

Purchased, Given, Exchanged, Condemned, Destroyed and Neglected: Discovery of the McGlashan Collection at the Smithsonian Institution

CENTRAL (GEORGIA) RAILROAD.



Extending from SAVANNAH to MACON, Geo., 191 miles.

USUAL TIME, 10 hours.

PASSENGER CARS leave SAVANNAH at 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. for Macon, &c.			PASSENGER CARS leave MACON at 7½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. for Savannah, &c.		
STATIONS.	Miles.	Fare.	STATIONS.	Miles.	Fare.
SAVANNAH.	0	0 cts.	MACON, †	0	0 cts.
Station No. 1.	9	30	Griswoldville, . . .	8	30
Eden,	30	60	Gordon, †	15	60
Reform,	30	90	McDonald,	25	90
Egypt,	40	1 20	Emmett,	31	1 20
Armenia,	46	1 50	Oconee,	39	1 60
Halcyondale,	50	1 60	Tenille,	41	1 60
Scarboro',	70	2 10	Davisboro',	65	2 10
Millen, *	79	2 40	Spear's Turnout,	68	2 40
Cushingville,	83	2 70	Holcomb,	79	2 70
Birdsville,	90	2 70	Midville,	91	3 00
Midville,	94	3 00	Birdsville,	94	3 00
Holcomb,	100	3 00	Cushingville,	101	3 20
Spear's Turnout,	112	3 30	Millen, *	111	3 60
Davisboro',	122	3 60	Scarboro',	121	3 60
Tenille,	136	3 90	Halcyondale,	141	4 20
Oconee,	147	4 20	Armenia,	145	4 60
Emmett,	152	4 50	Egypt,	151	4 80
McDonald,	160	4 80	Reform,	160	4 80
Gordon, †	170	5 10	Eden,	170	5 10
Griswoldville,	183	5 40	Station No. 1,	182	5 40
MACON, †	191	5 75	SAVANNAH,	191	5 75

* Connects at this station with the Augusta and Waynesboro' Railroad, 61 miles in length. Finished to Waynesboro' 21 miles.
 † Connects at this station with the Milledgeville and Gordon Railroad, 17 miles in length.
 ‡ Connects with the Macon and Western Railroad, and with the South Western Railroad, finished to Oglethorpe, 50 miles.
 W. M. Wadley, Supt. Savannah.

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Report Number 156

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Introduction

This brief monograph is another report in the “Skeletons in the Closet” research initiative of the LAMAR Institute. It provides background information on a massive Native American relic collection that was assembled by a Central of Georgia Railroad civil engineer, Mr. Jonathan McGlashan in the mid-19th century. This collection was mostly gathered from the Ogeechee River watershed, or at least along the general route of the Central of Georgia Railway from Savannah to Macon, Georgia. The story of the McGlashan collection is a story unknown to most modern-day archaeologists. This is somewhat surprising given that it was one of the largest collections ever purchased by the Smithsonian Institution and it represents a major collection from one of Georgia’s poorly understood river valleys. The McGlashan collection has not been the subject of any serious anthropological study since it was acquired by the Federal government in 1886. This collection deserves extensive archaeological study beyond what is presented in this short report. This document is intended as a begin point for serious anthropological study of the McGlashan collection.

Historical Background

I first learned of the McGlashan collection in 1993 while researching the Roland Steiner collection at the Smithsonian Institution. While perusing through a galley proof of a book by Thomas Wilson in the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Anthropology Department Library in Washington, D.C., I discovered an original letter, bound within Wilson's book. The handwritten letter was to Wilson from Roland Steiner. In the letter Steiner provided Wilson with a provenance for the McGlashan collection, which the Smithsonian Institution had acquired a few years more than a decade earlier.

My second revelation concerning McGlashan came in the Suitland, Maryland facility where workers had completed the process of removing asbestos from the "School Collection", which had been stored in the attic of "The Castle", or the original Smithsonian Museum building. After some detective work and an examination of the original Bureau of Ethnology artifact catalogue book and other registrar records relating to Accession 18204 (McGlashan), the School collection was determined to be an admixture of stone tools from the Steiner and McGlashan collections. These artifacts, which appeared to be comprised exclusively of stone tools from Georgia, had been "condemned" in the 1935 by the Smithsonian Institution staff and were intended to be distributed to secondary schools throughout the United States (and possibly the world). Some of the artifacts may have indeed met that end, but the remainder was the collection that was in the process of being treated to remove their asbestos content and were then transferred to Suitland for curation. Unfortunately, the newly-cleaned collection was unavailable for research purposes at that time.

Meanwhile, and over the next two decades, a few additional details about the collection and Mr. McGlashan were uncovered by LAMAR Institute research. These data are presented here to provide a context for evaluating the potential significance of the McGlashan collection and to prepare for a formal study of the collection.

So, who was McGlashan and what is the story of his relic collection? Jonathan McGlashan worked for the Central of Georgia Rail Road and he was assigned the task of rerouting the railroad after its initial corridor was found to be flood-prone. The original railroad line from Savannah to Oliver (southern Screven County, Georgia) was completed by 1839 and the section from Oliver to Macon, Georgia by 1843 (Prince 1976; McQuigg et al. 1998). These dates tentatively place McGlashan's activities most likely after 1839, but certainly before 1864, when the railroad was extensively destroyed by the war.

John McGlashan is enumerated in the 1880 Federal census for Savannah, Chatham County. He was listed as a 56 year old white male, who was born in Scotland about 1824. He was married to Mary McGlashan and their household included Millie (aged 22), Gracie (aged 15), Charles (aged 11), Annie (aged 8), and Mary Kemfro (aged 11). McGlashan's occupation was listed as "R.R. Conductor". Ten years his junior, his wife Mary was born about 1834 in New Jersey. In 1882,

John McGlashan was listed in the Savannah city directory where he was identified as a “conductor C.R.R.” and his residence was 214 Jones Street (Shole’s 1882:356). This address likely refers to East Jones Street on Savannah’s east side.

A February 18, 1885 article in *The Atlanta Constitution* included this mention of the McGlashan collection, “One of the most interesting and valuable collections of Indian relics, probably, in existence anywhere in the south, is in possession of Mrs. Mary J. McGlashan, widow of the late John McGlashan, at her residence on Jones and East Broad streets....(*Atlanta Constitution* 1885:3). The story continues with a newspaper article in the August 11, 1886 edition of the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun*:

A History in Stones.

Sale of a Large Archaeological Collection.

Twenty Thousand Specimens of Indian Handicraft Purchased of a Savannah Lady for the National Museum—An Interesting Talk with a Young Scientist on the Georgia Mounds.

Savannah News.

