

and beyond which is still unexplored, and it may be anticipated that the expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Wales, who has already done valuable work in Siam, will yield material which will throw light on artistic and religious development in Further India and Siam and the cultural relations of these countries to the art, culture and religions of ancient India.

By a recent act of the Congress, all persons over sixteen years of age who wish to hunt migratory waterfowl will hereafter be required to carry a federal hunting stamp. These stamps will be sold at \$1 each at all post offices in towns of 2,500 population or more

and also at post offices at all county seats. In addition, certain other post offices conveniently located will be authorized to issue the stamps in order to make it easy for the sportsman to comply with this new federal law. Persons who collect migratory birds for scientific purposes must also have the stamp, in addition to the Federal scientific collecting permit prescribed. The stamps will be ready for issue about July 1, and are good for one year. The fund derived from the sale of these stamps has been set aside by the Congress to be used in purchasing or leasing marsh and water areas to be acquired as inviolate refuges for ducks and geese and other waterfowl.

## DISCUSSION

### THE DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT MINNESOTA MAKER OF YUMA AND FOLSOM FLINTS

SATURDAY, July 28, 1934, I had the satisfaction of confirming an earlier private report of the finding in Minnesota of a human skeleton associated with ancient flint artifacts of the now famous Yuma and Folsom types. A fuller report of the discovery, the fragmentary skeleton and the artifacts will be made later in association with Mr. William H. Jensen, of Brown's Valley, Minnesota, to whose quick intelligence the rescue and conservation of the find is due. Since Mr. Jensen was nine years old he has been an ardent collector of Indian artifacts along both the eastern and western shorelands of Traverse and Big Stone lakes, boundary waters for some seventy miles between Minnesota and South Dakota.

In the fourteen-foot pluvial gravel of a plateau, once an island in Glacial River Warren (the earliest and southern outlet of Glacial Lake Agassiz), the skeleton and artifacts in question were dug out, but unnoticed, by a drayman who on October 9, 1933, was hauling gravel for repairing a driveway at the Jensen grain elevator. At the driveway Mr. Jensen noticed a flint implement in the gravel as it was being unloaded. He also then and there picked up small fragments of bone which proved to be human. On going immediately to the gravel pit he picked up the human skull frontal, other small fragments of the skull, two fragments of jaws and also fragments of long bones. All the bones recovered lay close to the bottom of the vertical face of the stratified gravel—which face was then exposed about seven feet high.

In the face of the gravel Mr. Jensen readily identified the exact spot from which the bones had fallen. Still within the skeletal pit (in all probability a grave) he saw at the depth of four and one half feet from the surface the exposed tip of a second flint implement. This he dug out. In the loose gravel

fallen from the face of the wall he found a third flint implement. In the partially filled dray, being reloaded with gravel for the elevator driveway, he found a fourth flint artifact. Nearby in a junk heap he picked out an old five-gallon gasoline can; this he filled with gravel lying immediately beneath the skeletal pit. Later at home he rescued from the can of gravel a fifth flint and two fragments of a dresser of sandstone.

Thus last October there had been found by Mr. Jensen personally, or found in his presence (and always also in the presence of other witnesses), a human skeleton with five flint artifacts of Yuma chipping, three of which are of Folsom outline. He first wrote to me in January, 1934. It was not until July 21, 1934, that I could go to the site of the find, after discovery on June 24, from a photograph, of the unmistakable Yuma and Folsom characteristics of the flints. With a field class of six students in archeology I redug the gravel which had fallen in the vicinity of the skeletal pit of last October. We dug and sifted July 28, 30 and 31. We found seventeen additional bone fragments, some of which contacted with cranial fragments earlier secured by Mr. Jensen. We found also a tooth from one of the jaw fragments, and, most surprisingly, found a sixth flint artifact. It is practically a duplicate of the most perfect one in the earlier find and is Folsom in all particulars, except that both faces are of characteristic Yuma chipping instead of being excavated in the Folsom manner.

Western Minnesota thus is shown to be of great significance for early man in the Western Hemisphere. Not only has she produced the "Minnesota Man" of late Glacial Age, but she now reveals the Brown's Valley Man, who is the first recorded maker of either of those acknowledged ancient American flints known as Yuma and Folsom. The two flints are culturally closely related.

ALBERT ERNEST JENKS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA