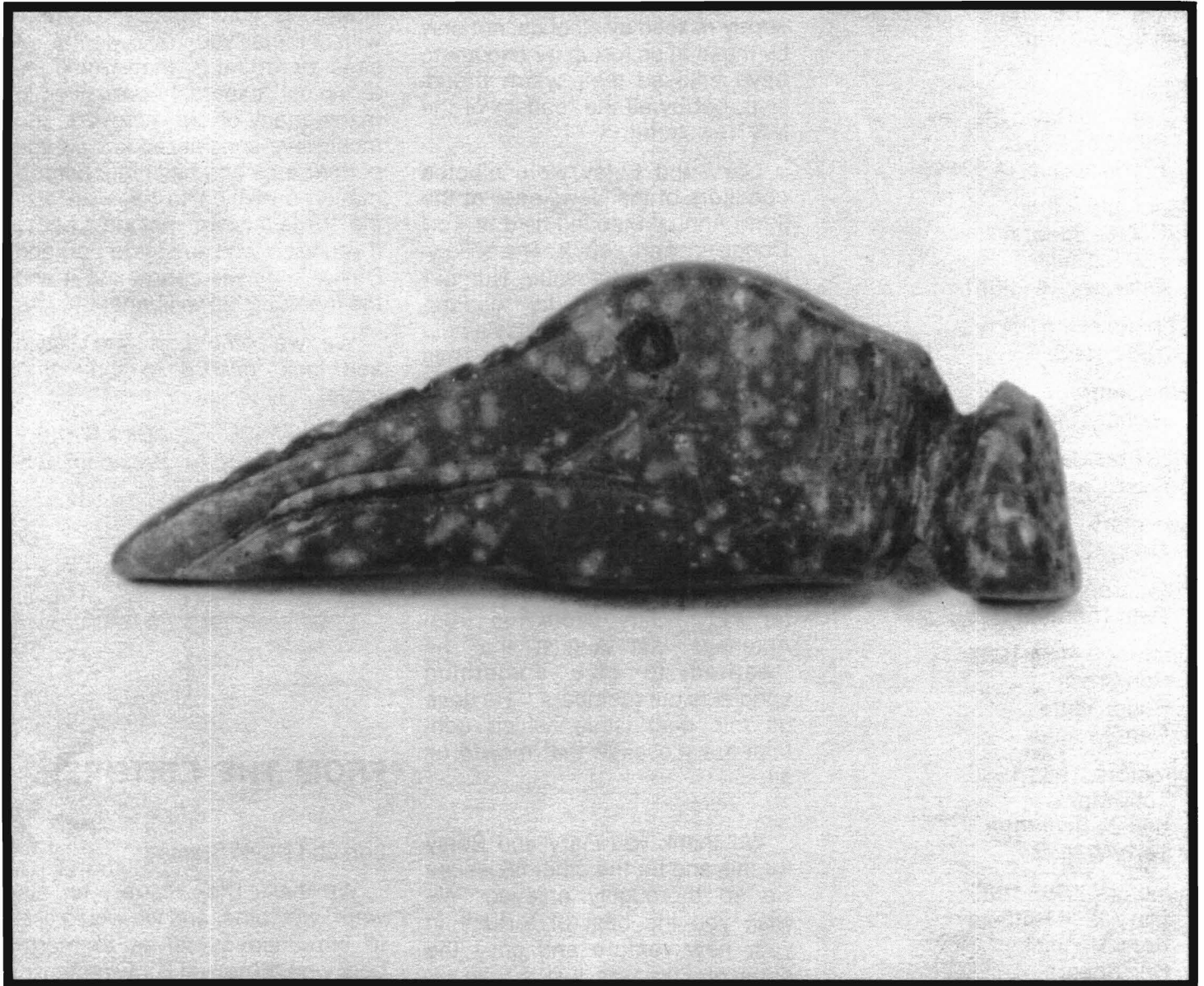


iowa archeological society

newsletter



Photograph by Harlan Sanderson

A PIPESTONE BIRD EFFIGY FROM NORTHEAST IOWA

FROM THE PRESIDENT:

The Iowa Archeological Society is a non-profit, scientific society legally organized under the corporate laws of Iowa. Members of the society share a serious interest in the archeology of Iowa and the Midwest.

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Lori and David Stanley
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Highlandville, IA 52149

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The Newsletter is published four times a year. Questions about your subscription should be addressed to the Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. All materials for publication should be sent to the editors.

A Thank You to Gary Valen & Betsy Lyman

Gary Valen and Betsy Lyman have left Iowa for new job opportunities in Arkansas. They will be sorely missed by all of us, not only by those of us fortunate enough to have enjoyed their warm friendship, but by all the readers of the IAS Newsletter.

Gary and Betsy were elected coeditors of the Newsletter at the 22nd Annual Meeting held at Fort Dodge in April, 1972. The following July their first issue, Number 65, was mailed to its readers. Since then Gary, with Betsy's help when she could find time, has published 46 issues. We have watched with pride as the Newsletter improved in both appearance and content under Gary's innovative and talented direction. We have read with great interest Gary's thought-provoking articles and editorials and now praise his Special Issue Newsletter #111. Gary wrote me from Arkansas last August that he "wanted to give something special to our members." He gave us this past issue, which contained a message that moved us all.

