



THE JACKSON COUNTY INDIAN MOUND SURVEY

By Dirk Marcucci

Hired by the Jackson County Historic Preservation Committee (JCHPC), I have recently completed a study of prehistoric Indian mound sites in Jackson County. The project was funded by a Resource Enhancement and Protection Act (REAP) grant (No. 96-103), with assistance from the State Historical Society of Iowa. The mound study compiled a suite of baseline information for all known mound sites in the county, revisited a number of sites first documented by early Iowa archaeologists Charles R. Keyes and Ellison Orr in the 1930s, and documented three previously unrecorded mound sites including a possible effigy mound.

The study represents the county's initial effort to identify, preserve, and protect all mound sites in Jackson County. The project has resulted in a ground swell of local support to save mounds in the county, leading to the drafting of a county zoning ordinance to protect ancient burial places. The mound ordinance would be first of its kind in Iowa.

Archival research conducted at the start of the project showed that there were 23 recorded mound sites in Jackson County, most of which had not been inspected by archaeologists in modern times. Fourteen of the 23 sites were either recorded or investigated by Ellison Orr in 1935 under the direction of Charles R. Keyes, the first Director of the Iowa Archaeological Survey. Virtually all of the Keyes/Orr recorded mound sites in Jackson County were found to be located along the Mississippi River bluff edges and ridge spurs.

The remaining non-Keyes/Orr mound sites in Jackson County were largely recorded in the 1970s and 1980s and form two distinct clusters along northwest Jackson County along portions of Lytle Creek, a small stream which begins just south of Dubuque and merges with the North Fork Maquoketa River. The second cluster is situated in southwest Jackson County along the limestone bluffs towering over Bear Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of the Maquoketa River.

During the course of the project, three previously unrecorded

mound sites were discovered and recorded. Two of the sites are situated on bluff ridges overlooking rugged Lytle Creek Valley. One mound group consists of three mounds, two conicals and a 30-meter linear conjoined on one end with a large offset conical. The conjoined mound may represent an effigy (bear?), its legs likely obliterated by plowing since they appear to have extended into an adjacent cultivated field. The mound may represent the southern most effigy mound in Iowa, extending the known distribution about 20 miles south from its closest neighbor on the Little Maquoketa River a few miles west of Dubuque.

A second mound site was found along Lytle Creek and consists of a solitary conical mound positioned on a high and narrow ridge spur. The mound is low and nearly imperceptible. The third unrecorded mound site was discovered in southeast Jackson County along the Mississippi bluff edge in a very remote and wooded location only several hundred meters from a large site that Ellison Orr recorded in 1935.

This new site, 13JK227, consists of nine linears and one large conical mound that traverse about 300 meters of ridge line. The linears range in length from 10 to 26 meters and are all about 0.5 meters in height. The groups certainly one of the largest and best preserved mound groups in Jackson County, and perhaps in eastern Iowa. All three of the newly discovered mound sites are located on private property.

Eight Keyes/Orr mound sites in Jackson County were field checked in the 1997 study. The sites were remapped, photographed, and their state of preservation assessed. Amazingly, many of the Keyes/Orr mound sites revisited were found to be virtually unchanged since Ellison Orr excavated or mapped the sites in 1935. However, these groups have largely survived fortuitously, having thus far escaped the destructive forces of farming, logging, looters, and urban development only by luck or the fact that their locations are incredibly remote. Unfortunately, these remote areas, offering beautiful vistas of river valleys, are exactly where many developers now like to build houses.

Housing developments along the Mississippi River and its major tributaries represent a serious threat to mound sites in eastern Iowa. One of the reexamined Keyes/Orr mound sites appears to have been damaged by the construction of a driveway to a new house on the bluffs near the town of Sabula shortly before the project started.

