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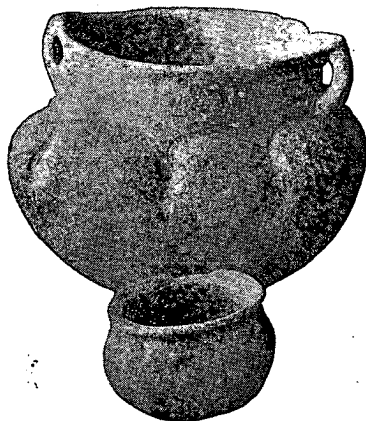
The
Highlights



National Archaeological News

- Zuni
Vocabulary
- Illinois
Pots
- Mystic
Swastika
- Dental
Pathology
- First
Timepiece
- Florida
Lore
- Arizona
Pottery
- Navajo
Indians
- Books

In This Issue



DICKSON MOUND POTTERY

See Page 14

Twenty-Five Cents



NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS

VOLUME

1

JULY, 1937

NUMBER

5

(ISSUED MONTHLY)

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Table of Contents

EDITORIAL FORUM	1
ZUNI INDIAN VOCABULARY	2
THE POHOPOCO POT	4
THE MYSTIC SWASTIKA	5
THE NAVAJO	6
SALT RIVER VALLEY POTTERY	8
FLORIDA LORE	9
AMERICA'S FIRST TIMEPIECE	11
BOOKS OF INTEREST	13
DICKSON MOUND BUILDERS' TOMBS	14
EARLY INDIAN SECRETS	19
PREHISTORIC EFFIGY PIPES	20
DENTAL PATHOLOGY	22
NAIRCA WELCOME	24
NAIRCA ANNOUNCEMENT	25
THE ARTIFACT REVIEW	26
SPANISH HILL	27
TIMELY TOPICS	31

Editorial Forum

Archaeology Marches On!

ALTHOUGH the NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS is but a yearling publication in the monthly field much interest has been shown toward it in a way that archaeology circles have started to recognize it as something worthwhile. During June more subscriptions to the News were received than any previous month. Many inquiries from various States were followed by subscriptions.

Keeping pace with the progress of the News are several State groups who have perked up to form State Archaeological Societies. A State Society that draws its membership from the ranks of amateur and professional archaeologists and the museum curators, will eventually place archaeology in its proper plane. A central organization will lead to a better understanding.

Field meets may be held when the professional and amateur could work side by side in studying the proper procedure for field research. Many professionals must not forget that they themselves graduated from the ranks of amateurism, and that for the good of archaeology they should not keep the amateur in dark any longer. The columns of the State Archaeology publication should likewise be open to the amateur. Their magazine would supplement the meetings that may be held several times a year, at which time discussions on field work would be held. The larger the scope of information available the better the archaeologist will make progress.

The National Archaeological News stands prepared to gather any information concerning the activities of State groups and wishes to extend to them a medium by which they may economically fill in the "missing link" of archaeology knowledge that is being uncovered continuously in the neighboring States.

The support of every archaeologist in these State groups is needed to make the National Archaeological News a representative guide and source of information that will serve as an excellent record file for the future.

"For forty years we waited for this," several archaeologists remarked when they received their first copies of the National Archaeological News. The ground work had been laid for a successful publication that will help Archaeology March On.

A Zuni Indian Vocabulary

By ROY A. KEECH

Continuing in this issue of the News is another section of the Zuni Indian vocabulary compiled by Mr. Keech who cooperated with Dr. E. L. Hewett and Edward Vander Wagen and his wife. Mr. Vander Wagen lived at the Christian Reformed Mission in Zuni where he acted as interpreter. Mr. Keech is the author of several books on Indian life in the southwest and lived for three months in the village of Zuni, New Mexico.

Chicken	Tok'ko-ko	Dance belt	
Chief	Mos'son-na	(woman's)	Eh'nin-neh
Chief of the Bow	Pi'thla-shi'wa-ni	Dark	Teh'kwin-neh
Chief Medicine		Daughter, my	Hom'e-el-leh
Man	Ok'wa-mos'on-a	Dawn	Te'li-wan-kwi
Child	Tca'le	Day	Ya'toh-neh
Chili-con-carne	Ko'la-shi-wa	Deer	Na'a-le
Chili peppers	Kol-la	Dipper (for	
Chipmunk	Wah'tsu-tsu-kha	drinking)	Tsa'i-leh
Cigarette		Dirt	Poch'ew-wa
(ordinary)	Pon'neh	Dog	Wat'tsi-ta
Clan	Kin'ti	Do it again	Te'ya
Clay	He'pi-ka	Donkey	Mesh'o-ko
Cloud	Lo'o-leh	Down (below)	Mon'ni-kya
Coffee	No'ch-pi-we	Do you want?	Dosh'on-te-she-
Cold	Tsu'wi		ma
Come	Kya'thle-mi	Dragon fly	Tat'si
Come here	Kya'thle-mi	Dress, black over	Man'ta
Come in	Kwa'to	Dress, Colored	
Concho belt	Heh'pik-kwin-i	under	Hos'si-kwin-neh
Conus shells	Tsu'wi	Drink (noun)	Du'tu
Cooking pot	Wole-ya-kya-te-li	Dust	Lu'ho-we
Corn	To'wa	Eagle	Kya'kya-li
Corn Dance	Thla'he-we	Eagle down	Lash'o-wa-wa
Corn Maidens	Thla'he-kwi	Ear	Tu'na-weh
Corn, parched	A'leh-kwi-we	Early	Sham'leh
Corn planting		Earrings	Set'toh-weh
stick	Ta'sa-kwi-ni	Earth	A'wek-klin
Corral	Tat'te-kwin-neh	Earth Old	
Cottontail rabbit	Ok'shi-ko	Woman	A'wek-klin tsi'ta
Cottonwood tree	Po'la	East	Teh'lu-wan-kwi
Council	Ash'i-wan-ni	East wind	Teh'lu-wan-kwi
Councilors of the			Pin'an-neh
gods (one)	Sai'ya-tas-ha	Eat	I'ton-a-we
Cow	Wa'ca-shi	Emphasis (to	Hish! (before
Cricket	Ke'thilt-tho	get)	word)
Crow	Kwa'la-shi	Ending word of	Leh'kom-tsem-ta-
Dance	O'tun-neh	all tales.	sha-nok-kya

