fed him, put him up overnight, and helped him get spare parts in the morning to make repairs. Later, he learned that these men were part of the Legs Diamond mob. Dan didn't condemn or condone their life, he just smiled, appreciating the help given him. He ran a cafe in Grandview during the Great Depression. A railroad line ran between Columbus Junction and Grandview, and Dan would tell you stories of the men who rode those rails, hopping off in search of food and a night's sleep. He fed them, talked with them

and learned.

He experienced the changes that rural electrification made; that paved roads and affordable automobiles made; that mechanized farming using hybrid seeds and chemical assistance made. He lived through conditions that we can hardly imagine now, and cannot replicate. Out of that came a man who was strong, gentle, polite, giving, charming, entertaining, wise and funny. You only had to accompany Dan into town to see how beloved he was in the community. The shopkeepers all knew him; smiling hellos and pausing to inquire about him and his family. The waitresses at the local cafe all brightened when he walked in for his meals. The bank in Wapello once stayed open longer than normal just to give Dan time to drive in with me to get a paper notarized. And that suggests one of the many reasons he was so special, because in the context of our modern times, Dan's interactions were proof of the old values we all nostalgically wish for, but may rarely actually experience: neighborliness, kindness, generosity.

Dan's family has suffered a great loss and I grieve in a selfish way because I won't be able to talk with him again. Especially, I regret that the students who come into my lab, to work on the archaeological collection from the Gast sites, will never get an opportunity to meet him, to hear his wit, or experience his charm, or get caught up in the stories Dan could tell so entertainingly. I'm sorry for all the 20-year olds who will never get a chance to experience that world vicariously through Dan, because to some extent, our vision of what is possible, the kinds of worlds that can exist, is limited by our experience.



**Iowa Archeological Society
Treasurer's Report
April 19, 1997**

1. University of Iowa Community Credit Union account totals as of 4-16-97:

Savings	\$ 5,648.31
Checking	\$ 1,542.62
<u>CD Account</u>	<u>\$ 8,057.89</u>
Total	\$15,248.82

The total balance represents an increase of \$ 785.81 since the last treasurer's report was filed (2-8-97).

2. Income sources:

Memberships, subscriptions	\$ 563.00
Annual meeting (registrations)	\$ 420.00
Annual meeting (banquet)	\$ 371.25
Interest from credit union accounts	\$ 81.56
<u>Certification</u>	<u>\$ 10.00</u>
Total:	\$ 1,445.81

3. Expenditures: University of Illinois(McKinney site analysis). \$500.00

Annual meeting expense	\$ 75.00
Postage stamps	\$ 19.20
<u>Keyes-Orr plaque engraving</u>	<u>\$ 12.60</u>
Total	\$ 606.80

4. As authorized by the Board at its February meeting, \$8,000 was withdrawn from the Society's savings account and put into a certificate of deposit account. The certificate rate of interest is fixed at 5.39% with an annual percentage yield of 5.50%. The maturity date is 11-2-97.

5. As of April 1, the society had a negative balance of \$285.36 in its University of Iowa accounts (Journal account = \$30.75; Newsletter account = \$254.61).

Submitted by: Linda Forman

**Minutes of the Iowa Archeological Society
Board Meeting
February 8, 1997, Des Moines, IA**

I. Call to Order: The meeting was called to order by President David Swinehart at 1:00 pm. Board members present: Anderson, Carlson, Forman, Green, Hainlin, Heimbaugh, Howe, Lillie, Schermer, Sellars, Slattery, Swinehart, Tiffany. Board members absent: Burkhart, Chadak, Helgevold, Hirst, Miller, Plummer, Schott.

II. Secretary's Report: Two corrections were made to the last minutes, "sustaining" was removed from the category "household" and "board" was removed from "honorary members." A motion to approve the minutes as corrected was made by Tiffany, seconded by Forman, motion carried.

III. Treasurer's Report: Forman presented the treasurer's report. Current funds in checking and savings is \$15,265.53. Income was \$1,866.30, expenditures were \$1,891.84. The bill for printing of the most recent issue of the *Journal* has not been received.

Several issues were discussed: 1) fees for back issues of the *Journal*, currently under to control of the University, after the OSA moves in the spring and more space is available, the *Journals* will be handled by the OSA, and 2) currently savings earns 2.1% interest and checking 1.55%, the major expense is the *Journal*, usually paid during one quarter, the remaining nine months have few expenses. Current certificates of deposit earn 4.5% - 6%, earning twice the interest on the majority of the money.

A motion was made by Tiffany, seconded by Schermer, to purchase a \$8,000 C.D. for nine months, motion carried.

IV. Standing Committee Reports: Spring Meeting - Tiffany and Schermer have suggested the 4-H center near Madrid for the location of the spring meeting, April 18-20. The meeting will coincide with veisha. Saturday will be an open house at ISU, meetings, and the field trip will be on Sunday. The center can provide meeting rooms, lodging, projectors, meals, and the banquet. Gradwohl is tentatively scheduled as the banquet speaker. There will be plenty of room for workshops, a call for presentations will be made in the next *Newsletter*. Final arrangements will be handled by Tiffany, Schermer, and Hainlin. The *Journal* and its cost be discussed at the annual spring meeting each year.

