

Huge Fossilized Tooth Is Found In Arkansas

Geologist Believes It To Have Done Duty In Mastodon's Mouth.

The early inhabitants of Arkansas grew big and ate lots, according to George C. Branner, state geologist, commenting on a fossilized tooth found in the bed of Copper Creek in Cross County.

The tooth is a fine piece of dental equipment. In fact, if the prehistoric animal which bore this tooth had needed it filled he probably would have had to obtain the services of a couple of bricklayers and possibly a steam shovel. Luckily for the supply of gold in those days, the filling of teeth was not in vogue.

The huge animal which bore this tooth walked along the bayous and lakes of Arkansas some hundreds of thousands of years before the age of dentists. It was borne, the geologist said, by a species of mastodon with a name fully in proportion with the tooth. This mastodon is known to those who delve in the earth and discover what was going on when Arkansas was just emerging from the sea as mastodon longirostris, or a related species.

The geologist would not identify the specimen definitely but said that during the Upper Pliocene period many of these animals roamed the swamps. These animals reached their greatest development during this period. The mastodon was the ancestor of the elephant, but attained a height of from twelve to fourteen feet. This tooth is not the largest the family bore. Mr. Branner said, as it is not one of the grinding molars, but comes between the grinding molar and the incisor teeth. This tooth, only the top of which was found, would make almost a full set of billiard balls.

The tooth will be sent to Smithsonian Institute for definite identification and then will be returned to the State museum. It was found in the bed of the creek and taken to the First National Bank of Wynne. The cashier Albert Horner, gave it to the State geologist.

MUSEUM IN RECEIPT OF RARE ROCKS COLLECTION

Imprint of Seaweed Preserved in Specimens Found in Vicinity of Caddo Rock.

Among the gifts received at the Arkansas Natural History Museum during the past week were several rare specimens of paleozoic sea plants in novaculate, which is the scientific term for a kind of rock formation. The specimens were found in the vicinity of Caddo Gap by Dorris Dickenson of Prescott, an archaeological student who is doing field work for the museum.

The specimens were taken from rocks about 30 feet high, which seemed, Mr. Dickenson said, to be novaculate from top to bottom. The rocks stand on either side of the Caddo river, which, through long ages, has worn its way between them.

The imprint of seaweed is preserved on several of the specimens to the finest detail, having the appearance of delicate black lace. In other specimens the vegetable matter has overlapped so strongly as to appear only as dark stains on the rocks between which it was imprisoned.

What is now rock was in the early ages the soft muck and finer slimy deposit found on objects in all water, the animal life known as diatom, Mrs. Bernie Bobcock, president of the museum, explained. The sedimentary rocks of the Ozarks, Ouachitas, the Arkansas valley and the Athens plateau were laid down during the Paleozoic era as the fossil remains in the rocks were occupied by living organisms.

Novacula, the rock in which the fossils were found, is a hard and nearly pure silica. It is found in Montgomery, Pike, Garland, Saline and Hot Springs counties, and has a commercial value, being used for grindstones and also in road building.

Other recent additions to the displays at the museum are specimens from the Gulf of Mexico, which have been added to the collection of C. T. Prescott, the museum's curator of archaeology. These include the jaws of a baby shark, the shell of 1,000 tents from Chandalar Island, a small cow-fish and a five-inch stinger from a sting-ray from a horseshoe crab.

Izard County Caves Attracting More Attention From Tourists

Highways Leading Into Area Have Been Improved and Vacation Resort Is Planned By Developers; Many Unique Natural Features Exploited.

Mount Pleasant, Oct. 11.—Izard county, containing many beautiful caves and all of the natural wonders of the Ozark foothills, has made great strides this year toward becoming a nationally-known vacation section.

Recently a group of Missouri Pacific railroad employes purchased a large tract from Ralph Harris, formerly of Ohio, who is the pioneer in development of this section as a vacation resort. The reported price was \$30,000.

Developers see in this purchase the starting point for the building up of an important tourist trade. The railroad employes will build cottages on their land for next summer.

A six-story hotel of native stone is being planned at Melbourne cave, 10 miles southwest of Melbourne, considered one of the most beautiful in the Ozarks. A dam, 50 feet high and 300 feet wide, to impound water for swimming pools and fishing lakes also is being discussed tentatively by the proposed builders. The hotel would cost \$150,000.

Several caves, ranging in length from 440 yards to three miles are in Izard county and contain many unusual formations. Melbourne cave was opened officially July 4 at a ceremony attended by hundreds of persons. The cave contains five chambers, each of which contains beautiful and unusual formations.

The Young Men's Club of Calico Rock formally opened the Bergman cave, a mile northwest of Calico Rock, in August. Although no money has been spent on this project, it is planned to build a tourist camp there next summer. Both the Melbourne and Bergman caves are about three miles long, although tourists are shown only about a mile of each. The other parts have not been explored sufficiently for safe conduct of sight-seeing parties.

Although the roads leading to it have been under repairs all summer, more than 1,000 visitors have registered with the attendant at Melbourne cave since it was opened to the public.