We thank you Gary and Betsy for this and for the other 45 issues we so thoroughly enjoyed. We wish you the best of fortune in your new venture and envy the state of Arkansas just a little bit for their gain. We will still look forward to occasional input into our Newsletter and a visit to our annual meetings when possible. Thank you both.

Welcome to David & Lori Stanley

Gary Valen highly recommended our new editors, David and Lori Stanley, who assumed their duties at the annual election this past

spring. Their first issue will be Newsletter #112. Let's make their job a bit easier by sending them articles and photographs for the Newsletter. Remember, this publication is your chance to share with others your knowledge of sites or artifacts that would interest our readers. I have talked to many, many of our members and most have specialized knowledge of their area and have much information on which to base an article. Write it down, include a photo if you wish, and send it to Lori and David. They will appreciate it and the membership will benefit.

We welcome Lori and David and look forward to their first issue.

Dick Slattery
President, IAS

FROM THE EDITORS:

Lori and David Stanley

We thank Dick Slattery for his warm welcome, and we would like to introduce ourselves to members who do not yet know us.

Both Lori and I are Iowa natives. Lori was raised on a farm near Rake, in north-central Iowa, and I grew up in Cedar Rapids. Following graduation from high school I served in the Navy for two years, most of which was spent on an aircraft carrier in the South Pacific. Upon returning to the States, I moved to Decorah to attend Luther College, where Lori and I met.

I graduated from Luther in 1977 and Lori in 1980. We were married in the spring of 1980, and in the fall we headed to DeKalb, Illinois, where we earned our M.A. degrees in anthropology from Northern Illinois University.

After graduate school we spent the fall of 1981 supervising archeological projects in the badlands of western North Dakota for the University of North Dakota. We finally returned to northeast Iowa early in 1982, settling in Highlandville, where we now reside.

Lori and I are presently codirectors of the Highland Cultural Research Center, an archeological and historical consulting firm. Contract work keeps us busy, but Lori manages to teach Spanish periodically at Luther College and to serve on the State Preserves Advisory Board, of which she is a recent appointee.

Most of our archeological experience has been in the Midwest, though Lori spent 6 months as assistant field director of an excavation of a Late Classic Mayan site in Honduras, Central America. I am interested in lithic use-wear analysis, and Lori's interests include historical linguistic studies, particularly concerning Mayan Indian languages.

We were elected coeditors of the IAS Newsletter at the 1984 annual meeting in Ottumwa. We have been members of the Society long enough to realize that Gary Valen and Betsy Lyman have, through their enthusiasm, creativity, and dedication, nurtured the growth of the Newsletter into a publication that any society in the country would be proud to claim as their own. Theirs will be difficult shoes to fill, but with the help of all our members we hope to continue to meet the high stan-

dards that have been established by our predecessors. With your contributions we will do our best to make each issue interesting and informative.

Our biggest problem to date has been in soliciting enough material to go to press. As the end of 1984 rapidly approached we had received only Shirley Schermer's report on the IAS field school, R. Clark Mallam's discussion of the catlinite bird effigy, and notes from our president, Dick Slattery. With increased vigor we searched for contributions and soon Art Hoppin and Robert Petersen responded with articles pertaining to sites in northeast Iowa.

Our thanks go to all who provided contributions to Newsletter #112 and to Don Spears, our Associate Editor, for his support and helpful suggestions. We would also like to thank the printers in Ottumwa, on behalf of the entire membership, for their many years of quality service in printing the Newsletter. Beginning with this issue we will, for reasons of convenience, be utilizing the printing services of Anundsen Publishing Co. in Decorah; we believe they will be able to continue to provide us with excellent quality printing.

Finally, we ask your help in continuing to make the Newsletter a success. Send us reports of surveys and excavations; photos and descriptions of unusual or interesting artifacts; news from regional chapters; write-ups based on historical documents research; or any other information that would be of interest to members of the Society. Send all contributions to:

Iowa Archeological Society
Office of the Newsletter
David and Lori Stanley,
Coeditors
P.O. Box 27
Highlandville, IA 52149

Please let us hear from you!

NEW MEMBERS

Robert Abbott
Springfield, Missouri

Carol Boris
South Barrington, Illinois

Gerold Davis
Glenwood

Dubuque County Historical Society
Dubuque

Thomas Dunn
Gilmore City

William Gardner
Topeka, Kansas

Joe Klopfenstein
Winfield

Geoffrey Lauer
Iowa City

Philip Miller
Riverside

Mike Mosman
Elkhart

Mark Roberts
Madrid

Delores Sabeski
Omaha, Nebraska

Jonathan Sellars
Creston

Kay Simpson
Des Moines

1984 GLENWOOD EXCAVATION

by Shirley Schermer, Office of the State Archaeologist

Sixty-one IAS members from Iowa and Nebraska participated in the 1984 field school near Glenwood which resulted in the salvage excavation of 13ML176, a Glenwood earthlodge. The project was initiated as a salvage (Phase III) operation to study and identify all aboriginal features and recover artifacts from a section of a Missouri River terrace which was later removed for use as fill dirt for nearby road construction. The project was directed by Shirley Schermer, Office of the State Archaeologist; field assistants were Dan Zweiner and Dick Slattery; Eric Schnell was a student assistant. The artifacts are in the process of being cleaned and catalogued at the University of Iowa lab, with analysis expected to begin soon. A site report of the results will be presented at the spring meeting of the IAS in Cherokee.

