How "Smackover" Got Its Name

By ROBERT JOSEPH BROWN.

During the summer of 1906, while I was in El Dorado representing the Arkansas Gazette, I sauntered across the square to the offices of Bunn and Paterson, attorneys.

Judge H. C. Bunn, after a brilliant legal career, had come to El Dorado to pass the evening of his eventful life. Judge W. K. Paterson, at that time mayor, also was a lawyer of more than local renown.

On this occasion a chance reference to the abundance of game in the surrounding country and the good hunting along Smackover creek brought from me a laughing comment on the name "Smackover." I had heard several versions of its origin and spoke of them somewhat skeptically.

Judge Paterson was busy in the office library at the moment and Judge Bunn was my immediate host. From him came a ready response to my request for the historical facts. He disposed of the conflicting anecdotes with a good humored reference of the progress of human nature to dramatize the romantic, fantastic, and fanciful imaginations of the individual whenever an appropriate subject presented.

To Fred W. Allenspach's "Folklore of Rustic Arkansans," he makes casual reference to a story that the name "Smackover" was a corruption of the French designation given long ago to the dense sassafras growths which shaded the meanderings of a creek marking the boundaries of Union and Ouachita counties. Several other suggestions as to the origin of the name are interesting, but seem to have no authentic basis of fact, and all of them, as I listened to Judge Bunn, so many years ago, were mentioned by him, and dismissed with a tolerant smile and a wave of his hand.

"When I came here," he said, "Arkansas was alive with game, but nowhere else was there such abundance, nowhere else such natural game preserves as around these parts."

To a reminiscent mood then, he told of hunting experiences, and of the alluring opportunities persisting, even to that moment.

Deer seemed to challenge the hunter more than anything else, and as they were depleted more and more, and

JUDGE H. C. BUNN.

	sometimes disappeared entirely in many sections, they took refuge in the friendly thickets of the Union county bottomlands. Deer thrived in this locality because the forage was good, the shelter was ideal and the difficulties of following and locating them were many.

French "voyageurs" and old-time settlers of French extraction or direct descent left the earliest and most persistent impress upon the colloquial vocabulary and geographic nomenclature of Arkansas, as well as all the other states subsequently carved out of the original Louisiana Purchase. These French-speaking pioneers were the first and most patient followers of the same trails of Arkansas, and long after the once abundant supply of game had diminished to the apparent vanishing point, they knew where the best that remained could be found.

By word of mouth and by personal experience this information was current among the hardy settlers, and those who knew, agreed that the "cover," (as the Frenchmen called it), the aimed uncover-
Arkansas Scandinavia

Arkansas is the backbone of Arkansas life. They<br>pendent on the state and you as you are upon them. Do you<br>izing them at every opportunity. You will find yourself the

Arkansas Made Products

When you buy Arkansas-Made Products you not only help yourself directly, but every other resident of the state as well.

Couch Sees Unlimited Possibilities

In Arkansas, there are less than 1,000,000 chickens. While Iowa has nearly 2,000,000, Arkansas has 1,200,000 hogs, but Iowa has over 6,000,000.

Timber Supply Affords Room for Development

In recent years the plastic industry has grown, to an annual value of over $25,000,000, and synthetic materials produced from cotton and wool fabrics, steel, copper, glass, and rubber in furnaces, wall panels, hardware, automobile parts, safety glass, and other articles for houses, offices and buildings, and exhibits at other positions.

Decline in Value of Mineral Products Cited

In recent years the plastic industry has grown, with an average value of over $25,000,000, and synthetic materials produced from cotton and wool fabrics, steel, copper, glass, and rubber in furnaces, wall panels, hardware, automobile parts, safety glass, and other articles for houses, offices and buildings, and exhibits at other positions.

In recent years we have seen a steady increase in the number of mammals, and every effort should be made to increase the number of cows on our farms in order to make further development possible. There are 483,000 cows and heifers kept for milk in Arkansas that produce over 1,000,000,000 pounds of milk in 1934, but in Wisconsin the production was over 10,000,000,000 pounds.

The manufactured dairy products of Wisconsin are worth twice the value of our dairy products. Throughout the country and as far as for daily farm produce, an average return of $250. In Arkansas, prices are steadily rising, and in September, 1934, the price of 483,000 cows and heifers kept for milk in Arkansas, was $450, which is more than the cost of feed. In Wisconsin, the price of 483,000 cows and heifers kept for milk in Wisconsin, was $450, which is more than the cost of feed.
MUSSELS THEIR BUSINESS

A diver on the White river who harrows mussel shells for making pearl buttons. At right is a veteran Arkansan diver.

Newport Firm Keeps Many Workers Busy

Newport, May 2—An industry that is known better outside the state than it is in Arkansas is that of producing mussel shells and pearls.

Sol Heimann of Newport is probably the most skillful mussel shell buyer, having been in the business more than 35 years. He sold the controlling interest in a bottom cutting factory at Newport that has grown from five to 24 machines that keep 26 men employed, A. F. Humphries is the other owner.

Mr. Heimann has shipped shells all over the United States and to several foreign countries. A large portion of the shells in this territory have been purchased by him. For a year or more before the factory was opened in Newport, he had been wondering why, instead of shipping his shells to Northern factories, where they could be cut, he could not make a profit. When he finally made up his mind to try to do it himself, he made a trip to June to buy a load of shells for his factory. He found that there were two men who made a trade of sending him the mussels. He bought the factory at Newport and shipped his goods in the spring. He has added 11 more machines, and in December eight more were added.

