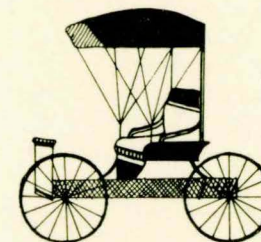


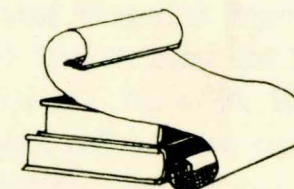
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IOWA STATE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT



Division of Historical Museum and Archives



Division of the State Historical Society



Division of Historic Preservation

Third Biennial Report
July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1980

**Hon. Robert D. Ray
Governor of Iowa
Des Moines, Iowa**

Dear Sir:

**I herewith submit the Third Biennial Report of
the Iowa State Historical Department for the
period of July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1980.
I am certain that this report reflects the significant
progress made by this department during the
past two years, as well as the needs of this
department if it is to continue to efficiently fulfill
those functions assigned to it by the legislature.**

Respectfully submitted,

**LeRoy G. Pratt, Chairman
Iowa State Historical Board**

**STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION OF IOWA
Historical Building
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319**

IOWA STATE HISTORICAL BOARD
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Picture credits: pp. 8, 9, 10 (right), and 13 by Beth Brannan; p. 10 (left) from the files of the Iowa State Historical Department, Division of Historical Museum and Archives; pp. 18, 24, and 26 from the files of the Iowa State Historical Department, Division of the State Historical Society; pp. 34, 36, 40, and 43 from the files of the Iowa State Historical Department, Division of Historic Preservation.

Hon. Robert D. Roy
Governor of Iowa
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit the Third Biennial Report of the Iowa State Historical Department for the period of July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1980. I am certain that this report reflects the significant progress made by this department during the past two years as well as the needs of this department in its continuing to efficiently fulfill those functions assigned to it by the legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

Lesley G. Pratt, Chairman
Iowa State Historical Board

STATE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

IOWA STATE HISTORICAL BOARD

The 65th General Assembly created the Iowa State Historical Department with three Divisions. These Divisions are under the governance of the State Historical Board consisting of twelve members, six of whom are appointed by the governor and six of whom are elected by the members of the State Historical Society, one from each congressional district. Both appointed and elected members serve three-year terms. As of June, 1980 the State Historical Board consisted of the following members:

- A.W. Allen, elected (District 2) Cedar Rapids
- Melvin H. Goeldner, elected (District 5) Osceola
- Laurence D. Lafore, appointed Iowa City
- R. Clark Mallam, appointed Decorah
- George S. Mills, appointed Des Moines
- Roger D. Natte, elected (District 6) Fort Dodge
- LeRoy G. Pratt, elected (District 4) Des Moines
- Leland L. Sage, elected (District 3) Cedar Falls
- Dorothy Schwieder, appointed Ames
- Helen M. Virden, elected (District 1) Mt. Pleasant
- Priscilla L. Wanatee, appointed Tama
- William O. Weaver, appointed Wapello

REPORT FROM THE IOWA STATE HISTORICAL BOARD

During the third biennium of the Iowa State Historical Department, established July 1, 1974, there has been continuing progress toward the integration of services rendered to the public by the three Divisions of the Department. These involve the acquisition, storage, preservation, and display of artifacts, documents, records and mementoes related to our heritage, and the dissemination of Iowa history materials.

Although substantial progress has been made in realizing the principal objectives and functions as set forth in Chapter 303 of the *Code of Iowa*, some of the problems mentioned in previous Biennial Reports continue to plague the Board. These include the control of the endowments given to the Division of the State Historical Society, with a final decision still in the hands of the court; the need for increased funding to provide staffing needs and the expansion of services; the complete integration of the various functions of the three Divisions to provide greater efficiency; and the construction of a new historical building with temperature and humidity control to preserve and display those items which tell the story of Iowa and its people.

The State Historical Department is unique in Iowa state government in that there is no staff at the departmental level — no one administrator to speak for and coordinate all the activities of the entire Department. The State Historical Board is a policy-making board, as stated in the *Code*, but without a departmental head, there have been times when the Board has become involved in administrative and personnel matters. This has called attention to the need to consider changes or modifications in the organizational structure of the Department — to organize the Department on a

functional, rather than a geographic, basis. Such a change should result in greater efficiency and improved services to the public.

In order to integrate the various activities of the State Historical Department, committees were organized to cut across departmental lines, in six major areas. Previously, committees had been organized more or less on a divisional basis. The need to think and operate as a Department rather than as three separate Divisions was most apparent in such areas as budgeting, publications, and library services. The six standing committees are:

- Budget and Planning
- Policy and Administrative Rules
- Publications and Public Information
- Research and Development
- Historical Markers, Historical Monuments,
and Historic Preservation
- Museum, Library, and Archives

In the absence of an administrator for the Department, this procedure has helped in making a coordinated effort to advance the cause of our Iowa and local history.

The Board is appreciative of the dedication to service and the increased cooperation that has become evident among staff members during the biennium. The dedicated professional staff shares with the State Historical Board a desire to properly preserve our legacy and to provide the best possible services to the public.

LeRoy G. Pratt
Chairman, State Historical
Board

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

Staff as of June 30, 1980

Administration

Jack W. Musgrove, Director
Maurine L. Coe, Secretary to the Director
William M. Johnson, Administrative Assistant

Museum Services

William M. Johnson, Administrator
(Position Vacant, Museum Technician)
(Position Vacant, Museum Guide)
Mary R. Homeier, Accessions Clerk

Historical Library

Lowell Wilbur, Librarian
Phyllis E. McLaughlin, Associate Librarian
Virginia Dochterman, Associate Librarian

Archives

Edward McConnell, Archivist
*James J. Julich, Assistant Archivist
Beth Brannan, Clerk
Bobby Harris, Clerk

Newspaper Library

Jon A. Robison, Office Service Supervisor
Georgiann H. Fischer, Library Aide
Cindy Smith, Microfilm Operator

Census Records

Audrey V. Stotts, Census Supervisor
Caroline Villier, Census Clerk

Publications

**Judith Gildner, Editor
Mary R. Homeier, Circulation Manager

Security Guards

Jim Beck
Paul LaMunyon
Donald Lee
Elvis L. Lipscomb
Lorenzo M. Rosillo
Clinton R. York

Custodians

George Sugano, Supervisor
Jerry Davidson
David Morgan
Dorothy M. Swihart
Esther M. Wadsworth

*This position is funded by a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

**This position was vacant from March 1 to June 30, 1980.

INTRODUCTION

The Division of Historical Museum and Archives has continued to expand its services to the people of Iowa during this biennium. It is our hope that the sectional reports which follow truly delineate the accomplishments and growth of this Division throughout the two-year period.

Demands on the Division have continued to grow; visitation to the Historical Building increased by an average of thirty percent from the last biennium.

The increased public interest in history has taxed divisional facilities to the utmost, but has also proved that the Division is serving a very necessary and much-appreciated function. It has been the pleasure of the Division staff to serve the people of this state, other states, and foreign countries. A large measure of appreciation should go to the private citizens who have donated their treasures, family heirlooms, books, manuscripts, and other

collections so that, through the auspices of the Division, these materials could be utilized and enjoyed by a wider audience.

During the biennium considerable time has been spent working with the Capitol Planning Commission, architects, and other consultants in formulat-

ing comprehensive plans for a new building to house this Division. While present economic conditions of the state will probably postpone action on this construction project, it is our hope that this is the real beginning of a new historical building for the people of the state of Iowa.

MUSEUM

The historical museum is charged with collecting, preserving, and displaying objects and materials pertaining to Iowa's history. This responsibility demands staff expertise in a wide range of disciplines: natural history, civil history, craftsmanship, historic conservation, and object interpretation. To stimulate public interest and meet public expectations, the museum is constantly expanding its services to provide patrons with information, technical assistance, and relevant displays. Every day of the year, at no charge, the museum is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Public Services

This past biennium brought an estimated 500,000 visitors from every state and many foreign lands to the facility. Included within this number are approximately 850 tour groups who requested tours ranging from general overviews to in-depth lectures on Pleistocene Stratigraphy. Schools, senior citizens' organizations, special interest groups, and the Des Moines tourist bureau all utilized the museum for educational and cultural outings. Special education classes, the sightless, and non-English speaking visitors require extra consideration; arrangements were made for special activities such as "hands-on specimens" to increase their awareness.

The museum joined with other established centers in the Des Moines area to host two special events: the Midwest Museums Conference and Smithsonian Events. Both activities afforded the staff opportunities to communicate and exchange ideas with others in their field. The Smithsonian Events was especially beneficial as it enabled Division participation in a cultural program of public lectures, films, and music of historic and cultural interest to the region.

The museum staff was constantly called upon to provide the public with information ranging from the name of a particular mushroom to the authenticity of a peace medal. These requests, averaging thirty a day, were handled with enthusiasm, for a spark of interest may easily kindle a deeper quest for knowledge.

Collections

During the biennium over seven hundred accessions varying from one to one thousand items were presented to the museum for preservation and potential display. Each item is individually cataloged, numbered, and cleaned prior to determining if it should be immediately displayed or stored until a more appropriate time. Restoration that may be required was conducted promptly with care taken to preserve the integrity, authenticity, uniqueness, and historic value of the item. Accessions were mostly gifts from the generous citizens of the state, though several donations came from both state and federal agencies.

In answer to the public's increased interest in history and public requests and comments the staff has added, reconstructed, or restored thirty-four major and numerous minor displays during the biennium. Notable among these are:

New Displays

Political campaign buttons (3 cases)
WW I and WW II aircraft models (2 cases)
Tribute to Gordon Gammack (1 case)
Kentucky rifle and accessories (1 case)
Limm commemorative rifle (1 case)
Mt. St. Helens volcanic ash (1 case)
Eskimo artifacts (1 case)
Devil's Corkscrew (paleontological rarity) (1 case)

Remodeled Displays

Civil War materials (3 cases)
Early typewriters (1 case)
Indian pottery (1 case)
Medal of Honor (1 case)

Restorations

Complete

1899 Locomobile
1901 Knox Waterless
1869 Pickering Velocipede
1882 Challenge America bicycle
1900 Pearce Chainless bicycle
1900 Hawthorn bicycle

Partial

1910 Maytag automobile
1900 Ladies' League bicycle
1797 grandfather clock
Philippine cannon

Construction of displays and restorations were accomplished by the museum staff without the expenditure for outside assistance.

Special exhibits and items were loaned to a number of organizations for study and activities related to Iowa's natural and civil history. In association with this program a large number of research requests were handled throughout the biennium. Subjects ranging from Civil War flags to the Kate Shelly lantern were investigated and the resulting information supplied to authors and other institutions.

Closely related to the preparation of displays is continuing repair of vandalism. Even with a full-time security staff, careless visitors and willful vandals are taking their toll of displays and fixtures within the building. For example, the marble wainscoting was broken in thirty-eight places; the rockaway carriage was damaged; and the appointment letter of Des Moines' first postmaster was stolen. Thanks to the Division's security force these acts are minimal compared to losses at other institutions.

Major vandalism damaged the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the south lawn of the capitol. In two separate incidents, three statues were pulled down and mutilated. In this situation a special appropriation enabled the Division to acquire the services of Dr. Doug Hendrexson of Drake University to repair and reset the damaged statues. Working for nearly a year on the bronze structures, he reconstructed and replaced damaged areas and mended the broken bases. With the close of the biennium the statues once more grace the monument, now anchored with multiple bolts to inhibit future acts of vandalism.

Economic considerations have increasingly prompted other state agencies to call upon the museum staff for assistance in the design and construction of material ranging from signs to production equipment. Working in close association with the newspaper library staff, the museum staff has

Knox Waterless, 1901. This automobile was restored by the museum staff and is now displayed on the main floor of the Historical Building.



constructed specialized equipment for other film processing units in the state. This cooperative action, both internal and external, has provided the staff an opportunity to become more aware of their potential and has expanded their reference capabilities.

Prognosis

The prognosis for the museum is at the same time exciting and dismal. Current trends show an ever-increasing need for public services; visitation and tours are constantly growing in number; major exhibits such as an F 84 jet aircraft are being negotiated. Yet the reality of an overcrowded building, lack of environmental controls, and diminishing public comfort dims the glow of this expanding potential. Valuable new donations are being turned away because of lack of space, inadequate work areas, and unstable conditions for preservation. Upgrading and expanding nearby buildings trimmed visitor parking to fifteen spaces; many elderly and handicapped find a walk from other parking

difficult. New or expanded facilities are desperately needed to fulfill the responsibility entrusted to the museum. Without modern environmental controls

and adequate storage, work, and display facilities the historic objects in our care will continue to deteriorate and be destroyed.

HISTORICAL LIBRARY

The past biennium brought several staff changes to the historical library. Several vacancies occurred but the library now has three full-time staff members. In addition, four volunteers—working either at home or in the library—mounted newspaper clippings, did copying and typing, and indexed books and newspaper vital statistics.

Several changes were made in the arrangement of shelving books to give better service to patrons. A new copier was installed in January 1980. Its popularity was shown by more copies being made during the first six months of 1980 than in the entire previous year. Hopefully this service for patrons will mean fewer books being mutilated and/or disappearing from the collection.

New acquisitions to the library included both Iowa and out-of-state material including purchase of a number of indexes to census volumes. Donations (genealogies, local histories, and manuscripts) continued to arrive, bringing much interesting and useful material to be added to the collection of over 62,000 volumes.