Mr. Harris several years ago purchased a large tract in Izard county with the view of developing it into a vacation resort. He has built a four-mile road from Melbourne cave to the Melbourne-Mountain View, making the cave accessible for automobiles for the first time. Roads in this section now have been worked into good condition and tourists have no difficulty in reaching any of the beauty spots.

Izard county offers mystery as well as beauty in its sights. Walled-up cave, owned by R. R. Fulbright, four miles west of Mount Pleasant, had never been explored, as far as can be learned. The entrance is blocked by a wall of native stone, five feet high and 20 feet wide. Although many theories have been offered as to why the wall was built, and by whom, no proof has been advanced.

Metal crosses, beads, rings and odd vases of workmanship not recognized here, have been found near the cave.

Just below the cave flows a clear spring, the waters of which twice in

52 years suddenly have become blue for a period, then have regained natural colorlessness.

The water was blue for two hours on April 14, 1928 several days after a tornado had struck that section. Old residents recalled that 50 years before the water had been blue for several hours.

The theory that gunpowder sometimes is dislodged from a hidden cache near the underground stream of the spring and discolors the water has been advanced.

T. H. Linn, former Izard county superintendent of schools, believes that the wall blocking the mouth of the cave and the curious relics found nearby are evidences of an unrecorded visit by Hernando DeSoto. He also believes that a battle was fought in that vicinity, although there is no historical record of such an occurrence. It formerly was not unusual to find old rifle balls in the vicinity and several human skeletons have been unearthed on farms nearby.

Mr. Fulbright has been asked by many individuals and one research society to allow the cave to be explored, but has not taken any action. It is a popular local legend that a treasure cache is in the cave and this has drawn most of the requests from would-be explorers, according to Mr. Fulbright.

Five miles southwest of Mount Pleasant is Prim cave, which is almost inaccessible. It is necessary to crawl on one's hands and knees to enter the cave, but spacious chambers are found within. About 50 feet from the entrance is a spring of excellent water that flows freely throughout the year. The earth around the spring is packed hard and polished like marble by the feet of Indians, it is said, who once used the cave as a ceremonial hall.

One stone formation resembles a steam boiler, with a smokestack running to the ceiling. Two other formations resemble the store stoves of a generation ago.

The cave contains several pits, the bottoms of which never have been reached. One may toss a pebble into one of the pits and it may be heard rattling against the sides, but it cannot be heard striking the bottom.

Prim cave is an ideal location for moonshine whiskey stills but there are none in the vicinity, because experts say the mash will not sour properly. Whiskey made there a decade ago was said to have had a poor flavor.

RELICS OF OZARK INDIANS DISCOVERED

Scientists Make Valuable Discoveries in Newton County Cave.

(By Science Service.)

Washington, July 27.—Digging in a cave at Cedar Grove, Ark., an expedition from the Bureau of American Ethnology has discovered the burials of 12 individuals and hundreds of the tools, weapons, and beads that once belonged to them.

First word of these results of the cave exploration has been received here at the bureau's headquarters. Judging from the list of discoveries, the United States National Museum will now have a collection of Ozark Indian relics equal to, or even greater than, any other collection in existence.

Ozark life and culture is comparatively unexplored and unknown, it was said at the bureau. Two previous expeditions had made some progress, but much is yet to be discovered. It is hoped that the newest finds, when studied, will reveal new information to verify or expand theories now held in scientific circles.

Dr. W. M. Walker, in charge of the cave expedition, states that he has uncovered the burials of four adults, one adolescent, and seven children or infants. Among the relics collected are 233 flint objects in perfect or nearly perfect condition, 50 bone implements, and numerous shell spoons and beads.

University of Arkansas Also Has Party at Work.

Special to the Gazette.

Fayetteville, July 27.—Prof. S. C. Dellinger of the University of Arkansas, under whose direction a notable collection of Indian relics has been established at the university museum, tonight said that Cedar Grove is located in Newton county, about 60 miles southeast of Jasper.

Professor Dellinger has been kept in Fayetteville by his duties in connection with the university summer school. However, he has a crew of four men at work excavating at Lurton, Newton county, about 20 miles from the scene of activities of the expedition of the Bureau of American Ethnology. As soon as the annual Farmers Week at the university is ended, Professor Dellinger plans to spend the remainder of the summer with the University of Arkansas party at Lurton and said that he probably would visit the Bureau of Ethnology party. He has had no direct communication with the party.

Fossilized Fern Seeds Found

By EARLE AUGUSTUS SPESARD. (Professor of Biology, Hendrix College.)

Several weeks ago workmen building a trail down the steep sides of Cedar creek canyon on Petit Jean mountain, found imbedded in the sandstones they were sweating over a number of "nuts." The "nuts" were nuts all right, but they were neither pecans nor hickories.

Botanists have always been interested in the discovery of the seeds of the seed-ferns, to which belong the so-called "pecans" and "hickories" found recently on Petit Jean mountain. The writer recently visited the location with another botanist from the state, and located the seed casts in the undisturbed outcrops of sandstone and shale at the sides of the canyon, 200 feet above the fragments lying along the trail now being made. The "nuts" are in reality quite different from pecans, although they are surprisingly similar in outward appearance. This is due to the fact that when the seeds were fossilized, the outer parts of the fruit were not preserved. It took a longer while for the harder shell containing the young plant to rot, but when this was accomplished, the hollow where it once was, was filled with rock substance, forming a nut-like structure exactly like the hard seed.