Botton Factory One Of Busiest Spots at Newport.

The factory is one of the busiest places in Newport. With rows of mussel shells along sides of the small building, a row in the center, and a large machine with the cutting, and hammering of the shells saws cutting through them, the sound is almost deafening. Several men have been working on the factory for the past six months, and the building is now complete.

Mr. Heimann makes all the machines himself, and each one is designed to do a certain job. He is always thinking of new devices, and often the result is a success.

Mussel Shells Sold To Many Foreign Countries.

Shells mean more than just jewels to Mr. Heimann. There are the delicate pink and white shells, which are sold in France, Austria, and Belgium, to be used in making buttons and for various other purposes. He has also shipped shells to Italy.

Heimann and his partners in business are referred to by their customers as “grandma” Bowers, “pimple back” and “curarum,” respectively. They sell the shells from $10 to $20 a ton. Then there are the shells from which come finest quality pearls, often valuable pearls to add to his collection.

Unusual Collection of Pearls Accumulated.

Nearly everybody has a hobby, but few hobbies as inspiring and profitable as Mr. Heimann’s is. As one of the most successful pearl cutters, he has been able to cultivate his hobby and make a profit. He has a collection of approximately 1,500 pieces, all of which he has collected in the South. Of these, the finest are the “tongue” and “eye” pieces, which are valued at several thousand dollars. One of the most interesting pieces is the “lip” piece, which is the first of its kind ever made. It consists of approximately 1,500 pieces, all of which are valuable. Mr. Heimann has been able to cultivate his hobby and make a profit.

U.S. PURCHASE OF MOUNDS PROPOSED

Congressman R. D. Terry has introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate $120,000 for purchase of the Telluride mounds to be established as the Arkansas Mounds National Monument. The mound in the city is part of the Telluride community. The mounds are nationally known for the Indiana relics found in them and from several states have explored them. At one time a contest of old-time students who shipped the mounds of valuable relics secured a protest from members of the University of Arkansas.

Incorporation Matters

The following incorporation papers were filed in the office of Secretary of State Mr. P. McMichael yesterday:

Arkansas Land Company, Little Rock, articles of incorporation; capital stock, $5,000, incorporators, 10.

Taylor Camp Company, Little Rock, articles of incorporation; capital stock, $5,000, incorporators, 5.

Payne Ammenset Company, Mena, articles of incorporation; capital stock, $5,000, incorporators, 5.

H. E. Trotter, Lesle Floss mill shop operator, articles of incorporation; capital stock, $5,000, incorporators, 5.

Peet, Trotter, Ltd., articles of incorporation; capital stock, $10,000, incorporators, 5.

Bauer, Bresee Company, Little Rock, articles of incorporation; capital stock, $10,000, incorporators, 5.

H. E. Trotter, G. D. Trotter, and J. J. Brister, Jr., articles of incorporation.

The Electric Power and Light Company, Inc., a New York corporation, and the Arkansas Power and Light Company, Inc., a New York corporation, have filed articles of merger, which provide that the two companies shall merge into one corporation known as Arkansas Power and Light Company, Inc., of which the Arkansas Power and Light Company, Inc., shall be continued.

Copies of State History Received

First copies of a brief history of Arkansas, published by the state government and distributed through the nation as a special feature, have been received in Little Rock by H. T._holdon. Printing of the book was authorized by Senate Resolution 77. The book was written by W. P. Hill, state elementary school superintendent and Mr. T. W. Holdon, state public schools inspector. It is little book public school teachers in Arkansas can be of service to the United States Government Printing Office in Wash-

Arkansas Centennial Commission.

In charge of publicity and Accomplishments.

The book was written by W. P. Holdon, state elementary school superintendent and Mr. T. W. Holdon, state public schools inspector. It is little book public school teachers in Arkansas can be of service to the United States Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C. Copies of the book have been sent to schools all over the states to be read by students. Printing of the book was authorized by Senate Resolution 77.
Arkansas's Archeology Archives

By MISS ANNETTE HARLEY

The State University's Archeology Museum Is Now Housed in New Improved Quarters.

For several years the Archeology Department of the University of Arkansas, of which Dr. S. C. Dellingler is the head, has been carrying on the work of retrieving from the ground the unwritten records of the early Indians of the state. The stone mounds are now housed in the new museum in the Vol Walker Memorial Library building completed last summer. The museum is fitted with modern glass cases in which are arranged the most interesting of the numerous discoveries.

For the convenience of observers, the displays in the front of the museum are objects of the mound builder types, found in the eastern and southern parts of the state. Those toward the back are from the much more ancient and primitive burial mound dwellers, found in the mountains of northwestern Arkansas. Most of the displays consist of articles of the everyday use of the men who lived in the time of the mound builders and accompanying diagrams showing how the Indians fashioned them. Incomplete products found show the methods of manufacture.

Several of the exhibition cases contain finds from the mounds are devoted to stone artifacts. Because, like all primitive people, the mound builders used stone weapons and utensils, thousands of these artifacts have been unearthed in Arkansas. In one case, occurring among the weapons of war and hunting, are skillfully flaked arrowheads and spearheads, distinguishable from each other by size and weight. A few rare remains of spear shafts, decorated with carving and showing traces of the grooves that bound the parts of the spear together, and a cel, or ungrooved axe, which, when hafted with wood, was a formidable weapon. On the lowest shelf of this case are the bones of game found around the ancient village sites. Indicative of the kinds of animals the Indians hunted, and a human pelvis with an arrowhead embedded in it, usually witnessing the efficacy of the weapon in war.

