Prehistoric American

Volume XLIX CELEBRATING OUR 49TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION Number 3, 2015

The Journal for the Documentation of Prehistoric America

Prehistoric *American*

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From the Desk of the President

July 1, 2015

Dear Fellow G.I.R.S. Members:

Welcome to issue number 3 for 2015. Our Editor in Chief and his Associate Editors have compiled another fine issue of our **Prehistoric *American*** Journal for our membership. This issue is devoted entirely to the Middle Woodland Culture.

The G.I.R.S. 2015-2016 Calendar is available for order. It begins with September 2015 and runs through December 2016. The cost is only $10, all of which goes to the G.I.R.S. If you have not seen it yet, you will be impressed with the quality of artifacts represented. This may be our best calendar to date, as Teresa Putty has done an excellent job putting it together.

Our "One and Done" membership drive for 2015 is helping us increase our membership. For the first time since the economic disaster of 2008, we have an excellent chance of increasing our membership numbers from the previous year. We need less than 100 to do so and we still have five months left in the year as I write this message. That is less than 5% of our total membership. Surely, you know a collector or organization that would benefit from reading our outstanding journal. Now is the time for your gift subscription to help our society to our first growth in membership numbers in seven years!

If you have already given a gift subscription, thank you for being a pro-active member. If you are still thinking about it, time is running out and we need YOUR participation. Please give serious consideration to this worthy cause.

Thank you for your membership and please enjoy this issue on the Middle Woodland Culture.

Sincerely,

Rick Fitzgerald

Rick Fitzgerald, President, G.I.R.S.

At the Directors meeting in Collinsville on March 7 it was decided that a 50th Anniversary Special Issue of the Journal would be printed as Issue #4 of 2016. It was voted ***unanimously*** to solicit the Officers, Directors, and Members of G.I.R.S. for tax deductible donations for a Special Edition Fundraiser to help cover the cost for extra pages in the Journal, and possibly embossing the covers, along with other enhancements. To date $1025 has been raised through donations from Officers and Directors. Send your tax deductible donation to:

G.I.R.S., Inc., Attention: Rachel Buckles -50th Anniversary Issue,
P.O. Box 694, Robinson, Illinois 62454-0694.

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A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THE GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

March 7, 2014

The Officers and Directors of the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. work very diligently and take a firm and vigorous stand in opposing the display, sale, or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts at Society shows and meetings and in the Society's publication, **Prehistoric *American***.

Each Society member is responsible for the authenticity of his or her own artifacts displayed or sold at Society shows or submitted for documentation in **Prehistoric *American***. Society members are required by the Society to sign a Statement of Good Faith in that regard when displaying artifacts at Society shows and when submitting artifact images for documentation in **Prehistoric *American***.

The Society requires any member who sells any artifact at a Society show to refund fully the amount paid by the buyer at any time for any reason whatsoever during the official hours of the Society show on the date when the transaction occurred, provided such artifact is in the same condition in which it was sold.

The Society encourages (but does not require) buyers and sellers of artifacts at Society shows to voluntarily mutually sign a Statement of Good Faith and Fair Dealing for artifacts bought and sold at Society shows. The above refund requirement should appear on any such Statement of Good Faith and Fair Dealing.

Volume XLIX **Prehistoric *American*** Number 3, 2015

The official publication of the **Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.**, a non-profit organization founded in 1964
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Statement of Purpose: The specific purpose of this non-profit national Society is to promote friendship and trust among persons interested in the collection and preservation of genuine prehistoric North American Indian artifacts by providing a medium of informational and educational exchange through the regular publication of journals; taking a firm and vigorous stand in opposing the display, sale, or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts at Society meetings or elsewhere; and conducting regular meetings to transact business and to encourage the display of, and dissemination of knowledge about, such artifacts.

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LESLIE S. PFEIFFER HONORED BY G.I.R.S.

Fred W. Marsh, Jr., Chairman of the Board of G.I.R.S. (left) and Rick Fitzgerald, our current President (right) presented a plaque to Leslie:

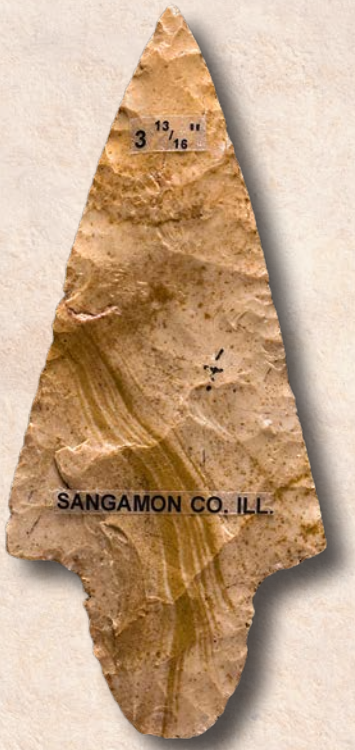
"In appreciation of your dedication and untiring efforts as President of the GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

You have gone far beyond the call of duty to make the society what it is today. We, the Officers, Directors, and Members Sincerely Thank You."

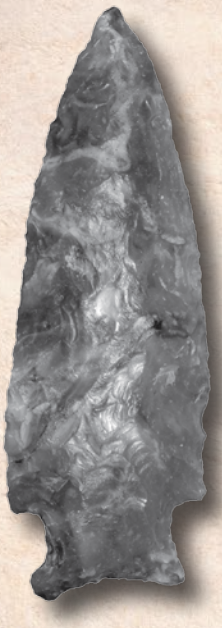
Leslie was our President for two years ending 2014. He is also responsible for running the Temple, Texas show, which has just completed its 18th consecutive year.

THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD IN THE MIDWEST

By Michael R. Phillips



Waubesa



Hopewell

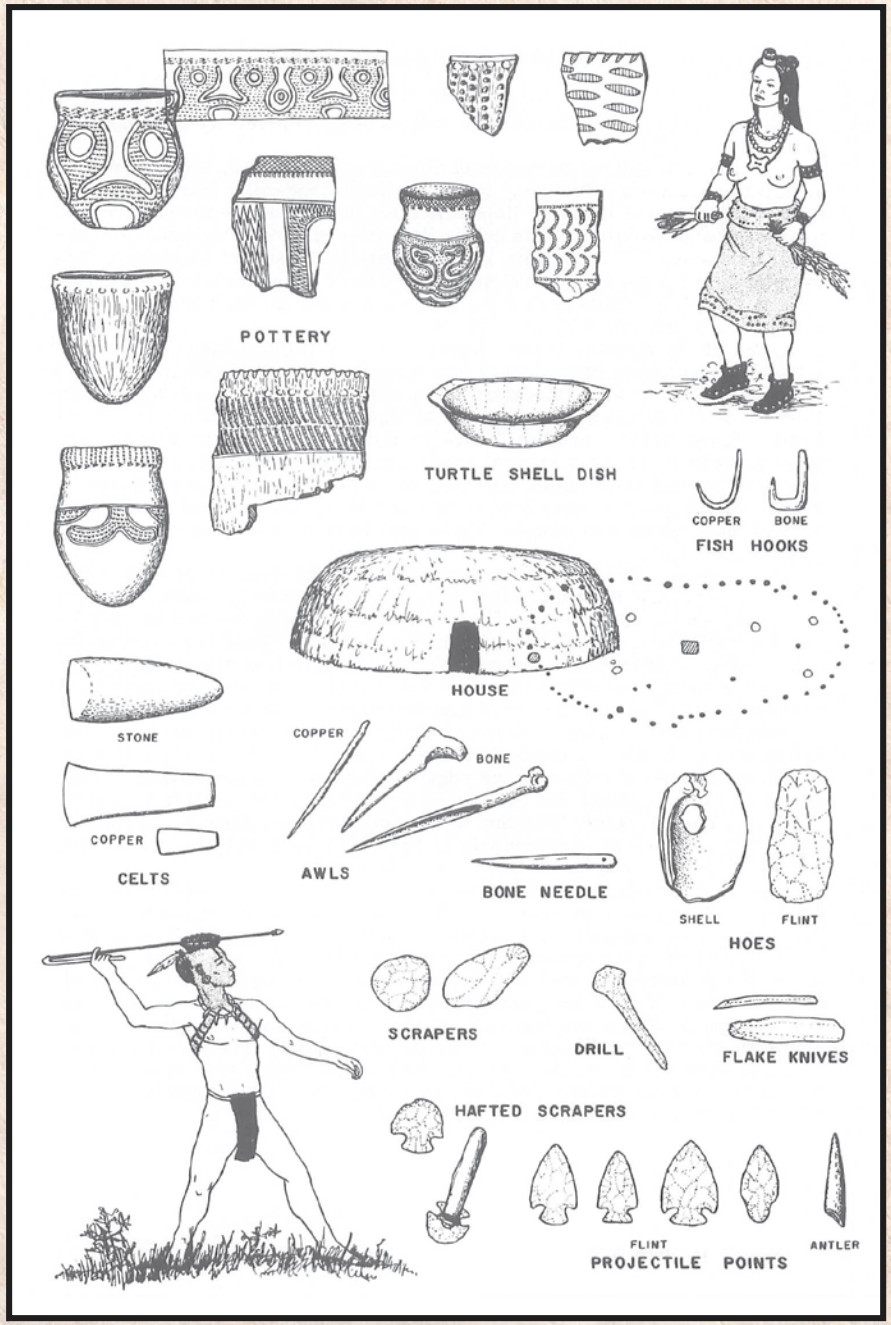
Copena Classic

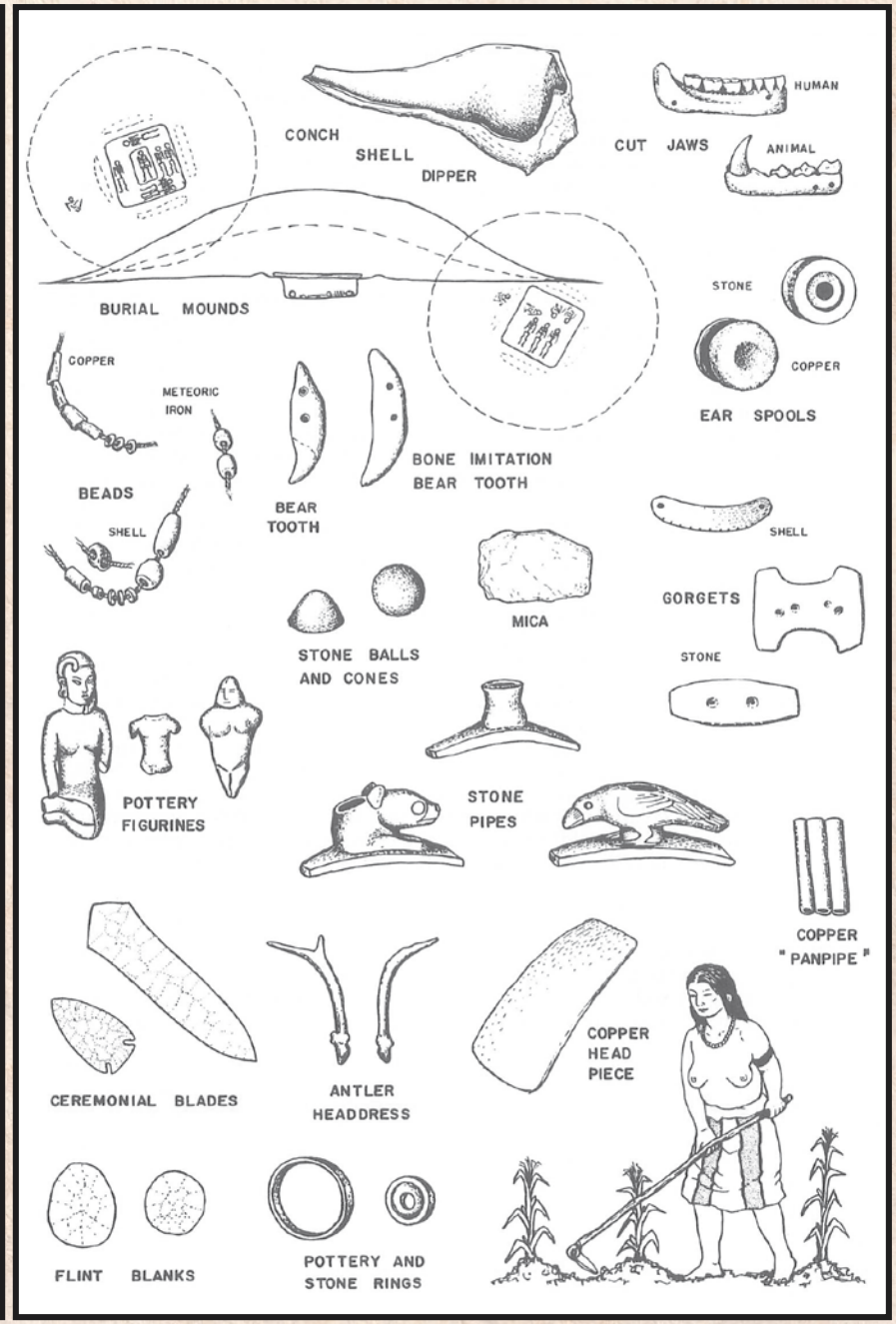
Waubesa

The transition to the Middle Woodland period (ca. 200 B.C. – 600 A.D.) is marked by an intensification of cultural characteristics that developed during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods, particularly involving the mortuary and trade patterns of the Woodland peoples. The Middle Woodland period is defined particularly by the influence of a religious mortuary and trade complex referred to as "Hopewell", quite possibly a successor to, or outgrowth of, the Adena tradition of the Early Woodland. The Hopewell tradition was born in south central Ohio, and radiated outward across the Midwest during the Middle Woodland period (Kellar, 41) (Jones and Johnson, 11). As in the case of Adena, Hopewell is not to be considered a single cultural entity as such, but a religious and cultural pattern shared to different degrees among separate peoples during the Middle Woodland era. There are marked differences between what is considered Hopewell in Ohio, and Hopewell in Illinois. At the same time, some Middle Woodland sites in the Midwest, such as the Knob Creek site, located just north of the Ohio River in southern Indiana, yield little to no evidence of participation in the Hopewell pattern.

Hopewell can be distinguished from Adena by the more impressive size and complexity of burial mounds and associated earthworks, and the greater variety of grave goods, many of non-local materials, found in archaeological excavations of Hopewell sites (Penny, 43). The most impressive examples of the Hopewell mortuary and ceremonial complex are found in south central Ohio, where large burial mounds were