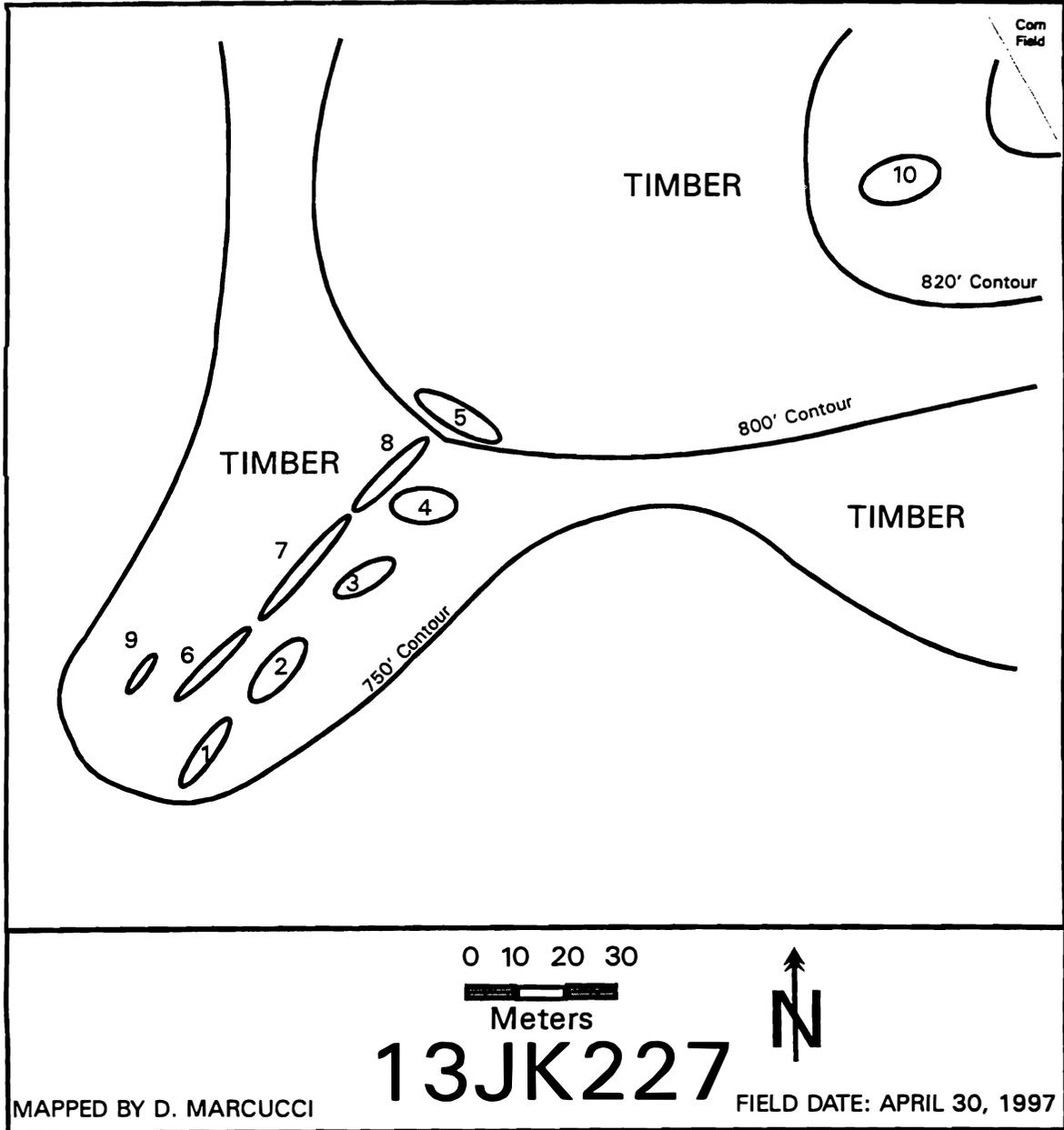


FIGURE A-47: Site map, 13JK227.

In another case, a weekend cabin was constructed on a prominent overlook narrowly missing a well preserved, but incorrectly plotted, Keyes/Orr mound group. In another incident, a landowner/developer refused to allow project members access to a reported mound group believed to be in an area planned for development. Although unrelated to development, looting and pot hunting continue to be a problem. It is easy to develop a sense of urgency for action to preserve mound sites since all of these scenarios occurred during or shortly before the one-year study.

What can be done to save the surviving mounds? While there are no easy answers, several ideas aimed at preserving mounds in Jackson County have emerged as a result of the study. The ideas are likely to have relevance to other parts of Iowa where mound sites exist, especially in areas bordered by the Mississippi River its principal tributaries. In Jackson County, the challenges, discussed in more detail below, of protecting Indian mounds is being approached from three areas: archaeological surveys, education, and formulation of zoning laws and preservation plans.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Funding for county-wide archaeological surveys specifically designed to find unrecorded mound sites as well as revisit mound sites recorded earlier in this century is desperately needed. Despite well intended laws to protect them, mounds continue to be inadvertently and deliberately destroyed because mounds cannot be protected if their existence and locations are not known. Federal and state laws intended to protect prehistoric mounds are too often ineffectual.