Enemy	A'wi-na-kwi	Great Spirit	
Eight	Hai'lik-kya	(Holder of Our	
Eleven	Os'tem-pla-to-pa-	Roads)	A'wona-Wil'ona
	ykhI	Green	Thi'un-na
Evening Star	Mo'ya-chu-thla-	Greeting, a	Kesh'e
	na	Hair	Tai'wa-weh
Evergreen	Tsi'to-we	Hand	A'sin-neh
Eyes	Tu'na-weh	Harvest time	Mi'yash-she-na-
Falling leaves	Ha'ya-chi-kwi-ho-		kysp-pa
	kya	Hat	Po'yan-ne
Father	Ta'chu	Hawk, chicken	On'neh-thl-weh
Father of Hero	Yo'to-kya-ta-chu	He-His	A'ni
Twins	(Sun Father)	Head War Chief	
Fetish	Wen'meh	(Chief of Bow)	Pi'thla-Shi-wa-ni
Finished, it is	Yak'a-ka	Healing art	Ti'i-li
Finished, I have	Ho'so-yai-kya-	Heart of the	
	kya	World	We'ni-ma
Fire	Ok'klin	Heaven	Ko'thu-el-a-kwe
Fire God	Shu'la-wit-si	Hello	Kesh'to-i-ah
Fire place	Chem'mo-tin-na	Her-Her's	A'ni
Five	Op'teh	Here	Li'tha
Flint	Sai'ya-kun-a-eh-	Hero Twins	
	leh	(both)	Ai'hai-yu-ta
Flower	O'teh-yan-neh	Heron	Ko'lop-tok-ya
Flute	Chu'lu-lu-nan-i	Hill	Te'kyap-poh-
Food	E'ta-we		wan-ni
Food bowl	I'ton-na-kya-sa-	Holder of Our	
	i-leh	Roads (Great	A'wo-na Wil'on-na
Foot	Weh'kwin-neh	Spirit)	
Four	A'wie-teh	Hole in rock east	
Fox (all kinds)	Thlan'no-ko	of Zuni ("Hole	
Friend	An'wo-wa	that makes	Tsa'wa-wak-us-
Frog	Ta'kya-wi-yo	noise")	ten
Gasoline	Hup'i-ya-ga-go-	Hole in rock east	
	hun-na	of Zuni (same)	
		("Danger Cave")	Okt'ot-ton-ne
Get out!	Shu'kwai-sheh!	Hopi	Mu'kwi-na
Ghost	Hop'pa	Hopi people	A'mu-kwi
Girl	Kya'tsi-ki	Horn (of ani-	
Give me	Ho'ut-tse	mal)	Sai'ya-neh
Go	Yhlu'	Horned toad	Thla'cho-kya-pa
Goard	Chi'mo-a-ni	Horse	Tu'shi
Goat	Chi'wa-tu	Hot	Teh'su
God (one of		Hot, it is	
many	Kya'pin-ah	(weather)	Teh'kya-thli
Good	Kok'shi	House	Kya'kwe-ne
Good-bye	So'an-i	How many?	Ko'wi-pi
Good morning	Ko'non-to-un-	How much?	Ko'wi-pi (same
	teh-ya-kya		as above)
Governor	Ta'pu-pu	Humming bird	Tsu'ya
Grand Canyon	A'la-kwi-tlan-a	Hunter	Shot'alui-o-na
Grandfather	Neh'neh	Hurry!	Hesh'shi-ni
Grandmother	Ho'ta	Hurts, it	U'eh
Grass	Peh'weh	Husband	A'yem-shi
Grasshopper	Chap'pa	I-mine	Ho' Ho'mo
Great Dipper	Kwi'li-li-kya-we	Ice	Tlem'kya-yan-ni
		I do not know	Mar'im

The Pohopoco Pot

Courtesy The Pennsylvania Archaeologist

While hunting for deer in the Pohopoco Mountains of Monroe County, Penna., last Fall, Mr. M. P. Brong, of Broadheadville, stopped for a rest underneath a large overhanging rock, on what is known as Pimple Mountain. Observing what he took to be an unusually round stone protruding from the earth

charcoal and many fine cracked stones scattered around the vessel.

An Indian jar, regardless of size, is a transportation problem for a deer hunter. Mr. Brong, however, decided he would take it with him anyway. So, tying a cord around the vessel beneath the rim, he fastened it to his belt, and carried it



well underneath the rockshelter, Mr. Brong decided to investigate. With a stick he pried the stone loose, and to his great surprise it was an Indian jar turned upside down, with its rim in the earth. Prodding around with his stick, after he had removed the jar, Mr. Brong found several large pieces of

in that way during the balance of the day. His hunt was successful and a buck deer fell before his rifle. Shouldering his meat and with the Indian jar dangling at his waist, he returned home.

Mr. Ross Pier Wright, of Erie, Pennsylvania, heard about the discovery of this vessel, which would

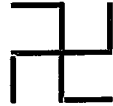
hold about a quart of water, and arranged for its purchase by the State Historical Commission. It is now on display in the Indian Hall at the State Museum in Harrisburg.

The vessel is of a type once com-

mon among the earlier Iroquois. It has a pebble filler and the collar is decorated with chevron groups of incised lines. It is probably of Andaste manufacture but, in many ways, suggests Mohawk influence.



The Mystic Swastika



By H. W. HOTCHKISS

The origin of this symbol is as mysterious as its particular significance in regards to linking together the various civilizations of the world. We find it in the early races of Aryan Stock from Scandinavia to the Balkans and into the Orient. It has been found in China and India dating to a period of about 100 BC in that vicinity and possibly predating that era. Recently on Easter Island the symbol was found linking that particular civilization with the Asian continent in that respect. We know that the Incas, Mayans and Aztecs used it possibly to represent the power of the Sun God.

With the Aryan Races we are of the opinion that the emblem represented Sun and Fire. The Greeks and Romans recognized this Swastika as being significant in their early mythology and an emblem pertaining to religious worship.

It has been classified as symbolic to the chariot wheels of the Sun God, no doubt representing a spoked wheel in fast motion. But whatever symbol it may or may not

have represented, whatever superstition or fact conceived by its existence one point remains, and that is that practically every major civilization, with the exception of the Jewish Race, we find evidence of it in one way or another.

Somewhere, we are led to believe, in the far remote past this emblem is of possibly more importance than it is given credit for being. If we are to summarize thru anthropology the beginning of man we must give closer consideration to the extant symbols that so closely link or partially link our past civilizations of yesterday to those of today. Many Archaeologists and Anthropologists expound theories on the Swastika, some sounding very logical but mostly set forth with a trifle of fact and a larger percentage of personal opinion, which is no doubt most interesting, if not wholly substantiated. We are of the firm opinion that the Swastika is one of the keys to further and greater knowledge for Archaeologists and Anthropologists of the future.

The Navajo

Of all the American Indians that it has been my pleasure to visit and know, I have never found any more interesting and worth studying than the Navajos.

Located in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico, their reservation itself presents a varied picture of well watered valleys, and arid desert. In Canon de Chelly, almost the center of the reservation, we find some of the most interesting of Cliff Dwellers ruins.

The Navajo as a people are shy, superstitious, and cautious. To those they know they are kindly, hospitable, and very good friends. Of medium stature, they are, when not weakened by the white man's vices, a very hardy race. I have known of a Navajo riding 120 miles in twenty-four hours, and to start on his return after a few hours rest and something to eat. They are very fond of their children. One of the greatest difficulties I had in photographing them, was to get pictures of the children. Nothing can be sweeter than the Navajo baby strapped upon its cradle board and loaded on the back of the patient mother, the little chubby face, full of good natured inquisitiveness peering out into the world and wondering what it all means.

Their main industry is weaving the well known Navajo blankets. They possess great flocks of sheep, these are shorn, the wool washed, dyed and carded and then woven



YELLOW BUFFALO
A full-blooded Navajo Indian.

into the blankets. No set pattern is used and no two blankets are alike. In former days the red cloth of the British uniforms was used as well as the blue of our own soldiers. This cloth was picked apart or unravelled and respun into yarn and the most exquisite blankets woven from this yarn. These were called the bayetta's or twice woven blankets. In the early days mineral and vegetable dyes were used alto-

gether, now it is practically impossible to get a mineral or vegetable dyed blanket. The modern miserable Diamond dye has taken the place of the older ones. The women do the weaving. The loom is usually set up in the open air, attached to a tree, or frame work made from the roughest timbers. The woman sits on the ground in front of the loom. All the yarn is spun on a hand spindle, both the feet and the hands being used. When the blanket, in process of weaving gets too high for the woman to reach it, she sews the lower part to the bottom of the loom and lets down the top. In former days all the patterns meant something, but now the squaw will often weave a pattern from a soap box or anything else handy that may take her fancy.