constructed, commonly in association with elaborate geometric earthworks, and linked or surrounded by long earthen embankments (Kellar, 43). The mound and earthwork complexes in Ohio, according to Lepper (2005, 128), were ceremonial centers which established a unifying link between many separate and widely scattered, small "hamlet" communities. In contrast, Hopewell sites in the Illinois River Valley of western Illinois tend to be larger and situated more closely together along the Illinois River floodplain. Illinois Hopewell mounds appear to be associated with clusters of neighboring villages, suggesting the possibility of clan or extended family orientation in village location, and in mound construction and maintenance. Illinois mounds contain fewer exotic grave goods than Ohio mounds, and large-scale earthworks, a distinguishing feature of Ohio Hopewell, have not been found in association with Illinois Hopewell, suggesting that Illinois Hopewell society was more egalitarian and less socially stratified than Ohio Hopewell.

In contrast to the apparently more egalitarian, less-stratified nature of the Hopewell tradition in Illinois, the amount of labor required to construct the elaborate mounds, earthen monuments, and earthwork enclosures in Ohio would obviously have required some form of centralized authority structure to organize, construct, and maintain such large-scale projects. In addition, the size of the Ohio burial mounds, the diversity of rich grave goods placed in certain mounds, and the total lack of grave goods in other burials





TYPICAL ARTIFACTS OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD IN THE MIDWEST

"This illustration from ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGY, Bulletin No. 1, May 1959, used with permission of Dr. Michael Conner, Illinois Archaeological Survey."

