Ohio Archaeologist

APRIL, 1958

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO

(Formerly Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society)
A FINE TENNESSEE DISCOIDAL
in the collection of
H. C. Wachtel

On the opposite page you are looking at what I think is one of the most attractive discoidals I have seen in many a day. It would not detract from any discoidal group.

The material is a pale yellow quartz blending into splotches of a darker brown quartz. It is quite symmetrical and deeply cupped on both sides with the characteristic double dimple cups in center.

This discoidal is from Moccasin Bend, Chattanooga, Tenn. Formerly in the Hill collection, then Wehrley collection and now in my collection.

Due credit should be given this publication and the author for any article or data copied and published by others.
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**OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY**

The ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO is organized to discover and conserve archaeological sites and material within the State of Ohio, to seek and promote a better understanding among students and collectors of archaeological material, professional and non-professional, including individuals, museums and institutions of learning, and to disseminate knowledge on the subject of Archaeology. Membership is open to all persons of suitable character and interest. The annual dues are payable on either the first of January or the first of July each year. Funds obtained are used for publishing the "OHIO ARCHAEOLOGIST" which is published quarterly; (all articles and pictures are furnished by the members themselves) and for office supplies and postage. The Society is an incorporated non-profit organization, and has no paid officers or employees.

Send applications with membership dues to Secretary.
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NOTE: Address all communications concerning change of address, subscriptions, and the purchase of back numbers to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Arthur George Smith
65 North Foster St.
Norwalk, Ohio.
This will be my last communication with the membership as your president. I, therefore wish to take this opportunity to extend my most sincere thanks to the many members who have so unselfishly given of their time and efforts in assisting me in carrying out the duties of this office. I want to thank all my committees; our secretary and treasurer, Arthur George Smith; Our editor, Hubert C. Wachtel; each one of you who have contributed to our publication, The Ohio Archaeologist; all the rest of you, in and out of Ohio, for your support in being a member, and Dr. Raymond S. Baby, Curator of Archaeology of the State of Ohio, for his ever ready advice and counsel on the many problems and issues that have come before me during these two years as your president. I want you all to know that it has been a pleasure to serve you and I feel greatly honored to have been given the opportunity. I will be very happy to do whatever I can in the future to assist our officers and help our Society.

Once more I would like to remind you that the Archaeological Society of Ohio is YOUR society. It will be just what you make it. You should attend every meeting that you possibly can. Those of you who find it impossible to attend because of great distances or other reasons, put down on a piece of paper your ideas and recommendations and send them to one of your officers. Those of you who can attend the meetings get up and present your ideas to the members. Photograph your interesting artifacts and send the photos with a description and data of the specimens to our editor. Those prized artifacts that you are always so proud to show to your visitors would look very nice illustrated in our journal for every member to see. If you are contemplating any digging this year; make records, sketches, measurements and photos of your excavations and 'ADD' something to Archaeology instead of 'LOSING' valuable information forever. Your society does not approve of promiscuous digging, but SALVAGE work is very necessary, and, if properly done, can possibly save some valuable information that otherwise would have been lost. Your society recommends that Dr. Raymond S. Baby, Ohio State Museum, our State Archaeologist, be notified of the excavation being contemplated or in process, so that he may advise, suggest proper procedure and techniques and assist you in interpreting your findings.

Spring is here. Many of you are already hunting your favorite sites. The majority of the artifacts in most of our collections have been acquired by purchase or trade, but the ones we derive the most pleasure from are the ones we find personally. May we all have 'good hunting' this year and many, many years to come.

Stan
EDITORIAL PAGE

by

H. C. Wachtel

We are finally going to a little different method of printing and assembling our magazine, as you may have noticed in the preceding issue, which is in conformance with most magazines published, in that we are stitching in the center and trimming, which makes for uniformity and lends itself better to future binding or filing and can also be used in regulation library covers which are used to protect the magazine in continual usage. There will be some additional cost with this method but we believe it will be worth the extra cost, and save the editor's time in assembling and stitching.

As you know, we absorb practically all expenses through our treasury which is another reason we hope all members will be prompt in their dues payments and in whatever other assistance they can lend. It is also another why we would like for all members to assist in a continual membership drive and further assistance in helping with delinquents of their acquaintance as the larger the membership, the more assured we are that we remain solvent and hope to continue as we are.

May we again request that you furnish articles and pictures for future issues, which you think would be of interest to fellow members. Yes, we are the Archaeological Society of Ohio, but I believe we are covering quite a scope of territory outside our limits, which makes for more over-all coverage interest and keeps us abreast of findings world-wise and makes us realize that in the remote past, there was quite a similarity in ancient man in his techniques of artifact manufacture, regardless of continents. We are always spoken of in Old World annals as the New World, but a lot of recent findings and datings may prove differently.

We hope we may have quite a response regarding the idea of a membership pin as set forth on pages 62 and 63 in this issue, which we think might be another distinctive step. Regardless of your opinion, we would still like hear from you.

In reading the last Tri-State issue for January, we notice that they have come out quite boldly regarding "fakes." I believe we are all in agreement on this subject as it was suggested we reprint the same in our magazine. Also received a card to attend a meeting which read as follows, "There will be plenty of space for the display of Genuine Indian Relics. The societies sponsoring this meeting do not condone the display, exchange or sale of fraudulent Indian material." Maybe we should do the same as questionable pieces do have the habit of cropping up anywhere and we know of cases where some of our newer members have been taken in. Whenever in doubt, consult with others before buying or trading.

I would like to call special attention to Mr. Wood's article on Rock Shelters in Gallia County, Ohio. This is Mr. Wood's first article and he is dwelling around in a very interesting section of Ohio in a very rugged terrain. It is a fascinating section and so different from the more highly industrialized sections of the State which most of us are familiar with. May we hear more from him in future issues.

We have another first timer in this issue, Mr. Nuel L. Downs of Heyworth, Ill. who seems to have a problem concerning the material he is finding. I am sure he would welcome the theories of others who may have some answers for him. He will be glad to hear from you.
SHELL MOUND INCISED BONE AND STONE ARTIFACTS

by
James J. Matthews
3712 Rouge Way
Louisville 18, Kentucky

In checking through several hundreds of bone artifacts collected from the Clarksville, Indiana shell mounds it became apparent how scarce it is to find an incised or engraved artifact. This rarity led the author to composing this paper. The Clarksville shell mounds are located on the Ohio River near the Falls of the Ohio. Periodic floods wash over the site exposing artifacts and burials. Large collections of all types of archeaic artifacts have been brought together by periodic excavations and surface finds. Collections have been screened with pieces shown borrowed, photographed and catalogued.

