

# IOWA ARCHEOLOGY NEWS



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## NEW DISCOVERIES ON ANCIENT AGRICULTURE FROM THE GAST SPRING SITE, LOUISA COUNTY

by William Green  
Office of the State Archaeologist

Say "Iowa" to people from other states or countries, and they'll probably conjure images of agriculture. Iowa's corn and soybeans literally feed the world. Yet few people, including Iowans, know about the ancient history of Iowa agriculture or the role of archaeology in learning about Iowa's early farmers.

Using new techniques as well as standard archaeological methods, scientists are learning about Indian agriculture in Iowa that goes back thousands of years. They are addressing questions such as: How long has Iowa been a prime agricultural region? What kinds of crops did the earliest farmers grow? And what lessons might the ancient history of food production have for current agricultural issues?

Recent archaeological studies have discovered deep and diverse roots for Iowa agriculture. Some of the most exciting new results come from a study of the Gast Spring site (13LA152), near Grandview in Louisa County. University of Iowa anthropology Ph.D. student Michael Dunne and State Archaeologist William Green report on these finds in the spring, 1998, issue of the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*.

U of I archaeologists and students, Iowa Geological Survey Bureau geologists, and volunteers from the Iowa Archeological Society excavated on several portions of the Dan Gast property in the early 1990s. Encouraged by Mr. Gast, the teams found evidence of ancient Indian villages and campsites throughout the property.

At the Gast Spring site, the crews found several layers of ancient occupations, one of which contained intact fireplaces and other features from around 500-1000 B.C. at depths of three to five feet. Students who carefully examined soil samples from these features found charcoal from ancient cooking fires as well as the seeds of several types of plants.

## OSA PLANS 6<sup>TH</sup> ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK

by Tim Weitzel

Office of the State Archaeologist

Most common were seeds of “little barley,” a native plant that is a distant relative of modern domesticated barley. Little barley produces starchy, nutritious grains that ripen in June. The seeds from Gast Spring were radiocarbon-dated to around 900 B.C., among the earliest evidence of little barley seed use in North America. The seeds are slightly smaller than those found at younger archaeological sites, suggesting that cultivation and domestication intensified over subsequent centuries, leading to more productive crops.

The 3,000-year-old samples from Gast Spring also contained remnants of other cultivated plants. The rinds of thin-shelled squash or gourds were found; these plants may have been used as containers or floats as well as food. Goosefoot seeds also were found, and they, like little barley, were starchy supplements to the diet. The Gast Spring goosefoot seeds belong to a now-extinct domesticated North American variety.

The new finds of little barley, squash, and domesticated goosefoot show that Indians in Iowa raised several crops as early as 3,000 years ago. Other recent studies reveal that over the following 2,000 years, Indians steadily increased the diversity and intensity of farming. By 1,000 years ago, they had added corn to an assemblage that already included domesticated little barley, squash, goosefoot, sunflower, knotweed, maygrass, sumpweed, and other native plants. For hundreds of years before the arrival of Europeans, highly successful native farming systems formed a diverse, nutritious, and sustainable basis for life.

The newly revealed records of Iowa’s forgotten crops provide food for thought on agricultural sustainability. Ancient farming in Iowa employed a mix of many productive crops, most of them native to the region. Experiments with these and related plants might reveal ways to integrate the lessons of the past into modern farming and thus increase the diversity and potential sustainability of Iowa agriculture.

With archaeological evidence of over 3,000 years of farming, Iowa now has an even greater claim as an agricultural leader, past, present, and, perhaps, future.

Plans for the sixth annual Iowa Archaeology Week, September 12–20, 1998, are underway. This acclaimed public outreach program has received widespread attention via national (Smith 1995) and state publications (Green and Weitzel 1996). The 1995 program was honored by the Iowa Humanities Board as Outstanding Project in the Public Humanities. Building on the success of the first five years, we plan to continue our efforts to heighten public appreciation of Iowa’s archaeological heritage and to convey the message that archaeological sites are important, fragile, non-renewable sources of information about past peoples and their cultures.

The theme for Iowa Archaeology Week 1998 is “Technology: Ancient and Modern.” We chose this theme to emphasize the tools and techniques that prehistoric Iowans used to modify the landscape and to adapt to their environment. A special series of regional events will be hosted to allow everyone a chance to see demonstrations of ancient technology and in the process participate in part of Iowa’s cultural heritage. Site tours and artifact displays will also be on the calendar. The modern part of the theme is the new educational material slated to be placed on the OSA website late this summer. An online edition of the calendar is also planned.

If the format for Iowa Archaeology Week 1998 seems different from past years, you are right. We are in a period of reorganization. We plan to incorporate positive aspects from this year into next year’s program but have outgrown our current format. Next year we will offer the first ever Iowa Archaeology Month. So remember the dates, read the calendar later this summer, and make plans to attend one or more events during Iowa Archaeology Week 1998!

### References:

Green, William and Timothy S. Weitzel, 1996, “Understanding Iowa’s Cultural Heritage”: Iowa Archaeology Week 1995. *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* 43:145–150.

Smith, Virginia, 1995, State Humanities Councils as Resources for Public Education in Archaeology. *Public Archaeology Review* 3:15–17. Center for Archaeology in Public Interest, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis.

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# ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL IN LINN COUNTY

by Leah D. Rogers  
Mt. Vernon, Iowa

An Iowa Archeology Society-sanctioned field school was conducted on May 16–17, 1998, at the Dvorak Homestead site (13LN677) in southeastern Linn County just south of the Cedar River and east of Highway 1. The site has both architectural and archaeological components dating from the settlement and occupation of this site by the Anton and Barbara Dvorak family, who settled in this area in the 1860s. The Dvoraks were Bohemian immigrants, as were many of their neighbors in southern Linn County in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

The site was examined as part of a larger grant-funded study being conducted by the Linn County Historic Preservation Commission through a Certified Local Government grant administered by the State Historical Society of Iowa. The site is one of 22 archaeological sites selected for Phase II-level testing to make a final determination of their National Register eligibility. These 22 sites were selected from five previously surveyed areas, or subsections, of Linn County and are all Early Settlement Era sites that appeared to have some potential significance.

The Dvorak site may be unique in the county because it is an abandoned site that has two standing log buildings dating from the nineteenth-century settlement of this homestead, in addition to an extensive archaeological component, which has never been plowed. The Phase II test excavations focused on examining the yard area surrounding the former log cabin location, which is marked by an intact stone foundation and open cellar. The cabin was occupied by the Dvorak family from the 1860s into the early twentieth century. Clyde and Alma Burnett, who lived in the cabin in the 1930s–1940s, followed them. Later occupants of the site were the Warner and Marie Peterson family, who built a new house on the property to the northwest of the cabin and some distance from that early building. The Petersons abandoned the site in 1963, with the buildings left to fall into ruin. It is known that the log cabin structure was gone by the 1960s.

The IAS field school was attended by eight participants including IAS members from as far away as Boone, Iowa.

The participants were Marcia Guffey, Barb MacDougall, Briana MacDougall, Mary Noble, Carole Teator, Diane Thayer, George Rieck, and Loren Schutt. The field school was led by archaeologist Leah D. Rogers, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

The Phase II investigation consisted of the excavation of a series of shovel tests in transects radiating out from the intact stone foundation in the four cardinal directions. A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated, with two areas producing mid–late nineteenth-century artifacts. One location to the north of the stone foundation showed a deep refuse deposit that warranted further investigation. To examine this location, two 1 m x 1 m test units were excavated and recovered a dense artifact assemblage including machine cut nails, glass and ceramic buttons, decorated ceramics, window glass, brick, animal bone, and miscellaneous items. The decorated ceramics were of particular interest because they were predominated by types dating from the mid–late nineteenth century, including transfer printed, blue shell edged, sponged, and hand painted floral. Clay pipe fragments were also recovered. A third 1 m x 1 m test unit was opened to the west of the house foundation, where shovel testing recovered some early ceramics. This test unit produced additional decorated ceramics dating from the mid–late nineteenth century as well as wheel-thrown salt-glazed stoneware sherds.

The easternmost test unit to the north of the stone foundation encountered what appears to be a pit feature of some sort extending to at least 40 cm below surface. Time did not permit a more extensive excavation of this feature, so its actual function is not yet known. Because the site has produced artifacts dating from the early occupation of this homestead and there are intact subsurface features that may also date from this early period, the Dvorak site presently appears to be eligible for the National Register. However, additional test excavations, particularly in the area of the pit feature, will be required before the determination can be finalized.

## SPRING MEETING AT OTTER CREEK

The IAS Spring Meeting and Banquet, held April 18<sup>th</sup> at Otter Creek Nature Center, was a huge success. With over 80 people in attendance at the meeting, renewing old friendships and creating new ones was the order of the day.

The morning session consisted of an informal artifact workshop. Julie Morrow traveled all the way from Arkansas to assist the members with artifact documentation and typologies. Several people brought some excellent and interesting artifacts for the workshop and Julie was very busy and helpful in trying to assist everyone.

The afternoon session was started with a "Welcome" from President Joe Tiffany. Bill Green presented "The State of State Archaeology." The Association of Iowa Archaeologists filled out the remainder of the program with a "Round-Table" presentation of recent archaeological projects in Iowa.

At 4:30 p.m. the 1998 Spring Business Meeting was called to order by IAS President Joe Tiffany. Shirley Schermer reported on the progress of the Cahokia trip, the trip agenda, and the cost of the trip. Bill Green invited the IAS to hold the Fall Meeting at the new OSA building in Iowa City. Robin Lillie, Membership Secretary, reported that the final count for 1997 was 484 active members including 63 new members. As of April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1998, the IAS has 415 active members and 38 new members. Bill Green reported that two new logo designs, to replace the current IAS logo, were submitted to the committee. The committee decided to continue accepting new designs. Green reported the need to fill the IAS offices of President, Vice-President, Journal Editor, Newsletter Editor, and four Director's terms that would expire in 1998. He presented the slate of nominees and the motion was made, seconded and approved to accept the slate as presented. The new officers are: President, (1 year term), Joe Tiffany; Vice President (1 year term) Dick Slattery; Journal Editors (3 year term) Joe Thompson and Colleen Vaughn; Newsletter Editor (3 year term) Michael Heimbaugh; Directors (3 year terms 1998-2001) Ferrel Anderson, Linda Burkhart, Dennis Miller and Kelly Schott. Doug Jones was elected to fill the remainder of Michael Heimbaugh's 1996-1999 term.

Bill Green announced "Technology: Ancient and Modern" as the theme for the 1998 Archaeology Week (September 12<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>). In other business George Horton was given financial assistance for his aerial reconnaissance at Toolesboro.

Doug Jones reported on some of the results of Eric Hollinger's McKinney Site botanical work for which the IAS had provided financial support. Three different types of corn have been identified. IAS Lifetime members were recognized. Robin Lillie asked if members would prefer a luncheon rather than an evening banquet at the next Spring meeting and the majority of those in attendance agreed. The Otter Creek Nature Center was thanked for the use of their nice facility.

The Annual Spring Banquet started at 6:00 p.m. with a buffet catered by My Mother's Place. Following the banquet the Keyes-Orr Award was presented to Marion and Dale Gifford for their outstanding contributions to Iowa archaeology. Dr. David Gradwohl was the head of the Keyes-Orr committee and Jim Gifford, Marion and Dale's son, made the presentation of the award. The Gifford's volunteer work, especially for the Sanford Museum, has been a long-term commitment.

The keynote speaker for the Annual Spring Meeting was Lance Foster. Lance has a Master's Degree in Anthropology and Landscape Architecture from Iowa State University. Lance, who currently resides in New Mexico, gave a very spirited presentation on the Ioway Indians. Lance is a member of the Ioway Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska. His presentation was highlighted by an excellent slide show that included some of his own art work. Lance has also written an article for the *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society*.



*Julie Morrow with Don and Mary Raker  
at IAS Spring Meeting.*

# IAS CHAPTER NEWS

## Blackhawk Regional Chapter

The Blackhawk Chapter has changed its name to Blackhawk Regional Chapter. The change was made to incorporate a larger area for their membership.

Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month, at 7:00 p.m. at the University of Northern Iowa Museum in Cedar Falls.

Contact Stephen Lee  
(515) 435-4927

## Northwest Chapter

Merle Simonsen reported that the chapter spent the winter months marking artifacts for the Sanford Museum.

Contact: Linda Burkhart  
Sanford Museum 117 East Willow  
Cherokee, IA 51012  
(712) 225-3922

## Charles R. Keyes Chapter

Contact: Steve Hanken  
1508 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. SE  
Cedar Rapids, IA 52403  
(319) 362-3077

## Paul Rowe Chapter

The Paul Rowe Chapter has finished rebuilding an earth lodge. The chapter made a visit to the Historical Society Museum in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Contact: Dennis Miller  
31126 Applewood Rd.  
Silver City, IA 51571  
(712) 525-1007

## Central Iowa Chapter

Lynn Alex, of the Office of the State Archaeologist, was the featured speaker at the May meeting. Lynn's topic was "Ancient Moundbuilders in Central Iowa." The Boone Mound, excavated by Thompson Van Hying in 1908, revealed a central log, limestone structures and artifacts linking the Boone Mound with others of the Middle Woodland Period.

