

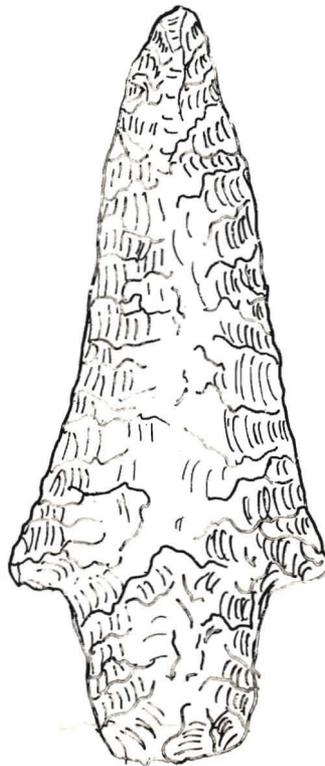
NEWSLETTER

MARCH, 1967

NUMBER 42

EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

MCCREGOR, IOWA 52157



WINNEBAGO COUNTY POINTS

(ACTUAL SIZE - SEE PAGE 7)

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Send all manuscripts, notes, comments and reports of finds to the Editor. Try to include illustrations whenever possible, whether tracings, drawings, sketches, photographs or maps. These will make the NEWSLETTER much more interesting and meaningful to everyone. The address is:

Garland J. Gordon, Editor
Effigy Mounds National Monument
McGregor, Iowa 52157

!!! DO IT NOW!!!

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

The Editor is very pleased with the response from people all over the state to recent calls for NEWSLETTER material. The articles and illustrations are interesting and useful to everyone. Those who have been particularly helpful are: Don Spears, Arlo Johnson, Adrian Anderson, Marnie Mandeville, David Gradwohl, Don Herold, and Ruth Thornton. This kind of cooperation certainly eases the Editor's job. Thanks to all. Don't quit however. The more that is received the more frequent and regular all of our publications can be.

Progress has been made in acquiring material for more issues of the Journal. I hope to have at least one and perhaps two volumes issued by the end of June. You can begin to anticipate reports on the West Des Moines Indian Burials by Jack Musgrove, State Department of History and Archives. Mr. William R. James, University of Wisconsin, is preparing a paper on Pollen Research in the Vicinity of Effigy Mounds National Monument. Mr. Steve Sigstad, University of Missouri, is also revising his report on recent work at Pipestone National Monument for publication.

Don't forget the Annual Meeting being held at the Davenport Public Museum on April 14, 15 and 16. If you can at all plan to attend all of the sessions. IAS President George Miller, Dr. Elaine Herold and Donald G. Herold, Director, and his staff at the Davenport Public Museum have developed the most comprehensive meeting that the Society has ever attempted. A great deal of very hard work has gone into this program. Lets all take part and make it worthwhile. We are sure any small sacrifices you may make will be repaid many times over.

CONGRATULATIONS DR. GRADWOHL

"Prehistoric Villages in Eastern Nebraska," a dissertation written by David M. Gradwohl was accepted in final form by the Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, last November. A PhD in Anthropology was awarded at mid-year by Harvard.

The descriptive core of the dissertation involved materials from the Weeping Water locality in Cass County, Nebraska. These materials were excavated by Dr. L. N. Kunkel in the 1930s and are now housed at the Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln, Nebraska. The collections were made available by Marvin F. Kivett, Director of the NSHS. Initial stages of the study were financed by a National Science Foundation fellowship.

Materials from several components in the Weeping Water locality were attributed to the Nebraska Culture, a unit originally conceived by R. Gilder and F. H. Sterns, and presently interpreted as a phase in the operational scheme of Gordon Willey and Philip Phillips. The Nebraska Culture phase extends throughout the Missouri River Bluffs-Drift Hills region, which includes the Glenwood locality in southwestern Iowa.

The dissertation included an historical perspective of the development and usage of the Nebraska Culture concept, the nature of the evidence

of settlement patterns at Nebraska Culture components, and a discussion of the importance of more controlled data in investigating the beginnings of the Central Plains Tradition. Small nucleated villages seem to be the typical settlement pattern in the Sedentary Stage of the Plains as well as the general "Formative" or "Neolithic" as a whole.