The Smithsonian institute has just purchased a large archaeological collection from Mrs. Mary J. McGlashan, of 194 Liberty street. The purchase was made through Prof. John P. Rogan, assistant ethnologist at the institute. Specimens of all sorts of pottery, arrow heads, spear heads, hatchets, pipes and tools used by the Indians are in the collection. For a private collection it was unusually large and valuable. It was made by the late Mr. John McGlashan, who spent over thirty years in collecting the specimens. It is rich in flint specimens, most of which came from the upper part of Georgia. Nearly all of the specimens were found in this state. The pottery collection embraces bowls, vases, water coolers and pipes. The aborigines used a stone pipe and a pipe made of a composition of shells and clay, baked in the fire to give necessary hardness. A lengthy description of the collection was published in the Morning News about two years ago. The price paid could not be obtained for publication. Prof. Rogan says, however, that the figure was moderate. The collection has been packed and shipped to Washington (*Columbus Enquirer-Sun* 1886:2).

A search for an obituary for Jonathan McGlashan, or John McGlashan, proved fruitless. We may surmise from the preceding evidence, however, that he died sometime between 1882 and February, 1885.

The name John P. Rogan is well known to Georgia archaeologists. He was one of several archaeologists who were dispatched by the Smithsonian Institution to explore mound sites in North America. Rogan, wrote a two-page letter to Cyrus Thomas on July 24, 1886, which concerned the McGlashan collection, is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives, as Manuscript 2400, Box 2 [Editor’s note: This document has not been examined by the author.] At the time of his purchase of the McGlashan collection, Rogan was in the midst of his mound exploration in eastern Georgia at that time, as noted by the Bureau of American Ethnology in their annual report for 1887:

Mr. J. P. Rogan continued his work as assistant until the close of November, when he voluntarily resigned his position to enter upon other engagements. A portion of his time during the first month was occupied in arranging and preparing for shipment the collection purchased of Mrs. McGlashan, in Savannah, Ga. The rest of his time was employed in exploring mounds along the upper Savannah River in Georgia and South Carolina and along the lower Yazoo River in Mississippi (Smithsonian Institution 1887:20).

Elsewhere in that same 1887 report, the Smithsonian Institution's curator lamented, "The McGlashan collection from Georgia, comprising twenty thousand or more specimens, has been received before my appointment as curator. Only a partial attempt had been made to number them" (Smithsonian Institution 1887:137).

John P. Rogan wrote to J.W. [John Wesley] Powell, director of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology, from Cartersville, Georgia on August 10, 1886 regarding the McGlashan collection, "Enclosed you will find catalogue of specimens shipped you on the 7th inst. From Savannah, Georgia. Hoping they will come safely to hand". A lengthy hand-written catalogue of the collection by Rogan was received by the Bureau of Ethnology on August 12. It was entitled, "Catalogue of the McGlashan collection of specimens shipped from Savannah, Ga., Aug. 7, 1886 by John P. Rogan" (Bureau of Ethnology 1886b).

Rogan noted, "The following specimens were purchased of Mrs. M.J. McGlashan; and all of them are from the State of Georgia", and his catalogue of the collection ended with the last entry 4311. The catalogue numbers given by Rogan were temporary and the collection was later renumbered. An U.S. National Museum Accession Card, completed on November 2, 1886, identified the collection as Accession Number 18204, Catalogue Numbers 131,966-132,262. It was described as a, "Large Archaeological collection of over twenty thousand specimens, purchased in August last from Mrs. Jno. McGlashan of Savannah, Georgia". The accession card was marked "Received Nov. 10th 1887" by E.P. Upham (Bureau of Ethnology 1886b).

On November 21, 1886, J.W. Powell wrote to S.F. Baird, Director of the National Museum regarding Accession 18204: "I have the honor to transfer to the custody of the National Museum, an archaeological collection of over twenty thousand specimens purchased in Aug. last from Mrs. Jno. McGlashan, of Savannah, Georgia: and to enclose herewith a catalogue thereof which Prof. Cyrus Thomas has prepared", and Powell added, "It is deemed desirable to transmit this lot of relics apart from, and in advance of, the general collection, rather than hold it until the close of the fiscal year" (Bureau of Ethnology 1886b).

Cyrus Thomas sent an official communication accompanying the McGlashan collection to Spencer F. Baird on November 2, 1886, in which Thomas stated:

I send you to-day the McGlashan collection, which, as you will probably remember, is from a lady in Georgia.

It consists chiefly of arrow- and spear-heads and chipped flint implements; although containing also a number of celts and axes, some pipes and a few pieces of pottery. The collection contains,

by actual count, over 19000 pieces, and will be quite useful to you for purposes of exchange. As the lot cost only \$250.00, I think it is very cheap (Bureau of Ethnology 1886b).

Another clue to the McGlashan collection is found in the correspondence of Roland Steiner, an archaeologist from Georgia. Steiner wrote to Thomas Wilson on February 1, 1900. The following is a transcription of the letter from Roland Steiner to Smithsonian Institution's archaeologist, Thomas Wilson. I discovered this letter, which was bound into Thomas Wilson's galley proof edition of his book in the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Anthropology Library. Probably in response to a question posed to Steiner by Wilson during an earlier exchange, Steiner explained his understanding of the Jonathan McGlashan collection. The McGlashan collection is another major 19th century relic collection from Georgia held by the Smithsonian Institution. Wilson's ignorance of its provenance attests to the lack of any "institutional memory" at the Smithsonian Institution, even though the collection had been acquired only 14 years prior. [Editors note: Steiner's handwriting was atrocious and the blank lines in the transcription denote illegible text.]

Grovetown, Ga. February 1, 1900

The central Railroad of Georgia running from Savannah to Macon, when first constructed followed clearly the banks of the Ogeechee River for about 140 miles. The frequent overflows of the river & consequent high water necessitated the removal of the railroad back from the river of from 4 to 5 miles as the necessary elevation would require. Mr. McGlashan was in charge of the removal & obtained his collection along the path of the railroad. First order [Il.] _____ off [Il.] _____ levelling the new path & there when running [Il.] _____ from old site so that the collection may [Il.] _____ The Aboriginal work of tribes situate upon the banks of the Ogeechee River for a distance of 140 miles & a width of 5 miles. Mr. McGlashan having made in charge large constructing [Il.] _____ of negro laborers, with [Il.] _____ overseers in charge of 1 squad [Il.] _____ in [Il.] _____ by [Il.] _____ pair, interested the overseers & laborers in giving all Indian objects that might be found of which, gathered & put together without any known note of locations of [Il.] _____ objects from the present McGlashan Collection (Steiner, in Wilson 1899).

Thomas Wilson had briefly described the McGlashan collection in his book on *Arrowpoints, Spearheads, and Knives of Prehistoric Times* (Wilson 1899:234):

There is in the U.S. National Museum a collection of arrow and spearheads called, after its finder, the McGlashan collection, from Georgia. It comprises about 20,000 specimens. There are divers forms and sizes, are all of cherty flint, and apparently from one quarry. They are much weathered and their color ranges from yellow and rose to white. Plate 38, figs. 29-23 are photographs of specimens from the collection and show the appearance of the material." In that same book, Wilson described a category of stemmed stone tools which included specimens from the McGlashan collection, which he described, "The McGlashan collection (Cat. Nos. 131966-132250, U.S.N.M.) contains 20,000 specimens of arrowpoints or spearheads, all gathered by a single person from a single locality, and largely of one material. They belong to Division III, stemmed, sometimes shouldered and barbed. These were not reported as en cache, but it is probably many of them were.