Other cases of stone objects display household and farming implements, ceremonial instruments, and ornaments. The implements are usually rarer than the weapons. The types exhibited are stone knives, spades, hatchettes, and grooved axes. A few of the stone tools were found in the ceremonial instruments, large, thin blades with tiny geometric points, usually found in the graves of chieffishes and priests and made of crystal and beautifully colored stone. Tobacco, a crop indigenous to this hemisphere, was used in many ceremonies, such as described by La Salle, and other explorers. Many pipe bowls, either carved of stone or molded of clay and decorated with paint and carving, are displayed in one of the mound builder cases; the stems, sandalwood, preserved, were of reed. In another case are ornaments, and two stone effigies; one effigy is a head carved of stone, the other a scultping figure with perforated ears, once decorated with pearls, and worshiped by the Indians. The ornaments are ear-plugs, beads, and gourds, that is, pendants. There are charms, too, such as boat stones, which the Indians believed prevented drowning.

The mound builder Indians made and used pottery extensively. An unusually large amount of it is found in Arkansas, and in variety of form it surpasses that of many other ancient cultures. One of the most interesting cases devoted to ceramics in the Arkansas museum is that showing how the Indian women made pottery. One of the best examples of beautifully beaded designs, there shows how the mound builders made pottery. Another case exhibits and shows the three distinct types of Arkansas pottery. Squats are then devoted to such types of Eastern Arkansas pottery as coarse, irregular, and the linear designs on it were roughly incised before firing. The Indians of this region, especially around the St. Francis, were, however, closer to modeling effigies. The pots represent human heads, kneeling figures, birds, frogs, shells, and fish. The so-called head and tall effigies, where the handle of the pot resembles the head and tail of some animal, are abundant. Some of the most unusual of the effigies have been gathered into a separate case.

The Ocmulgee pottery, found south of the Arkansas river, is more skillfully wrought, is finer in texture, and is decorated with engraving. The third type displayed in the Arkansas river pottery which is characterized large, and vividly painted with red, white, and tan representations of the sun, the four winds, clouds, or other conventionalized elements. These patterns denote sun worship, and therefore show the Indians were partakers of the Mississippi river civilization with its intimate contact with the Aztecs civilization of ancient Mexico. A few pictures of the famed serpent, which was an Aztec god, have been found on pottery in Arkansas. Some of the other cases illustrate evolution in pottery forms, distinguishing the different types of linear decoration, and display unusual remains of complicated pottery that seem to have been made rather to demonstrate the skill of the potters than to be used much. For instance, A recent photograph of the archeology museum at the University of Arkansas.

Dr. S. C. Dellingler, archeologist at the University of Arkansas examining some Indian pottery found in this state.

A recent photograph of the archeology museum at the University of Arkansas.

Dr. S. C. Dellingler, archeologist at the University of Arkansas examining some Indian pottery found in this state.

there is one set composed of a bottle superimposed on three other bottles which serve as legs.

Maps of the mounds excavated, showing the original position of the artifacts taken are displayed. The Ozark bluff dweller culture, located in northwestern Arkansas furnishes more examples of the textile arts than do the mounds, although the bluff dweller remains are far more ancient. Basketry and clothing have been well preserved in the dry bluffs, where they have been sheltered from dampness and wind. This culture bears many resemblances to that of the bluff builders of the arid Southwest, who were the forerunners of the cliff dwellers, or Pueblo Indians. The basket maker culture has long been considered the most ancient known culture of North America, but the Ozark bluff dwellers are now thought to be equally ancient, both dating back to at least the beginning of the Christian era. Many examples of the weaving done by the bluff dwellers has been collected by the Archeology Department of the university, and put in the museum display cases. The clothing found consists of woven grass, moccasins, fibers, loin cloths, and a grass headstare. Large pieces of decorated material found in the burials of these people, in positions indicating that they were leather leggings and caps, often showing change. Many of the baskets exhibited resemble the work in woven cane bottoms of chairs. Clear designs are visible in some of the pieces, accentuated by the use of opposite side of the split in the warp and weft. Other woven baskets displayed are bags for gathering and storing seed, and fish traps.

As these people were too primitive to make pottery, woven baskets and bags were very useful to them. Closely allied to their extensive use of woven artifacts in their daily life was their peculiar burial custom. Both in the dry bluff shelter, beneath ashes, debris and leaves, the bluff dwellers, well preserved because protected from moisture, are found buried in woven fiber bags, on woven masts. Many of the bags, mats, bags, mummies and all, have been placed intact on the shelves of the cases in the museum. In one case a mummified dog can be seen lying at the Indian's feet. Rabbits are found buried up their little woven cradles.

Besides textiles, the bluff dwellers made stone knives and spear points. They did not have the bow and arrow, but used the
Arkansas Rich in Huge Mineral Deposits
Arkansas Democrat
June 14, 1936

Exploration of Resources Advocated in Hope of Finding New Uses for Products--Diversity of Rock Important

By George C. Branner
(State Geologist)

During the last century the use of minerals in the United States, and in the world generally, has increased at a continually accelerating rate due to the steadily increasing use of metal machinery, of mineral fuels, of metal and non-metal products in nearly all types of construction. It is a fact of great significance that the value of the minerals produced in the United States since 1850 was greater than all that was produced before that year. Consideration of the development of the mineral resources of Arkansas is, therefore, particularly appropriate at the present time when longer-range plans for the most advantageous use of the natural resources of the state are being formulated.