V. Ad Hoc Committees: Nominating Committee - Swinehart appointed Slattery, Green, and Plummer to the committee. The president and vice president's terms are up as are several executive board members. The committee will present nominations for all expired terms.

Keyes-Orr Award - this is the 20-year anniversary for this award. All past recipients are invited to be recognized at the banquet. Perhaps some type of picture display of past honorees could be arranged.

VI. Old Business: The stewardship program will be discussed at the annual meeting and the logo will be announced at the spring meeting that a new design is being sought, entries will be accepted until May 31, the Board will pick the top designs, the membership will vote for the final choice.

VII. New Business: The Marshalltown Trowel Company donated \$500 for the 1997 Archaeology Week and new brochures for IAS membership and the burials program are now available.

With no further business to come before the Board at this time, the meeting was adjourned at 4:10 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Donna Howe, IAS Secretary

CHAPTER NEWS

Southeast Iowa Chapter

The major project for this summer will be the Soap Creek Watershed. Members will be examining the cutbanks as a survey technique because of the good visibility and deep profiles which will allow members to examine soil and sediment layers. Additionally, the Chapter will be able to check and update the site information for sites that have been previously recorded for that locality.

The first field trip for the season was in April.

Prospective members are invited to attend chapter meetings. Participants should come prepared for a field exercise.

For more information on the Chapter and its activities contact:

Bill Anderson

Box 51

Richland, IA 52585

Chapter dues are \$10.00 annually for individuals or \$15.00 for family memberships

Tel. 319-456-3911

Central Iowa Chapter

Jonathan Sellars with Consulting Archeological Services of Creston, IA gave a presentation on southern Iowa Archaeology. Recent work in the area has resulted in new informational doors being opened.

Plans are underway for a joint meeting in May of the chapter with the Iowa Jewish Historical Society with Professor Emeritus David Gradwohl giving making a presentation. The title of the lecture was: Houses of Life, Abodes of Eternity: an Ethnoarchaeological Perspective on Six Jewish Cemeteries in Des Moines, IA.

The chapter usually meets on the third Saturday of the month, except December. Frequently, meetings take place in a third floor classroom at the State Historical Museum. Dues are \$10 a year.

Contact:

Michael Heimbaugh,
3923 29 St
Des Moines, IA 50310
515-255-4909

Or

Barb Weber

631 Boon
Webster City, IA 50595

515-832-2147

Northwest Chapter

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

Blackhawk Chapter

In February, members viewed a video titled, "Myths of the Mound builders." In March they were treated to a presentation by Adrian Anderson about Paleo Indians and Artifact.

Philip Gbade Ajekigbe, in April, spoke about the archaeology of the Cross River Basin of Nigeria.

No regular meetings are scheduled at this time for June, July, and August.

Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month, 7:00 pm at the University of Northern Iowa Museum in Cedar Falls. A monthly program is followed by a short business meeting. Chapter dues are \$10 annually.

Contact:

Stephen Lee
515-435-4927 (after 6:00 pm)

or:

Josephine Megivern

319-266-2825

Editor's Note:

The next issue of the Newsletter will carry a complete list of IAS Officers and Directors.

The Editor has a new computer and learning about should not be as nerve-wracking as putting together that first issue, nearly 11 years ago, but the Editor may not have seen anything yet.

OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE IOWA
ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



OSA SLATED TO MOVE TO NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Office of the State Archaeologist will move to a new headquarters building this fall.

The new facility is located at 700 S. Clinton St., just off the southern end of the University of Iowa main campus. Built in the 1960s, the building originally was an A&P supermarket. After purchase by the university, the building housed campus mail and surplus services and an outdoor equipment rental service.

The OSA will share the building with public radio stations KSUI and WSUI. OSA will occupy about two-thirds of the 15,000 square-foot structure.

Remodeling of the building is scheduled to begin in May, with project completion in September or October. The OSA's move from its Eastlawn and other facilities to 700 S. Clinton St. probably will occur in October. We will notify IAS members and others in the Iowa archaeological community of the precise schedule when it is known.

The new facility offers a central location for OSA activities that are now scattered among four buildings. Expanded lab and repository space will help ease the overcrowding that has resulted from recent growth. Despite the inevitable disruptions, we're looking forward to our new home!

STUDENTS COMPLETE NEW STUDIES OF CHEROKEE AND GAST SPRING SITES

Many IAS members know of the deeply buried and stratified Cherokee Sewer and Gast Spring sites. In fact, many members worked at those sites—Cherokee in the 1970s by the Sanford Museum and University of Iowa under the direction of Duane Anderson and Richard Shutler, and Gast Spring in 1991–92 in conjunction with IAS and University of Iowa field schools directed by Mary Whelan, Blane Nansel, and Nurit Goldman.