ANNUAL MEETING, DAVENPORT, APRIL 14, 15 AND 16

Some of the more recent members (and perhaps others) may not have received the program material from the Davenport Public Museum. An abbreviated schedule of events at the Annual Meeting follows for their benefit. All programs will be held at the Davenport Public Museum.

Friday, April 14, 1967

7:30 p.m. Address by Dr. John C. McGregor, University of Illinois, "Solving Some of the Secrets of the Southwest." (Refreshments follow)

Saturday, April 15, 1967

8:30 a.m. Registration (\$1.00 fee)
9:15 a.m. Official Welcome
9:45 a.m. Concurrent Archeological Workshop Sessions:
(Choose 2 and notify: Archeological Workshop,
Davenport Public Museum, 1717 West 12th St.,
Davenport, Iowa 52804)

Section I - Paleo-Indian & Archaic Horizons
Section II - Woodland Horizon
Section III - Mississippian Horizon
Section IV - Archeological Field Methods & Techniques
Section V - Artifact Classification & Cataloging Methods

11:00 a.m. Repeat Archeological Workshop
12:00 noon Lunch - Individual Choice
1:15 p.m. Whats-It Session - Identify specimens
2:15 p.m. Dr. Elaine Herold, "RI81, An Historic Sauk Village Site"
(Milan, Illinois)
3:30 p.m. Richard Slattery, "A Cooperative Program for Amateur &
Professional Archeologists Carried Out in Maryland".
7:45 p.m. Address by Dr. John C. McGregor, "45 Years of Midwestern
Archeology." (Refreshments follow)

Sunday, April 16, 1967

9:30 a.m. Registration, Museum Exhibits open
11:00 a.m. IAS Business Meeting
12:00 noon Lunch - Registrants Choice
1:30 p.m. Archeological Reports (to be announced)
4:30 p.m. Meeting ends

FIELD MAP REPOSITORY

Consulting field maps of earlier excavations will become a growing problem as more institutions carry out archeological research in Iowa. Generally field maps contain more information than is published, and should be available for consultation by professional archeologists. The University of Iowa has begun to issue ozalid copies of revised field maps covering recent excavations. The first series contains eight maps of the Wittrock site (130B-4) excavations. Subsequent series now in preparation will cover the Hartley site (13AM-103), Fort Madison (13LE-10), and the Turkey River Mounds (13CT-1). All additional excavations will be similarly recorded. Currently sets of the field maps from the Wittrock site have been deposited at Effigy Mounds, Sanford Museum, Smithsonian River Basin Surveys, Iowa State University, State Historical Museum and the State Historical Society. It is anticipated that several other institutions will also become repositories. The State Archeologist hopes that other institutions working in Iowa will also participate actively in this field map program. While field maps do not replace publications, they supplement them, and may appear well in advance of final publication.

BLACK HAWK'S REMAINS

A recent letter from Don Spears, Ottumwa, noted that the Southeast Chapter had appointed Mr. George Baker, ex-mayor of Iowaville, to decorate a memorial stone of Black Hawk, Chief of the Sauk and Fox. The stone provided by the late John Jones of Selma is located in a cemetery mid-way between Selma and Eldon on Iowa State Highway 16. The question was raised as to where Black Hawk was buried, and what had happened to his body. The following information was found in the "Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, Part I," edited by Frederick Webb Hodge, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 30. 1911.

"In 1837 he (Black Hawk) accompanied Keokuk on a second trip to the E., after which he settled on Des Moines r. near Iowaville, dying there Oct. 3, 1838. His remains, which had been placed upon the surface of the ground dressed in a military uniform presented by Gen. Jackson, accompanied by a sword also presented by Jackson, a cane given by Henry Clay, and medals from Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and the City of Boston, were stolen in July, 1839, and carried away to St Louis, where the body was cleaned and the bones sent to Quincy, Ill., for articulation. On protest being made by Gov. Lucas of the territory of Iowa, the bones were restored, but the sons of Black Hawk, being satisfied to let them stay in the governor's office, they remained there for some time and were later removed to the collections of the Burlington Geological and Historical Society, where they were destroyed in 1855 when the building containing them was burned."

The town of Iowaville has not been shown on maps for many years, but was apparently located somewhere near the present towns of Eldon and Selma. The memorial stone in question is thus located in the general vicinity of Black Hawk's original burial place if not on the actual site. If some member has additional information on esactly where this site is we would welcome having it called to our attention.