The men make beautiful silver work, beads, round and flower shape, bracelets, ear-rings and many other beautiful as well as useful articles. These are made by hand from American and Mexican silver coins.

The Navajo have many interesting and curious ceremonies, many of which are well worth studying. The most interesting of these is the "Yabachi." This is a nine days ceremony of healing the sick. It consists of a series of sweat baths, sand paintings, songs and prayers, in a house erected solely for that purpose and not used again, except for a ceremonial gathering or a shelter for strangers.

The sand paintings are made by smoothing the floor of the medicine

house, or "hogan" as it is called. The background of sand is brownish yellow. The colored sands brought from different parts of the reservation, some from great distances, are used to paint the pictures. The sands must be the natural color, as it is not permitted them to be dyed. After the floor has been smoothed, the medicine man plans the picture. One of the largest I ever saw, was about 25 feet in diameter, and was as follows: In the center was a black dot typifying the place where the Navajo emerged from the underground, after he had passed through the five caves, in the lowest of which he was created. Radiating from this were varicolored lines signifying the life giving rays of the sun. Between the east and north was tobacco growing, between the north and west the squash or pumpkin, between the west and south, beans, between the south and east, corn. At the eastern end of the rays was the figure of the "Hasielti," a Navajo God, also the black arrow and the little bird called "Doli" who gave the Navajo the corn. The god figure was repeated at the other points of the compass with variations. Over all came the rainbow.

These paintings vary from small simple ones, to large intricate pictures consuming many hours and the work of a number of painters to finish the same.

The Navajo, although a nomadic people to some extent have permanent houses or shelters. These are called "Hogans." The summer house is a bower of bushes and

twigs affording abundant shelter against the burning sun. The winter hogan is more substantial, being made of logs and adobe and can be made very comfortable. There is no chimney, the smoke escaping through the opening in the roof above the fire place. Many of the

wealthier Navajoes now have well built houses of stones patterned after American houses.

A house is never used after a person dies in it and often becomes the grave of the deceased, as it is torn down and heaped over the dead body.

Pottery of the Salt River Valley Culture

By E. H. MURDOCK

The Gila Polychrome food bowls illustrated here were excavated in the Tonto Basin Country, which is an area situated in Gila County. They represent both the Early and Late Periods. The early type is black and white, that is, black design on white background on the inside of bowl. The exterior is reddish brown. The Late Gila Polychrome has the same color scheme in the interior but on the outside a band about one third down the bowl of black design on white background, the rest of the exterior is reddish brown.

These food bowls represent the prehistoric Pueblo Culture, which spreads South, into the Salt River Valley, which was the red on Buff Prehistoric Hohokum Culture. That accounts for the intermingling of the both types sherds found in the Valley here.

These bowls were found in full length Skeletal burial, the bowls

being placed at the sides of the body at time of burial. Among other articles found in these burials, are Turquoise Pendants, ear drops, and beads. In one burial enough turquoise beads were found to make a string 42 inches long. Also found in these burials, are bone awls from four to six inches in length of elk and deer bone. Many interesting little shell pendants of the Thunder bird, flying duck, wild turkey, and disc shape pendants are placed in these burials. They also find Argellite pendants made in the forms of Turtle, Coyote etc. Besides the food bowls of this Culture, pottery is found in the water bottle, and Olla type in the same color scheme. In one of the burials 37 war arrows were found of the triangular notched type, all sticking point foremost around a bowl. They were of Obsidian, agate, gray flint, and cherry jasper. All the bowls I have seen from this cul-

ture run in size from five to eleven inches across the mouth, and they no doubt run larger.

Some of these burials contain red argellite disc beads, thin and finely made. Also Olivella shell tube beads, tiny, and Olivella shell disc beads are found. Large shell bracelets, with the triangular frog indication

are also in evidence, as well as the Thunder bird, and frog inlaid Ornaments. These shells are carved out and inlaid on the back with little square cuts of turquoise. One of the largest found had one thousand little sets of turquoise on it's back.

Florida Lore

By MONTAGUE TALLANT



MR. TALLANT at work on his site in Florida. The pottery in the foreground was excavated here and are excellent specimens.

Five major tribes inhabited the state of Florida at the time of the

first white explorers. The Timucuas occupied the northern part; on

the east coast from north central to the south lived the Heaga, Ais and Tekesta; with the powerful Calusa nation extending from Tampa Bay to the southern keys and fully half way across the state.

Less is known of the Calusa than any of the others as they were very hostile to Christianity and we derived very little from the Spanish chronicles. Living in Manatee County, which is full of Calusa mounds, naturally I would have more opportunity to explore their various shell heaps and mounds in search of facts that I could give to the world of this almost lost race, but I am sorry to say I have never been able to find a coin with a date on it or any proof as to the exact date when these mounds were made.

Much I have learned and much I have guessed in my many trips to these fascinating places. Their habits were very irregular and their mounds were made for many purposes, therefore, prior to excavating, one, (no matter how well he might be versed) cannot tell what is on the inside of a Calusa mound. Some burial mounds seem to have been made in a hurry, following a pestilence such as occurred between 1613-1617. In these the burials are void of offerings and piled disorderly in the mounds. Others are partly filled with bodies, some are finished heaps that were used for many years, but in no case is there any system to the position. Several types of burials may be found in the same mound.

Owing to the fact that the greater part of this country was under water at that time, mounds were a necessity to keep the burials out of the water. All sizes of mounds are to be found over the southern part of Florida. Camp sites just large enough for one family are numerous and only contain flint spall, pot sherds and charcoal, leaving proof as for what they were used.

In the post Columbian mounds, which are very few, artifacts made of gold, silver, copper, brass, and iron are to be found, such as discs, gorgets, pendants, and beads. This metal was acquired from the Spanish wrecks along the coast or through raids on the whites. My collection of several thousand pieces contains quite a number of these metal objects which I prize very highly.

The territory that this metal was found in was very small and has been ruined by ruthless gold seekers to such an extent that it will be of very little benefit to the scientific world.

In some sections, especially Timucuan territory, very fine pottery has been found. One small mound produced 66 perfect vessels from 3 inches diameter to 25 inches, and some wonderfully stamped, incized and painted specimens.

A bill is being put through our present legislature to prohibit the destruction of mounds and sale or export of artifacts, due to the good efforts of our state archaeologist, Clarence Simpson.

America's First Timepiece Comes Into Its Own

Courtesy HAMILTON WATCH CO.

Thousands of years before Columbus discovered the new world an American Indian made a rude carving on a piece of stone. He pictured as best he knew how, a phenomenon of his own discovery—the fact that the North Star was a fixed star and that others revolved around it in a whirling or swastika motion.

Fifteen hundred years or more passed. Migratory waves of these original Americans pushed South from what is now the United States and Mexico. Their search for new pastures in some instances carried them down the Southern continent as far as Peru. Separate and distinct civilizations now known as the Inca, Mayan and Aztec evolved from va-



The Aztec Calendar Stone

— Courtesy NAIACA

rious groups of these migratory waves. Various archaeological savants have indicated in their writings that they believe these various peoples all came from a common stock whose ancestors in the dim reaches of the past found sanctuary on American shores from a land submerged beneath the ocean by some monstrous cataclysm.