Many times researchers find that mound locations are not recorded correctly on official site forms and mound sites recorded between 25 and 100 years ago have not been field checked to determine if they still exist or if they are properly recorded. It is disconcerting to know that, assuming that the Jackson County survey results is representative for other rugged and wooded areas in Iowa, there are relatively large numbers of unrecorded mounds yet in Iowa.

Funding should be prioritized for surveys of counties bordering the Mississippi River since development along the Mississippi bluff line is increasing and many undiscovered mound sites are likely positioned along remote and heavily wooded bluff edges - just where people are wanting to build houses.

EDUCATION

The Jackson County mound survey found that most landowners and developers are woefully unaware of their legal responsibilities in dealing with prehistoric mound sites. Prior to initiating fieldwork, the JCHPC sponsored a public meeting aimed at educating landowners and the lay public about prehistoric mound sites. Not only were the meetings well attended, but several potentially new mound sites were noted for examination in the spring of 1998.

Several newspaper articles also generated positive responses from the public. In addition, all known or suspected mound landowners have been informed by the JCHPC via letter that mounds are or are suspected to be, located on their property. Enclosed in the letter is a short brochure developed by the Burials Program at the Office of the State Archaeologist titled *Protection of Ancient Burials in Iowa: A Guide to Landowners*.

An educational outreach program aimed specifically at mound landowners, developers and building contractors who work in counties along the Mississippi and its principal tributaries needs to be initiated. The logical agency to develop and sponsor the program is the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) located in Iowa City. The OSA maintains the statewide list of known mound/mortuary sites and the Burials Program at OSA is the

proper contact authority for discovery of mounds and human remains. Educational seminars need to be sponsored in different areas in eastern Iowa and the state so information is distributed to those that need it (e.g., Keokuk, Fort Madison, Davenport, Dubuque, Lansing).

ZONING LAWS AND PRESERVATION PLANS

Preserving Indian mounds can be compatible with economic development. Conducting archaeological surveys and formulating zoning ordinances and preservation plans is much more cost effective than reacting to crisis situations. It actually takes little effort for landowners to protect mounds and developers to make inquiries prior to construction in order to avoid mounds. Developing site protection strategies allows counties to preserve mounds rather than "rescue" or "salvage" mounds encountered during construction.

The results of the Jackson County mound study are compiled in a document which is currently being used by the JCHPC, the County Board of Supervisors, and the Zoning Board as a planning tool to ensure that mound sites remain preserved for the benefit for future generations in Jackson County.

As a result of the study, the Board of Supervisors has approved an ordinance which takes into account the significance of historic resources, including archaeological sites, in future county development. Building on the ordinance, the JCHPC has drafted a Preservation Overlay Zone for the Protection of Ancient Burials which would require development within certain sensitive areas to be reviewed for the presence of mound sites.

If development does occur on land where mounds are located, the ordinance would require the landowner to adhere to a preservation plan. Preservation plans stipulate what measures will be taken to protect the mounds during and after construction. A draft version of the ordinance has already been approved by the zoning board and if adopted, it would be the first of its kind in Iowa.

The JCHPC strongly believes that saving mounds will require implementing programs now since development along the Mississippi River bluffs appears only to be increasing. Preserving Indian mounds will depend on the creativity, planning and cooperation of a diverse group of people - Native Americans, landowners, archaeologists, developers, attorneys and state and federal agencies to name a few. Each party has different interests and the potential for conflict will continue to be great. However, based on the Jackson County mound survey, the stakes are too high not to do anything and differences need to be quickly set aside in order for our children to see these thousand year old earthen features.

JOHN D. REYNOLDS
STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST FOR KANSAS
1943–1997