The seeds are known by botanists as Trigonocarpus, because of the more or less three-sided appearance of the outside. Trigonocarpus is merely the seed of one of the many kinds of ancient seed plants known technically as Cycadofilicales. These plants were the first seed plants on earth, and lived several hundred million years

before the pecan was born. So the "scientists" from New York who are reported as having traced back the pecan and hickory further than ever before, will have to make a visit to Petit Jean and apologize to good old Trigonocarpus, the "daddy of them all."

Way back yonder, in the Pennsylvanian series of the paleozoic era, the birth of seed-plants was recorded in the first newspaper, the Rock Record. It is from a page of that journal that the writer reverently read the story of those strange things which look so much like "pecans," but, alas, are not.

The Trigonocarpus, or fossil seeds, from Petit Jean were first collected by David Neil Graves of Arkadelphia, who learned that men building the trail found the peculiar "pecans" interesting objects. They distributed them all over the state as curios. Some were given to Dr. Hardison of Petit Jean, who submitted them to an Eastern botanist for identification. Others were given to Prof. Charles L. Deevers of Ouachita College, who sent them to Professor Noe, paleobotanist of the University of Chicago, and to the writer. Professor Noe's identification agrees with that made by the Smithsonian Institute from material sent in by the commandant of the CCC camp on Petit Jean.

There seems to be no doubt that the "pecans" are seeds from the earliest seed plants known on earth. These seeds were used by the soldiers of the camp to scratch matches on. They are being preserved in the museums at Hendrix and Ouachita colleges.

FOSSILS FOUND THOUGHT TO BE BEASTS' HEARTS

Believe Hearts of Pre-historic Animals Are Unearthed Near Kingsland.

What are believed to be fossilized hearts of pre-historic animals, were found by Ed Marks, prominent Cleveland county farmer, on his farm about seven miles from Kingsland last week, according to T. M. Dansby, prominent local man, who is engaged in the real estate business at Kingsland, and who was a visitor here today.

Mr. Marks' farm upon which the fossils were found, is located in what is known as Redland township, and various signs of pre-historic life have been found at times in the soil, which is of a deep red color and very fertile.

The fossils were found about 14 feet from the surface and the largest one was about seven inches long and five inches in diameter. The other

one was slightly smaller. The smaller one was broken up by Mr. Marks, and the stone shows every indication that it was once the heart of some animal.

The soil of Redland township is of

a very peculiar formation and is found only in that portion of Cleveland county. Evidences that the land was at one time a part of an ocean bed is shown by the discovery of sea shells in various sections of the townships at various times.

Nuts or Seeds That Grew in This State Many Ages Ago Preserved



Found on Petit Jean Mountain by Ouachita College Scientist.

Arkadelphia, Jan. 20.—This photograph shows some of the earliest nuts or seeds which ever grew in Arkansas, geologists declaring they must have existed some 500 million years ago. They were found in their petrified state on Petit Jean mountain near Morrilton by David Neal Graves of this city who is directing work on roads and trails built in the new Petit Jean State Park. He picked up the specimens from rock torn out of Cedar Creek canyon. Shortly after his discovery, on one of his week-end visits to his home here he apprised Prof. Charles Deevers of Ouachita College of the discovery and presented specimens and rocks from which they came to the museum of the Science Department of Ouachita of which he is a graduate. Professor Deevers accompanied Mr. Graves to Petit Jean and was the first Arkansas scientist to study the rocks in that beautiful new park. On another trip to Petit Jean he invited Dr. E. A. Spessard of

Hendrix College to accompany him. Dr. Spessard formerly was professor of chemistry at Ouachita while Deevers was a student there. They made a second inspection of the rocks of Petit Jean. The photo of the nuts were made by Professor Deevers.

Specimens of the seeds were sent to Dr. A. C. Noe, head of the Paleobotany Department of the University of Chicago who confirmed the identification.

Mr. Deevers, speaking of the pecan-like nuts, said, "They grew in the Arkansas river valley some 500 million years ago, and have been found on both Petit Jean mountain near Morrilton and Mount Nebo near Russellville.

"The seeds fell from the trees and became petrified as hard stony casts about one inch thick and one and three-fourths inches long. They have

been called fossil 'pecans' by many people and have been reported in a few newspapers as belonging to the hardwood trees. They are not hardwoods, but belonged to trees with fern-like leaves which are classed in the same great group as the pines. The pine trees so familiar to all of us are of the order Coniferales, while these seed belong to the order Cycadofilicales and have the scientific name of Trigonocarpus, from the three-sided appearance. "David Neal Graves of Arkadelphia, an alumnus of Ouachita College, discovered the seeds while directing a group of men in trail building in Cedar Creek canyon in Petit Jean State Park, and brought them to me. A visit to the park on November 27 resulted in the finding of many more seeds associated with parts of stems which show wood structure well preserved. The canyon walls are about 500 feet high in this part of Cedar Creek and are composed mostly of shale and gray sandstone. The seeds occur in a four-foot strata about 200 feet from the top of the canyon, in the sandstone."