It is interesting to note that Wilson's 1899 discussion was written prior to receiving Steiner's letter in 1900 and before he had a good understanding of the origin of the collection.

Figure 1 shows illustrations of eight pottery vessels from the McGlashan collection. These drawings were made in the Bureau of Ethnology catalogue at the time these artifacts were catalogued in 1886 (Bureau of Ethnology 1886a). The pottery vessels are identified by the numbers 66-73. These numbers are abbreviated versions of their catalogue numbers beginning with 1319__.

Cat. 131966 is a Lamar incised cazuela bowl, which was first described by Rogan as a "Large bowl-ornamented rim", and in the Catalogue book as, "Earthen bowl, ornament. Rim". Cat. 131968 is an incised bottle is a large, wide-mouth stamped jar (or possible burial urn), which was described by Rogan as a "Large pot-ornamented rim", and in the Catalogue book as, "Earthen pot, large". Cat. 131968 is an incised bottle, possibly Mississippian or Protohistoric period. It was described by Rogan as a "Pot with neck", and in the Catalogue book as "Earthen jar, low neck". The remarks in the Catalogue book note that this is vessel was given to the "Western Kentucky State Teacher's College" in 1939. Cat. 131969 is a constricted neck, undecorated jar, which was described by Rogan as a "Pot with neck", and in the Catalogue book as "Earthen jar-wide mouth". Cat. 131970 is a Lamar Incised cazuela bowl, which was described by Rogan as a "Bowl-ornamented" and in the Catalogue book as "Earthen bowl, ornam. Rim". The remarks in the Catalogue book note that this vessel was "Destroyed 4/15/52". Cat. 131971 is a small, undecorated bowl, which was described by Rogan as a "Bowl" and in the Catalogue book as an "Earthen bowl, globe shape". Cat. 131972 is an undecorated, handled mug, which was described by Rogan as a "Mug-fraud" and in the Catalogue book as "Earthen mug". Cat. 131973 is a small, undecorated handled cup or spoon, which was described by the Smithsonian Institution researchers as a spoon (Bureau of Ethnology 1886a-b, Smithsonian Institution 2010).

Figure 2 shows illustrations of three stone smoking pipes in the McGlashan collection. These drawings are also from the original Bureau of American Ethnology catalogue book (Smithsonian Institution 1886). The pipes are all elbow-varieties and are identified by numbers 78, 79, and 80. or Catalogue numbers 131978, 131979, and 131980. These were described by the Smithsonian Institution researchers as large stone pipes. The two larger pipes, 131978 and 131979, remain in the Smithsonian Institution's collection but the third (131980) was listed in the remarks section of the Catalogue book as "Destroyed 9/15/52" (Bureau of Ethnology 1886a-b, Smithsonian Institution 2010).

In 2010 the Smithsonian Institution released catalogue information on the McGlashan collection for public use. This information, which has been merged with catalogue information from the Bureau of Ethnology catalogue book (1886a), is presented in a modified form in Appendix 1. The catalogue numbers remain unchanged from 1886, although the reader may notice many gaps in the numbering. These gaps are the result of these items being removed from the Smithsonian

Institution collection since 1886, either through gifts or exchanges to other institutions or by condemnation and destruction.

Accompanying photographs for three artifacts in the McGlashan collection also were uploaded by the Smithsonian Institution and these are presented in Figures 3-5. Figure 3 and 4 are two color photographic views of an unfinished soapstone bannerstone in the McGlashan collection (no scale provided). This is a common bannerstone/atlatl weight form in Georgia. This undrilled example would have been perforated by a single drill hole, using a long cane or bone drill bit along the thickest portion of the preform. The soil evidence on the surface of this tool suggests that it was originally embedded in reddish clay soils (Smithsonian Institution 2010).

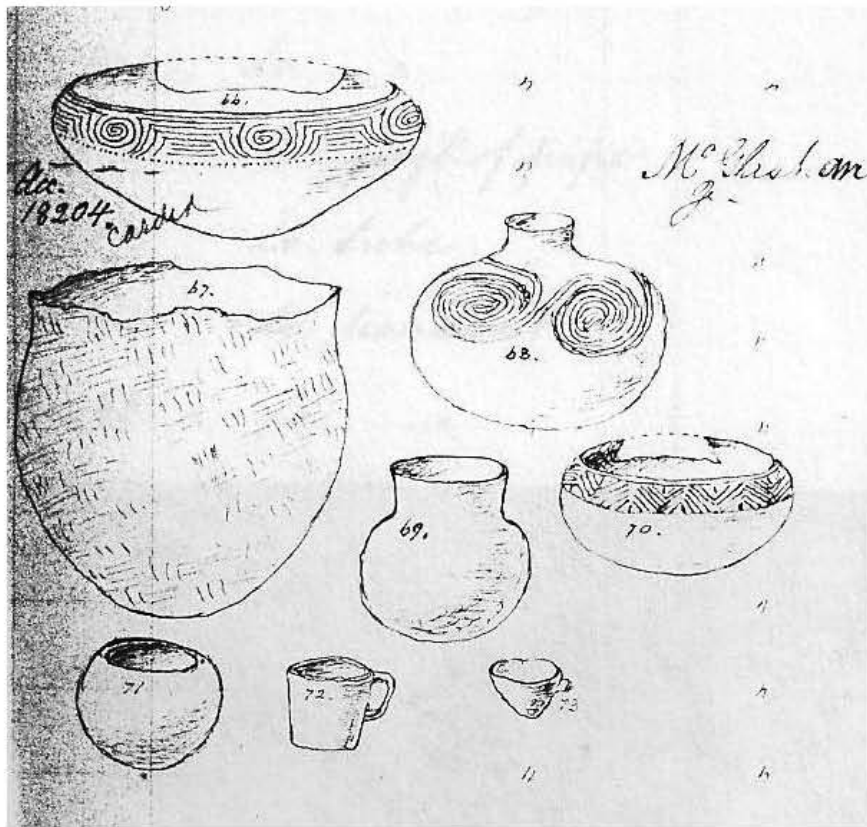


Figure 1. Illustrations of Pottery Vessels from McGlashan Collection in BAE Catalogue (Smithsonian Institution 1886).