by David M. Gradwohl

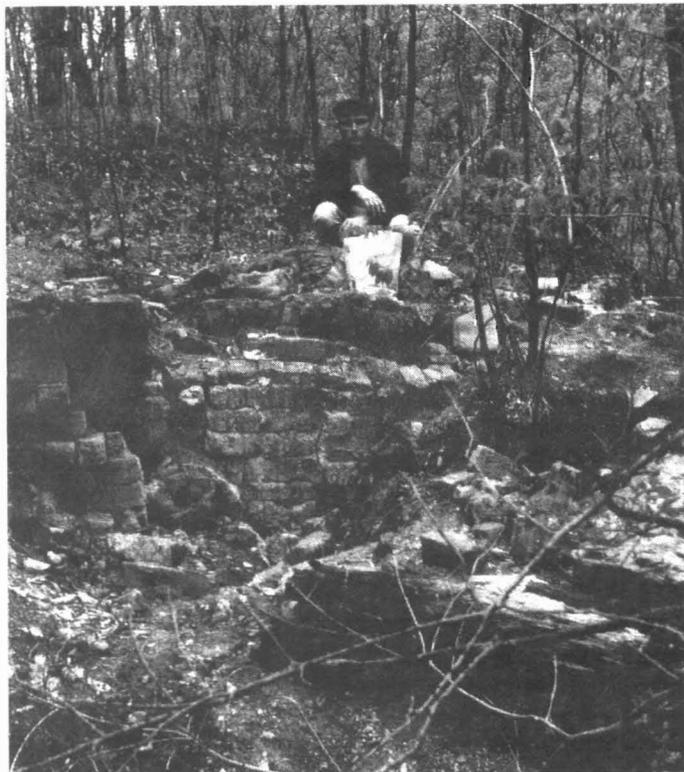
John David Reynolds, the State Archaeologist for Kansas, died at his home in Topeka, Kansas, on July 23, 1997, after a courageous battle against cancer. Although John was a native of Illinois and pursued his professional career in Kansas, he got his anthropological start in Iowa and received his education at Iowa State University. His untimely death is not only a profound loss for his family and the people of Kansas but for all Plains anthropologists as well.

John was born on September 6, 1943, in Elmhurst, Illinois. He graduated from Glenbard High School in Glen Ellyn, Illinois, in 1961 and then began his undergraduate education at Iowa State University. After exploring various interests, John settled on an English major. He was among the first undergraduate students in the introductory anthropology classes I taught after coming to ISU. Although there was no anthropology major at ISU at that time, John took most of the courses available in that subject. During the summer of 1965 he attended ISU's second field school in archaeology. John received his BA degree in 1966 and then served as my field assistant at sites in Red Rock Reservoir and Saylorville Reservoir ("salvage" archaeology projects co-sponsored by the National Park Service) for the 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 field seasons. In that respect, John's efforts were instrumental in the early development of the Iowa State University Archaeological Laboratory's cultural resource management program.

Meanwhile, John had started his graduate program at ISU. By that time, our course enrollments were increasing greatly and we were able to institute the undergraduate core courses in archaeology and physical anthropology. In addition to the large lectures, we designed small laboratory-tutorial sections to give students hands-on experience with artifacts, skeletal materials, analytical equipment etc. John was ISU's first teaching assistant in these undergraduate core courses. In the archaeology course, John assisted with the required weekend field trips and excavations. For the physical anthropology class there was no suitable laboratory manual available in print for human osteology. (Bill Bass's widely-used laboratory manual was not published until 1971). So John put together a manual from materials in Gray's, Cunningham's, and other anatomy textbooks.

John's MA thesis was entitled "Coalport and Its Relationship to the Early Historic Pottery Industry in the Des Moines River Valley." The Coalport kiln was located in Marion County, in a

locality now inundated by Red Rock Reservoir. John's thesis was the first detailed archaeological description and interpretation of a nineteenth-century Euro-American pioneer stoneware kiln operation in the midwest. His research provided a framework for two later ISU masters theses dealing with pioneer potteries in Boone County: Allen Schroeder's investigation of the two stoneware kilns at Moingona and Barbara Schulte's study of the pottery industry at Coal Valley. John's thesis, in particular, was also used by Russ Leckband in his construction and operation of the salt-glazing stoneware kiln that functioned as the Walnut Hill Stoneware Company at the Iowa Living History Farms during the 1980s. John received his MS degree in 1970. His thesis was the



John D. Reynolds at the Coalport Pottery Kiln (13MA103) 1966.

first thesis in archaeology at ISU; he was the first person to get a master's degree with a specialization in anthropology at Iowa State.