Pre-historic Burial Sites To Be Excavated.

Osceola, Feb. 9.—(P)—Excavations of pre-historic burial sites in Mississippi county, begun two years ago, will be resumed tomorrow by Dr. Walter B. Jones, director of the Alabama Museum of Natural History and Alabama state geologist. Dr. Jones participated in the excavations which revealed the "Moundville culture" of Alabama. R. E. Fletcher of Osceola, member of the Board of Regents of the Alabama museum, is assisting Dr. Jones in Mississippi county.

Wishes That Alabamian Would Do His Digging in His Own State

Dr. S. C. Dellinger Agrees That Arkansas 'Pot Hunters' Menace Archaeological Research, But Adds That Foreign Scientists Likewise Interfere.

Dr. Walter B. Jones of Alabama wishes untutored "pot hunters" would stay out of Arkansas's archeological diggings.

Dr. S. C. Dellinger professor of zoology at the University of Arkansas, agrees with the Alabama geologist, but he goes a step further.

He wishes Dr. Jones would stay out of Arkansas.

He said so yesterday in commenting on the visiting scientist's complaint from Osceola, where he has been industriously digging, that the amateurs have messed up valuable prehistoric burial sites with their clumsy grubbing for artifacts to sell to collectors.

"I am sorry to learn that Dr. Jones has returned to Arkansas," said Dr. Dellinger, more jealous of his state's treasures than of its reputation for hospitality. "A much better plan for him would have been to leave our materials here for our people.

"If he needed some data to help him out in his project in Alabama"—where Dr. Jones is director of the Museum of Natural History—"he could very well have received this through our co-operation in permitting him to look over our material, or in asking us to work with him in the excavations. Our materials should be kept here.

"He has already obtained hundreds of specimens from eastern Arkansas," he added regretfully, "some from sites that we had been given permission to dig. If he is able to find an undisturbed site, it seems to me the materials and records from them should be kept here to help validate our own specimens rather than carried where our people will not have the necessary opportunity to study them to the best advantage.

"Dr. Jones has a very rich site at Moundville in his own state, donated to the University of Alabama for his private digging purposes. In addition he has a great many other cultures which have not been made known. Moreover he is not bothered by the 'pot hunter'."

Dr. Dellinger heartily agrees that the amateur collectors are bad—probably worse than visiting scientific diggers—because they are doing irreparable damage to what he believes is "just a bare remnant of Arkansas's archeological history."

Professor Dellinger added that "if Dr. Jones complains of conditions in eastern Arkansas he should endeavor to do some excavation along the Arkansas river."

"Due to encouragement given by buyers in Yell county" Dr. Dellinger said "practically every known site has been plundered by tenant cotton pickers and others who are entirely ignorant of the historical interest and nature of Indian remains. I have not been able to find an undisturbed site in Yell county."

It was Professor Dellinger's opinion that Yell county contained the most important burial sites of any section of the state because apparently the cultures from the Ouachita valley and eastern Arkansas and also from the plains dwellers of Oklahoma converged in that area. He also believes that if an undisturbed site could be secured in this region archeologists might be able to unravel a "time table" that would give some idea of just when each group of people lived in this state, a problem which Dr. Jones is finding difficult.

Professor Dellinger regrets that "the destruction in this area has been so complete that I am often confronted with laments concerning the destruction by people who do not know me nor my work.

"I feel that this is not only a destruction of Arkansas history, but has probably taken away an important link in the study of the lower Mississippi valley as a whole," he continued. He said that the solution for this problem could be found through development of such interest in Arkansas history that owners of sites would

communicate with the proper authorities in order to help preserve these materials for future generations.

Archeologist Inspects Indian Relics at Hope.

Special to the Gazette, 2-28-34. Hope, Feb. 27.—The two most extraordinary collections of Indian relics to be found in several states are owned by Harry and Kendall Lemley and Dr. P. B. Carrigan of this city, Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, director of the Department of Archeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., said upon ending a survey here today.

Dr. Moorehead is a noted scientist and a member of the Committee on Archeological Surveys of the National Research Council of Washington, D. C. He has made surveys and studied archeology for 40 years. His travels have taken him into practically every part of the United States.

Dr. Moorehead left today for Washington, D. C., where he will make a report to the Research Council. He plans to return to Hope early next fall to make a more thorough study of the relics.

The collection includes many flints, coins, pottery, pipes, discoidal stones, toys, vases, beads, nose rings and ear rings.

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 as it does 100 pounds of cotton," in the opinion of Dr. Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, Mass., eminent archeologist, who was in Little Rock yesterday.

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

As director of the Department of Archeology at Phillips Academy and as member of the Committee on Archeological Surveys of the National Research Council, he has been making a tour of the Mississippi valley region, looking for sites for museums.

"The public of today is much more interested in the beginnings of culture than in new buildings," he said. "Look at the way people buy picture postcards. They'll look at and perhaps buy a picture of a hotel, but thousands of them will buy and send home a picture of an old Spanish mission."