suggest the existence of stratification within Ohio Hopewell society (Lepper, 2005, 129). Ohio burial mounds within the earthwork enclosures generally include individuals of all ages, interred within log tombs covered over with earth to form a mound, or in log tombs within "charnel" houses. Perhaps these houses were for clans or certain lineages, which, once filled, were burned and then covered with earth to form a mound. Over many years additional burials were placed next to existing mounds and covered over with new layers of earth, gradually making much larger mounds. www.cabrillo.edu/~crsmith/hopewell.html. Ohio mound burials include a wide variety of grave good offerings, from utilitarian personal possessions such as tools, weapons, and pottery containers, to "exotic" objects suggesting personal wealth or social rank, such as small stone effigy figures, finely polished stone animal effigy pipes, well-made projectile points, and various personal ornamentation and "status" items. Such grave goods are sometimes made of non-local materials such as marine shell, shark and alligator teeth from the Gulf of Mexico; mica and obsidian from the Rocky Mountain West; and copper from the northern Great Lakes region. Such materials would suggest the existence of a well-established and distant trade network, often referred to as the Hopewell "interaction sphere" among Hopewell era peoples (Penny, 43), (www.cabrillo.edu/~crsmith/hopewell.html). While the burials within Ohio earthwork enclosures appear to be of individuals of wealth and social importance, numerous burials outside the earthwork enclosures in the surrounding areas appear to contain individuals of lesser status, whose cremated remains and lesser amounts of mostly utilitarian grave goods were covered with smaller mounds (Penny, 43). Some Hopewell were buried outside the earthwork enclosures without mounds or grave goods, further supporting Lepper's contention (2005, P.129) that Ohio Hopewell society was socially stratified.

Lowe

In Ohio, Hopewell peoples lived in small, widely scattered, often seasonally occupied villages along the major waterways; whereas, Illinois Hopewell villages, also along major waterways, tended to be larger, nucleated, horticultural villages occupied all year (Fagan, 415).

Bakers Creek

Hopewell houses varied from round to squared dwellings of posts set upright in the ground, interlaced with smaller sticks and saplings covered with mats, bark, or clay, and covered with thatch-domed roofs (Lepper, 2005, 120). Seasonal camps featured less sturdy pole framework "wigwams" covered with thatch, mats, and bark. Large rectangular post framework communal dwellings are found in some of the larger Hopewell settlements, such as the "big house" excavated at the Edwin Harness mound site in Ohio (Lepper, 2005, 132-134).

Hopewell era sites provide evidence of a significant increase in emphasis on cultivated seed plant foods, including sunflower, squash, goosefoot, pigweed, knotweed, maygrass, and marsh elder (Fagan, 416) (Lepper, 2005, 120-121). In addition, gathering of seasonal nuts, berries, and other wild plant foods, along with hunting and fishing, continued to be mainstays of the Hopewell subsistence strategy. The increased emphasis on plant cultivation during the Middle Woodland is accompanied by evidence of increased attention directed toward food storage, both in underground storage pits and in increased use of pottery (Penny, 45) (Fagan, 423). Hopewell era Middle Woodland pottery is generally thick and commonly decorated with stamped, incised geometric designs which seem to vary according to local area (Kellar, 45 and 49). Regional ceramic styles or traditions dating to the Middle Woodland in the Midwest, representing varying levels of Hopewell influence, include: Havanna, Pike, Scioto, Crab Orchard, Mann, and Allison-Lamotte (Jones and Johnson, 11) (Struever, 218-221).

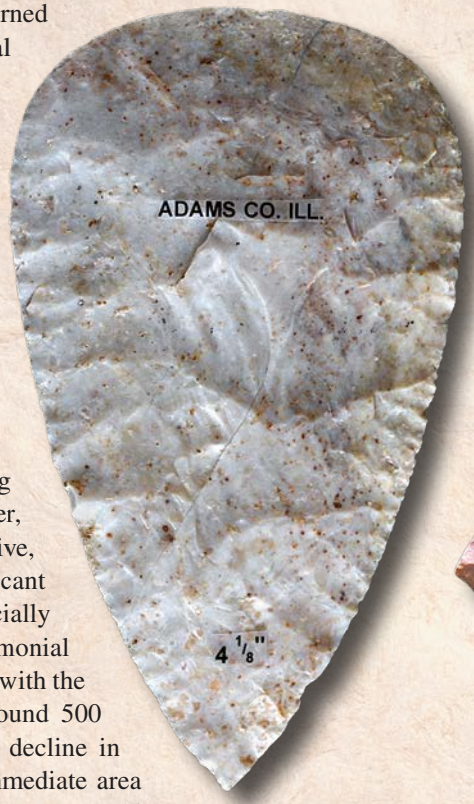
Chesser

Projectile points of the Middle Woodland/Hopewell period exhibit side and corner notching and flared stems. Diagnostic points of the Middle Woodland period include: Snyders (Justice, 201-203), Chesser, Lowe, Steuben, and Bakers Creek (Justice, 208-214). A distinctive example of Hopewellian lithic technology is the "bladelet", a small thin flake blade struck from specially prepared flint cores. These razor sharp blades were apparently used without handles, and are found in both habitation and ceremonial Hopewell sites in Ohio. Bladelets were unique to Ohio Hopewell culture, and were not used in earlier or later periods (Lepper, 2005,122-123).