Because of the shortage of time, excavation of the site was divided into three parts. The first phase involved digging an I-shaped trench which crossed the earthlodge and exposed the central fire hearth. The vertical profiles from this trench will reveal the depositional history of the site since the house was abandoned. The second phase resulted in the excavation of half of the earthlodge from the ground surface to the house floor. Finally, the remainder of the earthlodge was scraped off by a bulldozer to just above the floor level. Ten features, including the central hearth and nine cache pits, were uncovered, mapped and excavated, and three of the central support posts in the house were found. Preliminary analysis indicates that fishing was an important activity of the people who occupied 13ML176. Several bone fish hooks, fish hook blanks, a shell fish effigy (lure?), and a large

quantity of fish scales and bones were recovered.

The field school was conducted from May 30 - June 29, 1984. It was funded by the Office of the Mills County Engineer and the Office of the State Archaeologist.

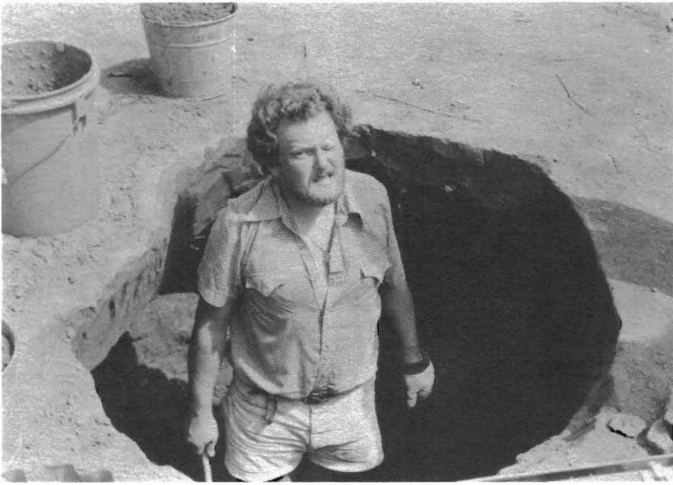
IAS Participants at the 1984 Field School

Sara Ainscow of Omaha
Frank Bognanno of Glenwood
Barbra, Gary, and Theresa Cochran of Glenwood
Mary and Tiffanie Culp of Council Bluffs
D. D. Davis of Glenwood
Laurie Dennis of Iowa City
John Brandt of Elmyra, New York
Duncan Hansen of Council Bluffs
Kim Hansen of Underwood
Sara Hastings of Council Bluffs
David and Dylan Hayes of Ames
Noni Hooper of Marshalltown
David Hudson of Coralville
Kelley and Mary Huggins of Des Moines
Fred, Carol, and Dorothy Ivers of Minden
Rob Jackson of Glenwood
John Jensen of Rolfe

Cheryl and Jim Johnson of Omaha
Susie Kaplan of Omaha
Gregg McClain of Iowa City
Ron McConnel of Omaha
Joy Miley of Omaha
Dennis Miller of Silver City
Roger Natte of Fort Dodge
John Palmquist of Stanton
Jesse Perkins of Hastings
Beverly Peterson of Omaha
Carroll and Doris Peterson of Red Oak
Jerry Phillips of Council Bluffs
Charles and Jenny Richards of Red Oak
Jonathan II, Jonathan III, and Paul Richards of Red Oak
Garrick, Gavin, and Jason Schermer of Maquoketa
Aaron, Jill, Kathleen, and Tom Shaddy of Pacific Junction
Richard Shepard of Indianola
Tara Slevin of Council Bluffs
Maia Sorenson of Thurman
Anne and Barbara Sterzing of Marshalltown
Regina Strom of Omaha
Robert Thompson of Rolfe
Lanny Vermillion of Omaha
Robin Weatherall of Omaha
Elizabeth Wilkowski of Mineola
Margaret Wilmeth of Omaha



Crew members working in excavation units in west half of earthlodge. Dick Slattery excavating Feature 4 in foreground.



Robin Weatherall standing in large bell-shaped cache pit.



Roger Natte (left) and Eric Schnell (right) excavating Feature 10 in east half of earthlodge.

Photos by Shirley Schermer



Features exposed in east half of earthlodge: four cache pits, one central support post, several outer support posts (flagged). Crew members from left to right: Gary Cochran, Margaret Wilmeth, Robin Weatherall, Dave Hudson, Roger Natte, Eric Schnell, Regina Strom.