Upper picture — opposite page: First row, left to right.
1. This is a broken needle 2 1/4 inches in length and 5/16 inches in width. Four tally marks are visible. Surface find. Deer Bone — Matthews Collection.
2. An end section of a bone bead 1 1/8 inches in length and 1/2 inch wide. Made of wing bone of large water bird, possibly heron. Five tally notches visible and two incised lines. Source midden excavation. Matthews Coll.

Second row — left to right
1. A broken needle, eye end. Notice diagonal line incision which is typical of this shell mound area culture. 1 1/2 inch in length, 5/8 inch in width. Source midden excavation. Dear bone — Baird Collection.
2. A base end fragment of an atlatl hook or antler projectile point. 1 13/16 inch in length, 11/16 inch in width. A slight groove near Figure 8 used for binding to shaft. Deer antler. Source midden excavation. From the Atherton Collection.
3. Needle or awl section questionable. Very deep tally marks, or was it a hair pin with notches for feather attachment? 1 1/8 inch in length and 7/16 inch in width. Highly polished of deer bone. Source midden excavation. Matthews Collection.

Third row — left to right
1. A beautifully polished needle 3 1/4 inch in length and 5/8 inch in width at base. Eye diameter is 3/16 inch. This needle is unique. Engraved both sides with different designs. See reverse side above. The upper edge of needle has 14 tally marks, the lower edge 13. The angular lines and dots are well and carefully incised. The reverse side of this piece has what is believed to be a
A QUANDARY
by
N. L. Downs
Heyworth, Illinois

I have here under my feet, the complex problem of Folsom, Yuma, and a few dim hints of Sandia, or of other very ancient man. Why were they here in the central part of Illinois? Food, water, salt and climate?

The geology of this land, if given correctly, is young, 20,000 years. To make this more difficult, we must see first if I am correct! Some races tapering into Folsom and transition of Folsom into Yuma, and black sands are also creeping into this, then Woodland, etc. We find their projectile points in two places; on the hills near springs or in bottoms of prairie ponds. Hopewell spears are also found in these swamps and as far as (5) miles from timber line.

I try to study geology with the same care I do archaeology, as they must work together. If I am correct, man was here at least 4,000 years ago. I theorize this as we have man from a Bering Sea crossing — meeting an European group. Are we reading the periods of time wrong in spite of the careful work of both groups of scientists? No large group ever lived here, only small parties over long periods of time. I believe we have two old traces of the Hopewell period and one intrusion of Mississippi people.

In April, 1939, an Indian who I had worked with, and who was born in the Yucatan jungle and was, so he said, of the priesthood of Mayan, looked over my collection and went into these same fields and found the same as I did. He said, "Man has been here a very long time from what I see. These people came from the southeast and had and kept the sacred plant. We were not allowed to write about or draw pictures of it. Most sacred of all I do not know what it was. Also we were their descendants. All Indians call this 'Home of Old Man.' If figures given me by my people are right my people must be 15,000 years old as in our present form, and we were three races before this in the land of my home from Texas to Central South America. Before this, I believe we lived near Cairo, then here. Yes this had to be the home of my people, after land sink into sea. Of your Folsom points, I know nothing, but all others I do. We were first here who used tools."

Was man here who had no tools? Did Folsom man come later? Did archaic man meet toolless man and intermarry with Folsom after the first people went south? Did Yuma first become a major race? Why did channel flaking start and stop or was it a clan type only? Was the sacred plant tobacco or corn?

There are thousands of little circles of fire stones. About one fourth of my collection is Yuma or older. Neither axes or celts are too common. Pot sherds are only (2) as compared to approximately 10,000 very old projectile points (near home).

List of overall finds.

1 hematite plummet
1 copper object
1 Galena maul
3 very poorly made discoidal's
Many bevel arrows & spears, approx. 50% right, which is strange.
Only 1 mound, Miss. wagonwheel type, 2 miles west. See McLean Co. History
1 boatstone
2 small bits of cannel coal.
no mica

4 parts of banner stones (3 slate and 1 granite)
1 slate geniculate
1 bar amulet or pick (broken)
no shell
no pipes
1 fossil ivory pick or flaking tool (which is exceptional to find in our soil. This pick is where many Yuma points have found.
High percentage of war points of several base types.
Drills are common
Many scrapers — all types
Serration common, some so fine one needs microscope to detect.

No obsidian
Hammer stones are common
Most of my hunting types will run smaller than the usual so-called deer arrow.

Grinding is in itself a most startling fact in artifacts so crude and broken, that by the grinding only, can they be proven, and I would make a guess that 65% of my grand total of 16,489 pieces are ground.

When the Tom Bair spring was cleaned out a true (10) gallon hat—full of folsoms and yumas were found and were taken to Ft. Collins, Colorado. The finder said they were exactly like some he had found in certain arroyos there. I have found (1) folsom base at this spot and several which I think are yumas.

* * * * *

(Con’t from pg. 42)

human outline with angular line and dot headdress. This was removed from a group of much disturbed burials in a Midden area disturbed by bulldozers along with three other needles not engraved and of poorer quality. Deer bone — Baird Collection.

(2) The base end of, no doubt, a hair pin well made and polished of solid bone. Angular line incision of slightly varied type other than the piece marked 8. 1 9/16 inch in length, 1/4 inch in width. Source Midden Excavation. Bone unknown — Atherton Collection.

Fourth Row

This large thin polished artifact was found in a washout after the flood this past year. It is 5 inches in length, 1 3/16 inches in width at its broadest point and tapering to 9/16. It is believed to have been a large decorative hair pin. It is exceptionally thin and beautifully polished. Both ends are missing — Atherton Collection.

Lower Picture

Left:
The engraved stone is of a compact, fine grain, light brown sandstone. It shows a slight reddish tinge in spots as if it had at some time been subjected to heat. This stone is 2 3/4 inches long, 2 1/4 inches wide at its broadest point, tapering to approximately 1 1/8 inch and 1/2 inch in thickness. The concave side has two long grooves as if it could have been used as a whetstone, at least possibly while it was being incised. A surface find after flood. — Baird Collection.

Right:
The celt is composed of a compact dark green slate. The piece is well polished. The poll end showing a little hard use in battering or pecking. Celts are rare at this site. The incision is very light, no doubt having been done with a very fine graver of flint. A slight scratch shows in center of incising. The chalk gives a false impression of width of incising which is very fine. What does this represent — fish, fowl or imaginative creation or decoration? Excavated in the shell midden one foot below the surface. Artifact is 3 inches long, 1-15/16 inches in width at the bit and 1-3/4 inches at the taper of the poll. Approximately 3/4 inch thick. — Matthews Collection
FACTS AND COMMENTS
SUGGESTED CHANGE IN NOMENCLATURE
OF THE MAJOR AMERICAN TIME PERIODS

In the Handbook of Texas Archaeology by Suhm, Krieger, and Jelks, 4 major time periods are defined under the terms, "Paleo-American," "Neo-American," and "Historic."