A discussion of our mineral resources can well be undertaken from three points of view:

First: Physical basis

Second: Profitable development within our economic system

Third: Future development

First, as to the physical basis of our mineral resources, the rocks which make up the surface of the state, and from which all of our mineral wealth must be derived, may be divided into two great divisions:

1. Sedimentary rocks which consist, for the most part, of either consolidated or unconsolidated particles of sand, clay, and lime.

2. Crystalline rocks which are hard rocks consisting of masses of the various minerals.

The sedimentary rocks, which were laid down as sediments in salt or fresh water bodies, extend over 80 per cent of the surface of the state, and may be divided into two classes:

1. Those which make up the lowland area in the southern and eastern parts of the state (Gulf Coastal Plain), and which consist, for the most part, of unconsolidated clay, sand, mud, or clayey shales of relatively recent age. These extend approximately 20,000 square miles, or 52 per cent of the area of the state.

2. Those which make up the Highland area, which occupies the northern and western part of the state (Paleozoic). These consist of consolidated sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite of ancient origin, and cover about 35,718 square miles, or 48 per cent of the area of the state.

The crystalline rocks, which were formed by the cooling of molten masses of magma, occupy one-tenth of one per cent of the total area of the state, and are found over about 15 square miles.

Diversity of Rock

Since the character of minerals found in a state is dependent on the type of rocks from which the minerals are derived, Arkansas is particularly fortunate in possessing the broad diversity of rock types which have been described as it is this diversity which is responsible for the variety of mineral resources found.

In the lowland (Gulf Coastal Plain) portion of the state, the fossil fuels: oil, natural gas and lignite; and the non-metallic mineral: clay, marble, sand, and gravel are found. In the Highland (Paleozoic) region of Arkansas are found the fossil fuels: coal, natural gas; the metallic minerals: gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, and antimony; and the non-metallic minerals: limestone, marble, sand, and gravel. The crystalline or igneous rocks, although of minor importance, have produced important minerals. These are marble, slate, gneiss, granite, titanite, and diamonds.

Concerning the second major modification first referred to as a profit making this state's mineral resources within aggregate or economic system, a profit on the development which has a value resulting in a profit to producers can be obtained from the minerals. The value of the total mineral resources from 1800 to 1934, inclusive, is estimated to be $7,543,160, a total of $7,543,160.

To reduce this to true useable commodities, the income resulting from the use of the mineral resources must be considered. This income includes the value of the minerals to the state, the county and city governments, to employment, railroading, merchandising and banking.

The third major consideration referred to has to do with the future development of the mineral resources. This involves consideration of policies which may expedite their development.

Reserves of mineral resources available for future development are the following:

1. Reserves practically unlimited for any demand:

2. Non-Metallic Minerals
   - Clay, glass sand, limestone, marl, dolomite, natural asphalt, shale, building stone

The Most Beautiful Store in All Arkansas

Kemper's has meant the utmost in better footwear in Arkansas since 1892. Originally, only shoes and hose were sold by Kemper's, but today, answering the demands of their friends and customers, other merchandise has been added. Here you will find the most beautiful Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery departments and most up-to-date Men's Furnishings department and Ladies' accessory department.

Established close to a half century ago in the same location it now occupies, the New and Greater Kemper's of today stands as a monument to the foresight and faith of its founder. His progressive business policy is a tribute to the late Ike Kemper, whose activities contributed much to the progress of Little Rock and Arkansas.

Today, Kemper's operates stores in Little Rock and Hot Springs and are appreciative of the privilege of having contributed to the progress and development of Arkansas.

Kemperm's
Incorporation Matters.

The following incorporation papers were filed in the secretaries of state’s office yesterday:

The Silver Buffalo Mines, Inc. of Rush, Marion county, articles of incorporation, capital stock, 1,508 shares without par value, H. H. Ursich, Lema P. Ursich and A. W. Basham, incorporators.

F. C. 5.

State: Ohio Company, Texas county, articles of incorporation: capital stock, 5,000 shares without par value, incorporation, D. K. Pitts, W. C. Medley, J. G. Ochser.

Ohio Mining Company, Rush, Marion county, articles of incorporation: capital stock, 5,000 shares without par value, incorporation, Lema P. Ursich and C. H. Watson.


J. M. Pearl Button Company, Mineral county, notice of entry into Arkansas, that an operating office is being established at Little Rock and that the company will be engaged in the mining business.

The following corporations filed notice of dissolution or withdrawal: U. S. Drive-In Corporation of Pine Bluff, and the Corporation of Chicago, Nashville Wholesale and Elevator Corporation, Nashville, Ten.

Colonial Banking Company of Little Rock, notice of appointment of James H. Butler of Little Rock as resident agent to take the place of M. Bayard Cilbou.

Figures Fish, Fur Income $5,000,000

Aransas’ commercial fishing and trapping industries will bring approximately $5,000,000 into the state during the fall and winter, O. D. McColl, secretary of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, estimated yesterday.

He said around $2,800,000 worth of commercial fish, buffalo, cat, drum and carp, will be sold, mostly outside of state, between October 1 and March 15, and that $2,200,000 worth of furs will be sold during and immediately following the trapping season, which will open December 1 and continue to January 31. Trophy will not be allowed to state before February 19 to dispose of pets.