A PIPESTONE BIRD EFFIGY FROM ALLAMAKEE COUNTY, IOWA

by R. Clark Mallam
and Tracey Hovda

The lower reaches of the Upper Iowa River, especially that portion containing the large, dominant sand terraces, have attracted those interested in the prehistory of Iowa. How much archaeological material was removed from this lucrative area during the past 150 years will probably never be known. However, analysis of various private collections obtained there will, on occasion, produce distinctive artifacts, some of which provide oblique insights into the cultural diversity and richness that once existed in this part of the state.

One such artifact, a bird-head effigy, was found in the mid-1960's by Mr. George Kjome, a long-time Decorah resident, while he was collecting the Weymiller Lakes area. The object is manufactured from banded pipestone comprised of light pinkish-orange and mottled reddish layers (Fig. 1). Quite small and delicate — 27.8 mm in length, 8.6 mm wide, and 4 mm thick — it is distinguished by the presence of various incised markings.

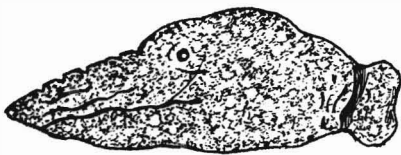


Figure 1

Both sides (Figs. 2 & 3) exhibit well-defined, curvilinear commissural points reached directly beneath the eyes. At this place they branch out to form pro-

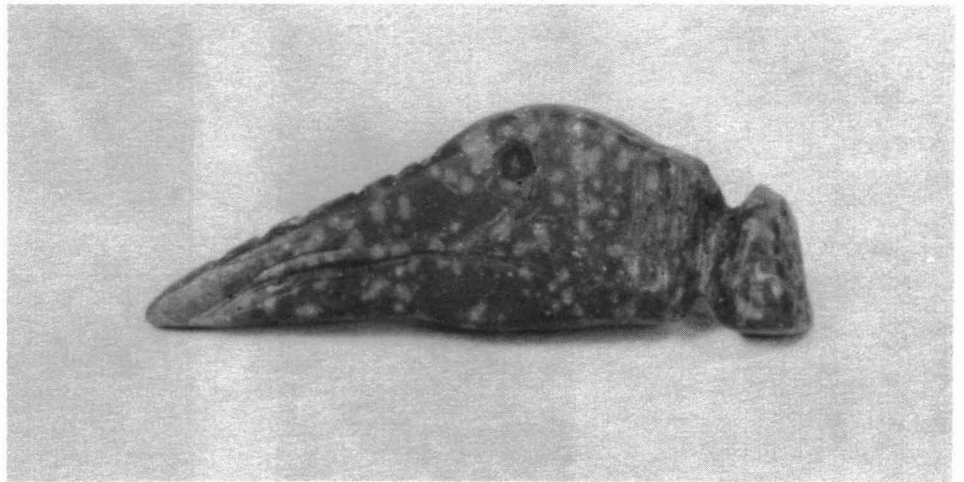


Figure 2

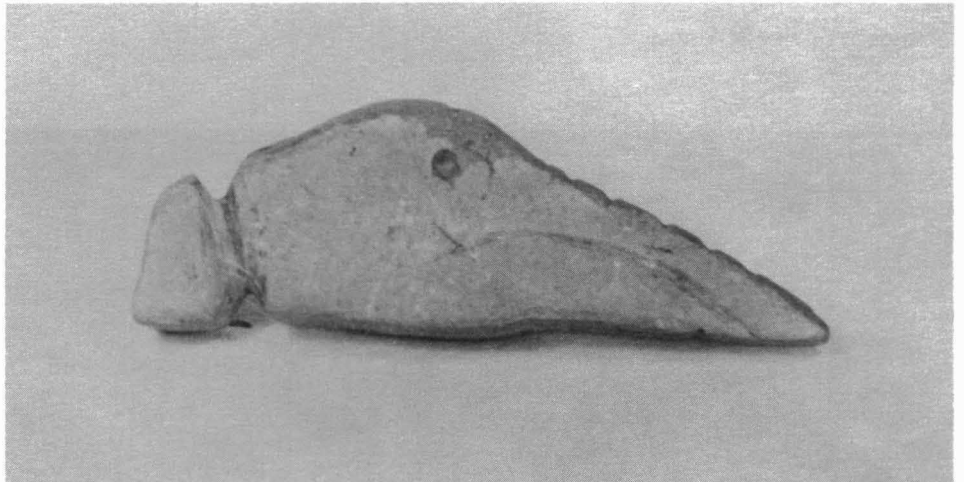


Figure 3

nounced Y patterns. The upper and lower bill surfaces each contain deeply incised center lines which are segmented by series of transverse lines, six above and five below (Figs. 4 & 5). In profile, the transverse markings produce a serrated effect. Small, shallow, circular depressions, one on each face, represent the eyes. A very light curving line occurs in front of each eye (Figs. 4 & 5).

