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neath his feet, and the mighty chief Chicameca sunk out of sight in the yawning chasm. His army saw the sight and fled in wild dismay, leaving the fugitive Choctaws to pursue their way in peace.

The beating rains of many centuries falling upon that hill at last unearthed or unveiled the petrified bust of the renowned chief Chicameca, with his stern face lowering towards the south; and there, if not destroyed by vandalism, the stone image of the prehistoric warrior will remain for ages to come.

Such is the legend of "Chicameca's Head," as was related to the writer some years ago by W. T. Lewis, Esq., of Winston County, who in early life heard it from the lips of an aged Choctaw.

H. S. HALBERT.

Philadelphia, Mississippi.



RELICS IN EASTERN OREGON.

When we cross the Cascade Mountains and go into Eastern Oregon, many of the specimens of the ancient Indian work differ very largely from those in this Willamette valley and Puget Sound. Mrs. J. H. Kunzie of the Umatilla Landing, has a very excellent cabinet of such specimens, most of which were collected near their residence at the mouth of the Umatilla river. The beads are of antelope teeth, shells of several kinds, some of them being of dentalia, though not many, stone, and glass. I have seen nothing similar to any of those west of the Cascade mountains, except those of the dentalia shell. The glass beads are unlike those of American or English manufacture, being far less clear. I think they were made in some way by the Indians. The largest stone beads are two and a quarter inches long and weigh about two ounces, while some are much smaller. They are oblong square, and round.

Some of the stone pipes are straight with carvings on them. The largest is four inches long and weighs nearly half a pound. A smaller one is six inches long and weighs six ounces. I have not seen a straight one found west of the Cascade range. A calendar stone, with marks on one side showing the number of months in the year, and on another side the number of days in the month, is three feet long and weighs thirty pounds. Its like I have not seen on this coast. A metate of stone weighs fifty pounds, is nineteen inches long and thirteen wide. She has a third baboon similar to those in Portland and East Portland, which has been traced to the region of Eastern Oregon. This one is seventeen inches around, five and a half high and weighs seven pounds. An idol or totem post of black stone, which however, did not come from this region, weighs eleven pounds and is twenty-one inches long, most of the pieces of an idol or image of shell, well-carved,

have also been found in this locality. A large number of arrow heads are in this cabinet, which have been found at this place. Some of them are very small and delicate, and beautiful, seemingly about as much so as it is possible to make. Here was plainly a manufactory of these articles, as the chips lie around in great numbers, but the stones of which they were made were brought from far away, as they do not belong to this region. Lance and spear heads, sinkers, pestles, mortars and the like are also found in this cabinet. It is a very valuable collection, from the scarcity of some of the articles, and the difference between them and those west of the Cascade mountains. The stone of which some of the articles are made is not found on the banks of the Columbia in a thousand miles travel, and is not known to our geology west of the Blue mountains. Tradition says some articles came from the Crows, and it is probable, as these Indians formerly went to the Crow country to hunt buffalo. Most of these articles are very old, the present Indians not being able to give information about them, and caring nothing for the graves where they are found.

M. EELS.

Shokomish, Wash. Ter.



MOUND RELICS OF OREGON.

Editor American Antiquarian:

Many wonderful things of Indian workmanship and origin are found on the Pacific coast, but nothing more wonderful than the mounds which are found on the California Creek, Linn County, Oregon. These mounds are perfectly round in shape, from three to eight feet in height, and from 50 to 150 feet in diameter. I have opened a large number of them but will confine myself as requested, to the relics in my collection, which belonged to these mound builders. There are two classes of relics, bone and stone. The stone relics consist of mortars, pestles, knives, drills, scrapers, arrow and spear heads, and beads. The mortars are of various sizes and shapes, the largest one in my collection will hold about four pints, half gallon. The stone of which they are made is a kind of gravel, very hard, of a blue color. They are very scarce.

The pestles are of all sizes from five to thirteen inches long, some of them being very nicely polished. They are made of the same kind of stone as the mortars.

The knives and drills are from one to two and a half inches long. They are generally made of flint or jasper.

The arrow heads are very fine, they are from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch long and are made mostly of obsidian but some times of carnelian, chalcedony and jasper. They are now being used for jewelry, as charms, etc., etc.

The beads are very rare. There has never been more than one or two dozen found. They are made of a blue stone, which very