ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS OF THE PEABODY MUSEUM IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE, 1877-1884

Michael C. Moore and Kevin E. Smith
Cover figure: Sketch map of Mound Bottom by Edwin Curtiss, May 1878 (Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #597, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors had absolutely no clue of the decade-long journey that awaited us when we stepped through the doors of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University in March of 1998. Perhaps that was a fitting start since our travel to Harvard was the result of a fortuitous glance at an 1878 Peabody Museum map of the “Rutherford’s Farm” site in the (then newly published) 1996 shell gorget volume by Jeffrey Brain and Philip Phillips. Finding this map proved both exhilarating and a bit bothersome, as we had recently completed a 1993-1995 salvage excavation project at the Rutherford-Kizer (Rutherford’s Farm) site with no idea of this early map or the previous Peabody Museum work.

Funding for our 1998 research trip was supported by the Tennessee Historical Commission. Our visit started innocently enough as a fact-finding mission to examine the 1878 Rutherford’s Farm field records and artifacts. However, this visit quickly changed from gathering information on one site into a treasure hunt (both figuratively and literally) for archaeological information about numerous Peabody Museum explorations across Middle Tennessee. The results of this initial visit led to additional trips in 1999 and 2002. These additional research excursions were also supported by the Tennessee Historical Commission.

We must express our sincere gratitude to the Peabody Museum and Harvard University Archives for their permission to publish the records and images presented in this volume. We also commend the efforts of the Peabody Museum to provide an on-line searchable database of photographs and ledger pages from the Middle Tennessee expeditions. This database is a remarkable resource that we encourage readers to visit in order to view the numerous objects not included within this volume.

This work could not have been completed without the professional courtesy and assistance provided by the Peabody Museum and Harvard University Archives staff. Our deepest appreciation goes to Julie Brown, Susan Bruce, Sarah Demb, Jessica Desany, Robert Ganong, Gloria Greis, Susan Haskell, Patricia Kervick, Steven LeBlanc, and India Spartz.

There are not enough words to thank Steve Rogers with the Tennessee Historical Commission for his archival assistance throughout this project. His navigation skills at various county offices and archives yielded valuable results, and also saved the authors an immeasurable amount of time.

Finally, we want to thank Suzanne Hoyal and Aaron Deter-Wolf of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology for their time and talents toward the completion of this publication.
I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

With Prof. Putnam, who died on August 14, at the age of 76 years, the last of the three men has passed away who may well be called the founders of modern anthropology in America: Brinton, Powell and Putnam (Franz Boas 1915)

By 1877, the reputation of Frederic Ward Putnam and the Peabody Museum at Harvard University had spread far and wide (Figure 1). His arrival in Nashville, Tennessee for the 26th Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) was eagerly anticipated in local newspapers:

[Prof. F.W. Putnam] will leave for Nashville this morning from New York via steamer to Norfolk, with Mrs. Putnam and his clerk. He expects to reach Chattanooga by Friday noon, and pass the afternoon and evening there, to see some geological specimens and then come on to Nashville Saturday. (Daily American, Tuesday, August 21, 1877)

After concluding the AAAS meeting on September 4, Putnam remained in Nashville for almost a month of personal excavations at five major sites and acquired over 450 artifacts. This represented a significant addition to a museum collection that then totaled only about 8000 objects. While that might simply have been the end of the story, Putnam’s trip to Nashville also marked the beginning of a seemingly unlikely partnership and friendship between the director of the Peabody Museum and a working class tailor and construction contractor named Edwin Curtiss. For four years, Putnam and Curtiss collaborated by correspondence on an astounding series of collecting expeditions at over two dozen major archaeological sites in Middle Tennessee and added almost 2200 objects to the Peabody Museum collections. After Curtiss’ death in 1880, Putnam continued his expeditions in Middle Tennessee with an even more unlikely partner -- George Woods, an African-American blacksmith, railroad porter and wage laborer who had worked for several years prior as one of Curtiss’ best field hands.

The remarkable Peabody Museum collections from Middle Tennessee might never have been acquired had Putnam not made the personal foray to Nashville as a result of the AAAS meeting (August 29-September 4, 1877). When Putnam assumed leadership of the museum, the collection inventory included about 8,000 items. By 1878 when the new museum building opened to the public, he had expanded the collections to over 30,000 items (Browman 2002a:509; Dexter 1980:186). Between 1877 and 1884, Putnam, Curtiss, Woods and their workers secured a total of almost 3500 objects for the museum from late prehistoric sites along the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers (Table 1). These specimens comprised one of the largest Peabody Museum collections from the southern United States and one of the largest single collections of Middle Tennessee diagnostic artifacts held by any institution.

Founded in 1866, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology “opened” with about 50 items in a corner cabinet in borrowed space (Browman 2002a:509). Almost immediately, Jeffries Wyman (Curator 1866-1874) began to acquire archaeological collections through purchase and donation. Wyman’s emphasis during the first two years was to develop a comparative collection of archaeological materials from the Old and New Worlds. His initial emphasis on archaeology over ethnology has been attributed to his background in the natural sciences:
shell-heap archaeology offered an effortless transition from natural history to human prehistory, for the observational skills necessary for analysis, identification, and enumeration of shells and bones of animals, birds and fish were easily transferred to stone implements or potsherds (Hinsley 1989:85).

In the absence of formal university classes or students, the directors of the Peabody Museum initiated a pattern “of teaching by correspondence and collaboration with workers in the field” (Hinsley 1992:123). Tennessee was among the first regions targeted for acquisitions by the Peabody Museum fieldworkers. Active collecting began in East Tennessee with the collaboration of Reverend E. O. Dunning. Aware of the archaeological significance of the Tennessee region, Dunning offered his services to Wyman lest “others may enter it & deprive us of the charm of novelty” (Hinsley 1992:123). He continued working as a purchasing agent for Wyman from 1868-1871 at an annual salary of $300.00. After Wyman’s death in 1874, Frederic Ward Putnam assumed the role of museum director. Beginning in 1875, Putnam gave dozens of “parlor talks” in Cambridge and Boston to raise funds for fieldwork in Tennessee and elsewhere (Hinsley 1985:60). Working with the Kentucky Geological Survey in the mid-1870s, Lucien Carr, Putnam’s museum assistant, also made a brief foray through the Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee.

Figure 1. Frederic Ward Putnam. Photograph courtesy Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley.
Putnam’s interest in the antiquities of Nashville and Middle Tennessee apparently emerged from his correspondence with Dr. Joseph Jones, another prominent nineteenth century archaeologist. In 1867, Putnam and three colleagues founded the *American Naturalist*, a journal devoted to the publication of articles from a diversity of scientific disciplines, including archaeology. Among the first set of articles published in this journal was “The Aboriginal Mound-Builders of Tennessee” by Joseph Jones (1869). The article was a summary report of Jones’ investigations in Nashville from 1867-1868, when he served as the first City Health Officer. The Smithsonian Institution published a much-expanded report of this research in 1876. According to Stephen Williams, the *American Naturalist* article and “a number of photos of [Jones’] collection” sent to Putnam in 1874 or 1875 probably stimulated Putnam’s interest in the archaeology of the Middle Cumberland area (Williams 1986:6).

The selection of Nashville as the location of the 1877 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) afforded Putnam an opportunity to conduct some explorations and make local connections for future expeditions. Putnam had joined the AAAS in 1856 at the suggestion of Louis Agassiz, attending his first meeting in 1857 in Montreal. Putnam was elected permanent secretary of the AAAS in 1872. In 1873 he began serving in the position which he held until 1898, when he was elected president of the AAAS for the 1898-1899 term (Browman 2002b:215).

Founded in 1848, the AAAS aspired to be a national organization, but held only one meeting in the South before the Civil War -- Charleston in 1850. John Berrien Lindsley of the University of Nashville and a charter member of the AAAS worked diligently to make Nashville the location of the second meeting in the South. The association accepted his invitation for 1861, but was forced to suspend operations at the beginning of the Civil War. After meetings resumed in 1866, Lindsley returned to his relentless pursuit of a meeting in Nashville. The Tennessee site finally was selected again for 1877:

*Nashville in 1877 was home of six of the ten Fellows residing in the South, which doubtlessly increased its appeal as a meeting site. Moreover the upper South produced a number of nationally prominent scientists in this period* (Summerville 1986).

As early as July 1877, Putnam requested from Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer of the Peabody Museum:

>$200 for my professional explorations in the south, after the meeting of the Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci. in September, when I shall be able to do some good work at small expense (Putnam to Salisbury, July 9, 1877. Harvard University Archives, UAV 677.38, Box 1, Folder 1877).

The excitement generated by the meeting had a lasting impact on the reputation of science in Middle Tennessee. The meeting “was an indication that Tennessee scientists were held in good repute and that their work was known and appreciated beyond the borders of the state” (Davenport 1948:501). While difficult to quantify, the presence of Putnam appears to have stimulated significant new appreciation of the mounds by local citizens:
The mounds in...Tennessee attracted the attention of scientists and laymen alike, and when ethnologists and archaeologists representing the Smithsonian Institution and the Peabody Museum came to examine them the interest grew. When the mounds were opened local curiosity was intense, and the accounts of the excavation published in Science and Harper's Magazine probably were read by many people in the general area...Furthermore, they must have been proud to participate in the nation-wide interest in scientific matters, since the mounds now became, in a sense, the intellectual property of the nation (Davenport 1948:504).

Putnam’s interaction with these local scientists and antiquarians in 1877 was a critical component in establishing a lasting productive partnership with the Peabody Museum.

Putnam’s personal excavations in Middle Tennessee during September 1877 have been recognized and cited for over a century because of a thorough, well-illustrated publication in the 11th Annual Report of the Peabody Museum (Putnam 1878). However, only recently have the much more extensive southern explorations by his field correspondents received recognition in the archaeological literature (House 2003; Mainfort and Demb 2001). Putnam took advantage of his positions with the Peabody Museum and the American Association for the Advancement of Science to recruit a large number of amateur and avocational archaeologists, most of whom have been “overlooked, almost to the point of invisibility” (Browman 2002a:514). For over a century, Edwin Curtiss and George Woods have been among those almost invisible partners of the Peabody Museum.

In 1997, one hundred and twenty years after Putnam’s first expedition to Middle Tennessee, the authors fortuitously discovered that the Peabody Museum had sponsored an 1878 excavation at the Rutherford-Kizer site (“Rutherford’s Farm”, Brain and Phillips 1996:260-261) in Sumner County, Tennessee. This surprise finding created a sense of anticipation that intensified when we later discovered that notes and artifacts from this investigation were catalogued and stored in the museum collections. In March 1998, we traveled to the Peabody Museum to inventory the Rutherford’s Farm notes and artifacts, and examine any other collections from Middle Tennessee sites that might be present. However, our first look at the quantity and quality of material from Middle Tennessee in the repository collections can only be described as awe-inspiring. We immediately realized that we had started something much broader in scope than originally anticipated and that additional trips would be necessary. Almost 3500 objects from Middle Tennessee were entered in the ledger between 1877 and 1884 (see Table 1). Two thousand artifacts might seem a small amount to attach to the series of excavations conducted by Curtiss throughout Middle Tennessee. However, when one takes into account that the vast majority of this collection is comprised of complete or near complete diagnostic objects, the depth and breadth of the Edwin Curtiss Collection is truly astounding.
Table 1. Artifacts Collected During the Peabody Museum Explorations in Middle Tennessee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Date Received</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>July 1877</td>
<td>October 1877</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>October 1877</td>
<td>October 1877</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>November 1877</td>
<td>December 26, 1877</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>March 1878</td>
<td>April 1878</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>April 1878</td>
<td>May 1878</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>May 1878</td>
<td>June 1878</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>June 1878</td>
<td>July 1878</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>October 1878</td>
<td>October 1878</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>October 1878</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curtiss</td>
<td>October 1878</td>
<td>November 1878</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>January 1879</td>
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<td>1879</td>
<td>May 1879</td>
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<td>May 1879</td>
<td>June 11, 1879</td>
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<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
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<td>Putnam</td>
<td>September 1877</td>
<td>October 1877</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>May-June, 1882</td>
<td>July 1882</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woods</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3466</td>
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The Engagement of Mr. Edwin Curtiss

Frederic Ward Putnam eloquently noted the passing of his friend Edwin Curtiss:

*Our long-tried and faithful fellow workman, Mr. Edwin Curtis of Nashville, Tenn., died suddenly of heart disease, at his home, on the 6th of December last.*

*Edwin Curtis was born in North Lansing, Tompkins Co., N Y, on January 27, 1830, and died at Nashville, Tenn, December 6, 1880. He started in life as a tailor. In 1863 he entered the Commissary department in Tennessee, where he remained until the close of the war. He soon after removed his family to Nashville and settled there and was employed by the Government in the improvements of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. He was afterwards employed on the Mississippi levee, and in railroad and bridge building in various portions of the south and west. Mr. Curtis had a sturdy honest character, which combined with the large practical experience he had obtained and a knowledge of handling his men, rendered him unusually well qualified for the hard and rough labour he undertook for the Museum, while his enthusiastic zeal on its behalf was not only a great source of pleasure to me, but resulted in making*
many strong friends for the Museum in the South, to whom we are under many obligations.

While I was engaged in making explorations of the mounds and stone-graves in the vicinity of Nashville in 1877, I secured Mr. Curtis as my chief assistant, and he soon became a most valuable and reliable aid. On leaving Tennessee I arranged with him to carry on the work I had begun, and acting under special appropriations granted for the purpose, he has since been for the greater part of the time at work exploring for the Museum and interesting others in its behalf. After a pretty thorough exploration of several of the ancient cemeteries and mounds in Tennessee, during which he opened several thousands of the stone-graves of that region, the contents of which are now in the Museum, he had business for a while in Kansas and Missouri, and afterwards in the central portion of Arkansas. During these business trips he was able to spend considerable time in archaeological work, with the important results which have been recorded from time to time in our annual reports. In the winter of 1879 he began an extensive work for the Museum on the St. Francis River in eastern Arkansas, and remained there in camp with several laborers, exploring mounds and old village sites, until the spring freshets of 1880 drove him from the field. During this time he made a thorough examination of numerous burial mounds which proved to be exceedingly rich in pottery and other objects. A portion of this remarkable collection was noticed in the last report, but the larger part was not received until last spring and is recorded in the list of additions for the past year. The whole collection has been within the past month arranged in the “Mound-builders” room, and it will ever be a memorial of a most faithful and devoted friend of the Museum. (Putnam 1881:12)

How did a working class tailor and construction contractor named Edwin Curtiss come to meet a Cambridge professor named Frederic Ward Putnam? Precisely how and when Putnam first came into contact with Edwin Curtiss may remain forever uncertain, but their correspondence provides some interesting clues. A brief entry on a museum catalog card at the Peabody Museum suggests that Curtiss may have been introduced to Putnam by Gates P. Thruston, author of the classic *Antiquities of Tennessee* (Thruston 1890, 1897). Three months before Putnam arrived in Nashville and hired Curtiss, a “Gen’l G.P. Thruston” donated 23 artifacts to the Peabody Museum (the card lists the “donor” as Thruston, but indicates “Collector: E. Curtiss”). By August 1877 when Putnam officially hired him, Curtiss seemed quite experienced in artifact collecting at local sites. Our intuition suggests that Curtiss may have been working for Thruston before August 1877.

This possibility begs yet another question – how would a working class tailor such as Curtiss come into association with Gates P. Thruston, a prominent member of the Nashville elite? The answer probably lies in their service in the Union Army during the Civil War. After being cited (and promoted) for gallantry at the Battles of Stones River and Chickamauga/Chattanooga, Captain Gates P. Thruston was stationed in Nashville from 1864 until the end of the war. At the conclusion of the war, Thruston was promoted to the honorary title of Brevet Brigadier General.
From two letters written to Putnam by Curtiss’ daughter Carrie after her father’s death (see Appendix E), we know that Edwin served in the commissary department and was stationed in Virginia in 1863 and Nashville in 1864. Curtiss was originally from East Lansing in Tompkins County, New York. An Edwin Curtis is listed in the 1860 census for Tompkins County, New York. The 1st Regiment of New York Light Artillery was formed in Tompkins County, and lists an Edwin Curtiss. Regimental histories indicate they were in Virginia in 1863 and in the Army of the Cumberland in 1864. While all of these “Edwin Curtis(s)” individuals have not been identified with certainty as the same person, they are threads that seem to hold together.

In one of his letters to Putnam, Curtiss refers to Thruston as Col. Thruston rather than General Thruston (Curtiss to Putnam, December 22, 1878, PMAE Accession 79-4A, Folder #2). That slight note was of no significance until these threads of the wartime service began to come together – one more slight piece of evidence that Curtiss first encountered (or at least knew of) Thruston when he held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (1863-1864) rather than meeting him after the war, when he had been awarded the title of brevet Brigadier-General. Having come to Nashville originally as Union soldiers, both undoubtedly experienced similar difficulties in terms of ostracism by the local community. The mother of Thruston’s wife Ida Hamilton declined to attend the wedding because he was a revered Union officer (the Hamiltons were ardent Nashville secessionists). Again, these threads of innuendo may never be confirmed – but they seem to hold together a bit more firmly than simple speculation.

From these small clues, we suspect that Curtiss may have been working for Thruston acquiring artifacts sometime between 1865 and 1877. Thruston suffered a major injury or illness sometime in mid-1877, leading him and his family to spend 1878-1880 in Europe for his health. This accident of fate may have led Curtiss to seek a new employer in the person of Frederic Ward Putnam. By the time Thruston and family returned to Nashville in 1880, Curtiss had passed away. While we may never be able to firmly reconstruct the sequence of events that led a humble tailor-by-trade to work for one of the most prominent archaeologists of North America, Curtiss was officially on the Peabody Museum payroll by August 1877 (Putnam to Stephen Salisbury, August 10, 1877, Office of the Director, Peabody Museum Records, Box 1.1 UAV 677.38, 1877, Harvard University Archives).

The Engagement of Mr. George Woods and “Brother Joe Woods”

Although Edwin Curtiss apparently employed quite a few “field hands” during his excursions across Middle Tennessee, he mentions only two by name in his correspondence with Putnam: Joe and George Woods. Curtiss apparently employed George and Joe Woods sometime in 1878:

_yesterday [February 1, 1880] two of my old hands (----) those that have been with me for two years (----_ went out and said they were going to make you a present of what they[ly] found you individually… the boys are delighted there names are Joe Woods and George Woods (Curtiss to Putnam, February 2, 1880. Cited in Mainfort and Demb 2001:15)
These two men became the earliest known skilled African-American archaeological field technicians in the history of Tennessee. Curtiss' comments on one of the catalog cards seem to suggest that they were not simply field laborers but also enjoyed their work:

*This was found by George Wood & Joseph Wood and presented to Mr F W Putnam by the gentle men who found it Feb first with others and would not sell them to me but would rather present it with their compliments to Mr F W P...* (PM Accession File 80-20, cited in Mainfort and Demb 2001:26)

Curtiss clearly indicates his admiration for their skills and dedication to the work during his work for Putnam in Arkansas:

*As for white labour it is not worth feeding and the niggers here are not much better trifling set and I can get two old hands that have been with me for two years in Nashville and do more with them than I can with 5 of those here and be sure of them every day...* (Mainfort and Demb 2001:10)

George Woods was born in Tennessee in March 1842, almost certainly as a slave. His wife Anna was born in April 1854, his daughter Mary around January 1880, and his granddaughter Mabeleen about 1905. After the death of Curtiss in December 1880, Woods wrote to Putnam asking for work. This letter initiated a sporadic relationship with Putnam that lasted until at least December 1884. In later years, George Woods was employed as a quarry laborer (Davidson County Census 1900; CD 107; Sheet 1, Line 33). His wife and daughter were employed as laundresses. He died September 28, 1912 at the age of 70 in Nashville Central Hospital. The cause of death is listed as “exhaustion,” probably meaning death after a lingering illness (Death Certificates 1908-1912, TSLA Microfilm, Certificate Number 13899). His occupation was listed as servant.

**Influences on Putnam**

Putnam's notes from the Nashville expeditions demonstrate an emerging sense of the significance of superimposed strata and features, although he had not yet fully developed his interests in stratigraphic excavation. His frequent reminders (and sometimes demands) to Curtiss for sketch maps, recording of grave lots, and measurements demonstrate an emerging professionalism well beyond that of the majority of his contemporaries. Curtiss’ records of contextual data in the form of “tiers” of graves in mounds suggests that Putnam already recognized one of the key points for stratigraphic excavation – the principle of superimposition – by the late 1870s.

By 1885, Putnam was lecturing on “The Proper Methods of Exploration” (this appears to be the same lecture described as being “On the Methods of Archaeological Research in America” which Putnam delivered at Johns Hopkins University on December 15, 1885). An anonymous correspondent summarizing Putnam’s lecture reported:
Trenching and slicing, he said, could be used to express in general terms the method followed in field work. For instance, in exploring a mound, a trench is first dug at the base of the mound. The wall is the first section of the exploration, and its outline should be drawn or photographed and its measurements noted. After this first section is made, the work is carried on by slicing; or cutting down about a foot at a time, always keeping a vertical wall in front, the whole width of the mound. Each slice thus made is a section, and whenever the slightest change in the structure is noticed or any object found, that section should be drawn or photographed, and measured as at first, and the exact position noted of any object, ash bed, or change in the character of the structure of the mound (Browman 2002c:246-247; Putnam 1886:91; Williams 1973:1-4).

Putnam was experimenting with these excavation techniques during his investigations in and around Nashville in 1877. His concern with methods is clear in his extremely detailed description of mound excavations published in 1878. At the Love Mound (40DV39):

A trench, 4 feet wide and 44 feet in length, was cut on the southern side of the mound in its central portion, and running east and west. This trench was dug to the depth of 10 feet. Two other trenches, 15 feet apart, of the same width as the first, were then started from the first trench. The westernmost of these was carried 11 feet directly north, so as to reach as near the centre of the mound as possible, without disturbing the several [historic] graves on the summit. The other trench was carried 16 feet in a northwesterly direction, the two trenches terminating between 10 and 11 feet apart. These two trenches were dug to a depth of 23 feet, when the original black soil was reached, upon which the mound was erected. At the bottom and ends of these trenches, tunnels were started so as to reach the centre of the mound. Eight feet in length was thus added to the trenches, and from these tunnels auger borings, three feet in length, were made in all directions without meeting with the slightest indication of a central chamber or relic of any kind... The earth of which this mound was composed had been brought in small quantities, probably in baskets, and the outline of each little load could be distinctly seen on the sides of the trenches... In the nearly five hundred cubic yards of earth removed from the trenches, only the following extraneous things were found. In the long trench, at the depth of 3 and 5 feet, two small pieces of greatly decomposed limestone. In the two trenches diverging from the first one made, and at depths of 3, 5 and 8 feet, four small pieces of limestone and a fragment of flint were found. At 14 feet a piece of the shell of a Unio was discovered, while three or four flint chips and as many minute pieces of sand and limestone were thrown out at various depths. In the trenches near the centre, at a depth of 13 feet, were found three slabs of decomposed limestone each of about 12 x 18 inches, and 1 inch in thickness (Putnam 1878:338-339).

He also describes in detail his investigations at the Lindsley Estate (40WI1):

A trench was cut from the base of the eastern side and carried to the centre; beginning with a width of 4 feet and gradually widening to 14.
After the centre was reached that portion was deepened to 18 feet from the summit, thus digging down 3 feet in the original soil, consisting of yellow gravel and clay, which was found to have been previously undisturbed. The earth of which the mound was composed was very hard, dry and compact, and necessitated the use of the pick. The construction was the same as that of the Love Mound. At a depth between 3 and 4 feet from the surface, near the centre, were found three slabs of stone, each about 12 x 16 inches, a stone chip, piece of mica, fragment of pottery, and a discoidal piece of sandstone... At a depth of between 7 and 8 feet was an ash bed that had evidently extended over the surface of the mound when at the height of 7 feet... Under the ashes the earth was burnt to a depth of a few inches, showing that the ashes were the remains of a fire on the spot and not material brought to the mound. At the depth of 13 feet, a piece of cedar, a few inches in diameter and much decayed was found standing upright, with its base below the surface of the earth upon which the mound had been erected. Between 14 and 15 feet, and thus on, or close to the original soil, was another extensive bed of ashes.... The examination, therefore.... leads to the supposition that it was erected in connection with some peculiar rites celebrated at two periods during its construction. The place may have been the site of an important building. It is very likely that one stood upon the summit of the mound and that all traces of it have been washed away after the decay of the structure, as would be expected upon such an exposed position (Putnam 1878:341-342).

While not explicit in these descriptions, Putnam’s ability to identify the depth of objects and features to within one foot implies that he was also developing or already using the “slicing” technique described in his much later (1885) lecture on methods of exploration.

The records of Curtiss, although not equal in detail, were clearly influenced by his work with Putnam. While Curtiss focused largely on the excavation of stone-box graves, he did on occasion employ his engineering skills to excavate mounds. In fact, it seems possible that Putnam got some of his ideas on “slicing” from Curtiss’ engineering background:

To get in the mound I had to make falls like cutting through a bank in constructing a RR [railroad].... I should have cut through the other way but well knowing your objections...thought I had gone too far as it was....(Curtiss, March 1879 Notes, PMAE Accession No. 79-4).

Although not yet using refined stratigraphic excavation techniques, Putnam’s experimentation and experience with the mounds of Middle Tennessee seem to have set the stage for development of the excavation technique that would eventually be known as the “Peabody Museum method” in the late nineteenth century (Browman 2002c). Browman (2002c:264) further argues that the Peabody Museum method “through the vehicle of Nickerson’s work was subsequently refurbished [by Fay Cooper Cole] as the Chicago method in the 1930s and 1940s.” If so, the legacy of Putnam’s initial experimentation with stratigraphic observation in Middle Tennessee came full circle when a cadre of Cole’s students led the stratigraphic excavations on many of the federal relief excavations throughout Tennessee.
In the following chapters, we present the explorations of Putnam, Curtiss, and Woods in Middle Tennessee along with brief summaries of more recent excavations at the same sites. Twenty-eight of the (at least) 36 site locations visited by the Peabody Museum representatives have been identified using landowner and landmark references (Table 2). These recorded and/or suspected site locations are presented in Figure 2.

Eight appendices (A-H) present transcriptions of the correspondence that pertain to the 1877-1884 Peabody Museum explorations in Middle Tennessee. These letters and fieldnotes provide substantial narratives and observations of several dozen major late prehistoric archaeological sites. Their importance, in concert with the corresponding artifact collections (see Appendix I) cannot be overstated. After the close of the Peabody Museum explorations in 1884, almost four decades would elapse before professional archaeologists turned their attention to Middle Tennessee. Appendix J is an index of the archaeological sites and artifacts referenced in this work.

Recently, the significant contributions of Frederic Ward Putnam and his field workers to the development of Americanist archaeology have increasingly been chronicled and recognized (Browman 2002abc; Dexter 1966abc; 1975, 1978, 1980, 1985; Hinsley 1985, 1989, 1992; House 2003; Mainfort and Demb 2001). However, their pioneering work in Tennessee has gone largely unremembered since the close of the nineteenth century. In this volume, we gratefully add one more piece to the unfolding legacy of Putnam, his field workers, and the Peabody Museum in the Southeast.

Table 2. List of Middle Tennessee Sites Explored by the Peabody Museum as Illustrated in Figure 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 2 Number</th>
<th>Peabody Museum Site Name</th>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Additional Site Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clees Plantation Mound</td>
<td>40DV14(?)</td>
<td>Clees Ferry; Cleeces Ferry</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Miss Bowling’s Farm</td>
<td>40DV426</td>
<td>Bosley Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ft. Zollicofer</td>
<td>40DV32</td>
<td>Zollicofer Hill; Victor Chemical</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Noel Cemetery; Noel Farm</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Overton Estate</td>
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<td>Travellers Rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>40DV573</td>
<td></td>
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<td>40DV6</td>
<td>Gordontown; Scales Mounds</td>
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<td>Arnold</td>
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<td>Sellars Farm; Greenwood Seminary</td>
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<td>Ray Mound</td>
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<td>Link Farm</td>
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Figure 2. Identified middle Tennessee sites explored by the Peabody Museum (see Table 2 for key).
II. 1877 PUTNAM AND CURTISS EXPLORATIONS

FORT ZOLLICOFFER (40DV32)

Fort Zollicoffer was the first of five archaeological sites examined by Frederic Ward Putnam in September 1877 following the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Nashville (Putnam 1878). This site was located just west of downtown Nashville on a low ridge overlooking the south bank of the Cumberland River. This locale is also known as Zollicoffer Hill and the Victor Chemical site.

Putnam excavated a limited number of stone-box graves at this location due to extensive disturbance of the site area by construction of the Civil War period fort and digging by relic collectors (Peabody Museum 2000). The only undisturbed stone-box grave (Stone Grave 3) contained an adult male buried with an unusual copper ornament (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Copper ornament from Stone Grave 3, Ft. Zollicoffer (PM 77-57-10/11832). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Putnam’s work around Nashville was published as Archaeological Explorations in Tennessee (Putnam 1878). The following is Putnam’s (1878:305-308) account of his exploration at Fort Zollicoffer:

During the month of September, 1877, as stated in my general report (p.203), friends in Nashville tendered to me such facilities for archaeological research in central Tennessee as enabled me to make extensive explorations in several localities, the results of which are briefly recorded in the following pages.

My first examination of the ancient stone graves, which are so numerous in the state of Tennessee as to form a marked feature of its archaeology, was in the prehistoric cemetery on Zollicoffer Hill. It was soon found, however, that the graves at this place had been so much disturbed as to make any work done here rather unsatisfactory as to results. The building of Fort Zollicoffer on this hill was probably the first cause of disturbance of the cemetery, while its easy access from Nashville has recently led to many curiosity hunters to the spot.

One of the graves at this place had been opened by a friend a few days before my visit, and in it he had found the remains of what he believed to be a mother and child. The few bones he collected and kindly gave me, however, showed conclusively that while those belonging to the adult had been long buried, and were probably those of the body for which the grave had been made,
those of the infant were on the contrary of a much later date, and were evidently of a child that, not many years ago, had been placed in this old grave, which was near the surface and formed a handy place for burial. This fact is mentioned simply to show the caution with which such examinations must be made in order to secure trustworthy results.

One grave which I opened at Zollicoffer Hill, though only a few inches under the surface, had escaped former disturbance. This grave was formed of six slabs of stone on one side and five on the other, with one slab at the head and one at the foot; forming a grave five feet eight inches in length, inside measure, and six feet outside. The average width being eighteen and the depth sixteen inches. The side stones were unevenly broken to dimensions of eight to fifteen inches in width, by about twenty inches in depth and two, or three inches in thickness. The two stones forming the head and foot of the grave were larger than those on the sides. All these stones extended a few inches below the floor of the grave, which made by placing thinner and smaller pieces of stone in such a manner as to form a level bottom to this cist. Five slabs of stone, larger than those used on the sides, rested on the nearly even edges of the upright stones, and, slightly overlapping, formed the cover or top of the grave.

Further examinations in other localities showed that all the stone graves were made after this plan, the only variation being in the size of the stone slabs and in the dimensions of the graves. Any rock was used that could be easily detached in slabs of convenient size. That most common to the localities I visited was limestone and sandstone.

In the grave I have described the body had been laid on the back and extended at full length, occupying nearly the whole length of the grave, showing that the person when living was about five feet, five inches in height.

From many measurements of the graves taken during my explorations, I am convinced that the people buried in these stone graves in Tennessee were of ordinary stature. Occasionally a grave seven feet, and even of eight feet in length was found, but in such cases there was always a space of several inches between the bones of the feet and the foot-stone, and between the skull and the head-stone.

In the grave specially mentioned above, the only articles found were fragments of two vessels of clay, which had been placed in the centre of the grave, and a pointed implement made of deer’s horn (11830).

In another grave of the same character and about the same size, located by the side of the first, and also with the covering stones in place, the remains of the skeleton of an adult were found, and with it, in about the centre, on one side of the skeleton, were the fragments of an earthen dish. On the breast of this skeleton was the ornament of copper here figured of its actual size (Fig. 1). The cross-like form of this ornament may give rise to the question of its derivation; and had any article of European make, such as glass beads, brass buttons, etc., so common in Indian graves subsequent to contact with the whites, been found in any one of the hundreds of graves I opened in Tennessee, I should consider the form of this ornament the result of contact with the early missionaries; but, from the total absence of articles denoting such contact, I think it must be placed in the same category with the “tablet of the cross” at Palenque, and be regarded as an ornament made in its present form simply because it was an easy design to execute and one of natural conception.

The ornament is evidently made from a piece of native copper hammered and cut into shape. The small perforation at the upper border still contains a fragment of the string by which the article was suspended, preserved by the action of the copper; and on one surface of the copper are slight evidences of its having been in contact with a finely woven fabric, thus showing that this ancient people, who were well advanced in the ceramic art, also possessed the knowledge of weaving.
OVERTON ESTATE (40DV11)

Overton Estate represents one of the initial sites within the Nashville area explored by Frederic Putnam during September 1877 (Putnam 1878). This site, better known as Travellers Rest, occurs on a somewhat level ridge top overlooking an intermittent stream roughly 1.5 miles west of Sevenmile Creek, a tributary of Mill Creek.

Putnam’s work around Nashville was published as *Archaeological Explorations in Tennessee* (Putnam 1878). The following is Putnam’s (1878:308-310) account of his limited visit to J. M. Overton’s estate:

On the large estate of John M. Overton, Esq., eight or nine miles south of Nashville, there was formerly an extensive cemetery, and many graves are still to be found about the hill on which stands Mr. Overton’s hospitable residence, known as the “Traveller’s Rest.” At this place Prof. Joseph Jones obtained many of the articles which he has described and figured in his valuable work.

It was my good fortune to receive the kind attentions of Mr. Overton during a short visit to this interesting locality, and thanks to Mrs. Overton, and her gardener, Mr. Edward Cross, I was made the recipient of several very valuable specimens which had been taken from graves on the place, and also had an opportunity to open two graves myself, from each of which I secured pottery, and from one a cranium.

One of the articles of pottery (11835) is here represented, of one-half of its diameter (Fig. 2). This is a well-made, rather thick dish, without ornamentation, and was found by the side of the skull.

A short time before my visit, a stone grave was removed by Mr. Cross, and in it were found two interesting articles which he gave to me. One of these is a highly polished discoidal stone, two and a half inches in diameter and one and one quarter thick, made of white quartz (11818); the other is the shell ornament here represented, of actual size (Fig. 3).

This ornament is made from a large marine shell, probably a *Busycon*, and is symmetrically carved on the slightly concave surface as shown in the figure.

The four heads of birds, resting on the rectangular central figure, are represented by simple incised lines. Two holes near the edge of the disk indicate that the ornament was suspended.

Mr. Cross also gave me a spear, or arrow-point of jasper with serrated edges (11819), which is represented, of actual size (Fig. 4). This flint-point was found while cultivating the land in the vicinity of the graves, and with two polished celts (11816), presented by Mrs. Overton, were probably once enclosed in graves which had been destroyed in former years.

In connection with the shell ornament found in the stone grave on Mr. Overton’s place, I give the following illustration (Fig. 5) of a similar ornament (11801) which was given me by the venerable Col. J. D. Morgan, of Nashville, in whose possession it had been for some time. Col. Morgan was not certain that this ornament was taken from a stone grave, though the probability is that it was so found in the immediate vicinity of Nashville. This disk is made from the shell of *Busycon*, and is larger than the one given me by Mr. Cross. Figure 5 represents this ornament, of one-half its diameter, and will give a better idea than words of the design carved upon it. Like the other, it has two holes for suspension.

Prof. Jones has described and figured (p. 43, figs. 7 and 8) a shell disk, found in a stone grave on the banks of the Cumberland, opposite Nashville, the carving on which is identical in its design with that on the one here figured, the only differences being in the number of circles in the two groups. In Prof. Jones specimen the outer ring contains fourteen circles, and the inner nine, while in our specimen there are thirteen and six respectively. The central spiral figure is the same in both.

Many of these carved disks of shell have been found in the graves and mounds of Tennessee and Missouri, and, with the identity of the associated pottery from the two localities, go far to prove the unity of the people, notwithstanding some slight differences in burial customs.
The shell ornament and polished discoidal mentioned in Putnam’s account are presented in Figures 4 and 5. The shell ornament represents a Cox style gorget made of marine shell.

Edwin Curtiss conducted additional explorations at the Overton Estate in May of 1878, digging at least eight stone-box graves in the Overton’s barn yard. He recovered a limestone disk from a child’s grave. Stone grave 8 yielded the most prolific number of mortuary items, including a negative painted human effigy hooded bottle, a notched rim bowl, an earplug, a canine (bear?), a lump of hematite, and an unusual frog effigy jar with both Matthews Incised var. Matthews and Beckwith Incised motifs (Figures 6-8).