Although John had been accepted into the Ph.D. program at the University of Arizona, he joined the Kansas State Historical Society in 1970 immediately after he finished his graduate work at ISU. He worked his way up from Conservation Archaeologist to Assistant State Archaeologist and finally to the State Archaeologist for Kansas at the time Tom Witty retired from that position. In the process of supervising many cultural resource management projects, John published a number of papers and monographs in which Archaic and Woodland manifestations in Kansas were defined. He also conducted research at Plains Village Tradition and historic sites. John was very active in the Kansas Archaeology Training Program jointly offered by the Kansas State Historical Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association (counterpart of the Iowa Archaeological Society) for nonprofessional archaeologists. In addition to his work at the Kansas State Historical Society, John taught anthropology classes at Washburn University in Topeka, Barton County Junior College in Great Bend, and Colby Junior College in Colby, Kansas. During the summer of 1972, he directed Iowa State University's archaeological field school at sites in eastern Kansas.

Over the years John developed notable skills in flintknapping; he offered flintknapping workshops and produced a number of artifact replications for classroom use and displays. His interest in the use of stone tools extended beyond academic realms to applied situations: he cut the umbilical cord of at least one of his newborn children with an obsidian blade. John also became an expert in the construction of the grass lodges of the Wichita Indians. Utilizing historical, ethnographic, and archaeological evidence, he built



John D. Reynolds at a 1984 flintknapping demonstration.

two such structures for life-size museum dioramas: one for the KSHS museum in Topeka and one for the historical museum in Lyons, Kansas.

John's death was the result of a metastasized melanoma that had been in remission for some eighteen years. The original skin cancer was most probably the result of John's being overexposed to the sun's rays over the years while working outside on excavations. He urged his students and colleagues to avoid his mistake by wearing a hat, long sleeved shirt, and plenty of sun screen while doing archaeological field work. We would all do well to take his advice.

John's family buried him in Topeka along with his flintknapping kit. He is survived by his mother, Betty Reynolds, of Lombard, Illinois; his sister, Sarah Seborg, of Huntsville, Alabama; and three sons: Jesse of Costa Mesa, California, and Logan and Andrew of Topeka.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The obituary about is being reprinted – this time without all of the typographical errors that unfortunately laced the account in the last issue of the *Newsletter*.

When the situation was brought to my attention, I was appalled at how many mistakes littered the pages. I had violated by own basis journalism rules:

1. Use the spell checker device.
2. Proofread the entire publication.
3. Use the spell checker device, again.

4. Keep assumptions as completely out of the *Newsletter* production as possible. I had assumed that the above rules had been followed but very obviously that had not been done.

5. And, finally, to again apply the spell checker device.

I apologize to David M. Gradwohl and other contributors to that Newsletter and all other Iowa Archeological Society members for the errors.

At the Board meeting last summer, I indicated to the gathered members that it was time to enlist the talents of another to be responsible for the *Newsletter*. It probably should have been done sooner. And by the time this issue is received by members, there will be a new *Newsletter* editor.

CHAPTER NEWS

Northwest Chapter

At the January and February meetings the Chapter devoted energy to marking artifacts donated to the Sanford Museum by Bob Thompson.

The March meeting was spent marking artifacts donated by Mel Rath to the museum. Mel has been an active collector for many years in Northwest Iowa and has very carefully organized his collection. Although Mel did not have his artifacts marked they were sorted into marked boxes and sacks.

Field trips to excavations in Clay are on the agenda for May.

Another trip to excavations in Woodbury County was scheduled for June.

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. Programs include films, slide presentations and reports, field trips and supervised excavations.

Contact: Dale Gifford
910 Cherry
Cherokee, IA 51012
712-225-3432

Southeast Iowa Chapter

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

Mark Anderson, Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), was the January fea-

tured speaker addressing the Chapter stone tool project at the State Historical Museum. The goal of the project is to examine a segment of the unprovenienced stone tools in the collections and create a publicly accessible study collection.

Museum Director Jerome Thompson had previously given the group a tour of the museum storage facility and explained the use of such a collection.

In February, Tina Nepstad-Thornberry entertained the Chapter with information about the trials and tribulations involved with conducting an archaeological survey at the Camp Dodge military campus.

In March, Dr. David Gradwohl, Professor Emeritus, ISU, discussed the excavation of the shipwrecked *Bertrand* at the De Soto Bend National Wildlife Refuge.

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

Blackhawk Chapter

Pot making was on the program to begin the new year in January and the making of them was such fun that the Chapter continued with their ceramic projects for the February meeting.

For the March program Larry Morse, born and raised on the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota, presented his perspectives and experiences with Chapter members.

Morse had been chosen by his tribe in 1946 to observe 'white culture' and to share his insights with his people. He is a tribal historian, a medicine man and is a decorated Korean War veteran.

In April the Chapter gathered to view the film "Where Man Lies Buried." This film details the archaeological methods of excavation, transportation, preservation and acquisition of artifacts from the digging site to the museum and has been described quite favorably by archaeologists.

Members in May gathered in the field to collect flint samples.

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:

I have received notice that Anthropological Index Online is available to access by using a WWW browser to connect to:

<http://lucy.uke.ac.uk/AIO.html>

The Index can be searched and the results received either online or as email messages sent to your address.

Online help files and lists of journals indexed are also available. Holdings cover all areas of cultural and social anthropology, ethnography and material culture, from mainstream theoretical journals to specialist interest publications. All geographical regions are covered as are articles in all languages.

For those without easy access to WWW, the Index can be searched and the results will be sent back as email. Such messages must be sent to:

aio@lucy.uke.ac.uk

OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE IOWA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



WE'VE MOVED!

The Office of the State Archaeologist has moved from the east side of the University of Iowa campus to the south side.

After nearly two decades in the Eastlawn building, the OSA now resides at 700 S. Clinton St.

At the new location, the OSA shares a renovated 1960s-era structure with University radio stations KSUI and WSUI.

OSA offices and labs moved into the building not only from Eastlawn but from several other locations as well. An advantage of the new space is that OSA operations will be consolidated at one place rather than spread among several buildings.

Another benefit of the new facility is its custom-designed space for OSA offices, labs, archives, and repository.

Our official mailing address is:

Office of the State Archaeologist
700 Clinton St. Building
The University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1030

The new phone number is 319-384-0732 and the fax number is 319-384-0768. The e-mail address remains the same: OSA@uiowa.edu.

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT PAPERS AT NATIONAL MEETING

Seven OSA archaeologists presented papers and posters at the 63rd annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, held March 25-29, 1998, in Seattle, Washington. Here are summaries of each presentation, as published in the conference abstracts.

IOWA'S BURIAL PROTECTION AND REBURIAL LAW

William Green and Shirley S. Schermer

Confrontation, followed by compromise and joint action among Indians and archaeologists, led to passage of Iowa's burial protection and reburial law in 1976. The law has helped protect many burial sites and has helped foster a preservation ethic among Iowans. An Iowa Supreme Court ruling and denial of *certiorari* by the U.S. Supreme Court supported the State Archaeologist's authority to deny permission to disinter an-

cient human remains, indicating exercise of this authority does not constitute a governmental "taking." Outreach efforts are informing landowners and developers of their legal responsibilities, but systematic owner notification and site resurvey programs are needed.

A STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN IOWA

Lynn M. Alex, Mark L. Anderson, and Shirley J. Schermer

The Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist educational outreach efforts have included publications, programs for the general public and school groups, teacher workshops, films, and statewide events for Iowa Archaeology Week. These efforts have had no permanent source of funding, and have relied on grants and donations from a variety of sources, and voluntary commitment on the part of individuals. With increasing public demand for educational outreach in archaeology and its greater recognition within the profession, sustaining programs on an ad hoc basis can be successful but requires statewide partnerships and the interest and support of outside funding sources.

APPLICATION OF COMPUTER SCANNED AND MANIPULATED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES DURING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: INVESTIGATING MOUNDS IN NORTHEAST IOWA

Mark L. Anderson

USDA aerial photographs were analyzed for information on the Turkey River Mounds State Preserve, Clayton County, Iowa. This mound complex has had multiple investigations over the past 112 years, beginning with T.H. Lewis' 1885 survey. A pair of compound mounds in a cultivated field, originally recorded by Lewis, were the focus of scanning and manipulation efforts in support of a remote sensing survey. The photographic images also indicated an unrecorded pair of compound mounds located to the northwest. This paper presents the method of computer scanning and manipulation, resulting information and practical applications of computerized photographs in archaeological surveys.

DOCUMENTING PLOWED-DOWN MOUNDS BY REMOTE SENSING: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT THE TURKEY RIVER MOUND GROUP, NORTHEAST IOWA

Shirley J. Schermer, Antoine Mathys (IMAC, Inc.), and Jeff Berry (IMAC, Inc.)

Soil resistivity and magnetic gradiometer survey methods successfully identified mound remnants at the Turkey River Mound Group, northeast Iowa. The "low noise" magnetic background at the site facilitated excellent results for the gradiometer survey. Despite decades of cultivation at the site, the remote sensing survey results show that

portions of the mounds are still intact. The close match between the magnetics and resistivity results, early aerial photos, and T.H. Lewis' 1885 map confirm the usefulness of remote sensing in efficiently and non-intrusively relocating and documenting plowed-down mounds.