Down through the centuries these peoples in their various far-flung civilizations in Peru, Yucatan and Mexico proved apt astronomers. Around their first recognition of Polaris as the fixed star of the North was built their knowledge of time, their civilizations, their all. Carven stones recorded the growing complexity of their knowledge. These stones were essentially timepieces and represented calculations that were remarkable in their scope and for their accuracy.

The Calendar Stone of the Aztecs representing the best of the known relics of these dead civilizations, is preserved in Mexico. It represents a sense of time and its division far in advance of any similar knowledge possessed by contemporaries of these people in Europe or Asia.

The Aztecs evolved a year made up of eighteen months of twenty days each. They too, believed in a simplified calendar. But instead of having one extra holiday as our modern calendar makers would give, the Aztec Calendar permitted five holidays every year. They were the five days between the old and new year. Every four years they added another holiday—and every

hundred years they chopped off this extra holiday and every four hundred years they permitted it.

In other words, they knew as much about time division as we know today. They had calculated so precisely—they had observed so closely that their calendar was on a par with ours of today.

In order to record the high degree of timekeeping knowledge acquired by these early Americans, one of America's great Watch Companies has reproduced the Aztec Calendar Stone. The replicas are on a scale of one inch to the foot and they show the main features of the stone even though in such a reduction a tremendous amount of detail must be lost. Replicas of this Aztec Calendar Stone will be available to museums throughout the country as permanent displays. Other replicas will be loaned to retail jewelers for the purpose of display in their windows.

Zelia Nuttall in her archaeological papers on American civilization states, concerning the calendar stone: "It clearly determined, once and for all, the sequence of the days; the relation of all classes of the population to each other and to the whole, and set forth not only the place each group should occupy in the market-place, but also the product of industry with which it was associated and the periods when its contributions to the commonwealth should be forth coming in regular rotation. The stone was therefore not only the tablet but the wheel of the law of the state

and it can be conjectured that its full interpretation was more or less beyond the capacity of all but an initiated minority, consisting of the elders, priests and chiefs."

However, even if such is the case, the Calendar Stone of the Aztec

will always be a monument to the scientific knowledge of these peoples—and concrete evidences that they, centuries before the birth of Christ, were slowly perfecting the first American Timepiece.

Books of Interest

Indians of the Southwest—

By PLINY EARLE GODDARD, Ph.D.

Fourth Edition, April 1931. 205 pages, maps and many illustrations. Cloth 75 cents.

A resume of our present knowledge of these interesting Indians. Among the subjects treated are the Spanish Conquest, Cliff Dwellings, Native Weaving, the Potter's Art, and the Hopi Snake Dance.

The Indians of Manhattan Island and Vicinity—

By ALANSON SKINNER.

Fifth Edition, January 1932. 63 pages, 27 illustrations. Price 20 cents.

There is no subject which makes a more forceful appeal to the student, the historian or even the general reader than that of the native inhabitants of what is now Greater New York, yet there is no subject on which it is more difficult to obtain information. It is the object of this leaflet to briefly supply this information so far as it is available.

Indian Beadwork—

By CLARK WISSLER, Ph.D., Curator-In-Chief, Department of Anthropology.

Second Printing, Second Edition, June 1931. 31 pages, 25 illustrations. Price 20 cents.

A description of the technique employed in bead and quill work together with a series of design motives from typical Plain Indian beadwork.

The Dickson Mound Builders' Tombs

Who was this man who left his large and mysterious mounds as monuments all through the Illinois River Valleys? Who can explain from whence he came and solve his mysterious disappearance? At what age was this valley flourishing with his home and villages? They left us no written records. The only archives in which we may search for their history are their graves. These, with many other questions which arise, may always remain—as now—secrets of the grave.

The grave is not always silent, however. In it you can see not only that which is of value to the archaeologist but also a beautiful story of a strong brave race that lived here before Columbus discovered America. That long ago, perhaps longer, yet these "first Americans" made articles with such thought for the practical that in their pottery you will find a design similar to almost every type in use today. With the endurance of their possessions through the ages there also comes to us the fine qualities of these "primitive" people in their love for each other, their religious belief and the evidences of their peacefulness.

The question is often asked, "Why have they placed their possessions with the burials?" Obviously, they had their religious belief and thought articles could be taken



A pottery trowl shown above illustrates the genius that was employed by these people in shaping their vessels.

and used in the next world. Little is known of the creeds of the Mound Builders, but it cannot be convincingly denied that they believed in a future existence.

The first log tomb burial found in Illinois was discovered by Frank Solomon in 1927 near here. The wood was in a remarkable state of preservation, and some pieces of it can be seen in the Dickson Mound Museum. This was the first evidence of the Hopewell Culture ever to be found in the state of Illinois. There is a display of relics which is representative of this Culture in this vicinity to be seen in the Dickson Museum.

This burial place of a prehistoric people, who probably inhabited this

section of Illinois for ages before the coming of the white man, is located halfway between Lewistown and Havana, Illinois.

The mound was originally crescent shaped and about five hundred fifty feet from one point around the ridge to the other point, thirty to thirty-five feet high and one hundred fifty feet for the maximum base width.

Until 1900 there was a basin between the arms of the mound, and this depression contained water all year. At the time this basin was filled in by grading down the ridge of the mound, skeletons were found but no scientific significance was attached to them. In fact it was not until the last few years that we have come to realize the importance of our mounds in the story of

prehistoric man in America.

Our work at present is but a small portion of the entire mound as only about one-tenth of the area has been excavated. It is very interesting to see so many burials, 230 skeletons, in such a small space (thirty by sixty feet) and try to reconstruct the story represented. What caused the death of so many people at practically the same time, as shown by the group or "family" burials? What diet or mode of living built up a skeletal structure that would remain in the soil for so many hundreds of years without breaking down? Especially does this question arise in the case of the skeleton of a tiny babe which is in a remarkable state of preservation.

The irregularity of burial is outstanding. It seems that each burial



THE MUSEUM BUILDING

was placed upon the surface of the hill and soil was carried in to cover it. Continuing this manner of burial over a long period of time, of burying one on top of the others, they eventually built up the large mound. This mound contained skeletons from top to base and from one side to the other.

In the Dickson Mound Museum there are several hundred specimens, showing bone pathology and various diseases and irregularities affecting teeth. Several specimens show excellent results obtained in reducing fractures. These displays are in addition to the 230 skeletons which lie in their original positions.

"In his open-air museum at Lewistown, Dr. Don Dickson presents one of the most important exhibits in this country. Here we have, in their original positions and settings, over two hundred remains, accompanied by mortuary offerings," says Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

Dr. Moorehead is widely known in archaeological circles in this country and has kept in touch with the Dickson mound work since it was started.

Found with the 230 skeletons are many other artifacts such as beads, bracelets, arrows, needles, fish hooks, and implements.

Visitors from all parts of the world have acclaimed this Tomb a remarkable and educational exhibit. Archaeologists, scientists and college instructors have judged this excavation work as a vital link in the study of the Stone Age Man.

Excavation Scene at Dickson Mounds in Illinois



SECTION OF LARGE TOMB



"Father, mother and babe" lying with their possessions just as they were placed more than 1000 years ago.



Home of the Payne Collection, considered the largest in the world, is housed in this building on the Dickson Mound property.