MEDICINE AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Ruth Thornton

The miracle drugs of modern medicine do much to shelter our lives today. Since pioneer days life expectancy has lengthened a great deal. Because the pioneers lived close to the soil it made them much more conscious of the medicinal values of wild herbs and plants. But we must give first credit to the American Indian for much of this know-how in caring for illnesses, wounds, fractures, and diseases. The medicine man also contributed his share. The surrounding land and forests supplied the simple medicines and drugs, plants and herbs that are still growing in our Plains area. Many of these are our Iowa wildflowers. Trees also contributed many remedies to the medicine chest of the Indian and pioneer. The Indian added 59 drugs to our modern pharmacopoeia.

The first published remarks on drugs used by Indians are those of Capt. John Smith of Virginia in 1629. Another work was published in 1672, namely the Physical and Chyrurgical Remedies wherewith the natives constantly used to cure their distempers, wounds and sores.

The first wild flower the Plains Indian looked for in the spring was probably the Skunk Cabbage, an odd shaped spike, mottled bronze and green, strong onion and garlic scented growing in wet bogs in February and March. Indians boiled the young shoots and roasted the roots for food. Leaves were boiled for respiratory troubles and roots were used to control spasms.

On the dry, barren, windswept hills the pale bluish-purple silky hairy flowers appeared. Indians called it Prairie Smoke. This, the state flower of South Dakota, is the wild crocus or Pasque flower. Dakota and Omaha Indians had a very effective procedure of combating rheumatism. They applied the crushed leaf of this flower to the skin over involved joints, which was a sufficiently strong counterirritant to produce a large blister.

A decoction of the hepatica was used in respiratory troubles.

The blood red juice of the Bloodroot served the Indian as war paint and a decoction of the plant was used to cause vomiting. Roots were also used in love charms. A bachelor would rub some of the root on his palm, would contrive to shake hands with the girl he desired. If successful, after 5 or 6 days she would be found willing to marry him.

Indians and early colonists used roots of the Wild Ginger for flavoring and as a substitute for ginger. It was also used as a strong stomach stimulant. The pounded root and leaves of wild ginger was applied to "much swelled and inflamed leg" of one of the men on the Lewis and Clark Expedition and from this he found great relief. The little flower of the wild ginger is called "Pig in a Poke" or "little brown jug".

In the middle ages Marsh Marigold was used as a remedy for toothache. Indians sought the youngest shoots of this plant to boil and leaves were cooked and eaten as greens.

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Jack-in-the-Pulpit was called Indian turnip. The root was pounded up and used as a poultice for sore eyes. White man used the corm as asthma and rheumatism. The bulb was boiled or baked before eating. The red berries were used as a flavoring with venison. The root also was used as a stimulant and irritant.

The leaves of the Columbine were used in lotions for sore throats. The seeds were mashed, moistened and rubbed in the hair to discourage head lice. The plant was also used for aching joints and dizziness.

Wild Geranium was used medicinally.

Indians used the root of the Yellow Lady's Slipper to get rid of intestinal worms.

Tea made from Yellow Indian Paint Brush flowers was used for love medicine.

The blossoms of the Milkweed were used as a sweetening. They are full of nectar and on cool nights it is mixed with dew. Very early in the morning before the sun had a chance to dry the moisture, the flower was shaken over a pot where nectar and dew mixture was caught. Sioux and Zuni consider fried milkweed pods a treat. Roots are edible when roasted. Delaware cultivated the Butterfly weed called Pleurisy Root. All milkweeds, because of the milky juice have a certain association with medicine in Europe and America. This milky juice believed useful in illness so the whole family is named after the Greek god of healing, Asclepias. Decoction of Butterfly Weed was used to cause vomiting by the Winnebago and Dakota.

Fire weed was used as a pot herb by the voyageurs.

The flower of the purple cone flower was chewed and applied for snake bite and the juice was used for burns and a toothache remedy.

Early Spanish made a medicine from the roots of Cow Parsnip for rheumatism. Roots also were used for toothache, sore throat and indigestion.

Indians used tea made from roots of the wild rose for colds and the seeds were cooked for muscular pains. The petals were said to help dissolve gallstones.

Tea from the seeds of the Lupine were used medicinally.