Figure 4. Cox style marine shell gorget from stone grave excavated by Mrs. Overton’s gardener (PM 77-54-10/11817). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 5. Polished quartzite discoidal from stone grave excavated by Mrs. Overton’s gardener (PM 77-54-10/11818). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 6. Negative painted, human effigy hooded bottle from stone grave 8, Overton Estate (PM 78-6-10/14138). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 7. Notched rim bowl from stone grave 8, Overton Estate (PM 78-6-10/14139). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 8. Unusual frog effigy jar with both Matthews Incised var. Matthews and Beckwith Incised motifs from Stone Grave 8, Overton Estate (PM 78-6-10/14140). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online*
MISS BOWLING’S FARM (40DV426)

Frederic Ward Putnam and Major John Wesley Powell (Smithsonian Institution) joined forces to explore five mounds on Miss Gertrude Bowling’s farm in September 1877 following the conclusion of the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Nashville. The site, also known as the Bosley Farm, was established on a low ridge overlooking the east bank of Richland Creek in the west Nashville area. Richland Creek flows in a meandering north to west manner and merges with the Cumberland River some three and one-half miles from Miss Bowling’s Farm site.

A plan map of the site shows Putnam and Powell split the site down the middle, with each excavating two mounds while sharing the fifth (Figure 9). Putnam’s Mound 1 is described as one of the largest mounds, measuring five to six feet high and about 50 feet in diameter (Figure 10). No measurements were provided for Mounds 2 and 3 (Figures 11-12). Information on Major Powell’s mounds does not seem to be available, although Putnam did indicate Powell was to ship several boxes of grave contents to the Museum (Putnam letter to Carr, September 17, 1877).

Putnam’s 1878 report states the Bowling Farm mounds contained between 600 and 800 graves, and that all but one of the individuals found in Mound 1 had been placed in stone-boxes. However, the exact number of burials removed by Putnam is unknown (Peabody Museum 2000). He describes Mound 1 as containing about 250 individuals (emphasis ours), but whether this is the total number of graves removed or an estimate based on the individuals removed during his time at the site remains unclear at this time. His field notes do not help solve this question, as only the first 35 individuals removed from Mound 1 are listed (with 16 for Mound 2 and six for Mound 3). Putnam does state that portions of 59 skeletons, as well as material from over 150 graves, were sent to the Museum (Putnam letter to Carr, September 17, 1877).

The associated burial artifacts obtained from Miss Bowling’s Farm are listed in Table 3. This assemblage includes an interesting assortment of ceramic, lithic, bone, shell, and mineral specimens. Among the ceramic vessels were cylindrical neck bottles, a human effigy hooded bottle, constricted orifice bowls, and assorted jar forms (Figures 13-23). One of the more unique lithic artifacts was an earspool of steatite (Figure 24). Also recovered was a chisel of non-local Mill Creek chert (Figure 25).

Figure 9. Sketch map of Miss Bowling’s Farm (Bosley Farm) site with Putnam and Powell mound designations (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38). Putnam’s mounds 1, 2, and 3 along the right side of map. Powell’s two mounds at top of figure.
Figure 10. Plan map of grave locations in Putnam’s mound 1 (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38).

Figure 11. Plan map of grave locations in Putnam's mound 2 (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38).

Figure 12. Plan map of grave locations in Putnam’s mound 3 (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38).
Putnam's published the results of his excavations around Nashville as *Archaeological Explorations in Tennessee* (Putnam 1878). His account of the work at Miss Bowling's Farm (Putnam 1878:310-336) is presented below:

On the farm now owned by Miss Gertrude Bowling, about four and a half miles southwest from Nashville, were five burial mounds, which, thanks to the kind permission of Miss Bowling, were thoroughly explored. Of these, I personally conducted the work on one of the largest, which was about fifty feet in diameter and between five and six in height. A second and part of a third were examined by Mr. Curtiss under my direction.

These five mounds, containing the graves of from six to eight hundred persons, were probably the burial places of a former settlement in the immediate vicinity, all other traces of which had long since been destroyed by cultivation of the land. Not far from this locality, as I was informed, are the remains of a cemetery where the graves were located on the side of a hill; a well known mineral spring is situated within half a mile of the mounds and a small winding creek is near by. The locality must have been a desirable one for a permanent village and, like all other such sites met with in the state, was well chosen for the natural advantages offered.

In the mound which I explored, over two hundred bodies had been placed, with one exception, in stone graves of various sizes. The single exception of a body buried without the care which was used in all other burials in the mound is of interest, especially as there was no indication that any article had been placed with the body, and while engaged in carefully getting out the skull of this skeleton, I could but feel that it was that of some poor outcast, who had not been considered worthy of a stone grave. The skull of this individual is noted in the table of measurements on p. 224, under No. 11918, and belongs to the ordinary type of skulls from the graves.

The mound itself was formed by several irregular layers or tiers of stone graves, the lowest of which had probably been placed irregularly round the grave first made. These lower graves were formed by making an excavation sufficiently deep to support the side-stones of the grave, but not so as to cover the overlying top-stones, at all events not more than an inch or two. On the graves, offerings of food, etc., probably had been left, which would account for the many fragments of pottery, the several stone implements and other articles found upon the covering stones, and by the sides of the graves.

Below several of the graves, near the centre of the mound, and as nearly as could be determined on the original surface of the ground, was a bed of ashes several inches deep, in which fragments of pottery and a few bones of animals were found. In at least two of the mounds near this, corresponding beds of ashes were noticed. Over this bed of ashes were several graves, the stones of which they were formed extending but a few inches into the ashes, thus showing that these stone graves were often formed above ground. After these early graves were covered by a few inches of soil, a second tier was placed above them, and eventually this was followed by a third and fourth.

At the highest point on the mound, a few graves were found, which, though nearly destroyed by the growth and falling of trees, probably belong to the latest, or fifth tier of graves. Over the mound was a recent growth of trees, the largest of which was a black walnut, standing on the very centre with its roots reaching down the sides of the mound and penetrating some of the upper graves. This tree was eight feet four inches in circumference at its base, and seven and one-half feet, at a height of four feet; but, as a section of the trunk only showed between sixty-five and seventy rings of growth; the tree is not of value in estimating the age of the mound, for it is historically known that this region was without Indian inhabitants one hundred and fifty years ago, and, uncertain as we are as to the period when they were constructed, it is certainly safe to state that the mounds were not made after that date.

The mound, formed in the method stated, by the gradual accumulation of the stone graves, was conical in shape, as each irregular tier of graves had a smaller number than that below it. The lower graves were thus, of course, the oldest, though there was little difference in regard to the condition of the bones, and the contents of graves side by side in any of the layers were in entirely different degrees of decay.

It was noticed that no method was followed in placing the head of the body in any particular direction, though in the lowest tier the majority were placed with the head towards the centre of the mound, but even among these oldest graves one was occasionally found at right angles to that adjoining. In the upper layers, the graves were placed in all directions, sometimes one would be found lying lengthwise directly over a grave below it, and others were resting crosswise upon two, three or even four graves in the tier below. It was particularly noticed that without regard to the proximity of other graves, each was constructed perfectly independent of those adjoining, notwithstanding the fact that the side or head stones of adjoining graves were
often in contact. Generally, however, there was a space of about six inches between the graves, and often the space was one or two feet.

The following transcript of field notes, for two days of the six that I spent with my diggers in examining this mound, will give sufficient details to show the character and contents of the graves in this and the adjoining mounds. In designating the several tiers, the lowest is counted as the first, and so on to the fifth, or most recent. The graves here recorded were principally on the eastern side of the mound.

Grave 1. 1st tier. Inside measure, 6 feet 9 inches in length, 1 foot wide, 9 inches deep. An adult, body extended, lying on back, head to west. Bones of the skeleton very dry. Skull taken out perfect, but fell to pieces in cleaning, pieces saved with all the teeth. Took out long bones, part of pelvis, vertebrae, etc. Fragments of a pot, a broken arrowpoint, and three flint chips in grave. Top of grave covered by four large slabs which projected over the sides.

Grave 2. 1st tier. A child of four or five years, body extended, head to west. Skeleton all gone except portions of left parietal and occipital, several teeth and piece of femur. No article in the grave. Length 3 feet 9 inches, width 11 inches, depth 9 inches. Side rocks extending several inches below the bottom of inside of grave. Two rocks on top.

Grave 3. 1st tier. Grave of an old person, body extended, head to west, 6 feet 9 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches wide. Skull, pelvis and long bones taken out in good condition. Nothing but skeleton in the grave.

Grave 4. 1st tier. Adult, body extended, head to west, 6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 2 inches wide. Took out skull in pieces, long bones, fragments of pottery and shell of Unio.

Grave 5. 1st tier. This grave, though 6 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet 1 inch wide, was that of a youth or a woman of delicate frame. With the exception of portions of the long bones, the skeleton had nearly decayed. No article in the grave.

Grave 6. 1st tier. 3 feet long, 2 feet 5 inches wide. A young child, all the bones decayed except the shafts of the long bones or arms and legs. No articles in grave.

Graves 7 and 8. 3rd tier. These graves were close together, of same size, the indications being that they were made at the same time. Each grave was 2 feet by 1 foot 4 inches, and each covered by a single slab. No. 7 contained bones of an infant in such position as to show that the body had been extended when placed in the grave. Several of the bones in a good state of preservation, and were saved. In this grave found fragments of pottery and a mussel shell. In No. 8, the bones of the head and body were in a compact mass of 12 by 6 inches, and had the appearance of having buried in a bundle. In this grave found fragments of pottery and a mussel shell.

Grave 9. 1st tier. 7 feet long. Adult. Long bones, pelvis and under jaw saved. A ring of pottery 1½ in diameter resting on under jaw.

Grave 10. 1st tier. That of a child, 3 feet long, 1 foot wide. Part of skull and the long bones saved. No articles in grave.

Grave 11. 1st tier. Adult, 7 feet long. Skull and long bones saved. No sign of pottery or articles of any kind.


Grave 13. 2nd tier. 3 feet 8 inches long, 14 inches wide, 9 deep. A child about 5 five years old. Long bones and under jaw saved. No articles in grave.


Grave 15. 2nd tier. 7 feet long, 11 inches wide, 6 inches deep. Adult, body extended on back, head to north. Skull, long bones and pelvis saved. The following articles were found in space between the skull and head stone:-

Large spear point and knife of flint; several flint chips; two awls made of deer’s horn, and two others made of bone; a shell bead; tooth of a beaver, tooth of a carnivorous animal; wing bone of a bird.

Grave 16. 2nd tier. Next west of 15 and of about the same size, head to north. Long bones and jaw saved. Fragments of pottery.

Grave 17. 2nd tier. Old person, head to west. Skull, long bones, pelvis and other bones saved. Two flint chips in grave. No signs of pottery.

Grave 18. 3rd tier. Small grave containing portions of much decayed skeleton of a youth. Shell of Unio, and a flint chip in grave.
Grave 19. 4th tier. On the western side of the mound and the upper tier at this place. The covering stones of this grave had been disturbed. Head to west, feet towards the centre of mound. Nothing saved.


Grave 22. 1st tier. 6 feet 3 inches long. In same line with 21, and the head stones of the two graves in contact. Head to south. The skull and some of the long bones saved. Flint chips in grave.


Grave 24. 1st tier. On same line with grave 23. Foot stone of 24 in contact with head stone of 23. Two tiers of graves over 23 and 24, the graves resting on 23 and 24 lying east and west, while those in the upper tier were lying north and south. The position of this grave and the condition of its contents, mark it as one of the oldest in the mound, though on the eastern side of the centre. The grave was very dry and the bones had nearly all been reduced to dust. What remained consisted of a few teeth, a fragment of the femur, small fragments of the tibiae, and portions of the spongy part of a few of the bones. A pipe made of pottery and a few flint chips were found near the teeth and had evidently been placed near the head.

From these notes it will be seen that from comparatively few of these old graves can either the crania or other bones be obtained, and those that are removed require long and patient work. It will also be noticed that very few graves contained pottery or other articles, though this would not indicate any neglect on the part of friends, as it is probable that many perishable articles were placed with the dead in the graves, while the numerous fragments of pottery, the stone implements, etc., found among the graves, as already noticed, suggest that offerings were placed over the graves as well as within them.

On the southern side of this mound, owing probably to its being always comparatively dry, the pottery was in a better state of preservation, and numerous perfect specimens were obtained from the graves. In two instances, one on the southern, and the other on the western side of the mound, there were double graves. That is, two bodies had been placed in a grave of the usual length but wider than ordinary. In one of these, the skeletons were extended at full length and crossed each other, the skulls being at opposite ends of the grave. In the other the skeletons were side by side, but one of them was without the bones of the feet.

In several instances the skeletons in graves which were about two feet square, were those of adults, and showed by the compact arrangement and confusion of the bones, which were out of all natural connection, that the bones must have been buried after the flesh had decayed. Such instances were probably the burial of bones brought from some other place.

The finding of two distinctly marked forms of crania in this mound is interesting, and of course suggests the very probable reception into the tribe of persons of another nation. The collection of crania from this mound, and other stone graves, seems, to me, to show that while the ordinary form of the crania of this stone grave people was such as would bring them among the short headed nations, they were, by intermixture, with a long headed people, often of the orthoccephalic type, though individual variation would also cause many heads of a purely brachycephalic nation to pass into the orthocephalic. The presence of several dolichocephalic crania among the others that were collected from the stone graves, furnishes data suggesting the intrusion of that form.

Several bones collected in this mound show the effect of disease of some kind, and are such as would be generally called syphilitic; but several pathologists who have examined them unite in stating that they do not prove the existence of syphilis, as other diseases than syphilis might leave such effects.

The following summary of the collection obtained from this mound, in which about two hundred and fifty persons had been buried, will convey an idea of the contents of the graves, and I may add that the other mounds on Miss Bowling’s farm yielded a corresponding amount of material of the same character.
Portions of fifty-four different skeletons, including many long bones of arms and legs, six sets of pelvic bones, and twenty-five skulls; twenty-four whole or nearly perfect vessels of pottery, nine lots of fragments of pottery from the graves, fifty-nine pieces of considerable size picked out of the dirt outside of the graves; nine stone implements from the graves and seventeen outside of them; eight lots of flint chips from as many different graves; two awls made of deer's horn, four made of bone; four teeth of animals, two of which were perforated for suspension; two shells of turtles; one wing bone of a bird; one animal bone; all from graves; six spoons made out of shells of fresh water mussels (Unionidae), thirty shells of Unionidae and five lots of Melanida; two lots of small shells, Olivella, perforated; four small lots of shell beads, all from graves; one pipe made of pottery, from a grave; two rings made of stone, found in one grave, and one made of pottery, found in another.

The pottery is generally well made, though some vessels are much ruder than others. It is usually of a dark gray color, and composed of clay mixed with finely pounded mussel shells. As a rule very little attempt at ornament was made on the vessels from this mound and others adjoining, and only one of the peculiar human shaped vessels, so characteristic of the pottery of this class, was found in the mound. This water vessel, or "idol" as these vessels representing the human form have been designated, is of special interest from its very rudeness of construction and the manner in which the hair, or head-dress is represented. The two views of this vessel (Figs. 6 and 7), representing the front and profile, of natural size, give a far better and more accurate idea than could any description. As will be noticed, in figure 7, the opening of the vessel is at the back of the head, and the woman is represented as resting on her knees. This rude attempt in plastic art must not be considered as a fair example of the artistic capabilities of this people, for there are several other vessels modeled after the human form, in the collection from Tennessee now in the Museum, and among them is not one so rude and uncouth as this.

In direct contrast to this grotesque figure are the two beautiful and symmetrical vessels here represented (Figs. 8 and 9), of one-half their diameter. These jars are made with care and skill; their good proportions and well made curves equaling, and closely resembling in outline, some of the best of the early forms of the Old World which were produced by the aid of the wheel, while their very simplicity is perfection of the art. Smooth and well finished, and standing firm and steady, there are in every way superior to the usual vessels of this character which have been taken from the graves and mounds of the southwestern states, as shown by the two following examples of the ordinary type (Figs. 10 and 11). The vessels represented by figures 8, 14, and 15 were taken from graves in mound 2, on Miss Bowling's place; all the other figures, here given, represent those found in graves in the mound of which special mention has been made in the preceding pages.

Another, and very common form of vessel from the stone graves, is represented by figures 12 and 13. These are comparatively well made cooking pots, furnished with holes, through which strings were probably passed, by which the vessels could be suspended.

By far the most common of the vessels found in the graves, are cooking pots, of various sizes, furnished with two handles. Many of these are rudely made and resemble the two toy vessels which are shown, of actual size, in figures 14 and 15. Others are nearly symmetrical and of more graceful shape, as shown by figures 16 and 17. Still better, and exhibiting a higher degree of workmanship, is the one represented in figure 18.

Figure 19 expresses an early style of ornamentation, consisting of a line of punctures, which give relief to the waved outline of the body of the vessel where it joins the neck.

Figure 20 illustrates a form of vessel of which we have numerous examples, showing the peculiar method of ornamentation by pinching up the clay, in a regular manner, so as to form a series of little knobs, in this case arranged around the body of the vessel just below the neck.

Other forms of vessels were, also, found in this mound, some of which were dish and bowl-shaped, like figured farther on from the Lebanon mound, and the one from Mr. Overton's, represented by figure 2, which is a common shape. Among the fragments from outside the graves, and particularly in the ash bed, were several of a thick and rude character, evidently of large cooking pots.

With these articles of pottery should be mentioned the ring made of the same material, which was found in contact with an under jaw, in one of the graves; also the pipe, of which figure 21 is a representation of full size. This was the only pipe found the mound, and only two or three others, all of this material and shape, were obtained from the other mounds on Miss Bowling's farm.
Among the articles of special interest found in the graves, were three rings of nearly uniform size, though made of different materials. One of these (Fig. 22) is made of a hard, green steatite and is represented of actual size. It is perfectly symmetrical and highly polished, one and three-quarters inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch wide. As shown by the figure, the central portion of the outer surface is cut out so as to leave a ridge around each edge. The inner surface is slightly convex, the edges being rounded outwards. A similar ring of steatite of about the same size, from Pennsylvania, has been figured by Mr. Rau, and a few others, made of various materials, have been found in mounds and on the surface. The specimen here figured was in close contact with the under jaw of the elderly person buried in the grave, and in the same grave, near its centre, was another ring made of slate. This second specimen is one-eighth of an inch less in diameter and in width, than the one made of steatite, and differed from that simply in not having the projecting rims, it being perfectly flat and smooth on its outer surface.

The third example of these rings is made of well burnt pottery, and while it is of the same external diameter as the one made of steatite, the thickness is slightly less. The width is the same as the one figured, and its outer surface is flat like the specimen made of slate. This pottery ring, like the one made of steatite, was found in a grave and close to the under jaw.

A still ruder form of scraper (11959) of the same material as the last was found between the graves. This specimen is three and three-quarters inches in length, by two and a quarter in width, and nearly an inch in its greatest thickness. It is as rudely made as many of the implements from the gravel bed at Trenton, described by Dr. Abbott, although of a material which is easily worked into delicate forms.

Another specimen (12338), of a light mottled gray hornstone, is a well made scraper with a beveled edge, and its size is such as to suggest that it had been attached to a handle. It is two and three-quarters inches long, by one and a half across the beveled portion, the scraping edge of which is slightly convex. The opposite end of the implement is somewhat pointed and thinner at the edges.

From the scraper last described, the transition is easy to a small leaf-shaped implement of similar material, carefully chipped to a point and thin edges. This implement (12310) is an inch and three-quarters long, not exceeding in its greatest width three-quarters of an inch, flat on one surface and having a ridge along the opposite centre. While it might be classed as a leaf-shaped arrowpoint, it is more likely to have been mounted on a short handle for use as a knife, for which it is well adapted by its shape, point and edges.

An implement of a gray hornstone, three and three-fourths inches long, one inch in width and one-half an inch in thickness in the centre, is interesting from its rather unusual shape, being pointed at both ends and decreasing in thickness in all directions from the centre to the cutting edges. This was found in the dirt between the graves, and is No. 12339 in the Museum catalogue. It is, in shape, like the implement figured by Prof. Jones (p. 138, fig. 75), but only about one-quarter of the size.

Passing to the spearpoints, knives, and arrowpoints, there are several of interest, a few of which were taken from the graves.

The largest of these is a well-made, symmetrical spearpoint (11958), four inches long, one and three-fourths in greatest width and one-fourth of an inch thick at its expanded base, which is perfectly straight and flat. The stem is slightly notched.

Another specimen (12337), as long as the one just described, is somewhat thicker, but only one and one-fourth inches wide. This has a narrow stem without side notches.

Ranging between these spearpoints and the small arrowheads, are ten perfect and several broken implements that may be classed either as spearpoints, knives, or arrowpoints. The largest of these (11957), and the only one having an approach to barbs, is shown in figure 24, of actual size. As will be seen by the figure this is not a symmetrical implement, and its shape is such as to suggest its use as a knife, or daggerpoint.

Two specimens (12336-7) are about half the size of the last; one of these has a perfect and delicate point, and is slightly notched on the sides of the stem. Seven others are of various sizes and widths, between two and one-half and three inches in length, and all have short, straight, or slightly notched stems. One of these (12336, a) is much thinner and broader, in proportion to its length, than any of the others, and mounted on a handle would form a cutting instrument of mean character.

Of three specimens from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half in length, that were probably arrowpoints, one (12341) has a fine point, an expanded and slightly convex base, and a notched stem. Another (12341,a) has a straight stem and a proportionally longer and more slender point. The third (11890) is short and broad, with a convex base and that peculiarly shaped and abruptly made point which gives the impression that it was a broken specimen repointed.
Among the chipped implements of flint, was one that would probably be classed with the drills, or perforators. This was found in a grave and is represented, of natural size, in figure 25.

Stone axes and celts have not often been found in the stone graves, though common among surface collections; and but two specimens were found in the three burial mounds explored under my direction, on Miss Bowling's farm. These are made of the same hard greenstone as the specimens obtained at Mr. Overton's place, previously described, and resemble them in size, shape and finish. The smallest is one inch thick, two inches wide and three and one-half long. The other is of the same thickness but is one-half of an inch wider and longer. The lower half of these small axes has been ground and polished on both sides, forming a central cutting edge like the modern steel axe. The opposite end is left rough, and was probably inserted into a socket of wood or horn, like those from the Swiss Lakes, some of which correspond very closely to the specimens from Tennessee, in material, shape and finish. Both of these specimens were found in one grave in the third mound.

In connection with these polished implements of stone, it is of interest to note a fragment of fine grained sandstone (12344), seven inches long, four wide and two thick, which I found between the graves, in the burial mound here particularly referred to. This fragment is evidently a portion of a sharpening and polishing stone that had been long in use. Its opposite surfaces were concave and were worn so deep by long use that they had nearly come together and to this fact the breakage of the stone at this particular point was due. On the side and in the large concavity of one surface, are small grooves and several deeply cut lines, formed by rubbing implements of several kinds on the stone. As will be inferred, this a very interesting specimen, illustrating the method of polishing stone implements, and with the three rings, probably as important as any obtained from this mound.

A water-worn stone (12345), six inches long, of oval form, was found in the second mound, and is of interest as furnishing conclusive evidence of the use of natural forms for the various purposes to which they may have been adapted. The stone in question is highly polished on one portion of its surface, and by holding it in the hand in the easiest manner, its adaptation for various rubbing purposes, which would cause the polishing of the particular portion showing use, is readily perceived.

Among the articles found between the graves in the mound was the half of one of the thin, flat stones with two holes, which are generally classed as personal adornments.

In mound 2, three discoidal, or "chungke" stones were found. One of these is made of white quartz, highly polished, and is three inches in diameter. Another, about half an inch greater in diameter, is made of a compact gray sandstone, and shows signs of rough usage on its fractured edge. The third is three inches in diameter, one and one half thick, and is biconcave. The material is rather coarse, hard sandstone.

Near the ash bed, which I have already mentioned as having been found under the lower tier of graves, north of the centre of the mound, was found a fragment of talcose slate (11961), that probably once formed a portion of a cooking utensil of some kind, perhaps a large vessel, or possibly a baking stone like those found in the shellheaps of California. It is a well-worked piece of stone of nearly an equal thickness of about an inch, and slightly smoother on one surface, which is a little convex, than on the other. Near one edge there is a hole three-eighths of an inch in diameter. A careful search was made for other portions of this utensil, but only this was found and its weathered edges show it to have been a fragment when left near the ancient fireplace.

A small mass of burnt clay (12346) containing the impression of several reeds which had been placed parallel to each other, was also found in the bed of ashes.

 Implements made of bones of animals have been found among the remains of prehistoric races in various parts of the world, and the graves, mounds, and shellheaps of American have furnished many examples of the typical forms. Pointed implements made from the leg bones of animals, particularly of the metatarsal bones of various species of deer, are the most common forms, and specimens from the mounds and stone graves of Tennessee are identical in shape and finish with those from the Swiss Lake dwellings.

One of these large implements (11904), here shown (Fig. 26), of one-half its diameter, was found in one of the graves in the first mound explored on Miss Bowling's farm.

Other implements for like use were made from the antlers of deer, and two such (11895) were found in grave 15, which, as already mentioned, contained numerous articles. Another similar and pointed tool (11901), made from the leg bone of a large bird, was found in another of the graves in the same mound.
Splinters of bone were also utilized as awls and needles. Two such (11024), six and seven inches in length, and looking like knitting needles, were found in grave 25. These were probably made from pieces cut from the metatarsus of a deer and then polished and pointed. The smaller of these has a slight groove cut around the large end, as if for fastening a thread. The other, which is shown in figure 27, of one-half its length, is smooth and highly polished over its whole surface.

Among the articles found in grave 15 were six small splinters of bone, which have been carefully pointed at one end, and, in those that are perfect, the opposite end is notched as shown in figure 28, representing a perfect specimen of its actual size. These small bones were found close to the skull, and I believe them to have formed part of a hair comb, from this fact and from their close resemblance to the teeth of combs found in the graves in Peru, and their still greater resemblances to the wooden teeth in the hair comb once belonging to the famous Modoc, Capt. Jack, and now in the Museum. This view was further substantiated by the discovery, afterwards, in a grave at Lebanon, of several similar pieces of bone, also by the side of the skull.

Several other bones were found in the graves of mound 1, but with the exception of two wing bones of a large bird (11897), which may have been whistles, there was nothing to indicate that they were intended for special purposes.

Several teeth were also found, among them one of a large rodent, and two canines, probably of a young bear (11917), which were perforated, and as they were found with a number of beads made of shell, near the neck of the skeleton, it is very likely that they formed part of a necklace. One of these teeth is figured (Fig. 29). Several shells of turtles (*Cistudo*) were found in the graves, and though they do not show any signs of particular use, they may have been rattles, similar to those known to have been used by some of the Southern tribes and still common among the Indians.

Of articles made of shells several forms occurred in the graves in this mound, the most common being the spoons made of the valves of *Unio*. These spoons, as will be seen by the illustration (Fig. 30), were very convenient and useful domestic articles. Many of them were found in the graves and generally in such vessels as food would naturally be placed in, but owing to the decay of the thin shell, few could be handled without crumbling into chalky particles. Six were, however, saved from the graves in mound 1, and several others were collected afterwards in different localities.

Of those from the graves in the mound were made from the right valves of the mussels, and indicate righthandedness, as the rule, with this people. They were made by cutting away the thick portion of the shell along the hinge, and also the thin portion of the lip. The shell was then further cut away on its upper part, leaving the projecting handle as shown in the figure, which, from the position in which the spoon was placed by the artist, does not convey as good an idea of the thing itself as would be the case if the drawing had been reversed, and the handle part of the spoon placed in the right lower corner. This would bring the valve of the shell in its natural position and also show the spoon in its most convenient position for use in the right hand. In some specimens the handle is not rounded and smoothly cut, as in the one figured, but is deeply notched on its outer edge as if for ornament.

Many natural valves of several species of *Unionidae* were found in the graves, sometimes in the same grave with one or more spoons. Several other shells in natural condition were, also, found in the graves. The most numerous of these were two species of *Melania*, and one or two other species of fluvial shells common in the State, and, of course, they must have been purposely deposited within the graves, while several specimens of *Helix* were undoubtedly living intruders.

In one grave, near the head, were several hundred specimens (11934) of the little *Olivella*, identified by Prof. Hamlin of the Zoological Museum as *O. mutica* Say, of the Southern Atlantic coast. Every one of these little shells, which are not much over a quarter of an inch in length, has the apex ground off, thus making a hole through the shell by which it could be strung, the whole lot in question probably having once formed a necklace, or head ornament of great value to its owner. The occurrence of this and other marine shells in another indication of intertribal intercourse, or of extensive wanderings on the part of this ancient people.

In three other graves in this mound, beads made from marine shells were found. These beads were the same as those obtained from the mounds throughout the country, and have been cut principally from large marine shells, such as *Strombus*, *Busycon*, etc. Similar beads are figured in the last Report, p. 85, fig. 1. Many of the beads in this mound were very much decayed. Those that were collected were of three forms.
In the grave in which the perforated bear’s teeth were found was one large, oval, and symmetrical bead, three-quarters of an inch long by one-half an inch in diameter. About one hundred other smaller, well finished beads, with a diameter of about a quarter of an inch and a length of about two-thirds the diameter, formed the rest of what I believe was a necklace, which we could probably reconstruct by placing the large bead and the two bear’s teeth in the centre with the small rounded beads on each side.

In another grave in which were several common fresh-water shells, were also a number of beads very much decayed, but about twenty were saved. These are of two kinds, a small rounded form about a third of an inch long, and flat bead having a thickness of not over an eighth of an inch, and diameter of about one-half an inch. In another grave was found a single bead like the last described.

In closing this account of the contents of the mound, I must reiterate that not a single artifact was found indicating contact with any other people that different tribes belonging to their own race, and the same applies to all the other mounds of this important group on Miss Bowling’s farm.
Table 3. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1877 Putnam Excavation at Miss Bowling’s Farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Acc. No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11863</td>
<td>Grave 24</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar with flattened loop handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11871</td>
<td>Grave 55, south side</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11872</td>
<td>Grave 10, south side</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Manly, flat loop handles, Miss Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11876</td>
<td>Grave 18, south side</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11877</td>
<td>Grave 14, south side</td>
<td>Steatite earspool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11878</td>
<td>Grave 14, south side</td>
<td>Cannel coal earspool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11879</td>
<td>Grave 14, by side of</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 38, south side</td>
<td>Eight marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11884</td>
<td>Grave 38, south side</td>
<td>Fourteen small irregular shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11885</td>
<td>Grave 38, south side</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11886</td>
<td>Grave 24, north side</td>
<td>Ceramic elbow pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11892</td>
<td>Grave 15</td>
<td>Mill Creek chert chisel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11894</td>
<td>Grave 15</td>
<td>Galena cube.</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11895</td>
<td>Grave 15, mound 1</td>
<td>Antler awl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11896</td>
<td>Grave 15, mound 1</td>
<td>Antler awl/projectile point tip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11898</td>
<td>Grave 15</td>
<td>Seven bone awls/needles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11899</td>
<td>Grave 15</td>
<td>Marine shell bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11900</td>
<td>Grave 15</td>
<td>Beaver tooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11901</td>
<td>Grave 15</td>
<td>Turkey bone awl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11903</td>
<td>Grave 15</td>
<td>Ceramic earspool, Bell Plain paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11908</td>
<td>Grave 52, s side head</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, loop handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11911</td>
<td>Grave 50</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11912</td>
<td>Grave 51, south side</td>
<td>Cylindrical neck bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11913</td>
<td>Grave 51, south side</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11914</td>
<td>Grave 51, south side</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, flattened loop handles, 4 lobes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11915</td>
<td>Grave 51, south side</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11916</td>
<td>Grave 51, south side</td>
<td>One marine shell bead (barrel type).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11916</td>
<td>Grave 51, south side</td>
<td>Eighteen small shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11917</td>
<td>Grave 51, south side</td>
<td>Two drilled canines (Putnam says small bear).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11918</td>
<td>Grave 25, north side</td>
<td>Bone pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11931</td>
<td>Grave 60, at head</td>
<td>Restricted orifice bowl with suspension holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11932</td>
<td>Grave 28, child's gr</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl w/ incurvate rim, burnish, suspension holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11934</td>
<td>in grave near head</td>
<td>334 shell beads (olivella?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11936</td>
<td>Grave 52, south side</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, flattened loop handles, quadrilobate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11938</td>
<td>Grave 48, at head</td>
<td>Jar, 4 large lobes, flattened loop handles with node on lip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11939</td>
<td>Grave 48, at head</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl, extreme incurvate rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11942</td>
<td>Grave 46, pot at feet</td>
<td>Bell Plain cylindrical neck jar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11945</td>
<td>Gr 59, s side at head</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11946</td>
<td>Grave 59, 2nd layer</td>
<td>Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11949</td>
<td>Gr 53, s side at head</td>
<td>Jar, 4 large lobes, flat loop handles w/ double nodes on lip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11950</td>
<td>Grave 53, south side</td>
<td>Bell Plain incurvate rim bowl with suspension holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12314</td>
<td>Grave 35, mound 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar with elbow loop handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12315</td>
<td>Grave 35, mound 1</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12318</td>
<td>Grave 24, mound 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar with narrow strap handles, quadrilobate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12319</td>
<td>Grave 28, mound 1</td>
<td>Bell Plain semi-carafe neck bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12320</td>
<td>Grave 21, mound 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain cylindrical neck bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12321</td>
<td>Grave 14, mound 1</td>
<td>Crude human effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12324</td>
<td>Grave 8, mound 2</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12325</td>
<td>Grave 5, mound 2</td>
<td>Miniature jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12326</td>
<td>Grave 1, mound 2</td>
<td>Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12327</td>
<td>Grave 1, mound 2</td>
<td>Quartzite discoidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12330</td>
<td>Grave 1, mound 3</td>
<td>Red ochre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12331</td>
<td>Grave 2, mound 3</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar with excurved lip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12332</td>
<td>Grave 2, mound 3</td>
<td>Miniature jar with loop handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12333</td>
<td>Grave 2, mound 3</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar with noded shoulder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12334</td>
<td>Grave 2, mound 3</td>
<td>Quartzite hammerstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12335</td>
<td>Grave 3, mound 3</td>
<td>Two greenstone celts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 13. Cylindrical neck bottle from Grave 51, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11912). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 14. Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle from Grave 59, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11946). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 15. Bell Plain semi-carafe neck bottle from Mound 1, Grave 28, Bowling Farm (77-65-10/12319). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 16. Crude human effigy hooded bottle from Mound 1, Grave 14, Bowling Farm (77-65-10/12321). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 17. Bell Plain bowl with incurvate rim from Grave 28, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11932). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 18. Bell Plain bowl with extreme incurvate rim from Grave 48, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11939). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 19. Mississippi Plain jar with excrurate lip from Mound 3, Grave 2, Bowling Farm (77-65-10/12331). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 20. Lobed jar, flattened loop handles with node at lip from Grave 48, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11938). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 21. Matthews Incised var. Manly jar with loop handles from Grave 10, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11872). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 22. Bell Plain jar with noded shoulder from Mound 3, Grave 2, Bowling Farm (77-65-10/12333). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 23. Ceramic elbow pipe from Grave 24, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11886). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 24. Steatite earspool from Grave 14, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11877). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 25. Mill Creek chert chisel from Grave 15, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11892). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 26. Drilled canines from Grave 51, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11917). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
LOVE MOUND (40DV39)

Love Mound (or Brick Church Pike Mound) is another of the archaeological sites excavated by Frederic Ward Putnam during his Nashville visit in September 1877 (Putnam 1878). This site was founded on a low ridge in the uplands along the east bank of the North Fork of Ewing Creek (described by Putnam as the East Fork of Whites Creek). The North Fork joins Ewing Creek about one mile southwest of the site. Ewing Creek then runs in a westerly direction for about two miles and joins Whites Creek. From that point, Whites Creek meanders in a southwest to southerly manner for just over four miles and empties into the Cumberland River.

Putnam spent four days (September 7-10, 1877) at the Love Mound site. He described a large mound measuring 155 feet north to south, 147 feet east to west, and 23 feet high (Figure 27). Large depressions north, west, and south of the large mound were interpreted as borrow pits for mound fill. Putnam excavated three trenches as well as tunnels and auger borings into the mound in an attempt to find a central burial chamber. He stopped working on the mound after failing to find burials or worthy artifacts, and concluded “…it was erected for some other purpose than as a monument over the remains of the dead…” (Putnam 1878:339).

East of the mound was a slight ridge (created by the soil removal) that contained numerous stone-box graves. Most of these graves had been severely disturbed by previous farming activity. Putnam states the only intact stone-box grave discovered during his investigation contained an adult buried with an ear ornament of wood covered with a thin layer of copper. Unfortunately this artifact does not appear in the Peabody Museum collections.

A smaller mound was also noted at least 200 feet north of this slight ridge. However, the only information available for this smaller mound is that “indications of a fire” were found a few feet below the mound center.

Artifacts recovered by Putnam from the Love Mound site include several unremarkable items from the large mound (cannel coal, unmodified mussel shell and rocks) along with fragmented ceramic sherds and various lithic specimens collected from the site surface (PM 77-57-10/11821-11823, 11838-11849). The collected artifacts include Mississippi Plain jar sherds, Bell Plain bowl and plate sherds, a Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar sherd, a fabric-impressed sherd, a greenstone celt fragment, and a possible ovate knife fragment. Various dart points from the earlier Archaic (and possibly Paleo-Indian) time periods were also collected.