I can see no reason to use the element "American" in the names of time periods in Indian prehistory. Strictly speaking, "American" can be applied to any inhabitant of North, Central, or South America, past or present. But popular usage restricts the term "American" to the people of the United States, and unless qualified, often further restricts it to the whites only. Similarly, "Indian" denotes the peoples who inhabited the Americas before the invasion of the Europeans, and their present day descendants. Whether the earliest peoples on these continents were of the same genetic stocks as the latest is immaterial. "Indian" may be a misnomer, but it is one of respectable antiquity, used since 1492.

The term "Archaic" is nothing but a catcall, nondescriptive and indefinite. In the United States and Canada, this term denotes only that the people being discussed did not make pottery or raise food crops. In other parts of the Americas, "Archaic" has different meanings.

The term "Woodland," as originally used in the Eastern United States, refers to a particular habitat area, and is now inappropriate. "Woodland" cultures are now recognized on the treeless prairies and in the Arctic. All this term now means is that the people made pottery and raised food crops, or at least made pottery.

I suggest that, in the future, we use the following more logical terms for these 4 major time periods, or culture stages: Paleo-Indian, Meso-Indian, Neo-Indian, and Historic.

Paleo-Indian is now firmly imbedded in the literature. It is a better term than the now outmoded "Early Hunters," for it can include groups that were not hunters of big game.

Meso-Indian is a new term which I have never seen used. It is self-explanatory, the Indians of the middle period, and it is parallel, in this scheme, with the Mesolithic of Eurasia and Africa.

Neo-Indian has been slightly used in the literature, and it has the great advantage of including all the pottery making, food raising cultures of all the Americas under one heading.

Historic begins with the time that contact with white culture can be demonstrated in any area, which contact was usually followed with degeneration of the Indian culture.

These major periods can be subdivided into Early, Middle and Late, for greater exactness, as is done with the presently used terms. It is time that archaeological nomenclature were systematized, and this is a suggestion to that end.

Arthur George Smith.


DEALER, COLLECTOR, OR HOARDER

A collection of artifacts usually has definite characteristics as indicative of the personality of the owner as the story of his life itself. A study of his collection reveals as much about him as a study of his stud poker game.

Although a visit with any person interested in artifacts is always welcome it is disappointing to find that the "collector" is not a collector but a hoarder. Regardless of the material commodity that captures a person's fancy the same analysis applies, whether it be artifacts, antiques, guns, paintings, or what have you.

Basically the problem is a matter of viewpoint... A collector is a person who finds, purchases, or otherwise gathers together objects that interest him with a purposeful theme in mind. He attempts to arrange definite categories of color, shape, size, origin, etc. He becomes a student and an authority. His collection and advice is used to enrich the lives of others.

A dealer is motivated by the monetary value of any given specimen. His method is in a sense a continuous matching of wits with the end result that he enriches himself by taking advantage of the weakness of his fellowman. The dealer rarely has a collection of note as...
as his choice items are enroute to another person within the shortest period of time. The hoarder acquires as many items as he can house with no specific purpose in mind but the power of numbers. The richness of life is in giving. A collector has something to give his fellow man, a dealer or hoarder do not give.

George Deming
Angola, Indiana.

* * * * * * *

FOREWORD. In my studies of the Paleo-Indian, I was struck by the close similarity of their tool complex with that of the Australian aborigines, the “Black-fellows”. Both complexes seem to be of remotely Solutrean derivation, although the Australian has facets of later derivation, the most striking being that they used the fully grooved axe. As I thought it logical that if the non-perishable part of their tool and weapon complex were so alike, that the perishable portion would likewise be similar. But, we find no artifacts of wood or bone in our paleo-Indian sites. I have noted items on these materials in the Australian magazine “Walkabout” by Mr. Andrews and wrote him for further information. This article is a condensation of his replies to me, much has been deleted as it could not be published in the most strictly scientific journal. But this is an interesting account of the methods of food gathering used by a most primitive people, and while some of our Paleo-Indians were hunters of big game, others found different ecological niches for their livelihood, hunting small game only, and gathering wild foods, as these Australian NATIVES still do.

Mr. Andrews is a very old man, he lived with and among the natives in his younger days, and observed and remembered what he saw. He has a great admiration for the natives who found a living in a land even more inimical to human life than the Arctic.

Arthur George Smith

LIVING OFF THE COUNTRY IN THE AUSTRALIAN WILDERNESS
by
T. C. Andrews

With an aborigine as a companion and guide there would be no need for anyone to starve while roaming the “outback” of Australia. The natives lived off the country before the white man found it. Australia was rich in native foods until the white man began to populate it, and introduced cattle, sheep, rabbits and many kinds of birds. But even today there are natives who live in their ancient manner, with airplanes passing over them as they wander the countryside in their “walkabouts” (travels). In the old days the native lived on what nature provided, his meat, vegetable and fruit foods were indigneous, and no doubt he had learned through the ages which were edible, and which were not, by experiment. The knowledge thus gained was handed down generation after generation through the ages.

What the death rate of the native was before the advent of the white man, no one knows, but we do know that the aboriginal race in Australia is fast dying out and nothing the white man can do will prevent total extinction in the near future.

When Nature fashioned the land, she also fashioned the human beings who could live in it, she provided food and water, and animals with skins that the natives used for clothing. But, clothing was and is a minor problem, there are still tribes in the remote “outback” who wear the briefest of coverings at any time, and they don’t seem to be any the worse for it. At nighttime in their primitive shelters they curl themselves around a few firesticks. At no time are they without a firestick, even if only resting for a short time a fire is made. When the walkabout is resumed the firestick goes with them. In wet weather they shelter their fire in such a manner that it never goes out. Their walkabout firesticks are selected from certain trees with a very low ash content, while the wood used in their camp fires makes much ash. No camps are permanent, a few branches of certain shrubs are interlaced with the natural
growths, and this provides all the shelter that they require. Only in isolated positions do
they erect anything of a more permanent nature. To live in permanent huts would be con­
finement, at which their nature rebels. Their restless nature oftimes is their protection.
Even in sickness their natural instinct urges them to walkabout. When they do suffer any
ills they have their own methods of curing themselves and some of their remedies are dras­
tic.

The native one antiseptic is fine hot wood ashes. These are used for any abrasion
or wound, great or small. The open wound is covered with ashes hot from the fire. I once
saw this remedy applied in preference to the white man’s standy-by, Condy’s Crystals.