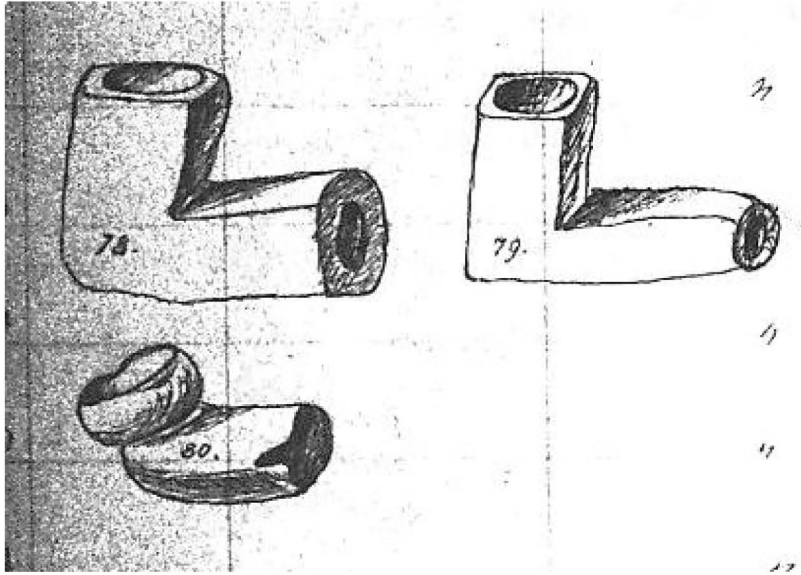


Figure 2. Illustrations of Stone Pipes from McGlashan Collection in BAE Catalogue (Smithsonian Institution 1886).



Figure 3. Undrilled Soapstone Bannerstone in the McGlashan Collection (Catalogue Number A132151-0).



Figure 4. Undrilled Soapstone Bannerstone in the McGlashan Collection, Top View (Catalogue Number A132151-0).

Figure 5 is an example of two chipped stone chert tools in the McGlashan collection (Smithsonian Institution 2010). These tools were classified as “Blunt Skinners” in the catalogue. These are relatively common forms in Georgia and are probably Middle or Late Archaic broad-blade projectile points that were later reworked as scrapers. The raw material used to make these two tools is characteristic of Georgia cherts. The upper example may have been thermally altered.



Figure 5. Examples of Chipped Stone Tools in McGlashan Collection (Catalogue 132190).

CONTEXT OF THE COLLECTION

The Smithsonian Institution recent catalogue entry for A132018-0, which is identified as a “Fragment of a Drilled Axe” and from Georgia or Scandinavia, contains this explanatory note: “The ledger book identifies this as being from Georgia (as is the rest of the accession). However, the catalog card says Scandinavia, and the card appears to have been retyped (it looks newer than the cards for the rest of the accession). A recent (late 1990s -- early 2000s) handwritten note on the card says "Records indicate this first identified as Georgia. Some unknown person at an unknown time apparently identified it as Scandinavian" (Smithsonian Institution 2010).

This situation is made more confusing by comparison of the modern catalogue list with the entries made in 1886 in the Bureau of American Ethnology catalogue book. Catalogue 132018 is listed as a “Stone object drilled and broken” from Georgia. Catalogue 132250, however, is listed as an Arrowhead from Georgia, but the ditto marks for Georgia have been crossed-out and the word, “Scandinavia” written over it in another’s hand. In his preliminary catalogue, Rogan explicitly states that “all of them from the state of Georgia”. The BAE catalogue includes one other entry, Cat. 131975, which are a lot of shell beads from Tennessee. Cat. 131975 is shown as “1 string destroyed 4/3/52” (Bureau of Ethnology 1886a-b). Given the context of the bulk of the McGlashan collection, and Rogan’s initial observations on the collection, this Scandinavian association of objects in the McGlashan collection is most likely spurious and the item is properly from Georgia. Closer inspection of the object and the associated records may be able to resolve these discrepancies.

Jonathan McGlashan was a long-time employee of the Central of Georgia Railway and it was through his job that he was able to amass such a large relic collection. The McGlashan clan from Scotland included many engineers and persons associated with the railroads. In the 1880s McGlashan was identified as a conductor for the railroad. His earlier jobs apparently included engineering and supervision of railroad route construction. As Steiner noted in his letter to Wilson, McGlashan’s responsibilities included relocating portions of the flood-prone route in the Ogeechee River valley.

Construction of the Central of Georgia railroad began in 1835. The first leg of the railway extended from the west side of Savannah to the Ogeechee River, a distance of about 12 miles. By the summer of 1838 the company had laid 26 miles of track and had graded another 70 miles westward. By May, 1839, with 166 miles of track completed, rail was laid for another 76 miles. By 1841, the track ran as far as Sandersville and was graded to within 20 miles of Macon. By 1843, the railroad reached the bank of the Ocmulgee River and stretched for 190 miles (Dixon 1961:1-21; Wright 1963). An 1853 railway guide (Disturnell 1853) provides a list of station stops and mileage (measured from Savannah) on the 191 mile route from Savannah to Macon. These include:

- Savannah-0 (miles)

- Station No. 1-9
- Eden-20
- Reform-30
- Egypt-40
- Armenia-46
- Halcyondale-50
- Scarboro-70
- Millen-79
- Cushingville-83
- Birdsville-90
- Midville-94
- Holcomb-100
- Spear's Turnout-112
- Davisboro-122
- Tennille-136
- Oconee-147
- Emmett-152
- McDonald-160
- Gordon-170
- Griswoldville-183
- Macon-191

The Central of Georgia train line connected in 1853 at Millen with the Augusta and Waynesboro Railroad; at Gordon with the Milledgeville and Gordon Railroad; and at Macon with the Macon and Western and the South Western Railroads.

The Central of Georgia Railway eventually faded from existence. Today, abandoned portions of the original route may be observed north of Guyton, Georgia. The Norfolk Southern line continues to link several towns that were once connected by the Central of Georgia Railway. The station stops include Savannah, Ardmore, Dover, Millen, Midville, Wadley, Tennille, Gordon, Mogul and Macon. Of these, Savannah, Millen, Midville, Tennille, Gordon and Macon also were stops along the Central of Georgia line.

The period of time when McGlashan made his relic collection remains partly a mystery. When original construction of the Central of Georgia Railway line began in 1835 Jonathan McGlashan was only 11 years old. The exact year when he became attached to the railroad has not been determined, but it is unlikely that he held any supervisory role for the railway company until his late teens, or after 1843. As noted, by 1843 the basic route of the railroad from Savannah to Macon was completed. Rail travel was relatively new in America, however, so it is reasonable to expect that many adjustments and modifications to the railroad bed were needed as the railroad

experienced use. McGlashan's involvement with rerouting flood-prone sections of the line probably was done during the period from 1844-1860. The Central of Georgia remained operational during the war until November and December, 1864. Major General William Tecumseh Sherman's march through Georgia led to major disruptions in the Central of Georgia Railway line from Macon to Savannah. Despite the devastation caused by the war and Sherman's intentional destruction of Georgia's transportation infrastructure, McGlashan's association with the railroad endured, as did the Central of Georgia railroad route. Repairs to the line were soon made and by June, 1866, rail traffic resumed (Stewart 1994:39-65). McGlashan worked for the railroad for more than 30 years. He was listed as a conductor in Savannah in 1882 but was likely dead by late 1884, or at least before February, 1885. Thus his collecting activities can be bracketed between about 1843-1884.