The newspaper clipping/pamphlet file has continued to grow and we are approaching the time when there will be no vertical file space available. The file for staff reference and correspondence was revised in an attempt to bring together material on each of the three divisions of the Historical Department. Initial work was started inserting additional guide cards in the catalog. Use of the guides will

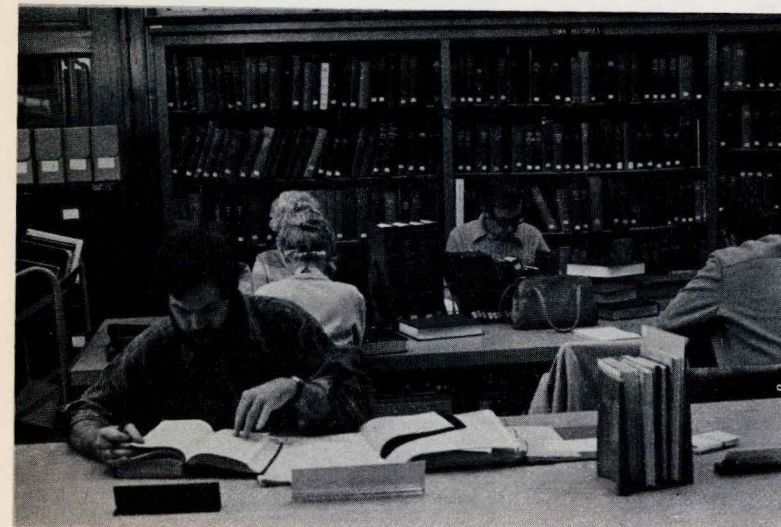
help patrons find material in the card catalog more quickly and easily.

A continuing and growing interest in genealogy was shown during the biennium. Both the number of patrons using the library and the number of volumes used increased. Other services have had to take a lower priority since there was no increase in staff. Correspondence queries often must go unanswered for lack of staff to do the needed research. A staff of three cannot begin to cope with the daily mail requests. The only alternative has been to refer people to professional researchers not connected with the Department.

Acquisitions to the manuscripts collection were varied. They included material by James Norman Hall (Iowa author), Gordon Gammack (of the Des Moines Register and Tribune), George H. Carter (first printer for the United States government), Alice Amy Hugo (World War II WAC), Lillian Leffert and the Legislative Council, and early account books and diaries of John and Little Banta of Clarke County.

A number of manuscripts were reorganized during the past two years. This included material of Charles Aldrich, Claude Cook, the WPA Folklore Project, Kossuth County World War I records and World War II bond drives, Red Cross, Women's Relief Corps, and many others.

The most used manuscripts during the biennium were the papers of General Grenville Dodge, Dr.



Researchers in the Historical Library.

Hubert Olin, the Polk County Old Settlers Association, and the diaries of Ellen Strang Taber and John and William Savage.

The time needed to assist patrons who come to the library has meant the backlog of uncataloged material has continued to grow. If the material could be cataloged and processed for patrons to use, an immediate problem would arise: where to put the books and pamphlets. The shelves are already overloaded. Inadequate shelving space plus no temperature or humidity controls have contributed to continuing damage to library materials. Much valuable material has been damaged and cannot be replaced. Other valuable material should have been added but had to be bypassed because of lack of space. Demands for the historical library's

services continue to grow, but can only partially be met due to lack of adequate staff and facilities.

Historical Library Statistics

Library patrons (includes 1,325 out-of-staters).....	15,452
Reference questions	10,862
Telephone questions	5,972
Correspondence	2,806
Books retrieved/shelved	111,259
Manuscript researchers	151
Manuscript collections used	1,002
Acquisitions (books and pamphlets)	896
Acquisitions (manuscripts)	180

ARCHIVES

The State Archives staff consists of four full-time positions, three supported by legislative appropriations and one funded by a federal grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The State Archives' purpose is to serve as the repository for all state records that possess "sufficient historical... value to warrant permanent preservation."

The creation of the position of State Archivist by the 67th General Assembly allowed work to begin on revitalizing the State Archives. The main goals of the archives staff were: (1) the separation of records of historical value from the non-permanent records scheduled to be destroyed on the second

and third floors of the Records and Property Center; (2) coordination with Buildings and Grounds in the planning and development of a new facility for the State Archives which would have proper temperature and humidity controls for the preservation of the state's historically valuable records; (3) the unification of historically valuable records which are stored in various locations around the capitol complex and are inaccessible to the public (a prime example of this is the records stored in the vaults of the Capitol Building attic); (4) creation of inventories of record groups to provide better access and services to all patrons; and (5) coordination with Records Management in develop-

Below: The State Archives in 1978. Right: During the biennium archival holdings have been sorted, organized and inventoried.



ing proper retention schedules to insure preservation of historical records.

The first two main goals of the State Archives were accomplished in this period. All records of historical value were identified and moved from the second and third floors of the Records and Property Center to the newly renovated State Archives on the fourth floor. The new State Archives facility provides proper temperature and humidity controls and has adequate shelving to house the current collections of historical records. The archives also has a public reading room which will provide the citizens of Iowa a pleasant atmosphere in which to use the collections.

The three other main goals were begun in this biennium and will continue in the years ahead. The staff is currently moving historical records from the Capitol attic, Secretary of State's vault, and Historical Building to the State Archives. In addition, preliminary inventories have been created for all records held by the Archives, and certain major record groups have received more detailed attention. The process of developing proper retention schedules has continued in this period and will continue in cooperation with Records Management and the State Records Commission.

In addition to working toward its major goals, the Archives staff has conducted tours of its new facilities for the State Historical Board and Iowa

Historical Materials Preservation Society to keep these interested groups informed on the status of conditions in the Archives. Also a quarterly list of new accessions is published in *The Annals of Iowa* to further publicize its holdings.

At the request of Governor Ray's office the State Archives provided advice to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Des Moines on the preservation of the records related to the visit of Pope John Paul II to the Living History Farms.

In conjunction with the Iowa Pharmacist's Association's 100th anniversary, the State Archives displayed a collection of nineteenth-century proprietary medicine vendors letterheads at their annual meeting in Des Moines. This exhibit was later used at the Iowa State Fair by the Iowa Pharmacists' Association at the pharmacy museum in the Heritage Village.

The State Archives has provided advice to patrons concerning document preservation. The Archives staff does encapsulation and repairing of fragile documents.

The past biennium has been one of rapid revitalization of the state's archival program. It is hoped this new beginning will better serve all the people of this state.

The State Archives in this period served 331 patron requests and accessioned 1,121.5 cubic feet of historically valuable records.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARY

The newspaper library serves researchers by preserving historic documents in microform. Staff members also provide research assistance to patrons and do in-depth research for special projects as required by other governmental agencies and the needs of the Division. Technical skills are required of all staff members as they are involved in the conservation and preservation of irreplaceable historic documents. All preparation of material and all filming is conducted on site to eliminate potential damage to documents in transportation or non-professional consideration of their value.

Library Services

The biennium brought a dramatic increase in the number of patrons and researchers served by this section: 5,690 patrons (505 from out-of-state) utilized 5,463 volumes of newspapers. Microfilm was employed whenever possible to preserve the original documents. Use of newspaper microfilm exceeded 10,500 rolls while the use of bicentennial film (mostly for genealogical research) topped 4,000 rolls.

Letter and telephone inquiries for information and research assistance totaled 2,367 during the biennium. These inquiries and several requests for special assistance from Iowa Public Broadcasting Network, Living History Farms, and other governmental agencies required intensive historical research by the staff.

During the biennium 24,224 daily and 27,546 weekly newspapers were received. These current additions represent 534 volume years of history added to the library.

Patron requests for legal documentation of information resulted in the addition of notarial services. This will enable the section to more fully serve patrons' needs and will facilitate legal documentation required by other governmental agencies.

Micrographic Services

The micrographic program of the section has enlarged over the biennium to facilitate the preservation of historic documents and to maintain quality control over all microfilm held by the Division.

Functional responsibility for all phases of micrographic document preservation, quality control, and equipment management have been transferred to this section. This transfer allows for a constant monitoring of all film by professionals and for maintenance of all equipment by the technical staff.

Currently the section has the capacity to prepare, film, develop, wash, duplicate, and monitor the quality of all newspapers and historic document film within the Division. Through a cooperative effort with Records Management of the Department of General Services, several new pieces of equipment have been added to the inventory to eliminate the need for costly outside processing. Three major pieces of equipment have been added to accomplish this program:

(1) GAF Diazo Duplicator--A high resolution duplicate film is made of the original silver negative through an ultra-violet and ammonia developing process. This equipment was employed by the section to enable the original silver negative to be removed from service and stored in environmentally controlled archival facilities. (Silver negatives are vulnerable to scratching and thus the destruction of information stored on the film; the one-of-kind films retained by this section require special care.) If necessary the negative may be reduplicated on diazo countless times without damage to the original or loss of resolution in the copy.

(2) Prostar developer--A used film developer was transferred to this section during the second half of the biennium. The machine arrived in deplorable condition, requiring a complete restoration, accomplished on-site by the staff. Now in complete operational condition, it functions as a film cleaner, augments the existing developer, and serves as a backup unit for Records Management.

(3) Densitometer--The addition of the densitometer unit allows for each roll of film to be monitored for correct density. This insures that each negative or copy is of high resolution and will provide the clearest image and highest legibility for our patrons.

This additional equipment now augments the four 35mm cameras and prostar developer in use by the Division. To ensure constant operational efficiency and to increase availability of historic information to the public, three new microform readers and an additional printer-reader have been added to the library's inventory. Concurrently five additional readers and three printer-readers were added to the census section for their patrons.

The library staff has assumed responsibility for maintenance of all divisional micrographic equipment. This delicate equipment requires constant servicing and technical adjustments. The staff has initiated a program of in-house service and training, and now conducts ninety percent of all

electronic and mechanical repairs. Cost savings on service calls range from \$50 to \$150 per hour.

The arrival of special collections, cost efficiency, and considerations for other agencies have prompted this section to design and construct several pieces of equipment and modify existing equipment. Examples of these innovations are:

For Division Use

2 film editor-splicers
1 light table
2 lens cases
miniature document retainers
cooling system for developers
4 35mm 1000 ft. reels for diazo machine

For Records Management Use

1 film editor
10 35mm 100 ft. reels for diazo machine
2 16mm 1000 ft. reels for diazo machine
1 microfiche film cutter and editor

Micrographic Production

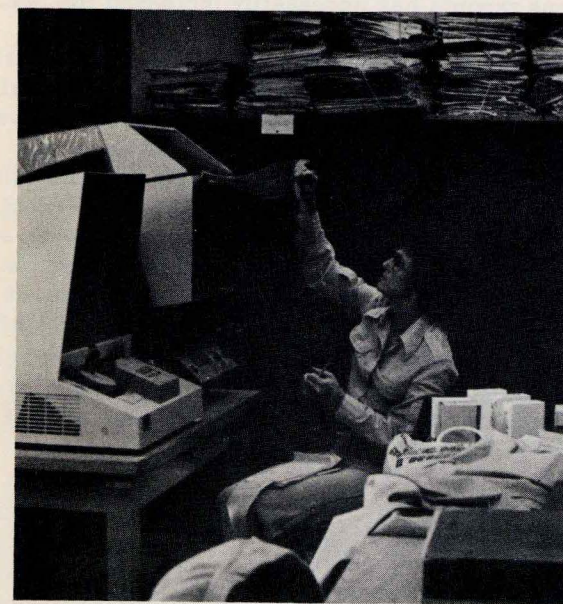
During the biennium over 51,000 weekly and daily newspapers were filmed on schedule. Concurrently with the on-going filming, an intensive program of recruitment yielded fifty-five additional newspaper collections loaned to and filmed at our facility. Each collection was carefully prepared and filmed to maintain its condition and integrity. The loan collections are filmed with no charge to the donor and promptly returned upon completion.

Over one hundred special collections and numerous individual documents of historic importance were microfilmed and duplicated. This service is extended to other sections to insure the preservation of the documents and maintain both user copies and secured negatives.

Increased use of census materials spurred a refilming and duplication of many documents to produce clearer images and provide security of duplicate user copies. The following years have been processed: 1885--diazo duplicates, negatives to storage; 1895--diazo duplicates, negatives to storage; 1905--diazo duplicates, negatives to storage; 1915--in-process; 1925--refilmed and duplicated.

Chemical alterations of microfilm developed commercially prior to 1960 has been a longstanding problem. In order to alleviate possible damage or loss of information on this film, 350 hours were spent checking and evaluating damaged film. Through a special appropriation, 850 rolls of damaged silver negatives were duplicated onto archival negative stock. This represents approximately one-third of the total number affected; the remainder will be duplicated as funds permit.

Patron in the Newspaper Library. Printer-readers provide xerox copies of microfilmed historic documents.



Production Statistics

Loan collections (55)	1881 volume years
Current weeklys	425 volume years
Current dailies	82 volume years
Special purchases	113 volume years
	1983 total volume years

Films developed	1330 rolls
Films duplicated	1170 rolls (by Records Management)
Films duplicated	1952 rolls (by DHMA)
Films cleaned	463 rolls
Bicentennial film added	1712 rolls
Special purchases	557 rolls
	7184 total rolls

CENSUS RECORDS

During the past biennium 2,566 census records were issued from this office. Census records are used as proof of age for retirement, medicare and Social Security by persons whose births were not recorded at the time they were born, as documents in completing delayed birth certificates, as proof of citizenship for passports, and as proof of relationship in estate matters. These records are also used by genealogical researchers for compiling family histories and by various state and federal agencies

Special continuing projects

Legislative file: Information on Iowa lawmakers, including birth, burial, major accomplishments, etc., is detailed with notations of sources where in-depth material may be found. A total of 196 hours were invested during the biennium to update and maintain these files.

