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MEETING DATES FOR 1953 of the
OHIO INDIAN RELIC COLLECTORS SOCIETY

March 15, 1953 - Place and program to be announced.
May 17, 1953 - Annual meeting, election of officers - Ohio State Museum.
June 21, 1953 - Picnic meeting at Virg Schaeffer's Cabin - Father's Day.
Sept. 13, 1953 - Place and program to be announced.
Nov. 15, 1953 - Place and program to be announced.

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MEETING DATES FOR 1953 of the
INDIANA INDIAN RELIC COLLECTORS SOCIETY

April 5, 1953 - Purdue University - Lafayette, Indiana
July 5, 1953 - Earl Townsend's - 23 Kenmore Road, Indianapolis, Ind.
August 9, 1953 - Santa Claus, Indiana
Sept. 6, 1953 - Dewart Lake, Syracuse, Indiana
December 6, 1953 - DePaul University, Greencastle, Indiana

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SPECIAL MEETING

Dr. T. Hugh Young, of Nashville, Tennessee, is extending to us a cordial
invitation to attend a meeting to be held at his home on May 24, 1953. His
museum will be open for you to see the finest private collection in the U. S.
Elsewhere in this issue, there is a memorial to our friend, Frank Burdett. I did not know him intimately, which is my loss, but I thought a lot of his kindly spirit and his knowledge of Ohio artifacts. To lose a friend is to die a little. I will miss him.

Death comes to all men, and when we are gone all our knowledge vanishes, unless we have taken the precaution to preserve it. Then, as long as that written record remains, we have not quite vanished from the world we loved.

This is the time of year when we begin planning our summer activities, and for the fortunate ones who live in the southern part of Ohio, the spring surface hunting on our pet sites will soon be completed. Then, we will have to wait until the newly plowed land is washed again. This will be a chance to write down a description of any new sites we have found and to catalogue our finds. Most of us don't save poor or broken pieces, but those same items are very valuable to the serious student. So why not toss everything we don't want to show in the case into a box labeled with the name of the site. If you don't want them, someone else will, IF there is some data with them.

Your President steadily preaches the gospel of "write it down". Often in the past, he has been given a few points found by some old friend who needed them no more, but who was not there to tell exactly where they were found.

Some of us do no hunting at all; we build our collection by purchase. That is a good way, BUT, anyone with a ten dollar bill could have bought that fine spear or slate, so it does not mean as much to you as the average specimen you picked up one autumn day. When you handle that one, it recalls the memory of that day as no purchased artifact ever can. I still remember the first point I ever found. I still have it, and I have 5000 others that I would rather part with than it.

The Ohio Archaeologist is becoming known far and wide. We just don't appreciate its excellence. It is the finest amateur publication in its field in this country, and what makes it great are the pictures. We are not subsidized by taxes, or by some foundation or college department; we do it all ourselves. Some of my far-away friends ask me if we do get any help from outside our organization, and they won't believe me when I tell them "no".

If you have any back issues which, for any reason, you do not want to keep, let your secretary or myself know. We can use them to sell memberships as samples of what we have to offer. And have you sold the public library in your town a subscription? If not, why not? If each of us gets in one new member in 1953, we will have nearly a thousand by 1954, and then we could really go places and do things. We are already more than merely a local society.

The President is trying his best to get in articles for the Archaeologist by big-name men who really know their stuff, not dry-as-dust factual reports, but interesting and informative articles.

This is Ohio's Sesqui-Centennial year. As an organization, we have been asked to take part in its celebration. Let's all volunteer our services to the local committees. The 150 years of Statehood may seem a long time, but there was a long period of exploration by the French and English before that time, and nearly 8000 years of prehistory before the first Frenchman set foot in Ohio.

Our good friend, Dr. Young, is planning a meeting at his private museum in Tennessee. Let's everybody who can get away go down and make it a good one.
At the start of a new year, one is always prone to look very optimistically into the future, so it is no more than natural for your publishing committee to do the same when thinking of what improvements they would like to see embodied in the coming issues of the Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society for the year facing us.

Our hopes are high that the forthcoming four issues for 1953 will materialize successfully, that they will be interesting, and that a more varied line of articles will be furnished the committee by the membership. We should urgently solicit articles of a scientific nature, and consideration should also be given that a lengthy article could easily be continued into another issue.

Different sections of our country were inhabited by entirely different cultures. Artifacts and customs from these sections would be a welcome addition to acquaint all our readers of these differences. In visiting with members, the usual conversation is along our hobby pattern, and practically all such conversations will deal with some odd or peculiar circumstances that parties have met with. These are exceptionally interesting and worthy of publication.

Your Secretary-Treasurer would greatly appreciate the punctual payment of dues. Our dues period always begins with June 1st, and with a full membership payment and donations by members, we have been able to continue our four issues per year. Each issue also requires hours of donated time and work by a few individuals, which is given freely because of their interest in our Society. Assistance in any manner would be greatly appreciated, such as punctual payment of dues, donations, or only a few minutes at times for articles and ideas.

The previous issue shows what results when promised material does not come to the Editor. Too much of one person's material shows, and criticism may result that this one party is trying to steal the show. This is farthest from the fact, as it meant a lot more work and expense to the one party, who pays for the plates and does the work.

Let's each member set a quota of at least one new member for one of our good resolutions for 1953.

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NEW MEMBERS

Bryan, A. S., 330 Hancock St., Findlay, Ohio
Burgmeier, Charles J., 42 Watervliet Ave., Dayton, Ohio
Chamness, Pauline R., Ensign, WOQ - Bldg. 113, U. S. Naval Station, Newport, R.I.
Doerr, Dr. Melvin E., 1803 Fifth St., Portsmouth, Ohio
Hagerman, Ronald, 1390 Stringtown Rd., Grove City, Ohio
Jones, Kenneth H., Mortlach, Saskatchewan, Canada
Miller, John W., 1916 Lamar Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Mitten, David, Stow, Ohio
Morris, B. C., 46 Westbrook Rd., Dayton 5, Ohio
Powell, Eldon, 741 East Main St., Ottawa, Ohio
Richards, Dr. Bashford, 700 N. Part St., Columbus 8, Ohio
Roberts, Jack, 1159 Mt. Vernon Road, Memphis, Tenn.
Schmid, W. H., 1321 Gallia St., Portsmouth, Ohio
Servey, Ralph J., 1726 Baird Ave., Portsmouth, Ohio

(2)
"RESCUE THE PERISHING"
by
Thomas P. Bedford
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Missouri Archaeological Society

Our modern road building, heavy dirt moving equipment, and farm machinery is rapidly destroying our archaeological remains and sites. Soon there will be none left.

The horse drawn plow allowed the farmer to watch for relics, and the plow went around, not over, the mounds, but modern farm machinery moves so fast that it destroys and breaks mound, sites and artifacts. Surface hunters are finding less and less each year and are becoming discouraged; also the commercial traveling hunters are making fewer and fewer trips.

The greatest loss to archaeology is caused by the large dams and flood control works, which will, and have already, covered thousands of artifacts and hundreds of sites. Any such proposed projects should be reported to the Society, giving us an opportunity to survey and check or to delay the work pending future investigation.

As our soil fertility is being depleted, so are our chances for finds of importance decreasing, due to modern farm methods and flood control. Hunters are mostly older men, who are getting discouraged by the fewer finds today, and young people are kept busy with so many activities that Indian Archaeology is being crowded out.