On a trip collecting ornithological specimens on the Roe plain, a young native wom­
an walked into my camp one evening in a very distressed condition. She was very lame and
could only walk with the help of a forked stick which she used as a crutch. I felt a bit nerv­
ous for I was all alone and sitting in the firelight I made a splendid target for a volley of
spears. She said she was in trouble. I could see that she was suffering intense pain, so I
asked what and where the trouble was. She held up her foot and pointed to it. I saw it
was very much swollen, and inspecting I found the cause. I opened the swelling with my
pocket lancet, a stream of blood and pus poured out of the incision. Probing the wound I
extracted what I first thought was a fishbone, but found it was part of a stingray barb. She
told me she had trodden on the ray while on the beach fishing. I dropped a few grains of
Condy’s into the wound but she completed the dressing by rubbing hot ashes from my fire
into the wound.

Primitive as their shelters are, it is their way of life and in their natural state their
bodily resistance is more than equal to that of any other type of human being of any color.
To take a primitive aborigine, feed him on foreign foods, clothe him and confine him to the
white mans customs, is to lower his resistance to such a degree that he soon succumbs.

The native foods are the primitive wild foods of the bush, they do not eat hot foods
of any kind, although some foods they eat are buried in hot ashes they are only semi-cooked.
Much of their food is eaten raw, and their cooking facilities are so primitive, that the so­
called roasted food is only singed. Small birds, reptiles and small marsupials are buried in
the ashes just as they were caught, and eaten whenever they are hungry. Kangaroo and Emu
are cut up and cooked above ground. Fur and feathers are the only parts not eaten.

The food capacity of the aborigine is unlimited, to him food is to be eaten, and while
it lasts he will do his best to eat it all. He has little concern for what he will have tomorrow.
Should the amount of food be more than he can hold, he will go to sleep and eat again on awak­
ening. If he can’t get meat he will look for something else. There are native foods every­
where. Yesterday he had meat, today he may have vegetables, and there are plenty of them
growing beneath his feet, all that he requires are there. Native “onions”, “potatoes” and
other edible roots with native “spinach” and “celery” to vary his diet. Certain birds and
animals eat roots, so does he. It takes some exertion to dig roots, but it is better to have a
little in his stomach than nothing at all. With him, tomorrow is another day, for which he has
no thought, his concern is to eat what and when he can. Even with his stomach full of meat
and vegetables, if he sees a termites nest showed signs of inhabitation, he could still find
room for a few of them. Lizards and snakes eat termites. They bore little holes in the base
of the nest, laying their eggs there and leaving them for the sun to hatch by the heat of the
sun. The native knows by the state of the earth when it is hatching time. The lizards eat
grubs, beetles and small insects, so does the native, but he looks on young lizards as the
white man looks on a dose of medicine. When half grown the lizards makes a tasty meal for
him. If his stomach goes “walkabout” he knows where there is a native bee’s nest and a
good fill up of native honey will cure it. But this means a good deal of exertion. He will
have to cut down the tree which means hours of hard work with his primitive tools. Perhaps
the tree has rotten roots, which will be easier to cut, but he will have to dig down to them,
but he knows that the fattest grubs live in the roots. So he hacks away to reap a rich reward
when the tree falls. The bees do not bother him, Australian native bees have no sting. They
make good food in the larva stage and if the honeycomb is springled with a few young bees,
if the bee bread helps his stomach ache. With the robbery of the bees nest he has destroyed a food source until the bees find another hollow tree. This way of obtaining food means a lot of exertion and no native will exert himself that much if there are easier ways of filling his stomach.

The "opossum" is a favorite food of the native, they are easy to catch with little exertion. They are inquisitive little animals and this failing often costs them their life. The native can tell by the tree trunk if the opossum is "in residence" and by tapping the tree trunk with his "Nulla-nulla" (a form of wooden club) he causes the little fellow to investigate the noise. Then with a cleverly placed fire he smokes him out of the branches, blinded, the opossum falls to the ground. An easy meal for the native.

Where the opossums live there are nuts and berries. So the whole family can gather them with ease. The wild "cherry" and the wild "peach" make the natives thirsty but he eats great quantities of them, then he hunts for water to quench his thirst. Down by the swamps and waterholes he makes camp. In the swamps there is plenty of food and while it lasts the family waxes fat, and the children are instructed in the art of catching the "Yabbies" and "Eells" that live there. The wild ducks and wading birds build their nests among the aquatic plants. It is a very clever bird that can hide its nest from the native. When the native is hungry, which is always, he eats the eggs and as he finds them. Other birds like the wild "turkey" and the "Lowan" which builds mounds of vegetation for nests also supply him with eggs. The "Emu" is a very foolish bird, it circles around its nest, thus helping the native to find and rob it, the eggs of the emu are very thick shelled, so the aborigine makes a little grass basket on the spot and carries them to camp.

The Lowan lays eggs with very delicate shells because they are hatched by the heat of the decomposing vegetation of which the big mound nest are composed. This bird is a community nester, and lays very many eggs in a season, which makes this bird a valuable source of food, which is eaten on the spot, regardless of the degree of hatching.

Thickets of a tree called "Mallee" provide him with water. When a Mallee tree dies the heart of the trunk rots out and becomes filled with water in the rains. These Mallee trees are only one of the secret sources of water the native knows.

Among the many rocky outcrops scattered over the countryside he knows of many holes in the rocks carefully hidden by nature. They are so sheltered that they can not be polluted by animals, and the water is always fresh and cool. Some of these holes are small and some are large and may contain up to a hundred gallons. The native knows the value of these hidden water sources and uses great care not to ruin them. Their method of getting the water is primitive and simple. They use the long hollow stem of the Spinifex grass as a drinking tube. Care is always taken not to disturb the few inches of soil that covers the hole or to destroy the small shrubs which shelter it. These water holes supply their needs in the rocky country, but they never make camp near these spots because of the scarcity of animals in the immediate area.

The large game, Kangaroo, wallaby and emu are always found where water is easy of access, so near the open waterholes the native is always sure of food. He has the wild life to guide him to them, a flock of flying birds in the heat of the day will tell him a good deal, also the species of trees and grasses that only grow in damp ground. In the early morning and evening the animals show him the direction of the waterhole. A group of trees has a story for him. Where there are trees, there are birds, where there are birds there are eggs.

Around these waterholes grow the palm trees which bear the nuts of which he is so fond. These nuts are poisonous in the raw state and they have to be treated to make them edible. This is done by burying the big bunches of nuts, (there are usually two to a tree) in moist earth or in the water of a swamp. In three or four weeks they are edible. The natives eat the covering of the nut and discard the nuts themselves, which the children use of playthings. When Mathew Flinders made his survey of the coast in 1802 several of his party became very ill from eating these nuts fresh from the tree. This species of palm, also furnishes a vegetable wool that covers the young trees. A full grown tree yields enough to fill a pillow.
and the early settlers used it.