Blueprint project: The historic structural diagrams of major buildings constructed by the state and the modifications of these original plans have been preserved on microfiche. This section is currently indexing, classifying, and jacketing these negatives. Although 207 hours were spent on this project, much remains to be accomplished before the material will be fully indexed.

Silver recovery: In conjunction with Records Management, the silver removed in the processing of silver negative film is being salvaged from the fix solution. This process enables the state to recover the excess silver, returning the value of the salvage to the general fund.

Inventory management: To maintain accurate records of purchase, disposition, and condition of all material owned and maintained by the Division, this section devoted 250 hours to inventory management. This record is constantly updated to maintain accuracy and clear the record of all material surplus or no longer in service.

Newsreel Videotape: In cooperation with WHO-TV this section is maintaining and continually adding to a collection of contemporary history recorded on videotape. Currently 3,500 rolls have been received, documenting events from 1977 to date.

for identification and correction of discrepancies in their records.

Requests for information from this office come by mail, telephone, and personal contact. During the past biennium the two-person staff has filled 26,669 requests for information, and this total does not include the many questions asked by researchers who visit the census office and the historical museum in person. The staff has aided 8,530 researchers and answered 1,271 requests for Civil

War and GAR Records that are in Washington D.C. (This does not include telephone inquiries.) They have also answered 1,271 inquiries for Civil War information, 79 inquiries for World War II casualties, 5,560 telephone calls, and have pulled 7,747 files of archival material.

The census office also houses pictures of the Iowa World War I and World War II casualties, as well as the casualty lists. Persons doing research work in this office require a great deal of attention in order to be supplied with the material they need. The files cannot be turned over to general public use. Many of the requests received by mail require considerable correspondence because the writers often fail to give the information necessary to enable the staff to find desired census records. On December 7, 1979 we started using microfilm; all census years are now on microfilm in the census

PUBLICATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

The Division's primary publication, *The Annals of Iowa*, continued as the state's scholarly historical quarterly, completing its 117th year of publication with this biennium. The *Annals* editor worked with a board of editorial consultants, specialized professional historians, to select high-quality articles based on solid primary-source research. Although all published articles focus on Iowa or the Midwest, subject matter in each issue varied, ranging from the social history of 1840s settlement to the political history of twentieth-century voting patterns. The journal's format was revised midway through the biennium to visually reflect a scholarly emphasis. Readership remained steady at around 1900 two-dollar subscriptions.

In addition to editing *The Annals*, the editor produced an in-house newsletter for the Historical

office. The 1900 federal census has been added. The television production of "Roots" stimulated genealogical research, and the greater usage of census records has necessarily increased the staff's work load.

During the past biennium, the two census staff members have not had time to continue indexing any of the major Iowa towns for the census year 1925. This has been due to the increase in correspondence and patrons coming into the office to do research. The staff had hoped to have most of the major cities indexed. This would save wear and tear on the original copies and facilitate research.

Compilation, preservation, and management of state records is one of the important public duties of state government. It is therefore the staff's hope that they will receive the necessary support to continue to fulfill this function for the people of Iowa.

Department staff. A cooperative effort of all three divisions, this newsletter facilitates communication between departmental operations which are separated geographically in Iowa City and Des Moines.

An extensive photograph collection is housed in *The Annals* office in the basement of the Historical Building. The journal's circulation manager serves as photo curator and handles accessions to the collection as well as requests for reproduction. During the biennium approximately 2200 photographs were added to the collection and 335 were selected by patrons for reproduction. Some large single accessions included: 132 photos of Governor Norman A. Erbe's inauguration and numerous photos of Works Progress Administration projects in Iowa from the 1930s.

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT

	FY 1978-79	FY 1979-80
REVENUE		
Appropriations.....	\$ 422,089.00	\$ 484,551.00
Receipts.....	1,787.05	3,674.55
TOTAL.....	\$ 423,876.05	\$ 488,225.55
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries.....	354,584.63	390,092.75
Travel.....	1,240.03	1,273.98
General office supplies and expenses..	15,294.97	14,071.20
Books, periodicals and publications...	2,321.47	785.09
Printing and binding.....	9,106.34	9,420.25
Telephone and telegraph.....	2,573.25	3,367.40
Equipment.....	8,432.34	17,398.09
Microfilming.....	14,915.19	18,079.08
TOTAL.....	408,468.22	454,487.84
BALANCE ON HAND.....	15,407.83	33,737.71
REVERSIONS.....	15,407.83	33,737.71*

* Reversions were the result of salaries not disbursed due to hiring freeze.

DIVISION OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Staff as of June 30, 1980

Administration

Peter T. Harstad, Director
Loren N. Horton, Associate Director
Michael D. Gibson, Administrative Assistant/
Research Associate
Lillian Creno, Business Manager
Deborah Drahn, Membership
Steven Fuller, Receptionist
Jeanne Kleppe, Typist
Alsatia Mellecker, Typist*

Library

Peter H. Curtis, Head Librarian
Diana Fox, Catalog Librarian
Sharlane Grant, Library Clerk*
Karen Laughlin, Reference Librarian
Susan Rogers, Acquisitions Librarian

Manuscripts

Joyce Giaquinta, Manuscript Librarian
Mary Bennett, Manuscript Clerk

Publications

William Silag, Editor (*The Palimpsest*)

Field Services

Loren N. Horton, Program Planner

Education

Margaret A. Bonney, Editor* (*The Goldfinch*)

Research

Alan M. Schroder, Researcher

Grant Projects

Keyes Artifact Catalog Project:

Larry Abbott, Researcher

Ann Parks, Researcher

Model History Project:

Patricia Eckhardt, Project Director

*Part-Time Employee

INTRODUCTION

The Society's mission, within that of the Iowa State Historical Department, is to be a useful, responsive, cultural agency devoted to Iowa history. At its core is a comprehensive library of Iowa history. The Society aims to collect wisely, process adequately, and preserve responsibly a wide range of cultural materials which will be useful to future generations of historical researchers. The Society encourages and facilitates the use of these and other sources for conducting research and preparing educational materials which will advance knowledge and increase understanding of the past not only among library users and the Society's members, but also among the general populace, including young people. Through publications, technical assistance to county and local historical organizations, public programs, and other means of dissemination, the Society aims to enhance Iowans' awareness of their cultural setting, to heighten human sensitivities, to assist in the solution of

contemporary problems by shedding light on their origins, to inspire people to seek out and preserve that which is positive in the Iowa experience, and to use the experience of the past to understand an ever changing present.

The Society's effectiveness should not be measured exclusively in terms of its ability to reach impressive numbers of constituents, but also by its ability to interact with, and receive benefits from them to be shared with others. For example, during the biennium Society staff opened up communications with a member of the Mexican-American community in the Mason City area; eventually a valuable collection of family letters from the 1940s came to the Society—the first from that ethnic group to be added to the collection. Such interaction between Iowans and their State Historical Society is difficult to measure meaningfully. It is highly productive of historical understanding and the consequences frequently ripple. Accession

records indicate the number of linear feet added to the collection but this measures only a part of the transaction, and that not qualitatively.

At the Society many forces operate beneath the

surface of daily activities and published reports—forces that help to explain the strength and resilience of one of Iowa's oldest cultural institutions.

ADMINISTRATION

Internally, the Society underwent a "reorganization" of sorts midway through the biennium. The head of the field services section was designated associate director of the Society and given the additional responsibility of coordinating grants. Not only has this arrangement provided for more effective grantsmanship but it has allowed the director to devote more energy to the machinery of state government, to on-going and newly instigated programs of the Society, and to the supervision of the permanent staff.

Defining and maintaining administrative uniformity is a challenge even in a small public agency. Measured either in terms of staff size or the buying power of its appropriation the Society remains small and its growth rate is very slow. However, during the biennium, the Society became more complex, its collections grew, it offered more services, and the public expected more from it than it did during previous years. To clarify and regulate internal management and public policies, the Society staff and administration developed a *Staff Procedures Manual*. The Society now has a mechanism for establishing and modifying internal policies and an informative booklet for new employees.

Midway in the biennium preliminary findings of an institutional self-study indicated that the public needed more and better information about the Society's resources and programs. Thereupon, the staff doubled its efforts to disseminate such information. Starting with materials prepared for the self-study, the director prepared an informational slide program. Thus far, more than a dozen groups have borrowed the slides and their response has been favorable. *News for Members* advertised the availability of several staffers to present programs

grounded in the Society's resources and mission. Researching and writing local history and the techniques of oral history have been two of the more popular programs presented by staff members. In conjunction with the University of Iowa, week-long Elderhostel programs emphasizing family and local history were held during the summers of 1979 and 1980. The Society provided space and staff for these workshops. The membership organization rejuvenated the annual banquet concept and hosted Graham Hovey for a speech in 1979 and Curtis Harnack in 1980. The office staff computerized the membership list (an exasperating task, as it turned out), but now specific groups within the membership roles can be targeted. The library staff streamlined interlibrary loan services and by entering the Society's latest acquisitions into the computerized data base (OCLC) provided greater accessibility to the collections. The public responded enthusiastically to all of the above informational and outreach efforts and utilized the institution's offerings at unprecedented rates—as shown in the statistical portions of this report.

The director assumed new responsibilities on the national level in the spring of 1980 first as a member of the planning, for a meeting of state records coordinators to be held in Atlanta, Georgia in June, by delivering the opening address upon that occasion, and then at the close of that meeting being elected chairman of a steering committee for an embryonic organization of state coordinators. The position entails communications with records coordinators in all states and bringing together policy recommendations for a national historical records program to be considered by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

LIBRARY

The library of the Division of the State Historical Society exists to collect and preserve printed materials relevant to the history of the state and to make these materials available to the public. Books, periodicals, pamphlets, census records, newspapers, and maps are the major types of material collected. These may be in printed form or on microfilm;

acquisitions may be by purchase, exchange, or by gift. The staff coordinates collecting activities with those of other libraries to ensure all important materials are preserved and public resources are not needlessly duplicated.

The entire collection is available to any interested person for use in the Centennial Building. Addition-

ally, material which can be safely loaned is available via inter-library loan anywhere in the state or nation. A variety of copy machines is available to reproduce almost anything in the collections. Reference services, the card catalog, and links to the OCLC computerized data base make holdings easily available. Additionally, the library staff answers reference letters free of charge for Iowans, and at a reasonable fee for out-of-state residents.

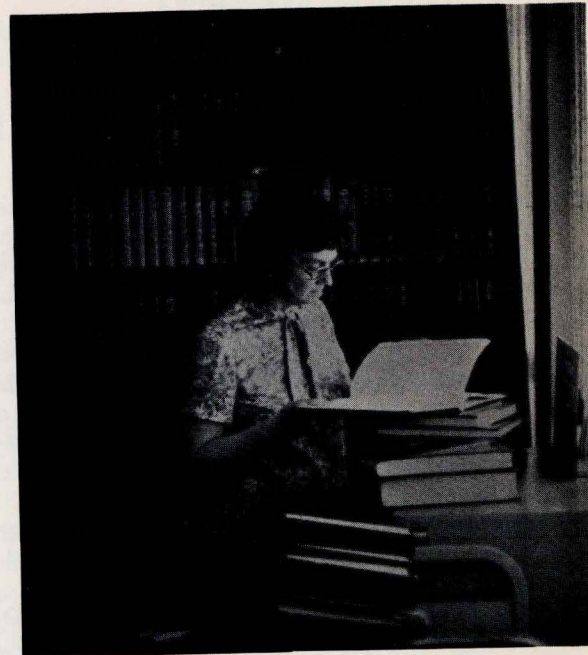
Library operations and services continued at a high level of activity throughout the biennium. In 1979-80 the number of in-person library users topped 6,000 for the first time. The library staff was increasingly busy working with patrons. By the end of the biennium, the staff answered between 800 and 1,000 reference questions every month. Inquiries ranged from simple requests for the location of a book to a Scandinavian historian attempting to trace scores of individuals who migrated to Iowa in the nineteenth century. The flow of users strained physical resources; sometimes people had to wait in line to use microfilm readers.

To facilitate access to the collections, the staff spent a good deal of time on new bibliographies and other finding aids. Extensive bibliographies on the following Iowa history topics were compiled: women, Scandinavians, the Dutch, and historic houses. Copies of all of these are available to the public. Another major project completed in the biennium was a set of analytics (separate catalog cards) for all the articles in *The Annals of Iowa*, 1947-79. This allows patrons easy and direct access to all the articles in this important journal of Iowa history. Two important collections of material were also made more readily available to the public by the creation of thousands of catalog cards for all of the folders in the vertical file (which contains pamphlets, leaflets and other small printed items) and many of the newspaper articles in the clippings file (principally on the history of towns and individual obituaries). Many more patrons are using these two files now that cards for their contents are in the main card catalog.

Two important finding aids neared completion at the end of the biennium. A list of all the periodicals in the collection, totaling over 5,000 titles, was compiled. This bibliographical data will be added to a forthcoming union list of periodicals in Iowa libraries. The union list will be a significant research aid and will also benefit libraries by allowing them to coordinate subscription purchases. Also in its final stages is a complete index to local historian Irving Weber's second book on the history of Iowa City. This index will be made available to the public, and will make this popular book even more useful.

Processing of books continued at a steady pace;

A researcher examining bound volumes in the Society's library.



by the end of the biennium the backlog of uncataloged material was substantially reduced. Partially this was due to an exciting new machine acquired in February 1980. Thanks to a grant from the State Library Commission the library purchased a new, far more efficient cathode ray type computer terminal. The staff is now able to catalog more than one hundred books each month from the Iowa history collection, in addition to the normal cataloging of new acquisitions. Over time this will eliminate the cost of original cataloging for thousands of Iowa history books by other libraries in the state and nation, and simultaneously provide information on Society holdings.

