

There is a certain charm found in the study of aboriginal antiquities which makes the enthusiast in such things the laughing stock of the utilitarian. One can trace up the history of a tribe from the rudest and most primitive type to the highest form of aboriginal endeavor by the study of the works left behind.

The arrow points of the Columbia are in all stages of development from the crudest idea to the most highly finished work of art. This might have happened by different members of the same tribe, of varying skill, doing the work at the same time, but while in some cases this may be true, there still remains witness of the growth of the arrow point from the rude to the most complete; from the rough art of war to the arrow of Cupid, set in fancy forms and colors and still dangerous to the hearts of women who fall in love with them on sight, and shameless of history, bear them rejoicing to their bosoms.

The oldest forms of arrow heads were evidently fashioned of some soft material and left to harden in the fire. These show ~~on~~ no traces of tools upon their surface and by exposure to the elements are many times lighter upon their surface than upon their interior. They are made in the form of a harrow with moonlike horns at the base. Then followed flint or rather soft petrified roots of trees, fashioned in the same form. These arrowheads must have set clumsily upon the end of the arrow and been left in the flesh of the victim.

Later came imitations of various leaves of plants and trees, but still rough and rude, of large size, coarse material and without barbs. After ages some genius in the tribe saw fit to imitate the form of animals, turtle, beaver, bird, snake and fish. None of these are found to be of topaz, agate or cornelian although the brittle and easily worked obsidian was freely used.

At length some ~~Tubal~~ Tubal Cain struck upon the field of action



and cut out a new design. The arrow head was no longer to be an imitation of some known object. A more delicate taper was put upon the points, the sides were chipped as to resemble saw teeth. The bars were made long and sharp and partfastened to the shaft was curved inwardly so as to be strongly held to its place by the deer thong. The topaz was brought from a distance.

Of this later development there were but three forms of the finished arrow head. The first was cut to hold the sinew upon both sides and directly in the center; the second upon the sides but cutting out backward and the third began at the base and worked toward the center the last two had sharp barbs at the base, the first only a cutting edge.

Some will dispute about their being three forms of this last and latest arrowhead, but of other specimens there are so few that we place them to the credit of accident rather than design. The making of the arrowhead is unknown to the Indians in this region. Vanesto, a sub chief of the Umatillas says

"They were made a long time ago." Lewis and Clark describe the tool used in making to a deer horn and David Todd of Wallula has ten of these tools found on the Columbia. Just what they used to break off the large spalls from the body of the stone is unknown. One informant claims the large stone was laid upon the sharp edge of another and weighted upon each side. The heat of the sun broke the weighted stone on the line of pressure.

Flint and agate harden and case harden in the sun. They also get a polish by the action of the elements. It is doubtful if there is any genuine flint such as found in other states, upon the banks of the Columbia. Petrified roots of trees, body and bark of trees, is the principal substance used. This, when found in large pieces and not lately petrified, must have been easy to work--Walla Walla Union, October 17, 1889.

## Indians

Frank McCann has on display at Fechter & Ross' office a case of Indian arrow heads that is, without question, ahead of any other collection in the country.

Every arrow head is perfect and they are artistically grouped and mounted around a photograph of Yakima Indians in gorgeous native costume--Yakima Herald, October 23, 1890.



Indians

(Fort Simcoe)

The boys plowed up two pistols the other day that measure over two feet in length. They are made from stone.

The work on them is remarkable and perhaps they have been buried for hundreds of years. When we consider the fact that in primitive history of the Indians there were no tools to work with it adds much to the interest of the workmanship--Yakima Herald, Feb. 24, 1898.

We desire to correct an error in last week's items in reference to the statement concerning the two "pistols" having been unearthed by the schoolboys while plowing. They were pestles instead of pistols--implements made for pounding roots, grain etc. into flour or paste. They are very unique and bear traces of primitive man in their workmanship--Yakima Herald, March 3, 1898.

## Indian Arrowheads

Dr. R.E. Stewart of Goldendale has the large t and most valuable collection of Indian arrowheads in the Northwest, having over 17,000 of these Indian curios.

The doctor has been collecting these old relics from the Indians for several years past in this county and has purchased over 5,000 this year already.

He also has a fine collection of other Indian curiosities including old guns that were used by the Indians in early days, hair bridles, hair watch chains, stone gourds etc--Yakima Herald, July 14, 1898.

L.O. Janeck, who is a collector of Indian curios has come into possession of relics of particular interest as they were found right here in Yakima.

Two of them appear to be pestles such as were used in the age of stone for grinding food. The third is of the same general character but is larger and longer and it is believed was a war club or some offensive and defensive weapon.

One of the pestles was found several weeks ago at the site of the pond excavated by the Cascade Lumber company.

The other two articles were dug up by the excavators for the basement of the new Larson building on south Second street. They were found at a depth of about nine feet below the surface.

In view of the fact that Indian relics were found at a similar depth in the excavation for the Cline-Loudon building on east Yakima avenue it would appear that there is a nest of such things below the site of the city. Mr. Janeck thinks from the character of the deposit in which they were found that they have been brought from a great distance by the action of water--The Yakima Herald, June 16, 1909.



The announcement that the University of Washington will maintain a connection with its summer school a course in archaeology which includes the study of the Indian of the Northwest is of particular interest in the light of the recent statement of John J. Sandmeyer of this city, special agent in charge of the Indian census in this state.

"In 50 years from now the pure bred Indian will be so rare in the state of Washington that his mummy will be deemed worthy of a place of honor in college museums," said Mr. Sandmeyer.

"When the results of the enumeration is complete I am convinced that the figures will be simply appalling. It would be hard to find say just what the decrease will be have been since the last census but I feel assured that it will run all the way from 20 to 23 per cent.

"Throughout the state I do not believe that there will be more than a grand total of 10,000 Indians and of these there will not be more than 2,000 pure bred. At the last census there were 8,000.

The course which will be a survey of the physical type, culture, language, social organization, religion and history of the tribes from Lena to the Columbia river will be carried on by a fellow in American Languages, John P. Harrington, A.B. who has been detailed by the American School of Archeology for the work. The summer school opens June 20.