Figure 27. Putnam sketch of the Love Mound. Lower notation states “orig black soil reached at 23 ft.” (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38).
Putnam’s exploration of selected Nashville sites was published as *Archaeological Explorations in Tennessee* (Putnam 1878). The following is Putnam’s (1878:337-339) account of his work at the Love Mound:

Having a desire to make an examination of one of the large mounds of which there are many still remaining in the Cumberland valley, I accepted the invitation of the Rev. M. A. Matthews to explore one on land belonging to the family of Mrs. Matthews and known, from the name of the family, as the Love Mound.

This large mound is 23 feet high, and, as near as the measurements could be made, owing to the washing of the banks, 155 feet in diameter in a north-south line, and 147 feet in an east-west direction. It is located near the East Fork of White Creek, which flows in a southwestern direction to the Cumberland, entering that river about six miles distant in an air line.

In the immediate vicinity of the mound, on the north, west, and south, are large artificial depressions, showing where the earth forming the mound was obtained. The excavations on the north and south have left a slight ridge, about a hundred feet in width and several hundred feet in length, to the eastward of the mound. About two hundred feet to the north of the end of this ridge is a small mound nearly obliterated by cultivation, and about three times the distance to the southeast is an outcrop of limestone. Along this ridge, and towards the limestone ledge, are traces of many stone graves of the same character as those already described. These graves had nearly all been destroyed by continued cultivation of the land, and I found but one that had not been disturbed. This grave was 6 feet long, 22 inches wide and 18 inches deep. The body had been placed in the grave with the head to the west. The skeleton was so far decayed that only a few of the bones could be saved, and the only article found in the grave was a portion of an ear ornament in contact with the side of the skull. This eardrop was made of a piece of wood covered with a thin layer of copper.

An excavation was made in the centre of the small mound but nothing was discovered except the indications of a fire a few feet from what is now the surface of the mound.

The large mound was a land mark at the settlement of the place, in 1795, by Joseph Love, the grandfather of Mrs. Matthews, and its summit has been used as a family cemetery, which somewhat interfered with the work of exploration.

In 1795 Mr. Love, as reliable family tradition states, “found a heavy growth of timber on the mound, and decayed stumps of red oak trees that were over two feet in diameter.” Twenty-five years ago the mound was cleared of timber with the view of cultivating the sides, but as they were found to be too steep, it was again left to nature. The trees which cover the mound at present are, therefore, less than twenty-five years of age.

Four days, with six to eight men each day, were given to the exploration of this mound, in the following manner. A trench, 4 feet wide and 44 feet in length, was cut on the southern side of the mound in its central portion, and running east and west. This trench was dug to the depth of 10 feet. Two other trenches, 15 feet apart, of the same width as the first, were then started from the first trench. The westernmost of these was carried 11 feet directly north, so as to reach as near the centre of the mound as possible, without disturbing the several graves on the summit. The other trench was carried 16 feet in a northwesterly direction, the two trenches terminating between 10 and 11 feet apart. These two trenches were dug to a depth of 23 feet, when the original black soil was reached, upon which the mound was erected. At the bottom and ends of these trenches, tunnels were started so as to reach the centre of the mound. Eight feet in length was thus added to the trenches, and from these tunnels auger borings, three feet in length, were made in all directions without meeting with the slightest indications of a central chamber or relic of any kind. As it seemed useless to continue the exploration, the trenches were filled and the mound restored to its former shape.

The earth of which this mound was composed had been brought in small quantities, probably in baskets, and the outline of each little load could be distinctly seen on the sides of the trenches. This earth had, through the long period of time that must have elapsed since the mound was erected, become dry and compact and nearly as hard as sandstone. It was, therefore, necessary to loosen it by the pick and much was thrown from the trenches in lumps by the workmen. The fineness of the material, and its freedom from stones and pebbles, were noticed by all at work, and it appeared as if the earth had been carefully sifted before it was placed on the mound. In the nearly five hundred cubic yards of earth removed from the trenches, only the following extraneous things were found. In the long trench, at the depth of 3 and 5 feet, two small fragments of cannel coal, and at the depth of 5 and 6 feet, two small pieces of greatly decomposed limestone. In the two trenches diverging from the one first made, and at depths of 3, 5, and 8 feet, four small pieces of limestone and a fragment of flint were found. At 14 feet a piece of the shell of
a Unio was discovered, while three or four flint chips and as many minute pieces of sand and limestone were thrown out at various depths. In the trenches near the centre, at a depth of 13 feet, were found three slabs of decomposed limestone each of about 12x18 inches, and 1 inch in thickness. The position in which these stones were found was such as to indicate that they were part of a circle of stones around the centre of the mound when it had reached the height of 10 feet. The decayed condition of these slabs of limestone and the formation, on the under side of each, of a thick scale of red oxide of iron, are indications of the great age of the mound itself.

The results of the exploration of this mound lead to the supposition that it was erected for some other purpose than as a monument over the remains of the dead, and as the remains of numerous graves near it indicate a settlement at this place, it is very likely that it was devoted to some other important purpose of the people of the town.

Other Archaeological Research at the Love Mound Site

John Dowd

Perhaps the beginning of the end for this site began in 1969 when a sign was erected announcing the proposed construction of a church on the mound property. By 1971, construction activity had yet to begin. At that time, respected avocational archaeologist John Dowd learned of four lifelike human effigy figurines discovered by a local teenager along the ridge adjacent to the mound (Figure 28). These specimens are now on display at the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.

Mr. Dowd examined the location where the figurines were recovered and determined they had been removed from a structure floor (Dowd 1974). He initiated an excavation of the vicinity and exposed an approximate 5.5 by 2.5 meter section of the structure (Figure 29). Two ceramic earplugs, an eroded human effigy figurine, a small pottery vessel, and a stone disk were among the items mapped on the floor.

Time and erosion had impacted the mound dimensions when compared to Putnam's investigation. Rough measurements with a hand tape revealed the mound to be 18 feet high, 185 feet north to south, and 150 feet east to west (Figure 30). During this time, the landowner dug a trench down the mound center (17 feet deep and the width of a bulldozer) to acquire fill dirt. Mr. Dowd observed basket-loads in the cut trench. Mr. Dowd also observed stone-box graves across the site area, and similar to Putnam, noted they had been heavily disturbed.
Figure 28. Four figurines discovered in 1971 at Brick Church Pike Mound site. Scale in inches to far left. *Photograph courtesy John Dowd.*

Figure 29. Plan view map of structure floor exposed by Dowd in 1971 (Dowd 1974:98).
Tennessee Division of Archaeology

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) conducted limited explorations of the site area between 1983 and 1984. During the summer of 1984, the major focus of this work was a profile of the mound trench (Figures 31-32). Twenty-three stone-box graves were also excavated from the adjacent site area. The mound was demolished soon after completion of this work.
Gary Barker

Between 1999 and 2001, Mr. Gary Barker conducted excavations prior to completion of additional residential construction across the site area (Barker and Kuttruff 2001). The remnant of a second platform mound with at least three construction stages, as well as a habitation zone with structures and stone-box graves, were among the prehistoric features defined during this work.
The Lindsley Estate site (also known as Greenwood Earthworks, Greenwood Seminary and Sellars Farm) represents yet another of the archaeological sites around Nashville excavated by Frederic Ward Putnam during his visit to Nashville in September 1877 (Putnam 1878). This small, fortified Mississippian mound center in central Wilson County was established on Spring Creek, a northward-draining tributary of the Cumberland River.

An 1877 site map prepared by A. H. Buchanan (an engineering professor from nearby Cumberland University) denoted an earthwork enclosing between 10 and 11 acres (Figure 33). Inside the earthwork was a large platform mound measuring 15 feet tall, 138 feet by 120 feet at the base, and 95 feet by 75 feet at the top; a circular burial mound measuring three feet high and 47 feet in diameter; and about one-hundred circular ridges of earth measuring between a few inches and three feet high, and 10 feet to 50 feet in diameter. Outside the earthwork were seven “low” mounds, six to the southwest overlooking Spring Creek and one other to the north.

Putnam cut a large trench (up to 14 feet wide and 18 feet deep) in the center of the platform mound. At least three mound construction episodes were defined in the trench. Putnam also exposed sixty stone-box graves in the smaller mound, and observed these graves were arranged “in the form of a hollow square about the outer portion of the mound, in two or three irregular rows and in three tiers” (Putnam 1878:342).

Putnam opened nineteen of the “best-defined earth circles”, concluding that they were the location of ancient dwellings. Eleven of these “circles” yielded small stone-box graves. At least one of the structures contained the remains of more than one child.

Putnam’s work around Nashville was published as Archaeological Explorations in Tennessee (Putnam 1878). The following is Putnam’s (1878:329-360) account of his exploration at the Lindsley Estate:

The most important of my explorations were those within the Earthwork near Lebanon, in Wilson Co., and about sixty miles east from Nashville. At this place on the farm of Dr. Samuel Crockett, included in the estate of the Lindsley family, who were early settlers in the county, are the remains of an extensive settlement of the Moundbuilders of Tennessee. Accepting the kind invitation of Mrs. N. Lawrence Lindsley, Principal of the Greenwood Seminary, I was enabled by her cooperation and the assistance of Mrs. Henry Lindsley, Dr. Crockett, and twenty-five workmen, to make, in a week’s time, a comparatively thorough exploration of these remains, for an accurate survey of which, I am indebted to Prof. J. H. Buchanan of Lebanon.

As will be seen by an examination of the map, Spring Creek, a tributary of the Cumberland, makes at this place a bend to the eastward, where there is a limestone bluff. In this bend, near its narrowest part, is located an earthwork enclosing a area of between ten and eleven acres, and having its greatest length, of about 900 feet, in a north-south direction, and a width from east to west of about 650 feet. At nearly regular distances along this embankment, on the inside, are slight elevations at the angles of the earthwork. These are now 18 inches higher than the embankment between the angles, and slope uniformly to the bottom of the ditch, which was originally, probably, between 3 and 4 feet in depth. Between the angles, the top of the inner wall is now not much over a foot above the general level, and the slope to the bottom of the ditch is divided into two parts by a level bench nearly 3 feet in width. The outside slope of the ditch, throughout, is uniform from top to bottom, and along its outer edge is a crest about 6 inches high. The sections at the bottom of the map illustrate this structure; a, the outer, and b, the inner side of the ditch. At the eastern and southern portions of the enclosure are three causeways or openings through the embankment. Near the northwestern end, between the embankment and the creek, is a low mound, the existence of which I was not aware until the survey was made by Prof. Buchanan, after the rank vegetation, which covered everything at the time of my visit, had been
destroyed by the frosts. At this portion of the enclosure and to the southeast, the land is very low and in the time of spring floods must be washed by the overflow from the creek. To the westward the land rises, and at the southwestern corner of the enclosure there is a rocky portion 20 to 25 feet higher than along the eastern embankment. Still further to the southwest, near the creek, the land is 30 feet higher than at the point near the creek on the northern side. On this southern bluff are six mounds, only a few feet in height, situated as shown on the map. Two of these mounds I caused to be trencheled, and found that they wee constructed of earth and stones which had subsequently been heated and burned by long continued fires, and there was no indication of their having been used for any other purpose. In the ditch, on the western side, is a large elm tree 4 feet 2 inches in diameter. On the summit of the large mound within the enclosure were several large trees, among them a poplar 2 ½ feet in diameter and a Hackberry 2 feet in diameter.

Many other trees of considerable size were growing within the enclosure and several large trees had fallen and gone to decay. While this tree growth does not, in all probability, give any approximation tot he period when this ancient town was deserted, it at least points to a time before the intrusion of our own race, and everything found within the enclosure was confirmatory of the antiquity of the place. To the east of the embankment there is a depression following the curve of the wall on that side, indicated on the map by parallel dotted lines, which looks like a former channel of the creek; and it is very likely what when the earthwork was made, the creek flowed near the eastern wall, and has since cut its way four or five hundred feet farther to the eastward. The geological structure, contour of the land and direction of the natural flow of the creek, are all favorable to such a change in the course of the centuries.

The first object of attention within the enclosure is the large mound marked A on the map, and also shown in section at the bottom. This mound, as shown by the section (the shaded part in which represents the portion excavated), has steep sides and a flat top. Its dimension are 138 feet by 120 feet at its base, and 95 by 75 feet on its summit, with a height of 15 feet. A trench was cut from the base of the eastern side and carried to the centre; beginning with a width of 4 feet and gradually widening to 14. After the centre was reached that portion was deepened to 18 feet from the summit, thus digging down 3 feet in the original soil, consisting of yellow gravel and clay, which was found to have been previously undisturbed. The earth of which the mound was composed was very hard, dry and compact, and necessitated the use of the pick. The construction was the same as that of the Love Mound. At a depth of between 3 and 4 feet from the surface, near the centre, were found three slabs of stone, each about 12 x 16 inches, a stone chip, piece of mica, fragment of pottery, and a discoidal piece of sandstone (Fig. 31), which several grooves upon its surface, indicating that it had been used as a sharpening stone. At a depth of between 7 and 8 feet was an ash bed that had evidently extended over the surface of the mound when at the height of 7 feet. In this bed of ashes were fragments of burnt bones, stones, and pottery; a discoidal stone, an arrowhead, flint chip, portion of a shell of a Unio, several burnt corn cobs, a piece of charred matting, charcoal, etc. Under the ashes the earth was burnt to a depth of a few inches, showing that the ashes were the remains of a fire on the spot and not material brought to the mound. At the depth of 13 feet, a piece of cedar, a few inches in diameter and much decayed, was found standing upright, with its base below the surface of the earth upon which the mound had been erected. Between 14 and 15 feet, and thus on, or close to the original soil, was another extensive bed of ashes, in which a few burnt bones of deer and pieces of charcoal were found.

The examination, therefore, showed that this was not a burial mound and the two fires that had been made, with the relics found in the ashes, lead to the supposition that it was erected in connection with some peculiar rites celebrated at two periods during its construction. The place may have been the site of an important building. It is very likely that one stood upon the summit of the mound and that all traces of it have been washed away after the decay of the structure, as would be expected upon such an exposed position.

To the southeast of the large mound, was one, marked C on the map, which was nearly 3 feet in height and 47 in extreme diameter, having a slight central depression 26 feet in diameter. On removing the earth, this mound was found to contain sixty stone graves, arranged in the form of a hollow square about the outer portion of the mound, in two or three irregular rows and in three tiers. The graves were carefully made with large flat stones, in the same manner as those I have already described, and were all of large size. The examination showed that, with the exception of one child buried in the same grave with an adult, all the bodies were adults and had been placed at full length in the graves. The graves containing the bones of the child with those of an adult person, was in the lowest tier and among the first made. In this grave was found a large dish made of pottery like the one represented in figure 34, and in this dish was the bowl (Fig. 32), reproduced of one-half its diameter. A small discoidal stone (Fig. 33) was also found in this grave and is shown of natural size. Near this grave, on the inner side, were found the remains of a body that had not been enclosed in stone, and this was the only instance of the kind in the mound. The skull
belonging to this skeleton was saved (12003). In the lowest tier of graves was one that contained
the remains of two skeletons, the skulls of which were saved (12014, 15). The only article found in
this grave was a dish similar to No. 12009, which is figured.

In another of the graves of this lowest tier, in which the skeleton was much decayed, the
following articles were found. A jar (12008) at the feet of the skeleton; near it the dish (12009) of
which figure 34 is a representation, reduced to one-half its diameter. With the bones of the hand
was a pipe (12011) made of sandstone, which is shown of full size by figure 35. In the dish was a
large bone of a deer’s leg (12010), which had been cut and broken, and near the dish was a small
mass of graphite (12012), a pebble and a flint chip (12013).

In another of the graves of this lowest tier, were found the following articles. An ornament
of very thin copper (12021) which was originally circular and with a corrugated surface. Only
fragments of this could be preserved, and its full size could not be determined, though it was
probably 4 or 5 inches in diameter. An earthen pot (12025), a dish (12024), and the skull (12022)
were also secured. The remainder of these oldest graves in the mound yielded only fragments of
pottery. As the earth of the mound was very damp, the pottery was soft and the bones were much
decayed, so that great difficulty was experiences in taking the articles out, and it was necessary to
have the pottery carefully dried before it could be handled.

Several of the skeletons showed the effects of inflammatory diseases, and a number of
specimens of pathological interest were obtained.

In the middle and upper tiers several graves were found containing relics. In one were
portions of an ornament, circular in shape and about 5 inches in diameter, made of two sheets of
copper closely united (12023), similar to that found in one of the oldest graves, and like that, also
resting on the breast bone, which, with the ribs, had been discolored and preserved by its contact.
In this grave were also three delicate and well-made arrowheads (12020) and an earthen pot
(12019, Fig. 36).

In another grave were found three articles of pottery, viz.: a vessel with handles (12034), a
large dish (12035), and the water jar (12033) of a pattern similar to other found, and represented by
figure 37.

A similar jar of slightly different shape (Fig. 38), having the surface divided into portions as
if designed after a gourd, was found at the feet of a skeleton.

Figure 39 represents a potsherd (12005) taken from one of the graves. This is probably a
portion of a small bowl, and is an attempt, it seems to me, at a reproduction of the head of a bat,
the features of which are more apparent in the fragment than in the figure.

Pieces of mica (12038) were also found in one of the graves, and in another was a pipe
(12040) carved from a dark slate (Fig. 40), which of interest from its resemblance in form to pipes
of recent manufacture.

In the earth between the graves, numerous fragments of pottery and a few perfect vessels
were found. In one of the pots were two of the shell spoons of which mention has been made on a
preceding page. A discoidal stone was also obtained. Between two of the graves, nearest the
surface, was found the interesting pipe (11993), carved from green steatite, and representing a
man holding a cooking vessel which forms the bowl of the pipe, the hole for the insertion of the
stem being in its back. The three views given in figures 41, 42 and 43 will convey a better idea,
than words, of this interesting relic. The lower portion of the figure is left unfinished as if that part
had been inserted in a base of some other material, which is also indicated by the hole in the stump
of the right leg.

Scattered irregularly within the enclosure are nearly one hundred more or less defined
circular ridges of earth, which are from a few inches to a little over 3 feet in height, and of diameters
varying from 10 to 50 feet. The best defined of these little mound was that marked B on the map.
An examination of these numerous low mounds, or rather earth rings as there could generally be
traced a central depression, soon convinced me that I had before me the remains of the dwellings
of the people who had erected the large mound, made the earthen embankment, buried their dead
in the stone graves, and lived in this fortified town as I now feel I have a right to designate it.

Nineteen of the best defined of these earth circles were carefully explored with very
gratifying results, and proved to my satisfaction that the ridges were formed by the decay of the
walls of a circular dwelling, about which had accumulated, during its occupancy, such materials as
would naturally form the sweepings and refuse of a dwelling of a people no further advanced
towards civilization than were these moundbuilders of the Cumberland valley. These houses had
probably consisted of a frail circular structure, the decay of which would only leave a slight
elevation, the formation of the ridge being assisted by the refuse from the house.
After the recent soil within the ridges had been removed, hard floors were discovered upon which fires had been made; while in the dirt forming the ridges, were found fragments of pottery; broken and perfect implements of stone, several discoidal stones, most of which were made of limestone; bones and teeth of animals; charcoal, etc. On removing the hardened and burnt earth forming the floors of the houses, and at a depth of from one and a half to three feet, small stone graves were found in eleven of the nineteen circles that were carefully examined. These graves were in every case those of children, and were from one foot to four foot in length. In some the bones were entirely decayed, in others a few of the more solid parts of the skeleton such as the shafts of the long bones, the central parts of the vertebrae, and fragments of the crania were preserved.

The tibiae of one young child in particular are worthy of remark from their extreme thickness and great curvature. These tibiae of children are not in the least flattened, though some of the tibiae of adults from the burial mound are.

These children’s graves were found at one side of the centre of the house, and generally, it was noticed, that a fire had been built over the spot, as shown by the burnt earth and charcoal. From them were obtained the best specimens of pottery found within the earthwork, with shell beads, pearls, and polished stones of natural forms, etc., which were probably playthings. In several of the smaller graves were the metacarpal bones of birds, which may have been given to the children to aid the teeth in perforating the gums, as is stated to be the custom among some of the present Indians.

Three small discoidal stones were picked up in the ridges of as many different houses, and one other was found on the hard floor, while still another was discovered in the burnt earth over a child’s grave.

In the dirt forming the ridge of the house designated as No. 3 in my notes, and under the floor of which graves were not found, was a fragment of thick pottery (Fig. 44) with the impression of a closely woven fabric of coarse threads. Near this was taken out a bowl (12046) with rudely scalloped edges, of which figure 45 is a representation. From the same place was also taken a rude celt (Fig. 46), made of sandstone (12047).

Under the floor of one of the houses was a small grave containing the remains of the bones of two children, and with them the dish (12072), of which figure 47 is a drawing. No other article was found in this grave, over which a fire had been made, and in the ashes were burnt animal bones, a discoidal stone and several fragments of pottery.

Within the area covered by another house, three burials had taken place, and from these graves were obtained two earthen vessels, a discoidal stone, a dish, and a few shell beads.

Three other houses contained graves of children in which were found several articles worthy of note, and evidently of considerable value. Under the floor of one of these houses, two graves were discovered, one of which was made simply by placing two stones about eight inches apart, and was without the usual pavement at the bottom, or the covering end stone. This contained the remains of an infant buried in ashes, though the bones were not burnt, and two broken vessels of ordinary form.

In the other grave was a similar vessel (12062, Fig. 48), an awl, or pointed implement of bone (Fig. 49), and another made of deer’s horn, the leg bone and a vertebra of a bird, and five shells of Unio.

Another house, located near the large mound, contained two graves, in one of which was found a water jar mounted on three hollow legs, the cavities of which connect with the body of the jar, while the cross bars between them are solid. This jar (12093) is shown, of one-half its diameter, in figure 50.

The other grave in this house was remarkably rich in relics, and contained an earthen pot (12086), a bone of an animal (12087), the shell of a Unio (12088), two large shells of Busycon (12089) from the Southern Atlantic coast, from which the columella had been removed, and a large lot of small shell beads (12091), of which six hundred and fifty were collected and many more were in fragments. These beads would have formed a chain several feet in length, as one hundred of them measure eighteen inches. With these shell beads were seven perforated pearls (12092) of large size, among them one which is nearly one-half an inch in diameter; also several handsome pebbles (12090) of quartz, chalcedony, etc., and a piece of the stem of a fossil crinoid.

The last of the houses examined, which was also located near the large mound, contained the graves of an infant and of two other children. In the grave of the infant, the only article found was an earthen pot (12101), represented by figure 51. The second grave contained a dish (12096), and the small pot (12095) with ornamented edges, shown in figure 52. The third grave was remarkable for the three well-made articles of pottery which it contained. These are represented, of one-half their diameter, by figures 53, 54 and 55. The pot shown by figure 53, is a symmetrical vessel, with deeply scalloped edge and with a projecting portion under each point of
the scallop. Figure 54 is a well executed design of a duck-shaped bowl, while figure 55 represents a water jar in the form of a bear. This last is the only article of pottery obtained within the enclosure at Greenwood that was not of the ordinary blue gray color, like the majority of the pottery from Tennessee, Missouri, etc. The surface of this jar is of a yellowish color, and on this had been painted a number of concentric figures, which were perfectly apparent when the jar was first removed from the grave, but, as they had not been burnt in, they scaled off in drying and are now only faintly indicated. This interesting jar, with others that are here figured, is evidence of the high attainments of this ancient people in the ceramic art, and shows the development reached in native art by people who worked in copper, carved in stone and shell, moulded in clay, wove fabrics of several kinds, cultivated maize, lived in walled, or fortified towns, buried their dead in an extended posture, generally in stone graves, and erected the large mounds of the Cumberland valley, from which they are now known as the Mound-builders.

The Lindsley Estate excavations recovered a wide assortment of ceramic, stone, shell, and bone artifacts (PM 77-57-10/11975-12102). As might be anticipated, the large platform mound investigations yielded mostly ceramic and lithic debris along with faunal and floral specimens. Artifacts of interest from the mound fill include ceramic and stone disks, mica fragments, charred cane matting, and charred corn cobs.

Skeletal elements from at least 13 of the reported 60 graves in the burial mound were shipped to the Peabody Museum (Peabody Museum 2000). Several graves yielded the remains of multiple individuals. The vast majority of analyzed individuals from the mound comprise adults, an observation noted by Putnam. An estimated 15 graves yielded associated mortuary objects. The exact number is difficult to discern given the general location noted for selected specimens (Table 4). This associated mortuary assemblage includes an assortment of (fine and coarse) shell-tempered ceramic bottles, jars, and bowls (Figures 34-37). Among the associated lithic artifacts were a human effigy steatite pipe, a sandstone pipe, and Madison projectile points (Figures 38-39). Shell spoons, mica pieces, and polished graphite represent additional artifacts from the mound graves.
Figure 33. 1877 Lindsley Estate site map by A. H. Buchanan (Accession File 77-57, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).
### Table 4. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1877 Putnam Excavations of Burial Mound C, Lindsley Estate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Acc. No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11993</td>
<td>in dirt on graves</td>
<td>Steatite pipe, male holding pot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11994</td>
<td>Burial mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl, flattened base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11995</td>
<td>Among graves</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bottle, five lobes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11996.01</td>
<td>Burial mound</td>
<td>Matthews Incised (var. Matthews) single line, 6 arches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11996.02</td>
<td>Burial mound</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain (?) jar, flared lip and two handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11998.01</td>
<td>Among graves w/ 7</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11998.02</td>
<td>Among graves w/ 7</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/11999</td>
<td>First tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl, outslanting wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12000</td>
<td>Burial mound</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, excised design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12001</td>
<td>Grave in 1st or upper</td>
<td>Carafe neck bottle, gray paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12002</td>
<td>Burial mound</td>
<td>Limestone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12005</td>
<td>Grave 4, upper tier</td>
<td>Animal effigy rim-rider bowl section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12008</td>
<td>Grave 10, lowest tier</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle, incurring cylindrical neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12009</td>
<td>Grave 10, lowest tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl, outslanting wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12011</td>
<td>Grave 10, lowest tier</td>
<td>Sandstone pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12012</td>
<td>Grave 10, lowest tier</td>
<td>Polished graphite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12017</td>
<td>Burial mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl, notched rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12019</td>
<td>Grave 5, middle tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, wide mouth, strap handles w/ rim tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12020</td>
<td>Grave 5, middle tier</td>
<td>Three Madison projectile points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12024</td>
<td>Grave 7, lowest tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl, outslanting wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12025</td>
<td>Grave 7, lowest tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bottle, wide mouth, short cylindrical neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12028.1</td>
<td>Grave A, lower tier</td>
<td>Marine shell bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12029</td>
<td>Grave A, lower tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl, scalloped rim, outslanting wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12030</td>
<td>Grave A, lower tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12031</td>
<td>Grave A, lower tier</td>
<td>Limestone discoidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12033</td>
<td>Grave B, middle tier</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle, carafe neck, gray paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12034</td>
<td>Grave B, middle tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain vessel, fragmented (bowl?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12035</td>
<td>Grave B, middle tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl, flaring rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12036</td>
<td>Grave C, middle tier</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle, carafe neck, three mild lobes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12037</td>
<td>Burial mound</td>
<td>Matthews Incised (var. Matthews), excised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12038</td>
<td>Grave D, middle tier</td>
<td>Mica pieces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12040</td>
<td>Grave E, upper tier</td>
<td>Ceramic pipe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 34. Bell Plain carafe neck bottle from Grave C, middle tier, Mound C, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12036). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 35. Bell Plain carafe neck bottle from Grave B, middle tier, Mound C, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12033). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 36. Outslanting wall bowl from Grave 7, lowest tier, Mound C, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12024). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 37. Ceramic pipe from Grave E, upper tier, Mound C, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12040). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 38. Back view, steatite pipe from Mound C, male figure holding bowl, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/11993). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 39. Madison points from Grave 5, middle tier, Mound C, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12020). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
About one-third (n=6) of the 19 “earth circles” or houses recorded by Putnam contained the graves of young children (Table 5). Multiple individuals were discovered in Structures 8, 10, 12, and 13, with three individuals interred in House 13 (Figure 40). Ten graves yielded associated mortuary artifacts such as animal effigy vessels, large marine shells, and freshwater pearl beads (see Table 5; Figures 41-46). A duck effigy bowl and negative painted bear effigy bottle (see Figures 42-43) comprise just two of six ceramic vessels recovered from the three stone graves in House Mound 13.

Table 5. Associated Grave Artifacts from “House Mound” Graves, Lindsley Estate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Acc. No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12059.02</td>
<td>House 10, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl, crude with double spouts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12059.04</td>
<td>House 10, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, missing strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12062</td>
<td>House 10, stone grave 2</td>
<td>Small jar, flattened loop handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12072</td>
<td>House 9, grave under floor</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl, outslanting wall, unusually deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12078</td>
<td>House 8, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain effigy bowl, head missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12079</td>
<td>House 8, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar, strap handles, slightly quadrilobate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12080</td>
<td>House 8, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Limestone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12083</td>
<td>House 8, stone grave 2</td>
<td>10 marine shell beads, barrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12084</td>
<td>House 8, stone grave 2</td>
<td>Ceramic disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12086</td>
<td>House 12, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, flattened loop handles, 5 lobes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12089</td>
<td>House 12, stone grave 1</td>
<td>2 marine shells with central columella removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12090</td>
<td>House 12, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Worked hematite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12091</td>
<td>House 12, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Shell beads, estimated 650 in number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12092</td>
<td>House 12, stone grave 1</td>
<td>8 freshwater pearl beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12093</td>
<td>House 12, grave 2</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle, tripod legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12095</td>
<td>House 13, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Fine shell-temper cordmarked jar, 12 nodes on rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12096</td>
<td>House 13, stone grave 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl, scalloped rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12098</td>
<td>House 13, stone grave 2</td>
<td>Scalloped rim jar with lugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12099</td>
<td>House 13, stone grave 2</td>
<td>Duck effigy bowl, semihemispherical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12100</td>
<td>House 13, stone grave 2</td>
<td>Bear effigy bottle, carafe neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57-10/12102</td>
<td>House 13, stone grave 3</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, lobed, small bifurcate lug handles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 40. 1877 Putnam sketch map of house “circle mound” 13, PM Acc No. 12094, Lindsley Estate (Accession File 77-57, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).
Figure 41. Scalloped rim jar with nodes from House 13, stone grave 2, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12098). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 42. Duck effigy bowl from House 13, stone grave 2, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12099). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 43. Negative painted bear effigy bottle from House 13, stone grave 2, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12100). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 44. Shell temper, cordmarked jar from House 13, stone grave 1, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12095). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 45. Marine shell from House 12, stone grave 1, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12089). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 46. Freshwater pearl beads from House 12, stone grave 1, Lindsley Estate (PM 77-57-10/12092). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Other Archaeological Research at the Lindsley Estate Site

The Lindsley Estate site area is best known for two pairs of stone statues discovered during the 1920s and 1930s (Smith and Miller 2009). The University of Tennessee acquired two statues in 1940, including the famous male image “Sandy” shown in Figure 47.

Figure 47. Collage of four statues from Lindsley Estate (Sellars Farm) site. Sandy is second from the right. Photograph courtesy Friends of Sellars Farm State Archaeological Area.

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology conducted limited excavations at Sellars in 1974, 1977, and 1981 (Butler 1981). The 1974 field season included a fifteen-meter by two-meter trench cut across an existing palisade remnant (west of the platform mound) to examine the construction details. This investigation identified a lightly built outer wall, a shallow intervening ditch, and a large and more heavily constructed inner wall complete with bastions (Butler 1981:44). Also, a block excavation west of the platform mound exposed a wall trench structure (Figure 48). This building measured about six meters on a side, and had a well-defined entranceway in the east corner.

In 1977, a small trench was cut into the west side of a small “mound” located about 50 meters east of the platform mound to determine if the “mound” was an actual substructure mound, or a simply a spoil pile from Putnam’s earlier 1877 work. Sections of two different structures were exposed in the trench cut. The lower structure was denoted by a substantial wall trench associated with two hearths and three interior support posts. This lower structure was dismantled and covered with a ten to fifteen centimeter layer of soil. Upon this soil zone was built a structure of simple post construction. Above this post structure was a layer of fill ranging from forty to fifty centimeters thick. The investigation determined that the lower portion of the “mound” was prehistoric, but the origin of the top fill layer could not be accurately assessed.
The 1981 field season excavated a single strip block along the southern site margin. Pit features and a large structure of post construction were exposed in the block. This square structure displayed rounded corners and walls measuring eight meters long (Figure 49). The structure is too large to be a Mississippian period domestic structure and likely represents some type of public building.

Figure 48. Wall trench structure, 1974 TDOA excavation at Sellars Farm (Butler 1981).

Figure 49. Large post structure, 1981 TDOA excavation at Sellars Farm.
T.F. WILKINSON’S FARM (40DV6)

Also called the Scales Mounds, this site is more commonly known as Gordontown. This prehistoric occupation is located in southern Davidson County on a gently sloping upland ridge between two large springs that feed Brentwood Branch, a small headwater tributary of Mill Creek that flows northward into the Cumberland River.

Edwin Curtiss explored the T. F. Wilkinson Farm site in September 1877 (Moore 2004). The excavation field notes describe, in variable detail, the exploration of three mounds enclosed by an “intrenchment” (or palisade line). Habitation and cemetery locations were also described and minimally investigated within the approximate 15-acre site area. Curtiss’ sketch map of the site illustrates the three mounds and palisade line, as well as other cultural and natural site features (Figure 50).

Mound No. 1 comprised a platform mound measuring four feet (1.2 meters) high and 24 feet (7.3 meters) by 28 feet (8.5 meters) on top. Curtiss noted an elevated square enclosure on the mound’s west side that measured about one foot (0.3 meters) higher than the surrounding ground surface and eight feet (2.4 meters) wider than the mound. A three-foot wide trench excavated in the center of the mound to the original ground surface yielded evidence for at least one structure. No burials were encountered during this work. Apparently no artifacts were retrieved from this mound.

Mound No. 2 was described as a large burial mound about five feet (1.5 meters) high and 30 ft (9.1 meters) in diameter at the base. He also notes that one of Tennessee’s well-known antiquarian explorers, Dr. Joseph Jones, had previously dug part of this mound (see later section). Curtiss observed multiple tiers of stone-box graves during his investigation. He excavated a total of 35 graves from Mound No. 2, including seven adult males and four adult females. Among the recovered artifacts were seven shell-tempered ceramic vessels (including a mussel shell effigy bowl, notched-rim bowl, miniature medallion head bowl, frog effigy jar, and a human effigy hooded bottle), an ovate blade of non-local Dover chert, and two mussel shell spoons (Table 6; Figures 51-55). Stone grave 9 yielded the (Bell Plain) notched rim bowl. This is the only artifact that can be confidently associated with a specific grave.

Curtiss defined the third mound (noted as “ash” on the sketch map) as a large conical mound about four feet (1.2 meters) in height. Despite “extensive excavations” in this particular mound, the notes have little to say about the results. This limited discussion is likely due to the general recovery of broken pottery, animal bone, and other probable habitation debris. Artifacts reported from this mound include a greenstone celt fragment, an ovate blade of local Ft. Payne chert, a ceramic disk, and a ceramic earplug.

Several references in the field notes indicate that Curtiss dug an unknown number of additional graves across the site area. For example, the notes contain brief statements regarding (several) graves dug between the house and spring, and also graves opened on the edge of the bluff.
Figure 50. Curtiss sketch map of the T. F. Wilkinson’s Farm site (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1). Note: north at top of figure.
Table 6. Associated Burial Artifacts from 1877 Curtiss Exploration of T. F. Wilkinson’s Farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Acc. No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12807</td>
<td>Stone grave, burial md</td>
<td>Two mussel shell spoons; one unidentified mussel shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12809</td>
<td>Stone grave 29, burial md</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain frog jar with two straps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12811</td>
<td>Stone grave, burial md</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl, mussel shell effigy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12812</td>
<td>Stone grave, burial md</td>
<td>Unusual effigy bowl. Possibly stylized turtle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12813</td>
<td>Stone grave, near house</td>
<td>Miniature medallion head bowl, notched rim appliqué.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12814</td>
<td>Stone grave, near house</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar, contained the miniature bowl (12813).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12815</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Quartz cobble (probably unmodified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12826</td>
<td>Stone grave, burial md</td>
<td>Ovate blade/sword of Dover chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-65-10/12870</td>
<td>Mound, stone grave 9</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl with a notched rim appliqué.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 51. Miniature medallion head bowl (PM 77-65-10/12813) from stone grave near house (found inside 12814), Wilkinson’s Farm.  
*Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 52. Unusual effigy bowl from stone grave in Mound No. 2, Wilkinson’s Farm (PM 77-65-10/12812).  
*Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 53. Matthews Incised var. Matthews blank face hooded bottle from stone grave in Mound No. 2, Wilkinson’s Farm (PM 77-65-10/12810). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 54. Mussel effigy bowl from stone grave in Mound No. 2, Wilkinson’s Farm (PM 77-65-10/12811). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 55. Ft. Payne chert ovate knife from ash mound(?), Wilkinson’s Farm (PM 77-65-10/12818). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Dr. Joseph Jones

Dr. Joseph Jones presents the earliest known discussion of this site in his classic tome *Exploration of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee* (Jones 1876). Jones served as Health Officer of Nashville from 1868-1869. During this time he explored many sites around Nashville, including the “Brentwood site” which he described as an earthwork enclosing several mounds and an extensive encampment. Jones excavated part of a burial mound that stood 12 high and measured 45 feet in diameter. Of this investigation he wrote:

[the mound] contained, perhaps, one hundred skeletons, the stone graves, especially toward the centre of the mound, were placed one upon the other, forming in the highest part of the mound three or four ranges. The oldest and lowest graves were of the small square variety, whilst those near or on the summit, were of the natural length and width of the inclosed skeletons. In this mound as in other burial places, the bones in the small square stone graves were frequently found broken; and whilst some graves of this description contained only a portion of an entire skeleton, others contained fragments of two or more skeletons mingled together. These square graves were not of sufficient depth to receive the body in a sitting posture, and appeared to have been the receptacles of the bones after the flesh had been removed.... Pieces of pottery were found with the bones in the stone coffins, but no entire vase or vessel, or stone implement, or idol, was discovered in this mound. (Jones 1876:37-38).