As the OCLC network and the recent publication of *A Bibliography of Iowa Newspapers, 1836-1976* made the collection better known, use of inter-library loan soared. Loans to other libraries doubled over the previous biennium, and patrons borrowed far more books from other libraries through this library than ever before.

Another significant development was an increase in the staff time and materials committed to conservation of library books and periodicals. One staff member spent a good deal of time and effort developing conservation skills (much of it on her own time). The staff is now able to repair many items which would formerly have been expensively (and often poorly) rebound by a commercial bindery. Conservation and preservation remain challenges for the future.

New acquisitions of major note this biennium were mainly in the areas of maps and census micro-

film. An exchange program with the Library of Congress was completed as the library received more than 200 large-scale Bennett and Sanborn maps of many Iowa towns. This gives the Society one of the best collections of these fine maps in the world. The library also exchanged some non-Iowa maps with a map dealer for a large group of nineteenth century land ownership maps of several Iowa counties. The census microfilm collection grew with the addition of 120 rolls of the 1895 state census of Iowa, and 54 rolls covering the 1900 federal census of the state. Another purchase was 108 rolls of the index to the 1900 census of Iowa, covering all persons with surnames A-K. Next biennium it should be possible to complete this set. Book purchases were down, a result of soaring prices for binding, subscriptions, and cost of the cataloging network.

Newspaper microfilming continued to be coordinated by the library staff, and scores of important titles from around the state were filmed. As usual, these were found in both ordinary locations such as town libraries, and extraordinary ones, as one pile of volumes stored in an editor's bathtub. Two particularly long runs came from Clarksville and Walnut; both included more than a hundred years of these towns' newspapers. Also filmed were important and long runs of student newspapers from Simpson, Coe, and Cornell colleges. Efforts to locate all these key sources of local history were significantly aided by the publication of the newspaper bibliography.

The number of researchers using the manuscript collection increased from 1,279 in 1976-78, to 1,661 in 1978-80. This meant that a larger percentage of staff time was devoted to public service during this biennium. There were also 1,342 other contacts by letter and telephone. Reductions in acquisitions and processing are consequences of increased use.

The Emily Gillespie diaries were used both fall semesters in the biennium by a University of Iowa class, contributing to the larger number of researchers. Many different University departments—music, history, American studies, education, home economics—used the facilities for class projects.

Newspapers and television, including IPBN, used the photograph collection heavily, as did students at the University of Iowa and the Area Education Agency at Creston. Two Iowa Arts Council grant projects used a large portion of the photograph folders which are recorded in the statistical table. This heavy use of the collection for illustrative pur-

Library Statistics

Public Service:

Library users, total	11,729
Genealogy	8,878
Other	2,951
Reference questions, total	18,811
By telephone	2,131
By letter	2,406
In person	13,750

Inter-library loan

Number of items borrowed	576
Number of items lent	1,011

Collection Use:

Books and pamphlets	59,856
Microfilms	29,698
Bound newspaper volumes	1,360

Technical Services:

Books added to the collection (total)	4,360
Books catalogued originally	2,073
Volumes added to existing sets	1,885
Additional copies of books owned	260
Books from Iowa Collection input to	
OCLC data base	610
Maps originally catalogued	322
Total number of catalog cards produced	12,736
Abbreviated cataloging (analytics)	
Number of articles covered	644
Number of cards produced	3,192
Total items accessioned to July 1, 1980	119,651
Items accessioned in biennium	3,233

MANUSCRIPTS

poses results in significant deterioration of fragile photos. Since state support for the photo collection is minimal, grant funds are sought for the production of copy negatives and use prints to protect the original photos from being destroyed.

One goal has been to make library users more aware of the resources in the photo and manuscript collections on second floor. A challenge remains, but more family history researchers found their way upstairs from the genealogy collection to use diaries written by ancestors and other useful materials which they did not previously know existed.

At least nineteen formal tour groups received an introduction to the section, as well as many individuals and small groups, totaling 465 people who are not considered as researchers and are not included in the total for the biennium.

The section's resources were publicized regularly through changing exhibits in the first floor display cases. Featured were: bicycling at the turn of the century, preservation of buildings, as well as exhib-

its on specific manuscript collections. A volunteer organized a presentation of Plains Indian photographs and prepared an exhibit of the work of three early photographers of Indian life. An exhibit of 50 large World War I posters was mounted in the manuscript reading room in cooperation with a course taught at the University of Iowa. A selection of these posters was displayed in the rotunda of the State Capitol in Des Moines in the spring of 1979, where 1,215 people signed the guest book and many more viewed the exhibit. One of the posters, "Can the Kaiser," valued at \$75 was stolen. An exhibit of the Duren Ward Mesquakie photo collection was displayed at the Iowa City Community Theater's production of a play entitled "Indians" where over two thousand theater goers viewed the exhibit.

One of the most significant acquisitions was a copy of the diary of Bertha Gabelmann (1912-71), a Butler county farm woman, who continued to farm after the death of her father in 1926.

Another significant donation was a diverse collection of materials from Lisbon businesses including the records of a drugstore, a bakery, painters and decorators, swine breeders, livestock shippers, and a restaurant-confectionery. A collection of World War II letters from a Mason City Mexican-American, William Quinones, has stimulated us to acquire others.

More than 70 of the 338 linear feet of material acquired in 1978-79 were labor union records including office records from the Iowa Federation of Labor. The IFL, AFL-CIO, received a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to provide funding for collection of records while conducting their oral history project. Almost 30 feet of records from the United Electrical and Farmer's Equipment unions in the Quad Cities have been received.

Progress toward a major goal came with the acquisition of three photographic glass plate collections. Other acquisitions included Mesquakie photos, and an unidentified album of Davenport photos which has already been used extensively. The most outstanding single items were panoramic views of four Iowa towns taken about 1912.

One of the stated goals in the last biennial report was better subject access to older collections. The papers of C. C. Carpenter, William Waymack, John Waite, Wallace Beall and Benjamin Shambaugh were among those which received attention; but there are many more which are not yet adequately described. A contract for breaking the sod in Franklin county in 1869 was found in the Beed Papers. The Entler Scrapbook collection, after new subject headings, has provided material for exhibits, illustrations for *The Palimpsest* and assistance for several researchers.

Processing of the Jack Miller Papers is one of our ongoing projects; removal of duplicates, etc. will

reduce the shelf space needed for the collection. The Society's own archives also received attention during the self-study project as correspondence files were weeded and refolded. Manuscript and photo materials were found with correspondence and removed to their proper places.

The manuscript section provided training and guidance for the CETA position in the Division of Historic Preservation which was devoted to the organization and description of the Larrabee papers in Iowa City and at Montauk.

The postcard collection was reorganized so that items can be retrieved and refilled more easily. Many photo albums received more adequate cross references so that photos hidden within them can be found when needed. Photos of Iowa industries collected for an earlier *Palimpsest* article were organized. Stereoscopes were put in envelopes to protect them from being scratched and cross references were made.

Because of staff changes in the publications section during the second year of the biennium, the manuscript assistant copied photographs for publications and for the photograph collection. A copy camera was purchased early in the biennium for this purpose. The manuscript assistant also prepared a technical leaflet on the care of historical photographs in conjunction with the field services section. Copies are being distributed with a questionnaire about the photo holdings of the recipient, whether individual, or library or other organization. The county records project publications were completed and distributed by the manuscript section.

The two full-time staff members of this section were assisted by twelve different workstudy students, usually two or three per semester. There were also two library science practicum students, one American studies intern, and one summer CETA high school student working in the section.

Contact with older Iowans continues to be an important and challenging part of the responsibilities of the section. The materials to be preserved must be obtained before they are destroyed, and Iowans must be made aware of the importance of what they have in their attics and basements. While on vacation to California, the manuscript librarian visited the granddaughter of John P. Irish, a Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa in the 1870s who moved on to California. It is hoped that the contact will result in the acquisition of materials someday. Photos were donated.

Space will be a big problem in the near future. Some shifting of materials to make room for new acquisitions has been accomplished in the last year, but a major shift is a goal for the next biennium. If more space is not available, future acquisitions must be on a more selective basis.

The staff must continue to work for better access to old and new collections and for sources of

funding for the preservation of the photograph collection.

Oral History Collection

Since the beginning of the biennium over 135 tapes and transcripts have been added to the oral history collection. This brings the total number of taped interviews to over 350. Notable during the biennium were two ventures affiliated with the University of Iowa—Professor Frederick Crane's musicology seminar interviewed famous Iowa musicians and Judy Nolte Lensink's students in the pioneer women course interviewed descendants of Iowa women pioneers. The Iowa Public Broadcasting Network also donated the oral history interviews used in producing its series on Iowa history for public television. In addition, the Iowa Labor History Oral Project is continuing with interviews of members in many labor unions across the state. One of the most exciting projects, which began in late 1979, is the Iowa Medical Society oral history project. Nearly twenty physicians from Iowa have been interviewed to date with some thirty more interviews planned. The Historical Committee of the Iowa Medical Society has worked in close cooperation and consultation with the Society's oral history coordinator in all phases of this project. There are plans to publish excerpts of some of the interviews in the *Iowa Medical Journal*. It is hoped that the project will also result in the acquisition of medical manuscripts.

The oral history coordinator has continued speaking to public groups and county historical societies on the topic of oral history techniques. He has also consulted with many individuals and groups on planning their own oral history projects. The coordinator wrote an article which appeared in the Spring 1979 issue of *The Annals of Iowa* on the proper techniques of oral history. This article has been used as a basic manual in some local history courses taught in Iowa colleges.

Many Iowans should be interviewed and their insights preserved on tape. But many such people

slip away and their knowledge and reminiscences are lost forever. In this age when people fail to keep detailed written diaries and records of their lives, it becomes imperative to record their past on tape for use by future generations. The Society should plan for a program to stimulate the practice of oral history in the state of Iowa. Oral histories are to our generation what written autobiographies and reminiscences were to a previous generation of Iowans.

Manuscript Statistics

<i>Researchers</i>	1671
Manuscript	1058
Map	113
Photograph	490
<i>Members of tour groups</i>	465
<i>Materials Used</i>	
Manuscript Collections	1095
Maps	303
Photograph Folders	5077
<i>Acquisitions</i>	
Manuscript Collections	63
Items & Sm. Col.	203
Linear Ft.	338 ft.
Photographs	9081

Processing and Cataloging

<i>Manuscript</i>	
Collections	60
Items & Small Collections	457
Linear Feet	192 ft.
<i>Photograph</i>	
Prints	7060
Negatives	2391
Cross References to Subjects	5007

PUBLICATIONS

The Society has long maintained a publications tradition. The program seeks to disseminate historical knowledge in forms appropriate to the needs and interests of a wide variety of Iowans.

In this biennium there has been staff growth in areas related to publications. In addition to the full-time editor, there is now a full-time researcher and a half-time editor. The flow of publications has

been impressive, despite a change in *Palimpsest* editors midway through the biennium. *The Palimpsest*, Iowa's popular history magazine, has continued on its schedule of six issues per year. Since 1978, it has been printed by Waverly Publishing Company. At present, *The Palimpsest* has more than 8,000 individual and institutional subscribers. The Society newsletter, *News for Members*, continues to appear four times per year, either in a four or six page format. It contains information about the Society's activities, library and manuscript acquisitions, a column from the director, and news about the Division of Historical Museum and Archives and the Division of Historic Preservation.

In 1980, the Society added *The Goldfinch* to its regular publications roster. Designed as classroom reading for fifth and sixth graders, *The Goldfinch* is a 16-page illustrated magazine of Iowa history published four times during the school year and sent out on a subscription basis.

The Society's book publications program has also been active in this biennium. In 1979, the Society published *A Bibliography of Iowa Newspapers, 1836-1976*, which lists the title of all newspapers known to have been published in Iowa. Most recently, the Society issued a revised edition of Laurence Lafore's "best seller," *American Classic*, a pictorial survey of Iowa City's architecture. A third book-length publication, James C. Larew's *A Party Reborn: The Democrats of Iowa, 1950-1974*, (1980), is an important new addition to the Society's list of historical monographs. This work analyzes the demographic and economic factors that reshaped Iowa politics after World War II, and also examines the political strategies employed by the state's Democrats in their effort to challenge Republican hegemony.

The publications program also handled publicity for the Society throughout the biennium with occasional news releases bringing widespread coverage in Iowa's newspapers.

One of the major changes seen in the publications section was the implementation of a computer mailing list. In the spring of 1979, the Society's business office staff assumed the duties of mailing all of the Society's publications. Prior to this time the mailing and address labels were handled by a Cedar Rapids firm. Now the Society staff, through the use of the computer terminal, is able to make address changes and corrections at the Society's headquarters. Labels are now produced, envelopes are stuffed, and mail is sorted

according to zip code. The mail is then bagged and delivered to the Iowa City post office for distribution. After several months of straightening out procedures, things are now operating fairly smoothly. The in-house mailing system is proving to be a significant inflation fighting measure.

The Society looks forward to continued activity in its publications program, which provides Iowa citizens with an important link to their past. Plans for the future call for more emphasis upon the twentieth century.

Membership Statistics

Life Members	869
Regular Members	6,211
	7,080 TOTAL (Paying members)
In-State Depositories & Exchanges	269
Out-of-State Depositories & Exchanges	113
	382 TOTAL (non-paying)
Out-of-State Schools	89
Out-of-State Historical Societies	29
In-State Schools	391
In-State Historical Soc.	35
State Depts.	7
In-State Libraries	96
In-State Colleges	28
Misc. Organizations	40
	755 TOTAL (Paying Institutions)
GRAND TOTAL	8,131

FIELD SERVICES

The Field Services section staff consists of one full-time professional person. For the visitor season, a part-time docent is hired for the historic site. The work of the Field Services section may be described in six parts, as follows:

Coordinating Liason Activities with County and Local Historical Societies and Museums in Iowa.