We might appropriately adopt as our theme song, "Rescue the Perishing". (Reprinted from Newsletter #61, Missouri Archaeological Society)

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MURDER

It is the fashion of today to glamorize the Indian as a brave and a chivalrous warrior. Only the anthropologists seem to remember the facts. The Indian on the wartrail after scalps was a sneaking killer striking from ambush. To him, a scalp was a scalp, whether it was taken from the head of a fighting man, from a feeble old woman or even from a small child caught alone in the forest. A favorite method of the young buck seeking himself a reputation, was to lurk near a village and wait until some woman working in her corn patch, carrying in fire wood, or hunting wild food, came close enough for his arrow to fly to its unsuspecting target, and for the killer to dash out of hiding, rip loose the scalp, and escape before the alarm could be given.

Last July, while surface hunting a pet site that has yielded specimens of every culture that reached Northern Ohio except Folsom and Hopewell, I observed some bits of bone on the floor of a sand pit. A bulldozer had scraped away the skull and rib-cage, even scraping away the inner portions of the vertebrae. I dug them out carefully, and between two of the thoracic vertebrae, I found a small triangular point. The type, in size and technique, was typical of the Whittlesey focus, (the Eries) but not the material. This woman had been shot from behind, and as is so often the case, the arrow had struck the backbone. Such a wound would not have been immediately fatal, but would have paralyzed the victim below the wound.

"Murder will out". Here, five centuries later, is the evidence of murder by a skulking coward. Maybe he got back to his home to brag of his exploit and of his "bravery" in venturing so close to a hostile village, but let us hope that he was captured and his career ended at the stake after a full course of primitive and highly effective torture.

Arthur George Smith
SEVENTEEN BIRDSTONES FROM A COLLECTION OF 100
OF EARL C. TOWNSEND, JR., INDIANAPOLIS

#1 - Banded slate. Found 3 miles south of Moscow in Decatur County, Indiana, in 1937. Formerly in the C. O. Tevis collection at Moscow. The rear perforation was worn through the bridge by long usage and a groove was cut completely around the body just in front of the tail to serve as a means of attachment. 4 3/4 inches in length.

#2 - Dark purple slate with black marking therein. Giraffe type, found in 1906 in the Amish settlement at Millersburg in Holmes County, Ohio, by a farmer while plowing corn. This bird is fully six inches long and of exceptional height, standing 2 5/8 inches. I know of none other so tall. Formerly in the Frank Burdett collection at Springfield, Ohio.

#3 - Bluish green slate fantail. Found in Wyandot County, Ohio and collected by Albin A. Elchert of New Reigel, Ohio about 1928. Formerly in the A. B. Cassell collection at Minneapolis. Length, 5 1/8 inches.

#4 - Green banded slate. Exceptionally sturdy construction. Note that an eye is formed by the bands in the slate. This characteristic is often found in slate birdstones; no less than twelve in my collection having this feature. This bird was displayed in a show window in the centennial at Liberty Center in Henry County, Ohio. Harvey Bouwknegt of Grandville, Michigan purchased it from the farmer who had found it near Liberty Center. Found prior to 1932, it measures 5 inches.

#5 - Green banded slate fantail with light tan streak from right side of head extending down onto its side. Found in Calhoun County, Michigan, it was in the collection of Dr. Wm. G. Durand at Marshall, Michigan for many years. It stopped briefly with Lynn Munger of Angola, Indiana on its flight to the south. 6 inches long.

#6 - Beautifully banded green slate. Found in Livingston County, New York prior to 1930, it was originally collected by James F. Quinlan of Dansville, New York. Formerly in the Cassell collection. Length 5 1/8 inches.

#7 - Green banded slate. Found in Darke County, Ohio, it was originally collected by Fred Cline of Arcanum, Ohio and was obtained for me by Fred Bartol of Warsaw, Indiana. The right front side of the head and neck has been ground down by the aborigine to repair an old break. Length 4 3/4 inches.


#9 - Green banded slate. Found near Reading in Hillsdale County, Michigan in 1878. Formerly in the Northrup collection, it stopped with V. E. Ladd of Toledo and Lynn Munger of Angola on its way to Indianapolis. A remarkably well made specimen, it is exquisitely banded and has the most perfectly defined eye, fashioned from the banding of the slate, which I have seen on any bird. 4 1/2 inches.

#10 - Green banded slate. Branch County, Michigan. Formerly in the Boudeman collection at Kalamazoo. After the bridge across the terminal perforation wore out a new perforation was drilled through the left rear side, as seen in the illustration. Length, 4 1/8 inches.

#11 - Green and brown banded slate. Found in 1902 near Willshire in Van Wert County, Ohio. Originally collected by Dr. Rollin Bunch of Muncie, Indiana, it sojourned with Dr. Cherry at Ft. Wayne, Boudeman at Kalamazoo, Ladd and Munger on the way to Indianapolis. Very wide and squatty, it resembles a mouse more than a bird. Length, 4 3/8 inches.
#12 - Dark green and red granitic conglomerate with white quartz collar. Pop-eyed bust type. Perforation fore and aft. Found in 1939 east of Alvarado in Steuben County, Indiana, very near the Ohio line by a ditcher named Fox. Dr. Willis W. Carey purchased it from Fox and it passed to Dr. Rollin Bunch of Muncie in 1944. It became his most prized birdstone and although he sold his entire collection of some 110 birds, he never parted with his beloved "Old Ring-neck". It was purchased at the Bunch sale in 1949 by Frank Burdett of Springfield, Ohio and I acquired it from him.

#13 - Green banded slate. Shelby County, Ohio. Formerly in the Payne collection at Springfield, Illinois, I acquired it from Donna Boudeman at Kalamazoo. Both perforations wore out. As can be seen, a perforation was then executed from side to side to repair the frontal loss. A groove has also been cut on the top of the neck and on the base across the remnants of the front bridge. At the rear, perforation was begun on each side to the depth of 1/8 inch but never completed. 4 1/2 inches.

#14 - Green banded slate fan-tail. Newton County, Indiana. Incised mouth. After the original terminal perforation wore through the bridge, another was drilled right beside it. From P. C. Schupp collection at Chicago.

#15 - Green banded slate with cylindrical pop eyes. Ingham County, Michigan. Also resembles the mouse more than the bird. Formerly in Boudeman collection. Length 3 1/8 inches.

#16 - Reddish brown slate, extra long neck, fan-tail, pop eyes. Oneida County, N.Y. This bird is of exceptional length, being 7 1/2 inches and combines all the better attributes of fine slate bird stones. It is typical of the New York birds with their greater length and knob eyes. The front perforation has been worn away by long usage. From the John Conard collection of Albany, N.Y.

#17 - Green slate with black banding. Fulton County, Indiana. This bird is ornamented with the so-called "tally marks" 1/16th of an inch apart and extending from the tip of the nose along the dorsal ridge to the upswing of the tail. Formerly in the P. C. Schupp collection at Chicago. Length 3 3/4 inches.

Earl C. Townsend, Jr.
23 Kenmore Rd., Indianapolis

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BIOPGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MEMBERS OF THE OHIO INDIAN RELIC COLLECTORS SOCIETY

The subject of the accompanying photograph is Dr. Leon Kramer of Columbus, Ohio. He was a medical practitioner for over forty six years at his present location, Columbus; a member and past president of the Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society. Born on Big Walnut Creek in rural Franklin County, Ohio, December 29, 1881, he experienced his first thrill in the finding of arrowheads on this farm home of his boyhood.