The neck area is deeply grooved on all surfaces. Striation lines, apparently made during the grooving process, are visible

within the groove and on the faces (Figs. 2, 3, 4 & 5). There is no evidence of groove smoothing or grinding. And, the absence of groove polish indicates that it had not been worn as a pendant, at least not for any length of time.

In form it may be said to resemble a turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) with its long, hooked bill and gently curved head. The bill appears to be somewhat overextended and it lacks the pronounced perforate nostrils so characteristic of this species. Exact biological correspondence,

THE ROBBERY OF A NATIONAL BANK

though, is really not the issue when studying artifacts of this kind. They were usually intended to represent forces or powers whose essence could best be demonstrated or dramatized metaphorically by reference to a living animal.

The artifact appears to be complete. Inspection of the base, with its roughened and pitted texture, indicates that this was an original surface and that the artist did not intend to depict the body. The culture to which it belongs cannot be determined at this time. Given its location within the heartland of Oneota encampments and the propensity for members of this culture to use pipestone in (continued on p. 11)



Figure 4

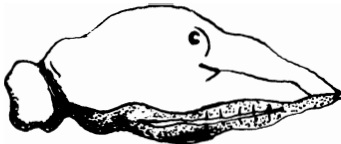


Figure 5

Photographs by Harlan Sanderson. Drawings by Tracy Hovda.

by Robert Petersen

Some of the best protected archaeological sites in the nation are the ones included in the National Park System. Here in Iowa, a number of mound groups, campsites, villages and rock shelters are preserved within the boundaries of Effigy Mounds National Monument. Yet vandalism and damage occur even to these sites. An example of this has recently come to light.

On November 28, 1984, Chief Ranger Jim David was hiking a section of the park and discovered a previously unknown rock shelter. The disturbing fact was that the site had two "pot holes" dug into it. I investigated the site the next day along with Jim.

The rock shelter involved is a small one. It measures approximately 7 by 3 meters (25 by 10 feet), and faces toward the south. At first glance this shelter would not seem large enough to be used for any length of time, yet it had been occupied. In the back dirt from the pits I found several pieces of clam shell, some charcoal, burned rock, a piece of bird bone and several other bone fragments. It is possible that the shelter was used by a hunting group or as a temporary campsite. Unfortunately, we shall never know.

At the bottom of one of the pits we found an empty Pepsi can. The distributor was contacted and informed us that the can had been filled and sent from the company during July, 1983. The pit was dug sometime after that date.

This type of vandalism presents those of us interested in Iowa archaeology with several problems. As a group, we are trying to piece together a picture of what this

state was like for those who preceded us. We are trying to interpret their way of life from the few clues they have left us. Each time that a mound group is damaged, each time that a site is destroyed, we lose one more piece of the puzzle. The looting of a small rock shelter may not seem significant given the number of recorded sites in the state, yet it is of vast importance in understanding the prehistory of north-east Iowa and of Effigy Mounds National Monument. It is a key to the past that has been lost.

The other problem we are confronted with is one that concerns preservation. In this case we were faced with damage to a site we did not know existed. It is very difficult to properly protect something when you don't know where it is. For me, this incident brings forth the value of survey work, of getting out and recording sites. Without this very basic firsthand information, it will not be possible to protect sites from unnecessary vandalism or damage. There are many areas in our state where there are no recorded sites. In most cases it is because no one has taken the time to walk these areas in order to look for sites. Even in areas where a large number of sites have been recorded, it is still possible to find new sites and new information. The rock shelter at Effigy Mounds should teach us that. To properly preserve our past, a great deal of work needs to be done in the future.

In a broader sense, the damage done to this rock shelter is a violation of a national trust. The park system was established to set aside areas for future generations. It is land put into a national bank account for our children and for their children. This incident (continued on p. 11)

Chipped Stone Tools from Four Sites in Winneshiek County

by Art Hoppin

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to show and describe several projectile points and one knife from an area of northeast Iowa which has not previously been studied. No conclusions are made in this article regarding the function of the sites in question. The specimens described below were all found by randomly walking plowed fields, and no shovel testing has been done.

CONTEXT

The pictured tools (see Figure 1) were collected in the spring of 1984 from four sites in Sections 27 and 28, Burr Oak Township, Winneshiek County, in northeast Iowa. This part of Iowa is known as the Paleozoic Plateau, and is characterized as having

scenic landscapes of unexpected proportions . . . (with) deep valleys, abundant rock outcrops, high bluffs, caves, crevices, sink holes and an angular stepped skyline (Prior 1976).

All four sites lie along Pine Creek or a stream known locally as East Pine Creek. They are located approximately four miles upstream from where Pine Creek empties into the Upper Iowa River just below Bluffton, Iowa.

Site A is on the edge of a bench (bench being defined as a level or gently sloping erosion plain) overlooking the confluence of Pine Creek and East Pine Creek. Directly across from this bench, along East Pine Creek, are three springs which have never run dry in the last seven years. Site B lies approximately one-quarter mile upstream from Site A on East Pine Creek. Site B appears to be on an alluvial fan and is located across the creek from Site A. Site D is located on a large bench on Pine

Creek, approximately one-third mile downstream from Site A. Site C is the smallest of the four sites, covering perhaps one-quarter of an acre. The other sites range from two to three acres in size.