Where the tribal territory reaches the sea coast, the native pays periodic visits to the sand hill country, where among the dunes he finds the wild grape vines. He is fond of this fruit which can be gathered easily. At the seaside the natives build little "Mia—Mias" (Brush shelters) because they stay there as long as the grapes are in season. A full grown grape vine covers a large area, and provides shelters for countless reptiles and insects which are easily captured. The sea gives him a great deal of food. Shellfish are easy to gather. When he has as many as he wants, he crushes many of them and leaves them in the water to act as bait for fish. These the native spears. Fish and shellfish are always roasted whole and uncleaned in the hot ashes.

When has his fill of seafood, the native starts looking for vegetables. One of these is the "Blackboy" tree, which has a canopy top of long thin rushlike leaves, in the center of the top is a bunch of tender young shoots which are very tasty. To take these kills the tree, but there are plenty of trees, and the dead trunk becomes a home for fat white grubs of which he is so fond.

This tree also yields a gum which he used for mounting his weapons. It is softened by heat and molded to short handle of a spear shaft or adze or axe handle. The blade of the tool or weapon is a sharp splinter of quartz. Some of the longest of these quartz flakes have a ball of gum for the only haft. These are used in personal combat, as well as for peaceful uses. (Note. I have seen some of these knives six inches long that are only a triangular section, Clactonian flake, with no retouch. A. G. S.)

The axe or adze, knife and spear are the only weapons he carries about, besides his "Womerah". His hunting spears are made from thin saplings, but his fighting spears are made from larger growths. When the native finds a tree suitable for making a spear shaft he cuts it down and burns it down to the required size and length, then he uses knife and adz to reduce it to the right diameter. It is then rubbed with "Goanna" fat, and heated over the fire to cure it. Many days are spent in bringing a spear shaft to perfection. His Womerah is made the same way from the same wood.

They take great care of their weapons for fighting without which they would be helpless. No native would think of using his fighting spear on a kangaroo or emu, because there is a chance of it being broken or lost. The hunting spears are collected when found but they are given very little treatment, but at short range they are just as effective as the heavier fighting spears.

Hunting food takes a good deal of intelligence, and skill which has grown with him. From infancy to manhood, his parents have taught him to get the best out of his weapons. The females undergo a strict training also, but their food gathering activities is usually limited to collecting roots.

The women have their own types of hunting weapons, the curved throwing stick, and the "winna—winna", a short club of wood with a large head and a very short handle. These are thrown from any position. The speed with which these are thrown by a husky female makes them as deadly to small game as the hunting spears of the males are to larger game.

Another weapon dear to the heart of the native is the boomerang. This is not generally used as a hunting weapon but he spends much time and energy in bringing it to the state of perfection that is required to make it perform to his satisfaction. At close range it could do a lot of damage, but not being considered as a weapon it is only used as a form of amusement. In the native ceremonies, the throwing of boomerangs is looked upon as the grand finale to the performance, and as there are many ceremonies, the natives get in plenty of practice in this art.

It must not be thought that the native spends all of his time hunting for food. He has his moments of relaxation, in which he will amuse himself with two sticks and a hollow log, from a of grass held between his thumbs he can produce musical notes. From a long hollow stem of spinifex grass he is able to produce sounds that are not quite as musical, but by combining these primitive instruments, they are able to amuse themselves and any audience.

See page 58
Double cupped black discoidal from southern Illinois — heavy material resembling Basalt. Actual size. H.C. Wachtel Coll.
Double cupped black and white speckled granite discoidal. Also small secondary cups on each side. Northern Ohio H. C. Wachtel Coll.

A colorful variety of flint from the collection of
McDonald Schumm
Circleville, Ohio
- 56 -
A COLORFUL VARIETY OF FLINT
From The Collection Of
McDonald Schumm
Circleville, Ohio

Mr. Schumm is one of our newer collectors who is specializing in beautiful flint, as the picture on the opposite page will show.
He specializes in certain form types, which he will picture for us in some future issues. The ones on the opposite page are especially colorful and very showy specimens to which a black and white photograph can not do justice.

DESCRIPTION

First Row – left to right

No. 1 — Triangle point, 2 1/4 inches long, blue and tan Flint Ridge chalcedony. Franklin County, Ohio.

No. 2 — Large leaf type blade, 6 3/4 inches long, tan colored, material unknown. Ross County, Ohio.

No. 3 — Translucent Flint Ridge chalcedony, 2 1/2 inches long. Ross County, Ohio.

Second Row – left to right

No. 1 — Hopewell type point, 3 1/8 inches long, translucent Flint Ridge chalcedony. Fairfield County, Ohio.

No. 2 — Gray and brown knife or perforator, material unknown. 3 1/2 inches long. Clinton County, Ohio.

No. 3 — Brown and black knife or perforator, material unknown. 3 1/2 inches long. Hardin County, Ohio.

No. 4 — Notched point, Indiana Hornstone, 3 inches long. Steuben County, Indiana.

Third Row – left to right

No. 1 — Basal notched point, 3 3/4 inches long, gray flint. Commanche County, Texas.


No. 3 — Dovetail, 4 1/2 inches long, Flint Ridge material. Pickaway County, Ohio.

No. 4 — Side notched spearhead, 3 7/8 inches long, glossy Marion County, Ohio. yellow–tan material.

No. 5 — Notched spearhead, 3 5/8 inches long. Licking Co., Ohio. Flint Ridge material.
They are born mimics, there is not an animal or bird in the bush that they can not imitate. When hunting the emu they attract the bird by the use of a shrill whistle made from a gum sapling, when the birds attention has been gained they change to the hollow stem of the spinifex grass, to make a sound similar to the natural call of the bird, this entices it within range of his throwing spears.

Now I think that you will agree with me that the Australian aborigine were not devoid of intelligence. Nature made them what they are and they survived in the environment Nature gave them. It is not to be wondered at that taken from their natural environment and forced to live in, unnatural surroundings, that they lose their natural instincts and the bodily resistance to hardship that is so characteristic to them. Is it any wonder that when they are forced to adopt the white man’s mode of living, they invariably succumb to the white man’s diseases? As I have already pointed out, to take the adult native from his natural environment and confine him in unnatural surroundings is to sign his death warrant, taken as a child before native education begins and rearing him in the ways and customs of the white man does give him a chance. This is being done in a last minute effort to preserve the remnants of a once great race. Perhaps it is a wise move, their tribal territories are being reduced at an alarming rate by the spread of civilization. Great tracts of their land are being stocked with cattle, and every head of cattle raised on the land reduces the native foods that nature provided for the aborigine. Today it would be hard to find even one aborigine that has not been touched by civilization in this whole vast land of Australia.

I once asked an educated full blood native, what word his tribe used for a certain article of food. The answer was; I don’t know, I was born in a house, not a “Gunyah”. This convinces me that taken young and reared in the manner of the whites they will have a chance to survive as a people.