If, as Roland Steiner asserts, McGlashan gathered these artifacts exclusively from the Central of Georgia Railway route, then this collection sampled three watersheds in Georgia. The first section is a minor stretch from Savannah to the Ogeechee River watershed (less than a dozen miles). The route then parallels the Ogeechee River upstream to Millen where it veers west towards the Ocmulgee River watershed. The final leg of the route crossed the east side of the Ocmulgee River watershed ending near the river at Macon. If, as Steiner also notes, McGlashan's collecting was concentrated in areas where the railroad was being re-routed because of flooding issues, then it is reasonable to expect that most of his collection harkens from the Ogeechee River watershed. The approximate linear distance covered by McGlashan's collection is approximately 190 miles. It would include portions of the following Georgia counties: Chatham, Effingham, Screven, Jenkins, Burke, Jefferson, Washington, Baldwin, Jones, Bibb, and possibly others. The general rail route from Savannah to Macon is shown on 1839, 1877 and 1889 maps in Figures 6-9.



Figure 6. Portion of Map of the United States of North America With parts of the Adjacent Countries (Burr 1839a).

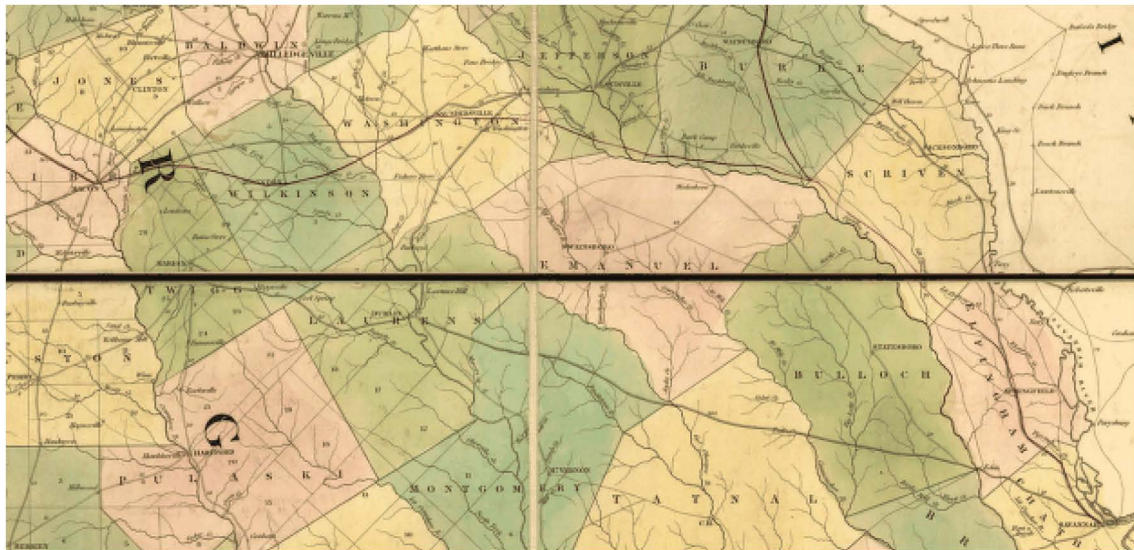


Figure 7. Portion of Map of Georgia & Alabama Exhibiting the Post Offices, Post Roads, Canals, Rail Roads & c. (Burr 1839b).



Figure 8. Portion of Map of the Central Railroad of Georgia and Its Connections (National Railway Publication Co. 1877).

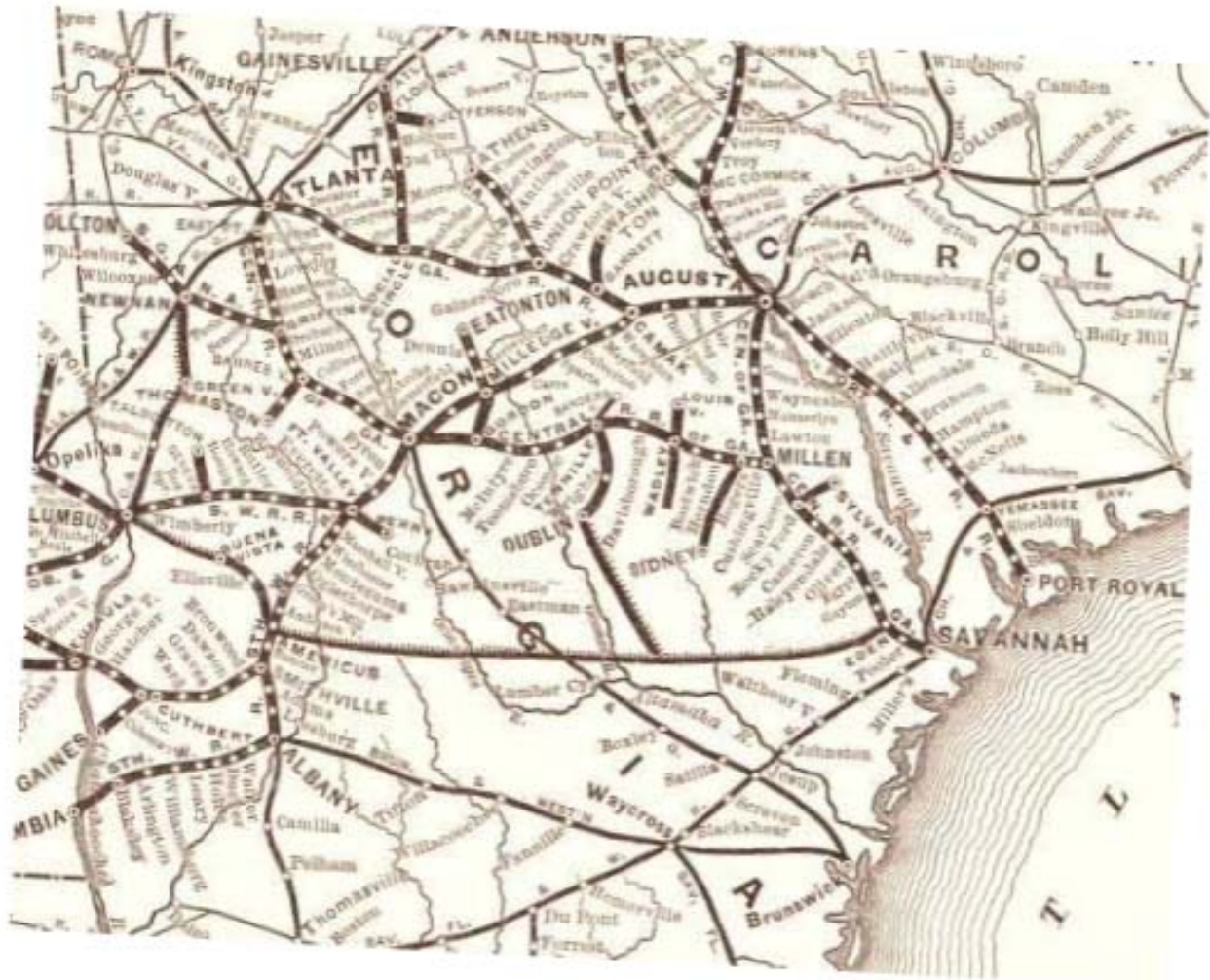


Figure 9. Portion of a Map of the Railroad System of the Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia (Rand McNally & Company 1889).