The June meeting was the CIC's 2<sup>nd</sup> annual picnic. This year the picnic was held at Yellow Banks Park. Some of the members brought their latest finds for show and tell.

State Archaeologist William Green talked on "The 1837 Ioway Map" at the July meeting. Analysis of this map in relation to archaeological and documentary evidence shows that the map is an extremely accurate chronicle of Ioway history.

Contact: Mike Heimbaugh  
3923 29<sup>th</sup> St.  
Des Moines, IA 50310  
(515) 255-4909  
paleomike@msn.com

## Southeast Iowa Chapter

The June meeting at the Bennet Regional Training Center on the Indian Hills Community College Campus included a site search for the Wapello Rural Water Association led by Anton Till and Derrick Marcucci.

Due to the wet spring, opportunity for planned site walks had to be delayed.

Contact: Anton Till  
16388 Second Street  
Hedrick, IA 52563  
(515) 655-7500

**I.A.S. Fall Meeting - October 31, 1998 - Iowa City**  
**Tour OSA's new digs**      **Field trips to area archaeological sites**  
**Details to be announced soon**

## News Items



**Dale M. Gifford**

11/8/12 – 6/29/98

Dale M. Gifford (85) of Cherokee, Iowa, passed away June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1998, following an apparent stroke. Dale and his wife Marion were the 1998 recipients of the Iowa Archeological Society, Keyes-Orr Award—the highest honor an amateur archeologist can receive in Iowa.

Dale retired from the Illinois Central Railroad in 1979, completing his 43 years there as a conductor. He was active in his church and many community and service organizations. His contributions as to the study of Iowa archeology will long be remembered and greatly appreciated. Survivors include his wife Marian, a daughter, Jean, and two sons, Ron and Jim, and their families.

In 1974 the Giffords joined the Northwest Chapter of the Iowa Archeological Society. Dale's interest in archeology began in the early 1970s during excavation of the Cherokee Sewer Site for the Cherokee Sewer Plant construction. The Sewer Site drew a great deal of archeological attention to the area, and Dale attended many seminars and classes held for university archeology students working it. He went on to serve the Northwest Chapter as president twice (1977–1983 and 1985 to present) and Vice-President (1984–1985). He and Marion have helped recover many artifacts from various dig sites, and assisted the Sanford Museum by labeling and cataloging the finds. Since 1992, Dale served on the Sanford Museum Association Board.

Today's knowledge and understanding of Iowa archeology has been greatly enhanced by Dale Gifford's considerable and dedicated efforts. He will be greatly missed and fondly remembered by those who knew him.

*Drawing by Michele Deiber Kumm, Assistant Director,  
Sanford Museum, Cherokee, Iowa.*

### 9000 Year Old Sandals

Researchers from Louisiana State University have discovered sandals, moccasins and slip-ons in a Missouri cave, a popular campsite some 9,000 years ago. The oldest specimen was a sandal made from a woven, fibrous material that dated from about 9,400 years before the present. Though the shoes spanned thousands of years, the craftsmanship was about the same.

### Greek Excavation

An excavation in Northern Greece has revealed a burial ground of about 1,000 tombs 12 miles northwest of Salonica. Archeologist Vassiliki Misailides related that people were buried side by side in organized tombs, each with a clear boundary. The wide variety of artifacts may offer researchers important insights to village life during the sixth and seventh centuries.

### African Footprints

South African scientists have unearthed footprints even older than three footprints thought to be 117,000 years old and unveiled earlier this year. Geologists David Roberts and Lee Berger will run further tests to determine whether the footprints were of anatomically modern humans.

## Thanks to Editors

*The IAS sincerely thanks Sheila Hainlin for her many years of hard work and dedication as Editor of the Iowa Archeological Society Newsletter.*

*Kris Hirst also get big thanks for an excellent job as Journal Editor.*

*The IAS appreciates the efforts of both of these individuals and wishes them the best.*

## OSA NEWS

A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE IOWA  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



### RECENT FIELDWORK

The Office of the State Archaeologist has been conducting field work throughout Iowa and even in the northeast corner of Missouri over the past few months. Research is focused mainly on areas and sites that will be affected by highway construction. In these projects, the OSA has been asked to discover, evaluate, and in one case, excavate significant archaeological deposits.