T. C. Andrews  
20 Albert St.  
Hornsby  
New South Wales.

Dear Mr. Wachtel:

I think I had better write you and have you put a little note in the Bulletin so the members would know that I did think the copper pieces were old and authentic at the time you took the pictures. I am glad that it was brought to light, that they are fakes and from now on they will be listed as such.

The articles by Mr. A. L. Spooner and letter by Mr. Edmund Gibson, certainly enlightens me on these pieces. From now on we will all be better informed on this type of fakes.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. C. Smith.

( This letter refers to the copper pieces that appeared in Vol. 7 - No. 3, July, 1957 under article “An Early Copper Enigma.” )

THE ADENA PEOPLE - NO. 2

Received a copy of “The Adena People - No. 2 ” by Webb and Baby.

I would heartily endorse this book to anyone interested in the Adena Culture, especially our members. It has been published for The Ohio Historical Society by The Ohio State University Press.

It is exceptionally well laid out with list of Adena Sites, Adena traits, dating, fine illustrations, fine bibliography and well indexed. 123 pages and included maps of sites. Such names as William S. Webb of Kentucky, Raymond S. Baby of Ohio State Museum and Charles E. Snow and Robert M. Goslin of Ohio State Museum. Names familiar to all.

H. C. Wachtel.

Undrilled Spatulate From Ohio
From The Collection Of
Byron Knoblock
Quincy, Illinois

Spatulate or so-called "spud" found in Ohio. (County unknown) Most probably found in the southern part of the State. In completed form, these objects are perforated in the center of the upper portion, and are regarded as a type of ceremonial ax, the perforation served as a means to bind the ax head to the handle. These objects occur more commonly in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

On the reverse side of this specimen, drilling of a perforation was started, drilled to the depth of 1/8 of an inch, and 1/8 of an inch in width. The majority of the specimens found in some of the southern States are usually made of Tennessee greenstone, a form of green granite material. The spatulate illustrated is unusual because it is made of ferruginous slate, a material of which geological deposits occur in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The height of the specimen illustrated is 6 inches, the width 4 1/2 inches, and the thickness 1/2 of an inch.

BOOK REVIEW


This book is the result of an immense amount of research by its author, and it is the most complete compendium of the literature on the Paleo-Indian that has ever been published. It gives accounts of 97 Paleo-Indian sites in North America, from the Bering Straits to Central Mexico, and there are footnotes on similar sites in South America. Some of these sites were discovered so long ago, and published in such obscure journals, that the average amateur had no chance to read the original reports. Also included are some early Meso-Indian sites with Cabron 14 dates of around 5,000 B.C.

There are chapters on the Pleistocene, on methods of dating, on human skeletal remains, and on the peopling of the American continents. There is a glossary of terms, illustrations of named types of artifacts of the period, a very fine and complete bibliography, and a good index.

If there is a weakness in this book, it is that the author does not even mention the presence of the slightly later but still Paleo-Indian lanceolate points found east of the Mississippi, the types that collectors still refer to as "Yuma Points", and which are more numerous than are fluted points.

The book is singularly free from mistakes. In fact, the only one spotted by this reviewer is that the author has confused the Clovis-like "Ohio Fluted" with the pisciform "Cumberland" fluted points.

This book is finely printed by lithography, the illustrations are superb, and the style most readable. Every collector who cherishes fluted points should own a copy, and it is a necessity in the library of any serious student.

VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

GUNFLINTS

Practically every collector of Indian Relics has found a few gunflints while hunting for arrowheads in the fields. Most of those found in Ohio are of the more modern type, made from true blades, broken into short lengths and trimmed. Only an expert on the subject of gunflints, and the writer is not, can recognize the older types.

The first guns were fired by a lit match or a burning fuse. The use of flintlock guns, as a military weapon, seems to have begun in 1686, when the British Army adopted the flintlock musket. The troops of the Duke of Brunswick followed suit the next year. This new weapon made necessary the insuring of a supply of gunflints, and we find that in 1727 the King of Hanover sent men to England to learn the art of making gunflints, so that in the future his armies would not have to depend on foreign, and potentially hostile, sources of supply.

Gunflints were a very important munition of war in their day. There is a record of one shipment from Brandon, in Suffolk, England of ELEVEN MILLION gunflints to the government of Turkey. That may seem like a lot of gunflints, but just one shop in Brandon exported ten tons a week in the early 19th century. The last bulk sale to the British Army was in 1838. The writer does not know the date of the last sale to the American Army, but in 1909 he bought gunflints for two cents apiece in an Army Surplus store in Cleveland. How long they had lain forgotten in some Army warehouse is anybody's guess.

The manufacture of gunflints was considered to be essential to a nation's war potential. This is shown to be a matter of National Security in Rees' "Cyclopedia" published in 1819. In the article on "Gunflints" the locations of all the French gunflint factories are given but not one of those in England. That was "Classified" as a matter of "Military Security".
MEMBERSHIP PINS

Off and on over the years, various members have proposed having membership pins, but it never went any farther than some discussion in meetings. Again recently it has been proposed again by Mr. Gordon Day of Milford, Ohio. We will have to give Mr. Day credit for having gone farther than just proposing. He has had two layouts made and cost proposals have been furnished by a company which specializes in such items.

We are showing the photographs of these two layouts on the opposite page, an enlarged view above and an actual size view below.

A similar motif is represented, but in two different ways. The motif has been the bone of contention previously and could enter these designs also. Already the showing of two serpent mounds has been questioned, probably due to the controversial serpent mound in Warren County, even though, we, as a society have unanimously agreed upon the acceptance of The Warren County Serpent Mound as authentic and have been backed by many authorities.

We believe that by picturing these pins in The Archaeologist, may cause the full membership to begin thinking about a membership pin. It doesn't necessarily mean that either of these two shown need to be the ultimate selection. They seem to be quite appropriate, but again it will be something to live with and needs some thought.

We would greatly appreciate everyone's opinion. Do you have a better design? If you do, send it in to the Editor. If you don't have an idea of your own, please voice your opinion on the ones showing, and also if you agree we should have a pin. Majority should rule.

Quote from Mr. Day's letter — "I am partial to the No. 3386 design, as I think it is both functional and eye-catching."

Description from Vendor —
"We have tried to incorporate the things we thought you would like in the designing, and either will make a very handsome lapel emblem. Both designs would be of one piece construction and with medium development of the detail.

Design No. 3386 would be 19/32 inch in diameter and would have a dark blue enamel border background. The outline of the State of Ohio would be raised and polished with its inner design in incised detail.

Design No. 3387 is 1/2 inch by 9/16 inch in size and would have no enamel. The boundary detail, serpent mounds and the words "Archaeological Society" would be raised. The background on the silver pin would be oxidized for the contrast.

As you know it will be necessary to manufacture tools consisting of a hub and striking die to make the emblem of either design. The tooling preparatory charge guarantees first class tools at all times and is a non recurring expense.