Gates P. Thruston

Gates P. Thruston was a Union officer who settled in Nashville after the Civil War. Like Joseph Jones, Thruston conducted numerous investigations around Nashville, and is best known for his extensive digging within the Noel Cemetery (40DV3) site area. William Edward Myer (1928:495) reports that Thruston partially excavated a mound at the Gordontown (Wilkinson’s Farm) site. However, Thruston's signature work *Antiquities of Tennessee* (1897) makes no mention of this site. At this time, the authors believe Myer may have mistakenly attributed to Thruston the previously mentioned work of Dr. Joseph Jones.

William Edward Myer

William Edward Myer performed extensive research throughout Middle Tennessee between 1919 and 1923 as a Special Archaeologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology. In September of 1920, Myer directed a large-scale project at the “Gordon Town” site, so named in honor of the landowner H. L. Gordon. Although Myer died of a heart attack in 1923 before his completed manuscript could be published, the work was eventually printed in 1928 in the 41st Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. This report included a detailed map of the site that defined an 11.2-acre site area with two mounds (A and B), a “platform”, and 87 “house circles” enclosed by a palisade with bastions (Figure 56).
Figure 56. Myer map of 1920 Gordontown exploration (Myer 1928:Plate 95).
Myer explored over two-thirds of Mound A, and defined at least three construction stages by the presence of hearths, or “altars” (Figure 57). He described Mound A as:

... the most prominent of the remains of the old village. The base of this low, flat-topped mound is nearly rectangular, with rounded corners, and measures 44½ by 39 by 37 by 33½ feet. The mound is now from 4½ to 5½ feet in height. The flat top measures 20½ by 18½ by 21½ by 18½ feet (Myer 1928:499).

Mound B was portrayed as low, oval, and nearly flat. Myer indicated this mound measured 41 feet (12.4 meters) across and 2.5 feet (0.7 meters) high, but was less clear about the number of construction stages. Myer provided no information on the “platform” identified to the southeast of Mound A. We now know that this “platform” was the remnant of Mound No. 2 noted on the 1877 Curtiss map (and later defined as Feature 22 during the 1985-1986 Tennessee Division of Archaeology work).

Interestingly, Myer spent a considerable amount of time examining six of the “house circles” recorded within the palisade. He described several of these “house circles” as:

.... beautiful, smooth, hard-packed, glossy black floors ... In the centers were the ancient fire-bowls, yet filled with the ashes of the last fires kindled in these homes before their owners left them forever. Near these fire-bowls often could be seen the metates, mullers, and other household utensils, just as left the last time used. (Myer 1922:146).

Unfortunately, Myer mistakenly interpreted these wattle and daub structures as circular. Modern excavations throughout the Middle Cumberland region show Mississippian structures to be square with rounded or open corners. The misinterpretation is somewhat understandable, as Myer did not completely expose any of the examined structures. This error aside, he successfully identified a main stone-box cemetery and another area of scattered stone-box graves inside the palisade wall.

Myer recovered a variety of shell-tempered ceramic vessels from the Gordontown structures and graves. Among these vessels were notched rim bowls, Beckwith Incised jars, Matthews Incised var. Matthews jars with strap handles, a Matthews Incised var. Manly jar, a Mound Place Incised rim-rider bowl, an owl effigy hooded bottle, and several negative painted plates (Figure 58).

Vanderbilt University

Vanderbilt University conducted limited testing of the site area during the mid-1960s. This small project attempted to examine three “house circles” defined by the 1920 Myer work. The precise results of this work remain unknown, as no field notes or other documentation have been recovered to date. However, eye-witness accounts of the investigation recall that two of the three “house circles” yielded no substantial archaeological remains, and the third appeared to be more of a trash-filled pit rather than a structure (John Dowd, personal communication 1994; John Broster, personal communication 1996).
Figure 57. Myer photograph of Mound A and several “house circles”, Gordontown (Myer 1928:Plate 99).

Figure 58. Myer sketch of negative painted plates, Gordontown (Myer 1928:Plate 112).
Residential subdivision development of the Gordontown site area in 1985 exposed numerous stone-box burials, refuse-filled pits, and structure floors. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) evaluated selected house lots between the fall of 1985 and late spring of 1986 (Moore and Breitburg 1998; Moore et al. 2006). The 1928 Myer map guided the Division excavations, as the 1877 Curtiss map and field notes were not discovered until 1998. None of the earthworks noted on the 1928 Myer map were visible at the time of the Division work.

A total of 100 individuals from 85 graves were removed during the project. Most individuals had been placed inside stone-boxes in an extended position. Evidence for disease (including tuberculosis) and violence (such as scalping and decapitation) was observed on several individuals within this population. One-third of the removed graves contained some type of burial association. Recovered grave goods included a wide range of shell-tempered ceramic vessels, including human effigy hooded bottles, duck and fish effigy bowls, and small Mississippi Plain jars (Table 7; Figure 59). Most of the effigy vessels and all of the marine shell beads came from graves of children. A carved deer phalanx was retrieved from the grave of an adolescent male (Figure 60).

An additional 43 graves were exposed as a massive concentration of stacked and tightly clustered stone boxes. This concentration (designated Feature 22) was later determined to be the remnant of Mound 2 defined on the 1877 Curtiss map, and also the “platform” noted on the 1928 Myer map (Moore 2004; Moore and Breitburg 1998; Moore et al. 2006).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burial</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Associated Artifacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>3-4 yrs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>40-50 yrs</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain compound bowl with notched rim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-40 yrs</td>
<td>male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>35-40 yrs</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35-40 yrs</td>
<td>male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>45+ yrs</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>7-9 yrs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bell Plain duck effigy bowl; Bell Plain fish effigy bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>30-40 yrs</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>Bell Plain fish effigy bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>2-3 yrs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain human effigy hooded bottle; Bell Plain human effigy hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>35-45 yrs</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>Human effigy rim-rider fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.5 yrs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bell Plain fish effigy bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>2-3 yrs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain, small &quot;pinch&quot; bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>40+ yrs</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>Bell Plain compound bowl with notched rim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30+ yrs</td>
<td>female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>45+ yrs</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>6-9 mo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>30-40 yrs</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bottle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-mortuary features exposed during the project included structures, refuse-filled pits, and a previously unidentified palisade wall section. The floor of Structure 3 yielded several ceramic vessels, a greenstone celt, a Dover chert hoe, a Dover chert hafted knife, a metate, a deer antler, and mica. Extensive evidence was present to suggest that Structure 3 burned while still occupied.

Two radiocarbon samples submitted for dating yielded corrected age dates and ranges within the Thruston regional period (Table 8). A wood charcoal sample (Tx-5551) from Structure 1 yielded a radiocarbon age of 640 +/- 70 BP, with corrected ranges at one sigma of cal AD 1285-1326 and cal AD 1343-1394. A wood charcoal sample (Tx-5550) from Structure 3 produced a radiocarbon age of 520 +/- 60 BP with a corrected range at one sigma of cal AD 1323-1347.
Table 8. Radiocarbon Dates from the 1985-1986 Gordontown Excavations. *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID No.</th>
<th>Dates BP</th>
<th>1 Sigma</th>
<th>2 Sigma</th>
<th>Provenience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>640 +/- 70</td>
<td>AD 1285 - 1326</td>
<td>AD 1262 - 1424</td>
<td>Structure 1 (Feature 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AD 1343 - 1394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx-5550</td>
<td>520 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1323 - 1347</td>
<td>AD 1297 - 1466</td>
<td>Structure 3 (Feature 25)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CALIB Rev 5.0.2, Reimer et al. 2004
CLEES PLANTATION MOUND (40DV14?)

Edwin Curtiss (and possibly Putnam) conducted an exploration of the Clees Plantation Mound in Davidson County during late September of 1877. The Clees Plantation Mound overlooked Buck Horn Branch one-half mile west of the Cumberland River (Figure 61). This mound occurs within the general vicinity of the well-known Clees Ferry or Cleeces Ferry site (40DV14), but may actually represent a separate site.

Information regarding the excavation results is limited to a plan map of the grave locations and brief descriptions of 23 removed individuals (Figure 62). All but one (Grave 10) of the 23 graves opened were stone-boxes. Grave 1 was observed to contain two adult individuals, with two individuals later discovered for grave 6 during lab analysis (Peabody Museum 2000). Grave 15 yielded an adult buried with a Mississippi Plain jar (with loop handles and double nodes on the lip) and a stone pipe (Figure 63).

Figure 61. Clees Plantation Mound site sketch (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1).

Figure 62. Clees Plantation Mound graves (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1).
Figure 63. Stone (siltstone?) pipe from grave 15, Clees Plantation Mound (PM 77-65-10/12301). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
EDMUNDSON PLACE (40DV573)

Edwin Curtiss (and possibly Putnam) visited the Edmundson Place mound site in late September of 1877. This site consists of two small burial mounds, one on each side of Sevenmile Creek (Little Mill Creek in field notes), about five miles south of Nashville in southern Davidson County (Figure 64). Sevenmile Creek joins Mill Creek roughly 1.5 miles northeast of the site.

The field notes indicate this exploration yielded unsatisfactory results. All but one of the 16 graves examined in Mound No. 1 had been previously opened (Figure 65). Grave 7 contained the undisturbed remains of a child but no associated mortuary objects. The work was abandoned shortly afterward as a short examination of Mound No. 2 yielded results similar to that from Mound No. 1. No artifacts were recovered as a result of this effort.

Figure 64. Edmundson Place mound site (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1).

Figure 65. Mound No. 1 burials, Edmundson Place (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1).
III. 1878 CURTISS EXPLORATIONS

FLYNN’S LICK (40JK15)

Curtiss conducted a two-week exploration of Jackson County between March 12-28, 1878. He left Nashville on March 12 and arrived in Flynn’s Lick on March 13 to begin work at the Flynn’s Lick mound site (40JK15). After this investigation, he initiated an exploration of several caves that surrounded the mound site area. He next moved across the river to visit a mound on Mr. Ray’s place, and then up the Roaring River to several mound sites (including the Rogers farm).

The artifact ledger has very few artifacts listed for this particular trip. However, based upon the exploration dates and information from Curtiss’ letters to Putnam, the authors suggest artifacts 78-6-10/13946 through 78-6-10/13980 were acquired during the Jackson County explorations. A discrepancy exists in the artifact ledger as items 78-6-10/13946 through 78-6-10/13974 are listed as found in Davidson County during March 1878. However, this location information is likely incorrect, as Curtiss did not conduct any investigations in 1878 prior to his Jackson County trip (see January 16 and March 2 letters in Appendix B). The March 1878 date for these items matches the time Curtiss spent in Jackson County rather than Davidson County. Also, the ledger notes include references to Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #601. Letter #601 is the March 29, 1878 letter from Curtiss to Putnam that discusses the Jackson County artifacts (see Appendix B).

The Flynn’s Lick mound site (40JK15) is located on the east bank of Flynn Creek, a primary tributary of the Cumberland River in southwest Jackson County. Flynn Creek flows in a north to northwest manner through much of the county until roughly three-quarters of a mile past the Flynn’s Lick site area. At that point, the creek turns westward for roughly another two miles or so and joins the meandering Cumberland River.

Curtiss’ sketch map of the site seems quite detailed as it denotes a platform (“sacrificial”) mound, a second (“graves”) mound, and designations for stone-box graves scattered across the general site location (Figure 66). Interestingly, he did not mention the presence of a palisade and ditch that was apparent to later researchers (Tennessee state site information files). Curtiss was usually very observant of such details, and this omission is difficult to understand given his notation that the field had been cleared and worked for fifty years except for the (Civil) war years. He also noted the presence of a “bold” spring near the mound, as well as several mineral springs located several hundred yards above the site.

Curtiss cut a trench through the center of the platform (“sacrificial”) mound (see Figure 66). Mound and trench dimensions were not provided. The trench appears to have run at least three-quarters of the way through the mound, but Curtiss presents no information regarding the mound stratigraphy. This effort yielded typical mound fill refuse (such as charcoal, burned animal bones, and pottery fragments) but no burials.

He also excavated an unknown (but likely substantial) portion of the “graves” mound positioned east of the platform mound. No dimensions were given for this earthwork either, although Curtiss did describe the graves found within this mound as “two and three deep”.

69
Curtiss states he opened nearly 70 graves at this site. However, it remains unclear whether this total refers to just the mound graves or also includes additional graves discovered in the large field adjacent to the mounds. He notes that his “prospecting” in the field yielded poor results for his labor (likely talking in terms of artifacts found), but also describes the stone-box graves at Flynns Lick as:

...the finest I have ever seen they are made of slate jointed and worked to a line so they make a tight box and look better than our modern graves... (Putnam Letterbooks IV-C, #601, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University)
FLYNN’S LICK BURIAL CAVES (40JK14)

Curtiss found six caves “near this aincient burrial place” along the bluff across Flynn Creek and opposite the mound site (see Figure 65). These caves, also known as Flynn’s Lick Burial Caves, Haile Cave, and Dud’s Cave, have been recorded as state site number 40JK14.

Curtiss dug inside several of these caves. In one cave, Curtiss and his men crawled on their stomachs to a large room measuring “15 to 20 feet square.” Artifacts recovered from this particular investigation were limited to some pottery along with a human skull fragment. He also reports excavating mounds inside the caves. Curtiss was likely referring to midden deposits based upon the recovery of “large petrified bone and some shells and deer bones.” Interestingly, Curtiss and his men were forced to stop work in the caves after suffering severe headaches (presumably from lack of fresh air).

Figure 67 displays a fragmented Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar listed in the Peabody Museum artifact ledger as collected by Curtiss during March 1878 in a cave on the Cumberland River. The authors believe this specimen originated from one of the caves on Flynn Creek excavated by Curtiss in March of 1878. The previous Flynn’s Lick mound site (40JK15) discussion mentioned that few artifacts are listed for the Jackson County work conducted by Curtiss. The authors have argued that Peabody Museum artifacts 78-6-10/13946 through 78-6-10/13980 comprise the items acquired during the Jackson County explorations (rather than their stated location as Davidson County). This suggestion is based upon the collection dates listed in the artifact ledger, references to Putnam letter #601 in the artifact ledger notes, and key information in the January 16, 1878 and March 2, 1878 Curtiss’ letters to Putnam (see Appendix B).
RAY MOUND (40JK11?)

Edwin Curtiss continued his Jackson County work by moving to the opposite side of the river and visiting a mound on Mr. Ray’s farm. Site 40JK11, a mound center on the north bank of the Cumberland River about one mile north of the Flynn’s Lick mound site, is a potential location for the Ray Mound site.

While it does not appear that Curtiss dug into this mound, he did note the mound was ten feet tall and covered with wheat at the time of his visit. Mr. Ray agreed to save any worked rock and pottery that he found during the course of his farming activity. Whether or not Curtiss returned for these items is unknown, but he collected numerous projectile points from the site surface (PM 79-4-10/18661-18675). Point styles from each major prehistoric period were represented in this sample. Recognized types were Dalton, Kirk Corner-Notched, Lost Lake, Pickwick, Little Bear Creek, Adena, MacFarland/Copena, and Madison. Sections from unidentified fluted points were also present.

In addition to the collection arrangement, Curtiss was able to obtain a large stone pipe previously plowed up some 300 to 400 feet from the mound. The specimen exhibited in Figure 68 is believed to be this pipe. As previously mentioned in the Flynn’s Lick mound site (40JK15) section, the Peabody Museum artifact ledger has virtually no artifacts listed for the Jackson County work by Curtiss. However, specimens 78-6-10/13946 through 78-6-10/13980 have been suggested as the items acquired during the Jackson County explorations. This suggestion is based upon collection dates and note references in the artifact ledger, along with information in several of Curtiss’ letters to Putnam.

Figure 68. Large greenstone pipe likely obtained by Curtiss from Ray Mound site (PM 78-6-10/13946). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
ROGERS FARM (ROARING RIVER)

After visiting the mound on Mr. Ray’s place, Curtiss concluded his Jackson County explorations by proceeding up the Roaring River. He reported finding “some remarkable mounds” that had apparently never been investigated. He attributed the lack of digging in these mounds to “superstition and laziness” on the part of the residents.

One location Curtiss explored was a small mound on the Rogers farm. He dug five stone-box burials and observed poorly preserved skeletal remains and associated burial objects. One grave yielded four poorly preserved jars. Also discovered at this site were “button molds” covered with copper.
CAINS CHAPEL (40DV3)

Edwin Curtiss conducted explorations at the Cains (or Kains) Chapel site in April, June or July, and September of 1878. Other Peabody Museum references for this site include Kains/Cains Field or Kains/Cains Place. Modern researchers best know this location as Noel Farm or Noel Cemetery (Thruston 1897).

The modern site boundaries for Noel Cemetery encompass a vast area of dissected uplands and small, unnamed tributaries roughly four miles southwest of the Cumberland River in south-central Nashville. Key references in Curtiss’ 1878 sketch map (Figure 69) place the Cains Chapel locale along the eastern border of the previously defined Noel Cemetery site (Figure 70). This additional site area occupies a dissected ridge overlooking the West Fork of Browns Creek. This small tributary flows in a northeast manner and joins Browns Creek roughly one mile northeast of the site.

Curtiss’ sketch map of the Cains Chapel site exhibits three mounds along with notations for stone-box graves distributed across a large area (see Figure 69). Although the exact total is unknown, Curtiss likely dug well over 100 burials from the site area (Peabody Museum 2000). His April 21, 1878 letter to Putnam states 12 stone-box graves were dug from a burial mound (see mound by barn in middle lower-half of Figure 69), as well as an unspecified number of stone-box burials from a nearby field. In addition, the September 1878 field notes describe 81 (possibly 89) stone-box graves dug over a three and one-half day period. These September notes also mention selected artifacts recovered from an unknown number of graves dug in June or July.

Over 50 ceramic vessels were acquired from the stone-box graves that Curtiss explored (Table 9).* This vessel assemblage included negative painted human and owl effigy hooded bottles, frog effigy jars, incised and plain jars, duck and fish effigy bowls, a fish effigy bottle, and notched rim bowls (Figures 71-86). Assorted artifacts of pottery (earplugs and disks), marine and local mussel shell (gorget, spoons, beads), stone (celts, chisels, disks), and bone (composite fish hooks) comprise other associated burial objects (Figures 87-89).

George Woods dug at least eleven stone-box graves on Oscar Noel’s farm sometime during the latter half of 1884. Among the recovered burial objects were a negative painted, human effigy hooded bottle (Figure 90), a fish effigy bowl, and a Beckwith Incised jar with strap handles (Table 10).

* Author’s Note: Recent research has determined Peabody Museum artifact accession numbers 78-6-10/13983-14016 likely do not originate from Cain’s Chapel as initially reported in 2009. Table 9 has been revised by omitting these artifacts. The Appendix I accession number provenience has been amended to reflect this change. The authors also removed “Cain’s Chapel” from the Figure 75, 77, and 88 captions and inserted the original “Cumberland River” designation.
Figure 69. Curtiss sketch map of the Cains Chapel site, April 1878 (Putnam Letterbook IV-C 554, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).
Figure 70. Map of previously defined Noel Cemetery site with Cains Chapel addition noted with dashed line.
### Table 9. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1878 Curtiss Excavations at Cains Chapel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Accession No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14017</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14018</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain miniature bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14019</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Effigy bowl section with lug tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14020</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl with double spouts, &quot;ogee&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14021</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl with single spout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14022</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Miniature bowl with single spout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14023</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain notched rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14024</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain notched rim bowl (notched strip well made).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14026</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain human medallion head bowl with notched rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14027</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14028</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14029</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain frog effigy jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14030</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Frog effigy jar, strap handles, small bifurcate lug handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14031</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain (frog?) effigy jar, strap handles, bifurcate lug handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14032</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain frog effigy jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14033</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Standard jar, six lobes, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14034</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Miniature frog effigy jar, strap handles, double lug handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14036</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14037</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Miniature Bell Plain jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14038</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mussel effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14039</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain fish effigy bowl, constrict orifice, double suspen holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14040</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Short neck bottle, moderate to fine shell temper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14041</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bottle (carafe neck?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14042</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain, blank face hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14043</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Miniature blank face hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14044</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain, human effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14045</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle, lobed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14046</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain, Matthews Incised var. Manly jar section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14047</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Three ceramic earplugs (center holes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14048</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Ceramic sphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14049</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Shell spoons (at least three).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14050</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Limestone pestle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14056</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Dover chert chisel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14058</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Worked steatite, somewhat triangular with drill holes (pendant?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14059</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Spindle whorl (?) made of probable greenstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14064</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Ovate knife of Ft. Payne chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14072</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bone composite fishhooks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14218</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14219</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Owl effigy hooded bottle, four lobes, probable negative painted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14220</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain, blank face hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14221</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar with crossed loop handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14222</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Duck effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14223</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Medallion (human effigy) head bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14224</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Ceramic pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14225</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Ceramic pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14226</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Pottery trowel base (mushroom type).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14229</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Two shell spoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14252</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Six ceramic earplugs, one probable ceramic bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14257</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain notched rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14260</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain outslanting wall bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14263</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain (?) scalloped rim jar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14266</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain fish effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14267</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews (frog?) effigy jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14268</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14269</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14270</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14277</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Bell Plain, Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1878 Curtiss Excavations at Cains Chapel. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Accession No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/14281</td>
<td>Stone grave 27</td>
<td>Spindle whorls or beads (1 limestone and 1 abrasive siltstone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15229</td>
<td>Stone grave 81</td>
<td>Two Bell Plain bowls (one notched rim), composite vessel(?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15230</td>
<td>Stone grave 13</td>
<td>Bell Plain outslanting wall bowl, semi-scalloped rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15231</td>
<td>Stone grave 6</td>
<td>Outslanting wall bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15232.2</td>
<td>Stone grave 17</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl with double spouts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15233</td>
<td>Stone grave 8</td>
<td>Small jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15234</td>
<td>Stone grave 75</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews frog effigy jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15235</td>
<td>Stone grave 45</td>
<td>Bell Plain fish effigy bowl, constricted orifice (non-local?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15236</td>
<td>Stone grave 36</td>
<td>Duck effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15237</td>
<td>Stone grave 9</td>
<td>Miniature human effigy rim-rider bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15238</td>
<td>Stone grave 16</td>
<td>Fish effigy bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15239</td>
<td>Stone grave 71</td>
<td>Negative painted, human effigy figurine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15240</td>
<td>Stone grave 18</td>
<td>Human effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15241</td>
<td>Stn grvs 9, 17, 70</td>
<td>Four ceramic earplugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15247</td>
<td>Stone grave 75</td>
<td>Nashville style marine shell gorget, fenestrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15248</td>
<td>Stone grave 81</td>
<td>Two shell spoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15249</td>
<td>Stone grave 37</td>
<td>Oval knife of Ft. Payne chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15251</td>
<td>Stone grave 17</td>
<td>Abrasive siltstone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15252</td>
<td>Stone grave 13</td>
<td>Limestone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15253</td>
<td>Stone grave 83</td>
<td>Discoidal, non-local stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15254</td>
<td>Stone grave 15</td>
<td>Possible gorget, limestone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1884 Woods Excavations at Oscar Noel’s Farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Accession No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34286</td>
<td>Stone grave 5</td>
<td>Negative painted, human effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34287</td>
<td>Stone grave 5</td>
<td>Large marine shell bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34288</td>
<td>Stone grave 5</td>
<td>Small shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34289</td>
<td>Stone grave 5</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34290</td>
<td>Stone grave 6</td>
<td>Polished cannel coal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34291</td>
<td>Stone grave 6</td>
<td>Chert biface (ovate knife section?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34293</td>
<td>Stone grave 7</td>
<td>Bone awl, with perforation near proximal end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34294</td>
<td>Stone grave 7</td>
<td>Three bone awls/needles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34295</td>
<td>Stone grave 8</td>
<td>Fish effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34296</td>
<td>Stone grave 8</td>
<td>Polished cannel coal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-63-10/34301</td>
<td>Stone grave 11</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised jar, with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 71. Human effigy (hunchback) hooded bottle from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14044). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 72. Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle (lobed) from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14045). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 73. Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14218). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 74. Negative painted owl effigy hooded bottle from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14219). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 75. Negative painted dog/cat monster bottle from unknown stone grave, Cumberland River (PM 78-6-10/13998). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 76. Fish effigy bottle from Stone Grave 16, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/15238). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 77. Scalloped rim jar with lugs from unknown stone grave, Cumberland River (PM 78-6-10/13991). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 78. Matthews Incised *var. Matthews* frog effigy jar from stone grave 75, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/15234). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 79. Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14036). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 80. Mississippi Plain "ogee" bowl (with double spouts) from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14020). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 81. Human effigy medallion head bowl from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14223). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 82. Fish effigy bowl from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14266). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 83. Fish effigy bowl from stone grave 45, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/15235). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 84. Duck effigy bowl from unknown stone grave, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14222). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 85. Notched rim bowl (outsllanting wall) from stone grave 4, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/14257). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 86. Miniature human effigy rim rider bowl from stone grave 9, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/15237). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 87. Human effigy figurine from stone grave 71, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/15239). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 88. Human effigy figurine from unknown stone grave, Cumberland River (PM 78-6-10/13999). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Gates P. Thruston

The classic 1897 *Antiquities of Tennessee* by Gates P. Thruston states that the “burial grounds on Brown’s Creek” (Noel Farm or Cemetery) contain between 3000 and 4000 graves (Thruston 1897:28). Exploration of these graves in the previous decades resulted in the discovery of countless artifacts. Thruston, a Union officer who settled in Nashville after the Civil War, personally acquired a vast number of these items. Thruston’s collection from this site (and others) was later donated to Vanderbilt University and has been made available for display at the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville.
Despite the vast number of artifacts reported from the Noel Farm/Cemetery site, literally nothing is known about the site organization, burial patterns, or contexts of the individual mortuary items. Even the current site boundaries presented in Figure 70 comprise a rough estimate based upon landowner recollections of stone-box grave locations.

The roughly 500 ceramic vessels reported to come from Noel Cemetery site graves represent an impressive variety of bottles, bowls, jars, and pans. These specimens include human effigy hooded bottles (some negative painted), animal effigy hooded bottles (bear, opossum), negative painted owl effigy hooded bottles, a negative painted (dog or cat monster?) effigy bottle, lobed and carafe-necked bottles (some negative painted), human effigy rim-rider bowls, human effigy medallion bowls, animal effigy bowls (duck, fish, frog, turtle), Mound Place Incised rim-rider bowls (human effigy, dog or cat monster?), mussel shell effigy bowls, notched-rim bowls, scalloped rim bowls, Beckwith Incised jars with strap handles (frog effigy), and Matthews Incised var. Matthews jars with strap handles.

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

During the summer of 1973, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (under subcontract with the University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology) examined an intact section of the Noel Cemetery site area threatened by the proposed construction of Interstate 440 and an exit ramp (Benthall 1983). This three-week investigation exposed a palisade wall section, five structures, eight refuse-filled pits, and (at least) 19 stone-box graves. Figure 91 displays the palisade section as well as several structures (overlapping structures designated Structures 2 and 3). Structure 5, a possible corncrib measuring roughly two meters in diameter, yielded an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of A.D. 1220 +/- 45 (Dic-607).

Ceramic rim sherds denoting Kimmswick Fabric Impressed pans, a Matthews Incised var. Manly jar, a Mound Place Incised bowl, Bell Plain notched-rim bowls, and various Mississippi Plain jars (with lug and strap handles) and bowls were recovered during the investigation. Additional ceramic artifacts include an earplug, a mushroom-style trowel, and a disc. In addition to the ceramics, an ovate knife of Dover chert had been placed with Burial 11.

Dr. Oscar Noel

Longtime landowner Dr. Oscar Noel explored numerous graves across the site area during the course of his lifetime. Respected local archaeologist John Dowd visited Dr. Noel and took photographs of selected artifacts in Dr. Noel’s collection. Among the items recorded in this collection were the Nashville style (scalloped triskele) shell gorget and negative painted bottle presented in Figures 92 and 93.
Figure 91. Palisade and structure plan views from 1973 TDOA excavation at the Noel Cemetery site.

Figure 92. Nashville style marine shell gorget collected by Dr. Noel from Noel Cemetery site area. Photograph courtesy John Dowd.
Figure 93. Negative painted, quadrilobate, carafe neck bottle collected by Dr. Noel from Noel Cemetery site area. *Photograph courtesy John Dowd.*
MOUND BOTTOM (40CH8)

Mound Bottom represents one of the best known, yet least understood, Mississippian period sites within the Middle Cumberland River valley. This large mound center was established within a nearly enclosed loop of the Harpeth River in Cheatham County roughly 20 miles west of Nashville. The confluence of the Harpeth and Cumberland Rivers occurs about 10 miles downstream from this site.

This site consists of at least 11 mounds around a sizeable plaza area. Other important site features to note include a substantial palisade line around the site area, and a large borrow pit. One very large platform mound is located on the west side of the plaza, with smaller platform and mortuary mounds also present about the plaza. An old road or trail connecting Mound Bottom with another large mound center about one mile to the south (Pack site, 40CH1) was reported in early antiquarian accounts of the site (Jones 1876).

Edwin Curtiss dug at Mound Bottom over a three-day period in late May of 1878. A sketch map of this site was included in his June 9, 1878 correspondence to Putnam (Figure 94). Curtiss reported 12 mounds across the site area, and noted measurements for the large platform mound as 40 feet high, 218 feet long, and 175 feet wide. He opened roughly 40 stone-box graves and found poorly-preserved human skeletal remains with few artifacts.

Curtiss’ work included the excavation of a burial mound located on the high bluff across the river and overlooking the Mound Bottom site area (see Figure 94 notation of “Earth Mound” at southeast corner of map). Recovered from this bluff-top mound were two wooden ear ornaments coated with copper (Figure 95). These “ear bobbs” (as described by Curtiss) strongly resemble milkweed pods.

Figures 96-99 exhibit other artifacts recovered from the site and/or general site area. In addition, the steatite vessel presented in Figure 99 is believed to be the “…I got one stone bowl heavy and cut nicely that is vary even…” found by Curtiss at Mound Bottom and sent to the Peabody Museum (June 1, 1878 letter to Putnam, see Appendix B). Curtiss does not report the acquisition or discovery any other stone vessels during his May 1878 work.

Other Archaeological Research at Mound Bottom

William E. Myer

William E. Myer, working as a “Special Archaeologist” for the Smithsonian Institution, arranged to have detailed professional engineering maps created for Mound Bottom and the adjacent Pack site during May and June of 1923 (Figure 100). These maps were created by Crawford C. Anderson who was working in Tennessee at the time as an engineer and geologist with the US Geological Survey. Myer also arranged for Lieutenant Norman McEwan of the Tennessee National Guard to take aerial photographs of both sites.
Figure 94. Curtiss sketch of Mound Bottom, May 1878 (Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #597, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University)
Figure 95. Two wood ear ornaments coated with copper, from mound grave on bluff opposite Mound Bottom (PM 78-6-10/14119). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 96. Discoidal from mound grave at Mound Bottom (PM 78-6-10/14123). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 97. Hypertrophic celt (Kaolin chert?) from Mound Bottom vicinity (PM 78-6-10/14125). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 98. Greenstone spatulate celt from Mound Bottom vicinity (PM 78-6-10/14128). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 99. Steatite bowl (PM 78-6-10/14129) likely recovered by Curtiss from Mound Bottom. Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
In 1924, Parmenio E. Cox was appointed by Governor Austin Peay as Tennessee’s first state archaeologist. Cox served as a tireless advocate of Tennessee’s archaeological resources, and visited hundreds of sites during his tenure. He also conducted excavations at a number of prehistoric archaeological sites, although his methods and reporting skills were considered inadequate by other professional archaeologists of the day (Moore, Dye, and Smith 2008).

With a crew of six men, Cox conducted 27 days of explorations at Mound Bottom from March 18 through April 16, 1926. A detailed site map created for Cox by Claire Cole Fisher perhaps represents the most invaluable legacy of this work (Figure 101). Although the results of Cox’s work at Mound Bottom were never published, his field notes were preserved by Edythe R. Whitley (1933) following his death in 1932. A review of these (poorly edited and incomplete) notes reveal that Cox opened 70 graves in at least six clusters scattered across the width and breadth of Mound Bottom (Autry 1983). Associated grave objects, including “ear bobs” and several pots, were apparently found in fewer than ten graves. The notes also indicate that Cox examined the internal structure of at least nine mounds (and another two or more on surrounding bluffs) using a combination of augers, pits, and trenches (Moore, Dye, Smith 2008). The sparse number of artifacts recovered during these mound investigations served to document the relatively “clean” nature of the mound fill.
WPA Excavations, 1936-1937 and 1940

Stu Neitzel directed the University of Tennessee WPA exploration of Mound Bottom between December 1936 and January 1937. Neitzel excavated 34 stone-box burials during this period, including five males, seven females, and 18 unknown (Autry 1983). Over one-third of these graves are believed to have been previously excavated by Cox. Seven burials exposed by Neitzel contained associated grave goods. These included an adult female with a small bottle, small jar, shell spoon, and stone pipe; an adult female with a perforated shell disk; and an adult male with a pair of copper-coated wood artifacts.

Charles Nash returned to Mound Bottom in February of 1940. Nash probed the site area looking for burials. One locale he explored contained 14 stone-box graves, three pit burials, and three possible stone-box burials. Another cemetery unit yielded eight stone-box graves and two pit burials. Yet another area contained 16 stone-box graves. One of these graves yielded three steatite (soapstone) rings. Nash also excavated a bluff-top mound containing 27 stone-box graves.
A crew from the Tennessee Division of Archaeology and Vanderbilt University Field School examined Mound J located on the north side of plaza, as well as an area west of the Mound A (large platform mound). This work yielded important information on the first mound stage, as well as additional construction details for Mound J. The work west of Mound A defined a row of structures parallel to the mound axis.

The 1975 Vanderbilt University Field School continued the investigations west of Mound A that were initiated in 1974. In addition, the Division of Archaeology conducted limited explorations of several mounds as well as village areas outside the plaza. The Division also performed a controlled surface collection over several areas of the site (O’Brien 1977).
LINK FARM (40HS6)

The Link Farm site is located at the confluence of the Duck and Buffalo Rivers in western Humphreys County. As shown in Figure 102, this mound center consists of two large platform mounds, three conical mounds, and one loaf-shaped mound that encloses a central plaza (Lawrence et al. 2008; Smith and Miller 2009). The site area also includes a number of residential structures and stone-box grave cemeteries scattered east and south of the mound complex.

![Figure 102. Link Farm mound center (Lawrence et al. 2008).](image)

Link Farm is best known for the famous Duck River Cache discovered in 1894 along a ridge southeast of the mound complex. This cache comprised 46 Dover chert objects including bi-pointed swords, disks, batons, hooks, and axes. In 1895, additional digging in the cache find locale yielded a pair (male and female) of stone statues (Smith and Miller 2009:82-89).
Edwin Curtiss appears to have first visited the Link Farm site during the first week of June 1878, as his June 1, 1878 letter (to Putnam) declared his intention to go to Humphreys County “next week” for three or four days of work. He followed this correspondence with a June 7, 1878 letter describing a burial mound in Humphreys County that was 15 feet high. In his June 9, 1878 letter to Putnam (see Appendix B, Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #598), Curtiss enclosed a sketch map of the “Mr Links Mounds in Humphreys Co.” (Figure 103). He opened 23 graves at the site, but noted that most of the “cranias” were broken or decayed. Curtiss returned to the site in October of 1878 to search for “…that pile of large stone tools…”. His search yielded unsatisfactory results, and he soon returned to Nashville.

Figure 103. Curtiss sketch of Mr. Link’s Farm (Putnam Letterbook IV-C, 598, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University)
Other Archaeological Research at Link Farm

WPA Excavations

Limited explorations of several burial mounds and structures were directed by Charles Nash and Georg K. Neumann as part of the federal relief programs. These works also produced extensive maps of the visible surface features.

Tennessee State Parks/University of Memphis

Recent joint investigations of the Link Farm area by Tennessee State Parks and the University of Memphis have included an extensive remote sensing mapping project to detect previously reported features deflated over time by farming and erosion, as well as presently unknown subsurface features (Lawrence et al. 2008). This work is on-going, but is anticipated to yield exciting results.
OLD TOWN (40WM2)

Old Town is a mound center and cemetery located on the west bank of the Harpeth River in northern Williamson County. The site was established on a relatively level terrace at the junction of the Harpeth River and a small tributary (Dolerson Creek).