Provide information, materials, and advice on how to organize, methods of recording, storing, displaying, and interpreting collections, layout and design of museum buildings, fund raising techniques and sources, technical information on repair, restoration, and conservation of artifacts, techniques of exhibit and display, building of cases, dioramas, and panels, research, writing, and publishing of local history, organization of oral history and craft demonstration groups, publishing of technical sheets, guides, and handbooks, in order that the 288 local and county historical societies and museums in Iowa may improve their quality and expand their scope of activities.

Speaking to Various Groups in Iowa.

Make speeches and give programs to county and local historical societies and museums, genealogical, archaeological, archival, and architectural organizations, at annual celebrations, dedications, and opening of facilities, to schools, to private organizations on historical topics, represent the State Historical Society at ceremonies and meetings, conduct bus tours to places of historical significance and interest, organize workshops for teachers, give visiting lectures in public school and college classes, to increase the knowledge of and awareness of Iowa's heritage to as much of the general public as possible.

Administration of The Historical Marker Program.

Collect data on what has been done in Iowa and other states, research historical people, events, and places, prepare subjects, texts, and locations for official markers, prepare budgets for the marker program, order the markers, inspect the quality of delivered markers, plan for the installation and dedication of official markers, and coordinate with private groups and individuals for the erection of markers, in order to provide tangible ways for Iowa's citizens and the visiting public from other places to learn about the heritage of our state and its people.

Research, Collecting and Writing of Iowa History.

Search for and acquire manuscript collections, newspaper collections, privately printed remi-

niscences, and local history books, to do individual research in Iowa history sources for speeches, research and write for publication articles, books, and edited collections of documents, collect data and photographs of historic sites, buildings, and artifact collections, and other material for reference, publications, and programs, so that the collections of historical materials necessary for scholarly research and production of historical books and articles are available to the people, and so that written material is available to citizens of Iowa and other people from Iowa's heritage.

Coordinating Liaison Activities with State, Federal, and Private Agencies and Organizations.

Handle recurring Department of Transportation notices of construction projects and signs, environmental impact statements from the Office of Planning and Programming, open spaces development by the Conservation Commission, interpretation of sites by the State Preserves Board, coordination of data and surveys by the Historic Preservation Program and Office of State Archaeologist. Identification of historic sites for riverfront and trails development and programs for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and other federal and state agencies. Review of county bridge, road, and culvert projects and municipal sewage treatment plants and airport projects, and the surveys, projects, planning and developments by the National Park Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and Coast Guard. Data gathering and dissemination by the National Park Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and Coast Guard. Data gathering and dissemination by the National Archives and its regional centers, and maintain contacts with the American Association for State and Local History, American Association of Museums, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Association for Preservation Technology, Midwest Museums Conference, Midwest Archives Conference, Iowa Local Historical and Museum Association, Iowa Archaeology Society, Iowa Society for the Preservation of Historic Landmarks, Iowa Historical Materials Preservation Society, Iowa Museums Association, Iowa Genealogical Society, Iowa Chapter, Victorian Society of America, Iowa Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians, and other similar organizations, to provide information and materials, and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Administration and Development of Historic Sites.

Prepare budgets, supervise personnel and buildings, supervise restoration and landscaping, order supplies, develop interpretive material (verbal, written, audio, and graphics) for use in visitor center, and all other necessary details for the Toolesboro Mounds Site, in order to create and

maintain an historical site where the people of Iowa and visitors from other places may observe tangible remains of Iowa's heritage and learn from it.

The historical site administered by the Field Services section is the Toolesboro Mounds National Historic Landmark Site, near Wapello. Administrative responsibility for the Gardner Cabin was transferred to the Division of Historic Preservation midway through the biennium. Thirty-nine historical markers are now in place along Iowa's highways and in public parks. Eleven of these have been designed, purchased, or installed during the past biennium. These markers commemorate historic persons, places, and events in Iowa's history, and are of two types: a double-post marker especially chosen for rest stops along Iowa's interstate highway system; and a single-post marker chosen for public parks and smaller areas. Field Services also produces technical sheets to aid the local historical societies and museums throughout the state. To date there are eight in this series, on such subjects as: "Kodagraph Filter;" "Repairing Early Gutta Percha/Thermoplastic Photograph

Cases;" "Acidity of Paper Products;" "Encasement of Maps;" "Care of Historical Photographs;" "Organizing an Historical Society;" "Repair of Ornate Plaster Frames;" and "Guide to Architectural Details." These are distributed free on request.

Field Services Statistics

Miles traveled	57,805 miles
Counties visited	85 counties
Correspondence incoming	3,046 letters
Correspondence out-going	4,489 letters
Telephone calls	1,978 calls
Visitors to office	694 visitors
Professional meetings attended	38 mtgs.
Attendance at Toolesboro	3,048 visitors

During the past biennium, the Field Services representative attended meetings in Johnson County attended by 2,701 people, and represented the Division at meetings in the rest of the state or in other states attended by 10,280 people. The outreach to Iowans has more than doubled since the 1976-78 biennium.

EDUCATION

In July 1979, the General Assembly funded a half-time position to produce a magazine for young people. The Society, though private funding, has produced three issues of *The Goldfinch* prior to this biennium. But with a half-time editor assigned to this publication, the Society is currently planning to produce four issues per year. A five-year plan for topics has been devised; brochures advertising *The Goldfinch* have been sent to 8,000 elementary school teachers and principals; and as of June 30, 1980, there were 2,200 subscriptions from schools.

Garner Publishing Company was awarded the printing bid and the first issue dealing with aviation in Iowa has been published. Subscriptions in quantities of ten are now being sold to schools. The need for educational materials on Iowa history is finally being met with production of *The Goldfinch* on a regular basis. Packets of materials were mailed to 585 students upon request. These came mostly from Postville, Indianola, and Iowa City.

In addition to editing *The Goldfinch*, the half-time editor participated in a series of committee meetings devoted to planning a seminar designed to assist Iowa history classroom teachers. The editor also made suggestions for History Day '80 and represented the Society at the Governor's History Day recognition ceremony.

Within the division, the editor assisted with footnotes for *A Party Reborn* and also coordinates the monthly sectional report. The editor also collabor-

ated with Elwood C. Parry III, of the School of Art at the University of Iowa on an article announcing the discovery of the George Caleb Bingham painting of Isaac Galland for publication in the Summer 1980 *American Art Journal*.



Margaret Bonney, editor of *THE GOLDFINCH*, an historical publication for elementary students.

RESEARCH

The primary work of the historical researcher during the biennium was in the research and writing of reports required by various areas of the Society, editorial work on projects in the publication section, and preliminary work on the Society's proposed bibliographic data base on Iowa history.

Most of the work on Society reports concerned a major history of the Society's public programs, an analysis of its current programs, and recommendations for the future. Related to this were a report on the Society's contributions to archaeology, which was forwarded to the State Archaeologist's Office, and an article on the Society's "Applied History" research series of the early twentieth century. This article was published in the Public Works Historical Society *Newsletter* and reprinted in the American Association for State and Local History journal, *History News*.

Editorial work included setting up and maintain-

ing a system for processing manuscripts submitted to the Society for publication and conducting background research on book-length manuscript submissions. In addition, the researcher corrected numerous errors discovered in the text of the first printing of the *Bibliography of Iowa Newspapers, 1836-1976* in preparation for the second printing. Finally, the researcher assisted in the editorial work on the manuscript of *A Party Reborn*.

In order to bring the information in the 1952 edition of the *Iowa Reference Guide* up to date, the Society is planning to compile a machine-readable bibliographic data base in Iowa history. Preliminary work on this project included checking current issues of about sixty-five historical journals as well as standard bibliographic sources on recent books and articles in history and looking into the possibilities of using available computer programs to set up the bibliographic system.

GRANT PROJECTS

Iowa Historical Art Interpretation Project

The previous biennial report described the grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to plan for an historical art interpretation workshop and exhibit. The final report for the project contains a bibliographic essay, reports from consultants, sample research, and methods of interpretation for eight works of art owned by the Society, and detailed plans for implementation of these ideas through workshops for local and county historical societies and museums in Iowa. The eight works of art were selected for appropriateness as teaching models. A schedule for a workshop, a draft of a text for a leaflet promoting the project, and all forms and materials necessary for registration, evaluation, and performance of the workshop are also included in the report. To date, the Society has not applied for funds to implement the plans created by this project; whenever funds become available, it will be simple to schedule and hold the workshop, and create the exhibit. If and when the implementation funding is secured, the art works belonging to the Society will be cataloged and made available to researchers. Another product will be a guide to the interpretation of works, based on methods used during the project. These will be made available to the local and county historical societies and museums through the field services section of the Society. The project underscores the importance of

documenting historical art collections, both large and small, and interpreting them for the benefit of the public.

County Records Project

The previous biennial report describes at some length the first year of the two-year county records project funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Following is a summary of the entire project.

The Project Archivist completed inventories of 13 counties; assisted two counties with their own inventories; trained and supervised volunteer records surveyors; prepared inventory guides for the 12 sample counties; prepared an *Inventory Procedures Manual*; compiled a preliminary draft of a retention-disposal schedule for Iowa's county records; generated publicity for the project on behalf of the State Historical Department; compiled a file on conditions of county records in Iowa; prepared recommendations for continuation of a county records program; and attempted to coordinate continuation of the project with the State Archivist. The Project Archivist worked within the spirit of the grant application which states that the goal of the project "is the establishment of an ongoing local records program in Iowa."

A detailed final report is available upon request from the Society. Measures must now be taken so that the State Historical Department is able to maintain the momentum created by this grant.

Institutional Self-Study Project

From September 1, 1978 through October 31, 1979 the State Historical Society conducted an institutional self-study project under a \$33,600 grant from the Museums and Historical Organizations Program of the Division of Public Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The project's objectives were: (1) to study the history of the Society's public programs from its founding in 1857 in order to identify the range of programs it has undertaken and to gauge their success; and (2) to identify the current role of the Society as defined by the Society membership, the general public, and the Society staff, to determine how well the Society is fulfilling this role, and to suggest ways it might improve. The project staff consisted of an historical specialist and a secretary. Historical research for the project included an examination of the public statements of the Society's activities and objectives found in the minutes of the Board of Curators' meetings, in its biennial report to the governor, and in the periodic reports published in the Society's historical journals. It also included extensive research into the Society's archives, which provided more detailed and often more candid information on the same topics. The project's analysis of current Society programs included interviews with the current staff, a questionnaire sent to professional historians in Iowa, a questionnaire sent to the Society's membership, and a series of three public meetings conducted in August 1979. These activities provided a detailed examination of current programs, an understanding of how successful various Society constituencies consider the Society to be in fulfilling its functions as a state historical society, and a group of suggestions on how it might improve its performance of these functions. Finally, the results of the project's historical research and its analysis of current programs can be combined

into a set of recommendations to serve as a guide to the Society's future.

Fort Atkinson Management Plan Project

By arrangements with the State Preserves Advisory Board, and with funds made available by the Iowa Conservation Commission and the Iowa Development Commission, the State Historical Society supervised a research project which resulted in the production of a technical report. This report contains an historic analysis, with planning recommendations for the management plan of the Fort Atkinson Historic Preserve. A complete survey was made of the primary and secondary literature dealing with the fort and its historical period. From this was drawn a narrative history of the building of the fort, its use and ultimate abandonment, and the uses of the property through the time of state ownership. Three conceptual planning recommendations, and suggestions for their implementation, are also included in the report. Together with the illustrations of the site at various times in the past, maps, and other documentary appendices, the report can serve as the basic historic reference work on the fort and its role in Iowa history. Through this project, four agencies of state government cooperated to increase public knowledge of the heritage of Iowa.

Library Cataloging Computer Terminal Project

With funds provided by the State Library Commission of Iowa, the Division of the State Historical Society purchased an OCLC Model 105 Cathode Ray terminal for use in the library. This terminal makes possible a continuous connection to the OCLC network, consisting of more than two



A Society staff member at the OCLC computer terminal. This information bank links the Society's cataloged holdings with other libraries nationwide.

thousand libraries. Training in the use of the new computer has been provided, and the Society staff is presently inputting the unique Iowa related collections into the OCLC data base; about 80 per cent of this material is yet to be entered. Through this project the Society is providing better access to its own collection. The Society now shares its cataloging data with other libraries in the state and nation, benefits from the cataloging of other institutions, and assists patrons by locating materials for them in other libraries.

Humanities Grants for Local History Project

The purpose of this project was to acquaint and assist local historical societies and museums with grants offered by the Iowa Board for Public Programs in the Humanities. With funds from that agency, project staff developed and implemented a plan to increase public awareness and understanding of the humanities and to stimulate public programs on topics related to local history. The project developed through four overlapping stages. First was an investigation of the collections and programs of local historical organizations, to create a data base. Next came the writing and printing of materials, and the creation of demonstration projects. In this stage, project staff created a slide show, a mock-up of a museum exhibit, and a tour guide to historical sites, all for a sample county in Iowa. Third, seven workshops were conducted throughout the state, at least one in each congressional district. Information and materials were distributed through these workshops, and also by mail. Fourth, came evaluation, final conclusions, and planning for the future.

Through this project, the field services section of the Society reached local historical organizations in a new way, and in the process also cooperated with another state agency, to our mutual benefit. More

important, the citizens of Iowa were benefitted. Thousands of persons will be able to add to their knowledge of their heritage through this project, and many other projects of local historical significance will be stimulated by the examples and demonstrations.