An alumnus of Starling Medical College and the Ohio State University since 1906 he has accomplished many diverse errands in a long and arduous medical career. His prehistoric collection, exclusively Ohioan and by current standards considered well balanced and thoroughly representative of its area, embraces a master group of Ohio flint artifice which for several late years has received wide acclaim.

Most outstanding in this group of flint, is the preponderance of beautiful material of Flint Ridge origin, imposing artistry, and some 30 types which portray the chronological cultural and artifactual concepts of ancient Ohio.

H. C. W.
IN MEMORIAM

to

Frank G. Burdett

Mr. Frank Burdett of Springfield, Ohio, suffered a heart attack on the street in Fairborn, Ohio, Wednesday, November 26th, 1952. He resided part of the time with his daughter, Mrs. Fred Buschmeyer, in Fairborn. He was 78 years of age.

Mr. Burdett was a native of DeGraff, Ohio, where he spent the earlier part of his life. He was formerly sales manager for the Duro Pump Company of Dayton, Ohio, and in the later years was co-owner of the P. Slack Sporting Goods Store of Springfield, Ohio.

We all lament his passing and we know we will miss his regular attendance at all our meetings, as well as the active part he always took in our discussions. We will always remember Frank for his smile and that familiar hand clasp. Wherever there were Indian Relics, you would be sure to find Frank. Many are the trips he had taken with various ones of us.

In fact, Frank Burdett was probably one of the best known of our members in his contact with people all over the United States. He knew all the better known collectors, and in turn was known by them.

He formerly took great interest in Y. M. C. A. work in Dayton, Ohio, and always had a helping hand for the young people. At one time, he was considered one of the better trap shooters of this section, and shot twice in the Grand American. In his younger days, he loved to hunt, of which he used to tell many tales.

Among his many activities, he was, at one time, manager of a professional baseball club and was quite a pitcher in his own right. He later mastered the art of pitching quoits and horseshoes, at which he became very proficient. He once won the quoit championship of Dayton.

A tale is told of Frank that in his younger days, he at times looked after his sister's children. They were quite fond of swimming, but their mother would let them go only if Frank would look after them. It is said he would only let them get wet a few minutes, when he would get them out and dressed, and then have them hunt Indian relics for him the rest of the time.
SOUTHERN INDIANA BANNERS

by
H. C. Wachtel

This article and accompanying picture pertains to a very unique type of banner stone occasionally found in southern Indiana and northern Kentucky, and more prevalent to that section bordering the Ohio River and extending from Louisville to Illinois.

A number of years ago, I acquired a particular interest in this type of banner by my association with the old Indiana collector, Mr. Joseph Geringer. No article about this type of banner would be complete without due reference to Mr. Geringer. During the earlier part of his life, he had lived at Evansville, Indiana, which gave him access to the territory in which the most of this type of banner is found, and in that day they were easily acquired from the finders at quite a different price than they demand now. Mr. Geringer had one of the largest and best collections of this type of banner that I have ever seen. He also acquired the "Black Panther Pipe" from the same locality. It is one of the best executed carvings of prehistoric times. We visited back and forth often, and after handling these pieces many times, you can easily understand why I appreciate them so much. During a period of ill health, he disposed of the first collection to Glenn Groves of Chicago, who placed it on the market to the highest buyer, which scattered it among a lot of new owners. Many times, Mr. Geringer would say, "I wish you had got my collection and then maybe I could have gotten some of the pieces back or come over to see them at your place". He later formed another smaller collection, which was sold publicly upon his death, and from which I was fortunate enough to get a few pieces.

The material used in making these banners varies, being made from quartz, undulated clay-stone, granite, sandstone and quartzite. They are usually very highly polished, and in a way resemble the famed "hour-glass" type banners. The finer specimens have concave sides and ends with a pronounced lateral ridge running horizontally with the hole. Most specimens are straight sided and some few have convex sides.

To properly face the picture on the opposite page for handiness of identification, I will interrupt the article to give material and location of each piece as numbered:

1 - Highly polished, mottled granite. Butler Co., Ohio. 2 3/4 x 1 7/8".
2 - Highly polished, mottled granite. Clarke Co., Ind. 2 1/2 x 2 1/8".
3 - Black & white quartz. Clarke Co., Ind. One of Geringer's prizes.
   He traveled 100 miles to show me as soon as he got it. 3 1/8 x 2 1/4".
4 - Mottled quartz. Clarke Co., Ind. Found opposite Louisville in 1909.
   3 1/8 x 2".
5 - Mottled granite. Crawford Co., Ind. Hole nearly thru - long core shows.
   2 1/2 x 2 1/8".
6 - Pure white quartz - polished. Groove across top. So. Ohio. 1 3/8 x 2 1/8".
7 - Greenish quartz - Clarke Co., Ind. 2 1/8 x 1 5/8".
8 - Spotted porphyry granite. Tuscarorous Co., Ohio. 2 x 2".
9 - Mottled pale quartz - Clarke Co., Ind. 2 1/4 x 1 3/4".
10 - Undulated clay-stone. So. Indiana. 2 1/4 x 1 7/8".
11 - White quartz. Boatstone shape. Montgomery Co., Ohio. 3 1/8 x 1 1/4".
12 - Bone hook - Clark Co., Indiana
13 - White sugar quartz - Ohio. 2 5/8 x 1 1/4".
For my delineation, I like to refer to them as the "Indian Knoll Banners". I first became acquainted with the type through reading "Some Aboriginal Sites on Green River, Kentucky", Vol. XVI in Journal of Academy of Natural Sciences by Clarence B. Moore. Mr. Moore speaks of opening a number of burials on "Indian Knoll" and in most cases finding the banner stones in association with bone implements having the appearance of netting needles, so he classified the banners as "mesh spacers" used to space net openings and the bone implements as "netting hooks or needles".

I believe "mesh spacers" has been the accepted classification of these banners until just recently, or possibly the last few years or so. I believe that the present trend of thinking among archaeologists today is to call banners "Atlatl Weights" and the bone implements "Atlatl Hooks". From what I can find out, they base their stand on what is supposedly irrefutable evidence, i.e. the banners and hooks found in situ in burials, laying in such positions as to prove their relationship, geniculate forms being mentioned in this category. Not being an archaeologist, it is not in my premise to question their resultant findings, not in any manner or form to raise any doubts as to their more trained, unbiased thinking. Only for my own individual satisfaction as I endeavoring to convey through the following ordinary reasoning and sketches what this study resolves itself into in my mind. I have been in correspondence with several parties who have made personal experiments as to the use of the "throwing stick". One person, through actual trial, has told me he could find no appreciable value to a weight on the throwing stick, and had practically proven to himself that he had better results without the weight attached. Another gave his opinions as to the impracticability of the use of a great number of our banner stones as weights.

The latest chronological arrangement of eras that has been set up by archaeological research places the banners tone era in a sequence to precede the Adena Culture. The latest data procurable by me is: Gravel Kame-B.C., Banner Stone-B.C., Adena-400 A.D., Hopewell-1100 A.D., Fort Ancient-1400 A.D. This places the banner stones in the Archaeic period, or should we say "The Unknown", as Archaic is.

With the very able assistance of Mr. Royer of Dayton, Ohio, I will endeavor to show by our sketches what I consider the various applications of banner stones to the throwing stick.