Curtiss conducted a very brief exploration at Old Town in early to mid-October of 1878. He dug six stone-box graves along the side of a public road, but stopped after just one day of work. Curtiss noted these graves contained severely fragmented skeletal remains likely damaged by wagon traffic. A ceramic earspool comprised the only artifact recovered during this investigation (Figure 104).

![Ceramic earspool from adult grave at Old Town (PM 78-6-10/15817). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.](Image)

Other Archaeological Research at Old Town

Joseph Jones

Dr. Joseph Jones served as Health Officer for the City of Nashville from 1868-1869, and during this time he investigated numerous archaeological sites in the Nashville area. Jones provided a detailed description of the Old Town site and his excavation results in a book on the aboriginal remains of Tennessee (Jones 1876). He described Old Town as 12 acres in size, enclosed by a line of earthworks (or palisade) measuring 2470 feet in length. Thirty years prior to Jones’ work, these earthworks were apparently so steep and high that a horse could not be ridden over them. By the 1860s, however, farming activity had reduced these earthworks to a height ranging from two to four feet.

Jones recorded two platform mounds, one circular burial mound, another possible burial mound, and numerous stone-box graves within the earthworks (Figure 105). Platform mound A measured 11 feet high and 112 by 65 feet at the base, while platform mound B was described as nine feet high and 70 by 60 feet at the base. The circular burial mound was reported as 2.5 feet tall with a diameter of 30 by 20 feet. A residence near these mounds appeared to have been built on another burial mound.
Jones opened an unknown number of graves from the burial mound. In fact, the exact number of graves examined by Jones at the site remains a mystery. He reported that about 50 graves opened along the river bank and hill sides yielded no artifacts. But, he did provide sketches of ceramic vessels and other objects obtained from his work at the site. An estimate of 60 to 75 excavated graves has been made based on modern observations of the percentage of Middle Cumberland stone-box graves that yield associated burial objects (Smith 1993:29).

The ceramic vessels represented in Jones' sketches include a blank face hooded bottle, a Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar with strap handles, two plain surface jars with strap handles, three frog effigy bowls, one fish effigy bowl, and a notched rim bowl with outslanting walls (Jones 1876:83-84). A greenstone spatulate celt is also reported as coming from Old Town (Jones 1876:87; see Figure 106).

Figure 105. Joseph Jones map of Old Town (Jones 1876:82).

Figure 106. Greenstone spatulate celt from Old Town (Jones 1876:87).
William M. Clark

In 1875, local doctor William M. Clark led an exploration of several mound sites within the Franklin vicinity in Williamson County (Clark 1878). This expedition included a visit to Old Town where he opened an unknown (but apparently small) number of stone-box burials. Clark noted that numerous graves had already been dug out prior to his visit. Clark reported the discovery of two gorgets of “carved ivory” from the site. From his brief description, these items were likely marine shell gorgets rather than “carved ivory” gorgets. He also reported the recovery (and subsequent theft) of “five beautiful oblong beads of amber” measuring two inches long and one-half inch in diameter. These objects were probably not amber, but possibly fluorspar as Curtiss described a fluorspar pendant from Bannister’s Farm in Stewart County as made of amber (see Chapter IV, 1879 Explorations).

W. G. Polk

During the summer of 1928, W. G. Polk examined about 80 graves from a cemetery located near the junction of the Harpeth River and Dolerson Creek (Polk 1948). This work was performed prior to their destruction by heavy machinery. One artifact of interest recovered from this work was a human effigy pendant made of sandstone (Figure 107). The dimensions of this item, most likely made of abrasive siltstone rather than sandstone, were not provided in the article. Other associated grave specimens from the site include five marine shell “vessels” and an owl effigy hooded bottle.

Figure 107. Stone human effigy pendant from Polk exploration of Old Town (Polk 1948:24).

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

The spring 1984 installation of a waterline within the road right-of-way adjacent to Old Town exposed a number of stone-box graves and portions of a burned structure. The Division of Archaeology collected a “grab-bag” sample of artifacts from the trench backdirt. Recovered items included a Beckwith Incised jar section, notched-rim bowl sherds, and a piece of limestone with an incised “equal arm cross within a circle” motif (Smith 1993:40).
A 1991 renovation to the rear of the existing antebellum house resulted in the discovery of a large pit feature and one stone-box grave. Division personnel determined the grave contained a juvenile male. This individual was left in place. A radiocarbon date of 760 +/- 70 B.P. (Tx-7414) from wood charcoal within the feature fill yielded calibrated results of cal AD 1206-1295 at one-sigma and cal AD 1151-1322 at two-sigma (Reimer et al. 2004).
GRAY’S FARM (40WM11)

Gray’s Farm comprised the most prolific site excavated during the Peabody Museum explorations in middle Tennessee. Even Edwin Curtiss stated:

…it is by far the finest collection that I have ever shipped or got… (Appendix B, Nov. 12, 1878 Curtiss letter to Putnam).

This site was discovered in northern Williamson County on the Harpeth River two miles downstream (north) of Old Town (40WM2) and 13 miles south of Nashville. The prehistoric occupation was established inside a bend of the Harpeth River on a low ridge remnant and terrace overlooking the west bank.

Curtiss’ notes reveal that several burial mounds and an associated habitation area existed along the ridge. Although he did not include a size estimate for the site area, Curtiss did mention that 200 yards south of the mound along the same ridge was an orchard and garden with mostly children’s graves. In fact, he noted that this locale contained three times more children than adults. Curtiss did not mention the presence of a palisade at Gray’s Farm. Whether this reflects a true absence of such an earthwork, something he could not readily distinguish in the field, or just a descriptive omission remains in the realm of speculation.

Curtiss spent the last half of October 1878 excavating one of the reported burial mounds. He described this particular mound as:

…never bin worked in or molested by white men. The mound is 80 x 60 (feet) and has three or four tiers as it has quite an elevation and has graves all around… (Link, Old Town, and Gray’s Farm Notes, Peabody Museum Accession No. 78-6)

Curtiss included a brief sketch of this mound with his field notes (Figure 108), but does not appear to have prepared a comprehensive plan map of the site area. Curtiss moved to an apparent occupation zone within an orchard (and adjacent garden) after he finished digging the burial mound. He stayed in this area long enough to note the extensive presence of child graves, although he did not indicate why so many child graves were present. Curtiss was likely digging graves from domestic structures given the results of modern excavations at other Middle Cumberland Mississippian sites.

Figure 108. Curtiss sketch of burial mound explored at Gray’s Farm (Link, Old Town, and Gray’s Farm Notes, Peabody Museum Accession No. 78-6).
Curtiss opened a total of 197 stone-box graves from the Gray's Farm site. He dug 148 graves from the burial mound (the last 20 from around the mound perimeter), another 30 graves from an orchard 200 yards south of the mound, and an additional 19 graves from a location 50 yards from the mound. A reported 30 skulls were sent to the Peabody Museum (Peabody Museum 2000), along with numerous associated burial artifacts of ceramic, stone, and shell (Table 11; Figures 109-146).

Two observations immediately stand out from a cursory review of the Gray's Farm burial objects (Table 11). First is the eight female (pregnant?) effigy hooded bottles present in the ceramic assemblage. Interestingly, seven of these specimens are negative painted (Figures 109-115). Although such hooded bottles occur in Mississippian site artifact assemblages across the Middle Cumberland River valley, eight is an unusually high number for one site.

A second significant observation is the substantial sample of marine shell gorgets (n=15) recovered from the Gray's Farm stone-box burials (Figures 132-146). This total is second only to the Castalian Springs site (40SU14) for the most gorgets recovered from a Middle Cumberland Mississippian site (Brain and Phillips 1996; Smith and Beahm 2007). The gorget sample consisted of ten Nashville style, three Cox style, and two plain specimens with two perforations at the edge and possible scalloped edges (unfinished Nashville style?).

Other ceramic vessels from the Gray’s Farm burials included negative painted carafe-neck bottles, human effigy rim-rider bowls, animal (owl, duck, fish, and frog) effigy bowls, mussel effigy bowls, notched rim bowls, and Matthews Incised var. Matthews jars and hooded bottle (Figures 116-124). Additional items represented in the ceramic assemblage were human effigy figurines, earplugs, disks, and trowels (Figures 125-126).

Several items of Dover chert were present in the lithic assemblage, including one sword section from Burial 26 in the mound, four ovate knives, and a chisel. Additional items consist of discoidals, disks, and quite a few beads/spindle whorls (Figures 127-129).

Earplugs, an unusual pendant, a central column, a disk, and numerous beads of variable size and shape represent additional marine shell artifacts from the site (Figures 130-131). Spoons cut from local freshwater mussel shells were also present.

A few bone artifacts were buried with the Gray’s Farm individuals. These include an astragalus cube from Grave 36 in the mound, and bone needles (or pins) from Graves 7 and 107 in the mound.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Acc. No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15821</td>
<td>Grave 6, mound</td>
<td>Nashville style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15823</td>
<td>Grave 7, mound</td>
<td>Bone needles/pins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15824</td>
<td>Grave 7, mound</td>
<td>Gorget fragment of abrasive siltstone.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15828</td>
<td>Grave 12, mound</td>
<td>Large marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15831</td>
<td>Grave 16, mound</td>
<td>Negative painted carafe neck bottle, quadrilobate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15832</td>
<td>Grave 16, mound</td>
<td>Negative painted carafe neck bottle, quadrilobate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15833</td>
<td>Grave 16, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain duck effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15834</td>
<td>Grave 16, mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon (found in 15833).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Grave 16, mound</td>
<td>Nashville style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15836</td>
<td>Grave 16, mound</td>
<td>70 small shell beads.</td>
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<td>78-6-10/15837</td>
<td>Grave 16, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15838</td>
<td>Grave 17, mound</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar w/ strap handles, 6 lobes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15844</td>
<td>Grave 26, mound</td>
<td>Frog effigy jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15845</td>
<td>Grave 26, mound</td>
<td>Dover chert sword fragment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15847</td>
<td>Grave 28, mound</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews blank face hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15848</td>
<td>Grave 28, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain notched-rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15849</td>
<td>Grave 29, mound</td>
<td>Two marine shell earplugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15850</td>
<td>Grave 29, mound</td>
<td>Partial ceramic vessel (bottle or jar).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15852</td>
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<td>Ceramic human effigy rattle figurine (shell temper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15853</td>
<td>Grave 30, mound</td>
<td>Negative painted, female effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15854</td>
<td>Grave 30, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain human effigy rattle bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15855</td>
<td>Grave 30, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain owl effigy rim-ride bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15856</td>
<td>Grave 30, mound</td>
<td>Miniature mussel effigy bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15857</td>
<td>Grave 30, mound</td>
<td>Polished cannell coal disk, eccentric (pendant?).</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15858</td>
<td>Grave 30, mound</td>
<td>Shell (marine?) with drilled hole.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15859</td>
<td>Grave 30, mound</td>
<td>Miniature noded vessel, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15863</td>
<td>Grave 34, mound</td>
<td>Quartzile discoidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15864</td>
<td>Grave 34, mound</td>
<td>Limestone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15865</td>
<td>Grave 34, mound</td>
<td>Limestone discoidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15866</td>
<td>Grave 34, mound</td>
<td>Limestone discoidal (unfinished).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15867</td>
<td>Grave 34, mound</td>
<td>Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15868</td>
<td>Grave 34, mound</td>
<td>Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15871</td>
<td>Grave 36, mound</td>
<td>Two marine shell earplugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15872</td>
<td>Grave 36, mound</td>
<td>Astragalus cube.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15874</td>
<td>Grave 37, mound</td>
<td>Nashville style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15878</td>
<td>Gr 14, child, md</td>
<td>Miniature ceramic vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15878.1</td>
<td>Gr 14, child, md</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain frog effigy bowl, burnished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15879</td>
<td>Gr 14, child, md</td>
<td>Miniature blank face, owl effigy? hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15880</td>
<td>Grave 39a, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain mussel shell effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15884</td>
<td>Grave 41, mound</td>
<td>125 shell beads (marine?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15885</td>
<td>Grave 41, mound</td>
<td>Oval knife of Dover chert, serrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15886</td>
<td>Grave 42, mound</td>
<td>32 shell disc beads (marine?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15888</td>
<td>Grave 48, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15888.2</td>
<td>Grave 48, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15889</td>
<td>Grave 48, mound</td>
<td>Mica fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15890</td>
<td>Grave 48, mound</td>
<td>300 shell beads (marine?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15891</td>
<td>Grave 51, mound</td>
<td>21 Marine shell beads (17 large and 4 small).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15892</td>
<td>Grave 55, mound</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar, narrow strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15893</td>
<td>Grave 55, mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15895</td>
<td>Grave 62, mound</td>
<td>Marine shell and snake vertebrae necklace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15896</td>
<td>Grave 63, mound</td>
<td>Nashville style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15897</td>
<td>Grave 70, mound</td>
<td>Jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15898</td>
<td>Grave 81, mound</td>
<td>Negative painted, female effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15899</td>
<td>Grave 84, mound</td>
<td>Marine shell gorget (Nashville Style?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15900</td>
<td>Grave 79, mound</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain frog effigy jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15901</td>
<td>Grave 79, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain notched-rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15906</td>
<td>Grave 94, mound</td>
<td>Nashville style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15908</td>
<td>Grave 91, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic trowel, mushroom style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15909</td>
<td>Grave 91, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic trowel, mushroom style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15915</td>
<td>Grave 87, mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15916</td>
<td>Grave 84, mound</td>
<td>Nashville style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15917</td>
<td>Grave 84, mound</td>
<td>Shell disk/button (marine?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15918</td>
<td>Grave 118, mound</td>
<td>Four marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15919</td>
<td>Grave 118, mound</td>
<td>Marine shell earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15919</td>
<td>Grave 118, mound</td>
<td>Limestone disk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1878 Curtiss Excavation at Gray’s Farm. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Acc. No.</th>
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<th>Artifact Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15920</td>
<td>Grave 118, mound</td>
<td>Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15922</td>
<td>Grave 122, mound</td>
<td>Ovate knife of Dover chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15923</td>
<td>Grave 122, mound</td>
<td>Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15923</td>
<td>Grave 122, mound</td>
<td>Abrasive siltstone bead (spindle whorl?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15924</td>
<td>Grave 122, mound</td>
<td>Limestone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15926</td>
<td>Grave 122, mound</td>
<td>Six marine shell beads (5 large and 1 small).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15927</td>
<td>Grave 121, mound</td>
<td>16 very large marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15928</td>
<td>Grave 136, mound</td>
<td>Limestone bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15929</td>
<td>Grave 136, mound</td>
<td>Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15930</td>
<td>Grave 136, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic earplug fragment.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15931</td>
<td>Grave 136, mound</td>
<td>Limestone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15932</td>
<td>Grave 119, mound</td>
<td>Ovate knife, possible Dover chert variant.</td>
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<td>Grave 135, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain human effigy rim-rider bowl.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Grave 117, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl (restricted orifice) with two spouts.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15936</td>
<td>Grave 117, mound</td>
<td>Nashville style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15939</td>
<td>Grave 117, mound</td>
<td>250 marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15940</td>
<td>Grave 116, mound</td>
<td>Three marine shell beads.</td>
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<td>78-6-10/15941</td>
<td>Grave 116, mound</td>
<td>Central column from marine shell.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15942</td>
<td>Grave 102, mound</td>
<td>200 marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
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<td>78-6-10/15943</td>
<td>Grave 106, mound</td>
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<td>Copper fragments.</td>
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<td>78-6-10/15949</td>
<td>Grave 107, mound</td>
<td>Marine shell bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15950</td>
<td>Grave 107, mound</td>
<td>Bone needles/pins.</td>
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<td>78-6-10/15951</td>
<td>Grave 115, mound</td>
<td>Ovate knife of Dover chert.</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15955</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Female hunchback effigy figurine (rattle) w/ suspension holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15956</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Cox style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15957</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
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<td>78-6-10/15960</td>
<td>Grave 6, orchard cem</td>
<td>Bell Plain frog effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15962</td>
<td>Grave 6, orchard cem</td>
<td>Bell Plain scalloped rim jar, with seven peaks.</td>
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<td>78-6-10/15963</td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard cem</td>
<td>Miniature effigy bowl (turtle?).</td>
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<td>78-6-10/15964</td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard cem</td>
<td>Cox style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15965</td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard cem</td>
<td>Marine shell gorget (Nashville Style?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15966</td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard cem</td>
<td>Marine shell pendant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15967.1</td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard cem</td>
<td>Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15967.2</td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard cem</td>
<td>Limestone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15968</td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard cem</td>
<td>Cox style marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15969</td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard cem</td>
<td>Marine shell gorget (Nashville Style?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15970</td>
<td>Grave 24, orchard cem</td>
<td>Two marine shell earplugs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15971</td>
<td>Grave 24, orchard cem</td>
<td>Stone discoidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15972</td>
<td>Grave 7, orchard cem</td>
<td>Bell Plain notched-rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15974</td>
<td>Grave 11, orchard cem</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain notched-rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15975</td>
<td>Grave 3, orchard cem</td>
<td>Bell Plain gourd/marine shell effigy bowl with single spout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15977</td>
<td>Grave 3, orchard cem</td>
<td>Miniature jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15978</td>
<td>Grave 8, orchard cem</td>
<td>Bell Plain gourd/marine shell effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15980</td>
<td>Grave 24, orchard cem</td>
<td>Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15981</td>
<td>Grave 24, orchard cem</td>
<td>Bell Plain effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15982</td>
<td>Grave 24, orchard cem</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle with 5 lobes, neck missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15983</td>
<td>Grave 23, orchard cem</td>
<td>Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15984</td>
<td>Grave 23, orchard cem</td>
<td>Bell Plain frog effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15985</td>
<td>Grave 23, orchard cem</td>
<td>Ceramic earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15986</td>
<td>Grave 23, orchard cem</td>
<td>Ceramic disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15988</td>
<td>Grave 23, orchard cem</td>
<td>Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15990</td>
<td>Grave 30, orchard cem</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised jar with strap and bifurcate lug handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15992</td>
<td>Grave 30, orchard cem</td>
<td>Marine shell gorget (two perforations).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15993</td>
<td>Grave 26, orchard cem</td>
<td>Female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/15999</td>
<td>Between graves</td>
<td>Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/16000</td>
<td>Stone grave</td>
<td>Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/16008</td>
<td>Gr 13, 50 yds from md</td>
<td>Plain jar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/16009</td>
<td>Graves 50 yds from md</td>
<td>Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-6-10/16010</td>
<td>Graves 50 yds from md</td>
<td>Ft. Payne chert chisel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 109. Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle from burial mound, Grave 30, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15853). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 110. Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle from burial mound, Grave 36, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15870). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 111. Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle from burial mound, Grave 81, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15898). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 112. Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle from unknown grave, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15999). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 113. Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle from orchard cemetery, Grave 23, Gray's Farm (78-6-10/15983). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 114. Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle from orchard cemetery, Grave 24, Gray's Farm (78-6-10/15980). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 115. Negative painted carafe neck bottle from burial mound, Grave 16, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15831). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 116. Matthews Incised var. Matthews blank face hooded bottle from burial mound, Grave 28, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15847). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 117. Bell Plain human effigy rattle bowl from burial mound, Grave 30, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15854). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 118. Bell Plain human effigy rim-rider bowl from burial mound, Grave 135, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15934). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 119. Duck effigy bowl from burial mound, Grave 16, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15833). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 120. Bell Plain fish effigy bowl from orchard cemetery, Grave 24, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15981). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 121. Frog effigy bowl from orchard cemetery, Grave 23, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15984). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 122. Bell Plain owl effigy rim-rider bowl from burial mound, Grave 30, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15855). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 123. Bell Plain mussel shell effigy bowl from burial mound, Grave 39a, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15880). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 124. Bell Plain scalloped rim jar from orchard cemetery, Grave 5, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15962). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 125. Human effigy figurine rattle from unknown grave, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15955). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 126. Rear view, human effigy figurine rattle from burial mound, Grave 30, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15852). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 127. Dover chert sword fragment from burial mound, Grave 26, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15845). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 128. Dover chert ovate knife from burial mound, Grave 41, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15885). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 129. Limestone beads/spindle whorls from burial mound, Grave 122, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15923). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 130. Marine shell beads from burial mound, Grave 121, Gray's Farm (78-6-10/15927). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 131. Marine shell pendant from orchard cemetery, Grave 4, Gray's Farm (78-6-10/15966). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 132. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 16, Gray's Farm (78-6-10/15835). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 133. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 6, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15821). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 134. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 37, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15874). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 135. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 63, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15896). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 136. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 84, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15899). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 137. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 84, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15916). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 138. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 94, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15906). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 139. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 106, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15943). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 140. Nashville style marine shell gorget from burial mound, Grave 117, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15936). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 141. Cox style marine shell gorget from unknown grave, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15956). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 142. Cox style marine shell gorget from orchard cemetery, Grave 4, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15964). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 143. Nashville style marine shell gorget from orchard cemetery, Grave 4, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15965). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 144. Cox style marine shell gorget from orchard cemetery, Grave 24, Gray’s Farm (78-6-10/15968). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 145. Marine shell gorget (Nashville style?) from orchard cemetery, Grave 24, Gray's Farm (78-6-10/15969). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 146. Marine shell gorget (Nashville style?) from orchard cemetery, Grave 26, Gray's Farm (78-6-10/15992). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
MARSHALL’S FARM (40DV48)

During the fall of 1878, Edwin Curtiss explored Mr. Marshall’s farm located eight miles northwest of Nashville on Whites Creek. Whites Creek is a meandering tributary that flows in a southerly to southwesterly direction to its confluence with the Cumberland River just west of downtown Nashville.

Curtiss noted this site (also known as the White’s Creek Mound, 40DV48) had a “large sacrificial mound” and a burial mound. He focused his efforts on the burial mound, removing 14 stone-box graves before having to stop to avoid damaging the wheat crop. This burial mound was once much larger but had suffered recent damage from relic hunting activity. Curtiss also indicated the field surrounding the mounds contained numerous burials.

Three individuals were buried in Grave 1, represented by three craniums and poorly preserved post-cranial remains. Burial objects associated with the Grave 1 occupants were a Matthews Incised var. Manly jar (lobed with strap handles), two shell spoons, and nine large marine shell beads (Figures 147-148).

Other artifacts recovered from the Marshall’s Farm mound graves include a quadrilobate carafe neck bottle, a rim-rider effigy bowl (rim-rider missing), two greenstone celts, a polished quartzite discoidal, and a (possible pendant) of marine shell (Figures 149-152).

Figure 147. Matthews Incised var. Manly jar from Grave 1 in mound on Marshall’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17224). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 148. Marine shell beads from Grave 1 in mound on Marshall’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17225). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 149. Carafe neck bottle from Grave 3 in mound on Marshall’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17227). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 150. Quartzite discoidal from Grave 6 in mound on Marshall’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17235). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 151. Greenstone celt from unknown grave in mound on Marshall’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17238). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 152. Marine shell (possible pendant) from Grave 3 in mound on Marshall’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17232). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
THE RUTHERFORD’S FARM (40SU15)

The Rutherford’s Farm site was established in southwest Sumner County on a gently sloping upland ridge that overlooks Drakes Creek, a southerly flowing tributary of the Cumberland River. This Mississippian period mound center is more commonly known as the Rutherford-Kizer (or Rutherford-Kiser) site.

Edwin Curtiss conducted the first recorded investigation of Rutherford’s Farm from December 2-10, 1878. During his visit to the site he observed a “chain of earth works” (or palisade line) that surrounded one large mound and several smaller mounds (Figure 153). His sketch map shows bastions along the palisade line at regular intervals. The site area inside the palisade line, estimated to be about 15 acres in size, included “house circles” and stone-box graves.

Figure 153 exhibits an east-west fencerow that essentially bisects the site area. The site area on the north side of the fence contained the large “sacrificial” (platform) mound (Figure 154) as well as a smaller “grave” (burial) mound. Additional notations on this side of the fence likely refer to house “circles”, small mounds, and stone-box graves. Interestingly, Curtiss did not conduct any explorations north of the fence, as he wrote on the sketch map that they worked on the south side of the fence.

Figure 153. Curtiss sketch of Rutherford’s Farm, 1878 (Accession file 79-4 Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University). Note: north has been incorrectly assigned by Curtiss on this map. This direction is actually east.
Landowner permission was likely the determining factor in the decision to work south of the fencerow. The Rutherford family owned the site area south of the fence, with the land north of the fencerow controlled by the Kizer family. This fencerow represents a critical reference point for modern archaeologists because it still exists today.

Curtiss excavated 108 stone box graves from the Rutherford’s Farm site, with the vast majority of graves (n=93) coming from inside the palisade line (Peabody Museum 2000). Another 15 burials were removed from a stone-box cemetery located outside the palisade. These burials are noted as “graves” along the southeast (northeast using Curtiss notations) corner of the site area just outside the palisade.

These 108 graves yielded a moderate collection of ceramic, lithic, shell, and copper artifacts (Table 12). The ceramic vessel assemblage from the site is composed of a variety of shell-tempered bottles, jars, and bowls. The bottle sample includes a blank face, human effigy hooded bottle with tri-stirrup handles from Stone Grave 13 outside the earthworks (Figure 155); a negative painted, human effigy hooded bottle from Stone Grave 47 (Figure 156); a negative painted composite bottle with two human faces from Stone Grave 48 (Figure 157); and a negative painted owl effigy hooded bottle (Figure 158). Two of the three jars recovered during the 1878 work comprise lobed vessels with strap handles. A fish effigy bowl and a notched rim appliqué bowl are also present in the assemblage.

Additional ceramic artifacts recovered during the Curtiss exploration include two human effigy figurines (Figures 159-160), one “mushroom” style trowel, one disk, and one rim-rider (human head effigy) fragment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMAE</th>
<th>Acc. No. Curtiss</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17240 Stone grave 8, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lobed jar with strap handles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17244 Stone grave 11, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clay figurine, human effigy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17246 Stone grave 14, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar, six-lobes with strap-handles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17247 Stone grave 14, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative painted, owl effigy hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17248 Stone grave 14, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper &quot;stud&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17249 Stone grave 14, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Olivella shell bead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17250 Stone grave 17, 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; tier, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mississippi Plain vessel base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17252 Stone grave 17, 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; tier, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 marine shell earplugs: 2 marine shell beads/earplugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17253 Stone grave 18, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Matt Inc var. Matthews jar w/ six lobes and strap-handles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17254 Stone grave 18, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Notched rim appliqué bowl, Mississippi Plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17255 Stone grave 30, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ceramic trowel, mushroom variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17256 Stone grave 31, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 marine shell beads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17261 Stone grave 33, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine shell bead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17262 Stone grave 33, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine shell, center column removed, hole in top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17263 Stone grave 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 marine shell beads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17264 Stone grave 33, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Probable ear spool. Grooved cedar disk w/ thin copper layer, and thin section of bison horn core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17265 Stone grave 33, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 galena cubes; one quartz crystal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17266 Stone grave 33, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limestone disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17269 Stone grave 47, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative painted, human effigy hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17270 Stone grave 48, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Negative painted, composite bottle with two faces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17271 Stone grave 49, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine shell bead necklace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17272 Stone grave 49, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine shell gorget, Nashville style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17273 Stone grave 49, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mica fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17277 Stone grave 54, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 marine shell gorgets (2 Nashville style, 1 Cox style, and 1 undesignated; marine shell bead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17280 Stone grave 63, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper &quot;band&quot; fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17284 Stone grave 64, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine shell gorget, Nashville style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17290 Stone grave 85, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine grain limestone discoidal, biconvex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17293 Stone grave 86, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three limestone spindle whorl/beads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17294 Stone grave 87, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-necked bottle (plain surface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17295 Stone grave 87, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine shell bead; marine shell earplug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17296 Stone grave 87, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ceramic disk (shell temper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17298 Stone grave 92, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Human effigy head (solid), probably from bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17300 Stone grave 93, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clay figurine, human effigy (hunchback)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17301 Stone grave md, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine shell temper bottle body and base (carafe neck?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17303 Stone grave md, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine shell gorget, Nashville style; two marine shell earplugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17307 Stone grave md, earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bell Plain fish effigy bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17310 Stone grave 11, outside earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17315 Stone grave 13, outside earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17316 Stone grave 13, outside earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hooded bottle, tri-stirrup, blank face human effigy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17318 Stone grave 14, outside earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine shell gorget, Nashville style</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 155. Blank face, human effigy hooded bottle with tri-stirrup handles from Stone Grave 13 outside the earthworks, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17316). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 156. Negative painted, human effigy hooded bottle from Stone Grave 47, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17269). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 157. Charleston-like, negative painted human effigy composite bottle (with two faces) from Stone Grave 48, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17270). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 158. Negative painted, owl effigy hooded bottle from Stone Grave 14 inside the earthwork, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17247). Photograph courtesy Sam Smith.
Figure 159. Human effigy figurine from Stone Grave 11, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17244). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 160. Rear view of hunchback human effigy figurine from Stone Grave 93, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17300). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Curtiss obtained eight marine shell gorgets during the 1878 exploration (Figures 161-168). The classic shell gorget volume by Brain and Phillips (1996:260-261) included seven of the gorgets (five Nashville style, one Cox style and one undesignated). The eighth specimen not included in the volume derives from Stone Grave 49 (PM 79-4-10/17272, Figure 161). Unfortunately, Brain and Phillips (1996:260) designated gorget PM 79-4-10/17303 as coming from Stone Grave 49. This designation was in error as gorget PM 79-4-10/17303 (Figure 162) actually derived from an unknown "stone grave mound" burial.

Figure 161. Nashville style marine shell gorget from Stone Grave 49, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17272). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 162. Nashville style marine shell gorget from undesignated stone grave mound, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17303). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 163. Nashville style marine shell gorget from Stone Grave 64, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17284). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 164. Nashville style marine shell gorget from Stone Grave 54, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17277a). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 165. Nashville style marine shell gorget from Stone Grave 54, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17277b). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 166. Cox style marine shell gorget from Stone Grave 54, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17277c). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 167. Unidentified marine shell gorget from Stone Grave 54, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17277d). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 168. Nashville style marine shell gorget from Stone Grave 14 outside the earthwork, Rutherford’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/17318). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Undoubtedly the most unique artifact recovered from Rutherford's Farm was a grooved disk of cedar wood coated with a thin copper sheet on one convex side and a thin, roughly circular section of bison horn core attached to the opposing flat side (Figure 169). Putnam had described this artifact (PM 79-4-10/17264) as:

The under portion, or base, is made of a disk of wood, one and three-quarters inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch thick, from which there rises a central boss about an eighth of an inch. The upper surface of the wood is covered by a thin sheet of copper folded over the edge of the wood into a groove. Through the centre of the boss is a small hole. Over this copper-covered surface was placed a circular piece of buffalo horn, nearly two and a half inches in diameter, and not over a sixteenth of an inch thick. The central portion of this disk of horn has been evenly cut out, leaving a hole seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, through which rises the copper-covered boss of the wooden disk. The copper on the wood is now much decayed and turned to a green carbonate, and the horn has become dingy and stained; but when placed in the grave this object was probably one of considerable beauty as well as of complicated design, and is another instance of the skill and labor bestowed on personal ornaments by the people who buried their dead in the stone-graves of Tennessee. The broken edge of one portion of the disk of horn is probably the place where two holes were made for suspending the object, and as a few fragments of horn were found with it, which seem to have been detached from this portion, there may have been a slight projection of horn at that part of the disk. The under surface of the wood is rough, and it is probable that it was fastened to some material which has since decayed. (Williams 1973:127-128)

Our examination of this specimen observed a cedar disk, measuring 44.93 mm in diameter, with a small hole in the center about 3.0 mm in diameter. A continuous shallow groove about 2.0 mm deep runs along the lateral edge. One side of this disk has a raised and rounded center section, but the opposite side is flat. The disk measures 4.59 mm thick at the lateral edge, and increases in thickness to 7.92 mm at the raised center area. The raised side displays the remnants of a thin copper sheet. No evidence of copper was observed along the opposite flat side. The bison horn core has a maximum thickness of 1.69 mm. This item is
generally circular with a maximum diameter of 58.24 mm. A large hole measuring 22.85 mm in
diameter is present in the center. One side of the horn core section is fairly smooth, whereas
the opposing side has a rougher texture. A part of the horn core edge is missing in one area,
either by intentional cuts or breakage. The authors believe the bison horn core section was
attached to the opposing flat side of the disk rather than placed over the copper covered surface
(Moore and Smith 2001:211-213). The authors also believe this artifact may be an ear spool
rather than a suspended adornment as interpreted by Putnam.

Other Archaeological Research at Rutherford’s Farm

Gates P. Thruston

Figure 170 presents a map of the Rutherford-Kiser site contained in Gates P. Thruston’s
Antiquities of Tennessee (1897:32-34). Thruston describes the site as:

A ground plan or map of the works on the Rutherford-Kiser farms, in Sumner County, near
Saundersville, Tennessee, about twenty miles north-east of Nashville, as they now appear, will give
a tolerably correct idea of one of these ancient forts.

This work incloses about fourteen acres. The earth lines and smaller mounds in the
cultivated field are nearly obliterated, but in the woodland they are well preserved. The chief
mound near the center, nearly twenty-six feet high, has still its flat top platform, its sharp outlines
and steep sides. It is about three hundred and eighteen feet in circumference, and is entirely
artificial, having been constructed of earth excavated near its base. The small elevations
represented on the plan are burial mounds, with stone graves radiating from the center. The
mounds next in size were probably formed by the debris of the ancient dwellings. They are circular
or elliptical in form, averaging about thirty feet in diameter, with the remains of burnt clay or ancient
fire hearths in the center. At irregular intervals along the earth lines in the wood-land, angles of
earth project about ten feet beyond the general line, indicating the locations of towers or rude
bastions in the stockade or wall line. Some of them were doubtless protected openings or
gateways. In the burial mounds have been found many fine implements and vessels of pottery.

Figure 170. Thruston map of the Rutherford-Kiser site (Thruston 1897:33).
The Division of Archaeology conducted an investigation of the Rutherford-Kizer site area between September 1993 and September 1995 in response to residential subdivision construction south of the east-west fence line that bisects the site (Moore and Smith 2001). The initial Division work was performed from late September through late November 1993 to evaluate the nature of archaeological resources present within the southeastern site area. Stone-box graves, pit burials, and a bundle burial were exposed during this investigation, as were an intact midden zone, several large refuse-filled pits, a probable elite residential structure, and a palisade trench.

During November and December 1994, Division personnel recorded non-mortuary features exposed within proposed house lots and streets during a burial removal program by a private consultant. Nine structures, 45 refuse-filled pits, two palisade lines with bastions, and other assorted prehistoric features were defined during the burial removal project (Figure 171). The consultant removed 54 stone-box graves during this project. The Division identified and exhumed two additional graves.

Figure 171. Rutherford-Kizer plan map, west side, 1993-1995 (Moore and Smith 2001).
Routine monitoring of the site area continued until June 1995, when stone-box graves were discovered within a proposed house lot (Lot 85) along the extreme southeastern site periphery. The Division removed 25 stone-box graves from this particular lot during late June and July 1995. Four Woodland period pit features were also discovered and investigated.

In September 1995, earthmoving activity within the southwest site area near the fence line exposed a significant section of the palisade trench. Division personnel documented the palisade line as well as a domestic structure, three refuse-filled pits, and an isolated ceramic vessel.