Around 500 A.D., for reasons that are yet poorly understood, the people of central Ohio abandoned the monumental ceremonial architecture, burial complex, trade network, exotic goods, and extravagant trappings of the

All points presented in this article with county, state, and length labels thereon are Middle Woodland artifacts in the collection of Fred W. Marsh, Jr., Dallas, Texas. (John Pafford photography)

Ohio Hopewell system. The focus of life turned inward, and became more plain and practical (Lepper, 2005, p.169). Archaeologists are unsure whether the decline in, or de-emphasis on, manifestations of the Hopewell ritual pattern was simply a reflection of changing times and needs, or perhaps an intentional reaction against Hopewell ritual. The use of Ohio's Flint Ridge chert in lithic points offers an interesting illustration of this question. Although Flint Ridge chert was used during the Archaic period, there appears to have been a marked increase in the use of this distinctive and colorful chert during the late Adena and Hopewell periods. Lepper, in a 2001 study, theorized that the distinctive, colorful Flint Ridge chert played a significant role in ritual "gift giving" at inter-village, socially integrative gatherings at the Hopewell ceremonial earthwork complexes. However, coinciding with the decline of Hopewell cultural influence around 500 A.D., there is a corresponding significant decline in the use of Flint Ridge chert beyond the immediate area of the flint ridge outcroppings in Licking County, Ohio. It is not possible to determine whether the decline in use of Flint Ridge chert represented a deliberate effort to shun visual reminders of the Hopewell ceremonial complex; or perhaps simply reflected a decline in regional trade and cooperation, and an increasing sense of practicality and territoriality that coincided with the gradual shift toward intensive agriculture, and permanent villages in the post-Hopewell era (Lepper, 2005, p. 189-90). At any rate, after the decline of the Hopewell "system", mound and earthwork construction did continue, but, for the most part, on a smaller scale, and in association with individual local villages. Population increased in certain areas of the Hopewell heartland, leading to larger and more permanent villages, while in other areas smaller villages became more numerous across the landscape, leading to a more intensive use of, and possibly competition for, available resources (www.cabrillo.edu/~crsmith/hopewell.html). Around 600 A.D. to 700 A.D., the introduction of the bow and arrow, and by 800 A.D., the introduction and adoption of maize agriculture, mark the transition to what is referred to as the Late Woodland Period.



North

Peisker Diamond

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WILLIAM H. KOTHE COLLECTION

SPENCER, INDIANA

(Art Gerber photography)

ASSEMBLAGE OF COPPER ARTIFACTS

With the exception of the killed copper Breastplate (lower left) that was found on the Pond River near Madisonville, Kentucky by Floyd Stewart, all the copper artifacts were found by Art Gerber at the famous Crib Mound. Pictured in *The Art Gerber Story,* on page 239.

TIM SMITH COLLECTION
GARDNER, ILLINIOS
(Tim Smith photography)

(shown actual size)

ILLINOIS HOPEWELL

Clockwise from top left: This North point, found near Bath in Madison County in 1959, is made of heat treated Burlington chert. The small Snyders point made of heat treated Burlington was found in LaSalle County in 2011. Discovered in Madison County near the Havana power plant in 1961, this beautiful Snyders point is made of heat treated Burlington. The next point is a personal find of Tim's in 2003. Made of Crescent Quarry chert, he found it in Cass County near Chandlerville. The white Snyders point, made of Crescent Quarry, was found in Pike County. The last point is made of glossy Burlington, and was found in Madison County.

JOHN MCCURDY COLLECTION

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI

(John McCurdy photography)

(shown actual size)

COPENA CLAYSTONE REEL GORGETS

The top gorget has a fine, smooth finish with deep indentations, and is heavily tally-marked on both ends. It was collected by Lenard Wood in Henry County, Tennessee. Ron Knight owned it next (#1414) and eventually sold it to Ray Kilgore (#22), from whom John acquired it.

The middle gorget was found in 1973 in Crockett County, Tennessee by Johnny Tate. Ex John Berner (#J468B) and Ray Kilgore (#80).