The sketch below portrays the relationship of the throwing stick, weight, spear, and the holding position of the hand prior to throwing. I believe that this is the accepted combination. It really imparts the equivalent of an extra arm length to the controlled length of the motion imparted by the thrower, and thus is supposed to furnish more momentum to the spear with increased accuracy. The end of the spear shaft would need a depression to fit the prong or hook to permit of a rolling action in the change of position of the hook in relation to the spear shaft during the throwing motion.
The sketches of the following banners of the different types are shown in the positions they would have to assume in attachment to the throwing stick, and by the way, all banners shown have their counter-parts in my collection. That is why I can give the actual size of each banner.

#1 - Ball banner of slate with fluted side.
#2 - Slate tube with flatted side.
#3 - Slate geniculate. Why oblong hole to fit a round stick?
#4 - Porphyry granite bar amulet - angular holes from each end. What method would be used to hold this on stick?
#5 - Porphyry pop-eye birdstone. How would you attach this?
#6 - Conventional type slate birdstone.
#7 - Dark slate butterfly - 7 3/4" across wings and 4" high.
#8 - Banded slate single notch butterfly. 5 1/8" x 2 7/8".
#9 - Banded slate double notch butterfly. 6 3/4" x 4 3/4".
#10 - Slate double crescent. 6 3/4" x 6 3/4".
#11 - Pick banner - 10" across.
#12 - Knob crescent - 8" across.
#13 - Notched ovate - 5" x 3 1/2".
#14 - Pick banner - 6 3/4" across.
#15 - Double bit ax banner - 6" across.
#16 - Ferruginous quartz butterfly - 3 1/2 x 2 1/4".
#17 - Spotted granite Wisconsin necktie banner - 4 3/8 x 2 7/8".
#18 - Spotted granite saddle back banner - 3 1/8 x 2 1/4".
The sketches will serve to show how I think the various types of banners would have to be attached to the throwing stick in order for hook to be in the right plane or relationship to permit clearing the spear shaft. By looking at the combination of shaft and throwing stick, one can easily see how it would be necessary to mount the banners in such a way that the narrow section would be on the upper side of the throwing stick and just under the spear shaft. Therefore all the types of banners shown on page #14 would, of necessity, have to be mounted as shown.

Even though they would be used as portrayed in the sketches, the question arises when one thinks of the size of some of these banners, that they could possibly set up a resistance to quick action. Another feature to think of would be under what conditions they would be used. To use a spear, it would be necessary to call on all the cunning of stalking to get close to the quarry, which in most cases would mean creeping through the underbrush. The hunter draws back his spear and either would have to waste precious moments to see that the prongs of his double crescent did not become entangled in an overhead branch or quickly hurl his spear and find his throw halted in midair by a branch.

But I have had another explanation for all of our beautiful banner stones. Any type of weight could be used for actual use, but the more elaborate pieces were only token or ceremonial atlatl weights. The did not see actual use. This does not satisfy me either. It always reminds me of reading in some of the archaeological books, edited under well known names, of looking at a picture of a nice banner and then noticing the explanation. "Problematical". This word "Problematical" served to cover all pieces for which no actual use or theory could be evolved and rather than risk a critical censorship they usually have resorted to the above.

Now another name has been added to all banners of questionable application and in lieu of "Problematical", we will substitute the name of "Spear Thrower Weight". This again is covering the same ground as the previous and it seems that any banner comes under its classification. Now is every one perfectly satisfied to classify all his banners as such? It is an easy way out of a dilemma but somehow I cannot acclimate myself to that line of thought. It is like being on the rack and under torture, agree to whatever is desired, but inwardly the doubt still remains.

I realize that I may be traveling on hallowed ground and probably way over my depth, but I would like to think that this article would be an invitation for future articles and the various ideas of others, who are as concerned as I am on the subject. There is a lot of food for thought on this subject. I believe everyone's views should be aired on this matter and those who know or are supposed to know should come out with some good constructive articles.

One can spend a lifetime studying pot sherds and relegating them to their proper sequence. It is quite interesting but when one handles a sherd he always knows it is part of a pot. If you have a piece of a broken pipe you know it is still a part of a pipe, but when in the field you pick up a birdstone or a fragment of a butterfly you still have only a question. What was it used for?

This article is comprised entirely of my own deductions and should not necessarily be construed as the views of the Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society. An correspondence concerning same should be directed to the writer.
INDIAN TRADE GOOD IN WOOD AND LUCAS COUNTIES
of the Maumee River Valley
by
LaDow Johnston

TRADE GOODS - a magic phase for the Indians in the Black Swamp
primeval area now known as Wood and Lucas Counties in northwestern Ohio.
The trader's wares for the Indian, as we shall here consider them, are in
the nature of tomahawks, pipes, guns and silver ornaments.

The Maumee River Valley was first explored by the French, and a
fur trading post was established by them in the latter 17th century on the
Lucas County bank, at a site now in the Village of Maumee. The French
abandoned the site. Sometime later the British are thought to have estab­
lished a trading post on the same site, which may or may not have been used
for a military outpost. In any event the facility came to be known as Fort
Miami, and is so known today.

It was occupied by the British and the Indians at the time of General
Mad Anthony Wayne's battle with the Indians at Fallen Timbers in 1794, and
is about four miles distant from Fallen Timbers Battlefield. The Maumee
River was then known as the Miami of Lake Erie and Fort Miami was situated
at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie.

During the War of 1812 Fort Meigs was established by the American
forces under General Harrison on the South or Wood County bank of the Maumee,
opposite what is now the Village of Maumee. Fort Meigs is approximately two
miles, as the crow flies, southwesterly of Fort Miami and was a military post
exclusively - Fort Meigs is also about two miles, as the crow flies, from
Fallen Timbers Battlefield.

In the early eighteen twenties the Presbyteranean Indians Mission was
established on the south bank of the Maumee near the mouth of the Tontogany
Creek, and opposite a large island in the river, known now as Indianola Island
but known on the old maps as Missionary Island. Up river two miles from the
mouth of the Tontogany Creek on the Wood County bank at a rapids in the
river was until 1949, situated a house made of native stone. This "Old Stone
House" as it was locally known was built at the head of the Rapids known local­
ly as Wires Rapids, or Hedges Rapids, each taken from the name of early residents
there. These historical points are mentioned because of the trade goods found
in their respective contiguous area.

On the banks and on the islands of the Maumee River in the areas
mentioned, there have been found, from time to time, many items of trade goods,
attributable to each of the three settling or exploring nationalities - that is to
say, in order of the respective sequence of each - French, British and American.
The items of French Commerce known to the writer from the immediate area are
one Fleur de lis type pipe tomahawk and a few crosses of silver, some single,
some double and of varying sizes. French gun flints are also found.

The British influence is more pronounced. The items attributable to
British manufacture are: lead micmac pipe; silver arm bands, silver ornaments
and gorgets; silver crosses; silver hair ornaments and broaches and silver ear
ornaments and iron pipe tomahawks and iron axes without the pipe, generally
referred to as squaw axes.
The French fur traders post, the site of which is today attributed to the spot where Ft. Miami now stands, has left little evidence of trade goods other than mentioned. Perhaps the French type tomahawk, the crosses and the gunflints were secured there by the Indians - the French silver crosses when recognizable, have been attributed to French design and origin at Montreal.

The British may have had a fur outpost at Fort Miami, but certainly they did occupy the Fort for military purposes in 1794 and again in 1812 - 14. It is the British trade goods that are most frequently encountered. Pipe tomahawks in iron or crude steel are frequently found in the area, as are the so-called squaw axes. Less frequent are the bronze tomahawks or the bronze tomahawks with steel blade inserts.