A total of 81 graves (containing 91 individuals) were recorded during the 1993-1995 excavations, yet very few graves contained burial objects. This occurrence is likely due in part to the 1878 exploration by Curtiss, as well as extensive looting of the site area by local collectors. Table 13 displays the modest sample of recovered associated burial objects. Ceramic vessels found with the exhumed individuals included a frog effigy bowl (Figure 172) and a (probable) duck effigy bowl.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burial</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Associated Artifact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Child</td>
<td>1 vessel reported (Mississippi Plain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>11 yrs +/- 9 mo</td>
<td>2 vessels reported (1 Mississippi Plain, 1 Bell Plain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>4 yrs</td>
<td>1 calcite bead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80A&amp;B</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>4 yrs</td>
<td>1 Bell Plain frog effigy bowl; 1 partial Bell Plain bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85A&amp;B</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>6 yrs +/- 9 mo</td>
<td>1 Mississippi Plain effigy bowl (possibly duck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 yrs +/- 9 mo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 172. Frog effigy bowl from Burial 80, Rutherford-Kizer, 1995 burial removal.
Fifteen charred wood samples were submitted for radiocarbon assay. Calibrated results (at 2-sigma) between AD 1281 and 1483 from 12 samples place the site well within the Thruston regional period range of AD 1250 to 1450 (Table 14). Charred wood from a large pit feature of suspected Woodland origin yielded a calibrated result (at 2 sigma) of AD 612-828.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beta ID No.</th>
<th>Dates BP</th>
<th>1 Sigma</th>
<th>2 Sigma</th>
<th>Provenience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90627</td>
<td>1320 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 652 - 723</td>
<td>AD 612 - 828</td>
<td>Feat 738 (hearth, lot 85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70876</td>
<td>970 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1019 - 1053</td>
<td>AD 984 - 1185</td>
<td>Feat 15 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90625</td>
<td>780 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1207 - 1283</td>
<td>AD 1152 - 1302</td>
<td>Feat 528 (interior palisade bastion post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70880</td>
<td>640 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1288 - 1321</td>
<td>AD 1279 - 1405</td>
<td>Feat 96 (Structure 1 post, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70874</td>
<td>630 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1291 - 1325</td>
<td>AD 1276 - 1415</td>
<td>Feat 20 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70877</td>
<td>630 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1292 - 1323</td>
<td>AD 1281 - 1407</td>
<td>Feat 36 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90024</td>
<td>590 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1307 - 1363</td>
<td>AD 1291 - 1422</td>
<td>Feat 733 (interior palisade bastion post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70873</td>
<td>580 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1309 - 1360</td>
<td>AD 1294 - 1426</td>
<td>Feat 101 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70875</td>
<td>580 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1309 - 1360</td>
<td>AD 1299 - 1426</td>
<td>Feat 20 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90626</td>
<td>570 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1309 - 1361</td>
<td>AD 1293 - 1436</td>
<td>Feat 708 (interior palisade post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70878</td>
<td>570 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1309 - 1361</td>
<td>AD 1293 - 1436</td>
<td>Feat 34 (Structure 1 post, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70879</td>
<td>540 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1322 - 1348</td>
<td>AD 1300 - 1368</td>
<td>Feat 88 (Structure 1 post, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90025</td>
<td>540 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1318 - 1352</td>
<td>AD 1381 - 1445</td>
<td>Feat 832 (interior palisade post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90023</td>
<td>500 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1398 - 1448</td>
<td>AD 1385 - 1475</td>
<td>Feat 867 (interior palisade bastion post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70872</td>
<td>500 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1398 - 1448</td>
<td>AD 1385 - 1475</td>
<td>Feat 101 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CALIB Rev 5.0.2, Reimer et al. 2004

The 1993-1995 work yielded a wide assortment of ceramic, lithic, bone, plant, and mineral artifacts. A fair amount of habitation debris (daub, limestone fragments, burned earth, etc.) was uncovered as well. The ceramic assemblage included the usual Mississippian period types such as Mississippi Plain, Bell Plain, Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, Matthews Incised (varieties Matthews and Manly), Beckwith Incised, Mound Place Incised, and Nashville Negative Painted. Also recovered were a number of complicated stamped sherds with micaceous sand temper (Figure 173). This non-local ware is comparable to Lamar Complicated Stamped from north Georgia.

Numerous lithic tools were recovered from the investigations, including a fair sample of chisels and celts. Over 96% of the lithic assemblage was made from local resources. Identified exotic materials include Dover chert, Burlington chert, and greenstone. Fragments of mica and graphite were present as well.
The faunal assemblage contained most of the usual suspects for Middle Cumberland Mississippian occupations (including white-tailed deer, raccoon, black bear, fox, dog, wolf, fox and gray squirrel, cottontail rabbit, opossum, wild turkey, bobwhite quail, duck, canada goose, and assorted reptiles and fishes). Also within the faunal assemblage was a modest sample of bone awls and hair pins (Figures 174-175).

Figure 173. Complicated stamped, micaceous sand tempered sherds (non-local ware), Rutherford-Kizer, TDOA investigations.

Figure 174. Bone awls: (a-b) deer right proximal ulna; (c-d) turkey left tarsometatarsi; (e) bear left distal femur shaft, Rutherford-Kizer, TDOA investigations.

Figure 175. Bone hairpin sections, Rutherford Kizer, TDOA investigations.
IV. 1879 CURTISS EXPLORATIONS

UNNAMED SITE (40SW38)

During mid-February of 1879, Curtiss began removing graves from a hill that overlooked the Cumberland River above Dover in Stewart County. This site was located on the same side of the river as Dover and is believed to be 40SW38.

Curtiss reported opening ten stone-box graves with little success. He did, however, recover a miniature Mississippi Plain bowl from Grave 1, and a miniature Mississippi Plain jar with nodes along the shoulder from Grave 9 (Figures 176-177).

Figure 176. Miniature Mississippi Plain bowl from Grave 1 on site on hill above Dover (PM 79-4-10/18445). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 177. Miniature Mississippi Plain jar with nodes along shoulder from Grave 9 on site on hill above Dover (PM 79-4-10/18446). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Curtiss continued his February 1879 work in Stewart County by moving to a site on the opposite (north) side of the Cumberland River. He provided no additional details about this site location. However, 40SW40 is a stone-box cemetery located directly across the river from hilltop site 40SW38.

Curtiss dug 12 stone-box graves that were recorded as Graves 11-22 in his excavation notes (see Appendix C, Jan to March 1879). Lithic specimens recovered during this work included an unfinished Dover celt/chisel and a cannel coal chisel (Figures 178-179). Additional artifacts included mica fragments, a ceramic discoidal, and a Bell Plain scalloped rim bowl.

Figure 178. Unfinished Dover chert celt/chisel from Grave 11 on site above Dover, north side of Cumberland River (PM 79-4-10/18448). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 179. Celt made of cannel coal from Grave 22 on site above Dover, north side of Cumberland River (PM 79-4-10/18451). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
WILLIAMS FARM (40SW40?)

Curtiss sustained the February 1879 work in Stewart County on Mrs. Williams farm along the banks of the Cumberland River. This farm was located down the river from Dover a distance of one and one-quarter miles below Fort Donelson. This distance measurement puts Mrs. Williams farm at the previously mentioned site 40SW40. Curtiss described the site area as “…a place where there flint implements and stone tools were made as there are many wagon loads of flint chippings laying loose on the grounds surface…” (see Appendix C, Jan to March 1879 Notes).

A total of 65 graves were removed from a burial mound on Mrs. Williams’ farm. This mound measured 30 feet by 40 feet in diameter and 75 feet from the Cumberland River. These graves were recorded as Graves 23-87 in Curtiss’ excavation notes and represent a continuation of the numbers assigned to graves removed during the February 1879 exploration of the Dover vicinity. The previously noted Graves 1-10 likely originated from site 40SW38. However, it seems possible that Graves 11-22 derived from the Mrs. Williams Farm site area, but on property owned by a different individual. Unfortunately, there is no way to tell for sure with the information at hand.

Artifacts recovered from the 65 graves comprised an assortment of ceramic, lithic, shell, and mineral items (Figures 180-189). Ceramic vessels included a cylindrical neck bottle, lobed jars with loop handles, gourd/marine shell effigy bowls, and an animal effigy bowl. A ceramic sphere was recovered as well. Lithic artifacts comprised a hoe and flake of Dover chert, and several bi-concave discoidalss of limestone. The shell artifacts consisted of a Cox style marine shell gorget, several small marine shells (whelk), several marine shell column fragments, a probable marine shell pin, and numerous marine shell beads. Recovered minerals include galena cubes, calcite, copper (wood fragment with copper stains), and red ochre.

Figure 180. Bell Plain gourd or marine shell effigy bowl from between Graves 38 and 39 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18459). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 181. Ceramic human effigy fragment from between Graves 38 and 39 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18461). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 182. Bell Plain jar with loop handles from Grave 48 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18465). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 183. Unusual animal effigy bowl from Grave 68 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18474). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 184. Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle from Grave 69 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18476). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 185. Dover chert hoe from Grave 37 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18458). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 186. Galena cubes from Grave 40 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18464). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 187. Cox style marine shell gorget from Grave 23 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18453). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 188. Shell beads from Grave 58 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18470). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 189. Marine shell section from Grave 69 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18478). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
LOVELL’S FARM

Edwin Curtiss explored several sites in Cheatham County during early March of 1879. He first visited Lovell’s Farm, a presently unknown site located on Sam’s Creek about one mile from its confluence with the Cumberland River.

Thirty-two stone-box graves were excavated from a burial mound on Lovell’s Farm. Curtiss noted these graves contained poorly preserved remains and artifacts due to their placement in sandy soil. Four graves yielded associated burial goods. Grave 4 contained five ceramic specimens, including a Bell Plain incurvate rim bowl with suspension holes, a Mississippi Plain jar with small loop handles, a miniature blank face effigy hooded bottle, and a human effigy figurine rattle (Figures 190-192).

Figure 190. Mississippi Plain bowl with loop handles from Grave 2 in mound on Lovell’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18481). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 191. Miniature blank-face hooded bottle from Grave 4 in mound on Lovell’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18486). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Curtis noted that near the mound was the 1811 historic grave of the man for whom Sam’s Creek is named. He also takes an opportunity to expound on his belief that the moundbuilders:

...were no Indians for this reason they never were as numerous as the people that built the mounds or buried in the stone graves that are found all over the south even the white population lack in numbers the quantity that are housed in the stone graves in Tenn alone... (January-March 1879 Excavation Notes at Various Sites in Sumner, Stewart, and Cheatham Counties, PM Accession Number 79-4B).
CHEATHAM COUNTY POORHOUSE

Curtiss continued his March 1879 work by moving several miles downstream to the Cheatham County Poorhouse (county farm). This facility was built along the Cumberland River bottom just south of the river’s confluence with Marrowbone Creek. The historic poorhouse location, currently under Cheatham Lake, does not have a state site number.

He opened nine stone-box graves at this site, but noted the bone preservation was poor. Curtiss’ notations state the graves were made of shale and well-built, but also in “decayed & shakey” condition. A few artifacts were recovered, including a Dover chert hoe and limestone disk.
MARROWBONE CREEK (40CH48?)

After a short stop at the Cheatham County Poorhouse, Curtiss sustained his March 1879 explorations at a mound site below the mouth of Marrowbone Creek and its confluence with the Cumberland River. This site was located on a high point of land above the river overflow. A previously recorded Mississippian period site with stone-box graves (40CH48) occurs on a low ridge overlooking the confluence of Marrowbone Creek and the Cumberland River, and possibly represents the locale investigated by Curtiss.

Curtiss opened nine stone-box graves in “quite a large mound” at this Marrowbone Creek site. He noted the bone preservation was poor, and that the coffin slabs (made of shale and well-built) were decayed as well. Artifacts recovered during the exploration were few in number, but included a Dover chert hoe and limestone disk. At that point, Curtiss discontinued further work on Cumberland River bottomland sites due to the poor bone and artifact preservation.
EMILY HAYES FARM (40WM5)

Edwin Curtiss described the Emily Hayes Farm as “an old earthworks enclosing 30 to 40 acres on the Little Harpeth River” about one and one-half miles southwest of Brentwood and nine miles south of Nashville (see Appendix C). He also noted this site was much larger in size than Mr. Wilkinson’s farm (Gordontown, 40DV6) located two and one-half miles away. Curtiss refers to a pencil sketch he made of the site area, but this sketch was not located in the archive records.

Modern archaeologists best know this locale as the Arnold site (40WM5). This occupation was established on a low, gently sloping ridge along the north bank of the Little Harpeth River. The Little Harpeth River flows in a northwest to west direction through northern Williamson County, and joins the Harpeth River roughly 10 miles west of the site. Spring-fed intermittent streams mark the east and west site boundaries, meshing well with Curtiss’ reference for springs in the site area.

Curtiss focused his (early to mid) March 1879 exploration efforts on a burial mound measuring 35 by 40 (feet?) located inside the earthwork (or palisade). The mound height was not given in his field notes, although Curtiss did say the mound contained four tiers of graves along with one tier of graves previously removed by farming activity. Upon conclusion of his burial mound explorations, Curtiss spent some time investigating selected locations inside the earthwork. However, he reported “poor returns from my labour” and concluded this work after a short time.

The field notes indicate Curtiss dug 118 stone-box graves during his exploration of the burial mound, and an additional 19 stone-box burials inside the earthwork. The partial remains (essentially skulls) of at least 24 individuals were delivered to the Peabody Museum (Peabody Museum 2000).

Various artifacts of pottery, stone, and bone were retrieved from the mound and other graves. These associated specimens included a human effigy figurine, a negative painted compound bottle, human and animal effigy bowls, plain bowls and jars, a Dover chert chisel, shell spoons, and a marine shell gorget (Table 15; Figures 193-206).

An interesting passage from Curtiss in the Emily Hayes field notes appears to reference the Fewkes site (40WM1). This notation deserves mention here as the authors have often wondered why Curtiss or Putnam failed to explore the Fewkes site, a substantial mound center located on the Little Harpeth River just a few miles upstream from the Emily Hayes (and Jarman Farm) sites. The following passage seems to provide important insight into the absence of work at Fewkes:

…three miles above this Mrs. Hayes on the same stream or river as it is called is a very large sacrificial mound and a large area covered with graves but the owner is a widow lady and will not grant any one permission to explore on her farm says it is wrong to molest the dead and says she don’t want her bones disturbed after she is dead and I think it must be a depraved person who would want to disturb her while living. (Notes by E. Curtiss Col. from Mrs. Hayes Farm, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Accession Number 79-4).
Table 15. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1879 Curtiss Excavation at Emily Hayes Farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM Acc. No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18238</td>
<td>Grave 2, 2nd tier, mound</td>
<td>Miniature notched rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18239</td>
<td>Grave 11, 1st tier, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic elbow pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18242</td>
<td>Grave 19, mound</td>
<td>Negative painted human effigy composite bottle (2 faces).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18243</td>
<td>Grave 19, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18244</td>
<td>Grave 19, mound</td>
<td>Outslanting wall bowl, scalloped rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18245</td>
<td>burial mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18247</td>
<td>Grave 27, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain outslanting wall bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18250</td>
<td>Grave 27, mound</td>
<td>Limestone discoidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18252</td>
<td>Grave 37, mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18255</td>
<td>Grave 46, mound</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Mississippi Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18256</td>
<td>Grave 46, mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18257</td>
<td>Grave 47, mound</td>
<td>Polished cannel coal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18259</td>
<td>Grave 49, mound</td>
<td>Dover chert chisel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18262</td>
<td>Grave 62, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic discoidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18263</td>
<td>Grave 62, mound</td>
<td>Ceramic earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18265</td>
<td>Grave 69, mound</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Manly frog effigy jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18266</td>
<td>Grave 69, mound</td>
<td>Three shell spoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18267</td>
<td>Grave 70, mound</td>
<td>Fourteen large marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18269</td>
<td>Grave 77, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain effigy bowl (rim-rider missing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18270</td>
<td>Grave 78, mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18272</td>
<td>Grave 84, mound</td>
<td>Ovate knife, probably Ft. Payne chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18273</td>
<td>Grave 85, mound</td>
<td>Thirty small shell disc beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18275</td>
<td>Grave 87, mound</td>
<td>Two shell spoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18276</td>
<td>Grave 87, mound</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18278</td>
<td>Grave 82, mound</td>
<td>Human effigy rim-rider bowl, head is rattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18281</td>
<td>Grave 96, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18282</td>
<td>Grave 96, mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18283</td>
<td>Grave 96, mound</td>
<td>Miniature fish effigy bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18284</td>
<td>Grave 98, mound</td>
<td>Jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18285</td>
<td>Gr 104, lowest tier, md</td>
<td>Duck effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18286</td>
<td>Gr 104, lowest tier, md</td>
<td>Duck effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18287</td>
<td>Grave 105, mound</td>
<td>Scalloped rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18289</td>
<td>Grave 109, mound</td>
<td>Six large marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18290</td>
<td>Grave 110, mound</td>
<td>Blank marine shell gorget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18291</td>
<td>Grave 117, mound</td>
<td>Jar, loop handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18292</td>
<td>Grave 117, mound</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18295</td>
<td>burial mound</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar, strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18296</td>
<td>burial mound</td>
<td>Ceramic disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18297</td>
<td>burial mound</td>
<td>Marine shell bead and marine shell earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18301</td>
<td>Grave 10, near wall</td>
<td>Ceramic human effigy figurine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18302</td>
<td>Grave 10, inside wall</td>
<td>Marine shell barrel beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18303</td>
<td>Grave 10, near wall</td>
<td>Bell Plain scalloped rim jar, double suspension holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-4-10/18304</td>
<td>Grave 11, inside wall</td>
<td>Shell spoon fragment.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Figure 193. Human effigy figurine from Grave 10 near wall, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18301). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 194. Negative painted composite bottle from Grave 19, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18242). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 195. Outslanting wall bowl from Grave 27 (79-4-10/18247), Hayes Farm. Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 196. Scalloped rim, outslanting wall bowl from Grave 19, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18244). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 197. Human effigy rim-rider bowl (rattle) from Grave 82, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18278). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 198. Miniature fish effigy bowl from burial mound, Grave 96, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18283). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 199. Duck effigy bowl from burial mound, Grave 104, lowest tier, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18286). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 200. Matthews Incised var. Manly frog effigy jar from Grave 69, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18265). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 201. Scalloped rim jar with suspension holes from Grave 10 near wall, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18303). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 202. Plain jar with strap handles from Grave 96, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18281). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 203. Ceramic pipe from Grave 11 in mound, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18239). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 204. Ovate knife of local chert from Grave 84, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18272). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 205. Dover chert chisel from Grave 49, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18259). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 206. Blank marine shell gorget from Grave 110, Hayes Farm (79-4-10/18290). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Other Archaeological Research at Emily Hayes Farm

Southeastern Indian Antiquities Survey (SIAS)

The Southeastern Indian Antiquities Survey (SIAS), a respected organization of passionate local amateur archaeologists, led salvage excavations of the site area in 1965 and 1966 during construction of a residential subdivision (Ferguson 1972). A total of 151 stone-box graves and 17 domestic structures were exposed during the project.

The report on the 1965-1966 work provides some information on recovered artifacts, but unfortunately does not provide a specific list of associated mortuary objects from the burials. Among the recovered ceramic grave artifacts were a negative painted owl effigy hooded bottle (Figure 207), a dog/cat monster effigy rim-rider bowl (Figure 208), human and animal effigy vessels, notched-rim bowls, and figurines/pendants. An engraved stone slab in one of the burials was also found. None of the structures were completely exposed due to time constraints. However, several puddle-clay hearths and sections of selected house floors were documented.
Figure 207. Negative painted owl effigy hooded bottle from 1965-1966 SIAS excavation, Arnold site (Ferguson 1972).

Figure 208. Dog/cat monster rim-rider effigy bowl (scale unknown) from 1965-1966 SIAS excavation, Arnold site (Ferguson 1972).
GLASS MOUNDS (40WM3)

The vast majority of sites explored during the Peabody Museum investigations represent Mississippian period occupations. The Glass Mounds site consists of two large mounds (roughly 1200 feet apart) that date to the Woodland period. These mounds were established on relatively level terraces of the West Harpeth River just west of Franklin in central Williamson County. An intermittent tributary of the West Harpeth River flows between these two terraces. Although the site is currently one-half mile south of the West Harpeth River, the meandering river may have been much closer when the site was occupied. The West Harpeth River flows into the Harpeth River about two miles north-northeast of the site area.

Curtiss conducted his work during mid to late March of 1879 (see Appendix C). Previous work by Dr. William Clark had found two copper spools in one of the mounds. Based upon this result, Curtiss decided to work the other mound that he noted was roughly 50 feet in diameter and 19 feet high (Figure 209). Curtiss cut a trench 35 feet long and six feet wide into the mound. The natural ground surface was reached at a depth of about 21 feet. Inside this trench, at a depth of eight feet, he discovered a poorly preserved burial with two copper spools. The skeletal remains were found on top of a hard clay surface. Interestingly, Curtiss wanted to continue the trench through the mound but didn’t due to “objections” from Putnam. Additional work in the mound center yielded five mica sheets, copper stained shell beads, copper pipes, a copper axe, and a galena cube (Figures 210-211). A six-foot long “cavity” located at a depth of 18 feet contained ashes and a possible grave.

Figure 209. Curtiss sketch of the mound he worked on at Glass Mounds (Accession File 79-4, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University). Text with this sketch stated the mound was 19 feet high and about 50 feet in breadth. In addition, the mound was covered with shrubbery bushes and wild cherry trees.
Figure 210. Mica sheet, Glass Mounds (PM 79-4-18312). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 211. Copper pipes, Glass Mounds (PM 79-4-18313). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Edwin Curtiss resumed his explorations in Stewart County during April of 1879. The first site he visited was Mr. A. J. Stalls farm located one mile above Dover on the Cumberland River. Work was initiated on a stone burial mound (found one-quarter of a mile from the river) described as nearly round and that came to a peak in the center. The mound measured 20 feet in diameter and five feet high.

The artifacts reported from this mound consist solely of lithic tools including a mace made of Dover chert (Figure 212). A number of these specimens comprise Dover chert eccentric pieces (Figures 213-214). Unfortunately, there is no record of how many graves were opened, or which grave a specific artifact came from.

Figure 212. Dover chert mace from unknown grave in mound on Stalls Farm (PM 79-4-10/18326). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 213. Dover chert “turtle” from unknown grave in mound on Stalls Farm (PM 79-4-10/18327). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 214. Dover chert “talon knife” from unknown grave in mound on Stalls Farm (PM 79-4-10/18333). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
BANNISTER’S FARM

Curtiss continued his April 1879 work in Stewart County by moving to a mound on Mr. Bannister’s farm located ten miles downriver from Indian Mound in the vicinity of Dover. There is no other location information for this site. This mound had yielded a Dover chert “turtle” and “alligator” in the past, and Curtiss initiated his work in that portion of the mound. He didn’t find any such artifacts in this area of the mound, but apparently uncovered evidence of a probable structure. He stated “…I found there old fire place and evidence of a stone wall around their fire place.”

Curtiss had to move to a different section (northeast corner) of the mound due to corn planting. He opened 26 stone-box graves in this part of the mound until the corn planting reached his work area. A variety of associated burial artifacts were retrieved from these graves. These items included a negative painted owl effigy vessel, two Dover chert ovate knives, a greenstone celt, a marine shell, and a fluorite pendant (Figures 215-219).

Figure 215. Negative painted, owl effigy hooded bottle from Grave 24 in mound on Bannister’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18351). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 216. Dover chert ovate knife from Grave 17 in mound on Bannister’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18347). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 217. Perforated greenstone celt from Grave 21 in mound on Bannister’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18348). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 218. Marine shell from Grave 15 in mound on Bannister’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18345). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 219. Fluorspar pendant from Grave 24 in mound on Bannister’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18352). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
WEST’S FARM

From Mr. Bannister’s farm, Curtiss moved 10 miles up the Cumberland River to Indian Mound (Stewart County), where he dug in a large mound on Dr. West’s farm. Curtiss indicated the farm had been cultivated for over 40 years, and believed the mound was originally much larger. He also noted the likely presence of additional mounds on the property, although work at possible mound locations failed to produce any discoveries.

Curtiss’ field notes state he excavated 30 graves from Dr. West’s mound during April 1879. This was obviously a rough estimate as his field notes contained descriptions for at least 37 graves (Graves 31-67). Another four burials (Graves 27-30) were probably associated with the mound as well. These four burials are not described in the field notes, as the last burial listed for Mr. Bannister’s farm is Grave 26. However, Curtiss wrote in his notes that the discoidal in Grave 31 was “…the first thing found in Dr. West’s mound…”, rather than stating Grave 31 was the first burial excavated. This statement could be interpreted to mean burials were dug in Dr. West’s mound prior to the Grave 31 discovery. These burials appear to be Graves 27-30.

Curtiss recovered a variety of ceramic, lithic, bone, shell, and mineral artifacts from the mound graves. Ceramic vessels included Mississippi Plain jars with loop and flattened loop handles, two Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottles, and a Matthews Incised variety Matthews lobed jar, (Figures 220-221). A ceramic bead, shaped like an insect pupae, was discovered in Grave 57 (Figure 222). Also found in Grave 57 was a greenstone celt and a large galena cube (Figures 223-224). One unique artifact, associated with an unknown stone-box grave, was a bone earspool (Figure 225).

In addition to the grave artifacts, Curtiss obtained a number of lithic tools from the site surface (see Appendix I). These specimens included celts made of Mill Creek chert, Dover chert, and Ft. Payne chert. Other collected items were Dover chert hoes, a Dover chert chisel, and a bannerstone made of greenstone.

Figure 220. Mississippi Plain jar with flattened loop handles from Grave 61 in mound on West’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18364). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 221. Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle from Grave 56 in mound on West’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18366). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 222. Ceramic bead (pupae effigy) from Grave 57 in mound on West’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18374). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 223. Greenstone celt from Grave 57 in mound on West’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18373). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 224. Large galena cube from Grave 57 in mound on West’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18375). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 225. Bone earspool from unknown grave in mound on West’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18382). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
GREEN’S PLACE

After finishing at Dr. West’s farm, Curtiss continued his April 1879 work by going four miles back down the river towards Dover to explore a stone-box cemetery on Mr. James C. Green’s property. He opened 20 graves in less than two days, but recovered a minimal number of artifacts (Figure 226). Grave 2 contained a Moundville Incised var. Moundville jar and a small Mississippi Plain jar. Curtiss also stated that he found a discoidal fragment (measuring four inches in diameter and one inch thick) in Grave 5, but it was either lost or stolen.

Figure 226. Greenstone celt from Grave 1 in stone-box cemetery on Green’s Place (PM 79-4-10/18401). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Curtiss then proceeded back upriver one mile (three miles beyond the mound at Dr. West’s; 100 miles below Nashville) to explore a mound on Mr. Perkins Farm. This mound, located 200 yards from the Cumberland River, measured 50 feet long, 30 feet wide, and at least five feet high (“…bed of shells 5 ft. thick…”). Plowing over a 60-year period was thought to have reduced the size of this mound by a considerable amount. Curtiss noted the site surface was littered with a substantial amount of debris, as well as the presence of an island in the river opposite the mound.

A total of 37 graves were opened in this mound during April 1879. The most unusual items recovered from these graves were copper-covered cedar wood beads from Grave 3 (Figure 227). Other artifacts from the graves included a Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar (lobed vessel with strap handles, single incised arch), a scalloped rim jar, a scalloped rim bowl (ten peaks), two Dover chert ovate knives, marine shell beads, and a galena cube (Figures 228-230).

Figure 227. Copper-covered cedar wood beads from Grave 3 in mound on Perkins Farm (PM 79-4-10/18414). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 228. Bell Plain scalloped rim bowl from Grave 4 in mound on Perkins Farm (PM 79-4-10/18418). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 229. Dover chert ovate knife from Grave 37 in mound on Perkins Farm (PM 79-4-10/18425). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 230. Marine shell beads from Grave 21 in mound on Perkins Farm (PM 79-4-10/18423). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
In May of 1879, Edwin Curtiss opened 83 graves in three mounds on the Anderson’s Farm site in northeast Dickson County roughly 20 miles west of Nashville. The site, recorded as 40DS44 in the state site files, was established on a high bluff overlooking the junction of the Harpeth River and Jones Creek (Figure 231). The Harpeth River meanders in a northerly direction through this part of Dickson County and flows into the Cumberland River about five miles north of 40DV44. A line of earthworks extending from the Harpeth River bluff to the Jones Creek bluff enclosed the mounds and an estimated five to six acres (see Figure 231).

Mound No. 1 represented (a probable oval or rectangular) burial mound reported as 50 ft. long and 15 ft. wide. This particular mound, located near the junction of the Harpeth River and Jones Creek, contained graves “...short like those of children but most of them contained bones of adults 30 to 36 inches long...” This statement may be describing square stone-boxes containing flexed individuals rather than the more traditional rectangular coffin with bodies placed in an extended position. Bone preservation was very poor in the 40 graves opened by Curtiss. The only recovered artifacts were a human effigy hooded bottle from an unidentified grave, and a marine (whelk) shell in Grave 35 (Figures 232-233).

Curtiss removed a total of 31 graves from Mound No. 2. He provided no measurements for this earthwork. He did state the “…heads were flat…” and that the bones were in such poor condition they would not survive the travel over “…one of the roughest roads in the state.” Associated mortuary artifacts were limited to a Dover chert knife from Grave 10 (Figure 234) and an unidentified groundstone fragment (with five holes) from Grave 11.

Figure 231. Curtiss sketch map of Anderson’s Farm site, May 1879 (Accession File 79-4B, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).
Figure 232. Human effigy hooded bottle from unidentified stone-box grave in Mound No. 1, Anderson’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18571). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 233. Marine shell from Grave 35 in Mound No. 1, Anderson’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18572). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 234. Dover chert ovate knife from Grave 10 in Mound No. 2, Anderson’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18573). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Curtiss described Mound No. 3 as a low, flat mound measuring three feet high with a large white oak tree near the center. He dug 12 graves but noted the results were discouraging. The bone preservation was generally poor, and very few artifacts were discovered with these graves. Grave 3 held a Beckwith Incised jar with strap handles and notched vertical strips. Fragments of mica were retrieved from Grave 4 (Figure 235). Grave 12 contained a Mississippi Plain jar with an appliqué perpendicular to the vessel lip.

Figure 235. Mica fragments from Grave 12 in Mound No. 3, Anderson’s Farm (PM 79-4-10/18575). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Curtiss also obtained several stone artifacts from the site surface in the vicinity of the mounds. These items comprised two Dover chert celts, one limestone celt, one Dover chert chisel, and one quartzite discoidal (PM 79-4-10/18582-18586).
HODGES PLACE

Curtiss continued his May 1879 work by moving three miles up Jones Creek in Dickson County to work on a mound at Mrs. Hodges place. There is no information on the number of graves Curtiss dug into, only that he found artifacts in the first grave opened but none thereafter. Among the artifacts recovered from Grave 1 was a Dover chert ovate knife (Figure 236).

Figure 236. Dover chert ovate knife from Grave 1 in mound on Hodges Place (PM 79-4-10/18588). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
DOZIER’S PLACE

On the west side of the Cumberland River, 15 miles below Nashville in Davidson County, was Mr. Dozier’s place that contained a mound. Curtiss spent a limited time exploring this mound in May of 1879 upon completion of his work at Mrs. Hodges place. The mound dimensions were not provided, although he did note the mound had been reduced in size by 50 years of plowing. Curtiss found “shell heaps” three feet thick, but no artifacts.

Curtiss opened five stone-box graves in this mound. No associated artifacts were discovered with the individuals.
Curtiss concluded his May 1879 explorations by digging graves on Mr. Gower’s place in Davidson County located across the river from Mr. Dozier’s place (reported as 15 miles below Nashville). He observed numerous small mounds in the cultivated fields, but makes no mention of digging in any of them. It appears he excavated a stone-box cemetery near the foot of the bluff that had been previously dug by Mr. Gower’s son.

Curtiss dug 39 graves at this site. Multiple individuals were discovered in some of the coffins. For example, five individuals (all children) were recorded in Grave 5, one head at north end and four bodies at south end. Grave 12 held four adult bodies, whereas Grave 3 contained three children. Grave 4 also had three individuals (two heads at north end, one head at south end) but no age provided. Two individuals were found in Graves 13, 24, and 33.

The modest, yet impressive, collection of artifacts from these graves included a variety of ceramic, lithic, shell, and bone specimens. Among the ceramic vessels was a strap-handled jar from Grave 33 (Figure 237) comparable to the Fortune Noded type (Phillips et al. 1951). This particular vessel likely represents a non-local ware traded from the central Mississippi Valley region, possibly Arkansas. Additional ceramic vessels from Mr. Gower’s place include a negative-painted human effigy hooded bottle, a Beckwith Incised jar with strap handles and an upside-down T appliqué, one Bell Plain fish effigy bowl with suspension holes, one Mississippi Plain fish effigy bowl, one scalloped rim bowl, and one notched-rim bowl (Figures 238-242).

Other grave items in the Gower artifact assemblage were a Nashville style marine shell gorget, marine shell beads, composite fish hooks, and antler pressure flakers (Figure 243). Stone artifacts were few in number, but included two chert discoidals and a Madison point. A third chert discoidal (bi-convex) was collected from the site surface.

Figure 237. Fortune Noded jar with strap handles from Grave 33 on Gower’s Place (PM 79-4-10/18621). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 238. Negative-painted, human effigy hooded bottle from Grave 27 on Gower’s Place (PM 79-4-10/18618). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 239. Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar from Grave 5 on Gower’s Place (PM 79-4-10/18605). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 240. Mississippi Plain fish effigy bowl from Grave 4 on Gower’s Place (PM 79-4-10/18601). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 241. Scalloped rim bowl from Grave 6 on Gower’s Place (PM 79-4-10/18608). 
*Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 242. Notched-rim bowl from Grave 34 on Gower’s Place (PM 79-4-10/18626). 
*Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 243. Nashville style marine shell gorget from Grave 4 on Gower’s Place (PM 79-4-10/18602). 
*Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
V. 1882 PUTNAM EXPLORATIONS

DR. JARMAN’S FARM (40WM210)

Dr. Jarman’s Farm is located in northern Williamson County about four and one-half kilometers south of the Davidson County line. This site, also known as the Brentwood site and Brentwood Library site, occurs on a low ridge and terrace bounded by the Little Harpeth River to the east and a large spring-fed tributary to the west. The Little Harpeth River flows in a northwest to west direction across north-central Williamson County and joins the Harpeth River about 10 kilometers northwest of the site area. The Harpeth River empties into the Cumberland River roughly 45 kilometers northwest of the site.

Frederic Ward Putnam excavated the Jarman Farm site between May 26 and June 5, 1882 (Putnam 1883a). Putnam initiated this exploration after several months of correspondence (December 1881 to March 1882) with the landowner, Dr. William Jarman (see Appendices E and F). Putnam dug a total of 87 stone-box graves containing 110 individuals (Moore 2005; Peabody Museum 2000). Thirty-nine graves (with 42 individuals) were discovered on the low hill around the Jarman house (Figures 244-245). Another 48 graves (with 68 individuals) were removed from a garden south of the house (Figures 246-247). The Peabody Museum catalog also has an entry for one grave located east of the Jarman house (Peabody Museum 2000). Dr. Jarman excavated this grave (with a minimum of two individuals) in 1881 and donated the material to Putnam.

Thirty-three graves excavated by Putnam yielded associated mortuary goods (Table 16). A number of burials included multiple grave associations, most notably Graves 4, 11, 24, 29, 40, and 42 from the garden south of the Jarman house. Shell-tempered ceramic vessels were by far the most numerous mortuary items obtained by Putnam. Recovered vessel forms included one blank-face owl effigy hooded bottle, one human effigy hooded bottle, one miniature bottle, five frog effigy jars, one Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar, two Matthews Incised jars, one Moundville Incised jar, thirteen notched-rim bowls, two gourd effigy bowls, and one fish effigy bowl (Figures 248-257). The presence of one beaker (from Grave 2 on the low hill around the Jarman house) represents a very interesting specimen not commonly found in the Middle Cumberland River valley (Figure 256).

Other grave associations include ceramic earplugs, an ovate blade of local chert (probably Ft. Payne), a celt of local Ft. Payne chert, abrasive siltstone and quartzite disks, an astragalus cube (deer), bone hairpins, shell spoons cut from local mussel shell, marine shell earplugs and beads, and a Nashville style marine shell gorget (Figures 258-259). Putnam also recovered an ovate knife of non-local Burlington chert from the site surface.