Infusion of the Yarrow was used by the Winnebago to bathe swellings. For earache a wad of leaves was crushed and put into the ear. The plant was also used in treatment of fever, colds and tonic. Its botanical name is for Achilles who used it to heal the wounds of his soldiers at the battle of Troy.

Cardinal flower was used with other plants in preparation of love charms; also used medicinally.

Indians boiled the leaves of Goldenrod to wash wounds and ulcers, and Spanish Americans used the fresh plant mixed with soap to bind sore throats.

For relief of abdominal pain the Indians used massage, hot stones or moxas (burning of cottony material for counter-irritation). Any punk wood or various plants with silky seeds were used as moxas. Some tribes used puff balls to stop the flow of blood or packed oozing wounds with eagles' down or spiders' web. For broken bones splints were made of fresh rawhide and molded around the limb. When dry the hide became an immovable cast.

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(Editors Note: This article has appeared previously in the NEWSLETTER, Northwest Chapter, Iowa Archeological Society; November, 1963 and the Kansas Anthropological Association Newsletter for January, 1965.)

STATE ARCHEOLOGIST FIELD-WORK REPORT: SUMMER, 1966

During the summer of 1966 the field-parties of the State Archeologist worked at several sites in eastern Iowa.

The first of these was Fort Atkinson, in Winneshiek County. Excavations at this historic fort yielded fine specimens of ceramics, glass, and metal objects, expanding the study collection of items representative of the early Iowa frontier settlement period.

Late in the summer the State's first project in highway salvage archeology was conducted at Jollyville Hill, on U. S. Highway 61, north of Fort Madison, in Lee County. A group of six small Late Woodland burial mounds, about to be destroyed by construction work, was studied and the report is being prepared.

Test excavations at Montrose, Lee County, Iowa, the site of Fort Des Moines #1, failed to expose structures which could be definitely related to the Fort.

In addition to these projects, preliminary site surveys were carried out on portions of I-35 right-of-way, but no surface indication of habitation areas or mounds could be found.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY POINTS ON COVER

Mr. Arlo Johnson, Timberland Museum, Forest City, submitted the excellent sketches shown on the cover. Both points are surface finds in Winnebago County. Mr. Johnson had this further information on the fluted point. "This point is fluted on both sides and has basal grinding on both edges. Both corners of the base are missing, but on following the outline of the remaining part of the base, it must have had the shape of a Clovis." He says that the stemmed point is "a beautiful point made from Sugarstone Quartzite, cream colored and blending into pale pink at the tip, transparent. This also has basal grinding." The drawings from Mr. Johnson were nicely colored, it is a shame we can't afford color illustrations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORY FACILITIES AT IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Last August the ISU Archaeological Laboratory moved from temporary headquarters in an old World War II vintage barracks to newly-renovated space in the basement of East Hall, where the Department of Sociology and Anthropology is located. The laboratory space consists of a large central room, two small storage rooms, a small washroom and an additional washroom that will eventually be converted into a photo lab. A considerable amount of storage space is available in the basement hallway. Specimens and the basic field equipment are stored at the laboratory. A loading dock at the same level facilitates moving in and out from the field. Larger pieces of field equipment, usually only needed for the summer field school, are stored in a barn on the south edge of Ames. The latter building (the first anthropology building in Ames!) is affectionately known as "Kroeber Hall."

The Archaeological Laboratory is serving temporarily as both a research and teaching lab. Eventually, anthropology will probably be able to take over the whole basement of East Hall. At the present time, the space is adequate for the processing of specimens, preparation of displays, etc. About 20 people can comfortably be seated in the lab. Discussion and lab sessions are now regular parts of Anthropology 219 (Introduction to Physical Anthropology) and Anthropology 220 (Introduction to Archaeology). Students can relax and learn over a cup of coffee and cigarette, if they wish!

The University is providing new materials for the teaching of anthropology and archeological research. The following items were acquired this Fall: an osteometric measuring board, a set of sliding calipers, spreading calipers, a fully-articulated male skeleton, a disarticulated female skeleton, a disarticulated skull, an articulated female pelvis, 3 study sets of bones, and plaster casts of the main human fossils. These materials are vital not only for the physical anthropology course, but are also needed for the measurement and comparative observations of archeological specimens being excavated along the Des Moines River. Large enrollment in the anthropology classes has already shown that there is not sufficient equipment to adequately teach the laboratory sessions; but it is hoped that more equipment can be obtained.