Such signs are portents of good-for-the-future art, Dr. Moorehead feels, and particularly for the future of museums, which he hopes to see scattered all over the country.

Recommends Small Museums.

He favors small museums, and many of them, in which much more than Indian arrowheads would be displayed. Flint arrowheads and tomahawks are all very well in their way, he said, but the museums should strive to show the entire culture of a people.

"Interest in the study of Indians and Indian lore is becoming widespread," he said. "Small local museums and state museums have been established in many places during the past few years. These have proved both popular and of educational value.

"The intelligent public is becoming archeologically and historically minded. I could cite numerous places in Florida, Massachusetts and Ohio where local museums are visited by thousands of people, and are self-supporting, as a result of the small fee charged for admission. They have proved a great asset to the community.

Such museums he would like to see established at "central and accessible" points in Arkansas, such as Hot Springs or Little Rock. One a trifle more technical in nature should be established at Fayetteville, he said.

Rich in Indian Lore.

Arkansas should have little difficulty in amassing material for these museums, he said, for it contains more evidence of prehistoric occupation than any other state in the Mississippi valley, excepting Ohio and possibly Tennessee.

"You have a wonderful culture here," he said. "There was high art with the mound builders, more than with the Great Plains which I have just visited. The Indians were doing something more than fighting and scalping. They were developing an art."

And, he says, it is the story of that art which school children of today should be taught. They should be taught to consider Indian relics as the remaining symbols of a wonderful nation, rather than as something to be bartered or sold.

This desire to profit by what the Indians left behind is just about to make an end to Arkansas's "wonderful field" of Indian remains, he said, and will do that if something isn't done, and done soon, to rid the state of the "pot hunters."

Criticizes Trespassers.

It is wrong, in his opinion, for Alabama to trespass on Arkansas's territory in search of relics.

"You don't go over into Tennessee and dig for what you can find," he said. "Each state should stay within its own borders, preserve its own traditions."

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

Much more harm than that is being done in Arkansas, however, by the "Tom, Dick and Harry pot hunters," he said. These, whom he described as "misguided youths" needing money so badly that they "resort to grave robbery," should be stopped immediately, and by law.

"You haven't lost everything yet," he said, "but if you permit fellows to go on digging unhampered, you soon won't have anything left. There are plenty of remains still in Arkansas, and you should start a movement to safeguard them."

The most fearful desecrations in the state have taken place in Yell county,

he said. It was under Dr. Moorehead's hand that the first scientific observations of the Yell county Indian reservations were made, in 1917.

In his book, "The Archeology of the Arkansas Valley," published shortly thereafter, Dr. Moorehead stressed Yell county as an important strategic center in the study of prehistoric tribes, as three tribes, all ancient and all different, had lived there, establishing there the largest Indian village in all the Arkansas territory.

Mounds Easily Located.

"The cemeteries and mounds of these tribes were easily located," he said. "So easily were they located that ignorant persons have destroyed hundreds if not thousands of ancient burials to procure beads, pottery vessels or flint implements, which they sell to dealers for a small sum. Dealers scatter these objects of ancient art throughout the entire country. Thus the state of Arkansas loses a priceless heritage."

Dr. Moorehead suggested that Arkansas, in an attempt to rectify this situation, pass a law similar to one enacted in Ohio. The Ohio law, while not interfering with the landowner's rights, requires that excavations of historic or prehistoric monuments, if permitted by the landowner, must be carried out under the supervision of reputable archeologists or scientific institutions.

"If the institutions receive the relics, as they usually do, the landowner is compensated," Dr. Moorehead said. "In short, what are called 'pot hunters' cannot operate in the state of Ohio."

Recent increased activity of the pot hunters Dr. Moorehead laid to the depression, causing persons "with more zeal than knowledge" to go a-digging in order that they may receive the remuneration such slight labor might bring forth.

"Those who have at heart the history and pre-history of our country lament the widespread destruction of that which is of value to future generations," Dr. Moorehead said. "The Indian, from whom we took our entire country, is entitled to our respect. His simple arts, some of them of high order, should be preserved."

Inspects Collections.

While in Arkansas, Dr. Moorehead, accompanied by Col. John R. Fordyce, inspected the Lemley museum at Hope, which he pronounced "remarkable." Colonel Fordyce's collection at Hot Springs, Dr. Pink Carrigan's collection at Hope and the state History Museum at the state capitol. Colonel Fordyce's efforts in working out the calendar year were accorded high praise by Dr. Moorehead, as was his museum, about which Dr. Moorehead has promised to see the secretary of the interior, in hope that the government will take it over and make a permanent museum of it.

Dr. Moorehead has been an archeologist for the past 47 years, and out of it all he has brought one thing, he said. That is a sound respect for the Indian.

"That," he said yesterday, "is why I've stopped exploring. I want to encourage local groups to carry on and show respect for the first citizens of America. I want them to elevate that first art. And you in Arkansas have a wonderful opportunity."

Prehistoric Statuette of Woman Removed From Mound in Arkansas



THE ANCIENT IMAGE.
March 6, 1934
Figurette of Mother and Child Leads to Interesting
Speculation Concerning Early Inhabitants
of the River Valley.