Now, University of Iowa anthropology students Bill Whittaker and Michael Dunne have obtained important new information on both sites—from digging through collections, not from digging in the dirt. Both students received their Masters degrees this spring after completing analyses of bones and seeds from these sites.

Bill reexamined the bison bone from the three main levels at Cherokee (8400, 7200, and 6300 BP), learning that the season of site use (late fall–early winter) remained fairly consistent over time. But he found that while younger bison were preferred at 8400 BP, older animals were killed more often in later horizons. The change may have been due to reduction in the size of bison herds (and inability of humans to select the preferred[?] younger animals) as the climate became drier.

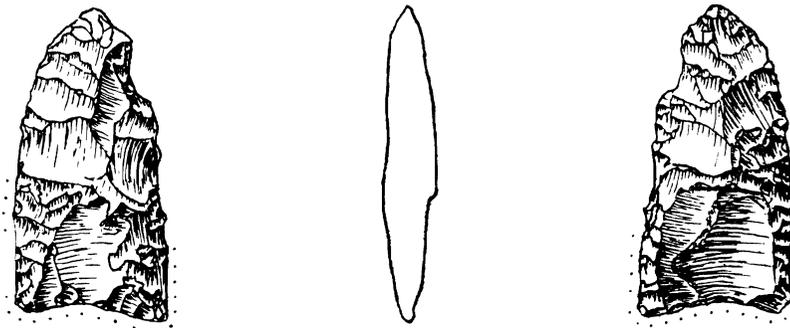
Michael Dunne studied tiny seeds extracted by flotation of Gast Spring site soil samples. The samples all date to the

terminal Archaic and Early Woodland periods (ca. 3100–2400 BP, or about 1200–500 BC), before it is commonly thought plant cultivation took hold. Mike found evidence of use of *Hordeum pusillum* (little barley) and *Chenopodium berlandieri* (cultigen goosefoot). These plants are two of Iowa's forgotten native crops, producing starchy grains that were important food sources hundreds of years before Indians here grew corn. The story of ancient agriculture is being rewritten as the Gast Spring study pushes cultivation back in time.

Both studies will be submitted to major journals for publication. Summaries will be published in the IAS Journal or Newsletter. This work shows how useful it is to keep collections and associated documentation in good shape. You never know what people down the road might learn from those old bones and seeds.

OSA SUPPORTS REVITALIZED KEYES CHAPTER

The Charles R. Keyes Chapter of the IAS is off to a great new start in 1997. Programs in February, March, and April have been held at the Cedar Rapids Public Library, Mount Vernon Visitors Center, and in conjunction with the Johnson County Historical Society at its Heritage Museum in Coralville. The Keyes Chapter joins professional and avocational archaeologists and the interested public in Cedar, Johnson, Jones, and Linn counties. Contact the OSA for information.



Clovis point made of Keokuk chert, site 13DM901, Des Moines County. Found in 1997 by Highway Archaeology Program crew during survey for U.S. Highway 61 reconstruction. Actual size. Drawing by David Crawford.

1997 ANNUAL MEETING IS A SUCCESS!

Those attending the Annual Meeting of the Iowa Archeological Society (IAS) lucked out. No rain, no mud and no strong winds were the order of the day. The 4-H Center grounds were just being lightly touched with spring green.

About 70 participants turned out to hear reports on recent research on various topics. An update on recent Paleoindian finds was offered by Julie Morrow and John Hedden reported on the finding of Archaic sites, especially in western Iowa. Bill Green discussed a possible severe break down in the trade network during mid-Woodland times. Mark Anderson offered a brief on the Great Oasis and Steve Lensink did the same for the Mill Creek as did Shirley Schemer on the Glenwood. Rich Fishel & Joe Tiffany reported on recent findings on the Oneota. Cindy Peterson discussed Historic sites archaeology.

After a mid-afternoon break, assorted demonstrations and workshops, such as bone tool making, were offered. Last on the docket was a tour of the Archaeological resources at the Center. Past land uses, such as historic mining and prehistoric villages, were discussed as well as the proposed research by Iowa State University (ISU) for the summer of 1997.

At the Banquet, Nancy Osborne Johnson introduced the 1997 recipient of the Keyes-Orr Award. This year's awardee was David Gradwohl, Professor Emeritus in Anthropology at ISU.

The Keyes-Orr Award, named for the

two people who spurred archaeological research in Iowa at mid-century, was established in 1975 and devised by John Tandarich and R. Clark Mallam.

The new Keyes-Orr Award recipient, David Gradwohl, then presented the Keynote address. After dinner he delighted and informed the group on the topic: "God is Love--Backward It's Dog:" An Iowa Archaeologist Looks at the U.S. Military Pet Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, CA.

CALENDAR

September, 1997 - Iowa Archeological Society Fall Meeting sites to be decided.

September 18-21, 1997 - Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference will be held at the Holiday Inn, 5 Baxter Lane, Bozeman, Montana. The Conference, meeting biennially, was formed in 1993 to meet the needs of an expanding interest in the Rocky Mountains, previously included in research of the Great Plains and Great Basin.

Contact:

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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.

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