Putnam received a donation of surface collected artifacts from Dr. Jarman. These items, picked up “about the stone graves”, are listed in Appendix I (PM 82-41-10/27409-27456). A celt of non-local greenstone and a chisel of non-local Dover chert comprise the more interesting artifacts in this modest assemblage.
Table 16. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1882 Putnam Excavation at Dr. Jarman’s Farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession No.</th>
<th>Peabody Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27177</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Moundville Inc (var Moundville) jar w/ flattened loop handles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27177</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27178</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Frog effigy jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27178</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Bowl section, outflaring rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27179</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Bottle section (carafe neck?), Mississippi Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27180</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Beaker, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27181</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Miniature bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27182</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Top knot fragment from human effigy hooded bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27183</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Two abrasive siltstone disks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27184</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>One quartzite disk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27188</td>
<td>Grave 4, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Small jar with scalloped rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27198</td>
<td>Grave 9, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Miniature frog effigy jar, Mississippi Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27204</td>
<td>Grave 12, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Five marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27219</td>
<td>Grave 16, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27227</td>
<td>Grave 19, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27228</td>
<td>Grave 19, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Unusual blank face burnished bottle, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27230</td>
<td>Grave 20, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Five shell disc beads, one shell tubular bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27234</td>
<td>Grave 22, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>One ceramic earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27241</td>
<td>Grave 26, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle, cylindrical neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27245</td>
<td>Grave 28, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27249</td>
<td>Grave 30, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>One ceramic earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27251</td>
<td>Grave 31, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Gourd/ Marine shell(?) effigy bowl with spout, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27260</td>
<td>Grave 36, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Celt made of Ft. Payne chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27263</td>
<td>Grave 38, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>One polished deer mandible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27265</td>
<td>Grave 39, low hill Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Simple bowl, Mississippi Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27271</td>
<td>Grave 3, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Jar with strap and bifurcate lug handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27272</td>
<td>Grave 5, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27276</td>
<td>Grave 4, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Frog effigy jar with strap and bifurcate lug handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27277</td>
<td>Grave 4, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Gourd effigy bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27280</td>
<td>Grave 4, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Four marine shell earplugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27280</td>
<td>Grave 4, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Twenty-five tubular shell (marine?) beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27289</td>
<td>Grave 9, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Twenty-three tubular shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27296</td>
<td>Grave 11, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised, frog effigy jar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27300</td>
<td>Grave 11, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Ovate knife made of local chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27309</td>
<td>Grave 13, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Effigy bowl section (probable duck), Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27323</td>
<td>Grave 18, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27327</td>
<td>Grave 19, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27328</td>
<td>Grave 19, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27332</td>
<td>Grave 22, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Marine shell earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27337</td>
<td>Grave 24, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Fish effigy vessel with suspension holes, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27338</td>
<td>Grave 25, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim “ogee” bowl, with double spouts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27339</td>
<td>Grave 24, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27340</td>
<td>Grave 24, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Frog effigy jar with strap handles, Mississippi Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27341</td>
<td>Grave 24, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Jar with suspension holes, Mississippi Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27345</td>
<td>Grave 25, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Ceramic earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27345</td>
<td>Grave 25, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Ceramic earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27345</td>
<td>Grave 25, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Ceramic earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27350</td>
<td>Grave 27, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Bone hairpin fragment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27354</td>
<td>Grave 31?, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Marine shell earplug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27355</td>
<td>Grave 29, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Neg paint owl effigy hooded bottle w/ 4 lobes, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27356</td>
<td>Grave 29, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Matthews Incised (var. Matthews) jar with strap handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27357</td>
<td>Grave 29, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27358</td>
<td>Grave 29, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Marine shell earplug; two marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27361</td>
<td>Grave 35, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27362</td>
<td>Grave 35, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27363</td>
<td>Grave 35, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Abrasive siltstone disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27364</td>
<td>Grave 35, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Astragalus cube (deer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27366</td>
<td>Grave 36, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27383</td>
<td>Grave 40, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Frog effigy jar with suspension holes, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27384</td>
<td>Grave 40, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27385</td>
<td>Grave 40, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Bone hairpin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27386</td>
<td>Grave 40, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Ceramic elbow pipe with incised lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27391</td>
<td>Grave 42, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27392</td>
<td>Grave 42, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Human effigy hooded bottle, female hunchback, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-35-10/27401</td>
<td>Grave 42, south of Jarman’s house</td>
<td>Eight marine shell beads.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 244. Sketch map of graves on low hill around the Jarman house (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).
Figure 245. Author drawing of Putnam sketch map of graves on low hill around the Jarman house (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).
Figure 246. Sketch map of graves south of Jarman house (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

Figure 247. Author drawing of Putnam sketch map of graves south of Jarman house (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).
Figure 248. Miniature bottle from Grave 2 on low hill around the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27181). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 249. Blank-face owl effigy hooded bottle from Grave 29 south of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27355). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 250. Human effigy hooded bottle from Grave 42 south of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27392). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 251. Moundville Incised var. *Moundville* jar from Grave 2 on low hill around the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27177). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 252. Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar with incised strap handle from Grave 18 south of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27323). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 253. Notched rim bowl from Grave 42 south of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27391). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Figure 254. Gourd or marine shell effigy bowl from Grave 31 on low hill around the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27251). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 255. Gourd effigy bowl from Grave 4 south of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27277). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 256. Beaker from Grave 2 on low hill around the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27180). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Figure 257. Notched rim “ogee” bowl from Grave 24 south of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27338). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 258. Bone pin from Grave 40 south of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27385). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

Figure 259. Nashville style marine shell gorget from Grave 42 south of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27401). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
Putnam also took time from his burial exploration to examine a “mass of charcoal” exposed in an erosional gully near a yard gate. This charcoal mass turned out to be the remnants of a burned domestic structure, of which a 10-ft. by 5-ft. section was exposed (Figure 260-261).

Figure 260. Sketch map of burned structure north of the Jarman house (Accession File 82-35F, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University). Text written on the sketch map states: *This singular arrangement of burnt timbers and burnt clay is near the top of hill on which are many stone graves, about 200 ft. to N of Dr. Jarman’s house, Brentwood, Tenn. – the earth all about is full of ashes, charcoal and burnt stones & the clay on which this framework rests is burnt – The pottery shows it to be the remains of a log structure made by the same people who made the stone graves. Several small stone and pottery discs, flint chips are found on the clay within the logs.*

Figure 261. Author drawing of Putnam sketch map of burned structure north of Jarman house (Accession File 82-35F, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).
Among the items recovered from the exposed structure floor was a Bell Plain notched rim bowl (Figure 262). Stone and ceramics disks, ceramic sherds, and animal bones were also found (see Appendix I, PM 82-35-10/27162 through 10/27175).

![Notched rim bowl from structure north of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27171).](image)

Putnam published several articles on the Jarman Farm (or “Brentwood site”) results in the antiquarian journals *Science* and the *Kansas City Review of Science* (Putnam 1883a, 1883b). He started work on a manuscript titled “Exploration of Stone Graves on Dr. Jarman’s Place at Brentwood Tenn. May & June 1882” (Accession File 82-35, Folder #1, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University). However, this manuscript remained incomplete, and a comprehensive report of the Jarman Farm exploration was never published. This site eventually faded from the collective memory of Middle Tennessee archaeology.

George Woods, an African-American field hand, served as Putnam’s foreman for the May-June 1882 site exploration. Woods returned to the Jarman Farm in December 1882 to continue the Peabody Museum-sponsored investigation. Poor weather ended his endeavor somewhat abruptly after a few days of work. Very little is known about this limited excavation except for the museum artifact catalog that shows Woods dug (at least) nine stone-box graves (PM 83-68-31971-32004). The only clue for the location of Woods’ excavation comes from the Burial 1 catalog notations. This particular burial was removed southwest of the Jarman house, and it’s probable that the other graves originated from the same general area (very likely the garden south of the Jarman house previously explored by Putnam). Four of the nine graves dug by Woods yielded mortuary goods (Table 17; Figures 263-265).
Table 17.  Associated Burial Artifacts from the December 1882 Exploration by George Woods at Dr. Jarman's Farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Artifact Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31971</td>
<td>Grave 2</td>
<td>Fish effigy bowl, Bell Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31973</td>
<td>Grave 2a, at foot</td>
<td>Scallopied rim jar w/ suspension holes, Mississippi Plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31974</td>
<td>Grave 2a</td>
<td>Bone awl (turkey?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31983</td>
<td>Grave 5</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31984</td>
<td>Grave 5</td>
<td>Ceramic trowel, mushroom style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31985</td>
<td>Grave 5</td>
<td>Ceramic trowel, mushroom style with bifurcate handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31989</td>
<td>Grave 6</td>
<td>Matthews Incised (var. Matthews) frog effigy vessel, lobed with strap handles, Mississippi Plain paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31990</td>
<td>Grave 6</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl with single lug handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31991</td>
<td>Grave 6</td>
<td>Bell Plain notched rim bowl with two spouts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-68-10/31999</td>
<td>Grave 8</td>
<td>Discoidal, possibly made of Mill Creek chert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 263.  Fish effigy bowl from Grave 2, George Woods exploration, Dr. Jarman’s Farm (PM 83-68-10/31971).  Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Figure 264.  Ceramic trowel with bifurcate handle from Grave 5, George Woods exploration, Dr. Jarman’s Farm (PM 83-68-10/31985).  Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.
Other Archaeological Research at Dr. Jarman’s Farm

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology answered a July 29, 1997 call that human graves had been disturbed by earthmoving activity for the new City of Brentwood library. Division personnel responding to the scene observed the new library was being built on top of a previously unrecorded Mississippian period town. Deed research, in combination with site records obtained by the authors from Harvard University, provided definite proof that the new Brentwood Library locale was in fact the Jarman Farm (or “Brentwood”) site explored by Putnam in 1882.

Archaeological excavations from late July through November 1997 identified 67 structures within the library construction zone (Moore 2005). About one-third of these buildings were defined by complete to nearly complete exterior post patterns (Figure 266). Interior features (including central support posts, puddled-clay hearths, limestone clusters, and infant stone-box burials) were present in many of these buildings (Figure 267). All of the structures were of simple post construction. No examples of trench architecture were discovered. The variety of artifacts recovered within these structures included ceramic vessels, lithic tools, animal bone, and a ceramic skull effigy from Structure 6 (Figure 268).

An approximate 80-meter section of palisade was exposed along the southeast site area. This curvilinear section consisted of postholes measuring 15 cm to 20 cm in diameter. The posts had been placed at 10 cm to 30 cm intervals. Also observed was a small (ten meter) section of a second palisade line located just inside the other palisade. The postholes were comparable in diameter to the exterior palisade, although the post intervals varied from 12 cm to 110 cm. This interior palisade did have a bastion.

Sixty-six graves containing 75 individuals were removed during the project by a private consultant. The vast majority of removed graves represented stone-boxes (n=60), with multiple individuals present in nine graves. Four burials consisted of flexed individuals placed in unlined pits, and two graves (Burials 73 and 74) comprised children
placed either inside or under a ceramic vessel. Sixteen graves yielded associated grave goods (Table 18). Ceramic vessels (n=14) were the most numerous artifact category represented (Figures 269-271). Other recovered grave items include a ceramic earplug, a greenstone celt (Figure 272), marine shell beads, and a deer astragalus cube.

Six wood charcoal samples submitted for radiocarbon assay yielded calibrated results within the Thruston regional period range of AD 1250 to 1450 (Table 19). These results place the site (at 1-sigma) between cal AD 1291 and 1455.

Figure 266. Brentwood Library site plan, 1997 TDOA investigation.
Figure 267. Structure 1 plan view, Brentwood Library, 1997 TDOA investigation.

Figure 268. Ceramic skull effigy (from medallion head bowl) recovered from Structure 6 wall post, Brentwood Library, 1997 TDOA investigation.

Table 18. Associated Mortuary Items from the 1997 Brentwood Library Excavation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burial</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Associated Mortuary Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5 to 6 years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Frog effigy vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4 years +/- 6 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Human effigy figurine rattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>3 years +/- 6 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fish effigy bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>1 year +/- 3 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Human effigy hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>9 months +/- 2 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>30 years +/- 5 years</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Greenstone celt; Madison projectile point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>30 years +/- 5 years</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ceramic ear plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>6 months +/- 2 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bell Plain notched rim bowl; 25 marine shell beads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Newborn to 6 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>2 years +/- 6 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Frog effigy vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>40 years +/- 5 years</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>40 to 45 years</td>
<td>Male(?)</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar; Mississippi Plain bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>35 years +/- 5 years</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Bell Plain notched rim bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>40 years +/- 5 years</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Deer astragalus cube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>8 years +/- 9 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Frog effigy vessel; Mississippi Plain jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>45 years +/- 5 years</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Shell spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 months +/- 6 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 269. Front view, hunchback human effigy hooded bottle from Burial 45, Brentwood Library, 1997 burial removal.

Figure 270. Side view, hunchback human effigy figurine rattle from Burial 14, Brentwood Library, 1997 burial removal.
Figure 271. Fish effigy bowl from Burial 37, Brentwood Library, 1997 burial removal.

Figure 272. Greenstone celt from Burial 47, Brentwood Library, 1997 burial removal.

Table 19. Radiocarbon Dates from the 1997 Brentwood Library Excavation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample No.</th>
<th>Dates BP</th>
<th>1 Sigma</th>
<th>2 Sigma</th>
<th>Provenience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beta-186724</td>
<td>630 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1291 - 1325</td>
<td>AD 1276 - 1415</td>
<td>Feature 279 (palisade post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-186726</td>
<td>610 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1300 - 1332</td>
<td>AD 1286 - 1413</td>
<td>Feature 620 (Structure 4 post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-186722</td>
<td>580 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1309 - 1360</td>
<td>AD 1294 - 1426</td>
<td>Feature 10 (refuse-filled pit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-186725</td>
<td>570 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1309 - 1361</td>
<td>AD 1293 - 1436</td>
<td>Feature 60 (refuse-filled pit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-186727</td>
<td>570 +/- 60</td>
<td>AD 1309 - 1361</td>
<td>AD 1293 - 1436</td>
<td>Feature 530 (Structure 3 post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-186723</td>
<td>480 +/- 50</td>
<td>AD 1404 - 1455</td>
<td>AD 1316 - 1354</td>
<td>Structure 2, charred post on floor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CALIB Radiocarbon Calibration, Version 5.0.2 (Reimer et al. 2004)
STONE STATUATES FROM DR. FROST’S FARM

Included with Putnam’s 1882 notes were plan and profile sketches of a stone statue recovered at the farm of Dr. Frost. These sketches, shown in Figure 273, included the following notations:

*Image of grey sandstone found by Dr. Frost near Brentwood while ploughing his field 1881. Another similar image was ploughed up in his field a few years before.* (Putnam Field Notes 1882; Accession File 82-35E, Folder 2, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University)

Figure 273. Putnam sketches of stone statue found by Dr. Frost in 1881.

Putnam measured the (sketched) statue as 12.5 inches high, 6.0 inches wide across the shoulders, and 7.5 inches wide at the base.

These sketches and notations served to dispel a previous claim in the Goodspeed History of Tennessee of stone statuary recovered at Dr. Jarman’s farm:

…*In 1883 a roughish stone image was found on the farm of Dr. W. H. Garman, seven miles from Franklin, Williamson County. This is the image of a person sitting with limbs drawn close to the body and hands upon knees, and with the features resembling somewhat the supposed appearance of the Mound Builders. This image is now in the possession of the Tennessee Historical Society at Nashville.* (Goodspeed 1887:54)
Historians generally consider the Goodspeed works to be somewhat less than reliable. Evidence in support of this passage, however, was an antiquarian photograph of the stone statue from the Tennessee Historical Society collections (Thruston 1897:102-103; Plate IV). However, the Putnam sketches illustrate the Tennessee Historical Society statue (Smith and Miller 2009:81; Thruston 1897:Plate IV).

Interestingly, a second stone statue has been linked with the image found by Dr. Frost based upon morphological and stylistic similarities (Smith and Miller 2009:81). The only provenience information provided for this second statue (part of the Heye Foundation collection) was that it derived from the “valley of the Cumberland” (Jones 1876). However, the presence of a second image (forming a statuary pair) meshes well with Putnam’s notation of a second statue found on Dr. Frost’s farm several years prior to 1881.

Smith and Miller (2009:80) provide descriptions of both statues, labeled CSS-030 (Jones) and CSS-031 (sketched by Putnam), in their recently published volume on Mississippian stone statuary:

Sculpted from sandstone, CSS-030 exhibits large oval eyes, a prominent (damaged) nose, ears and mouth in relief with interior detailing, and a straight hairline in relief. The statue exhibits a depressed abdomen with arms and legs indicated primarily by deep grooves. A probable penis is shown in shallow relief. A hair roll and pigtail reminiscent of the Sellars male (CSS-003) is indicated but without buns on each side. Broad shoulders are shown, with plow damage on the left side and rear.

Sculpted from the same type of stone, shares almost identical facial features, including large oval eyes, prominent nose, mouth in relief with incised straight openings, a straight hairline in relief, and ears in relief with identical interior detailing. Both share depressed abdomens, while the arms and legs are indicated on the sides by deep grooves. Unlike CSS-030, CSS-031 exhibits nipples. The female has a typical elongated hair knot on the compressed occiput. The final distinction is that the female has narrow shoulders in contrast to the broad shoulders of CSS-030. Plow damage is most severe on the female, whose head was severed and several segments broken. Both seem to display plow damage to the same regions of the body, the left side and rear, indicating that they may have been buried together. If CSS-031 does represent a female, it is the only female statue to exhibit the raised right knee.

The source of the Goodspeed information obviously misidentified the date and true location of the statue discovery. Such an error is perhaps understandable given the times and close proximity of the Frost and Jarman estates in Williamson County. Although inaccurate, the Goodspeed passage did serve a useful purpose in calling attention to the fact that stone statuary had been recovered in the area.
JOHN OWEN HUNT MOUND (40WM86)

The Hunt Mound site was located in northern Williamson County on a somewhat level section of dissected upland ridge about one-half kilometer north of an unnamed tributary in the Mill Creek headwaters. This unnamed tributary flows in a somewhat eastward direction, joining Owl Creek about two miles east-southeast of the mound site. Owl Creek then runs in a general northeasterly direction for about two miles, taking an abrupt northward turn into Mill Creek.

On June 6, 1882, Frederic Ward Putnam and his crew of seven men opened a trench into a large mound on John Owen Hunt’s farm. This one-day investigation marked the end of Putnam’s spring 1882 explorations in Brentwood, as well as his last archaeological site visit to middle Tennessee. This examination was initiated immediately following the conclusion of work on the Jarman Farm site located about two miles to the west.

The site area appears to have comprised the mound, along with a habitation area defined by a scatter of debris extending fifty to several hundred feet west of the mound. A large spring was reported within the site vicinity, with five other springs located within one-quarter of a mile.

Putnam’s investigation proved without a doubt this earthwork to be a platform mound rather than a burial mound, despite the report of several burials previously plowed up near the mound’s base. Mr. Hunt recalled this mound originally having a flat top and steep sides. Putnam estimated the mound’s original dimensions to be about 14 feet high, and between 60 to 70 feet long at the base. The mound’s present base measurement of 95 feet was thought to be the result of soil erosion due to farming activity. Putnam dug a trench 56 feet in length through the center of the mound and apparently discovered burned layers (possible structure remnants?) at depths of about 3 feet, 8 to 9 feet, and 15 feet from the mound surface (Figure 274). No burials were encountered during the investigations.

Figure 274. Putnam sketch of John Owen Hunt Mound trench (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University). Text with this sketch read “…a red elm tree was cut on top of mound by Mr. Hunt 3½ ft diameter 7 years ago.”
Few artifacts were obtained from the site investigation. Notable recovered items include a Moundville Incised var. *Moundville* sherd, Mississippi Plain sherds, a ceramic trowel (Figure 275), and several (abrasive siltstone?) abraders.

Figure 275. Ceramic trowel (mushroom style) from John Owen Hunt Mound site (PM 82-35-10/27151). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*
VI. 1883-1884 GEORGE WOODS EXPLORATIONS

This section on George Woods is organized a bit different than the preceding sections due to the substance of the 1883-1884 correspondence available for review. Woods proved to be a valuable assistant to Curtiss and Putnam during the course of their explorations. However, his service to the Peabody Museum as a field representative in 1883 and 1884 was intermittent and limited in scope due to illness.

Woods’ letters tend to be short on details, and those written by his own hand are extremely difficult to read (he wrote phonetically with a “chicken-scratch” style). A number of his letters were written by other people. His penmanship (although the fact he could read and write at all is amazing given the times) prevented the author’s from deciphering several of the site locations he mentions in his letters.

A letter from Dr. Jarman to Putnam, dated January 12, 1883, stated Woods had been working at the Jarman Farm (Brentwood Library site) but was forced to stop due to bad weather. We know the work referred to in this letter was performed in December 1882 due to information provided by Woods in his April 15 and May 10, 1883 letters to Putnam.

…I could see how to wright to you I have bin sick every sinc the 27 day of Dec… (Woods to Putnam, April 15, 1883, Harvard University Archives, UAV.677.38)

…I got a spring wagon last Sunday morning and gon to Dr Jarmon and got thos spesmints that I laft thir in Decbur and i paid for the pickes and wagon… (Woods to Putnam, May 10, 1883, Harvard University Archives, UAV.677.38)

The April 15, 1883 letter to Putnam mentioned three mounds found on a bluff. Unfortunately the location of these mounds is not legible (possibly Smith County?). Woods states that he has been ill but is almost well enough to leave the house. He also writes:

…i try to get some one to go and get what I have got and bring thing to me an coud not get {any} one to dou so and so I hop to gestt set it a home until I can get well to go my self… (Woods to Putnam, April 15, 1883, Harvard University Archives, UAV.677.38)

Whether or not he is referring to artifacts removed from these bluff mounds remains speculative at this time.

In addition to the Jarman Farm reference, the May 10, 1883 letter states that he intends to visit three sites the next month. Two sites were three miles from Franklin, although the names of the farm owners were not legible. The third site was on “mill crick” about 12 miles from Nashville. The location of all three sites remains unknown.

Wood’s letter to Putnam dated May 27, 1884 stated he hadn’t worked for the museum in eighteen months. He did inquire about a shipment sent the previous June. Putnam apparently responded in a letter of July 4, 1884, and Woods replied on July 15,
1884 that the site he intended to explore was cultivated, but that he would work the site as soon as the field was harvested. This location is unknown.

The last letter from George Woods available for review was sent on December 19, 1884. Woods wrote he was sending four skulls and an “image” from “Osca Noels” farm. This site is undoubtedly the Noel Cemetery and/or Cains Chapel locale. From the catalog ledger we know that Woods explored (at least) eleven stone-box graves on the Noel farm, likely during the fall or early winter of 1884. These graves yielded a modest, but varied array of ceramic, stone, bone, and shell artifacts (see Table 10).

Woods’ letter of December 19, 1884 also talks about going to look for a stone image in a Smith County cave. Unfortunately, as mentioned above, this letter was the last correspondence available for review. Whether or not Woods ever made it to Smith County remains in the realm of speculation.
VII. THE RISE AND DECLINE OF THE CUMBERLAND CHIEFDOMS

As noted in the Introduction, the significance of the Peabody Museum collections from Middle Tennessee cannot be overstated. In Putnam and Curtiss’ day, the 40,000 citizens of Nashville had already begun to adversely affect many of the significant archaeological sites along the Cumberland River. Putnam himself noted the generally poor preservation of sites in the 1877 urban core of Nashville:

...at Zollicoffer Hill. It was soon found... that the graves at this place had been so much disturbed as to make any work done here rather unsatisfactory as to results. (Putnam 1878:305).

Most of the French Lick mound site (40DV5) was already buried beneath the city. Thomas (1897:17) notes the "large Indian mound" there was "dug down to fill up College Street" sometime between 1844 and 1864.

Today, over 1.5 million people call the 13-county greater Nashville metropolitan area home. The success of modern Nashville, along with its suburbs and bedroom communities, has come with a historical cost. Many of the prehistoric native communities (both small and large) that once dotted the landscape of Middle Tennessee have been heavily damaged or largely destroyed. We are indeed fortunate that Frederic Ward Putnam and Edwin Curtiss took an interest in selected sites over 13 decades ago, and that the Peabody Museum at Harvard University carefully curated the notes and collections from their expeditions. These records comprise the only significant observations for several major mound and village sites, such as Miss Bowling’s Farm, Cain’s Chapel, and Gray’s Farm. For many sites, these collections document something important that was previously unknown. As a comparative assemblage of diagnostic (and generally whole) artifacts, the Peabody Museum collection is unparalleled by any other institution for the study of Cumberland Valley Mississippian cultures.

Mortuary assemblages represent only a small subset of the archaeological information from a given site or sites, but the association of artifacts within a single grave can be of disproportionate importance relative to other types of features within a site. In the majority of cases, the burial of an individual within a grave represents a single, short-term event. As such, the objects placed with that individual in the grave represent a much shorter span of time than is found in many other features of archaeological sites. The broken refuse found within a single house, for example, may represent the activities of a family over many decades and generations. We can presume the objects accompanying a person into a burial represent a much briefer moment in time, and that all of those objects were "in use" at the same time. We cannot infer that every object found together in a burial was created at the same time, as some items may have been made a few weeks earlier and others many years earlier. In some cases, particularly important objects may have been "heirloomed" for even a century or more before being placed with the honored dead during a relatively brief mortuary ceremony. Nonetheless, we can assert that objects found together in a burial were still in use by, and important to, someone at the time they were deposited in the grave. Given that typically only about 20 percent of the graves within a site contain objects that preserve in the archaeological record, the sample size for analysis is typically very small for the purposes of intrasite and intersite analysis and comparison. Of that 20 percent, it is extremely rare for a single grave to contain more than a single preserved mortuary
artifact (with the exception of typically paired objects such as ear ornaments or strands of beads).

Attitudes and ethical concerns about the digging of prehistoric graves have changed significantly over the past 130 years. This change is in no small part due to revisions of state and federal laws that provide increased protection and consideration of contemporary Native American concerns. During the late 1800s, however, graves and their contents were a primary focus of many public and private expeditions throughout the southeastern United States. Putnam, Curtiss, and Woods excavated well over 1500 stone-box graves, along with limited investigations of other site features. The resulting collection includes nearly 3500 objects (see Table 1), most of which represent whole or nearly whole artifacts derived from mortuary contexts. Graves documented (thoroughly for the time) by the Peabody Museum explorers include almost 100 examples with more than one associated mortuary object. This total comprises over half of the known gravelot assemblages from both earlier and later explorations in the Cumberland Valley of Tennessee. For convenience, these associations are listed in Table 20.

Another significant observation regarding the Peabody Museum explorations is the thorough geographic coverage reflected in the collections. In Curtiss’ brief four years of work for the Peabody Museum, he traveled almost the full length of the Cumberland River in Tennessee searching for sites to explore. This distance spans an estimated 200 river miles from Stewart County on the west to Jackson County on the east (see Table 2 and Figure 2). Of the other early archaeologists that worked in the region, only William Edward Myer can claim equal geographic extent during his 40+ years of work along the Cumberland River between 1881 and 1923.

Provisional Revised Regional Chronology

Although the late-nineteenth century methods of the Peabody Museum explorers permit only a coarse-grained analysis, the sheer quantity, broad geographic distribution, and preservation quality of the collections provide critical elements for refining our understanding of the region’s chronology. Here, we present a number of hypotheses generated by the Peabody Museum collections that represent a refinement of our previously published chronological periods (Moore et al. 2006; Smith 1992; Smith and Miller 2009; Smith and Moore 1994; Spears et al. 2008). We also retain a distinction between “regional periods” and “phases.” The nature of the 19th-century collections lends itself more readily to establishing broad regional patterns of artifact chronology than the more rigorously controlled spatial and chronological implication of the term “phases.” Application and testing of these hypotheses using modern excavation assemblages is underway (Beahm 2009; Smith and Moore 2009) and promises to both support and refine the coarser-grained vision presented here. At this point in our analytical process, we choose to leave these periods unnamed. A summary of our provisional interpretation of site occupations is presented in Figure 276.

Regional Period I – AD 1000 (?) -1100 (Early and Emergent Mississippian)

Although admittedly poorly understood at this point, two probably interrelated cultural processes appear to be on-going between A.D. 1000 (or slightly before) and A.D. 1100. The first is the very early establishment of a few mound sites on the western periphery of the Central Basin, including at least two sites visited and investigated by the
Table 20. Multiple Gravelot Associations in the Peabody Middle Tennessee Collections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grave</th>
<th>Associations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV11</td>
<td>Cross grave</td>
<td>Cox Style Gorget (11817); Quartzite discoidal (11818).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV11</td>
<td>Grave 8</td>
<td>Female hooded effigy bottle w/ painted skirt (14138); Notched rim appliqué bowl (14139); Earplug (14141); Canine (bear?, 14144); Hematite lump (14143); Froglet effigy with Matthews Incised var. Matthews and Beckwith Incised modes (14140); Round stone (14142).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV426</td>
<td>Grave 14, south side</td>
<td>Steatite earspool (11877); Cannel coal earspool (11878); Mississippi Plain bottle, fragmentary; 11879.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV426</td>
<td>Grave 48</td>
<td>Four-lobed jar, intermediate handles with single horn (11938); Bell Plain bowl, extremely incurvate rim (11939).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 38, south side</td>
<td>Eight marine shell beads, fourteen small irregular shell beads (11844); Shell spoon (11855).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 51, south side</td>
<td>Cylindrical neck bottle (11912); Incurvate rim bowl (11913); MP jar flattened loop handles, 4 lobes (11914); Shell spoon (11915); marine shell bead (barrel) and 18 small shell beads (11916); 2 drilled canines (Putnam says bear; 11917).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 53, South Side</td>
<td>Four-lobed jar, intermediate handles with double horn (11949); Bell Plain incurvate rim bowl with suspension holes (11950).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 59, South side</td>
<td>Shell spoon (11945); Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle (11946).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 15, mound 1</td>
<td>Mill Creek chert chisel (11892); galena cube (11894); antler awl (11895), antler awl/projectile point tip (11896), seven bone awls/needles (11898); marine shell bead (11899); beaver tooth (11900); turkey bone awl (11901); ceramic earspool (11903).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 35, Mound 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain jar with elbow loop handles (12314); Shell spoon (12315).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 1, Mound 2</td>
<td>Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle (12326); Quartzite discoidal (12327).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 2, Mound 3</td>
<td>Mississippi plain jar, excurvate lip (12331); Mussel shells (unmod?, 12331); Miniature jar, loop handles (12332); Bell Plain jar with noded shoulder (12333); quartzite hammerstone (12334).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WI1</td>
<td>Grave 5, Middle tier</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain wide-mouth jar, strap handles w/ rim tab (12019); Three Madison projectile points (12020).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 7, Lowest tier</td>
<td>Mississippi plain bowl, outslanting wall (12024); Mississippi Plain wide-mouth bottle, short cylindrical neck (12025).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 10, Lowest tier</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle, incurring cylindrical neck (12008); Mississippi Plain bowl, outslanting wall (12009); sandstone pipe (12011); polished graphite (12012).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave A, Lower tier</td>
<td>Marine shell bead (12028.1); Mississippi Plain bowl, scalloped rim, outslanting wall (12029); Mississippi Plain jar (12030); limestone discoidal (12031).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave B, Middle tier</td>
<td>Bell Plain bottle, carafe neck, gray paste (12033); fragmentary vessel (bow? 12034); Mississippi plain bowl, flared rim (12035).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House 8, Grave 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain lug-tail effigy bowl, head missing (12078); Bell Plain slightly quadrilobate w/ strap handles (12079); limestone disk (12080).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House 10, Grave 1</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain bowl, crude with double spouts (12059.02); Mississippi Plain jar, missing strap handles (12059.04); Small jar w/ intermediate handles (12062)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>Associations</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House 12,</td>
<td>Grave 1</td>
<td>5-lobed Mississippi Plain jar, intermediate handles (12086); 3 mussel shells</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(12088); 2 marine shells with central columnella removed (12089); Worked</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hematite (12090); Shell beads, estimated 650 (12091); 8 freshwater pearl beads</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(12092).</td>
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<tr>
<td>House 13,</td>
<td>Grave 1</td>
<td>Fine shell-tempered cordmarked jar, 12 nodes on rim (12095); Mississippi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plain bowl, scalloped rim (12096).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House 13,</td>
<td>Grave 2</td>
<td>Scalloped rim jar with lugs (12098); semihemispherical duck bowl (12099); Carafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>neck “bear” effigy bottle (12100).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV6</td>
<td>Grave near</td>
<td>Miniature medallion head bowl, notched rim appliqué (12813); former inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>house</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar (12814).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Stone grave 11</td>
<td>Bell Plain fish effigy bowl (14266); Matthews Incised var. Matthews frog jar,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>strap handles (14267); shell spoon (14268).</td>
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<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Grave 14,</td>
<td>Miniature ceramic vessel (15878); Burnished Mississippi Plain frog bowl (15878-1);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>child, mound</td>
<td>miniature blank faced hooded bottle (15879).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Grave 16,</td>
<td>Quadrilobate negative-painted carafe-neck bottle (15831); Quadrilobate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>negative-painted carafe-neck bottle (15832); Bell Plain duck effigy bowl (15833);</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shell spoon in 15833 (15834); Nashville style marine shell gorget (15835); 70</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>small shell beads (15836).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Grave 26,</td>
<td>Frog effigy jar, strap handles (15844); Dover chert sword fragment (15845).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews blank faced hooded bottle (15847); Bell Plain</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>notched rim appliqué bowl (15848).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 28,</td>
<td>Two marine shell earplugs (15849); Partial ceramic vessel (bottle or jar; 15850).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>Shell temper human effigy rattle (15852); negative painted female human</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>effigy hooded bottle (15853); Bell Plain human effigy rattle bowl (15854); Bell</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Plain owl effigy rim-rider bowl (15855); Bell Plain miniature mussel effigy</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bowl (15856); Polished cannell coal disk, eccentric (pendant? 15857); shell</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(marine?) with drilled hole (15858); Bell Plain miniatures hooded vessel (15859).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 30,</td>
<td>Quartzite discoidal (15863); Limestone disk (15864); Limestone discoidal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>(15865); Limestone discoidal (15866); Limestone discoidal (unfinished; 15867);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limestone bead (spindle whorl? 15868).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 36,</td>
<td>Negative painted female human effigy hooded bottle (15870); Two marine shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>earplugs (15871); astragalus cube (15872).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 41,</td>
<td>125 shell beads (marine? 15844); Dover serrated ovate knife (15855).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>Two ceramic discs (15888); mica fragments (15889); 300 marine shell beads (15890).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 48,</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar, strap handles (15892); Mussel shell (15893).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain frog jar, wide strap handles (15900); Bell Plain notched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rim appliqué bowl (15901).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 49,</td>
<td>Marine shell gorget (Nashville style?, 15899); Nashville style marine shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>gorget (15916); Button (? marine shell?, 15917).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 91,</td>
<td>Pottery trowel, cylindrical handle (15908); Pottery trowel, bifurcate handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>(15909).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 107,</td>
<td>Unidentified groundstone (15945); Pre-Mississippian projectile point (15946);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mound</td>
<td>Copper fragments (15947); Mica fragments (15948); Marine shell bead (15949);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bone needles/pins (15950).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 20. Multiple Gravelot Associations in the Peabody Middle Tennessee Collections. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grave</th>
<th>Associations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 116, mound</td>
<td>Three marine shell beads (15940); Central column from marine shell (15941).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 117, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain bowl, restricted orifice, two spouts (15935); Nashville style marine shell gorget (15936); 250 marine shell beads (15939).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 118, mound</td>
<td>4 marine shell beads and 1 marine shell earplug (15918); Limestone disk (15919); Limestone spindle whorl/bead (15920).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 122, mound</td>
<td>Dover ovate knife (15922); Sandstone bead/spindle whorl and Limestone bead/spindle whorl (15923); Limestone disk (15924); Chisel and unidentified ground limestone fragment (15925); 6 marine shell beads (15926).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 136, mound</td>
<td>2 shell beads (marine? 15928); Limestone bead (spindle whorl? 15929); Ceramic earplug frag (15930); Limestone disk (15931).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 3, orchard</td>
<td>Bell Plain gourdmarine shell effigy bowl with single spout (15975); Miniature jar with strap handles (15977).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 4, orchard</td>
<td>Miniature effigy bowl (turtle? 15963); Marine shell gorget, three perforations (15964); Marine shell gorget (Nashville style? 15965); Marine shell pendant (15966); Limestone bead (spindle whorl? 15967) and limestone disk (15967).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 6, orchard</td>
<td>Bell Plain frog effigy bowl (15960); Shell spoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 23, orchard</td>
<td>Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback (15983); Bell Plain frog effigy bowl (15984); Ceramic earplug (15985); Ceramic disk (15986); Two polished stones (15987); Limestone bead (spindle whorl 15988).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 24, orchard</td>
<td>Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback (15980); Bell Plain fish effigy bowl (15981); Bell Plain bottle, 5 lobes, neck missing (15982).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 28, orchard</td>
<td>Cox style marine shell gorget (15968); Marine shell gorget (Nashville style? 15969); Two marine shell earplugs (15970); Stone discoidal (15971).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 30, orchard</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised Jar with strap and bifurcate lug handles (15990); Marine shell gorget (two perforations; 15992).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40DV48 Grave 1</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Manly jar, 2 punctate lines, intermediate (? handles (17224); 9 marine shell beads (17225).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40SU15 Grave 3</td>
<td>Carafe neck bottle, lobed (17227); marine spine column (17232).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 14, earthwork</td>
<td>Six lobed jar, 2 strap handles (17246); Negative painted owl effigy hooded bottle (17247); olivella shell bead (17249); copper &quot;stud&quot; (17248).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone grave 17, 1st tier, earthwork</td>
<td>Mississippi Plain vessel base (17250); 4 marine shell beads/earplugs (17252).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone grave 18, earthwork</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews jar, 6 lobes, strap handles (17253); Notched rim appliqué bowl (17254).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone grave 33, earthwork</td>
<td>Marine shell bead (17261); Marine shell, column removed, hole in top (17262); 2 marine shell beads (17263); Probable ear spool, grooved cedar disk with thin copper layer and thin section of bison horn core (17264); 2 galena cubes, 1 quartz crystal (17265); Limestone disk (17266).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone grave 49, earthwork</td>
<td>Marine shell bead necklace (17271); Marine shell gorget, Nashville style (17272); Mica fragments (17273).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone grave 87, earthwork</td>
<td>Short neck bottle (17294); Marine shell bead and earplug (17295); Ceramic disk (shell temper; 17296).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone grave 13, outside earthwork</td>
<td>12 marine shell beads (17315); Hooded, tri-stirrup, blank face bottle (17316).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 20. Multiple Gravelot Associations in the Peabody Middle Tennessee Collections. (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Grave</th>
<th>Associations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Grave 19, mound</td>
<td>Negative painted human effigy composite bottle (2 faces; 18242); Ceramic disk (18243); Outslanting wall bowl, scalloped rim (18244).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 27, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain outslanting wall bowl (18247); Limestone discoidal (18250).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 46, mound</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl (18255); Shell spoon (18256).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 62, mound</td>
<td>Limestone discoidal (18262); Ceramic earplug (18263).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 69, mound</td>
<td>Matthews Incised var. Matthews frog effigy jar, strap handles (18265); Three shell spoons (18266).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 87, mound</td>
<td>Two shell spoons (18275); Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar, strap handles (18276).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 96, mound</td>
<td>Bell Plain jar, strap handles (18281); Shell spoon (18282); Bell Plain miniature fish effigy bowl (18283).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 104, lowest tier, mound</td>
<td>Duck effigy bowl (18285); Duck effigy bowl (18286).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 117, mound</td>
<td>Loop handled jar (18291); mussel shell spoon (18292).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 10, near wall</td>
<td>Human effigy bottle (18301); 4 marine shell beads (18302); Bell Plain scalloped rim jar (18303).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowers</td>
<td>Grave 4, cemetery</td>
<td>Fish effigy bowl (18601); Nashville style gorget (18602).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Grave 2, low hill</td>
<td>Shell tempered sherds including Moundville Incised var. Moundville, froglet jar (27177; 27178); frag carafe neck bottle (27179); Bell Plain beaker (27180); Miniature bottle (27181); Hooded bottle topknot frag? (27182); two siltstone discs (27183); quartzite biconvex discoidal (27184).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 19, low hill</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl (27227); Blank faced hooded bottle (27228).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 3, south of house</td>
<td>Jar with alternating strap handles and bifurcate lugs (27271); small strap handled jar (27272); 2 mussel shells (27274).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 4, south of house</td>
<td>Froglet jar with alternating wide straps and bifurcate lugs (27276); gourd (?) effigy bowl (27277); terrapin shell and animal bone frags (27278); Marine shell beads (25) and marine shell earplug (27280).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 11, south of house</td>
<td>Beckwith Incised froglet jar (27296); Ovate knife (27300).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 19, south of house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl (27327); Mussel shell spoon (27328).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 24, south of house</td>
<td>Restricted rim fish bowl w/ paired double suspension holes (27337); Ogée bowl w/ notched appliqué rim strip (27338); Notched rim bowl (27339); Froglet jar w/ wide strap handles (27340); Jar w/ paired double suspension holes (27341).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 29, south of house</td>
<td>Blank faced owl (?) effigy bottle (27355); Pot with trailed arcade on shoulder and strap handles (27356); mussel shell spoon (27357); marine shell earplug and two marine shell beads (27358).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 35, south of house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl (27361); Notched rim bowl (27362); Abrasive siltstone disc (27363).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 40, south of house</td>
<td>Frog jar with suspension holes (27383); Notched rim bowl (27384); key-shaped bone hairpin (27385); ceramic elbow pipe with incised lines (27386).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 42, south of house</td>
<td>Notched rim bowl (27391); human hunchback hooded effigy bottle (27392); eight marine shell beads (27393); Nashville style marine shell gorget (27401).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grave 2 (George Woods)</td>
<td>Fish effigy bowl with paired double suspension holes (31971); Scalloped rim jar with paired double suspension holes (31973); turkey (?) bone awl (31974).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Peabody museum explorers (Mound Bottom and Love Mound). Radiocarbon dates from mound construction stages at both of these sites support the initiation of chiefdom centers by at least AD 1000. At present, it seems likely that the chiefdom eventually resulting in the enormous mound center at Mound Bottom in the Harpeth River drainage was created by non-local Mississippian immigrants from the north and west. Unlike most Mississippian sites in the Nashville Basin, the occupation, use, and/or re-use of Mound Bottom appears to span at least three (and perhaps four) centuries.