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

Site A, Specimen 1 (Figure 1h)

This is a contracting-stemmed point with angular expanding flaking. The base is round but not thinned, and it is biconvex. The chert from which this point is made is dark brown in color and smooth in texture. It is similar to a Burkett point (Chapman 1980) or possibly a Gary Stemmed point (Montet-White 1968). It also resembles a point recovered from the Hadfields Cave excavations in northeastern Jones County (Benn 1980). This point is consistent with descriptions of other contracting-stemmed projectile points from northeast Iowa (Logan 1976). Burkett points first appear in the Late Archaic and continue to the Middle Woodland (Chapman 1980).

Site A, Specimen 2 (Figure 1g)

The distinctly rounded shoulders of this point and its ovoid to lanceolate form make it similar to Morton Lanceolate preforms and Liverpool Stemmed blades (Montet-White 1968). The blade is biconvex with conchoidal flaking; it is made of a light gray, fine grained chert. The shape of this point also resembles that of Adena blades (Montet-White 1968), and there is a point pictured in Chapman (1980:68), which he calls a Gary Stemmed, that has the distinctly rounded shoulders characterizing this specimen. Adena blades are classified as Late Archaic, while Morton Lanceolate preforms are Early Woodland. Ovoid and

lanceolate forms from northeast Iowa are cited by Logan (1976) as being Woodland.

Site B (Figure 1d)

This point appears to be a Steuben Expanded Stemmed (Chapman 1980). The point is thick and crudely flaked. It has straight shoulders, a flat base, and is biconvex. The chert is very white and very fine grained. This type of expanding-stemmed point has been frequently found in northeast Iowa and is described by Logan (1976).

Site C (Figure 1c)

This point tip has been heat treated and seems to be made of an exotic chert not found locally. The chert is very dark gray-black and smooth in texture. The flaking is expanded and continuous, and the blade is biconvex.

Site D, Specimens 1 and 2 (Figures 1a and 1b)

These specimens appear to be Madison type points. One is a triangular projectile point with a convex base, is finely flaked, biconvex, and quite thin (Figure 1a). The chert is grayish-white and fine grained. The second point is triangular with a straight base, and it is finely flaked (Figure 1b). The chert is milky white in color and has a smooth texture. One face has a partial smooth fracture plane, a remnant of the original flake (Chapman 1980). Points of this type are often associated with Late Woodland sites.

Site D, Specimen 3 (Figure 1e)

This is a large knife, possibly lanceolate in shape, with conchoidal primary flaking. The transverse section is plano-triangular. The chert is grayish-white and very fine grained. This chert is very similar to that used to make Specimen 1 from this site.

This knife most likely falls into the Late Archaic to Early Woodland category.

Site D, Specimen 4 (Figure 1f)

This is a side-notched projectile point which has been reworked into a scraper. It has angular expanding flaking and is biconvex. The chert has been heat treated. It is off-white with pink splotching and has a rough texture.

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Prior, Jean C.

1976 A Regional Guide to Iowa Landforms. Iowa Geological Survey, Educational Series 3, Iowa City.

Art Hoppin, a Luther College graduate in anthropology, makes his home in rural Decorah. Art began his career in archeology at Glenwood in 1969, and since then he has participated in many of the major excavations carried out in Iowa.