Hundreds of persons begin working as commercial fishermen yesterday in the southeastern and southeastern sections of the state and Arkansas will be shipped to eastern markets, in spite of the five months. Commercial fishermen are required to throw back fish under 14 inches long.

PLANS MARKERS FOR MINERALS

Locations of mineral resources of Arkansas will be marked for the convenience of visitors, as the state’s mineral resources have been found on the Arkansas Mineral Council’s second volume, to be issued in a few weeks.

The diamond mines of the state will be marked at Mountain Grove on Highway 31, 3-1 miles northeast of the diamond mine. Shankers will be marked on Highway 31 near Cove creek bridge.

The diamond mines of the state, including the Mountain Grove mine, will be marked on Highway 31 in Pike county, near Mountain Grove on Highway 19 in Ouachita county, and on Highway 63 at Yellville, Yell county.

Second Volume on Arrows Ready

Dr. George A. Brown, state geologist, announced today that the second volume of a six-volume report on the geology of the state of Arkansas, which has been prepared by WPA employees who have assembled data from various surveys made by federal, state and private agencies in the state, will be issued in a few weeks.

The project is being supervised by George A. Brown and the information contained in Volume II relates to elevations of cities and towns and other points in Bradley, Cleburne and DeKalb counties. The eight volumes will contain about 14,000 elevations.
The archaeology of the Arkansas river valley is the subject of a 200-page illustrated book written by Western King Moorehead, director of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Arkansas. The book was published recently by the Yale University Press.

The author points out that his work is "in no sense a complete exposition of the archaeology of the Arkansas river valley, rather it is the purpose of the writer to indicate the importance and field of the subject and to suggest future and thorough exploration."

The queer-shaped artifacts at the left are chipped axes and hoes typical of the region between Little Rock and Fort Smith. At the right are six of the Arkansas river, 12 miles from Fort Smith.

Of the large number of broken and burned stones, arrow and spear points, and pottery fragments, Village site copy in 1864. There is a site covering several acres on his farm from which many implements have been taken, including pipes. The soil is black and the surface covered with fine chips, broken pottery, and bones and so forth.

"On the Davis plantation the writer found two and a half acres containing at least 250 bones, a number of stone knives, a number of stone stones, and a number of stone pipes. The bones are in a state of decomposition and are found in the sand and the clay near the surface."

The writer also visited the site of a old prehistoric village of the Chippewa Indians. The village is located on the south side of the Arkansas river, 12 miles from Fort Smith, and is known as "Osage Village." The site is about 10 acres in extent and contains a number of mounds, some of which are circular in shape and others are rectangular. The mounds are composed mostly of rich black Arkansas soil, and are from one to two feet in height. The mounds are surrounded by a ditch, and are covered by a layer of grass and weeds.

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Arkansas’ Least-
Long List, Ranging From No.
Golf Tees Are Turned, Rare.

Just to Be Different, We Even
Have Herd of Buffalo One
of Few in “Wild” State

By WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Every Arkansan knows, or should know, the nature of the matter having been
experienced enough to know that a heavy portion of cotton and tobacco,
Is probably also known that Arkansas is a large consumer of goods with high
quantities of bacon, oil, rice, strawberries, potatoes and other useful articles of
use. But the fine can come in any appearance of that nature and need even more extremity, information than that to enable him to switch someone who speaks publicly on his state and looks
are individuals so unknown in ignorance as to commit that offense. You must
them every time. This is the way to read a paragraph with you some withering den
the Wonder State’s superiority.

But when you mention Arkansas’ cotton, tobacco, and timber, and now
are notified at, you can figure a steady eye on the weather and retail, for instance in
this manner: “Yeah, and did you know, that there is a dairy on Arkansas for all its chiefest
similarities? The Shannon’s are we will be mildly stung by that question—a
distributor of Arkansas’ high standing would naturally be a man of limited knowledge whom nonsense would haf
life. And while your stride is pairing around in the darkness of the mind, trying to remember whether wha
mambo in a fish, or a vegetable or a fish, or some other with a spotted rectal on Arkansas’
beige hair, hairy, and feel to feel, and sharp shanties, and deep water, and
woods, deep forests, and—let the mark put on, as high Farm.

Arkansas’ do, in all truth, produce an amusing variety of farm fact, snatch and
eclectic. And many of the raw products go to industries which few people
know much about, even though they are returned to us in articles daily
other. Others take observers by trade of it, romantic cornerstones of the
earth. Glimpses, produced in the
order, and used by the Chinese for
medicinal, is an example of that line.
Only a small percentage would mind could
point the story of Arkansas’ produ
duction. It is no more the mere
consists and consists of every rise and
color of man, and the Ozark hill
soil and Birmingham are engaged daily in
saving, emulating, emulating,
emulating, the interminable
processing the cast necessities of
consumption. And Arkansas’s prairies into the
in a variety of manufacturers and com
complete picture is a pia
picture of the arts and crafts of
tural world.

Some Less Known Products.

The state produces a vast variety of products to
every, to a few dozen known boxes of the state’s products.
One of the novelties which you find at that
hypothetical skit in the paragraph is that Arkansas пот специальное внимание для этого в сельском и больше books published on rocks and whose unanswerable being a fine-grained, gritty stone. Its chief use is for when
stone, and the Ozarkian limestone has the true only form of that it is the
the United States possesses in deposits large enough to be quarried. Er
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In the state, she got her recipe perfect for the Arkansas and chiseled out a tremendous help of the state, and towed it away
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Ancient Indian Mines

Arkansas Chert Quarries Worked by the Early Tribes to Get Stones for Agricultural Implements and Weapons — Artisans Sometimes Tailed Many Years on Various Tools, Scientist Says, and Often Did Not Complete Them.