Here are brief highlights of some projects.

#### *GPS Mapping along Highway 20*

Mark L. Anderson

Global Positioning System (GPS) technology was used to map archaeological sites found along the U.S. 20 realignment corridor west of Fort Dodge in Webster, Calhoun and Sac counties. This pilot project was the first major application of GPS technology conducted by the Highway Archaeology Program for the Iowa Department of Transportation. The survey was conducted using Trimble GPS hardware and software and technical support provided by the University of Iowa's Center for Global and Regional Environmental Research (CGRER).

GPS is a location identification technology developed by the U.S. Department of Defense and subsequently accessed by the commercial sector and recently by the general public. GPS is a worldwide radio-navigation system formed by a constellation of 24 satellites and their ground stations. These satellites serve as reference points used to calculate positions anywhere on earth.

The Trimble hardware included a base station that was set up over previously fixed IDOT latitude and longitude stakes along the project corridor, a datalogger or rover which was used to record site locations, and a laptop computer to store base station and rover data and conduct the post-field work data processing activities. The GPS survey included recording points, lines, and polygons used to identify test locations, site centers, surface artifact scatters, and site boundaries. Pre-field training sessions on hardware and software, and post-field work data processing assistance, were provided by Glenn R. Larson of the CGRER. Glenn also conducted additional software data processing after field work was completed.

The GPS survey included 38 of the 53 archaeological sites identified during the U.S. 20 survey. Prehistoric sites were given priority due to the lack of any other documentation for establishing site locations such as plat maps or aerial photographs. Most site

locations were recorded using a single point, line, or polygon although a couple were recorded using a combination of one or all three. None of the 38 sites had GPS recordings which could not be reconciled using post-processing methods, resulting in a high level of accuracy for site locations, with recordings being between 20–70 cm of their actual positions. Significant errors occurred on only two sites; these errors were between 1–6 m of their actual position and were due to sources which could be identified and accounted for.

Overall, the GPS survey was a great opportunity to employ a new technology for archaeological survey work. Sites can be simply recorded using a single point, line, or polygon, or sites can be recorded in considerable detail using a combination of the three. The amount of time spent both in the field and lab for map creation should decrease while the accuracy of both field and final maps should increase. GPS data can be downloaded into other surveying and mapping programs, providing direct placement of site locations and avoiding the possible introduction of transposition errors. The GPS data are directly convertible to a Geographic Information System format, allowing even greater access to archaeological information for multiple research purposes.

#### *Testing near Mount Pleasant*

Kris Hirst

The Highway Archaeology Program conducted Phase II excavations in the Mount Pleasant area this spring as part of the U.S. 218 Mount Pleasant bypass project in Henry County. A small lithic reduction site containing locally-available Keokuk chert was located next to a tributary stream feeding into Big Creek just north of Mount Pleasant. Once again, members of the Iowa Archeological Society provided faithful, hardworking assistance. IAS member Amy Marquardt spent most of a week cheerfully digging, screening, mapping, and taking notes. Amy's mom Marcia Marquardt came out just in time to help backfill the excavations. Although the weather was a bit stormy and cool, and the crew didn't find any stone tools, the presence of two stalwart members of the Southeast Chapter was more than enough to make the experience fun.

#### *Industrial Archaeology: A Cheese Factory*

John Hedden

The HAP completed historic archaeological Phase II excavations at the Kolthoff Cheese Factory site adjacent to U.S. 63 in Chickasaw County. The Kolthoff Cheese Factory was established in 1878, converted to a creamery in the 1890s, and ceased operation in 1903. Archaeological testing at the site identified portions of the foundation remains, and an ash dump outside the structure. Several 19th-century scientific instruments were recovered, including fragments of a Babcock test bottle, used for testing the butter-fat content of whole milk, and a sliding one-gram weight from a Westphal balance, used to determine the specific gravity of milk. The site represented a classic example of a late 19th century dairy processing factory in northeast Iowa's historic

dairy region, but unfortunately previous disturbances have damaged much of the site.

#### *Avenue of the Saints, Northeast Missouri* Cindy Peterson and Susan Snow

The General Contracts Program conducted phase II investigations at 22 sites along the proposed route of the Avenue of the Saints in northeast Missouri from St. Francisville to Canton. Fieldwork began in March and lasted until August. Twelve of the sites were recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Sites ranged in age from late Paleo-Indian through Late Prehistoric. Features were uncovered at nine sites. Features included hearths, post molds, living surfaces, and two caches of chert cores. Especially interesting was the presence of early Late Woodland South Branch net-marked pottery found in a buried context. This find extends the geographical range of the South Branch phase to the west side of the Mississippi River.