There are currently three archaeological displays on campus. Unfortunately there is no formal museum on the ISU campus. It is hoped that display cases can be acquired for study-displays connected with anthropology classes and displays for the public.

PERSONNEL CONNECTED WITH THE ISU ARCHEOLOGICAL LAB

David M. Gradwohl, Assistant Professor of Anthropology. B. A. in anthropology and geology, University of Nebraska; graduate work at Edinburgh University, Scotland; PhD in anthropology, Harvard.

John D. Reynolds, Graduate Field and Lab Assistant; graduate teaching assistant in anthropology. B.S. major in English, minor in Anthropology, Iowa State University.

Allan Burns, Hinsdale, Illinois; undergraduate Sociology-Anthropology major.

Stephen Lensink, Sheldon, Iowa; undergraduate Physics major, Anthropology minor.

Betsy Robinson, Ames, Iowa; undergraduate child development-related science major.

Robert Anderson, Des Moines, Iowa; undergraduate distributed studies major.

Dennis Harvey, Decorah, Iowa; undergraduate Sociology-Anthropology major.

At the present time, the undergraduate laboratory workers are cleaning and cataloguing specimens, restoring pottery vessels, re-excavating plaster cast skeletons from the 1966 field season, and planning displays. In addition, Steve Lensink has been working with Professor Dodd, Botany, on the analysis of pollen samples. Bob Anderson is preparing site survey forms and a general resumé of archeological sites he and Mr. Jerry Sloan (Des Moines) have located along the Raccoon Rivers in Dallas and Guthrie Counties.

COURSES IN ANTHROPOLOGY AT IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

During the last several years there has been an increasing emphasis on anthropology at Iowa State University. On July 1st a Department of Sociology and Anthropology was formed under the direction of Dr. William F. Kenkel. Formerly, sociology and anthropology were part of a larger department entitled Economics and Sociology. At the present time there are four anthropologists on the staff: James Whittington, Dennis Tedlock, Dorothy Lee and David Gradwohl. Support for anthropology also comes from several sociologists who have had anthropological experience.

The 1967-69 General Catalog, which has just been issued, reflects a growing program in anthropology at Iowa State University. For the first

time anthropology courses are listed separately from sociology. Four courses are specifically in archeology:

Anthropology 220: Introduction to Archaeology: Origin and development of culture from Paleolithic assemblages through the beginnings of civilization; world prehistory by major culture areas.

Anthropology 420: Archaeology of North America: The prehistory and early history of North America as reconstructed from archeological evidence; peopling of the New World; major culture historical developments north of the Rio Grande.

Anthropology 429: Archaeological Field School and Laboratory Methods: Summer field school for training in archeological reconnaissance and excavation techniques; documentation and interpretation of archeological evidence. Laboratory processing and analysis of materials; preparation of preliminary archeological report. (This course is offered for 8-12 credits during the summer; for 1-5 credits each quarter of the regular academic year)

Anthropology 529: Advanced Archaeological Methods: Archeological field techniques and laboratory methods. Reconstruction of socio-cultural activities from archeological evidence. (Graduate level)

There are also three special problems courses which can function as formal classes or individual tutorials in archeology:

Anthropology 499a: Special Problems, Archaeology. (Undergraduate)

Anthropology 599b: Special Topics, North American Archaeology (Graduate)

Anthropology 698b: Advanced Topics in Anthropology, Archaeology (Graduate seminar)

Some archeological background is also given in other courses, as would be expected due to the integrated nature of anthropology. The following list rounds out the other courses in anthropology -- those marked with an asterisk are particularly interwoven with archeology:

* Anthropology 218: Introduction to Cultural Anthropology.

* Anthropology 219: Introduction to Physical Anthropology.

* Anthropology 321: Primitive Cultures of the World.

* Anthropology 322: The American Indian.

* Anthropology 323: The Peoples of Middle and South America.

Anthropology 340: Primitive Religion.

Anthropology 421: Kinship and the Family in Different Cultures.

Anthropology 422: Culture and Personality.

* Anthropology 424: Ethnology of the Old World.

Anthropology 425: Intercultural Relations.