Curatorial Analysis of the Keyes Collection Project

The Charles R. Keyes Collection is the first and only collection of pre-historic artifacts in Iowa based on a comprehensive, state wide survey of archaeological sites. Even though the collection has helped form the basis for reconstruction of pre-historic cultures in the Midwest, it was never adequately cataloged. This two-year project, funded by the National Endowment for the Arts, provides for the arrangement of artifacts and documentation into a consistent order, as well as for the production of finding aids to the manuscript, documentary, map, and photographic portions of the Keyes Collection. Cross-referencing of this material will allow researchers to utilize the collection from a site, a geographical area, a cultural horizon, or an artifact type point of view. The artifacts and the numbering system used by Dr. Keyes will be correlated with the contemporary numbering system now used by the Office of State Archaeologist, and will bring it into agreement with the standardized methods now being used. Various estimates by evaluators, including the Smithsonian Institution, have asserted that the collection, consisting of hundreds of thousands of items, is the largest and most comprehensive assemblage of Iowa archaeological materials now extant, and as such, it is priceless from a research point of view. Just as the Society is interested in preserving and interpreting the evidence of the historic past, it is also interested in doing the same for our pre-historic heritage.

**DIVISION OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT**

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

	FY 1978-79		FY 1979-80
REVENUE			
Appropriations	\$ 385,798.00		\$ 449,370.00
Receipts	4,820.86		6,493.73
TOTAL	390,618.86		455,863.73
DISBURSEMENTS			
Salaries	\$ 216,097.87	\$ 268,696.90	
Travel	7,215.81	6,506.42	
Office Supplies	36,190.57	42,884.11	
Maintenance	41,622.32	44,359.51	
Books, Periodicals	58,069.86	51,682.89	
Printing, Binding	20,425.38	29,540.21	
Equipment	1,846.50	4,110.00	
Gardner Cabin	2,942.55	4,032.44	
Toolesboro Mounds	3,443.40	2,674.46	
Historical Markers	2,764.60	1,376.79	
TOTAL	390,618.86		455,863.73
BALANCE ON HAND	0		0
REVERSIONS	0		0

LIFE MEMBERSHIP TRUST FUND

REVENUE			
Total Trust Balance	11,134.87	10,720.63	
Receipts for Year	150.00	11,284.87	455.00
			11,175.63
DISBURSEMENTS			
Salaries	564.24	564.24	
BALANCE ON HAND	10,720.63		11,175.63

UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS

ASSETS	FY 1978-79		FY 1979-80
BANK ACCOUNTS:			
First National Bank-Checking	\$ 2,595.01		\$ 1,894.99
First National Bank-Savings	44,168.46	\$ 46,763.47	42,984.00
			\$ 44,878.99
Petty Cash	125.00		125.00
State Deposit Transfer Account	15.00	140.00	25.00
			150.00
INVESTMENTS:			
Life Membership	1,515.02		0
Sanxay Fund	18,517.05		19,521.69
Vondracek Fund	1,186.72		1,388.86
Gabriel Fund	6,192.04		5,781.00
Musser Fund	0		0
Newspaper Microfilming	0		0
Zeithamel Fund	5,385.31		5,672.62
Goldfinch Fund	59.03	32,855.17	62.02
			32,426.19
GRANT PROGRAMS:			
Newspaper Project	(1,197.65)		(1,197.65)
I.A.R.B.C.	(142.54)		(142.54)
C.E.T.A.	117.43		117.43
County Records Inventory	(2,072.34)		(293.25)
Dolliver Papers	0		0
Rural Iowa Folklife	215.73		215.73
Art Interpretation	0		0
Self Study	(2,697.18)	(5,776.55)	(1,240.72)
Keyes Grant			(3,968.56)
Model History Project			3,171.17
			(3,338.39)
TOTAL ASSETS		73,982.09	74,116.79
LIABILITIES			
Fund Balances		73,982.09	74,116.79
Total Liabilities		73,982.09	74,116.79
Toolesboro Improvement Fund	46.33		46.33
Toolesboro Savings	5,363.95	5,410.28	5,653.45
Endowment Fund Balance		384,241.58	415,253.61

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Staff as of June 30, 1980

Administration

Adrian D. Anderson, Director
Jack Lufkin, Administrator/Planner
Vanita DeReu, Accounting Technician
Phyllis Stiefel, Secretary to the Director and Division
Bryna Bailin, Clerk Typist

Archaeological Survey

R. Stanley Riggle, Chief
Elizabeth Voss, Program Typist

Architectural Survey

Ralph J. Christian, Chief

Historic Sites Survey

Lowell J. Soike, Chief

National Register

(Position vacant)

Inventory

Marie A. Neubauer, Program Coordinator

Grants-In-Aid-Program

Tom Hensley, Historical Architect

Property Development

Thomas R. McKay, Specialist
Tom Hensley, Historical Architect

Public Information and Education Program

No program coordinator

Review and Compliance

R. Stanley Riggle, Chief
Elizabeth Voss, Program Typist

Montauk

Arlinda Abbott, Curator & Museum Technician
Henry Follett, Museum Technician and Business Manager

Museum Services

*Karen Follett, Capitol Guide Aide
*Sophie Green, Capitol Guide Aide
*Margo Lansing, Capitol Guide Aide
*Ann Skretta, Capitol Guide Aide
*Kari Stoa, Capitol Guide Aide
*Nancy Stoa, Capitol Guide Aide
*Berle Swensen, Capitol Guide Aide
Rose Luckroth, Summer CETA

* These employees worked only during the visitation season of Montauk.

INTRODUCTION

As the 1976-78 biennium drew to a close we forecasted some rather bleak prospects. The federal program which had supplied managers for three of our programs (Grants-in-Aid, Public Information and Education, and the State Inventory) changed its rules, and these positions were terminated. Continuing the programs without managers seemed impossible even though they were mandatory responsibilities of the Division. This dilemma was resolved by the governor and the legislature. The Division was authorized to employ managers for the Inventory and the Grants programs. Responsibility for the Public Information and Education Program activities was necessarily spread throughout the Division. Although not entirely satisfactory, this did permit the Division to continue a minimal amount of public educational service.

During the 1978-80 biennium, the impact of the nation's economic recession began to make itself felt upon the Division. A 30 per cent staff turn-over, an employee hiring freeze, and state budget cut-backs combined to cut the Division's service to the public below our expectations. In spite of this, the Division staff continued to meet many of the objectives set forth in the Annual Work Plans for FY 1978-79 and 1979-80. The status of the Division's programs is presented below.

At the same time, public interest in historic preservation continued to surge ahead of the Division's ability to be of service. Businessmen seek National Register certification for their commercial properties in order to qualify for federal income tax benefits when the buildings are renovated, or for property tax relief under the newly legislated Urban

Revitalization program. The Iowa Development Commission inserted an historic preservation element in their Community Betterment projects. A state act encouraging establishment of historic district ordinances and commissions now aids cities which wish to preserve important areas within

their confines, while seminars and workshops on preservation techniques are being held across the state. We welcome all of this activity and hope that the Division will gradually become strong enough to provide all of the assistance the public requires.

ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING PROGRAMS

The administration and planning programs, staffed by four persons, cover general office management, fiscal and grant management, contract administration, clerical assistance, and planning functions. Specific program objectives are to: (1) administer Division and grant finances in accordance with state and federal directives; (2) provide clerical support to Division; (3) coordinate Division office management; and (4) assist other public and private agencies with preservation management plans.

One of the most important responsibilities of the administrator/planner and accounting technician is fiscal accountability and recordkeeping. These staff members have created and polished accounting techniques which accurately portray the expenditure of program funds, and comply with state and federal audit standards.

Complimenting financial developments, uniform policies have been established to communicate to recipients of historic preservation grants-in-aid their responsibilities prescribed by federal directives. The staff has helped grant recipients with financial management practices which accurately account for the expenditure of grant monies. The importance of this new practice will grow rapidly

with continuing federal historic preservation grants-in-aid from the Department of the Interior and through locally initiated projects.

The Division developed administrative systems to increase efficiency. However, because much needed staffing requests have gone unfulfilled, the Division has been forced to curtail and eliminate some services. We are unable to serve the preservation needs of the state because we have insufficient personnel to do the job properly.

The planner established an overall program management which stabilized the Division's daily operations. With one person coordinating, planning, programming, and budgeting, these duties are now done consistently.

The biennium has been spent organizing and implementing a divisional program management system and planning component with far-reaching implications for the future. Our biggest headache remains insufficient staffing needed to continue our push for a stronger management oriented program. During the next biennium we shall continue to develop and refine our programs to meet expanding preservation needs throughout the state. Second, we shall strive to link our efforts with activities in the public and private sectors.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROGRAM

The archaeological survey has responsibility for the design, supervision, and review of comprehensive statewide surveys to locate and identify archaeological resources. This program also plans and directs archaeological research projects, advises planning staff in the preparation of the State Archaeological Resource Management Plans, coordinates archaeological resource preservation activities of other state agencies, acts as a liaison with professional archaeologists, advises and assists National Register Program staff in nomination of archaeological properties, assists planning staff in preparation of archaeological site markers for Na-

tional Register properties, and develops educational materials on Iowa prehistory for the public.

The Iowa Archaeological Survey should devote most of its resources toward attaining three goals: (1) coordinating systematic archaeological surveys and developing the site inventory, (2) preparing planning documents on known state archaeological resources and how these may be managed, and (3) coordinating documentation of archaeological sites believed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The following is a brief summary of survey activities over the past two years pursuant to these goals.

Survey and Inventory

The involvement of the Division in archaeological surveys has been considerable over the past two years. Amateur archaeologists and archaeologists employed by federal and state agencies have reported many additional sites. While the reporting of sites is important since it expands the inventory and thus the archaeological data base, the equally important result of these activities has been lessening the impacts of proposed construction projects on these nonrenewable resources. The Division participates directly in some of the archaeological surveys by providing grant-in-aid funds or by coordinating contracts with consulting archaeologists.

One of these larger scale surveys is in its second year. Area XV Regional Planning Commission, based in Ottumwa, is conducting a multi-year comprehensive sample survey of their eight county region, to include identification of archaeological properties. The project costs will be shared equally between the Division and the planning commission. Central to the commission's interests is the identification of important heritage resources for planning purposes, including preservation and development. The project is the result of recognizing that orderly regional development of such resources is economically and environmentally prudent.

A similar project involves the Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments (CIRALG), based in Des Moines, and including an eight county area. The CIRALG project is near completion having been initiated during 1977, and is the model for the Area XV project. Also including architectural and historical work, the CIRALG project calls for a statistical sample of the region to be surveyed to identify archaeological sites. These data will be used to develop a regional predictive model.

The Division assists agencies from all levels of government. The Iowa Conservation Commission, on the state level, requested assistance for overseeing comprehensive cultural resource surveys of Maquoketa Caves State Park and the proposed Indian Bluffs Wilderness Area. County conservation boards and county boards of supervisors have also requested the help of the Division with archaeological matters. The Division also assisted federal agencies with long-term preservation planning during the biennium. The Division assisted the Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) by preparing an appendix to GREAT's Main Report. The appendix provides documentation for several recommendations federal agencies should follow to conserve the cultural resources of the Mississippi Valley from Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri. The recommendations will be made to the Army Corps of Engineers and Congress, via GREAT.

Cooperation in surveys is also occurring on an

inter-state level. The pilot project for this area of activity is the Nodoway River Valley in southwest Iowa. The Division's counterpart in Missouri funded a survey of the Missouri portion of the Nodoway valley. A predictive model will result from this work but for the respective states there is greater concern about management policies for resources along state lines which arbitrarily cut across geographic areas with similar management problems.

Many of the projects done in this biennium illustrate a growing sensitivity of state, regional, and county governmental units to environmental reviews concerning archaeology; more sophisticated and sensitive planning strategies at all levels; an increasing awareness that development of archaeological resources is economically and politically viable; and that management of such resources for the public good is a serious business.

Activities similar to these should continue over the next biennium to satisfy national preservation objectives. Survey projects are not possible, however, in all areas of the state because of a lack of funding. Preservation survey and planning goals in these areas will have to be met by additional funding for in-house activities. The in-house surveys can bridge the gap between what the external interests can accomplish, and what simply cannot be done or expected of them. Overall, with an increase in funding to permit more internal work, the future of the archaeological survey program looks bright for the next four years.

Planning

In order to synthesize the inventory data, a series of Resource Management Plans has been started. The plans are completed in three phases for each of the state's six water conservancy districts. Phase 1 plans for each district contain a synopsis of the archaeological site inventory, an overview of the prehistory of the district, abstracts of literature pertinent to the prehistory, and a brief summary of the major problems of interpreting the prehistory. The writing style utilized for Phase I management plans hopefully results in a document of use to researchers and non-archaeologically oriented groups such as planners and various segments of local, state, and federal governments. The Phase I plan for the Iowa-Cedar Rivers District is completed. The Phase 1 plan for the Western Iowa Rivers District is being prepared. Phase I plans for the Southern Iowa and Skunk River Districts are currently being edited.

Phase II of each plan will define the major problems and hypotheses which can be examined with data from the district, and delineate major geographic areas of critical concern to planners and the

public with respect to cultural resources. These plans will contain input from the archaeological community, planners and developers. Wide distribution of Phase II plans is anticipated because of the critical need for such interaction between researchers, consumers, and resource managers.

Phase III plans will hopefully include detailed discussions by professionals on each district's prehistory, geology, ecology, current and projected economic demands and land-use patterns, and management prioritization of the cultural resource base.

