MUSEUM IN RECEIT OF RARE ROCKS COLLECTION

Imprint of Seaweed Preserved in Specimens of Caddo Rock, from the Atlassick Sound, Texas.

Among the gifts received at the Arkansas Natural History Museum during the past week were several specimens of paleozoic sea plants in concretion, which Dr. W. H. C. Slesinger, of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, sent through Dr. W. R. B. G. B. S., and E. B. D. B. D.

The specimens were found in rock deposits along the banks of the Ohio River, and are of the same type as those found in the Caddo Rock of Texas.

The specimens are of interest because they are of the same type as those found in the Caddo Rock of Texas.

1. The theme of the display at the museum is the evolution of life on Earth, from the earliest single-celled organisms to the complex life forms we see today.

2. The display includes a section on the history of life on Earth, with a timeline showing the major events and milestones in the development of life.

3. The display also includes a section on the diversity of life on Earth, with examples of different types of organisms from various habitats and ecosystems.

4. The display is designed to be educational and informative, with labels and explanations for each exhibit to help visitors understand the significance of the displays.

5. The display is located in the main lobby of the museum, and is open to the public during regular museum hours.

6. The display is part of a larger exhibition on the history and evolution of life on Earth, which includes other exhibits on topics such as paleontology, evolutionary biology, and the history of the universe.

7. The display is intended to inspire visitors to think about the incredible diversity of life on Earth, and to appreciate the complexity and wonder of the natural world.

8. The display is designed to be accessible to a wide range of visitors, including children and families, students and educators, and visitors with special needs or disabilities.

9. The display is supported by grants and donations from various organizations and individuals, and is a collaborative effort between the museum and its partners.

10. The display is part of the museum's mission to preserve and share the history and science of the natural world with the public, and to inspire a greater appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the natural world.
Wishes That Alabaman Would Do His Digging in His Own State

Dr. S. C. DeLinger Agrees That Arkansas ‘Pot Hunters’ Menace Archaeological Research, But Adds That Foreign Scientists Likewise Interfere.

Dr. Walter B. Jones of Arkansas wishes unlimited ‘pot hunters’ would mend their ways. An expert of Arkansas’ archaeological lore.

Archaeologist Inspects Indian Relics at Hope.

Special to the Gazette, Feb. 17—The two most extraordinary collections of Indian relics to be found in several states are owned by Harry and Kendall Lemley and Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Conn, of Hope. Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, director of the Department of Archaeology, Phillips Academic Antarctic, Mass., said upon entering the gallery of treasures in the Hope Museum he would probably make an end to Arkansas’ ‘wonderful relic’ of Indian remains, but he added: ‘We'll do it if that something doesn’t done, and do it in the name of the “pot hunters.”’

Colliers’ Trophy

It is with considerable justice, in his opinion, for Arkansas to trypane on Arkansas’ territory in search of relics.

You don’t go over into Texas and dig for Indians, he said, ‘One state should stay within its own borders, preserve its relics, and let others do the same.’

Taking away from a state its heritage is, he thought, nothing short of sacrilege.

‘Much more harm than that is being done in Arkansas,’ Dr. Moorehead added. ‘We should be part of the Central States, of the Mid-South, of the West, and we should stop this sort of neglecting the relics, and let them stay in their native lands.’

While most of the state’s treasures have been in Hope, there have been numerous finds in the state. ‘And there have been thousands of relics of ancient times, which they sell to dealers for a small price, for all over the United States and Canada and the Midwest Indian artifacts are found.’

The collection includes many flint, bone, pottery, effigy, and corn gods. Very few rings and ear

NEWS About People

Visitor Declares Arkansas Has Great Opportunity to Preserve Relics.

If Arkansas wishes to utilize its Indian relics to the fullest extent it should “get away from considering them only as archaeological treasures, or as an occasional figure in the history of America,” Dr. Moorehead declared.

And Dr. Moorehead should know something about it, for he has investigated Indian mounds in 23 states and has a great deal of knowledge about them.