The most numerous items found have been silver trinkets of one type or another, and the places where most have been found in this area are the islands of the Maumee River opposite the mouth of the Tontogany Creek and both banks of the river nearby.

Between the mouth of the Tontogany Vrrek and the large, uncultivated, bush covered island of about two acres is an area known locally as "Grave Island". From here have been recovered many hair ornaments, other small silver trinkets and two fine large silver arm bands with the British Coat of Arms engraved on them. These arm bands are now on exhibit at the Ohio Archaeological Museum at Columbus.

At the head of the large Missionary Island are several burial places - many objects of silver have been taken from these graves in years past. The place where the most spectacular find of silver objects was made was on the Lucas County bank opposite the mouth of the Tontogany Creek. About 1914, a farmer, while plowing, uncovered several graves with which was found an iron kettle filled with many assorted sizes of single and double type crosses, and a small Masonic emblem leading to the conclusion that the source was British. In 1914, while excavating for a house foundation on about the same site other graves were unearthed. At that time a brass bucket or kettle was found and in it were several items of silver. Some of the silver trinkets were damaged by the bulldozer, as was the bucket, but two fine half moon shaped officers type decorations or gorgets were recovered intact. On one was engraved a likeness of a beaver; on the other the British Coat of Arms, with Lion and Unicorn affixed with silver rivets.

Up the river at "The Old Stone House" there have been found several surface finds of silver. A small three inch cross and several hair ornaments from this site are now displayed at the Ohio Museum. This particular area was, tradition says, inhabited by the Great Chief Pontiac, during and after his Conspiracy. It could be surmised that he and his followers may have made burials there, and that the items buried, if any, could have been either French or British secured from either source - trade.

Other items traded to the Indians were flintlock rifles, usually of large calibre and smoothbore. The Hudson Bay Company and other traders supplied them. This phase of trade goods had recently been discovered in "Beaver" the house organ of Hudson's Bay Company. Of the old remains of rifles and parts found in the instant area, we can only surmise that they might have been used by the Indians.
At Fort Meigs there have been found Indian items of a trade or contact nature, presumably attributable to the War of 1812, the most notable of which has been, exclusive of purely white man's military items, the steel pipe tomahawks and squaw axes. And so far as Indian activity is concerned there is a legend that during the siege of Ft. Meigs by the British and the Indians, an Indian climbed high in a large elm tree on the Lucan County bank across from the fort and from his vantage point high in the tree is reputed to have shot American troops within the stockade at Fort Meigs at a distance of 600 yards. If such was possible with a round ball and black powder flintlock rifle, it must have been a rifle made in Pennsylvania and misnamed the "Kentucky" rifle. Legend says that one of the troops within the fort discovered the Indian in the tree, on the opposite bank, and with one rifle shot, felled him from his vantage point, thereby eliminating the menace.

This legend is oft heard in this area. It has been written about, and in an article on the Kentucky rifle published in the nineteen twenties in the magazine of the National Rifle Association, the Rifleman, the subject was discussed as to whether or not a Kentucky flintlock rifle, with round patched ball, and the black powder, could accurately carry the distance, and if it carried that far to its mark the question of its killing propensities was discussed. Credence has been given the legend by the late Walter Cline of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Cline was an avid shooter of the old muzzle guns and experimented with the various types of the Pennsylvania rifles, as to accuracy at given distances, the various types of loads required and also as to the calibre of the old flint muzzle loading rifle best suited to the purpose.

It is well known that many of the American troops at Fort Meigs used their own rifles and not rifles supplied by the military. These rifles were of a general pattern. They were of octagonal barrel which was usually from 40 to 48 inches long and generally of about .50 calibre or larger. In 1812 percussion ignition was not in use and the method of ignition was the flint. The so called Kentucky rifles were a produce of Eastern Pennsylvania gunsmiths and were rifled as distinguished from the military arm which in most instances was a smoothbore. Rifles of this type were made by individual gunsmiths in Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio at this period, but the origin of the type was Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Patently the smoothbore could not hold any accuracy at 600 yards, and therefore if the legend be true, then the rifle used for the purpose of ridding the tree of the Indian on the Lucas County bank had to be a so called Kentucky rifle of probable Pennsylvania or Tennessee manufacture. The Indian shooting the troops within Fort Meigs from his vantage point in the tree had, therefore, to use the same type rifle. It was undoubtedly captured from a settler because the British had no such guns to supply the Indians in trade. In seeking to prove the point that the Kentucky rifle could carry the distance of 600 yards to its mark and at that distance kill its target, in this instance an Indian, the late Walter Cline set up a wood target across a lake 600 yards away. He thus fired over water and could tell where his shots were falling. His first shot was aimed high of the target to compensate for the normal fall of the bullet by force of gravity at the distance, but it fell short some few feet. Thereafter he was able to hit the target and the ball penetrated the wood. The ball had sufficient force in its wood penetration to have done severe damage to a human or to have killed had the ball struck a vital spot. Mr. Cline's experiments indicate the feat told of in the legend of shooting the Indian from the tree was possible and also probable, and lends pronounced credence to the legend. The Maumee River area, near its mouth in Wood and Lucas Counties, Ohio, has been the site of great Indian activity in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Items of trade goods for the Indians are yet found by farmers or by persons working the ground for construction purposes, and from the view point of one interested in the contact period, archaeologically speaking, there is an endless source of pleasure in investigating the area.
PROBLEMS CONFRONTING INDIAN ARTIFACT STUDENTS OF 1952

By Earl C. Townsend, Jr.

(Read before the Anthropology Section of the Indian Academy of Science, October 17, 1952, at Valparaiso University.)

The problem I am going to discuss today confronts the collector of Indian relics and the field archaeologist. It is the problem of fraudulent artifacture - the making and vending of fake Indian relics which have flooded the country.

The field archaeologist would have you believe that he needs no training on this subject. He will tell you that he knows from his actual field experience how to tell the real thing from a fake. This is a faulty premise and one upon which the trained archaeologist had better not tread unwarily or he will get into some inaccuracies that will prejudice his standing and even mislead future students who may be depending upon his reported findings.

To demonstrate immediately that those who write about artifacts must beware lest they fall into error, I shall cite a few examples.

Warren K. Moorehead's "Stone Age", Volume II, at page 325, illustrates a group of bird-stones. I have examined most of the actual specimens there shown and the long billed one in the upper left hand corner is such an obvious fraud as to be recognized at once by every student of birdstones. "Stone Age" went to press in 1910. Here then is the case of an eminent field archaeologist who was misled 42 years ago.

The recent "Archaeological Survey of Shelby County", published by the Indiana Historical Bureau in 1951, pictures 3 birdstones from the Wilkinson collection in Plate XI. The topmost one is genuine. I have it here for you to see. The bottom two are fraudulent. One is a fossiliferous limestone - the other a brown stone of some sort which has been varnished.

For many years it was the practice to fabricate slate birdstones. Until very recently, collectors said that hardstone birds just couldn't be faked. But it is my opinion that of recent years the hardstone ones are imitated most often. The market price of them has risen until the finer ones bring several hundreds of dollars each. Some skilled faker has made and distributed dozens of them in recent years. He has chosen many glamorous materials and shapes. I have seen them in red granite, green and yellow conglomerate porphyry, black and white porphry, gray granite, black and green granite, brown and yellow conglomerate, and several shades of quartz.