By RUBY ERWIN LIVINGSTON.

Special to the Gazette.

Russellville, March 5.—Was the ancient race which inhabited the Arkansas valley a type of Nordic giant? It would seem so, judging from the figurine just excavated from a mound on the Arkansas river near the Oklahoma line. It was brought to Russellville a few days since by its purchaser, George Pilquist, a relic dealer of Dardanelle. So very old is this relic, that its substance has not yet been determined. In color it resembles red ochre, yet its weight is as heavy as iron ore, and the red color is not a slip, applied for the kiln, but penetrates the entire substance. It weighs over nine pounds.

From time to time rumors are heard concerning the discovery of seven-foot skeletons, but they are seldom given the serious investigation they deserve. This burial mound appears to corroborate the theory, for the spear points found with the statuette are by far the largest ever unearthed, measuring 14 inches in height and of a weight necessitating a sizable spear. Of the skeletons of this mystic race there remained only powdery fragments of bone and the shells of teeth. Unfortunately, these were not preserved by the pot-hunters, nor were the spear points kept with the image, but sold promiscuously, and no pictures made of the grave, for study.

The Statuette.

The kneeling figure of the woman shows broad, flat features and wide, large skull, with square shoulders and strong thighs. She kneels on a small base, as if carved from one stone, or ore block. In her arms she holds a small child, but the mother's gaze is forward, not downward, and the child faces the same direction. Is the pagan mother making an offering of her child to a heathen god? Her attitude is one of supplication, and on her skull are carvings that quarter it; there are huge ears, or perhaps they are rolls of hair, over the ears.

Strangest of all, this figurine forms a gigantic pipe bowl, evidently to be placed upon some table or elevated platform for use. It may have been an altar piece. The bowl opens, cone-shaped, between the shoulders of the giantess, and the stem exits at the small of her back. Smoke stains blacken the cone, but no trace was found of the stem. Evidently the pipe was the property of a headman or priest of the tribe, for no other artifacts were found in that huge mound except spear points.

Cleverly Hidden.

Cunningly concealed at the bottom of the pile, 50 feet in height and 33 feet wide, the pipe had lain for centuries beneath a prepared ledge of charcoal and earth, topped with a protecting thick slab of rock. So very old is the earth at the base of this mound that it is but a powdery dust, and even the heavy bulk of the pipe-image seemed about to crumble until gradually hardened to air.

A short distance from this mound runs another great serpentine mound through a farm. It is of the same height and width as the first, but longer, reaching a length of 100 feet. Several efforts have been made in the past to probe these mounds for relics, but the builders were clever enough to put their dead below the reach of steel rods, and now that they have located hidden relics at the base of the second mound the owners object to excavations. So firm are they in their objections that when one venturesome digger attempted some night excavations he was the target for a charge of buckshot. What will be done with the serpent mound remains to be seen. Surely such valuable prehistoric remains should be carefully studied, and the relics, if obtained, procured for the state.

A number of these mounds, scattered throughout Arkansas, could have been carefully tunneled and made the mecca of tourists and scientists. It is a fact that we have the oldest known vegetable and geological formations in the world in the mountains of the state, then it is only reasonable that we may have had one of the earliest human races. Long ago we should have passed laws to prohibit these relics being sent all over the world and lost to our own people.

Images Usually in Pairs.

There is, in all probability, a mate to this mother-pipe, for in numerous other instances of fine images, there has been both male and female figures. A few years ago a rain god was found near Russellville. It was a fine, rare speci-

men and weighed 12 pounds; a vain attempt was made to raise funds to buy it for a state museum, and it was soon sold by Mr. Pilquist to the Heye Indian Foundation in New York. Not long afterward the mate to it was excavated and sold to an Eastern collector. Mr. Pilquist has dealt in relics, curios and bird specimens for many years, earning his living by this trade. So well advertised is his work that he is in constant receipt of letters from buyers and collectors. He considers this pipe to be the oldest and rarest piece he has ever seen, and believes he will have no trouble in disposing of it.

Giant Skeleton Unearthed.
Arkadelphia, July 28.—(Special)—What is believed to be the skeleton of an Indian giant has been excavated on the Caddo river near here by a group of students of the University of Arkansas, headed by Dr. S. C. Dellinger, head of the department of zoology. The skeleton, found on the Nick Wheatly farm, is said to measure six feet, five inches, and has the bone structure peculiar to the Indian race. The group of students, under the supervision of James Durham, a senior, is making an investigation of the places in this section supposed to have been camping spots of the Indians. Numbers of arrowheads, spearheads, flints, etc. have been found.

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

New York, Aug. 2.—(P)—Breathlessly as a pair of stay-at-home baseball fans getting an inning report of a world series game, two scientists here are following the dinosaur-digging in Wyoming.

The scientists are those eminent solvers of geological jig-saw puzzles, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews and Dr. Walter Granger, both of the American Museum of Natural History.

They regard the discovery of the dinosaur deathbed in the Big Horn mountain region of Wyoming as one of the most important fossil finds in history.

Drs. Andrews and Granger confessed they were receiving the reports of Dr. Barnum Brown, leader of the American Museum-Sinclair expedition

in the West, with an excitement almost heretical to the traditional calm, cool attitude of men of science.