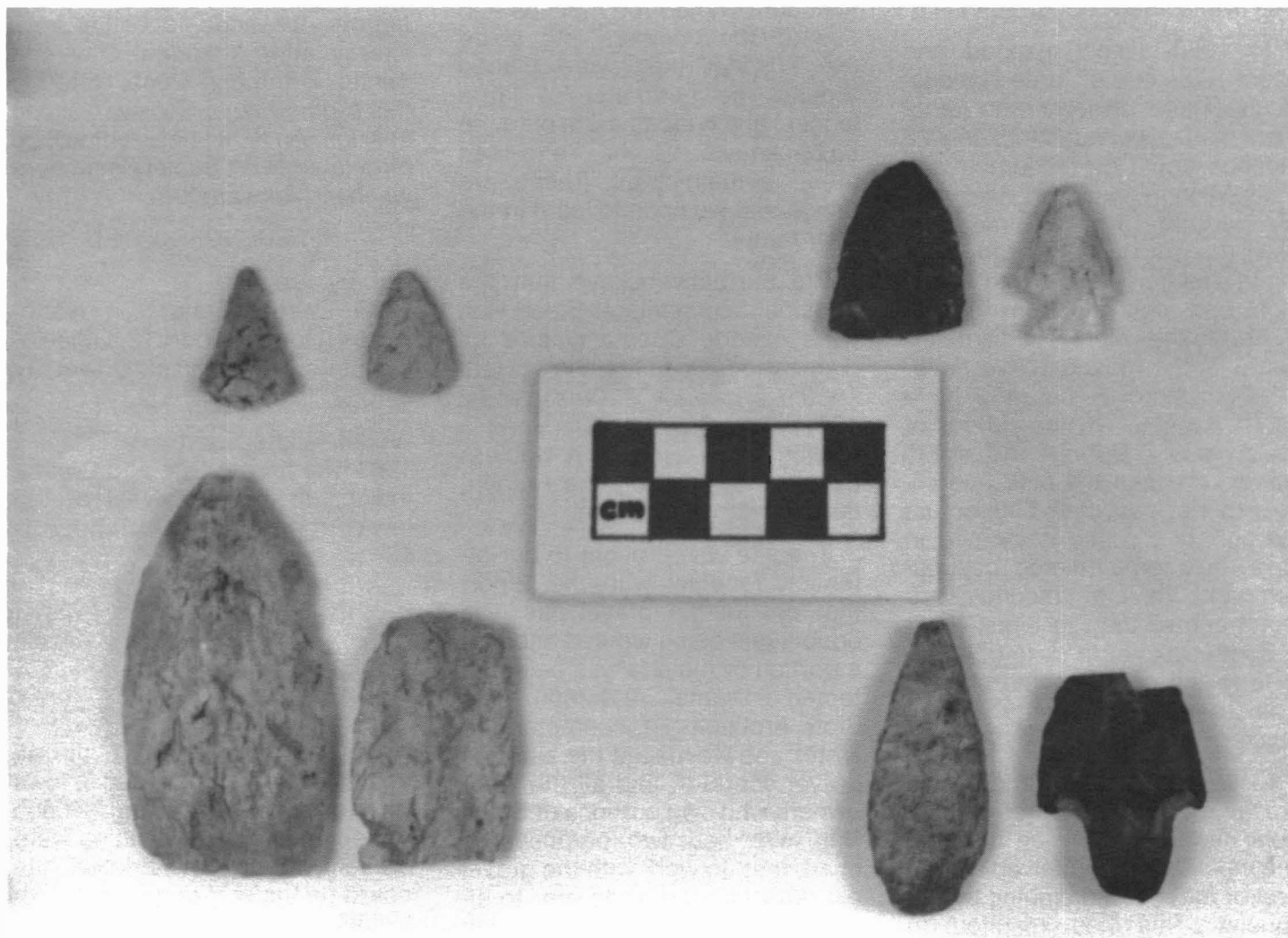


Figure 1.

Top row, left to right: a. Site D, Specimen 1; b. Site D, Specimen 2; c. Site C; d. Site B. Bottom row, left to right: e. Site D, Specimen 3; f. Site D, Specimen 4; g. Site A, Specimen 2; h. Site A, Specimen 1.

THE BLOOD RUN SITE: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS

by Dale R. Henning, Luther College

The Blood Run site (13L02) of northwest Iowa has been of interest to scientists in the Midwest since the late 1800's. When first visited by persons who recorded what they saw, the site boasted over 275 mounds, numerous circles 50 to 100 feet in diameter which were comprised of large boulders, and an earthwork which enclosed approximately 15 acres. Today, the site is bisected by an abandoned railroad line, much of it has been farmed intensively, and two gravel pits have contributed in varying degrees to the loss of site integrity.

In 1980, when mapped and checked as one of three National Register sites in Iowa with Landmark status, we found that only 76 mounds could be discerned and the earthwork was no longer visible. Many of the mounds, however, are still very large, ranging in size from very low to nearly eight feet high and from roughly 20 feet to over 60 feet in diameter. Some of the mounds have never been plowed over, but most have been "dug into" by the curious of years past. During the 1980 survey, the site margins encompassed no less than 500 acres; the bulk of the site is located in Iowa, but some related occupation and several mounds are found across the Big Sioux River in South Dakota. In spite of all efforts to the contrary, the site remains a place of beauty and intrigue.

In spite of its impressive character, very little professional work has been done on the site. The mounds have received a good deal of unrecorded digging by the curious. This has resulted in nothing but loss to site integrity and potential information gained. The site was visited at various times by Frederick Starr, by T. H.

Lewis, who mapped the site in the late 1800's but never published the information, and by Charles R. Keyes and Ellison Orr, who performed limited excavations and also mapped it. A small excavation on the site was performed by a research team from the University of Wisconsin (Harvey 1979) in 1964. In spite of the attention given the site by these persons and others, very little information pertinent to the site occupants has been made available in the literature. Furthermore, there are no reports which tell us how those who constructed the mounds and pushed the boulders into place (we suspect they were placed around the perimeter of large lodges) and heaped earth onto the embankments of the "enclosed area" actually lived. These are things that we hope to learn in the near future.

We currently believe that the principal occupants of Blood Run were historic Oneota culture Indians who resided there in the late 1600's and early 1700's (Wedel 1981). The Oneota maintained a trading relationship with western Europeans, probably the French, during much of that time.