I have seen and studied over 300 birdstones in the great collection of Dr. T. Hugh Young of Nashville, Tennessee, over 100 in LaDow Johnston's collection in Toledo, over 100 in the Indian Historical Society Collection, about 50 in H. C. Wachtel's collection in Dayton, and 76 in the E. K. Petrie collection in Burlington, Wisconsin. I have 100 birdstones myself and I have seen several hundred more in museums and small collections. I believe I know the genuine ones.

These new fakes very often have no perforations. Many of them are broken and glued together. Whether it's because the stone gets too hot under pressure of the grindstone and breaks or whether it's just considered better taste to "drop them on the hearth" or "slam the automobile door on them" I don't know. At any rate, I know
of many fakes which have been broken and glued together. The fancy materials named above are often a give-away. The shapes are also improper. There is what I call a "coscatcher" effect on the recent "flock". Just in front of the anterior perforation there is often a smooth horizontal shield-like projection which looks good but which isn't found on any bird of which I know that has a legitimate history. Nor can I find any of the protuberances on any birdstone pictured in any of the old books on Indian Artifacts. In fact, in all the genuine birds I have seen, the anterior perforation is drilled through the lower part of the birdstone and is never under the bird at all. It is passing strange that a large proportion of the latest group to appear has a characteristic that was unseen the preceding fifty years.

I know of one collection near St. Louis where a collector has 27 birdstones. Only one of the 27 is genuine.

Now you may say - then only birdstones are faked. But I can state of my personal knowledge that every conceivable kind of Indian artifact has been and is being faked. In Arkansas today there are whole families turning out alleged prehistoric pottery which will defy detection. Grit tempered, shell tempered, take your pick. Name a material and examples can be cited quickly to demonstrate its use in fraudulent artifacture.

Flint artifacts are no exception. In 1897, some 55 years ago, when Indian arrowheads were of little monetary value, the fakers were already at work. By reference to the study entitled "Arrowpoints, Spearheads and Knives of Prehistoric Times" by Thomas Wilson, then curator of the Archaeological Division of the United States Museum, the article appearing in the Smithsonian Institution Annual Report of 1897, we come upon this enlightening paragraph on page 877:

"Attempts at making stone arrowpoints have resulted in some persons attaining a degree of proficiency which, being in the interest of science, is laudable; Messrs. W. H. Holmes, Frank H. Cushing, and DeLancy Gill are experts in the making of stone arrowpoints, and the latter gave an exhibition of his skill before the Anthropological Society of Washington in 1891. Unhappily, a few persons have prosecuted it for gain and with intent to defraud, representing their objects as of genuine antiquity; when so done it is no better than forgery and should be punished as a crime."

More recent evidences of fraudulent flint artifacture are at hand. As one examines collections and museum specimens throughout the United States today, his attention often is arrested by a display of several eccentric and intricately designed flints. Some resemble the crawfish and one marvels at the delicate flint "legs". They first appeared on the market in 1921 and sold for 25 cents each but as time passed some of them brought $50.00 each. The story went that one Mack Tussinger, a half-breed Indian, has found 3,500 of them in a mound cache in Oklahoma. Tussinger claimed he sorted them as to size, reburied them in his yard, and then over a period of 15 years dug them up and sold them as needs of the market demanded. They have been proven scientifically to be fraudulent. I refer you to H. Holmes Ellis' article entitled "Study of the Oklahoma Eccentric Flints" in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly", Vol. XLIX, No. 2, April-June, 1940.
I have with me here today a letter from an antique shop in Fort Collins, Colorado, dated September 18, 1950. I will pass it around for your inspection. As you will see I was offered Folsom points at $35.00 for the inch and 3/4 size and up to $150.00 for the 3 and 3/4 inch size. You will note that I would have to send good references just to get to see these "rare" pieces.

Fortunately for me, the price was too steep and I did not purchase any. Now imagine my wonderment to find the alluring title in the April 1952 issue of the "Journal of Illinois State Archaeological Society", to wit: The Colorado Folsom Maker" by William Smail. The two and two seemed to make four. I conferred with Mr. Smail and he told me the story of his search for and finding of "The Colorado Folsom Maker". Mr. Smail convinced me beyond all doubt that these expensive points offered me by the Fort Collins dealer are produced currently by the Colorado Folsom Maker.

I have two of them here for your study. They were loaned to me by Mr. Smail for this purpose. Please note that the workmanship is superb. The faker can throw off a flute in the best prehistoric style. Mr. Smail has made a study of Folsom points for at least 13 years and can not demonstrate any perceptible flaw in the artifact as compared with the genuine Folsom point.

I have presented these facts in hope that all archaeologists and collectors will pay heed to them. They emphasize the need for careful study of fraudulent artifacts. Most of all they emphasize the advisability of photographing those artifacts presently known to be genuine, and keeping accurate histories on them. This is a lesson for the field archaeologist. He must be constantly on the lookout for frauds. I know of several occasions where fakers "salt a mine" as they call it. If they can have a field archaeologist find and publicize some of their wares, it insures their future sales of similar products.

The field archaeologist often will do well to consult the collector. The collectors of Indian Relics in Indiana have banded together into a society. Some of them are experts in the detection of frauds. They stand ready at all times to help the archaeologist with this problem of fraud detection. By collaboration in the future, more accuracy in published reports and illustrations should result.

Earl C. Townsend, Jr.

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Editor's Note:

The foregoing article concerning "Fraudulent Artifacts" brings to mind, that some years ago, a committee was appointed by the Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society, to function just for the purpose of examining and passing judgment on questionable pieces. So far, this committee has had only a few occasions to act. Within our group are men with years of experience in handling artifacts and their judgment could easily stand up to any.

Why not carry several articles in future issues of "Ohio Archaeologist" devoted to picturing fraudulent pieces and pointing out their discrepancies, which would be a great assistance to younger members and would also serve to warn the fakers that their tricks are being advertised. Maybe there should be a depository for fraudulent pieces available for all to see and this would also remove them from future trade.
A HUMAN EFFIGY HEAD FROM THE OHIO VALLEY AREA

by

Lawrence E. Hicks

Many collectors of Indian relics pass on, resulting in the dispersal of artifacts without exact information as to their original location or subsequent history. The human effigy head, herein described and illustrated with front and rear photos, is such a specimen which came into the writer's possession last year. It appears to be unusual in sufficient aspects to warrant reporting at this time, in the hope that readers may be able to furnish additional data concerning this effigy or others originating in the Ohio Valley Area. Effigies of this type, particularly the larger sizes, are real rareities. Most effigies found have been only one-half to two-thirds as large, if not actual miniatures. Who can furnish data on another example of an aboriginal sculpture made on a rack already bearing a fossil record of near-equal interest? To what extent did the presence of the fossil influence choice of the material?

This effigy is made of a concretionary block of unusually hard medium to course-grained white sandstone. The hardness is due to an excess of cementing materials concentrated in the concretion which surrounded the fossil. Most of these are iron oxides (ferrous) which stain the sandstone a reddish-grey and show in numerous laminated streaks of concentrated iron along the edges. The block shows considerable "case hardening" due to migration of minerals to the original surface of the block, not only hematite, but also limonite and silicates. This block, while too hard to weather much, was probably surrounded by much softer sandstone on its original site, making it readily removable for aboriginal sculpture. The natural rounded form of the concretion made much of the general shaping of the face unnecessary.