"At first," said Dr. Andrews, "we thought Dr. Brown had unearthed the bones of but one monster. Then he found another. Now he has a dozen."

The work started in a very inauspicious manner. Sticking out of a hillside was a bone. It had laid exposed for years.

One day a rancher saw the bone. He noticed that it was a tail-bone, and reasoned that wherever you find a tail you will also find some sort of a creature attached to it.

He called the attention of science to that quite ordinary looking bone.

The museum men followed the trail of the tail. And today: They have unearthed the remains of 12 huge reptiles.

Dr. Granger said that present developments indicate a new species of dinosaur has been found—a huge, aquatic or semi-aquatic Sauropod, a descendant of Brontosaurus, the "Trunder Lizard."

Brontosaurus is the familiar monster whose grotesque form lumbers through comic strips so often.

"The stratum in which Dr. Brown is working was laid down in early cretaceous times," said Dr. Granger—"more than a hundred million years ago."

The early cretaceous deposits, he explained, have not yielded many Sauropod fossils—so the Wyoming find adds a marginal note to an almost blank page in the story of the earth.

"Daddy" of All Sea Serpents, 70,000,000 Years Old, Is Found

Montgomery, Ala., July 17.—(P)—What may be the "daddy" of sea serpents, a mesosaur, has been unearthed in exploration of the state geological department, Dr. Walter L. B. Jones, state geologist disclosed today. "We have already taken out 10 feet of a 35-foot mesosaur near West Green, in Greene county, that probably is 70,000,000 years old," Dr. Jones said.

"And in the same county near Eutaw, we have unearthed a two-ton turtle, possibly as old. Both were encased in chalk of the cretaceous age, and are of the same geological variety. In other words, they were preserved in limestone that would be laid down in warm salt water."

The Loch Ness sea serpent, Dr. Jones said, might be a descendant of Alabama's big mesosaur.

The excavation in Greene county has been halted temporarily, Dr. Jones said, but added that later the entire skeleton probably would be removed. *Democrat July 17, 1934*

'Fossil' Ear of Corn In Reality a Rattle

Washington Post, 1934
Washington, Aug. 5.—(P)—A hoax that fooled the world of science for 20 years has come to light, and Smithsonian Institution scientists are a little crestfallen.

An object they've been showing off proudly for two decades as the oldest known ear of corn on earth has turned out to be one of the best fakes in history. It's really only a clay rattle, fashioned by some ancient Peruvian craftsman into an amazingly clever imitation.

The "fake" ear of corn to all outward appearances was a fossil, preserved in the ground for several thousand years, thus indicating corn was grown in very ancient times by the Indians of old Peru.

Scientists had accepted the object as such ever since it came into possession of the Smithsonian Institution about 1914, after being purchased in Cuzco, Peru. It has been on public exhibition in the National museum here.

Recently Dr. Roland W. Brown of the Geological Survey discovered the sad truth. The supposed fossil was formed of clay, moulded by hand and baked to hardness in a slow fire. Near the base was a conical cavity containing three small, round oval pellets. In other words, the thing was a rattle.

Scientifically the rattle is still important. Obviously ancient, it shows corn was familiar to the Peruvians long ago.

Survey, Map of Indian Mounds in Missouri Planned.

Special to the Gazette, *Gazette*
Poplar Bluff, Mo., Aug. 28.—Charles Lacey of Poplar Bluff has been named to head an organization which will make a survey and map the Indian mounds and old burial grounds for Indians in southern Missouri, he announced today. Lacey and his workers are instructed to look up the people in the community who are interested in Indian history. They will be interviewed concerning Indian lore and the location of unexplored mounds. The organization will be under supervision of the Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission. *Aug. 28, 1934*

DINOSAUR EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO FAIR

Sinclair Refining Company
Reconstructs 'Terrible Lizards'
of Reptilian Age.

When a tyrannosaurus met a triceratops, that was news in the Mesozoic age. It is even news today, at the Century of Progress where the Sinclair dinosaur exhibit, sponsored by Sinclair Refining Company reproduces the "terrible lizards" of the reptilian age and motivates them into action. In appearance and movement they are said to surpass last year's exhibit.

The group of monster reptiles on exhibit includes not only the flesh-eating tyrannosaurus and his opponent, the triceratops, which engage in combat, as the imaginations of the present-day reconstruct such a battle; but also the brontosaurus, the fantastic stegosaurus like an armored car, the duck-bill dinosaur and the protoceratops, unhatched eggs of which caused such a sensation in the Mongolian desert some years ago.

These animals, scientists say, flourished on earth a hundred million years ago, when nature was filtering and mellowing the crudes from which Sinclair Motor Oils are refined.

The exhibit has given rise to so many questions that the Sinclair company has had prepared an interesting book, "The Sinclair Dinosaur Book," which has been supervised by Barnum Brown, curator of fossil reptiles of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. The book is illustrated by paintings by James E. Allen, also prepared under the supervision of Mr. Brown, and give as adequate a picture as is possible of these great creatures that have been reconstructed from the skeletons found on practically every continent.