Archaeological Sites and the National Register

The Division currently relies on archaeologists external to the program to provide information about sites to nominate to the National Register. A few new sites were determined to be eligible for the Register; eligibility determinations are an efficient way to provide recognition of the site so that it may be considered in the actions of federal agencies.

An example of an eligible site is the Poison Ivy archaeological site located in Louisa County near the mouth of the Iowa River. This site is of the Oneota culture and is of regional significance. It is buried by several feet of sediment and is exposed along the bank of the Iowa River which continues to erode it away. The responsible agency is the Rock Island District of the Corps of Engineers.

A second site determined eligible for the National Register is the FTD site in Allamakee County. This site is one of the village sites undoubtedly occupied during the time when the mounds at the Effigy Mounds National Monument were constructed. The site is of regional significance being eroded away rapidly by the Mississippi River due to maintenance of the navigation channel in the area by the St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers. Bank protection will be installed at the site in the fall of 1980.

The McMinimee-Ahart-Denison (MAD) site near Denison in Crawford County was discovered during wastewater treatment facility construction. The MAD site, and the Rainbow site reported in the previous biennium, are the basis for important revisions to our understanding of the Woodland cultures of Western Iowa. An emergency salvage effort at the MAD site successfully recovered an impressive sample of information before the EPA-funded project was completed.

The present system for nominating archaeological sites in Iowa to the National Register is inefficient. It will be necessary in future years to make a strong commitment to systematic in-house nomination procedures. This will require additional staffing and funds, if even on a temporary basis. In addition, the pool of previously excavated sites is quite small and cannot be relied upon for many nominations. Additional sites can be tested to determine their significance. Efforts toward this end can be very fruitful.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY PROGRAM

The Architectural Survey Program has the responsibility for the design, supervision, and review of a comprehensive statewide survey to locate and identify architecturally significant buildings, structures, districts, and objects; to advise the planning staff in their preparation of management plans for architecturally significant properties; to coordinate architectural preservation activities of other state agencies; to act as liaison with organizations of professional architects; to advise and assist the National Register Program staff in nominating architecturally significant properties; to assist planning staff in the preparation of architectural site markers for National Register properties; to conduct architectural research and publish findings; to assist the Historical Architect in processing Tax Act certification requests.

During the 1978-80 biennium, the Architectural Survey has continued to refine its survey methodology, not only to meet more stringent National Register standards, particularly in regard to his-

toric districts, but in order to make the increasing number of surveys conducted by outside consultants more uniform. In conjunction with the Historic Sites Survey, a new Iowa State Inventory form has been devised; it has provided both more adequate and consistent documentation of identified resources and evaluation of resources utilizing criteria based on the National Register criteria of eligibility.

As in the past, the Division's survey efforts have been hampered by lack of staff. Due to limited funding, the Division has not been able to hire personnel who could devote full time to survey work. As a result, much of the work completed to date has been accomplished by contracted consultants.

The Division is still concentrating on trying to interest municipalities and regional planning agencies to jointly fund surveys of their communities and areas. This emphasis accords not only with the Division's policy of emphasizing survey work in cities and those areas where development is greatest and where the impact of federally funded under-

takings is most acutely felt, but is in accordance with priorities established by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. During the biennium, contractual architectural surveys have been either initiated or completed for Clinton, Dubuque, Guttenberg, Belle Plain, Davenport, central Iowa (Boone, Dallas, Jasper, Marion, Madison, Polk, Story, and Warren counties), and eight southeastern counties (Davis, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lucas, Mahaska, Van Buren, Wapello, and Wayne).

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY PROGRAM

The program is responsible for developing and implementing statewide surveys that identify and locate places of historic significance in Iowa. The aim is to find districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects associated with the history of Iowa that call attention to the state's major events, individuals, groups, and changing ways of life. The resources thus identified are entered into the statewide inventory, from which the most important properties are selected for nomination to the National Register.

Themes such as agriculture, transportation, and literature provide the organizing framework of the historic sites survey. They guide inquiry into what may be important to preserve in a locality or the state by directing attention to the forces, individuals, and events that shaped local history.

The studies are being carried out at three geographic levels: the state as a whole on a theme-by-theme basis, each major metropolitan center over 10,000 population, and remaining rural localities on a county-by-county basis. Because the story of developments at each level differs, as do the properties that best draw attention to these developments, this three-level approach will ensure that places associated not only with state history, but also with regional and local history, will not escape attention. The level of a property's significance will have no bearing on whether or not it is eligible for the National Register.

All surveys are conducted project-by-project, using temporary rather than permanent staff in order to hold costs to a minimum. Time and financial limitations require that investigators rely extensively on published histories and interviews with knowledgeable informants. Detailed contemporary sources such as newspapers, manuscript collections and unevaluated government data can only be used after the search moves to locating suitable places already associated with significant people or developments and to establishing the integrity of what remains from the time of their importance.

Although survey efforts continue to be hampered

Despite severe limitations on staff time, the Division has continued several architectural theme surveys of particular building types. The surveys of public library buildings and county courthouses have been completed, and thematic National Register nominations have been prepared for each category. Surveys of round barns and octagon houses have been initiated and are expected to be completed in the near future.

by the press of office reorganization, administrative duties, low funding levels and, most recently, the governor's hiring freeze, a number of projects are complete or in progress. These were undertaken either by temporary employees or by providing matching grants-in-aid to federal, state, and local governmental units and to private organizations and individuals.

Progress in regional and municipal surveys deserves special mention. Large scale survey undertakings by two Iowa regional planning agencies have especially augmented the state's inventory of sites associated with historic persons, events and developments in central and southeastern Iowa. Funds for both of these multi-year regional projects derive from CIRALG and Area XV finances matched against federal grants-in-aid administered by the Division.

A comprehensive municipal historic sites survey



Troy Academy, built 1853, Troy. This academy was in use until 1888. After years of deterioration and neglect, local citizens, with a grant from the Division of Historic Preservation, rescued the structure and executed a skillful exterior reconstruction.

is into its second year in Davenport. The Division of Historic Preservation mapped Burlington's historic and architectural sites during early 1980. We are hopeful that the upcoming biennium will see new municipal surveys of Keokuk and Council Bluffs.

Overall, prospects for the Historic Sites Survey Program continue to remain uncertain due to relatively low levels of state funding, insufficient federal incentives and assistance, the press of other

administrative duties on existing staff, and to unwieldy state mechanisms making it difficult to employ temporary survey staff. In spite of these hindrances the survey program continues to seek out governing bodies, historical organizations, and others capable of mounting professional quality investigations and willing to participate on a matching funds basis.

GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM

Under this program, historic preservation funds from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior are distributed and monitored in Iowa. The funds are restricted in the following way:

1. They must be used for the acquisition and development of sites on the National Register of Historic Places.
2. They can only be used for projects which meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Grant-in-Aid Acquisition and Development Projects*.
3. They must be matched by at least an equal amount of funds or donations by the grant recipient.

Each year the Division of Historic Preservation invites owners or managers of buildings or sites on the National Register in Iowa to submit preliminary grant proposals. From these proposals the Division staff with the consent of the State Historical Board selects the projects for the year. Each project must be individually submitted to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service for review and approval before the work may begin and grant funds released for the project.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAM

The National Register of Historic Places program is responsible for the systematic and comprehensive listing of Iowa's significant historical, architectural and archaeological resources in the National Register. The coordinator of this program prepares nominations for state and federal review based upon the results of surveys funded and/or conducted by the Division, and upon information submitted by the public. Information about the National Register program and nomination process is made available to state, local and federal agencies, and to the general public.

During the past two years, program organization

Approximately \$1,750,000 has been allocated to Iowa specifically for Grants-in-Aid since the beginning of the program in 1971, with eighty-six projects now completed. These funds are at least equally matched with local funds; many projects have up to eighty-five percent local funding, giving work to Iowa's contractors, craftspeople, and preservation specialists of various kinds. This program has stimulated historic preservation in Iowa totaling from seven to eight million dollars.

In addition to overseeing the Grants-in-Aid program, the historical architect supplies technical information to governmental agencies, as well as the general public. In conjunction with the architectural historian, seminars for the dissemination of preservation-related information were held. Often these meetings have been the result of an acquisition and development project problem, or a review and compliance action. Every effort must be taken to educate the public on proper preservation techniques. This becomes especially apparent when one sees the large number of historic masonry structures that have either been tuckpointed with Portland cement or abrasively cleaned.

has been improved to provide both a steady flow of nominations through the review process, and orderly and prompt response to inquiries from the public. The in-house screening program, devised in the last biennium, has speeded up the nomination process by eliminating from consideration those properties which clearly are not eligible for the Register, or for which there is insufficient documentation to judge their merits. The revised Iowa Site Inventory form and the National Register Questionnaire have enabled the Division to elicit more detailed and accurate information from the public, resulting in nominations that have brought praise

John K. Voorhees House, built 1871, Mahaska County. This fine example of residential architecture is a recent nominee for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



from the National Register office in Washington, D.C. In order to disseminate National Register information to the general public, the Division has continued to issue a descriptive list of all properties listed on the Register.

The most serious problem facing this program is the lack of a National Register Coordinator to handle public inquiries and shepherd nominations through the state and federal review process. Due

STATE INVENTORY DATA PROGRAM

The State Inventory Data Program has responsibility to develop and maintain data storage and retrieval file systems on the location and identity of all buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects of historical, architectural, and archaeological significance; to develop and maintain all photographic, negative and slide records; to update these records and, upon request, provide this information to federal, state, regional and local planning agencies.

During the biennium, 20,044 new sites have been cataloged into the inventory system. Of these, 1,859 are archaeological sites. The majority of the new

to personnel shifts within the Division and the state hiring freeze, we are unable to fill this position, and the work of running the program has been shifted to other personnel. Because these persons' major duties preclude them from devoting sufficient time to the Register, the program will of necessity suffer. Already a backlog of nominations has begun to build up, and this will continue to be the case until the Division is able to hire a coordinator.

sites added are the result of surveys completed. The Division's negative and slide collections have increased by 27, 735 (only 13,335 have been cataloged though). Other duties performed by the inventory coordinator include: plotting inventoried sites onto maps and keeping up the map collection, filing Environmental Review Regulations, ordering equipment and seeing that equipment receives proper maintenance when necessary.

The major problem with the inventory is still the backlog of sites to be cataloged. Thousands of properties are not entered into the system, most of

which are from old survey reports. This biennium we were able to hire temporary staff to assist in cataloging three recently completed surveys into the system, including plotting the sites onto appro-

priate maps. Normally, however, we are only able to keep up with plotting the archaeological sites and cataloging photodocumentation on inventoried sites already entered into the system.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

Number of sites recorded by county as of June 30, 1980

Adair..... 44	Davis..... 34	Jefferson..... 130	Pocahontas..... 12
Adams..... 61	Decatur..... 84	Johnson..... 366	Polk..... 193
Allamakee..... 259	Delaware..... 16	Jones..... 10	Pottawattamie..... 26
Appanoose..... 73	Des Moines..... 181	Keokuk..... 14	Poweshiek..... 18
Audubon..... 3	Dickinson..... 40	Kossuth..... 2	Ringgold..... 66
Benton..... 245	Dubuque..... 61	Lee..... 164	Sac..... 6
Black Hawk..... 28	Emmet..... 55	Linn..... 188	Scott..... 141
Boone..... 121	Fayette..... 26	Louisa..... 242	Shelby..... 0
Bremer..... 16	Floyd..... 36	Lucas..... 10	Sioux..... 22
Buchanan..... 9	Franklin..... 34	Lyon..... 49	Story..... 90
Buena Vista..... 25	Fremont..... 9	Madison..... 18	Tama..... 150
Butler..... 3	Greene..... 0	Mahaska..... 43	Taylor..... 2
Calhoun..... 11	Grundy..... 333	Marion..... 136	Union..... 60
Carroll..... 1	Guthrie..... 26	Marshall..... 93	Van Buren..... 397
Cass..... 1	Hamilton..... 13	Mills..... 196	Wapello..... 110
Cedar..... 21	Hancock..... 38	Mitchell..... 88	Warren..... 20
Cerro Gordo..... 22	Hardin..... 314	Monona..... 27	Washington..... 55
Cherokee..... 93	Harrison..... 14	Monroe..... 7	Wayne..... 61
Chickasaw..... 5	Henry..... 59	Montgomery..... 63	Webster..... 288
Clarke..... 7	Howard..... 13	Muscatine..... 83	Winnebago..... 22
Clay..... 5	Humboldt..... 11	O'Brien..... 32	Winnesheik..... 105
Clayton..... 183	Ida..... 5	Osceola..... 8	Woodbury..... 45
Clinton..... 34	Iowa..... 146	Page..... 27	Worth..... 11
Crawford..... 34	Jackson..... 50	Palo Alto..... 7	Wright..... 11
Dallas..... 41	Jasper..... 53	Plymouth..... 145	TOTAL..... 7,055

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Property Development Program provides three levels of service, each geared to a distinct group of historic sites. First, the program administers the historic sites operated by the Division of Historic Preservation: Montauk, the Clermont Museum, the Union Sunday School, and Gardner Cabin. Second, the program provides assistance upon request to other state agencies operating historic sites. Third, the program offers professional consultation to private sites on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These three activities are carried out by the Property Development Specialist.

The Division currently operates the three state owned sites in Clermont and Gardner Cabin in Arnold's Park. The Property Development Specialist supervises staff operation, fiscal planning, pres-

ervation projects, capital improvements, and interpretive planning for these sites. The accomplishments at these sites during the past biennium are contained elsewhere within the Division report.