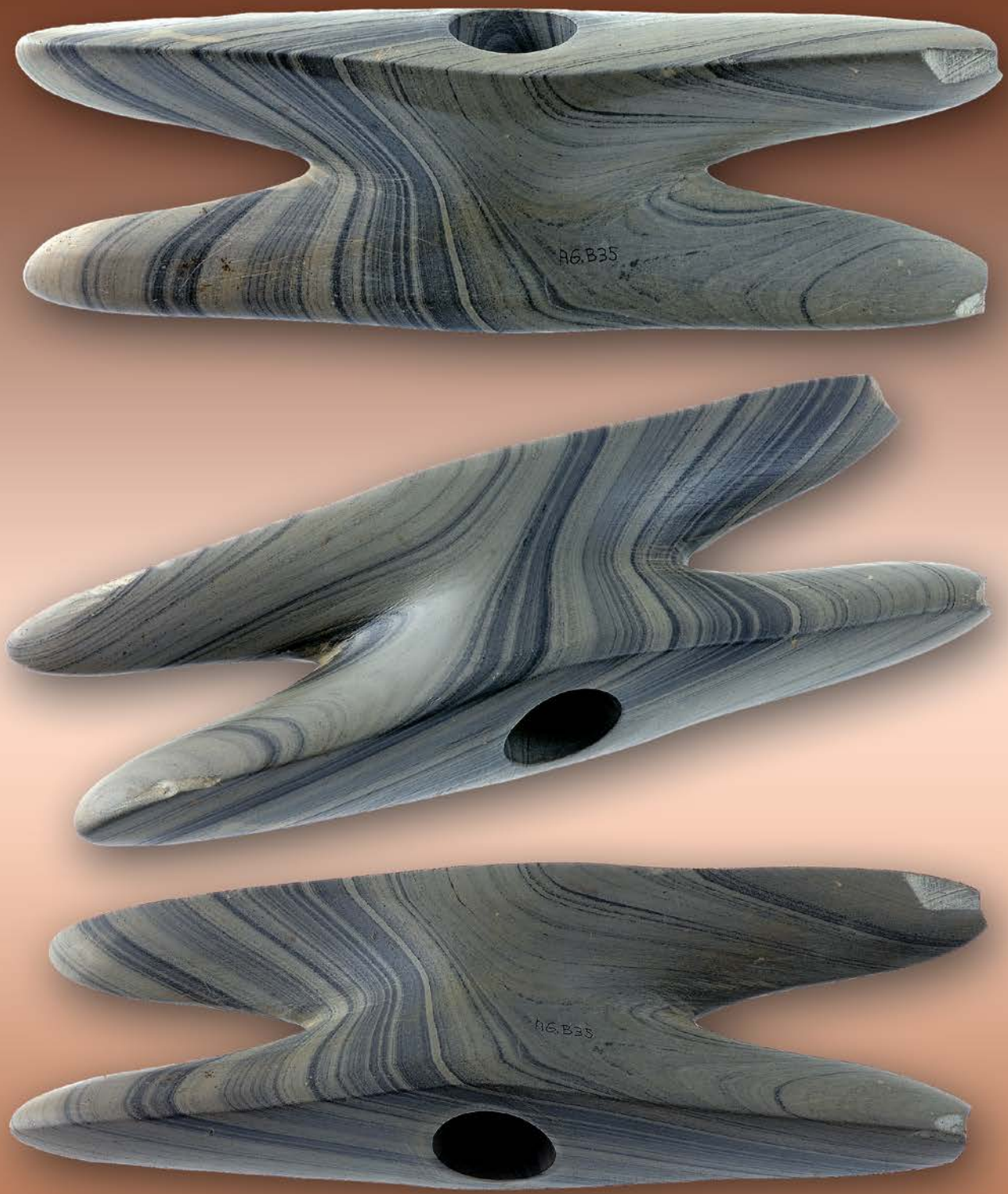
The bottom gorget was found at Lake Guntersville on the Tennessee River in Morgan County, Alabama by Robert Mulligan in 1995. Ex Dr. Sandy Carter. Heavily patinated with river stain, it has extremely deep indentions on the sides.

DAVID L. BOGLE COLLECTION
BENTONVILLE, ARKANSAS

(shown actual size)

ILLINOIS VESSEL

This intricate Hopewell vessel of the Havana Zone style is from the Baehr Mounds area in Brown County, Illinois. This classic jar displays a geometric design with cross hatching and parallel lines—a rare find. It was recovered by Scott Vandeventer and has been in the Pat Fleming and Kent Patterson collections. Photo courtesy of David and Tina Bogle's Museum of Native American History, and Bobby Onken.



ART GERBER COLLECTION

SANTA CLAUS, INDIANA

(Art Gerber photography)

REEL BANNERSTONE

This rare Reel Bannerstone was found by Floyd Stewart in Spencer County, Indiana, diagonally upriver from the Owensboro Executive Inn. It was found in the early 1960s on top of a plowed down conical Hopewell mound on the Ohio River. This leads me to theorize that these exotic banners were Early Woodland period, possibly Early Hopewell-Adena. Pictured in *The Art Gerber Story* on page 125.

Personal Finds

STEVEN FORD COLLECTION

GREENWOOD, INDIANA

(Steven Ford photography)

COLORFUL FLINT

Thebes
Indiana

Dalton
Boone County, Missouri

Hardin
Howard County, Missouri

Dalton
Callaway County,
Missouri

Waubesa
Howard County, Missouri

(shown actual size)

Clovis
Boone County, Missouri

Personal Finds

FRANK KEMPF COLLECTION

BRISTOL, WISCONSIN

(Gene Hynek photography)

(shown actual size)

MIDDLE WOODLAND SNYDERS

Frank found all of the points on this page since he started hunting artifacts five years ago. He found all of them in Kenosha County in southeastern Wisconsin. He picked up the Burlington chert Snyders point (at the top, two views) and the white Kramer point (lower left) in August of 2014. He found all seven points on the bottom (plus two broken ones) in less than three hours.

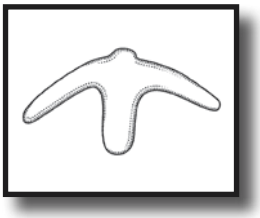
PREVIEW OF FUTURE PREHISTORIC *AMERICAN* FEATURES

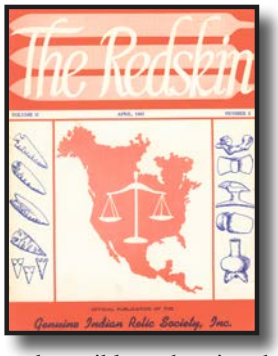
Prehistoric *American* issue #3 will present several interesting articles from some of our Associate Editors. John Branney submitted an article, "One Heck of a Creek". Scott Chandler wrote an interesting article, "Trails in the Juniper". Tom Westfall and Kevin Hammond discuss artifacts that are probably parts of Folsom foreshafts.

In 2016, **Prehistoric *American*** will present Michael R. Phillips' article on the **Mississippian Culture (1000 - 1500 A.D.)**. Be sure to submit photographs of your artifacts for this time period, with special emphasis on Cahokia. Please submit materials before January 1, 2016.

The more photos we receive from members to enhance these articles, the better your magazine will be!