By MARY ELISABETH OVERHOLT

Revival of interest in the legendary Indian mine on Indian mountain two miles northeast of Hot Springs, has uncovered the history of numerous unsuccessful attempts to discover hidden treasures of gold supposed to have been left by the Osage party, in the tunnels of ancient mines found on this mountain and in Magnet Cove, 12 miles east of Hot Springs.

These old mines have been worked over a century or so since pioneers first discovered them, but there is no record of any treasure being found, nor any evidence of Spanish occupation. The mines are the old novaculite quarries used by Indians hundreds of years ago in their search for the proper kind of stone to fashion hunting and agricultural implements. Brittle varieties of stone, fitted for shaping into cutting and piercing implements and weapons, were in demand among all North American Indian tribes. Chert, in several of its forms, including novaculite, Jasper, agate, and Flint, also varieties of quartz, and some brittle eruptive rocks, were used. In the U.S.A., the best known beds of these brittle stones are found in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. In Missouri, iron ore in the form of hematite was mined, and red, yellow and white paint materials were obtained from the same source. These are the deepest mines known to have been made by North American Indians in one body, having been extensively tunneled to a depth of 25 feet or more. True, the novaculite quarries on Indian mountain are deeper than this in some places, but they differ much from the extensive tunnelling of the iron mines of Missouri.

The Indian mountain quarry contains a variety of chert, which is found in Arkansas in beds of great thickness and is described as horizontal. In some places the novaculite outcrops in ledges 10 to 20 feet high. Doctored it was one of these outcrops that convinced the Indians they had found a suitable site for a quarry. The largest quarry shows an excavated circular in form, 150 feet in diameter, and more than 35 feet deep. The surface rocks were removed, and then fires were built on the more solid rocks, water was thrown on them, causing the rocks to break. The use of fire in these operations is evident in some of these quarries, and burned fragments of rock testify to the intense heat to which they were subjected.

The bed of novaculite was penetrated, and the limestone beneath worked away, leaving jutting arms of the novaculite. These were hammered off into various shapes and sizes, and the workable pieces were taken to the shops, which were usually only a short distance from the opening of the quarry. Here the slabs of flint were worked and the rough implement or weapon checked out. Many failures are recorded in these first shops. The pieces that worked out satisfactorily were moved on to finishing shops at some distance from the quarry to be completed. Prof. W. H. Holmes, who has spent years in Indian research, and that some of these implements were made quite rapidly, the dressing of the flint artifacts taking comparatively little time, but that some such tools as axes and blades that were ground down by sandstones, required more than an Indian's lifetime and were polished, polished, ground down from father to son, and eagerly sought as booty by the enemy. Professor Holmes believes that the Indians rarely worked a piece through to completion at one time, but worked on several during the hours spent in the shop, returning to them later, or leaving their completion to another worker.

In Magnet Cove there is a belt of excavations, 200 to 600 feet wide, the workings following the general strike of the novaculite strata four miles southwest at several intervals, and now filled, but evidently was worked 15 to 40 feet deep in beds that were 100 to 200 feet long. Some of the implements used in quarrying have been found. They are balls of stone, or natural boulders, and vary in size from 1½ inches in diameter to six or eight inches in diameter. As there are no other such stones in the region it is evident that they were brought from the bed of a stream at least two miles distant. In the extent of 1½ miles on the crest of the divide the aggregate quantity of material excavated was 100,000 cubic yards, according to estimates made by Prof. W. P. Jenney, who made a survey of this region.

The finding of iron tools and implements in one of these quarries caused much speculation a few years ago, and gave color to the ever-recurring tale of Spanish mining. Investigation proved them to be tools lost there by pioneers who were evidently bent on discovering what had been mined. It is possible if the Spanish party, which is believed to have camped at Hot Springs over winter, found these quarries.

Some students have tried to find evidence that would identify the tribe of Indians which carried on these extensive operations, but Professor Holmes believes the quarry was frequented by many tribes and by Indians who carried the stone to their homes hundreds of miles away, or who worked the quarries and sold or traded the manufactured articles to Indians from many tribes. The location made it an ideal ground for such an industry. The winters were warm and pleasant, there was an abundance of water, game, and places of shelter. The Indians believed in the curative properties of the hot springs, and it is not hard to imagine that this made it an especially favored camping site. The abundance of the novaculite, of splendid quality, made it one of the favored quarries of North America.
Hundreds of Years Ago the Aveyell Indians From Louisiana Came to Arkansas and Mined Novaculite Near Hot Springs, Sending It to All Parts of the Country for Use by Other Tribes.

By JOHN R. FORDYCE

How strange it would seem today to see a big fleet of dugout canoes, manned by giant Indians and loaded with nothing but huge chunks of rock, floating down stream in Arkansas. The first thought to come into the mind of a person witnessing such a spectacle would no doubt be: ‘What are they going to do with those big rocks?’ It would only be natural.

And yet, some 300 years ago such sights were not uncommon in our state. For the rock business was one of the biggest and best in the days before the white man made his appearance, and even for some time after he arrived.