Assistance to other state owned sites during the biennium varied according to need. For FY 1978-79, the Property Development Specialist worked closely with the Terrace Hill Authority and Site Coordinator. This cooperation included providing advice, assistance, and performance evaluations for the Site Coordinator. With the continued development and successful performance of the Terrace Hill Site Coordinator, assistance to the property has gradually diminished to an occasional phone call.

A temporary project during the past year involved planning for a new state historical building. As a result of information gathered at a na-

vides significant visitation. In 1979, 8,684 people visited. Through June of 1980, Gardner Cabin had 2,205 visitors.

The site operates on a very small budget. Nonetheless, three significant steps were taken during the biennium. First, the exterior of the interpretive center was painted. Second, a cataloging system was established and the ironware and pottery cataloged. Finally, a proposal for improved exhibits in the interpretive center was prepared.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

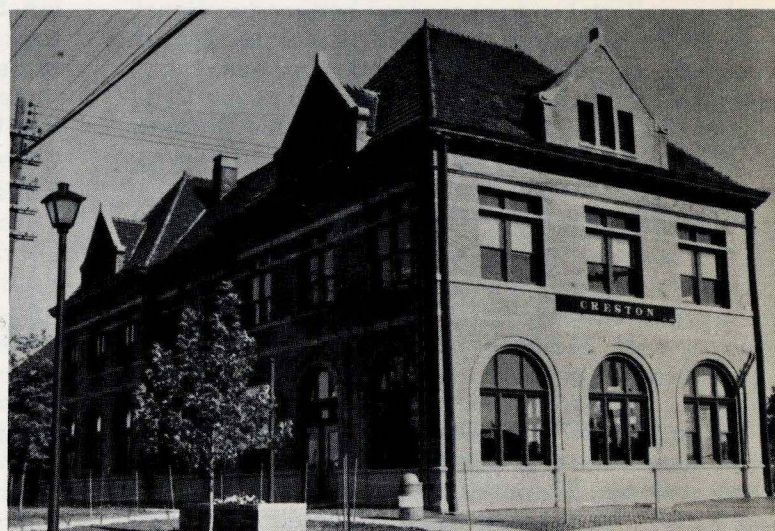
The Review and Compliance Program assists federal agencies fulfilling their historic preservation responsibilities under federal laws and regulations through: (1) development and operation of the environmental review procedure for undertakings that affect cultural resources within the state; and (2) participation in the review of federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings that may affect cultural resources included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and Executive order 11593, in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties. This program also assists state agencies, municipalities, regional planning bodies, and private citizens in carrying out environmental review requirements relating to cultural heritage resources.

Federal agencies are required to obtain the comment of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in order to establish the effect a particular activity will have on any of the state's cultural heritage resources. Much of the information about pro-

The steps above are preliminary actions designed to improve public service at Gardner Cabin. During the next biennium, improvements to the interpretive center exhibits will be carried out. However, the site will only be brought to an adequate level of operation when funding is increased to allow adequate care for the historic collections housed at the site.

posed projects is obtained from a "A-95 review" a popular term for form A-95 of the Office of Management and Budget. The majority of project information is received directly from federal agencies, project applicants, or consultants for the applicants. This is because review for purposes of the National Historic preservation Act of 1966 is independent of the A-95 process. When a project is found to potentially affect a property which is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register, the project must be reviewed following procedures established by the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This program overview seeks to bring attention to the high relative importance of the program, to show how it relates to other programs, and how federal agencies have reacted to preservation requirements.

It is not possible, however, to express in numbers the sometimes amazing complexity of some reviews. It is fortunate that at least 76 percent of all reviews conducted could be closed with one or two letters. An additional 13 percent of reviews end with one letter and the projects are not heard from until much later. The remaining 11 percent or so



Creston Depot, built 1899, Creston. This Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad depot served as division headquarters for southwestern Iowa. It is a good example of adaptive reuse of an historic building, now functioning as the Creston city hall.

often involve numerous letters, discussions, and field visitations; massive files gradually accumulate.

The program needs more staff. Currently one permanent full time clerk-typist handles about eighty-five percent of the correspondence and all of the typing and clerical needs. Two professional staff spend about one half-day each week with reviews, and one professional staff member spends about two or three days per week working on the program.

The clerical procedures of the review process were greatly streamlined in this biennium. Minor refinements, to reduce costs and increase efficiency, were made during the biennium. Electronic word processing, to be implemented during the next biennium, will improve efficiency and allow tracking of potential problem cases. Present clerical overloads should decrease.

Complex cases have greatly increased in number and variety, even though the number of reviews has decreased by about 5 percent relative to the previous biennium. Rather than improve, this will worsen because professional staff numbers are expected to remain stable. Professional staff will have to continue some clerical functions because of increasing loads upon clerical staff in other program areas. The solution appears to be the addition of a technical level position filled by a person with a background in preservation laws and regulations. Much of the responsibility for assuring procedural adequacy of reviews would be assigned to that position, freeing professional staff to fulfill their assigned duties.

It is the complex cases which consume time and have resulted in delaying comment to federal agencies on some substantial projects; some project delays have occurred. The importance of providing efficient, timely reviews for public projects cannot be overemphasized. It is important to lessen, wherever appropriate, the bureaucratic complexity of review and at the same time contribute to the broader goals of preservation. This is accomplished by increasing surveys through the survey and planning programs. This, in the long run, removes the need for surveys as part of the environmental review process. Surveys under the survey and planning program are presently concentrated in areas where review volume is greatest.

Such surveys are already showing an effect on environmental review; there are fewer surveys of the latter kind. This is for two reasons: 1) a better understanding of where cultural heritage resources may be; and 2) more sensitivity to such resources by state and federal agencies. Fewer surveys are necessary because the areas have been surveyed prior to federal undertakings and there is more accurate predictability of where resources will be.

Generally compliance by federal agencies has improved.

State agencies actively cooperating in very positive fashion to the required reviews are the Department of Transportation, and Conservation Commission.

Federal agency compliance is continuing to improve. The Soil Conservation Service, while being positive and cooperative in the previous biennium has, in our opinion, initiated compliance procedures without peer in the Department of Agriculture.

The Rock Island, St. Paul, and Kansas City Districts of the Corps of Engineers have been improving markedly the degree to which they meet their responsibilities in all areas except surveys on their own lands; Kansas City District being the exception to the latter.

The Federal Highway Administration continued its excellent cooperation. Compliance by the Environmental Protection Agency, in its many wastewater treatment projects, has continued to be thoroughly cooperative.

Railroad abandonments, administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and coal mining, administered through the Office of Surface Mining, are the most significant areas of federal programs which, in addition to some urban development programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, are essentially noncompliant with federal preservation law.

Substantial benefits for cultural preservation have accrued in the biennium as a result of environmental review. Numerous buildings, structures, and sites have been identified. A number of these are significant and worthy of preservation in some form. Such review has facilitated recycling in some cases of important buildings, which also saves energy. Cultural heritage resources have been among the reasons some projects were redesigned. Not only were resources saved but projects were cheaper and completed more quickly. Perhaps, in relative comparison, environmental review has benefited archaeology more than other areas of preservation.

Two data recovery projects near Hinton and Denison, have provided a data base unparalleled in the eastern Plains and adjacent Midwest for their contributions to the understanding of the prehistoric cultures in the region. Without the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service and the Environmental Protection Agency respectively, neither data recovery project would have been possible. Without the assistance of the Iowa Department of Environmental Quality the project at Denison would probably not have been feasible.

Such projects contribute greatly to understanding where archaeological sites may be located in the remains of past landscapes. The Soil Conservation

Service has expanded its cultural resource survey program to include early survey studies to identify buried remnants of past landscapes in several of its watershed projects. This approach has led to the identification of potential cultural resource concerns for some projects, the discovery of several

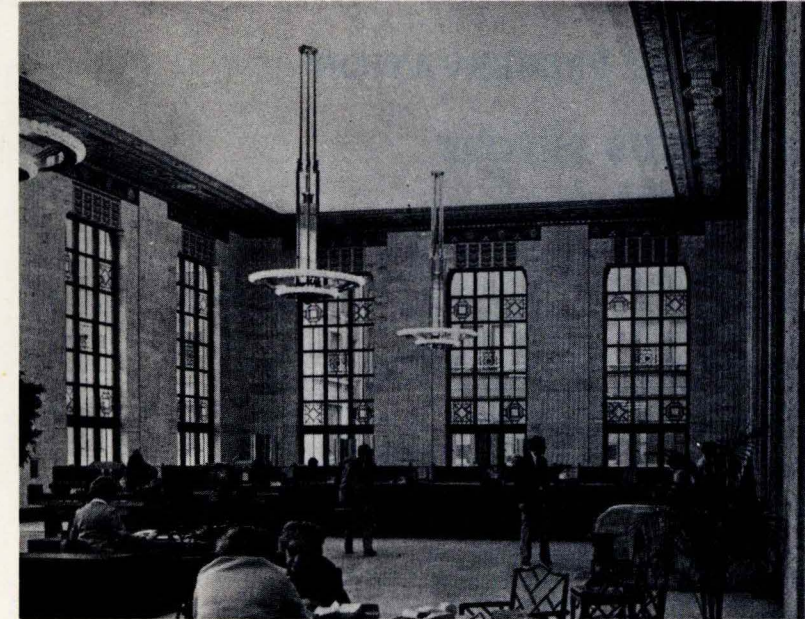
potentially very important archaeological sites, contributed vast quantities of data upon which to base predictions of where archaeological sites may be located, and has substantially improved the efficiency of reviews of Soil Conservation projects.

TABLE I

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW DATA
JULY 1, 1978 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1980

	July 1 - Sept. 30, 1978	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1978	Jan. 1 - March 31, 1979	April 1 - June 30, 1979	July 1 - Sept. 30, 1979	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1979	Jan. 1 - March 31, 1980	April 1 - June 30, 1980	Category Totals	% of Total Reviews July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1980
Projects reviewed	335	262	337	314	258	244	275	333	2358	100
Projects cleared without survey	229	198	290	241	170	196	218	259	1801	76.4
Reconnaissance surveys recommended										
Archaeology	31	30*	30*	45*	31*	32*	26*	26*	251	10.6
History		1	1	2				3	7	.3
Architecture		1	1	2				3	7	.3
Projects for which additional information was requested but not yet received	75	34	17	28	30	37	35	50	306	12.9

* Surveys include Highway surveys; figures reported in previous bienniums do not.



Iowa-Des Moines National Bank Building, built 1932, Des Moines. This tasteful and authentic interior restoration earned recognition from the Division during National Preservation Week in May 1980.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM

The general goal of the program is to promote interest and participation in the preservation of historic places and respond to the growing public demand for advisory services regarding historic preservation projects, issues and programs. Until 1978 the program received but intermittent attention and little funding. Professional staff contributed to the program as time permitted.

With the hiring of a temporary full-time coordinator for these activities during six months of 1978, the program quickly expanded. The coordinator carried out speaking engagements and other official duties in seventeen counties and appearances reached out to individuals, governmental planning bodies, historical organizations, service clubs, and educational institutions. The Division's newsletter, "The Bracket," was also revived and given a new format. Issues went out to 1,800 preservationists and public officials. The Division's capacity to efficiently and promptly handle public inquiries also increased. News releases announcing each new National Register listing were prepared and distributed to local and regional news outlets.

"The Bracket" newsletter has been given yet another new look and its readership has expanded

to roughly 3,000 individuals and organizations. The Division also held the first of what we hope will become an annual "Iowa Historic Preservation Merit Awards" ceremony. The ceremony was held in conjunction with National Historic Preservation Week. Approximately seventy-five people attended to witness the recognition of persons associated with eight types of preservation efforts and to listen to several program speakers. To expand the dissemination of information about preservation issues and philosophy, the Division provided a matching grant-in-aid to help sponsor an Historic Preservation Workshop in Ames, May 12-13, 1980. This is held annually by Iowa State University's College of Design and is attracting greater public interest with each passing year. To compensate in part for our diminished outreach capacity for expanding face-to-face contacts, the Division acquired several film and slide presentations on preservation topics that we make available free of charge. Finally, we have improved the quality and frequency of technical advisory services by adding an historical architect to the staff and through increasing the field service activities of our site development coordinator.

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT

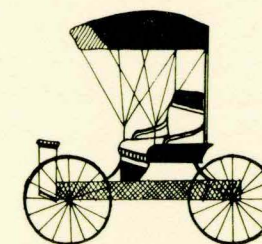
	FY 1978-79	FY 1979-80
REVENUE		
Appropriations	\$ 143,278	\$ 176,523
Federal Historic Preservation Funds:		
Acquisition and Development	238,919	217,165
Survey and Planning	487,880	519,498
TOTAL	\$ 870,007	\$ 913,186
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries	198,533	259,739
Travel	13,787	13,117
General office supplies	14,135	9,979
Printing and binding	2,010	4,045
Telephone and telegraph	6,353	7,187
Utilities	2,105	4,425
Rentals	11,682	15,725
Equipment	2,139	2,309
Contractual services	9,817	2,611
Expenses (maintenance)	3,703	4,920
Miscellaneous	2,272	1,686
Professional and scientific	4,990	250
TOTAL	271,526	325,993
UNEXPENDED IN-PROGRESS GRANT FUNDS	598,481	587,193
BALANCE ON HAND	0	0
REVERSIONS	0	0

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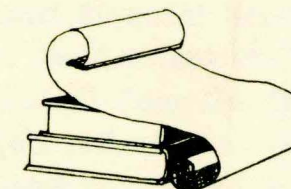
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IOWA STATE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT



Division of Historical Museum and Archives



Division of the State Historical Society



Division of Historic Preservation

Third Biennial Report
July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1980