The larger the quantity ordered the cheaper the price for the individual pin, but we would not want to consider ordering or obligating the Society, until we knew beforehand approximately how many to consider.

Each and every member should voice an opinion.
(1) Would you desire a membership pin?
(2) Would you state a preference of designs shown?
(3) Would you desire another design, and if so, what?

Write a letter or card to Editor stating your opinion on this matter. Do it right now while you are thinking of it.
CANNEL COAL PENDANTS

by

Gordon Day

The two artifacts figured above were unearthed from a refuse pit burial sometime in 1937, by my father, Mr. Maurice Day, of Amelia. This burial was found at a village site located on the Clarke Farm, situated on the Big Indian Creek, near Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio.

At one time, my father had one of the most complete collections of Clermont County artifacts in existence, but around 1940, his collection was pilfered of the most valuable relics, discouraging him to the point of selling what was left. These two artifacts and some other pieces are now in my collection.

* * * *

AN OLDER MEMBER DIES

Have recently been informed that one of our older members, Mr. Garrett Detwiler of Parkersburg, West Virgin, passed away last October at the age of 84. A lot of the historic past is lost to us.

* * * *

Editors note:

Cannel coal artifacts are rather scarce, although I have known of a birdstone and some unusual objects having been made of it. Do you have any in your collection?
AN EARLY TRADE HATCHET

by

Ida Yaggie

The hatchet figured above is a fine example of aboriginal technique applied to trade material. It was found at Mackinaw "many years ago". Nothing is known of its history since it was found. It was brought to an antique dealer from whom I purchased it.

This is an iron celt, driven into a wooden haft, it seems to be made of soft steel, and it shows hammer marks, the edge is not sharp. The haft is of cherry wood, and the blade was driven through the knot while the wood was green. The wood is now cracked and checked but the blade is still firmly in place. The wood shows a reddish stain, and is polished from handling. It balances in the hand very well, and would make a very efficient weapon.

This hatchet is 18 1/2 inches overall in length, the blade is 7 1/2 inches in length. As to its age, a professor Evans from Oklahoma said he would place it in the early 1800s or the late 1700s.

Iron celts are scarce, as the earliest traders brought in eyed axes for trade, and iron celts in the original haft are scarcer yet. Any further information on this specimen would be welcomed by the writer.

1215 Beech Tree Rd.
Grand Haven, Michigan.
ROCK SHELTERS IN GALLIA COUNTY, OHIO
by James J. Wood

Upper picture - Fireplace?
Shown is my boy, Mr. Stauffer, Alma Stauffer, Abe Stauffer and wife and neighbor boy.

Lower picture - Another overhang on each side of waterflow which could possibly be used as living quarters. Short distance from above.

While squirrel hunting on the farm of Mr. Fred Stauffer last fall in Gallia County, 14 miles N. W. of Gallipolis, Ohio, it was awful hot and dry as it had not rained for six weeks. I went to a hollow where there was an excellent spring, and even as dry as it was, there were little pools of fresh water 100 yards from where the spring came out from under a sandstone cliff. I sat down in a rock shelter under this cliff to wait for the squirrel to show. While sitting here waiting, I wondered if the Indians had ever set in the same place long before and waited for game to come to water.

I looked about me and it seemed the rock shelter was big enough to live in out of the rain and weather. I noticed a depression in the sandstone wall that reminded me of a fireplace.

At last here comes my squirrel out on that beech limb on the other side of the hollow. The noise of a 12 gauge in a valley this deep echoes from wall to wall. I wondered if the Indians had not done the same thing with a lot less noise. When picking up the squirrel, I had a view of the rock shelter from the other side of the hollow. That fireplace was still the question. The shelter is about 150 feet long and about 25 feet back under the rock with a ceiling of about 15 feet.

The next day being Sunday, I got a shovel and went back to see if I was right about that fireplace. The floor of the shelter is sand and sandstone flakes, some of which are very large, which makes shoveling rather difficult. It didn't take long to prove I was right about the fireplace, 3 inches below the surface was ashes, splintered animal bones and pieces of mussel shell. I was then joined by Mr. Fred Stauffer, who had no interest in Indians up to this time. You guessed it. I had to share that shovel.

We just picked out a spot and started digging, first with the shovel and then with a screw driver. Next we were joined by Mr. Stauffer's daughter and my son. There goes the shovel again, only one spot for the two people this time.

The next layer of ashes and artifacts was at approximately the 3 inch level, the next was at the 9 inch level, showing that probably it had been occupied at different times. How long does it take for 3 inches to erode and how long for 9 inches? Keeping the artifacts separated as to different levels was rather hard for people so inexperienced as we were in digging of this character. I, being the most experienced was called upon to tell what they had found. At this time Mr. Stauffer's son and his new bride arrived. There goes that shovel again, only one spot for the two people this time.
Time passes quickly when people are so interested. The call for dinner echoed in the hollow from Mr. Stauffer's wife. No one seemed to hear, keeping right on digging, seems no time at all "Come on to dinner, this chicken is getting cold". (Dinner in this country is 12:00 noon.) With regret we filed out to go eat that chicken and many other things too numerous to mention. No one lingered long around that table, so back to digging we went, all but the bride but I believe her heart was more with us than those dirty dishes.

By late afternoon we had collected 5 arrows, bits of shell which seemed to be very rotten, one triangle point, one hematite celt, several pieces of pottery, a rubbing stone, hands full of flint chips, animal bones of several descriptions and deer jawbones and antlers. Each one drives one on to not want to quit digging, it holds one's interest as it did Mr. Stauffer's son, whose bride had to call him more times to go home, that it did for us to come to dinner.

What is there about this that will keep people away from one of those chicken dinners and a young man away from his bride? After I returned home Mr. Stauffer's daughter continued to dig, her mother knows where to look for her now. It will also draw me back at the first opportunity as we have only scratched the surface. After this one there are other rock shelters in the same vicinity to look into.

After returning home, I gave samples to Mr. Allman to take to Columbus to Mr. Baby, who identified the top 3 inch layer as fairly recent, the bottom layer as early Woodland or about the time of Christ.

To sum it all up, what makes uninterested people get interested so quickly? We have a new member now in Miss Stauffer.
A COLLECTOR'S REMINISCENCE

by
C. T. Crocker
2816 8th St. Ct., W
Bradenton, Florida

I am sending you a write-up on picture No. 1. You can use your own judgment on whether you wish to use it or not. Or any part of it. Here goes.

The history of my Indian Relic collecting goes much like Mr. Jacob Royer's that was written up in the January, 1958 Ohio Archaeologist. It began in the Spring of 1904 while I was hunting fossil shells on a wash bank on my father's farm in Geauga County, Ohio. I found a small polished piece of glacial flint and took it up over the bank to my father, who was working in a field there. I asked him what it was. He told me that it was flint, the material from which the darts I have are made.