The Late Woodland Culture will be featured in **Prehistoric *American*** #4 this year. Beginning around 600 A.D. the bow and arrow ushered in smaller point types, such as Raccoon side notched, Jack's Reef, Levanna, Hamilton, and Madison. G.I.R.S. Members are encouraged to submit these types along with similar aged points, pottery, and other artifacts before September 1, 2015. There will also be in this issue an informative article by Dr. Robert Birmingham on the Effigy Mound people. This culture flourished in Wisconsin and the surrounding states in Late Woodland times.





2016 will be the 50th year of publication of **Prehistoric *American*** and its predecessors. We plan on reprinting some articles of past years, and welcome your suggestions as to what you, our members, would like to see, before December 1, 2015. Please contact the Editor in Chief.

At the Directors meeting in Collinsville on March 7 it was decided that a 50th Anniversary Special Issue of the Journal would be printed as Issue #4 of 2016. It was voted ***unanimously*** to solicit the Officers, Directors, and Members of G.I.R.S. for tax deductible donations for a Special Edition Fundraiser to help cover the cost for extra pages in the Journal, and possibly embossing the covers, along with other enhancements. To date $1025 has been raised through donations from Officers and Directors. Send your tax deductible donation to:

G.I.R.S., Inc.
Attention: Rachel Buckles - 50th Anniversary Issue,
P.O. Box 694, Robinson, IL 62454-0694.

It is time to gather your photos for Collectors' Favorites for the first issue of Prehistoric American in 2016. Highly in demand, the pages in this issue are limited to one per person. Please send your photos as soon as you can, surely by December 1. Everything else being equal, we select photos for this issue on a first-come, first-served basis.

G.I.R.S. MEMBERS . . . *PREHISTORIC AMERICAN NEEDS YOUR PHOTOS AND STORIES*

Materials for publication should be sent to:

E. Gene Hynek, Editor in Chief
325 Industrial Drive
Richland Center, WI 53581-9205
or
GeneHynek@HynekPrinting.com

STORIES AND FEATURES

It is recommended that those who wish to submit stories or features first contact the Editor in Chief by mail or email GeneHynek@HynekPrinting.com or phone 608-647-6004. Preliminary contact to discuss details and format will avoid duplication and will permit agreement upon an anticipated publication date.

Stories should be submitted via email or typewritten on 8½" x 11" pages, double-spaced. Sources quoted or cited should be listed with a footnote or bibliographic entry. The author's name and title of the story should appear on each page submitted.

PHOTOS

Photos should be submitted in color. Black and white will be used only for special effect. Do not submit Polaroid photos. Digital photos are preferred (300 dpi at 100% works best) but we also accept slides, color transparencies, or color prints. Contact the Editor in Chief if you have any questions or comments.

Include as much information as possible for objects in photos, including size and description, owner's name, finder's name, date and location of find, color, material, restoration areas, and as much additional provenience as possible. The cost for the publication of photos is $50 per page, up to two photos per page. Costs for cover photos and centerfolds are additional. Do not send payment with photos. Submitters will be invoiced upon publication.

Please indicate if photos or features have previously been published, or if they have been simultaneously or contemporaneously submitted to other publications.

Please contact the Editor in Chief for any assistance or for complete guidelines for submission.

All manuscripts and/or photos submitted to the G.I.R.S. become the property of the G.I.R.S. to be published at the sole discretion of the Editor in Chief and the G.I.R.S., subject to editing for content and space availability. In addition, as a publisher in the unfettered exercise of its literary and editorial license, the G.I.R.S. reserves the absolute right in its sole discretion to edit and/or reject, in whole or in part, for any reason whatsoever and without explanation, any material submitted to it for publication.

RESTORATION

The use of the word "restoration" may appear with the photograph of a particular artifact. The Editor in Chief does not intend to express or imply the degree of restoration existing on such artifact. The use of restored artifacts, regardless of the percentage of restoration, is solely at the discretion of the Editor in Chief.

PREHISTORIC *AMERICAN* PAGE PRICING

Front outside Cover - $300
Back oustide Cover - $150
Front inside Cover - $150
Back inside Cover - $100
Regular Page - $50
Special Printing - (embossing, fold-out, ect.) priced upon request

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY
SPONSORED SHOW DIRECTORY

JAN FEB **MAR** APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS

DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED

GATEWAY CENTER
1 GATEWAY DRIVE,
COLLINSVILLE, IL 62234

CONTACT:
Terry Stumpf: (217) 942-6083

8' Dealer Tables: $70
8' Display Tables: $30

$3 per day OR $5 2-day pass

G.I.R.S. Semi-Annual Meeting

JAN FEB MAR **APR** MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

STARVED ROCK SHOW AT UTICA, ILLINOIS

13th ANNUAL

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 2016
SETUP: 6:30am SHOW OPEN: 8am-3pm

CELEBRATIONS 150
740 E US HWY 6,
UTICA, IL 61373

CONTACT:
Scott Carruthers: (815) 25
Jeff Hipskind: (309) 23

8' Dealer Tables: $30
8' Display Tables: $25

$2 Admission

Authentic Prehistoric North American artifacts and related items only!