However, it must be explained that this business was not carried on with just ordi

inary, everyday rocks. It was a highly specialized industry, dealing with only the very unusually hard novaculite or flint rock, found profusely around Hot Springs. And no chief sellers were the Aveyells, or the leading traders of all the Indian tribes.

So valuable was this kind of rock, and so scarce in other sections, that the Aveyell traders specialists in the industry. The mining and distribution of novaculite was one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Arkansas.

Many years ago when I began to climb and wander over the novaculite ridges of the hills around Hot Springs, called the zig-zag range, I was deeply interested in finding pits dug into the exposed rock formations.

Around these pits I found a great quantity of broken rock chips and sometimes found stone balls made of a rock entirely different in texture. These chips would sometimes be piled up in two mounds about three feet apart, as if someone had been seated between them and pounded large pieces and then threw the chips first to one side and then to the other. Sometimes I found unfinished or broken arrow and spear heads, Indian knives and axes. This novaculite occurs in many colors, pure white, deep black, brick red, salmon pink and many shades between.

It was evident that these pits were made by the Indians, as they quarried out pieces of stone for their implements. In chemical composition this stone is almost pure white, and there is no doubt that the people

Miss Margaret Sanson of near Alex

Eugene Sanson and his brother, and it is evident that these tribes who came up this river in their dugout canoes could have loaded them down with partially shaped pieces of novaculite and then carried them down the river to their villages located in the alluvial country where there was no rock, out of which they could make their stone implements.

After I began to know more of Indians and their ways, I began to examine their old village sites with a view of determining whether or not they had used novaculite. I have seldom found a site where I could not find some novaculite chips, showing conclusively that the Indians who lived there had either been to Hot Springs or had traded with others who had.

I became very much interested in trying to find out how far from Hot Springs this novaculite had been carried. The Smithsonian Institution reported that specimens had been reported as far East as Virginia, as far South as the Gulf of Mexico and as far West as New Mexico. I have sent specimens of the novaculite to various museums over the United States.

In considering where the greater bulk of this rock could have gone, I look into account that when Hiram Abell Whittington first opened these quarries over 110 years ago, he built barges and floated cargoes of the rock down to New Orleans, from which part of it was shipped to northern ports and to Europe. The Ouachita river was therefore the probable route which the Indians used and we can visualize large dugout canoes loaded down with novaculite floating down to the villages of the great tribes of Indians who lived in Louisiana along the streams which either flowed into or out of the Ouachita river.

The historians of the de Soto expedition reported large villages and thousands of Indians living in this part of the world. When the French came into Louisiana they also reported finding large tribes. These tribes traded with one another. One tribe made bows out of a tree which grew in their part of the country, called the Bois d’Arc, as we would say it, bow-dock. Another tribe boiled the water from salt springs and made salt cakes which they traded for other things. Another tribe, called the Aveyells, were considered the greatest traders of them all and supplied the newly arrived French colonists with cattle and horses which they got from the New Mexican Spaniards. No doubt they stole them from the Spaniards, but the French did their eyes to this and said no thanks to the Aveyells and had more than they needed anyway.

I consulted Dr. John H. Swanton of the Smithsonian Institution and he told me that the Aveyells were called the "people of the rocks" by the neighboring Indian tribes; that these Aveyells probably belonged to the Natchez Indian stock.

Last winter I attended a meeting of those interested in pre-history of the Indians at Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. I read a paper on the de Soto route and told the meeting that this expedition after it left Hot Springs, followed down the Ouachita river to a point opposite Natchez, Miss.

The Tennessee river, the Ouachita river and a small stream called Little river join their waters and form the Black river. This Little river flows out of a large body of water called Lake Calahoun. There is a high ground around this lake, I told the historians about the novaculite around Hot Springs and expressed the opinion that this material could have been carried down the river to the various villages which bordered these rivers in Louisiana.

V. H. Evans, who lives in Alexandria, was present and was, much interested, and came to see me after the meeting. He said that if Dr. Swanton and I would stay over he would take us up to the shores of Lake Calahoun and show us that the old Indian village sites around there were littered with rock chips and also large rocks of a dense texture which might have been arrowheads or hammers. There is no novaculite rock around that area.

We remained over and went with him the next day. The Sanson family lived here and became interested in our trip, gathering up some rock chips for us. They were novaculite and as I examined them I could easily see that they must have come from the quarries around Hot Springs. Later I exchanged specimens of rock with Mr. Sanson and his sister, Miss Margaret Sanson, and there is no doubt that the people of
Rare Relics of Prehistoric Race
Found in Southeastern U.S.

D. Roland of Janesco, who directed excavations in southeastern Arkansas, recently reported the discovery of rare relics of prehistoric races, shown with his personal collection. The relics, located in the Magnet Cove area, are of stone, iron, and wood.

In one section, a stone maul, 350 feet wide and 15 to 40 feet deep, revealed remains of an ancient site. Some of the mauls, which resemble ancient stone tools, are of various sizes and shapes, varying in size from one and one-half inches to six or eight inches in diameter. The mauls in Alabama are not so deeply buried as in Arkansas, but their outline is more distinct.

The average modern man, finding these ancient weapons of stone, would consider them curiosities or curiosities of a primitive culture. The actual tools, however, are of stone, and are of a typical type. The relics are not of the soft water-sediment type, but are of the harder and more durable type, because of their perfect size and shape, and as evidence of ancient civilizations.

The relics are of more interest to the peoples of the Old World than to the peoples of the New World because of their perfect size and shape, and as evidence of ancient civilizations.