The sandstone can readily be identified as from one of the strata layers regularly associated with the middle Pennsylvanian carboniferous rocks (coal Measures). This gives the sandstone an age in excess of 200,000,000 years. While the material used could have occurred in almost any of the bituminous coal areas of the eastern United States, its qualities indicate probable origin in the southern Ohio or adjacent West Virginia-Kentucky coal producing areas, but possible origin to the west in the Kentucky-Indiana-Illinois fields. (Of course either the sandstone or the finished effigy could have been transported some distance.

In the coal areas referred to above (either in coal or adjacent sandstones) can be found numerous plant fossils of tree types which would indeed look strange today. Most of these were a half-dozen types with thick trunks perhaps 20 to 75 feet in height: Tree Ferns (Parsonius), Tree Club-Mosses (Sigillaria), Tree Horsetails (Calamites) and Lepidendrons.

The Lepidendrons have no living descendents and can best be described as tree forms which were not ferns but were distantly related to fern allies such as the Quillworts (Isoetes) or club-moss types like the Resurrection Fern (Sellaginella). The fossil imprint which forms most of the back of this specimen is of Lepidodendron aculeatum. The nearly 200 diamond-shaped tracts arranged in typical diagonal rows, represent leaf scars, i.e. points where former leaves were attached to the thick trunk of the tree. Somewhat similar trunk scars can be seen today on the trunks of many specimens of palms and cyads.

Dr. Carmen (Ohio State University Geology Department) and Dr. James M. Schoft (Ohio Geological Survey) examined the effigy with considerable interest and essentially concurred in the interpretation of the geological aspects of the specimen.
I prefer to refer to this specimen as a "human effigy head" rather than as a "mask". Masks are commonly rather thin devices used to cover up and obscure or alter the aspects of the human face, for example Japanese or African types. Death masks may be actual molds or copies of the face as in death. Some of the face effigies found in the Ohio area are mask-like in effect and appearance. This one might be a sculptured "portrait" of a face in death, or merely represent one in sleep or repose. In some ways it seems more nearly related to the sculptured heads from a large oval block of stone which simulate the living head in size or shape.

Apparently many of the Ohio effigy heads have been found from other than mound sites. Those in mounds, as nearly as can be learned, were in the fill and not with an actual burial. Many, if not most, of the heads have holes, grooves or other devices which could be used to support the head by suspension, on a staff, or otherwise in an erect position. Wood or other materials surrounding the head may have supplied ears missing from the carving or otherwise added to the completeness of the figure. Even the effigy head illustrating this article, as can be demonstrated with a cord, may have been held in position by thongs across the hairline of the forehead, around the sides and thru the notch in the chin.

Raymond S. Baby, Curator of Archaeology and Robert M. Goslin, Technician, of the Ohio State Museum, made exhaustive examinations of the effigy and assisted in many ways in locating related data.

Curator Baby pronounced the effigy as definitely an authentic artifact from the United States. The patina and various other characteristics established this. Its indicated origin was the Ohio Valley Area. He dated it as "late prehistoric", probably Fort Ancient time (about 1400 to 1600 A.D.). It could possibly be Adena (in the range of 100 to 900 A.D.) but hardly classifies with the peak quality in Ohio Indian art in the Hopewell period of about 900 to 1250 A.D.

Mr. Baby noted no indication of ears on the effigy. The mouth, eyes, chin and semblance of hair above the forehead, he considered typical and expected characters. The shape of the nose, the presence of a definite septum with nostrils and a marked philtrum on the upper lip, he considered quite unusual. He also commented that the cleft in the base of the chin was unique in his experience.

This effigy measures as follows: 8 1/2 inches wide by 13 inches long. The short circumference is 19 inches, the long circumference 29 inches. The distance around the face is 33 1/2 inches. It averages about 2 1/2 inches in thickness with the deepest sculptured cuts about one inch. It weighs nearly 12 pounds. A relatively recent accident resulted in a diagonal break across the mouth. An amateurish repair job joined the pieces on the back with metal solder -- the front with relatively inconspicuous stone cement.

A discussion of human effigies should mention the numerous "Inscription Rocks" in Ohio, found mostly where rock outcrops are readily available: the 22 southeastern hill counties of the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau and the rock faces along the Ohio River or Lake Erie shores. Many of the Ohio sandstones were easy to cut but relatively imperishable. The stone surfaces were not prepared by artificial smoothing, the figures being cut in the stone by some sharp-pointed tool such as a pick. A small angular stone or a pointed stone imbedded in a piece of deer antler may have been used. Limestone outcrops suitable for inscription were less frequent except in a few gorges along the Ottawa County peninsula and the islands of Lake Erie, especially Kelly's Island.

Col Charles Whittlesey of Cleveland made an early study of many inscription rocks and Thoms Kite of Cincinnati examined the "Track Rocks" near Barnesville in 1857-58. Some inscriptions like those at Independence, Cuyahoga County, were protected by a foot or two of overlaying soil, but nevertheless were destroyed by
quarry operations. Others like those on an 8 by 60 foot block of soft conglomerate rock near Newark were mutilated early or carved over by white men.

The Wellsville sculptured rocks (once visible only at low stage of the Ohio River) included, like the Barnesville Rocks, tracks of the fore feet of bear with the outside toe oddly distorted. Some have noted that the inscriptions from the interior of Ohio differed in many respects from the Ohio River - Kelly Island examples. These latter rival the famous Dighton Rocks, the Big Indian Rock of the Susquehanna, and the "Dod Rock" of the Allegheny River. Among more recent finds are petroglyphs in the Kettle Hill Cave in Fairfield County. Among the few Ohio inscription rocks being protected to insure preservation are the Leo Petroglyphs of Jackson County.

The old rule is that savage artistic skill is never equal to giving any roundness or projection to a drawing. This would have been an incentive to early Ohio inscription cutters to deepen their cuttings to get more relief, depth and life-like results. The next step would have been the selection of curved half-spherical blocks of stone to sculpture human forms. In many cases this involved much work with poor tools and poor results - childish caricatures rather than faithful copies.

Their products were simple in form and design compared with those of Mexico or Peru. Usually only the general form and features were represented, but with good result on characteristic attitude and expression. Their aim to imitate, not distort, gave a faithful observance of nature and some delicacy of execution. No objects obviously designed as idols or objects of worship have been found.

Another technique is represented by the sculptured head found in Seip Mound No. 1 in Ross County in 1927 (Ohio State Museum collection). This was modeled in clay and fired. It has pierced ear margins, two holes in the top of the head and incised lines on the forehead and above the ears. This is the spheroid type, about 3 inches high, 2 1/2 inches wide by 2 inches deep. A hole in the base made it possible to carry it erect on the tip of a staff. Such small doll-type heads may have been childrens toys.

There are also examples of human heads or other parts cut in copper, iron or mica, as well as decorations on articles of pottery. Some of the most striking representations of the human head of body are those combined with ceremonial pipes such as the Adena Mound pipe with a complete naked figure and big ears (with holes) at right angles to the head resembling a couple of doughnuts (pictured on the front cover of the Ohio Archaeologist of last year).

Many other pipes with human effigies have been found throughout Ohio, but particularly in the lower Scioto and Miami valleys. Four of these found in No. 8 mound in Mound City near Chillicothe are superb in workmanship. One has even been considered the equal of anything produced in Mexico or Peru.