#### *Excavation at the Cowan Site*

John Doershuk and Toby Morrow

From April through July, the GCP mitigated proposed highway construction impacts at the Cowan site (13WD88), stemming from planned improvements to U.S. 75 on the north side of Sioux City. Two dozen archaeologists worked seven ten-day shifts in order to complete the excavation. The crew dug more than 600 square meters by hand, and the upper 30 cm of plow zone deposits were mechanically stripped from an additional 6,000 square meters.

These excavations resulted in discovery of 71 features, all of which were fully excavated. Processing of the recovered assemblage and intensive analyses are underway. Preliminary review indicates all the materials from the site relate to a Great Oasis occupation, estimated to date around A.D. 1050. Up to a dozen radiocarbon samples will be submitted for dating later this fall.

The excavated features include artifact concentrations, a portion of a burned house wall, and numerous pits of various sizes and shapes. Of particular interest are a dozen bell-shaped features, some of which were more than 2 meters in diameter. The inside of four these appear to have been intentionally fired by the prehistoric occupants of the site. The features yielded copious amounts of pottery sherds, animal bones (including pronghorn antelope, elk, bison, beaver, fish, turtle, and a variety of birds), and lithic materials (primarily eastern Plains cherts).

Flotation of soil samples has revealed large numbers of corn kernels and cob fragments. Another important plant food was a domesticated variety of *Chenopodium* (goosefoot). In addition, grains of maygrass, amaranth, purslane, and carpetweed have been found, as have sumac and elderberry seeds. Tobacco seeds also have been identified.

The materials excavated from the Cowan site and the overall site layout will significantly expand what is known about Great Oasis adaptations in western Iowa.

The Cowan site excavation and analysis are supported by the Iowa Department of Transportation.

## Calendar of Events

### September 12–20, 1998

**Iowa Archaeology Week.** The theme this year is "Technology: Ancient and Modern." More details to come.

### Fall IAS Meeting

**The Fall Meeting** will be held late September or early October at the new location of the Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street Building, Iowa City, IA.

### October 14–17, 1998

**The Plains Anthropological 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** will be held at the Radisson Hotel Roberts, Muncie, IN. It includes a pre-conference workshop on protohistoric ceramics. Contact Ronald Hicks, Dept. of Anthropology, Ball State University at (765) 285-2443.

## Publications of Interest

***Anthropology Explored: The Best of Smithsonian AnthroNotes***, edited by Ruth Osterweis Selig and Marilyn R. London, is a general introduction to anthropology that traces the emergence of humans from earlier primates, examines archaeologists' understanding of early and more recent settlements, and explores the diversity of present and past cultures. Innovative chapter updates inform readers of current discoveries and shed light on the process of research and discovery. To order a copy, contact the Smithsonian Institution Press at (800) 782-4612.

***Discover Archaeology*** is a new magazine that will soon debut. The publication is an illustrated, glossy bimonthly magazine reporting on the latest discoveries in archaeology and archaeological science. The format will include feature articles, essays and comments, as well as reviews. Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Jeff D. Leach describes the magazine as broad enough for the general reader and rigorous enough for the scientist. It has a website with a number of newsworthy items and information online already at: [www.discoverarchaeology.com](http://www.discoverarchaeology.com)

## Web Sites

**The OSA Web Page** places a wealth of information at the reader's fingertips. Content includes IAS information, field school information, contact list of OSA staff, local chapter information, links to related web sites, and an OSA site reporting form. Contact the OSA at: <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/index.html>

### Membership Information

Contact Membership Secretary, Iowa Archeological Society, University of Iowa, 700 Clinton Street Building, Iowa City, IA 52242-1030.

#### Membership Dues

##### Voting:

Active	\$15
Household	\$18
Sustaining	\$25

##### Non-Voting:

Student (under 18)	\$7
Institution	\$20

### 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. *Iowa Archeology News* is published four times a year.

**All materials for publication should be sent to the Editor: Michael Heimbaugh, 3923 29<sup>th</sup> St., Des Moines, IA 50310. Phone (515) 255-4909. E-mail: [paleomike@msn.com](mailto:paleomike@msn.com)**

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