Early Indian Secrets of Southwest Discovered

Working on the southernmost fringe of Texas' Indian mound territory—near Randolph field—Archaeologist E. F. Pohl, had uncovered the skeleton of an Indian brave who met his death about 500 years ago—apparently in warfare with the fierce Comanches.

Discovery of the skeleton climaxed three weeks of excavation work on the ranch of H. E. Adams, two miles north of the Pat Booker road.

Previously the research had netted thousands of beautifully executed spearheads, arrow-heads, drills and other Indian relics, but no skeletons.

Pohl, a veteran of 20 years of research work throughout the Midwest, said that the Indian, whose skeleton was found, must have died in battle, for an arrow-head was lodged between his bones.

"ARROW QUARRY"

The Adams ranch, according to the archaeologist, was once a Comanche "arrow quarry"—as told by the shape and style of the almost countless relics found—and the dead Indian was an "enemy"—as told by his burial with face to north instead of toward the rising sun.

Pohl predicted that other skeletons would be found on the Adams tract as soon as his corps of a dozen men continue their work near the first skeleton. The bones of this first discovery will be allowed to

dry four days in the sun before removal from the burial place.

Meanwhile the men continue their work in another portion of a four-acre field and continue to turn up large numbers of artifacts.

Pohl's research work now is completely concentrated in Texas for he regards this state as providing artifacts of the finest material and workmanship to be found anywhere in the United States.

Highlights of the research work at the Adams ranch has been the discovery of 11 side-tang arrow-heads and spear-heads. These specimens are regarded as unusually rare and recent reports indicated only about 600 had been found in Texas in all previous years.

The side-tangs are heads which are notched on the side or corner.

3000 ARROW-HEADS

Pohl, who has spent his last 12 years in research work in Texas, moved his headquarters to the Bexar county field when Adams reported the finding of more than 3000 arrow-heads, Bird-points, menos, metates, knives and tomahawks on the surface of a four-acre plot on his ranch.

In three weeks of excavation work over approximately half of the tract, the archaeological group has uncovered thousands of additional artifacts.

Pohl, a former Olympic wrest-

ling champion, takes an active part in the research work and he receives much assistance from his wife, who shares his outdoor life 365 days of the year.

After approximately three more

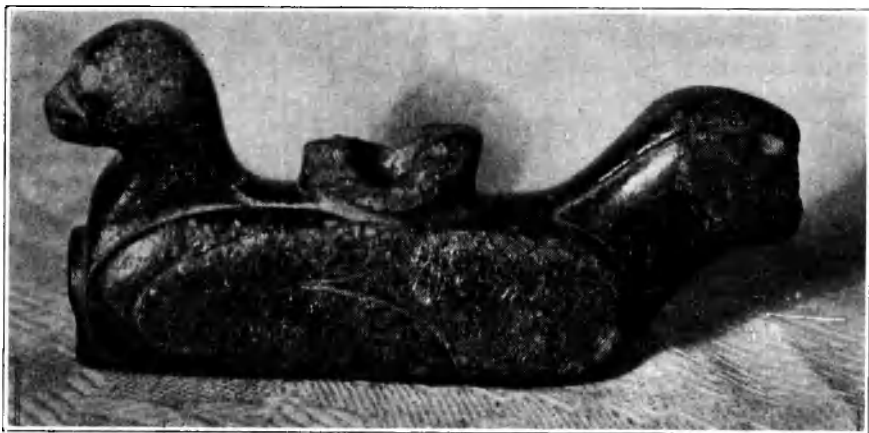
weeks of work on the Bexar county project, Pohl will transfer his operations to Bastrop county.

In his last work, near Georgetown, he uncovered 73 skeletons and many valuable artifacts.

Prehistoric Effigy Pipes

By GEORGE McMURRAY

Courtesy Hobbies Magazine



Prehistoric Double Effigy Pipe, Russell County, Kentucky. From the collection of George McMurray.

Prehistoric pipes of zoomorphic form antedate the discovery of America. Many effigy pipes have been unearthed from ancient village sites and mounds, and the highest skill is reflected in some of the productions. Many large museums and advanced collectors are in pos-

session of exceedingly rare types of effigies but there are two in particular from Kentucky, which, owing to size, type of stone, workmanship, and history, deserve especial study.

These two pipes are strictly pre-Columbian, having been plowed up

on old village sites in Kentucky. One, a duck head effigy pipe is made of a greenish stone, beautifully mottled with varying colors. It was unearthed sometime during the year 1910 in Breckenridge County, Kentucky. The village site was near the banks of the Ohio River. The plough struck the bowl damaging it to some extent, and the farmer, not being an archaeologist, did not hunt for the shattered remains. The stem hole is very large, tapering to a small point at the bowl. The duckhead is a very good execution of prehistoric art, leaving the archaeologist with no doubt as to the type of effigy sculptured.

The pipe is approximately ten inches long and about two and one-half inches in diameter. Its true beauty and workmanship has to be seen to be appreciated. Several skilled archaeologists have stated that this type would merit a place in the most selective museum.

The other, a double animal or bird effigy, is one of the finest ever discovered in America. It was plowed up in Russell County, Kentucky, within the last few years. Either from the plow or due to rough treatment the pipe is somewhat battered, having a part of the bowl missing, as well as a part of one head. The sides of the pipe

have sculptured wings which resemble Egyptian art. The indented holes for the eyes undoubtedly at one time had inlayed into them semi-precious stones.

This rare relic is approximately twelve inches long and about five inches high. The stem hole is in excellent condition tapering to a small point at the bottom of the bowl. The stone from which this particular pipe was sculptured is of a greenish material, mottled with a glossy substance resembling mica. However, on some of the protected parts that have not been mutilated, a glossy polish has been obtained by the ancient sculptor.

Due to the weight of both of the above described pipes, they would likely be classified as platform effigies. The duckhead pipe while being smoked was probably revolved on the ground, on the neck of the duck, while the stem was handed from one smoker to another, who were likely seated in a circle. There is a possibility that the double effigy was smoked in the same fashion.

These two excellent pieces of ancient sculptural art are in private collections in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where there is to be found several excellent collections of prehistoric mound builder artifacts.

Dental Pathology of Prehistoric Man

At the Confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers

By DR. VAN ANDREWS
Cairo, Illinois

Material for the investigation here summarized was obtained from Mr. Fain King, who owns the Ancient Buried City in Kentucky, from the Thomas Beckwith collection in southeast Missouri, and from the writer's own collection from southern Illinois.

The burials found in southeast Missouri and in west Kentucky are very similar in that they generally occur in small conical mounds. However, the writer knows of a large village site covering approximately fifteen acres with burials scattered throughout the entire site, buried with the usual camp debris.

In southern Illinois, we have what is known as the slab-burial or stone graves. The grave is usually lined on all sides with limestone or flint slabs standing edgewise against each other. One large slab or several small ones may be used as a covering. It is not at all unusual to find the side or end of one grave forming a side or end of another. We find no special arrangement as to the direction in which they are buried. Very few artifacts are found with these burials.

We know that geographical and cultural environment play an im-

portant part upon the lives of the human race. Naturally then, the mode of living, the preparation of the food and the kind of food would, we believe, have a decided influence upon the health of the people. The particular kind of food as well as its preparation would have affected the organs of mastication then, as it does today.