Status of the Collection

The relic collection assembled by Jonathan McGlashan was an impressive undertaking. At the time of its purchase in 1886 for \$250.00 by the Smithsonian Institution, it became one of the largest collections, if not the largest, owned by the museum. Almost immediately after its arrival, however, the museum curators began to alter the integrity and unity of the collection.

The division of the collection took several forms, including gifts, exchanges, condemnation, and destruction. Objects were given to other museums and public institutions throughout the world. Similarly, objects from McGlashan's collection were exchanged for exotic archaeological items in museum collections from other parts of the world. Condemnation of portions of the McGlashan collection was done in 1935. Destruction of portions of the McGlashan collection is a process that began in 1950, dominated 1952, and was listed as late as 1955.

Some clarification on the meaning of the words, "Condemned" and "Destroyed" is necessary. The Registrar's Office of the American Museum of Natural History maintains a Condemnation book, which lists a multitude of objects that were deemed redundant or otherwise superfluous to the museum's mission. This book was briefly examined by the author during an earlier study of the Roland Steiner collection.

Many of the objects that were destined to be condemned or destroyed may not have actually been physically destroyed. The School Collection was one solution to the perceived redundancy of the North American archaeological collection. The idea behind this collection was to use these condemned artifacts to develop teaching collections to be distributed to schools. I have been unable to determine thus far, whether any of these condemned items made it to their intended audience. A large quantity of the materials, composed mostly from the McGlashan and Steiner collections from Georgia, were stashed in the attic of the "Castle" at Smithsonian Institution. There the collections sat dormant until the early 1990s, when the Castle underwent an asbestos abatement program. The artifacts in the attic were considered contaminated by asbestos and they experienced an extensive cleaning program. In 1993, when I was studying the Steiner collection at the Smithsonian, these objects were unavailable for research. Nevertheless, the LAMAR Institute team recognized the McGlashan collection as a very important part of Georgia's archaeological record and we began to gather information about McGlashan and his relic collecting pursuits. In 2010 the Department of Anthropology artifact catalogue at the Smithsonian Institution was made searchable and this feature helped to finally bring this introduction to the McGlashan collection to print. Next begins the task of physically exploring the collection.

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Appendix 1.

**Summary of the McGlashan Collection,
Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History,
Department of Anthropology,
Accession 18204.**

Summary of Smithsonian Institution Accession 18204, McGlashan Collection, Georgia.

S.I.

Cat. No.	Object Name	Count	Status
131966	Earthen Bowl	1	
131967	Earthen Pot	1	
131968	Earthen Jar	1	
131969	Earthen bowl jar, wide mouth	1	<i>Absent</i>
131970	Earthen bowl, ornam. rim	1	<i>Absent</i>
131971	Earthen Bowl	1	
131972	Earthen mug	1	<i>Absent</i>
131973	Earthen Spoon	1	
131974	Iron concretion	1	<i>Absent</i>
131975	Shell beads	Lot	<i>Absent</i>
131976	Shell beads	Lot	<i>Absent</i>
131977	Beads, shell & other	Lot	<i>Absent</i>
131978	Stone Pipe	1	
131979	Stone Pipe	1	
131980	Stone pipe	1	<i>Absent</i>
131981	Earthen Pipe	1	<i>Absent</i>
131982	Earthen Pipe	1	<i>Absent</i>
131983	Earthen Pipe	1	
131984	Stone pipe	1	<i>Absent</i>
131985	Stone pipe	1	<i>Absent</i>
131986	Stone pipe, broken	1	<i>Absent</i>
131987	Stone Pipe	1	
131988	Pottery Disc	1	
131989	Stone gorget, drilled, weaving implement	1	<i>Absent</i>
131990	Stone gorget, drilled, weaving implement	1	<i>Absent</i>
131991	Stone implement, drilled	1	<i>Absent</i>
131992	Stone Implement	1	
131993	Stone pendant, drilled	1	<i>Absent</i>
131994	Stone tube	1	<i>Absent</i>
131995	Stone Tube (Long Bead)	1	
131996	Stone Tube	1	
131997	Stone frag't of pipe	1	<i>Absent</i>
131998	Stone tube	1	<i>Absent</i>
131999	Stone Pendant	1	
132000	Stone pendant	1	<i>Absent</i>
132001	Ceremonial weapon, bannerstone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132002	Ceremonial weapon, bannerstone, drilled	1	<i>Absent</i>
132003	Ceremonial weapon, bannerstone, drilled	1	<i>Absent</i>
132004	Ceremonial weapon, bannerstone, drilled	1	<i>Absent</i>
132005	Ceremonial weapon, bannerstone, drilled	1	<i>Absent</i>
132006	Stone object, diamond shape	1	<i>Absent</i>
132007	Stone object, diamond shape	1	<i>Absent</i>
132008	Limestone Concretion	1	

Summary of Smithsonian Institution Accession 18204, McGlashan Collection, Georgia.

S.I.

Cat. No.	Object Name	Count	Status
132009	Stone net sinker	1	<i>Absent</i>
132010	Stone net sinker	1	<i>Absent</i>
132011	Stone net sinker	1	<i>Absent</i>
132012	Stone net sinker	1	<i>Absent</i>
132013	Stone net sinker	1	<i>Absent</i>
132014	Stone net sinker	1	<i>Absent</i>
132015	Stone net sinker, large	1	<i>Absent</i>
132016	Stone net sinker	1	<i>Absent</i>
132017	Stone object, drilled & broken	1	<i>Absent</i>
132018	Fragment Of A Drilled Axe	1	
132019	Stone object, drilled & broken	1	<i>Absent</i>
132020	Stone object, drilled & broken	1	<i>Absent</i>
132021	Stone object, drilled & broken	1	<i>Absent</i>
132022	Stone object, drilled & broken	1	<i>Absent</i>
132023	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132024	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132025	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132026	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132027	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132028	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132029	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132030	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132031	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132032	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132033	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132034	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132035	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132036	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132037	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132038	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132039	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132040	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132041	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132042	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132043	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132044	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132045	Stone Axe	1	
132046	Stone axe grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132047	Stone Axe	1	
132048	Stone Hoe	1	
132049	Stone Celt	1	
132050	Stone Celt	1	
132051	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>

Summary of Smithsonian Institution Accession 18204, McGlashan Collection, Georgia.