He had a match box full of flints and one nice granite celt which he gave to me. That started me off and I still have the piece of glacial flint, also most of the original 16 flints.

The collection grew along with my father's help from match box to cigar boxes, to a small wooden trunk - then to cover the top of a small pool table. Then I began to make up designs on cardboard which were placed on the walls of an upstairs bedroom, 12 feet by 14 feet. It has grown and grown and is still growing slowly with the addition of Florida specimens which I find along bay beaches here in Manatee County.

Now I will give a little information on a few flints in accompanying picture.

The center piece in the bottom row is a blue-black flint (Ashtabula Type) 5 5/8 inches long, found in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio and a beautiful specimen. I have the middle section of another (Ashtabula) that has been killed. It is in 7 pieces, 5 inches long by 4 inches wide, same color flint as the 5 5/8 one. It is from Thompson, Geauga Co., Ohio. This one would beat Dr. Kramer's famous Ashtabula if it were perfect.

The second from the bottom in the right hand side row is a gray chert specimen with an unusually wide base and nicely made.

The top one in the left hand side row is from Barnwell County, S. C. It was found by my wife in a hog wallow - imagine that!

In the top row, the 7th from the left side is a brown jasper Folsom with a wide middle section. From Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio. Nos. 8 and 9 are Yumas. No. 8 is dark honey colored chalcedony from Wisconsin. No. 9 is white flint from Illinois.

The turkey tails are - small one from Kentucky and large one from Indiana.

Notice the Ashtabula on the right side of the bottom row. It has been reworked from a large specimen into a stubby one.

I believe the others will tell their own story.

Our editor, Mr. Wachtel, will show some more pictures of my relics from time to time. I will try to tell you something about interesting pieces in them as they appear.

Also at some future time I hope to show some pictures of Florida relics of my own and of friends of mine.
OTTAWA, Canada (NANA) — When the bulldozers roar into action after the spring thaw to work along the Alaska — formerly Alcan Highway and on development schemes in the Yukon and Alaska, they will destroy valuable archaeological evidence of how the first known North Americans lived about 6,000 B.C.

So says Dr. Richard S. MacNeish, a senior archaeologist of Canada's National Museum. MacNeish recently returned from field work that yielded what he describes as "the strongest factual support yet found for the theory there were successive waves of migration and influence from Asia in North America."

This theory holds that forebears of North America's aborigines, the Indians and Eskimos, came out of regions which are now Mongolia and Soviet Siberia.

"PROBABLY they crossed the ice over the Bering Straits," MacNeish says. "Then they began to work south. With a good eye for terrain, they often camped, or set up temporary communities 7,000 or 8,000 years ago, on sites along what is now the Alaska Highway's route."

He listed places near Fairbanks and in the Yukon where construction projects, have within recent months unknowingly destroyed archaeological sites containing valuable traces and relics of the first Americans.

"And come the spring, when work starts up again, still more valuable sites, with antique remains, will be wiped out by the bulldozers and blasting, or disappear under the waters of reservoirs for hydroelectric schemes."

MacNeish is in correspondence with Soviet Russian archaeologists who specialize in prehistoric Mongolian and other East Asian races, about the results of his work. From them he has received books and scientific data.

So far, no paintings or images have been found in America to give a self-portrait of these peoples. MacNeish believes some important cave paintings made by these groups may one day discovered in North America.

"Cave and wall paintings by peoples of similar cultures and eras have been located in Asia, and I think that one day we shall find some over here."

The migrating tribes were all apparently of stone age cultures, not using any form of metal.

During a survey last summer of about 62,000 square miles between Dawson and Whitehorse, MacNeish's team found traces of six distinctive stages of advancement in civilization in 97 camp sites. Objects unearthed on 28 of the sites closely resembled these found in outer Mongolia and Siberia by Russian, Swedish and American expeditions, suggesting that the people who used them were recent arrivals from Eastern Asia.

"This material provides the strongest factual support yet discovered for the theory there were successive waves of migration and influence from Asia to North America," MacNeish claims. "Artifacts with some Mongolian characteristics have been found before in Alaska, the Yukon and British Columbia, then farther south."

From the occurrence of their camps on the beaches of former large lakes he deduces that they were fishermen and did less hunting in the forests than some other prehistoric northern cultures.

He emphasized that last summer's discoveries were only the incidental results of a preliminary survey undertaken to locate and assess a number of sites that could be profitably explored later.

Editors Note

The above article was submitted by Mr. Ralph Serum of Portsmouth, Ohio, who thought other members might be interested in how archaeological sites are being destroyed. Some of our states do have working agreements with their State Archaeological Societies.
NEW MEMBERS

Bean, James C., 213 Leslie Ave., Salt Lake City 15, Utah
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Findlay Public Library, Findlay, Ohio
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Zack, Mitchell N., 303 Logan St., Mingo Junction, Ohio

Any corrections as to names and addresses please notify the Secretary.

We are proud to welcome this amount of new members and extend to all, invitations to participate in our publication and attend our meetings.
A SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISCOIDAL
in the collection of
H. C. Wachtel

Pictured on the opposite page is what I consider one of the finest of my discoidals for several reasons — which are — material, size and workmanship. It is shown actual size and is 2 inches thick and hollowed on both sides to a very thin cross section so that when viewed either in daylight or against an electric light, the whole central section has a sort of honey-colored translucency.

It is of whitish to faint yellowish in color of very compact quartz and at one portion on the rim tends into faint pink. It shows several scars caused by cultivating implements and a very small section of the rim edge on reverse side shows where the original maker carefully worked out a flaw in the material, which was a natural inclusion or bubble. Somehow this seems to enhance its value in my estimation as well as several others who have seen it.

This discoidal was formerly in the Dr. Bunch collection in Muncie, Ind.

* * * * *

BOOK REVIEW
SUN CIRCLES and HUMAN HANDS
Edited by
Emma Lila Fundaburk

This is a book of pictures with descriptions by colonial writers and well-known authorities. It carefully depicts the art, techniques of craftsmanship and life of Southeastern Indians. A careful index and bibliography are included.

Half-tones and line drawings secured from leading museums illustrate the remarkable cultures developed by Southeastern natives long before Europeans discovered this continent. Beginning with stone tools made by Paleo Indians some eight to fifteen thousand years ago, the book portrays, in sequence, the durable remains of the four major southeastern culture periods — the Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippi. This includes a comparison of designs from the sites of Spiro, Etowah, and Moundville.

In addition, it includes a map of historic tribes, and describes the long-distance native trade which influenced their craftsmanship and culture; several engravings of paintings made by sixteenth century artists illustrate native life as observed by the first colonials.

Artifacts pictured are from Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Southeastern Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas.


Published and distributed by Emma Lila Fundaburk, Luverne, Alabama.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

H. C. Wachtel