The investigation was done as thoroughly and as accurately as possible. Not all specimens examined were in a good state of preservation, and due to this fact it was necessary to examine all available material. At times we had only a maxilla or a portion of a mandible containing only a few teeth. Some of the teeth examined were found loose with the burial without any osseous structure, so instead of recording the result of the examination according to an individual mouth, it is recorded regarding each individual tooth with or without the osseous structure.

This report gives the result of the investigation on individuals with fully matured mouths. Attrition is classified into four degrees:

- (1) Enamel beginning to wear.
- (2) Exposure of the dentine at any point.

- (3) Cusps of the teeth worn away.
- (4) Attrition approaching or exposing the pulp.

The teeth were also examined for caries, but the number of carious teeth only is noted, although in the examination, the location was also recorded, and the majority of cavities were found to be occlusal or mesial or distal occlusal.

	No. of teeth
Showing 1st degree attrition	1,028
Showing 2nd degree attrition	2,168
Showing 3rd degree attrition	1,525
Showing 4th degree attrition	690
Showing caries	421
Showing alveolar abscesses..	71

Total examined 5,390

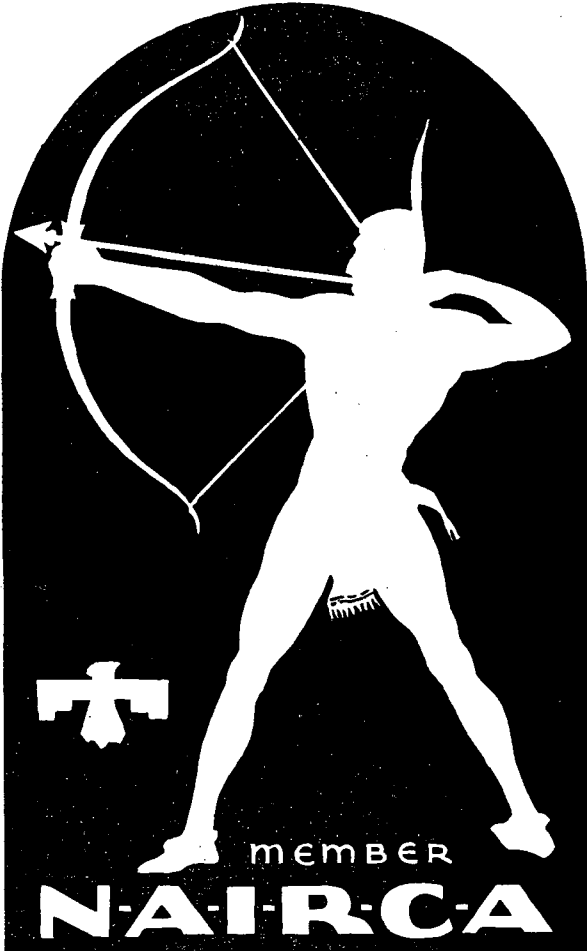
It is noted in the examination of the skulls that the maxilla and mandibles are large and well formed with the articulation of the teeth unusually good. We find broad well-shaped arches, seldom finding a narrow contracting one. The teeth are large, although not exceptionally so, are well formed with strong roots and thick enamel. Caries is present, especially in specimens showing third and fourth degree attrition. Occasionally one or more teeth may be found in malocclusion, which is usually linguo or bucco-version. Impactions, especially of the lower third molars are occasionally noted, also evidence of alveolar abscesses and periodontiaclasia, although the latter is

rather difficult to diagnose with any degree of accuracy, due to the destruction of the osseous structures supporting the teeth. Evidence of osteomyelitis is seen occasionally.

Prehistoric man at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers subsisted on both animal and vegetable foods, as well as on grain and nuts. Agriculture was carried on, corn being a very important food. The coarseness of the foods and the amount of grit in them, due to the preparation in stone mortars, were attributing factors to a large percentage of the teeth being found in third and fourth degree attrition. This was responsible also for a large amount of the carious teeth and for the greater percentage of alveolar abscesses. Third degree attrition was the rule in the vast majority of individuals who had reached middle age. Ante-mortem loss of teeth is noted in many instances, as well as a few edentulous cases. The result of foecal infection is manifested in some of the joints and in the vertebrae.

This single study is too incomplete to be conclusive or to be of any great value, however, it is believed that, if it were possible to make a similar survey of the skeletal material throughout the United States, and these accumulated data carefully recorded and studied, it would be beneficial and interesting to archaeologists and anthropologists.

Welcome



Announcement

+

To National Archaeological News Readers:—

We are pleased to announce that the National Archaeological News will hereafter serve as the official publication of the North American Indian Relic Collectors' Association.

The NAIRCA will continue to function as an organization furnishing information to members, and appraising and identifying artifacts. Publication of the Bulletin will be discontinued, however. We hope that by lending our support to the National Archaeological News a better and larger magazine will result.

Membership fees in the NAIRCA will be abolished. All members and inspectors will be considered life members and any subscriber to the National Archaeological News may be enrolled free as a member of our organization.

The NAIRCA found it impossible to publish a monthly magazine on the \$1.00 a year fee. The officers of the NAIRCA believe that all of their members desire a monthly publication and for this reason considered it a good policy to consolidate with the National Archaeological News.

We are also of the opinion that if all the smaller archaeological societies would follow our example and throw their support to the National Archaeological News, a fine monthly magazine will soon be developed.

(Signed)

G. I. GROVES, Secretary

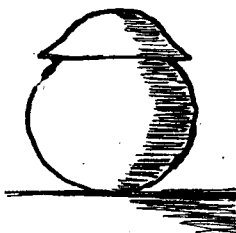
NAIRCA

THE ARTIFACT REVIEW



Cremation Burial Urn, capped, containing bones, beads of shell, and triangular notched arrows, burned and buried with the dead.

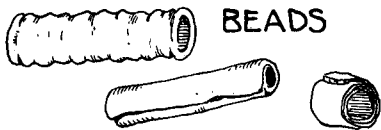
Site—Maricopa Co., Arizona—By E. H. MURDOCK



Spear and Lance Heads, made of agate or white quartz-like material, length from $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". These are considered large in this country, specimens from other states are usually 6" and 8" in length.

Site—Maricopa Co., Arizona—By E. H. MURDOCK

Metal Brass Beads, made by historic Iroquois, by coiling up long strips of brass metal cut from the trader brass kettles. Triangular arrows were also made from the kettles.



BEADS

arrows were also made from the kettles.

Site—Lancaster Co., Penna.

—By G. B. FENSTERMAKER



Mound Builders Skull, an excellently preserved specimen found in the Dickson Mounds.