Publication Rights Said
Publication rights for the discovery of the prehistoric relics have been sold by Mr. Roland to the Ark. (Arkansas) Museum for a sum of $5,000.

Jack Reed Says Authorities Inform Him Discovery May Revolutionize History Of Western Continent

Joplin, Mo., May 31 (Special) — An underground treasure vault found in the famous Joplin mine near Joplin, Mo., has yielded more than 100,000 pearls of immense value, as well as relics of such importance that they might revolutionize the history of the Western continent. Jack Reed, oil man who has charge of the treasure, reported that the vault, which contains the treasure, is 40 feet underground.

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Reed said he had the subterranean tomb might have the "ulterior bearing" on the post-Columbian "Discovery of the American Race" story, that the Indian lived in America before the American Indians were discovered, a new chapter in the history of Christianity, he added.

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Arkansas's Original Temperance Tribe

By TOM SHIRAS

The Osage Indians Were the Largest Race Ever to Inhabit This State. They Abhorred the Familiar "Fire Water.

Standing on the fire-baked and blackened earth, caused by oil Indian campfires, on the south bank of White river at the mouth of Blytheville creek in Stone county, one can build a rather complete mental picture of the lives and habits of the largest race of people on the North American continent, who once inhabited the White river country. This mental picture is drawn into the sharp lines of reality by the disinterred skeletons plowed up in the fields or found in caves, weapons and implements used in their daily lives, and by delving into the dusty archives of aborigine history.

Many large skeletons have been encourged up in the fields bordering the White river, and on creeks. Some have been found in caves and rock houses along the banks of the river, and some in the river itself. The farmers have thought they were the remains of a race of pre-historic giants who once inhabited this section. No archeologist had called in to pass an opinion.

One of the most complete skeletons of these large people was excavated a few years ago, in the cave, at Cave City. The man who draped his frame must have been between seven and eight feet high. Three other skeletons were unearthed at the same time but were not so large. Many other human and animal bones, as well as arrow heads and other stone weapons and implements were found during the excavation.

The huge skeleton brought up the old argument about the race of pre-historic giants, and those who held to this theory had plenty of evidence. They were right in their deduction, except that these people were not pre-historic, but much more recent. The big skeletons were the remains of Osage Indian braves. The average man of today, standing beside the average Osage brave who lived in the upper White river country, say 150 years ago, would be able in many instances to walk under the Indian brave's outstretched arm without stooping.

Searching for information about this race of giants who once inhabited the White river country, the writer read an account of the Osage tribe in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, published in 1886. This volume was devoted largely to the George G. Allen Indian gallery. George G. Allen was one of the early students of the life of the American Indians, and his remarks about the Osage Indians, made nearly a century ago, throw much light on this big race of people, who lived in what is now Arkansas.

Drizzling on the Osage nation, whose skeletons are now frequently being plowed up in fields along the White river, he says: "The Osages are the tallest men on the continent, most of them being over six feet in stature, and many of them seven. This tribe shave the head, leaving a small tuft on the top which they call the scalp-lock."

Speaking of one behemoth of the tribe, Tchong-tas-sab-bee, the Black Hawk, second chief of the Osages, Mr. Gallin said: "This dignitary, who is blind in both his eyes is the most conspicuous figure in the whole country, rendered so by his size, as well as by his extraordinary life. His height is over seven feet and his limbs full and rather fat. He would weigh, I judge between 350 and 390 pounds."

As noted, the Osage Indians were a rather decent race of people. Until they became mixed up with the white man, they were a powerful and warlike tribe. Writing in 1843 Gallin said, "At the present day, this tribe is quite different. They have been repeatedly moved and resettled from the headwaters of the White river, and even from the shores of the Mississippi, to the headwaters of the Arkansas and the Nochee rivers, where they are now located.

In speaking of the temperance of the Osages Gallin said: "One admirable trait in their character is worthy of remark. It is that they, under condition that they have, have no affection for the 'fire water' as they term it, that they cannot be induced to drink it. This may be thought strange but it is nevertheless true. It is generally supposed that Indians are passionately fond of it, those particularly who are being more immediately brought in contact with the whites. We note this as an exception to the general rule."

The Osages had a code of honor, as regards to personal property. Under certain conditions they had the legal right to kill any white man, if in the presence of the latter, the white man persisted in being called upon by the Osages to return personal property. If the white man would not return the property, the Osages would kill him. The Osages were considered to be the pre-eminent tribe.

Tchong-tas-sab-bee, the Black Hawk, second chief of the Osages, who was seven feet tall, weighing 350 pounds.

---From Smithsonian Institution Report.

Engineering Crews to Be Sent In To Determine True North in State's Counties

Engineering crews will be sent in to each county of the state to establish "true north" directions, to be used as a guide to surveys in determining the exact boundary lines, it was announced today by Dr. George Bannister, state geologist, who said that the WPA state office has approved such a project.

Observations designating the true north lines will be set up in each county seat. It was also announced that E. G. Lincoln of the state WPA office has approved a project for completing topographical surveys in the vicinity of England and Camden covering about 300 square miles.

Another project calls for an extensive survey of about 123 miles of lines previously surveyed by the United States Geological in three sections of the state.

The projects will provide employment for 45 men and the permission for the work has been given within a few days and probably will require several months for completion.

Bureau Recommending Greater Oil Output

Washington (UP)—The Bureau of Mines recommends that production of crude oil at 2,930,300 barrels per day in December, 60,000 barrels higher than the November record.