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY **JUN** JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

TEMPLE, TEXAS

19th ANNUAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, & SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 2016
SETUP & PREVIEW: FRIDAY 10am-8pm
SHOW OPEN: SATURDAY 8am-6pm

MAYBORN CIVIC CENTER
3303 NORTH 3RD STREET,
TEMPLE, TX 76501

CONTACT:
Leslie Pfeiffer: (210) 824-0430
(210) 844-6599

8' Dealer Tables: $40
8' Display Tables: FREE

RESERVE YOUR PAGE IN THE 2017 CALENDAR NOW

The calendar provides a unique and wonderful way for members to showcase themselves and a portion of their artifact collections! Please consider purchasing a page in the 2017 calendar now, thereby making a supporting contribution to the continued well-being of our collecting Society, the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. For details and cost, please contact:

Teresa Putty, 6911 E 500N
Shelbyville, IN 46176
317-509-0860
teresa@tonyputtyartifacts.com

KENTUCKY DAM SHOW 2015

FRIDAY, NOV. 20,
SATURDAY, NOV. 21, &
SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 2015
SETUP: FRIDAY 1pm
SHOW OPEN: FRI 2-8pm
SAT 8-4:30pm & SUN 8-2pm

KENTUCKY DAM VILLAGE
Gilbertville, KY
800-325-0146

CONTACTS:
Ron Smith: (270) 703-0793

G.I.R.S. Annual Meeting, Sat. Nov. 21, 5:00pm

16-Month 2015-2016 Calendars are now available.

Send $14 to G.I.R.S., 325 Industrial Drive, Richland Center, WI 53581. Those of you who have already paid should have received your calendar in the mail.

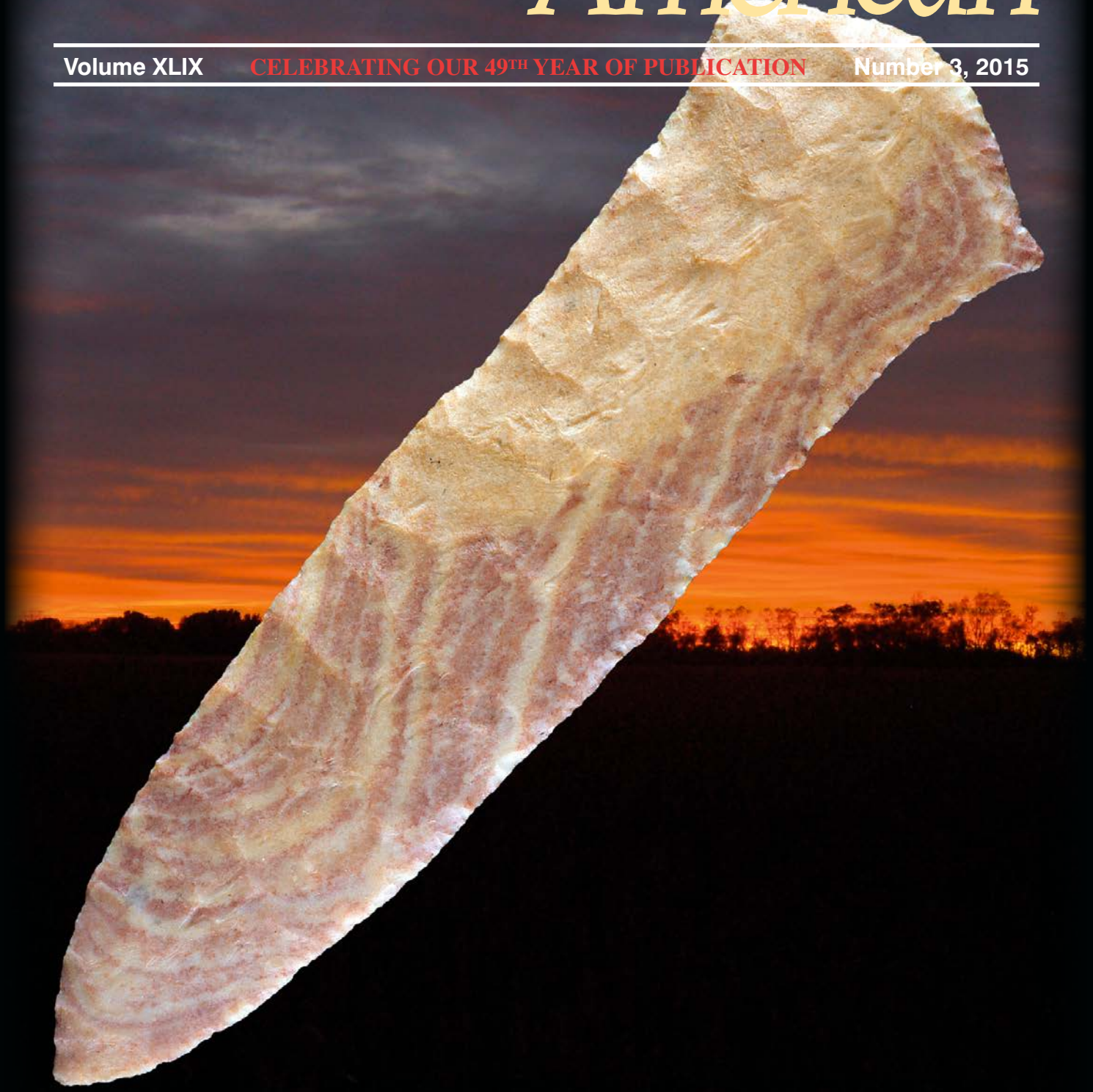
BACK COVER

JAMES E. MARLEN COLLECTION
MILLSTADT, ILLINOIS
(Pete Bostrom photography)

Shown actual size on the Back Cover, this Ross blade is fully described on Page 27 inside this issue of Prehistoric *American*.

Prehistoric American

Volume XLIX CELEBRATING OUR 49TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION Number 3, 2015



The Journal for the Documentation of Prehistoric America