It would be of interest to compile a complete list of separate human masks or head effigies found in Ohio. The total known for Ohio depends upon what catagories are included in the count. Separate heads in stone are believed to number about 25 of which the Ohio State Museum has about 10, and the writer has been able to examine about a dozen. These might be classified in four types; flat, semi-flat, hemisphere and full sphere (spheroid or ovoid). A few are listed below with short descriptions to stimulate interest and encourage readers to exchange data on others less well known. Members of this Society known to be particularly interested include Donald McBeth, B. E. Kelly, Robert M. Goslin, H. R. McPherson, Ernest L. Spoon, H. C. Wachtel, Raymond C. Vietzen, Dr. Gordon F. Meuser and Lawrence E. Hicks.
1. Neff Face. Once owned by Peter Neff of Gambier. Plowed up in a field in Coshocton County in 1854. 2 3/4 by 3 1/2 inches plus two projections like horns on each side of top of head. Sandstone.


3. Starke Co. Several effigies found during early history of Ohio. One reported of variegated marble.


6. Parrett Head. Ohio State Museum. Acquired on loan May 1919. Found by G. C. Parrett near South Salem, Ross County. 5 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches and 3 1/2 inches thick. Mask cut from sandstone with 1/4 inch groove extending nearly around the long circumference from chin to chin (for supporting cord?) Also 3/4 inch diameter hole in base extends upwards 4 inches ending in point of concave rear surface. Mouth a 1/4 inch by 1 1/4 inch slot. Front polished. Rear rough pecked.


8. Heinish Mound Head. (Ohio State Museum) Found in Scioto County, 1887. Head one-half of ovoid. Straight nose, no septum. Eye holes. No hair. Small ears. About 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches. All of jaw and some other parts restored.


12. Eicher Head. A very unusual type of red sandstone with nostrils and septum. Owned by H. C. Wachtel. To be described and illustrated in a later issue.
BOOK REVIEWS


In this work Hamilton has done a monumental job of tracing down the widely scattered artifacts found at Spiro by commercial diggers. The plates show the kind of artifacts made of stone, shell, bone, carved wood, copper and painted textile that make the average collector decide that if he could find their like in the market he could make the old car last a couple of years longer.

There is quite a bit of Spiro material owned by members of the OIRCS, they in particular need this book for their reference library and any collector who enjoys looking at illustrations of choice artifacts will get his moneys worth by buying a copy.

ARCHEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES. University of Chicago Press. This most pretentious volume of 370 pages of text by 27 different authors, 22 pages of bibliography and 215 plates, suffers from a number of defects. Many of the chapters were written as early as 1947. Archæological knowledge has advanced so rapidly that much of the material is outdated. In many cases the chapters have been cut so severely that they lack completeness. Many of the plates are mere outline drawings that belong in a field note book. Others are poor pen sketches. This work will not interest the man who is only a collector of fine artifacts. It is not detailed enough for the serious student. For the beginner it does give an overall picture of the area covered which can be used as a basis to further more intensive study. The bibliography is one of the best this reviewer has seen.

A GROOVED AXE OF SLATE.

The beautiful axe pictured on the opposite page is from the Hilliard Site in Lakewood, Ohio. It was found on December 14th, 1908 by a Sam Harris while digging gravel. He valued it so little that he gave it to a small boy who walked two miles to sell it to me for a quarter.

This axe was found just below the knees of a slightly flexed burial. There was an oblong hole in the left side of the skull. That, to my inexpert eye, it was the first Indian burial I had ever seen, looked as though it had been made by a small grooved axe or a thick celt. At that my diagnosis may have been correct.

The material of this axe is a red-purple and dark green banded slate. It still shows the marks of chipping into shape, and pecking before grinding. It is inches across the bit, 4 1/2 inches across the groove and nine inches long. It is only one and a half inches thick, very thin for such a large axe.

There may be larger slate axes in Ohio, but so far I have not seen one and none of this peculiar type.

Arthur George Smith.

Save a representative collection of chips from your hunting sites. They also have a tale to tell the expert.

(28)
The mortar pictured on the opposite page is shown in two views to more clearly convey the killed aspect. The top view, looking into the mortar from a user's point of view, gives some idea of the symmetry of the artifact, while the lower view shows what I consider the most interesting feature, the hole in the bottom.

This mortar is made of a very hard, compact granitic material. It is 11 1/2 inches high, 12 inches across the top and 14 inches in diameter across the middle. The inside cup is 9 inches deep and 9 3/4 inches wide at the top. Its weight is 90 pounds. It is finely pecked, both inside and out, and in considering the hardness of the material, the artisan who made this mortar must have devoted a lot of time and effort to accomplish such a task.

This mortar is from California and was a grave find. The pictures really tell their own story but I always like to theorize the following explanation for my own personal satisfaction. The piece broken out of the bottom was not in the burial so it was missing before being buried with the body. The hole was broken through from the inside out. It shows it was very definitely a fracture break and would have required a very severe, heavy blow to break through, as the mortar is 2 1/2 inches thick at this section.

The man who made this mortar must have esteemed his woman very highly and evidently lavished extra care in making it and must have felt very proud of his finished mortar when he presented it to her. She, no doubt, thought very highly of it also, and used it in preparing the meal required for many repasts for his family.

Then upon her death, the man in his grief at the passing of his helpmate, broke the hole through the bottom or "killed" the mortar to avoid any further use of it and buried it reverently with his former partner.

I value this mortar more than if it were a perfect piece for to me it shows there must have been a certain amount of devotion and of sentiment connected in the every day life of the Indians of the past and that their emotions and family life meant just as much to them as they do to us of today.

I would be interested to know if any of the members know of any like cases. I have heard of some. If they know of any like circumstances I would greatly appreciate hearing about them.
SOMETHING NEW

The following was called to the attention of the Editor by several members who felt it should be considered by the members of the Society.

It is believed that all thinking members have far more questions than answers concerning the study of Indian archaeology. How would the membership re-act to having a couple of pages in each issue set aside for write-in questions with answers or opinions on questions to follow in later issues or as their turn came around.

Some of the most common things pose the greatest difficulty in answering, as they are often just taken for granted. Such pages could prove of great interest, if the members will cooperate. It would have to be carried on by every members feeling he is a vital part of our group. All must step forward with their questions; also their answers or opinions. After all, a great deal must be based on opinion as our hobby is tied in with the remote past, about which one must speculate a great deal.

Everyone is usually more interested in one special phase or aspect or a specific type or artifact. Therefore, he would probably know more about this certain item than any other item or he might have some questions upon which he would relish the opinions of others. What would be more interesting or instructive than to receive the opinions of others on these fascinating subjects of debate.

These questions and answer pages could well comprise an exceptionally interesting and instructive section in our magazine.

A question enters the picture right now. What would we name this section? Here are some suggestions. Pow-wow Pages; Of Interest To All; Indian Relic Council: Questions, Answers and Opinions.

Won't you kindly write in your opinions on the foregoing and include a question that has been bothering you if you feel favorable to the idea. I think this would be worthy of discussion at our next meeting.

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EXAMPLES

My question: How many of you possess slate artifacts of obvious genuine antiquity which show file marks of equal age? What kind of artifacts are they?

Earl Townsend, Jr.

My question: Would it be out of place to carry a couple of pages for paid advertisements to help defray costs and at same time improve the hobby?

H. C. Wachtel
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OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

The Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society is organized to discover and conserve archaeological sites and material within the State of Ohio; seek and promote a better understanding among collectors of archaeological material including individuals, museums and institutions and to disseminate knowledge as to subject matter of archaeology. The membership is composed of United States citizens of suitable character and interest. The annual membership dues is $3.00, payable June 1 each year. The funds are used for mailing notices of meetings and publishing our "Ohio Archaeologist" of which we aim to put out four issues each year. Articles and pictures are furnished by the members.