S.I.

Cat. No.	Object Name	Count	Status
132052	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132053	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132054	Stone Celt	1	
132055	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132056	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132057	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132058	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132059	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132060	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132061	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132062	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132063	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132064	Stone Celt	1	
132065	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132066	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132067	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132068	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132069	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132070	Stone Celt	1	
132071	Stone Celt	1	
132072	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132073	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132074	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132075	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132076	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132077	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132078	Stone Celt	1	
132079	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132080	Stone Celt	1	
132081	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132082	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132083	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132084	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132085	Stone Chisel	1	
132086	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132087	Stone Celt	1	
132088	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132089	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132090	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132091	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132092	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132093	Stone Celt	1	
132094	Stone Celt	1	

Summary of Smithsonian Institution Accession 18204, McGlashan Collection, Georgia.

S.I.

Cat. No.	Object Name	Count	Status
132095	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132096	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132097	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132098	Stone celt, polished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132099	Discoidal stone, large	1	<i>Absent</i>
132100	Discoidal stone, large	1	<i>Absent</i>
132101	Discoidal stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132102	Discoidal Stone	1	
132103	Discoidal stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132104	Discoidal stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132105	Discoidal stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132106	Discoidal stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132107	Discoidal stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132108	Discoidal stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132109	Hammerstone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132110	Discoidal stone, small	1	<i>Absent</i>
132111	Discoidal stone, pitted	1	<i>Absent</i>
132112	Stone mortar	1	<i>Absent</i>
132113	Hammer Stone	1	
132114	Hammerstone, pitted	1	<i>Absent</i>
132115	Hammerstone, pitted	1	<i>Absent</i>
132116	Hammerstone, pitted	1	<i>Absent</i>
132117	Hammerstone, pitted	1	<i>Absent</i>
132118	Rubbing Stone	1	
132119	Rubbing Stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132120	Hammerstones	1	<i>Absent</i>
132121	Hammerstones	1	<i>Absent</i>
132122	Hammerstones	1	<i>Absent</i>
132123	Hammerstones	1	<i>Absent</i>
132124	Hammer Stones	1	
132125	Rubbing stones	1	<i>Absent</i>
132126	Hammer Stones [Rubbing stone 1886]	1	
132127	Hammer Stones	1	
132128	Hammer stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132129	Hammer stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132130	Hammer Stones	1	
132131	Hammer Stones	1	
132132	Hammer Stones	1	
132133	Hammer Stones	1	
132134	Hammer stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132135	Hammer stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132136	Hammer Stones	1	
132137	Hammer stone	1	<i>Absent</i>

Summary of Smithsonian Institution Accession 18204, McGlashan Collection, Georgia.

S.I.

Cat. No.	Object Name	Count	Status
132138	Hammer Stones	1	
132139	Hammer stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132140	Stone Pendant, Pitted	1	
132141	Stone Pendant, Pitted	1	
132142	Stone pendants, pitted, unfinished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132143	Stone pendants, pitted, unfinished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132144	Stone pendants, pitted, unfinished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132145	Stone pendants, pitted, unfinished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132146	Stone sinkers, grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132147	Stone sinkers, grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132148	Stone sinkers, grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132149	Stone sinkers, grooved	1	<i>Absent</i>
132150	Ceremonial implement unfinished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132151	Ceremonial Implement, Undrilled	1	
132152	Ceremonial Stone Implement, Undrilled	1	
132153	Ceremonial Stone Implement	1	
132154	Ceremonial Stone Implement, Undrilled	1	
132155	Ceremonial stone implement, unfinished	1	<i>Absent</i>
132156	Frag't stone disk, perforated	1	<i>Absent</i>
132157	Rubbing stone	1	<i>Absent</i>
132158	Iron cannon ball	1	<i>Absent</i>
132159	Stone Pendant	1	
132160	Stone Tool Sharpener	1	
132161	Lump Of Limestone Concretion	1	
132162	Arrow Heads	1759	
132163	Arrow Heads	2490	
132164	Arrow Heads	567	
132165	Arrow Heads	2140	
132166	Arrow Heads	699	
132167	Arrow Heads	2388	
132168	Arrow Heads	708	
132169	Arrow Heads	2238	
132170	Arrow Heads	459	
132171	Arrow Heads	348	
132172	Arrow Heads	290	
132173	Arrow Heads	1168	
132174	Arrow Heads	365	
132175	Arrow Heads	748	
132176	Spear Heads	46	
132177	Leaf-Shaped Stone Implement	176	
132178	Leaf-Shaped Stone Implement	148	
132179	Arrow Heads	296	
132180	Arrow Heads	150	

Summary of Smithsonian Institution Accession 18204, McGlashan Collection, Georgia.

S.I.

Cat. No.	Object Name	Count	Status
132181	Arrow Heads	90	
132182	Arrow Heads	17	
132183	Arrow Heads	45	
132184	Arrow Heads	59	
132185	Stone implements, rude & cores	38	<i>Absent</i>
132186	Stone Implements	221	
132187	Stone Implements	30	
132188	Stone implements, rude, large	2	<i>Absent</i>
132189	Arrow Heads	97	
132190	Arrow Heads (Blunt Skinners)	95	
132191	Arrow heads, curved blades	38	<i>Absent</i>
132192	Arrow Heads	450	
132193	Arrow Heads	76	
132194	Arrow Heads	14	
132195	Arrow Heads	87	
132196	Arrow Heads	48	
132197	Arrow Heads	4	
132198	Arrow Heads	4	
132199	Arrow Heads	35	
132200	Arrow heads	3	<i>Absent</i>
132201	Stone Knives	6	
132202	Arrow Heads	58	
132203	Arrow Heads	5	
132204	Stone Cutting Tools (Skinners)	2	
132205	Wizard Knives	2	
132206	Arrow Heads	3	
132207	Arrow Heads	3	
132208	Arrow Heads	17	
132209	Stone Implement	1	
132210	Flint core	1	<i>Absent</i>
132211	Arrow Heads	8	
132212	Arrow Heads	8	
132213	Arrow Heads	20	
132214	Arrow Heads	22	
132215	Arrow heads, assorted	1	<i>Absent</i>
132216	Stone Knife	1	
132217	Stone Preforator	1	
132218	Spear Head	1	
132219	Stone Implement	1	
132220	Arrow Head	1	
132221	Arrow Head	1	
132222	Arrow Head	22	
132223	Arrow head	1	<i>Absent</i>

Summary of Smithsonian Institution Accession 18204, McGlashan Collection, Georgia.

S.I.