Site—Lewistown, Ill.—By DON DICKSON

Spanish Hill

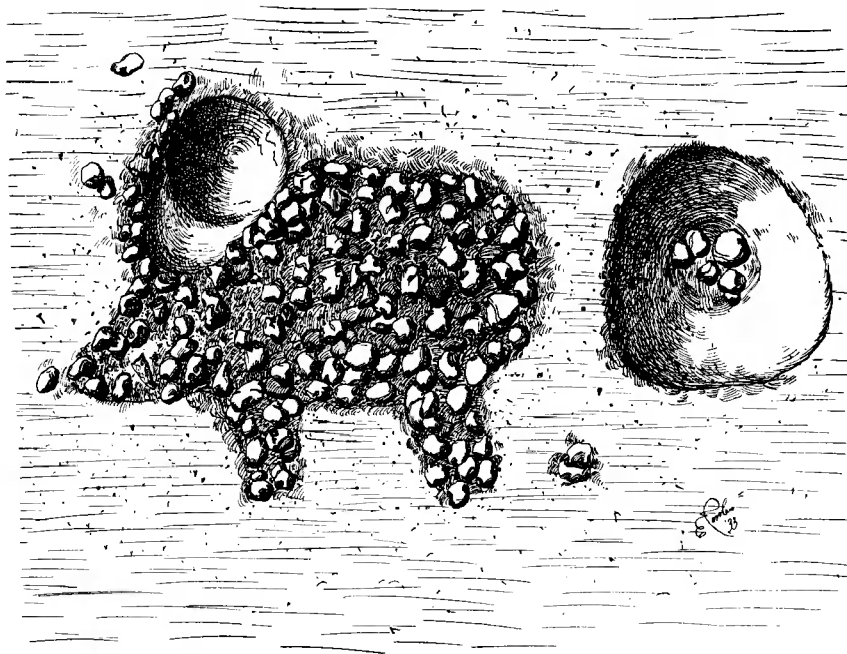
Its Present, Past and Future

By ELSIE MURRAY, Athens, Penna.

(Courtesy the Pennsylvania Archaeologist)

Since January 7, a WPA project under the joint sponsorship of Bradford County and Tioga Point Museum has been engaged in deepening

along the east flank of Spanish Hill and doubtless in past ages has transferred much of the bulk of the latter to the Chemung. In recent



EFFIGY HEARTH AT SPANISH HILL.

ing and strengthening the channel of Ganastoga Creek, South Waverly. Known formerly and paradoxically as Dry Brook, this stream winds

floods it has threatened to destroy the Indian palisaded village site south of the Hill, of unknown antiquity.

Under adverse and disheartening conditions—drifting snows, driving winds, long periods of sub-zero weather — conservation work has gone steadily forward on lines laid down by WPA Engineer Walter Clancy, in conference with E. C. Cowles; ably directed by a foreman reared in the shadow of the hill, Frank Potter. Among the handful of workmen available is George Rumpff, employed earlier in Indian excavation with James Griffin, of the local expedition of 1931 financed by the National Research Council, and with D. A. Cadzow. Substantial and timely aid in providing tools and shelter and in negotiating a renewable lease with the owner, George Kirby of Nichols, has been rendered by David A. Keefe, president of Tioga Point Museum Association.

The urgency of flood control was first remarked last summer by Ellsworth Cowles, field archaeologist for the Museum. In 1933, when the acquisition of the Hill by a gravel company and the slicing away of its northwestern portion roused public sentiment to the need of protecting and exploring this historic spot, Cowles began a systematic examination of one of the terraces at its base, rich in suggestive surface finds. Members of the Society are familiar with the results: the discovery in the clay of a series of dark postholes enclosing a rectangular area, indicative of a large palisaded Indian village; outside of which were uncovered the firestones of an effigy hearth, apparently of a more primitive period. The rect-

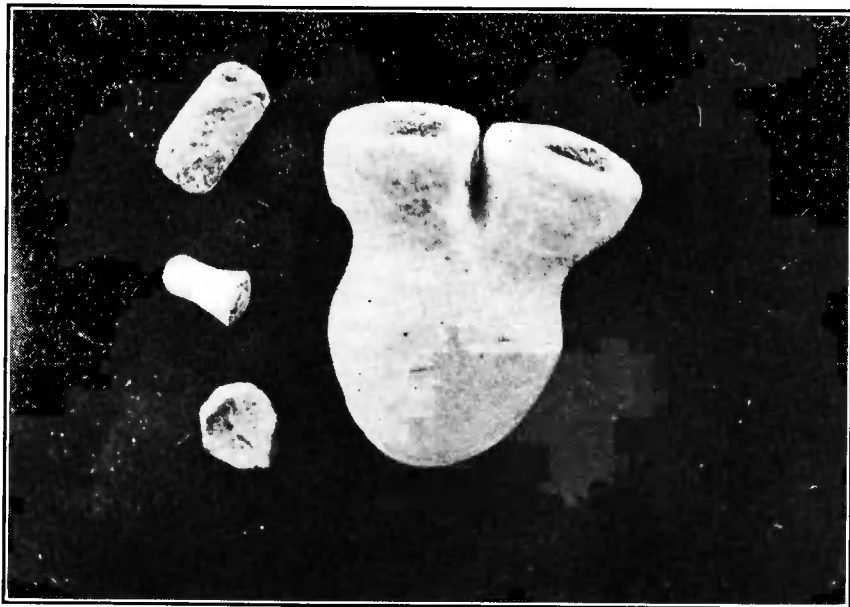
angular palisade fell in line with Champlain's map of Carantouan, with which Gen. J. S. Clark in 1878 had identified the Hill. The outline of the hearth, as noted by the illustration is suggestive of a bear, may represent the mythical animal (mammoth or mastodon) whose tusks, washed out along the Chemung, led the Indians to give that river the name, *Konongab*, signifying horn in Iroquois. *Carantouan* is also sometimes translated "Big Horn," and the name Kanedohauraughue, found in 1779 maps of this area may be of like origin. The Hill, rumoured to contain a cave, may have been the fabled home of this mythical monster. Whatever the culture back to which it reaches, this hearth was probably designed for ritual or magical purposes, since it bore slight signs of use in practical cooking or barbecue enterprises.

These significant finds led to a fall meeting at this spot of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and an appropriation to Tioga Point Museum from the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, utilized in the fall of 1933 to protect, survey, map, and photograph the site, with the assistance of M. Louis Gore and locally trained helpers.

In August, 1935, Cowles, with the enthusiastic aid of his entire family, reinforced by the sturdy services of George Rumpff, supplied by the Museum, continued for two weeks the exploration of the site. Within the palisade, there were indications of a lodge; while additional postholes at the corners suggest the defensive parapets which

figure in Champlain's sketches—a surmise strengthened by nearby piles of stones, charred fragments of palisade, and a great wrecked water jar found here two years earlier. Long black outlines in the clay subsoil on the south (near the effigy hearth) sketched the ghost of a fallen gate, twelve feet high, with

tween the Chemung and Susquehanna within the historic era. Early botanical travellers, John Bartram in 1743, Pursh in 1807 mention pine and spruce only. Maps by Sullivan's officers and old surveys show principally scrub oak and pine. This augury of an earlier post-glacial geological and climatic horizon



TWO-THROATED CEREMONIAL JAR

crossbars. Fragments of the old palisade have been analyzed by Professor A. J. Eames of the New York State College of Agriculture as of three species, white oak, larch and balsam fir. The last two, habitants by preference of the sphagnum bogs of a more northerly zone, have not been reported in the lowlands be-

(though perhaps illusive) is intriguing in view of the accepted glacial origin of the Hill.

Emphatic need for immediate protection and continuation of the site was demonstrated in the partial erosion by recent floods of a fine blue pottery clay bed along the stream bank with hard-baked red

base and many potsherds; and by significant finds in the three burials uncovered by the gravel company's operations, weatherbeaten and partly rifled. Two fine jars with typical Susquehannock deep incised collars and a tiny 1½-inch two-mouthed vessel, similar in design to the 3-inch one found a half century ago in the Murray garden plot (1883) and to several recovered by Donald A. Cadzow in his lower Susquehanna excavations, and characterized by him as ceremonial, capture the imagination. They demonstrate the importance of this site as a link in the tangled plot of the history of the Carantouans in Pennsylvania just now unfolding, and offer further promise of the linkage of the Carantouannais of Champlain, the Andastes of the Jesuit Relations and the Susquehannocks of Captain John Smith in one identical or federated Iroquoian group (a conclusion forecast in 1884 and earlier, but yet awaiting conclusive proof). A fine trumpet-shaped pipe, a green stone celt, and a small tubular rolled copper bead, the absence of any other metal or trade objects indicate a pre-contact site of three hundred years' or more antiquity; underlaid, according to numerous clues, by far older cultures. The potsherds and broken artifacts used for drainage in the postholes of the palisade are crude Algonkian, relics possibly of a race routed by the palisade-builders.