As director of the Museum, he has been investigating and encouraging the survey of the Indian mounds and has talked with the state archaeologists in all our states.

Newspaper, television, and radio encouragement given by the people of Hope is a great deal of what the reconstruction of the Indian mounds has been to the archaeologists.

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Prehistoric Burial Sites To Be Excavated

Oscoda, Feb. 9—4700 years of prehistoric burial sites have been discovered in the Oscoda country, two years ago, will be reopened by the late winter by the Oscoda Museum of Natural History and the Allens, chief archaeologist. The Oscoda Museum is assisting Dr. Jones in Michigan country, one of the most beautiful and richest in the country, in excavating and studying the burial sites.

The burial sites are located on a small hill near a river, and are composed mostly of shale and gray sandstone. The cemetery consists of four small burial sites about 300 feet from the top of the canyon, in the direction.

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Prehistoric Statue of Woman Removed From Mound in Arkansas

New York, Aug. 2.—Though buried in the sand of a beach 50 feet below the present high tide mark, an ancient statue of a woman, 90 years old, was found by Mr. P. J. Plunkett of Montauk Point, Long Island. He says the statue was composed of red clay and was discovered by Mr. Plunkett in the sand of an Indian mound near Montauk Point. It was excavated by Mr. Plunkett and Mr. R. J. Plunkett, president of the Montauk Point Historical Society.

The statue was taken to New York City, where it will be examined by the American Museum of Natural History.

The statue is believed to be of a woman, and is about 1.4 feet high.

**Sensational Fossil-Find in Wyoming Region Is Reported by Geologists**

New York, Aug. 2.—A fossil of a corn in a recent sedimentary deposit in Wyoming has been found by a party of geologists from the American Museum of Natural History. The fossil is one of the most important fossil finds in recent years.

Mr. A. H. Page, who is in charge of the work, says that this find is of great importance.

**Dinosaur Exhibit at Chicago Fair**

S Sinclair Refining Company Reconstructs "Terrible Lizards" of Reptilian Age

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—At the Chicago Museum of Natural History, a reconstructed dinosaur is on display. The dinosaur is a reconstruction of a Stegosaurus, which lived in the age of the dinosaurs.

**Fossil Ear of Corn In Reality a Rattle**

Washington, D.C., Aug. 2.—A fossil of a corn ear was recently found in Wyoming, and it was thought to be a rattle. However, a recent examination by geologists has shown that it is not a rattle, but a fossil of corn.

The fossil was found in a recent sedimentary deposit in Wyoming, and it is one of the most important fossil finds in recent years.

**Pleistocene Man Found in Colorado**

New York, Aug. 2.—A prehistoric man, 10,000 years old, was found in Colorado. The man was found in a cave near the Colorado River.

**Dinosaur of the Palaeozoic Era**

New York, Aug. 2.—A new species of dinosaur, 200 million years old, was found in the Palaeozoic Era. The dinosaur is about 10 feet long and 4 feet high.

**Dinosaur of the Triassic Age**

New York, Aug. 2.—A new species of dinosaur, 230 million years old, was found in the Triassic Age. The dinosaur is about 12 feet long and 6 feet high.
MARMADUKE VIEWS
SUPPOSED REMAINS
OF HUGE MASTODON

Close-up of teeth in jaws. These jaws are wired together at the hinge joint.

Top of view of head when it is resting on the ground with both jaws extending upward. The carly visible appears to have been either the brain area or the base of a trunk. This head is 34 inches across.

Farmer Uncovers Old Spearheads in Field

Madison—One of the best collections of Indian spear heads ever seen here was on display this morning. Kelsey Harris, one of the most prominent members of this community, while plowing on a bottom land farm near here today, unearthed the flint spear heads. 18 in number, which are grouped in the form of a circle by the edges of the plow. The flint spear heads are from 12 to 18 inches in length, and are of a type, which shows much skill and art in their manufacture.

A large bowl also was in the plow but crumbled. A number of bones were found.

Mr. Harris said he expected to send some of the specimens to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington for identification.