Cat. No.	Object Name	Count	Status
132224	Spear head	1	<i>Absent</i>
132225	Arroheads & implements, discarded	Lot	<i>Absent</i>
132226	Perforators	58	
132227	Perforators	66	
132228	Shell Ornament	7	
132229	Mica	Small lot	
132230	Brass bead	1	<i>Absent</i>
132231	Arrow Heads	335	
132232	Arrow head	52	<i>Absent</i>
132233	Arrowheads	96	
132234	Arrow Heads	32	
132235	Arrow Heads	6	
132236	Arrow Heads	121	
132237	Arrow Heads	4	
132238	Arrow Heads	1	
132239	Arrow Head	1	
132240	Arrow Head	1	
132241	Arrow Heads	2	
132242	Arrow Head	1	
132243	Arrow Head	1	
132244	Arrow Head	1	
132245	Arrow Head	1	
132246	Arrow Head	1	
132247	Arrow Head	1	
132248	Arrow head	1	<i>Absent</i>
132249	Arrow Head	1	
132250	Arrow Head	1	
132251	Twisted wood	1	<i>Absent</i>
	TOTAL, ACCESSION NUMBER 18204*	19809	

**Excludes lots of beads, mica and one lot of arrowheads to be discarded;*

Also, the count excludes artifacts gifted, exchanged, condemned or destroyed after 1886

CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF—	MEASUREMENT.	RECEIVED FROM—	COLLECTED BY—	COST.	WHEN ENTER'D.	No. of Specimens.	REMARKS.
Acc. No. 19204	Landed	Bureau of Ethology.	Prof. C. Thomas. J. M. Goshaw.		1886		
					Octr.	1.	Purchased— (unfinished.)
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Condemned 6/8/35
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952
						1.	"
						1.	Destroyed 4/1952

CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF—	MEASUREMENT.	RECEIVED FROM—	COLLECTED BY—	COST.	WHEN ENTER'D.	No. of Specimens.	REMARKS.
12204	Acc. No.	Bureau of Ethnology	R. C. Thomas				
1	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	2 - Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
2	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
3	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
4	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
5	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
6	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
7	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
8	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
9	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
10	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
11	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
12	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
13	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
14	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
15	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
16	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
17	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
18	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
19	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				
20	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	Ex. Nat. Hist. Museum, Paris, July 1914.	J. P. S. de Castelnau				

Dr Hough - We have plenty of reserve material from these accessions for future exchange or gift purposes. This selection would be declined by most museums & individuals. We need the space it occupies.
4/27/32. N.M.J.

Memorandum to Doctor Hough:

In further explanation of my current recommendation for condemnation of the 36,632 catalogued specimens included in the appended list:

- 129 are from various Indiana and Iowa collections;
- 14 are from various New York, Maryland and District of Columbia collections;
- 157 are natural forms from Virginia and District of Columbia, purchased in 1889;
- 1885 are from the McGlashan collection, purchased in 1886;
- 34447 are from the R. Steiner collections, purchased in 1901 and following, which were divided upon receipt into three classes according to the physical quality of the objects. The present selection is from the "third class" material - mostly broken arrowpoints and rejectage from blade manufacture - each fragment having been individually counted and catalogued. This sort of material can serve no future purpose here or elsewhere; we could not give it away. Suitable quantities of the rejectage have been retained for study purposes.

I earnestly recommend destruction of the above useless material. It is, of course, available for inspection of the Committee on Condemnation.

Condemnation recommended
W. H. Holmes
Walter Hough
Committee

Neil M. Judd
NEIL M. JUDD,
Curator, Division of Archeology.

April 20, 1932.

Entered on cards in
 Div. of Archeology.
 Completed 6/20/1932. L.B.L.

Memorandum to Doctor Hough:

The following catalogued specimens -- mostly broken arrowheads, natural forms and rejectage -- have been eliminated from our collections as of little value to this or any other institution. All of the material here listed from McGlashan and Steiner was originally catalogued as "third class" material. It is recommended that these useless objects be destroyed and cancelled from the Museum records.

ACC.18204 - Purchased
 J. McGlashan

GEORGIA

May 18, 1932

Cat.No.	Name	Spec.
✓132132	Broken arrowpoints	1
✓132162	" " & blades	152 137
✓132163	Rejects fr. blade m'f'g	210 155
✓132164	" " " "	19 11
✓132165	" " " "	133 114
✓132167	" " " "	112
✓132168	" " " "	22
✓132169	" " " "	135
✓132170	Broken blades	17
✓132171	Rejects fr. blade m'f'g	4
✓132172	" " " "	66
✓132173	" " " "	749 627
✓132174	" " " " & broken arrowpts.	22
✓132175	Broken arrowpts.	13
✓132177	Rejects fr. blade m'f'g	27
✓132178	" " " "	12
✓132179	" " " " & " "	7
✓132182	" " " "	1
✓132183	Broken drills & arrowpts.	7
✓132184	" arrowpts.	3
✓132186	Rejects fr. blade m'f'g	92
✓132189	Broken arrowpts.	5
✓132190	Rejects fr. blade m'f'g	5
✓132192	" " " " & broken arrowpts.	29
✓132193	Broken arrowpts.	2
✓132194	" "	1
✓132195	" "	3
✓132196	" "	3
✓132198	Rejects fr. blade m'f'g	2
✓132200	Broken blades	2
✓132210	Reject from blade mfg.	1
✓132211	" " " "	1
✓132214	Broken arrowpts.	3
✓132225	Rejects fr. blade mfg.	1
✓132226	Broken drills	3
✓132227	" "	4
✓132231	" blades	6
✓132233	" arrowpts.	7

ACC.18204 - Purchased GEORGIA (Cont'd)
J. McGlashan

CAT.NO.	NAME	SPEC
✓132234	Broken arrowpts.	1
✓132236	" "	2
✓132238	" blades	1
Total:		<u>1886 1669</u>

ACC.37115 - Purchased GEORGIA
R. Steiner

✓170712	Natural forms	41
✓170713	Rejects fr. blade mfg.	6
✓170714	" " " "	1
✓170717	Broken arrowpt.	1
✓170718	" "	1
✓170730	Reject fr. blade mfg.	1
Total:		<u>51</u>

ACC.29338 - Gift GEORGIA
R. Steiner

✓170769	Broken arrowpt.	1
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ACC.37113 - Purchased
R. Steiner

✓171052	Reject fr. blade mfg.	1
✓171073	" " " "	1
✓171082	" " " "	1
✓171084	" " " "	1
✓171089	" " " "	1
✓171098	" " " "	1
✓171099	" " " "	1
✓171248	Broken arrowhd.	1
✓171301	Rejects fr. blade mfg.	189
✓171302	" " " "	686 582
✓171303	Broken arrowheads	5
✓171307	Concretion	1
✓171274	Reject fr. blade mfg.	1
Total:		<u>890 786</u>

ACC.37115 - Purchased
R. Steiner

✓171331	Rejects fr. blade mfg.	1
✓171332	" " " "	2
Total:		<u>3</u>