CULTURAL MECHANISMS UNDERLYING HAVANA TRADITION EXPANSION INTO THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

James M. Collins

The Dolomite Ridge site was situated entirely within the construction right-of-way for a new alignment of U.S. 52, the Great River Road, in Dubuque County, Iowa. The earliest significant component, radiocarbon dated to ca. cal. 128 B.C., represents an indigenous Early Woodland population living on the cusp of Havana Tradition expansion into the Upper Mississippi River valley. The people inhabiting the site at that time were heavily involved in regional and extra-regional commodity trading, representing a nodal population within a larger interactive network. Data from the site are interpreted from a perspective of cultural interaction and change.

LITHIC REFITS IN TIME AND SPACE: EXAMPLES FROM THE MIDWESTERN U.S.

Toby Morrow

The spatial arrangement of tools and debris across a site is as much a record of dispersal as it is of deposition. The magnitude of this dispersal is dependent on many different factors, among them the nature and duration of a site's occupation. Longer-lived and more intensive habitations result in a greater degree of artifact dispersal than is typical of more ephemeral occupations. Refitting provides an important tool for quantifying this relationship. Several examples derived from across the midwestern U.S. ranging in age from Paleoindian to Late Prehistoric are used to illustrate the discussion.

THE TRANSITION TO NUCLEATED VILLAGE LIFE ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE GREAT PLAINS

Stephen C. Lensink

Between A.D. 950 and 1100, three factors correlate with the transition from dispersed agricultural communities to highly nucleated and often fortified villages in the eastern Great Plains. These are: the advent of intensive maize horticulture, the commencement of a pronounced, long-term drought, and the expansion of the Middle Mississippian trade sphere. Advances in dating, ethnobotanical studies, and paleoclimatic reconstructions provide new data for these correlates. This paper proposes mechanisms by which the three factors could have interacted to result in the abandonment of dispersed farming hamlets and loosely nucleated settlements and the consolidation of population into compact villages by A.D. 1100.

Calendar

October 14-17, 1998 - The Plains Conference will meet at the Radisson Inn at Bismark, ND. Rooms are \$65.00 per night at the Inn. A number of field trips to local archaeological sites are planned. The conference will be co-hosted by the State Historical Society of North Dakota and the University of North Dakota.

October 21-24, 1998 - The Midwest Archaeological Conference, hosted by the Department of Anthropology of Ball State University, will be at the Radisson Hotel Roberts in Muncie, IN.

There will be an all-day, pre-conference hands-on workshop on protohistoric ceramics in the states bordering the Ohio River, chaired by Penelope Drooker. Sessions are also being planned on Middle Woodland around the southern end of Lake Michigan (W. Mangold), and recent research on the Oliver Phase in Indiana (B. Redmond).

Special events currently planned include a tour of Early/Middle Woodland earthwork complexes at Anderson and Newcastle.

Ronald Hicks, Department of Anthropology at Ball State University, is calling for papers and symposia to be submitted by July 15, 1998. Please contact him at:

Department of Anthropology
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306

Phone: (765) 285-2443
Fax: (765) 285-2163
E-mail: OOREhicks@bsu.edu

January 10-14, 1999 - The World Archaeological Congress will be meeting in Capetown, South Africa. The groups webpage can be reached at <http://www.uct.ac.za/depts/age/wac>

WAC
PO Box 44503
Claremont, 7735,
South Africa
Fax: +27(21)762-8606

WEBPAGE SITES OF INTEREST

Office of the State Archaeologist:
www.uiowa.edu/~osa

The National Parks System has information about archaeological projects with an inventory of more than 100,000 reports throughout the United States. Links to the Past:

<http://www.saa.org>

Lance Foster has developed a site devoted to information about the native peoples who lived in Iowa. His home plate is:

<http://www.nativenations.com/iowa.html>

Lithic Net Web site by Art Bumbus:

<http://members.aol.com/artgumbus/lithic.html>

Anthropology in the News is devoted to news updates in anthropology and archaeology from many sources:
<http://tamu.edu/anthropology/news.html>

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

NEWSLETTER INFORMATION

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 50311-2415.
Tel: 515-279-5315.
E-mail: shainlin@gvc.edu

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

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