The site was brought to our attention recently with the report that one of the gravel pits was once again being worked and that a portion of the site was being affected. Duane Anderson, the State Archeologist, contacted the writer and we visited the site, the gravel operator, and all the landowners who own portions of Blood Run. We had two purposes in mind; first, to work with the gravel operator and the landowner to effect a reasonable way of altering the direction of gravel removal and, second, to discuss with all landowners the possibilities for preserving what remains of the

site. We also wanted to visit the site and walk over it...just because. In spite of cold weather and heavy snow cover, our trip was successful in all respects.

We share real hope for the future of Blood Run and will continue pressing for preservation measures. Further, we expect to perform some subsurface investigations where the site has been disturbed by gravel removal. Such excavations could produce an invaluable record of the occupants' lifeway. Contingent upon permissions, funding and other factors, we hope to begin work shortly after Memorial Day and continue through June, offering this program as a Society training session. An announcement will be circulated to all Society members when all plans are firm.

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1979 Oneota Culture in Northwestern Iowa. Report 12, Office of the State Archeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
- Wedel, Mildred Mott
1981 The Ioway, Oto, and Omaha Indians in 1700. *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* 28:1-13.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

On Saturday, March 2, the officers of the IAS convened in Iowa City for a board meeting. Duane Anderson and Dale Henning were present, and they briefed the board on the recent quarrying activities at Blood Run and on their efforts to resolve the problem. Both volunteer help and funds are needed in order to recover as much information as possible

from the damaged portion of the site and to properly analyze the data and make the results available in published form.

In view of the importance of the project, the board voted to make a contribution of \$500 from the IAS treasury. In this way even those of us who cannot volunteer our labor will play a part in the forthcoming investigation of this singular site.

IAS MEMBERSHIP

Can you think of someone who would enjoy being a member of the IAS but does not currently belong to our organization? Encourage people you know — students, farmers, homemakers, business people, teachers, retirees — to join the Society. Better yet, surprise someone with a gift membership! Annual membership dues are as follows:

VOTING

1. Active - \$10
2. Household - \$17
3. Sustaining - \$25
4. Benefactor - \$250 minimum

NON-VOTING

1. Student (under 18) - \$7
2. Institution - \$10

Dues should be sent to:
Mrs. Ruth Thornton
326 Otsego Street
Storm Lake, IA 50588

A Pipestone Bird Effigy (continued from p. 7)

numerous religious contexts, it seems that an assignment of Oneota for the artifact would not be unwarranted.

Acknowledgements: Our thanks to Mr. George Kjome and Dr. Tex Sordahl for their cooperation and assistance.

R. Clark Mallam is a professor of anthropology at Luther College and is director of the Luther College Archeological Research Center.

Tracey Hovda is a 1984 graduate of Luther College. She received her B.A. degree in Art and has a strong interest in anthropology.

The Robbery of a National Bank (continued from p. 7)

constitutes a robbery from that bank account — a robbery that leaves all of us just a little bit poorer.

Robert Petersen, a Luther College graduate, is an employee of the National Park Service at Effigy Mounds National Monument. Since 1971 Bob has been involved in mound research in northeast Iowa. He is perhaps best known as the archivist for mound locations.

Editor's Note:

Unfortunately, the act of vandalism that took place at the Monument was not an isolated occurrence. During the fall of 1984 alone at least two other archeological sites in the state were badly damaged. One of the mounds in the Malchow Mound Group, a State Preserve in Des Moines County, was damaged when a large "pot hole" was dug into the center of the mound. More recently, gravel operations inflicted extensive damage upon

the Blood Run Site, a National Historic Landmark site in Lyon County.

In both cases, concerned individuals reported the disturbances to local authorities, who in turn contacted the State Archaeologist. Steps were then taken to try to mitigate, as much as possible, the damage that had been done. Efforts are now being made to prevent any further destruction of the archeological resources at these sites.

Instances of both deliberate vandalism and unintentional destruction of archeological sites are probably much more common than most of us realize. We can help to curb the destruction by periodically visiting sites near our homes and reporting any disturbances. In the case of damage to sites that are managed by county, state, or federal agencies, local officials of those agencies should be contacted immediately so that they can make a preliminary assessment and increase security if necessary. Destruction of sites that are on private property but that are, nevertheless, protected by legislation — specifically, mounds — should be reported directly to Dr. Duane Anderson, Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, Iowa City, IA 52242; telephone: (319) 353-5175 or 353-5177.

By acting as stewards of sites in our area we can play an important part in the protection of the nonrenewable resource that was the impetus for the creation of the Society, and that still binds our membership.

Lori Stanley

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE IOWA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

APRIL 19 - 21, 1985

All IAS members and friends are invited to Cherokee on April 19 - 21 for the IAS Annual Meeting. The tentative program calls for site and field reports, research reports, an archeological photo contest, workshops, and a Native American planetarium program. Our banquet will be co-sponsored by the Sanford Museum Association and will feature Dr. Stuart Struever, formerly of Northwestern University and the Foundation for Illinois Archeology.

Remember to mark the weekend of April 18 - 21 on your calendar, prepare a report or paper, mount your favorite archeological photo, and get ready for the 35th annual IAS meeting. The Northwest Chapter is eagerly awaiting your visit to Cherokee.

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