The unsolved problems of Spanish Hill itself since the beginning of the historic era have piqued the curiosity of residents of the valley

and of the numerous distinguished visitors who have followed the main thoroughfare of the Susquehanna from the Chesapeake to the Great Lakes. Controversy has raged over the genesis of the Hill—artificial or natural—over its early occupants—Viking or Spaniard—and over the origin of the ¾-mile of earthworks around its summit, plainly discernible to eye-witnesses of the late 18th and early 19th century.

In 1786, a party of surveyors of the New York-Pennsylvania boundary line erected a rough observatory on its summit, and one of the number. Alpheus Harris, in 1805 took up a claim at its eastern base and recorded the tales told by its last Indian visitants. The oldest house in Athens Township (1800), now occupied by the Campbells, stands just to the east of the palisaded site, and early in the nineteenth century scholars and antiquarians among the settlers of the upper valley (Haydens, Shepards and others) began observations and explorations.

Supporting the tradition that the Hill derived its name from a party of roving Spaniards in quest of gold are the oldest Indian traditions in this and the adjoining New York area, the occurrence of Spanish names on the most ancient maps of the region (see Justin Winsor), and certain hypothetically Spanish relics recovered in the vicinity (a sixteenth century Emperor Ferdinand medal, sword, crucifix, etc.)

(Continued in next Issue)

Timely Topics

• from •

Coast to Coast

* * *

NEW YORK

Mr. Al Hoffman, Rochester, N. Y. recently made an interesting find in excavating. He found a mother and a child buried with several thousand wampum beads in excellent condition, the child had sort of a gown of beads and two bracelets, seven long shell beads in the hair. There was nothing on the mother, the child was apparently killed when the mother died, the rare thing was that the beads were still in position and an interesting design traced out. This certainly shows careful digging of the one doing the research work.

MASSACHUSETTS

Warren K. Moorehead was requested by his physicians to take a much needed rest for about three weeks of which will be spent at Moosehead Lake and Bar Harbor, Maine. He will not be able to do much on his work until he returns after Labor Day to his desk at Andover, Mass. The News wishes him a pleasant vacation and a rapid recovery to enable him to go ahead with his work in the near future.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Society of Neighborhood Indians of Philadelphia are very active. Their officers are as follows: George E. Howard, President, (Go-Shono) Ute Indian; Allison Hill, Vice-President (Oneida Indian); Lydia Seandore, Secretary (Seneca Indian); David Back, Treasurer, (Mohawk Indian); Louis Little, Chairman Membership Committee (Apache); Florence Payton, Chairman Entertainment Committee (Sioux); and Branson Salerno, Sergeant-at-Arms (Cherokee).

Their meetings usually held the third Friday of each month have been discontinued during July and August. The next meeting will be held the third Friday in September.

ILLINOIS

The New State Archaeological Society of Illinois, was organized in May at Dickson Mounds near Lewistown. Dr. J. B. Ruyle of Champaign

is President, Claude U. Stone of Peoria, Ill.; C. W. Huddelston of Normal, Ill.; and B. W. Stephens of Quincy, Ill. are Vice Presidents. Donald Wray of Peoria, Ill. is Secretary and Floyd Barloga of Peoria is Treasurer. Editor—Harry B. Wheaton of Clinton, Ill. Directors, Dr. Don Dickson, Bryan Knoblock, Bruce Merwin and Irwin Peithman.

The purposes of the society are to promote the study of archaeology in Illinois and to serve as a bond between the individual archaeologists and collectors in the State and different organizations throughout the country. The society plans to hold at least one meeting a year, and more often if possible. They also plan to publish a journal for all members. This society is not intended to be solely for Illinois collectors but is open to anyone who is interested. The dues are \$2.00 annually. Application for membership may be sent to Donald E. Wray, 512 N. Glendale Ave., Peoria, Ill.

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 1 small Arizona Lance head, \$2.50
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 Pottery sherds, 5c, 10c, 25c ea. Plain and painted.
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 Perishable Cliff Dwelling Material
 Knots of Yucca fibre, 15c and 25c ea.
 1 pr. of Sandals Yucca woven, from 600 to 800 yrs. old. \$8.50
 Lengths of arrow shafts, 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.50 ea.
 Rare Needle with length of braided fibre made from Century plant.
 Museum piece, \$5.00
 Needle without fibre cord, \$1.50
 Sticks perforated by fire bow drill \$1.00 and \$2.50 ea.

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E. H. MURDOCK

58 WEST C AVENUE

GLENDALE, ARIZONA

Letter-Lines

To the Editor

•

"Please send me a copy of your magazine, and advise me the yearly subscription price of same. Would like a complete file of the News to date. I have been collecting archaeological specimens about thirty years and am very much interested in the subject. My collection consists of several thousand specimens."

S. HOMER TATUM (Lawyer), Tenn.

"Enclosed is \$2.00 for one year's subscription to the News. I would like to have the subscription begin with the first issue published if possible, as I think it is an excellent magazine and want to have all of the copies in my library."

DR. DON DICKSON, Dickson Mound,
Lewistown, Ill.

"I received a copy of your new paper and I wish to present my congratulations!

"Please find check for two dollars for a one year subscription to be mailed to a friend."

SAMUEL MASON, JR., Maryland

"Just received the June Issue and think it is fine. Publication is surely getting 'better and better'."

D. B. LANDIS, Lancaster, Pa.

"Wishing your publication the best of success, and assuring you will use this as a medium of advertising."

E. H. MURDOCK, Glendale, Arizona.

"Your magazine is a splendid publication both from the readers' and advertisers' viewpoint."

CHARLES G. DRAKE.

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Armlets, Dance and Ceremonial, Rawhide band solidly decorated, long pendants, \$3.25 to \$8.00

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Awl, steel, wooden handle, 75c to \$4.50.

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Bags, Paint, Plain, fringed and beaded, 75c to \$7.50.

Bags, Tanned skin, for Tobacco, fringed and beaded, \$6.00 to \$25.00.

Bags, Storage or Saddle backs, plain and painted design; \$6.00 to \$20.00.

Bags, Bladder pouches, plain and beaded at ends, \$5.00 to \$14.00.

Balls, Tanned skin, plain and beaded, \$1.00 to \$4.00.

Belts, Squaw, Leather, decorated with brass headed tacks, \$6.00 to \$10.00.

Belts, Squaw, Leather, decorated with white metal disks, \$4.00 to \$23.00.

Belts, Squaw, Leather, solidly beaded on one side, \$4.50 to \$12.00.

Bands, solidly beaded, \$2.50 to \$12.00.

Bowls, oblong artistically carved, B. C., \$25.00 to \$60.00.

Bark Boxes and Pails, Chippewa, maple sugar bark, pyramid form, \$1.50 to \$16.00.

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