Other courses presently being offered as Special Topics and Seminar courses include:

Introduction to Anthropological Linguistics.

The Anthropological Study of Oral Literature.

The History of Anthropological Theory.

Seminar: Alienation and Existence.

Seminar: The Anthropology of the Great Plains.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF ISU SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL IN ARCHEOLOGY

Iowa State University, Ames will again sponsor a summer field school in archeology. The field school will run from June 8 through August 4, according to present plans. Registered students will receive 10 credits in anthropology. A few paid positions are made available by salvage archeological funds from National Park Service.

This summer the field school will operate primarily in the Saylorville Reservoir north of Des Moines. Some additional work will be done in Red Rock Reservoir south of Des Moines. Both of these reservoir projects are jointly sponsored by the National Park Service and Iowa State University.

SOUTHEAST CHAPTER NEWS

With winter about over people everywhere are getting anxious to get outdoors once more. Southeast Chapter members are no exception, they just get about a months start on those in the just thawing northeast. Fred Fulton, Darrel McCarty and Don Spears have already been out "mudding" as Don put it. It is good to know that they are keeping records and are filling Site Survey Sheets on their sites. A sketch with Don's letter shows a fragment of a fluted point with the constricted base that is typical of the Ohio or Cumberland types. Made of white chalcedony it was reported to have been found locally (Ottumwa area?) about 55 years ago.

The Southeast Chapter is apparently cooperating closely with the Wapello County Historical Society as they have obtained the use of a display case from them. The display includes items from members collections such as a catlinite pipe, projectile points, drills, hammerstones and sherds. There are even some trade items there. The display is attracting attention and makes local people aware of the IAS Southeast Chapter

and its activities. Mrs. Dorothy McCarty is the new curator and we understand she is also the refreshment committee. This takes real dedication.

Mr. Spears extends a cordial invitation for all IAS members to attend their monthly meeting the second Friday of each month at the Ottumwa YWCA. He also urges all members to attend the Davenport meeting noting that, "This is the time and place to get the information from the ones who know. Just about everyone wants to find out things that few can answer. Don't be reluctant to ask." We think he may be a bit overconfident in us professionals but we certainly do want to try so DON'T BE RELUCTANT - ASK.

NORTHWEST CHAPTER NEWS

The Northwest Chapter meets on the third Sunday of each month at the Sanford Museum. The past meetings held this year were on January 15, February 19, and March 19.

At the January meeting Dr. David Gradwohl, in charge of salvage archeology in the Red Rock Dam area, gave a slide talk on the work done in the Red Rock area in both prehistoric and historic archeology. He also discussed some aspects of salvage archeology in general.

Mr. Charles DeBusk, deputy director of Dickson Mounds, Lewistown, Illinois, spoke at the February meeting on both the historic and prehistoric story of the Dickson Mounds site which is a Mississippian cemetery mound over which a building is erected and in which some 230 burials are displayed in situ. He also discussed future plans for developing the site as a state park.

A committee was appointed at the February meeting to look into the possibility of a field school in 1968 after it was decided that it was not feasible to hold one this year.

"Geological History of the Little Sioux" was the subject of Mr. Lester Whiting when he spoke at the March meeting.

The Sanford Museum at Cherokee has a new Director, Mr. Duane Anderson formerly of Boulder, Colorado. He has just this January completed his masters degree. His primary training is in archeology and museology, but he also has interests in geology and aspects of zoology. We understand that he is now on a tour of active duty with the National Guard and will return to Cherokee by mid-July to resume his duties full-time. We hope to have more biographical data on Mr. Anderson in a future issue of the NEWSLETTER.

Volume XV, No. 2 of the Northwest Chapter's Newsletter has an article and a sketch of another of the somewhat spectacular inscribed tablets made of catlinite or pipestone. This one comes from the Blood Run Site, 13L02, and belongs to Dr. Henry Bolte, Rock Rapids, Iowa. The Bolte Tablet, as it is appropriately called, is about 8 inches wide and 5 inches high. On one side of the tablet a bison outline has been incised. If you have an interest in these artifacts you will undoubtedly want to get a copy of the Newsletter.

IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
MCGREGOR, IOWA 52157

NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION



DON G. SPEARS
536 S. DAVIS ST.
OTTUMWA, IOWA 52501