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Dr. W. W. D. SONES



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JOSETTE FRANK The fellewing mageriess

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AS YOUR GUARANTEE OF THE BEST IN COMICS READING: PETER PORKCHOPS FURFITY & FLOR TEAL SCREEN COHICS **FUNNY FOLKS** ANIMAL ANTICS STAR SPANGLED COMICS HERE'S HOWIE STRANGE ADVENTURES

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Me MOUND BUILDERS

cultivated this native grass, and it became In

THE Ozaik Mountains, across the old Oklahana Territory, are considered unique arong American mountains. The name began by being French—Aux Arbanus, meaning they were in the territory of the Arbanus Indiana. The English who followed, changed it from the Arbanus to Oxadde Eventualis, the but

Aux Arlynous to Oz-Ark, Eventually, the hyplen was dropped and its French Deprings ist. There were, according to archaeologata, two brands of pechiatoric people who level ir the Ozark region. Both amediated the Indust by several centuries.

First, there were the Cave Dwellers who lived in the northwestern corner of Arkanas near Oklaheras. They lived chiefly on game and a little corn. Their robes they made from feathers and rabbitskins.

The Cave Dwellers were physically small, astronging less than five feet and a balf. They were not very skillful or the making of store implements, and their jugs and other astacles lacked the decorative touches of the Indians who followed:

The Mound Builders were deferent. Very little is actually known about them. Scientists have an olds where they came from, and whote centrally happened to them. The most-based them about the second hered theory today seems to be that the specbilistic American, the feermaness of the Assistan Indian, were Mongolial and cause from Ania serious the Brung Steil at a boar the beginning of the Stone Age in Europe.

When the wandering Mongols reached the rich lands of the Midwest, the native seedbearing gross attracted their attention. They dian corn.

As the centuries passed and the Mount
Builders apread out across eastern North Amersea, thre built a series of cities in what is nore

the state of Arkansas. These were nothing more or less than walls and sanatis for poetice, tien, with springs of water inside the court. They built threshing floors which were baked and harmsecred to such hardenss that they are

and harmseced to such harders that they are still like solid briek. They also built mounds, which they used for burial purposes and for worshiping. These mounds usually cover an area from one to 100 acres.

The famous Daniel Boose was the list one

to report the remains of an arcient city in Arkansas. Becore declared he found an oak tree four feet in daasaster, growing from the wall of what appeared to have been an accient fort in Washington County.

An archaeoforust, Edwin Walteis, in 1898,

oughing for reach that Post States, and the years before Daniel Boson's discovery, reported finding what he first believed was a prehistoric burnal ground along the south bank of the Arkansas River.

Threeough investigation corrected Walter's earlier belief, and he concluded that he had attembled across a prehistoric battlefield in which about a hundred thousand tree had been The Mound Builders were not noted for their culture or artistry. They had no written language, even in hieroglyphic form. And their art objects, such as their pottery, ums and mugs, were as crude as those of the Cliff Dweller of Mess Vecte, Colerado.

The first important mound to be explored in Arkansan was located in Green Coursy where the St. Francis River widens into a swampy lake. The earthquake of 1811 split a group of mounds open and led so an important find of skeletors and pottery.

Later in Crowley's Ridge, in Poinsett County, a railroad excavated seventeen mounds to obtain gravel for a roadbed, revealing a zumber of interesting facts about the Mound Builders.

In one mound, ninety feet in dismotr, three connected rooms were uncovered. They proughly in the form of a T and burned logs those of in where the root timbers had burned logs those of in their building was found pottery with elaborate descriptions in the shape of crosses and swastikas.

The Crowley's Ridge excavation also revealed a number of stone images. These are a remarkable group of specimens, of which the oddest and most remarkable of all is a head of stone called King Crowley.

This stone image is in an excellent state of preservation, and reveals every detail of the carving. King Crowley, who is on view at the Arkanasa State Museum in Little Rock, in a preposseuring robbenas. He has beeting atom brows, round eyes, a determined mouth and a square chin.

The eyes are innet with round buttons of copper, with silver purple. There are also gold or plugs in the ears, and sets into the bronchial cavity in a copper heart. This copper heart has integrated some scientists, and stopped others dead in their tracks.

Of course, all aboriginal races had a peetty good idea what the human heart looked like. We know that the Azieca went in quite a bit for burnan sacrifices, and it is probable that the Meaned Builders del Ederwise. So, knowing full well what the human carelare mechanism looked Mor, scientists want to know, how come the heart mare at the thorax of King Gowley looks like a St, Valentine's Day symbol?

The scientists had some other questions on their minds too. Where, they asked, did those swastika decorations come from? Hitter, as you know, wasn't the firstone to adopt the swastika as a favorite brand.

The swartika originated in ancient Penia and Indra. If the accessors of the Mound Builders, making their long, trek across the Bering Strait, brought with them the swartika, why didn't they also being a more faithful supersentation of the red heart?

These are far too many questions still left unasswered shout these ancestors of the American Indians. Men, we know, level in Europe before the glacial ages. This is known because rathes and skeletons of pre-histors men have been found in and below the glacial debins.

But in North America, although thousands of archaeological investigations have been conducted, no signs of men have been found except above the glacial deposits.

This has convinced them that no one lived in the region of the United States prior to ten to twelve thousands years ago. There once was a belief that the Mound Builders were lawing up to a couple of centuries ago, because skeletons were discovered in mounds with fairly secret metal implements benief them.

But that theory is now explained away by the fact that the Indians liked to bury their dead on high spots, and probably interned their departed relatives in the tops of these prehistoric mounds. Faither down in the mounds in modern metal weapons or bools were found.

Someday, these questions will be answered, and when they are, we'll all know a great deal more about the American Indian than Columbus ever deasmed. We might, indeed, trace the medium ratal back to Columbus' backyard.

