This book is available to teachers of history and science, to schools, clubs and libraries, and others, and to educational persons or groups, without charge, upon application to the Sinclair Dinosaur Book Department, Sinclair Refining Company, 45 Nassau street, New York city.

Fossil Stump of Redwood Tree Found in Clark County.

Special to the Gazette, *Special*
Arkadelphia, June 6.—A fossil stump of a redwood tree, six feet in diameter, which must have towered into the air some 50,000,000 years ago, has been unearthed in Clark county, 10 miles east of Gurdon and 15 miles south of Arkadelphia. The "petrified" wood was discovered by W. V. Yarbrough of Gurdon. A piece was brought to Prof. Charles Deevers of Ouachita College by I. D. Jones.

Professor Deevers and six boys from his botany and biology classes spent several days excavating the stump. A log about 18 feet long also was discovered near the stump. The log was found embedded in lignite, or coal. Sections were made of the stump and studied with the aid of a microscope. The structure is perfectly preserved, and, Deevers said, appears to be a tree of the genus Sequoia, or redwood, which no longer is found in this part of the North American continent.

"The age of the plants," Mr. Deevers said, "is probably Miocene, in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 years ago. It is well known by botanists that great forests flourished in that age, composed of oak, maple, sassafras, locust, beech, etc."

"The whole of southern Arkansas is rich in fossil plants of this same age. They are found mostly as fragments of silicified wood."

The lignite, or poor grade of coal, in which the redwood log was found, outcrops in many places in Clark and other counties of this part of the state.

Specimens of the stump, the log and other fossil are on exhibition in the museum of Ouachita College. Professor Deevers, who has started a botanical garden in a deep ravine back of the college campus, will re-enter Chicago University this week where he has been awarded a fellowship, to complete the work for a Ph. D. degree. Mrs. Deevers is librarian of the college. Both are graduates of Ouachita.

98
Petri-fied Snakes
Taken From Mine

Special to the Gazette.

Yellville, April 13.—A colony of petrified snakes was unearthed in the Monte Critso mine when the mining crew put off a round of shots that broke into a rich run of zinc carbonate on a lateral drift, 200 feet back of the main tunnel entrance. The snakes, seemingly, had gone into winter quarters there many years ago, and became trapped by the closing of their outlet. They petrified and absorbed the mineral salts in the ground which transformed them into premium grade zinc carbonate.

This rare specimen of freakish formation was sent to the main office of the company in Milwaukee and probably will be entered among other curios in the museum of that city. Heads of some of the reptiles retain their natural size and shape, even to outline of the mouth and eyes. Copper heads, rattlers and other tribes of that lowly race all appear to have been sleeping together in peace among themselves when life left them in their ancient winter resort.

Rector, June 25.—Fossil remains of what appears to have been a mastodon have been discovered about five miles southeast of Marmaduke, Greene county, by two men who were fishing in a ditch containing water about waist deep. The bones found include both jawbones, leg bones, ribs, and other miscellaneous parts. They indicate that the beast must have been at least 12 feet tall, and 20 feet or more in length.

While wading through the water on a fishing trip, Lowell Rogers, of Mt. Vernon, stumbled over something hard and sharp. Investigation disclosed that he had stepped on a huge tooth, measuring about five inches in length. Rogers and his brother-in-law, Frank Reynolds, resident of the farming section southeast of Marmaduke, then began a search for something to indicate to what the tooth belonged to.

They succeeded in digging out both jawbones, each of which still contained some of the teeth, all of which were of greater size than the one found in the bed of the stream. The lower back teeth measured eight and one-half inches, horizontal with the jawbone. They protruded out of the bone about three inches.

Frank Reynolds, owner of the skeleton, succeeded in reconstructing the greater portion of the head, which measures 46 inches in height and is es-

timated to weigh now about 400 pounds. A back leg bone measures 46 inches in length and weighs about 70 pounds.

Portions of the tusks show great deterioration on the inside, having the appearance of wood. From the size of the remains, it is estimated that the tusks must have been six to eight feet in length; and the cavities from which the tusks protruded are seven inches in diameter.

A less complete set of bones, similar in size and appearance was dug up by a dredging crew in this same vicinity about 22 years ago. It is probable that all the bones found so far have been mutilated by dredge-boat dippers used in the streams where they lay.

All the bones recently found are on display in a wire pen in Marmaduke under the custody of Don Brasher, druggist. He plans to contact geological organizations with a view to disposing of the remains at a profit to Mr. Reynolds, the owner.

MARMADUKE VIEWS SUPPOSED REMAINS OF HUGE MASTODON

June 26, 1936



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 cavity visible appears to have been either the brain area or the base of a trunk. This head is 34 inches across.

Farmer Unearths Old Spearheads in Field

Murfreesboro.—One of the best collections of Indian spear heads ever seen here was on display this morning. Kelsey Harris, farmer of this community, while plowing on a bottom land farm yesterday, unearthed the flint spear heads, 18 in number, which were grouped in the grave of what was probably a chieftain.

The flint spear heads are from 12 to 18 inches in length, and are of a type which shows much skill and care in their manufacture.

A large bowl also was in the grave, 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.