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LOGAN MUSEUM - BELOIT COLLEGE EXHIBIT

MURAL PAINTINGS

The twelve mural paintings show the progress of man down through the ages. They were painted by J. W. Norton of the Chicago Art Institute and presented as a gift to Beloit College by Dr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan, Chicago.

The upper row, from left to right, depicts the rise of man from 300,000 B. C. to 5,000 B. C. and shows something of his environment and culture attainment.

1. The first mural is called "The Anthropoid" and shows groups of Anthropoids hurling rocks at a saber-tooth tiger.
2. The Chellean mural shows man in a more advanced stage. He was the first to use flint tools to advantage and the first to invent fire, (200,000 B. C.)
3. The Mosterian mural depicts life in the middle period of the old stone age. The people were short, heavy set and walked in a semi-erect position (60,000 B. C.)
4. The fourth mural is the "Cromagnon". Because of his artistic tendencies he has been called the "Paleolithic Greek". He was a sculptor, an engraver, and an artist. They were mentally and physically a superior race (25,000 B. C.)
5. The Lake Dwellers mural represents early man engaged in spirited trading. Men in canoes are bringing fruits and vegetables to a dwelling house built on piles in the lake.
6. The Neolithic mural shows man as a navigator. The artist has placed four men in a large boat and sent them across Bering Straights from Siberia to Alaska and here they founded the American Indian race some 15,000 years ago.

The lower row of murals portrays American Indian tribes and their cultures.

7. The Eskimo is shown in his native habitat fishing for food through the ice.
8. The Algonquian mural depicts the family life of an Eastern Indian tribe.
9. The Winnebago are pictured as peaceful Wisconsin Indians raising corn and vegetable food.

Number 10 is devoted to the life of the Cliff Dwellers in the Southwestern part of the United States, while numbers 11 and 12 show the life of the Mayas of Central America and the Incas of South America.

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 2. The Grolleth mural shows man in a more advanced stage. He was the first to use fire tools to advantage and the first to invent fire. (300,000 B. C.)
 3. The Mastodon mural depicts life in the middle period of the old stone age. The people were short, heavy set and walked in a semi-erect position. (80,000 B. C.)
 4. The fourth mural is the "Cromagnon". Because of his artistic tendencies he has been called the "Palaeolithic Greek". He was a sculptor, an engraver, and an artist. They were mentally and physically a superior race. (25,000 B. C.)
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