At the same time mound centers were being established in the western periphery of the Nashville Basin, a process apparently more emergent in nature began throughout a broader portion of the region. Several smaller sites (farmsteads, hamlets, and small villages) show evidence for early emergent Mississippian populations (Moore and Smith 1993; Norton and Broster 2004; Smith and Moore 1994; Spears et al. 2008). These sites are characterized by high percentages of shell-tempered cordmarked wares -- retaining similarities to the limestone-tempered cordmarked wares of the small indigenous Late Woodland populations.

The interrelationship of these sites with the mound centers on the western periphery remains unclear. However, the ceramic assemblages are quite distinctive and suggest the possibility of a cultural divide between the individuals directing construction at the early mound centers and the residents of these smaller sites to the east. Late Woodland ceramics and associated radiocarbon dates of circa AD 1000 from the Mansker Creek site (40DV53) on the eastern periphery of the Basin suggest a mosaic of small groups, with some pursuing more traditional cultural patterns while others explored new and changing ways of life.

Mortuary patterns during this period remain unclear since the investigated sites have yielded only limited evidence of burials associated with residential areas. Cemeteries and burial mounds within residential settlements do not appear to have been common practice. Although speculative, we suspect that at least some of the poorly known small ridgetop burial mounds may house the remains of these early Mississippian groups.

**Regional Period II -- AD 1100-1200 (West-to-East Expansion and Mississippianization)**

After AD 1100, the available data suggest an expansion of both large and small chiefdoms from west to east throughout the Middle Cumberland valley. Of the sites visited by the Peabody Museum explorers: (1) Mound Bottom was probably expanded during this period; (2) Love Mound continued to be occupied; (3) mound construction
may have been initiated at Lindsley Estate early in this period; and (4) the Bowling Farm site was probably established. Old Town, visited briefly by Curtiss in 1878, may also have been established as a mound center during this period. Although we cannot confidently connect Curtiss' brief mention of the "Mansico Creek" site (see Appendix A, Curtiss letter to Putnam, October 9, 1877) with the Moss-Wright site (40SU20/40SU61) in Sumner County, we suspect that both are the same site. This particular site would represent another small fortified center with a probable single mound. Towards the end of this period, small mounds containing stone grave burials are probably shifted to areas closer to, but not directly within, residential settlements.

**Regional Period III -- AD 1200-1325 (Proliferation of Chiefdoms)**

Between AD 1200 and 1325, the Middle Cumberland valley experienced an apparent population expansion alongside the emergence of a significant number of small sociopolitical centers (aka chiefdoms) on both the north and south sides of the river. The relationships of these centers remains unclear, as some probably represent more complex polities incorporating a hierarchy of mound sites.

During this period, new mortuary patterns emerge throughout the region. Stone-box graves become an increasingly common mode of interment. At mound sites and villages, small burial mounds became a relatively common feature at residential sites. These "mounds" may more accurately be described as "cemetery platforms." Both early explorers and modern archaeologists noted the presence of "tiers" of graves within these mounds, suggesting that they begin as small cemeteries. At some point, a shallow mound is constructed over the initial cemetery -- usually sufficiently high to permit an additional "layer" of stone graves to be place on the same location. Although highly variable, these mounds rarely exceed 8-10 feet in height. Three or four grave "tiers" is the most commonly cited number. While speculative, the tiered construction of these cemetery platforms could potentially coincide with the addition of platform mound stages.

Several major sites visited by the Peabody Museum explorers appear to have significant components dating to this period, including Mound Bottom, Love Mound, Miss Bowling’s Farm, Lindsley Estate, Williams Farm, Rutherford’s Farm, Cain’s Chapel, Gray’s Farm, Emily Hayes Farm, and probably Wilkinson’s Farm.

**Regional Period IV -- AD 1325-1425 (Region-Wide Decentralization)**

Between AD 1300 and 1350, we perceive a significant region-wide shift in cultural patterning in the Nashville Basin. Although chronological data from mounds is admittedly limited, what we have provides little evidence for the widespread presence of chiefdoms during this period. While some mound centers show evidence of continued residential occupation after AD 1300, they are essentially identical to what we see at fortified villages without monumental earthen constructions.

Village cemeteries emerge near the beginning of this period, some very extensive and comprising what seems to be the common mode of mortuary interment across the area. Virtually all villages dating to this period contain significant cemetery areas containing several hundred individuals of all ages and sexes. Infants are underrepresented in these cemeteries because of a common pattern of differential burial beneath residential house floors.
Figure 276. Regional periods represented at selected sites.
While we cannot rule out the continued cycling of small chiefdoms, our interpretation remains consistent with that presented earlier of a broad regional pattern of political destabilization. The proposed decline of centralized authority is reflected in the establishment of many small (usually) fortified villages without evidence of mound construction. At present, we argue that this represents a shift from centralized political authority in the form of chiefs to a more village-centered organization.

Accompanying these shifts in settlement and mortuary practices are changes in residential architecture. The predominance of wall-trench architecture is replaced by predominately single post construction around A.D. 1325 – corresponding with other perceived significant changes in community organization across the region.

After initial nucleation of the population into fortified villages, the number and size of villages seems to experience relatively rapid decline. Concomitant with this process is the gradual abandonment of the region (or at least a dispersal of the population). This pattern is not restricted to the Middle Tennessee region as the "Vacant Quarter" extends across much of the middle river regions (Cobb and Butler 2003; Williams 1990).

Mound Bottom and Love Mound appear to have been abandoned as major centers during this period, although some continued use as burial areas for dispersed populations may be present. Both currently lack any significant evidence of late ceramic modes for the region. Lindsley Estate shows some continued occupation during the early part of this period. Sites showing significant components during this period include Rutherford's Farm, Cain's Chapel, Gray's Farm, Emily Hayes Farm, Wilkinson's Farm, Jarman's Farm, and Overton Estate.

**Regional Period V – AD 1425-1475 (Regional Abandonment)**

This period reflects more of a concept than an archaeologically visible reality. A number of lines of evidence support the notion that nucleated settlements had essentially vanished from the region by sometime between AD 1425 and 1475. We do not necessarily argue that the region is totally abandoned, but before AD 1500 Mississippian populations drop well below the level of archaeological visibility along the Middle Cumberland River valley.

**Insights, Observations, and Hypotheses from the Collections**

Our research on, and publications about, the Peabody Museum collections from Middle Tennessee will undoubtedly continue for many years to come. As noted elsewhere, our primary goal with this volume is not detailed interpretations nor final conclusions but rather to finish a task started in 1877 and left incomplete, that is the publication of the detailed notes and manuscripts of the Peabody Museum expeditions to Middle Tennessee. At the same time, we offer some insights, observations, and working hypotheses garnered from our work with these collections over the past decade. We hope they will stimulate additional research using these collections.

For most of the following discussion, we focus only slightly on the mundane aspects of Mississippian life as evidenced in everyday pottery, projectile points, and food residues. Although these are critical aspects for our understanding Middle Cumberland Mississippian, the Peabody Museum collections were not generated by systematic
modern archaeological techniques. The explorers focused in large part on objects from important but highly restricted contexts, comprising items deposited as part of community and/or mortuary ritual in mounds, burials, or cemeteries. As such, even the items that were perhaps significant in everyday life and buried with their makers, owners or users (undecorated cooking pots, projectile points, toolkits, etc.) have been withdrawn from that context and placed in a more specific and focused context. Contrary to traditional assumptions by archaeologists working in the region, we are no longer convinced that even these items were placed in graves simply because they were made, owned, or used by the person they accompanied into the earth. The rarity of inclusion of these objects in stone-box graves suggests that conscious choices were made by the friends, family members, or community members who actually participated in the mortuary ceremonies and rituals -- choices that were not dictated by "common practice" or "community custom." If it was common custom to include the pots, projectile points, or other items used or owned by the person interred, why do less than twenty percent of graves contain such items? We presume that more than one-fifth of the adults in these communities made or used projectile points or cooking pots in their daily lives. Without belaboring the point further, we encourage additional examination of this premise by future researchers. A multitude of possible research questions could be generated simply by considering the differing trajectories of cooking pots and projectile points from less traditional perspectives.

Are Middle Cumberland Mississippian Pottery Assemblages Really Plain?

Middle Cumberland Mississippian pottery assemblages have often been characterized as overwhelmingly plain-surfaced in contrast to many contemporary regions of the Midsouth. While that is technically the case when examining sherd assemblages from modern site excavations within the study area (Table 21), the Peabody Museum collections provide a reminder that sherds are not whole vessels. We recognize that certain specific vessel forms and types are generally not placed in burials (e.g. fabric impressed pans, Angel Negative Painted plates) and conversely that some vessel forms and types are largely restricted to burials (e.g. negative painted effigy bottles). However, examination of the Peabody Museum collections suggests that these distinctions are only a minimal contributor to the differences between sherd collections and whole vessel collections. The vast majority of "decorations" found in mortuary vessels from the Peabody collections are also commonly found in sherd assemblages from refuse deposits (e.g. notched appliqué rims, arcade incised jars, rim-riding-lug-tail effigies, hooded bottles). We are reminded by the array of whole vessels in the Peabody Museum collections that probably a small majority of Middle Cumberland ceramics were actually decorated (Table 22). The most significant contributor to the difference between sherd assemblages and whole vessel assemblages is a culture-specific regional emphasis on decorative styles that are visible on less than 20% of the vessel surface. In this instance, plainness is to a large extent more apparent than real.

Bowls with Notched Rim-Appliqué Strips are a Horizon Marker for Post AD 1300 Components in the Nashville Basin.

This rim mode is seemingly ubiquitous on sites with significant components postdating AD 1300. Sites with significant quantities of this particular rim mode will almost certainly have major components dating after AD 1350 (Table 23).
Table 21. Percentage of Plain Versus Decorated Sherds from Modern Site Excavations in Study Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Modern Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Site Name</th>
<th>Percent Plain</th>
<th>Percent Decorated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV392*</td>
<td>Kelly’s Battery</td>
<td></td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford-Kizer</td>
<td>Rutherford’s Farm</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM2</td>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV6</td>
<td>Gordontown</td>
<td>Wilkinson’s Farm</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Brentwood Library</td>
<td>Jarman’s Farm</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV5*</td>
<td>French Lick/Sulphur Dell</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV4*</td>
<td>East Nashville Mounds</td>
<td></td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean Percent 93.7 6.3

* site not mentioned in Peabody Museum explorations.

Table 22. Percentage of Plain and Decorated Vessels from Peabody Museum Collections.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Modern Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Site Name</th>
<th>Percent Plain</th>
<th>Percent Decorated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Noel Cemetery</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV426</td>
<td>Bowling Farm</td>
<td>Miss Bowling’s Farm</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford-Kizer</td>
<td>Rutherford’s Farm</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>58.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WI1</td>
<td>Sellers Farm</td>
<td>Lindsley Estate</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Arnold</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray Farm</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Brentwood Library</td>
<td>Jarman’s Farm</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean Percent 45.1 54.9

* scalloped rims were not tabulated as decorated for the purposes of this table.

The mode consists of a horizontal-notched strip applied at, or just below, the lip of simple semi-hemispherical bowls (see Figures 7, 85, 253, and 262). This mode should be distinguished from two somewhat similar modes on bowl rims and lips that may not be as chronologically sensitive: (1) continuous row of nodes applied individually below and parallel to the lip; and (2) notched or nicked lips.

Bowls exhibiting the notched appliqué rim strip appear sometime shortly after AD 1300 and increase in frequency between AD 1325 and 1450. This mode has a widespread distribution outside the study region on a similar timeframe, and with the same pattern of increasing frequency in the 15th and later centuries. This mode co-occurs with only two other modes in the Peabody Museum collections. The first is equally spaced anthropomorphic "medallion heads" from Cain's Chapel (40DV3; 14026) and Wilkinson’s Farm (40DV6; 12813, see Figure 51). The second is two "ogee" bowls from the Jarman Farm site (40WM210; 27338 [see Figure 257], 31991). This restricted pattern of use on simple bowls, medallion bowls, and ogee bowls holds true in other documented Middle Cumberland valley collections as well (e.g. Thruston 1897).

One other very infrequent use of truncated notched appliqué strips in local assemblages should be noted. A single fish bowl from the Jarman Farm site (40WM210; 27337) exhibits a truncated notched strip representing a fin. This bowl was accompanied in Grave 24 (south of the Jarman house) by both a hemispherical bowl
and ogee bowl exhibiting the same rim mode. Elsewhere, such as the Mississippi Valley, this rim mode occurs in combination with a greater variety of effigy bowl forms, although we suspect these postdate occupations in the Nashville region. Although we will continue to treat the appliquéd rim strip as a mode in analytical approaches, it is convenient to have a shorthand name for the simple bowls exhibiting this mode, so we have designated them Noel bowls.

Table 23. Notched Rim Appliquéd (Noel) Bowls from Peabody Museum Explorations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Museum Accession Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>14023; 14024; 14026 (medallion); 14257; 15229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV6</td>
<td>Wilkinson’s Farm</td>
<td>12813 (medallion); 12870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV11</td>
<td>Overton Estate</td>
<td>14139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV39</td>
<td>Love Mound</td>
<td>11841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford’s Farm</td>
<td>17254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WI1</td>
<td>Lindsley Estate</td>
<td>12017; 12052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18238; 18255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>14063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Jarman’s Farm</td>
<td>27171; 27219; 27227; 27245; 27321; 27327; 27337 (fish); 27338 (ogee); 27339; 27361; 27362; 27384; 27391; 31991 (ogee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No number</td>
<td>Gowers Place</td>
<td>18626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cultural significance of this mode is not self-evident, but when Noel bowls are viewed from above, they can be interpreted as representative of a sun circle. The co-occurrence of the scallop and ogee symbol on opposing faces of the Almond disc from Arkansas is suggestive of a link between the scalloped rim and ogee (Figure 277). We have mentioned two of the five Peabody Museum “ogee” bowls. The other three “ogee” bowls are from Cain’s Chapel (40DV3; 14020 [see Figure 80], 15232) and a cruder possible specimen from Gray’s Farm (40WM11; 15935). The distribution of these double-spouted bowls seems somewhat tightly restricted, suggesting perhaps a cultural and/or chronological linking trait.

Shoulder Incised Ceramics Date Between ca. AD 1250 and 1450.

Two types of shell tempered ceramics bearing incised motifs on the vessel shoulder are relatively common in the Peabody Museum collections, Matthews Incised (vars. Matthews and Manly) and Beckwith Incised (Tables 24-25). These arcade incised vessels are a widespread Middle Mississippian variant with many type names.

In the Nashville area, these types appear to emerge about AD 1250 and become increasingly frequent in the 1300s through the early 1400s. The late 13th-century versions of Matthews Incised occur with intermediate handles (flattened loops) while later jars exhibit increasingly wider strap handles (see Figures 21 and 147). A single example of the “eyelash” variant more common to the south of Nashville (e.g. Moundville Incised var. Moundville) was recovered from the Jarman Farm site (see Figure 251). The eyelash variant is extremely uncommon in the Nashville area, and the three or four known examples (see Green’s Place and John Owen Hunt Mound) may represent imports rather than locally manufactured wares. The grit or sand-tempered equivalent (e.g. Cool Branch Incised) has not been documented in the Middle Cumberland region.
The other shoulder incised ware exhibits a curvilinear or rectilinear guilloche rather than the arcade or semicircle of Matthews Incised. Although some scholars use the type Matthews Incised var. Beckwith for these ceramics, we retain the older separate type designation of Beckwith Incised for local analysis. There does seem to be a relationship between these types (see additional discussion under Frog Effigies). However, Beckwith Incised appears to have a slightly later chronological range, and appears more tightly linked to combination with frogs than Matthews Incised motifs.
Table 24. Matthews Incised Jars and Sherds from Peabody Museum Explorations.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>PM Handle Style</th>
<th>Pattern var. Matthews</th>
<th>Pattern var. Manly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>14028 Strap</td>
<td>Single line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>14046 Sherd only</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pumpate, continuous line, punctate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14277</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Single line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV426</td>
<td>11872 Loop, double peaked</td>
<td>Single punctate (lobed body)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV48</td>
<td>17224 Intermediate?</td>
<td>Punctate, continuous line, punctate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>17246 Intermediate?</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WI1</td>
<td>11996 Strap</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WI1</td>
<td>11997 Sherd only</td>
<td>Single (excised)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WI1</td>
<td>12037 Sherd only</td>
<td>Single (excised)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>15838 Intermediate/strap</td>
<td>Single (excised)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>15859 Intermediate</td>
<td>Single (incised)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>15892 Intermediate</td>
<td>Single (incised)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>27356 Intermediate</td>
<td>Meandering trailed single line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* does not include arcade motifs in combination with frog motifs, see Table 26.

Table 25. Beckwith Incised Specimens from Peabody Museum Explorations.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Modern Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Site Name</th>
<th>PM Site Name</th>
<th>PM Acc No.</th>
<th>Handle Style</th>
<th>Guilloche Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Noel Cemetery</td>
<td>Cains’s Chapel</td>
<td>34301</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Crude rectilinear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray Farm</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm 15855</td>
<td>15990</td>
<td>Intermediate/strap</td>
<td>Rectilinear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Brentwood Library</td>
<td>Jarman’s Farm</td>
<td>27211</td>
<td>Sherd</td>
<td>Rectilinear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* does not include guilloche motifs in combination with frog motifs, see Table 26.

ZOOMORPHIC EFFIGY FORMS

Zoomorphic and anthropomorphic vessels are well-represented in the Peabody Museum collection, a result perhaps expected given the large assemblage of mortuary vessels. Here, we offer some thoughts and interpretations regarding these particular vessels.

**Owl Effigies are Found on a Chronologically Significant Set of Different Vessel Forms.**

Several obvious and some less apparent owls are represented in the ceramic collections. These can be divided into classes by vessel form: (1) rim riders on standard hemispherical bowls, usually rattles (40WM11, 15855, see Figure 122); (2) full figure negative painted hooded bottles with tripod support on legs and tail (Stewart County, 18351, see Figure 215); (3) naturalistic owl heads on negative painted lobed globular hooded bottles (40DV3, 14219, see Figure 74; 40SU15, 17247, see Figure 158); and (4) blank-face hooded bottles with owl-like "horns", sometimes negative painted (40WM11, 15879; 40WM210, 27355, see Figure 249). Owls are among the few effigies that are found on multiple types of vessel forms.

Although provisional at this point, the owl rim-rider bowls appear to be the earliest to appear in the local sequence sometime in the early thirteenth century AD. In
concert with anthropomorphic rim-riders, these vessels form part of a rattle-bowl horizon that seems to represent paraphernalia produced for a specific set of rituals active in the Nashville region between AD 1200 and 1325, with the last of these bowls being deposited in the mortuary record by about AD 1350.

The naturalistic owl hooded bottles (both full figure and head only) also seem to appear sometime during the AD 1200-1325 period, but perhaps in the middle to latter part of the period. Cast on bottle forms, they clearly represent a different functional category from the bowls. These bottles appear to be in continuous use and deposition through AD 1350 or slightly later. The full figure versions seem typically to be decorated with feather patterns while the head-only variety is decorated with concentric circles.

While we can only speculatively offer the blank-faced hooded bottles with "horns" as simplified versions of owl bottles, they do seem to appear later in the sequence -- perhaps as early as AD 1300 and continuing through the terminal occupations of the region.

*Frog Effigy Representations are Found on a Chronologically Significant Set of Different Vessel Forms.*

Frog effigies have an even more frequent appearance in the Peabody Museum collections. Frog imagery has a long history of representation in the Eastern Woodlands, beginning most notably with the series of Middle Woodland platform pipes depicting relatively “naturalistic” appearing frogs. Staying within the medium of pipes, perhaps the best known example of a later Mississippian period pipe is the Missouri flintclay depiction of the so-called “Rattler Frog” from St. Clair County, Illinois – generally naturalistic, but holding an object in one “hand.” Generally, interpretations of this particular object focus on the significance of the frog in shamanic traditions, as the transformational aspect of the egg–tadpole–frog and associated crossing of the water-land/underworld-this world boundary make this particular set of creatures significant.

At this point, we are not convinced that continuity can yet be demonstrated between the functions, purpose, and meanings of early frogs as pipes and later depictions of frogs on ceramic bowls and handled pots. While this question is of importance, the absence of documented frog pipes (Woodland or Mississippian) from the Nashville Basin permits us the luxury of sidestepping that issue for now.

In the Middle Cumberland region, “naturalistic” frog imagery is restricted to a set of (generally) incurvate bowls (often collared) with the orifice on the “back” of the frog. Although not particularly common, these bowls have been identified at numerous sites through the Nashville Basin. Many of the better preserved examples are exceptionally well-made and of dark brown to black with a highly burnished finish. All known examples are “structural effigies” rather than rim-rider heads with a lug “tail.” The consistent structural elements depicted on these bowls are: (1) head on the “front” of the vessel, usually with eyes and often with nostrils and the mouth; (2) two front legs on opposing sides; (3) two rear legs on opposing sides; and (4) a small cylindrical node on the rear of the vessel representing probably either the remnant of a largely absorbed tail or the anus. Unlike some fish effigy bowls of similar incurvate rim form (see below), none of the frog bowls exhibit paired suspension holes.
Although many of these bowls were recovered during early unsystematic "diggings," our sense is that most of the highly naturalistic forms (Figure 278) are relatively early in the local sequence – probably created primarily between A.D. 1200 and 1350 (40WM11; 15960, 15984, see Figure 121).

What we believe are slightly later (transitional) forms begin to "abbreviate" the six key features into smaller and more representational forms (40WM11; 15878). Eventually, the details on the head (eyes, nostril, mouth) are lost and the legs are abbreviated from large naturalistic depictions into sideways U-shaped figures (Figure 279).

Figure 278. Schematic profile of “naturalistic” frog bowl.

Figure 279. Schematic profile of “abbreviated” frog bowl.

Now to an argument that there is another set of ceramic vessels – handled jars – that also represent frogs, a frog-like supernatural, or at least shamanic-transformation by analogy. The difference in form between the incurvate/collared bowls previously described and the handled pots described below suggests some distinction in the functions of these vessels. While we cannot at this point firmly support a proposed chronological distinction in these vessel forms, our sense is that there is a period of time when only the naturalistic bowls are being made (ca. AD 1250-1300?), a slightly later and overlapping period when frog bowls are still being made (with increasingly abbreviated features), a period when handled frog jars begin to be made (ca. AD 1300-1350?), and then a final period when only handled frog jars are being made (ca. AD 1350-1450?).
The abbreviated frog representations frequently co-occur with incised shoulder motifs on jars, including Beckwith Incised and the two varieties of arcade motifs termed Matthews Incised vars. Matthews and Manly (Table 26). Examples are presented in Figures 8, 78, 79, 200, 239, and 252.

Table 26. Handled Frog Jars from Peabody Museum Explorations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Peabody Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Acc No.</th>
<th>Handle form</th>
<th>Incised motif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DS44</td>
<td>Anderson's Farm</td>
<td>18577</td>
<td>Wide strap</td>
<td>Beckwith (curvilinear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>14029</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>14030</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>14031</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>14032</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>14034</td>
<td>Strap and bifurcate lug</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>14036</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Beckwith (rectilinear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>14267</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Matthews (single line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>15234</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Matthews (3-line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV6</td>
<td>Wilkinson's Farm</td>
<td>12809</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV11</td>
<td>Overton Estate</td>
<td>14140</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Beckwith rectilinear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18265</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Manly double line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18276</td>
<td>Wide strap, five nicks on top of handle</td>
<td>Beckwith rectilinear -- may cross-mend with 18295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18295</td>
<td>Wide strap with nicks on top of handle</td>
<td>Beckwith rectilinear -- may cross-mend with 18276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray's Farm</td>
<td>15844</td>
<td>Intermediate?</td>
<td>Alternating small bifurcate lugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray's Farm</td>
<td>15900</td>
<td>Intermediate--collared jar</td>
<td>None. Has addition of &quot;eyes&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Jarman's Farm</td>
<td>27276</td>
<td>Wide strap (narrower at bottom) with alternating small bifurcate lugs</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Jarman's Farm</td>
<td>27296</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Beckwith rectilinear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Jarman's Farm</td>
<td>27323</td>
<td>Strap with five nicks on top of handle</td>
<td>Beckwith rectilinear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Jarman's Farm</td>
<td>27340</td>
<td>Wide strap</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No number</td>
<td>Gowers Place</td>
<td>18605</td>
<td>Strap</td>
<td>Beckwith curvilinear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fish Bowls Represent a Limited Variety of Species.*

Fish bowls are relatively well-represented in the Peabody Museum collections (Table 27; see Figures 82, 83, 120, 198, 240, 263), along with a single unique bottle (see Figure 76). We suggest the types of fish represented in the Middle Cumberland Valley are restricted to depictions of bottom-feeding species. This selectivity is in marked contrast to the number of species that were available and used by local people as food. Although from a wide geographically distributed area and almost certainly manufactured by different potters, the shared emphasis on a restricted set of species certainly indicates the operation of a shared cultural focus throughout the Cumberland Valley.

*Fresh Water Mussel and Marine Shell Effigies are Relatively Well-Represented.*

Naturalistic and finely constructed ceramic vessels representing both fresh water bivalves and marine shells occur in the collections (Table 28; Figures 123, 180, 254). Given the ready availability of fresh water mussels in the region, effigy construction of these creatures suggests a linkage to myth or ritual involving these shells.
**Duck Bowls are Relatively Well-Represented.**

Ducks are among the most frequently mentioned of zoomorphic bowls in reference to the Nashville area. As the Peabody Museum collections illustrate, they are relatively well-represented but not among the most common of vessels (Table 29; Figures 42, 84, 119, and 199).

Table 27. Fish Bowls and Bottle from Peabody Museum Explorations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Peabody Museum Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Museum Site Name Accession Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain's Chapel</td>
<td>13997, 14039, 14266, 15235, 15238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford's Farm</td>
<td>17307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray's Farm</td>
<td>15970; 15981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Jarman’s Farm</td>
<td>27337; 31971 (Suspension holes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No number</td>
<td>Gowers Place</td>
<td>18600-1; 18601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 28. Fresh Water Mussel and Marine Shell Effigies from Peabody Museum Explorations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Modern Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Museum Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Museum Acc No. Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Noel Cemetery</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>14038 Fresh water mussel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Noel Cemetery</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>13993 Marine (or gourd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV6</td>
<td>Gordontown</td>
<td>Wilkinson’s Farm</td>
<td>12811 Fresh water mussel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SW40(?)</td>
<td>Unnamed Site</td>
<td>Williams Farm(?)</td>
<td>18459 Marine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray Farm</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15856, 15880 Fresh water mussel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray Farm</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15975 Marine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Brentwood Library</td>
<td>Jarman’s Farm</td>
<td>27251 Marine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 29. Duck Bowls from Peabody Museum Explorations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Modern Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Museum Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Museum Accession Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Noel Cemetery</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>14222, 15236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WI1</td>
<td>Sellars Farm</td>
<td>Lindsley Estate</td>
<td>12099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Arnold</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18285, 18286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray Farm</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15833, 15954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANTHROPOMORPHIC EFFIGY FORMS**

Perhaps the most intriguing and spectacular of objects collected by the Peabody Museum explorers are the ceramic vessels in the human form. Some of these vessels are simply incredible works of art even in the broader context of Mississippian period art and iconography. Following the premise of a number of scholars, we argue that most (if not all) of these forms represent specific characters from Mississippian mythology rather than mere mortals (see King 2007; Knight 2006; Knight et al. 2001; Lankford 2008; Reilly
and Garber 2007; Townsend et al. 2004). While these supernaturals may generally be symbolic of stories and story cycles known throughout much of the Midwest and South, peoples in different regions were selective in their use of iconographic characters. Most of these bottle forms (Table 30) were likely created during the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries AD (see Figures 6, 16, 71, 72, 73, 87, 88, 90, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 125, 126, 156, 157, 159, 160, 181, 191, 192, 193, 197, 232, 238, 250).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Site Number</th>
<th>Peabody Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Acc No.</th>
<th>Vessel Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40DS44</td>
<td>Anderson’s Farm</td>
<td>18571</td>
<td>Full figure hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>13999</td>
<td>Solid shell tempered figurine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>14044</td>
<td>Full figure hunchback hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>14026</td>
<td>Miniature medallion head Noel bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>14223</td>
<td>Medallion head bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>14045</td>
<td>Negative painted, lobed body, hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>14218</td>
<td>Negative painted cloaked lady figure (Sharp 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>15237</td>
<td>Miniature rim rider bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>15239</td>
<td>Negative painted owl/human solid figurine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Cain’s Chapel</td>
<td>34286</td>
<td>Negative painted cloaked lady figure (Sharp 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV3</td>
<td>Wilkinson’s Farm</td>
<td>12813</td>
<td>Miniature medallion head Noel bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV426</td>
<td>Miss Bowling Farm</td>
<td>12321</td>
<td>Full figure hunchback hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40DV11</td>
<td>Overton Estate</td>
<td>14138</td>
<td>Negative painted hunchback skirted female hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford’s Farm</td>
<td>17244</td>
<td>Solid clay figurine, seated male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford’s Farm</td>
<td>17269</td>
<td>Negative painted female seated on hooded bottle/gourd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford’s Farm</td>
<td>17270</td>
<td>Negative painted Charleston-like head bottle with two faces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford’s Farm</td>
<td>17298</td>
<td>&quot;Dunce cap&quot; rim rider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SU15</td>
<td>Rutherford’s Farm</td>
<td>17300</td>
<td>Solid clay figurine, hunchback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SW40?</td>
<td>Williams Farm(?)</td>
<td>18461</td>
<td>Head from bottle (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18278</td>
<td>Rim rider rattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18301</td>
<td>Full figure solid figurine skirted female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM5</td>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18307</td>
<td>Poorly preserved &quot;head&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15852</td>
<td>Full figure rattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15853</td>
<td>Full figure negative painted female hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15854</td>
<td>&quot;Chacmool&quot; form rattle bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15870</td>
<td>Full figure negative painted female hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15898</td>
<td>Full figure negative painted female hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15934</td>
<td>Rim rider rattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15955</td>
<td>Full figure hunchback effigy rattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15980</td>
<td>Full figure hunchback skirted female hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15983</td>
<td>Full figure negative painted female hunchback hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15993</td>
<td>Hooded bottle hunchback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>15999</td>
<td>Full figure negative painted female hunchback hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM11</td>
<td>Gray’s Farm</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>Negative painted cloaked lady figure (Sharp 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40WM210</td>
<td>Jarman’s Farm</td>
<td>27392</td>
<td>Full figure hunchback female hooded bottle (not painted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Lovell’s Farm</td>
<td>18487</td>
<td>Full figure hunchback rattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Gowers Place</td>
<td>18618</td>
<td>Full figure negative painted female hunchback hooded bottle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Nashville area, an emphasis on imagery related to the Twins (Lodge Boy and Thrown Away of Midwestern myths) has been noted (Steponaitis et al. 2008), along with an emphasis on the Old Woman Who Never Dies (Smith and Miller 2009). While much additional research remains to be completed to connect individual depictions with possible historic referents, the Peabody Museum assemblages provide many of the key specimens for further research. Robert Sharp (2007) relied heavily on the Peabody
Museum assemblages in his recent identification of a female mortuary cult figure centered in the Cumberland region.

Brown (2002) has argued that six of the negative painted human effigy hooded bottles were made by two potters:

*I have no doubt that the potter who created the Cain's Chapel pot [78-6-10/14218]... also fashioned this particular vessel [from Oscar Noel's farm, 84-63-10/34286] (Brown 2002:27).*

*The following four... human effigy pots [78-6-10/15853, 15870, 15898, 15983] are believed to have all been made by a single potter. The first three come from a stone grave mound at Gray's Farm... while the fourth was discovered in a stone grave mound cemetery in a nearby orchard...* (Brown 2002:29).

Of some particular interest is the presence of a Charleston-like bottle (Griffin 1951) from the Rutherford's Farm, or Rutherford-Kizer site, 40SU15 (see Figure 157). Although the specific form is unique, it is not the only known example of this type of vessel from the region. Another two-faced bottle was excavated from site 40MT387, a stone-box cemetery on the Cumberland River in Montgomery County, Tennessee, during the late 1980s (Figure 280). A three-headed negative painted vessel commonly known as the Triune Vessel was also recovered along the Caney Fork River in Smith County, Tennessee in the early 19th century.

![Figure 280. Charleston-like bottle from site 40MT387, Montgomery County, Tennessee.](Image)
A single steatite human effigy pipe recovered from the Lindsley Estate/Sellars Farm site should also be mentioned here (PM 77-57-10/11993). Despite the view afforded in Figure 38, the figure is clearly a male (exhibits a carved penis) and is holding a four-handled pot. Nearly identical pipes are known from the Hollywood site and Mound C at Etowah (Georgia) and the Bell site in East Tennessee (Brain and Phillips 1996). This pipe is almost certainly not of local manufacture, as vessels from the Middle Cumberland region never exhibit more than a single pair of closed handles. The presence of four closed handles on the steatite pipe suggests manufacture outside the Middle Cumberland River valley.

**DUCK RIVER KNIVES AND SWORDS**

Since the appellation of Duck River seems firmly attached in common usage to these forms, we use the term “Duck River Biface” to refer to a specific type of Mississippian biface (Table 31). The more common term in general usage has been “Duck River Sword” (Marceaux and Dye 2007; see Figure 127). However, the specimens in the Peabody Museum collections suggest that a shorter form shares a similar distribution (see Figures 55, 128, 204, 216, 229, 234, and 236). The Peabody Museum explorers examined hundreds of non-mound graves, but only a single specimen came from a non-mound context. Curtiss also identified at least one major production area for large Dover eccentrics in his explorations near the town of Dover in Stewart County, Tennessee. The Peabody Museum assemblage includes five blanks of such large size that they could only have been intended for the production of swords or maces (Table 32; Figure 281). These particular blanks stimulated a search for the Dover quarry site by Charles Willoughby, Paramenio E. Cox, and Warren K. Moorehead in the early 20th century (Smith 2009).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peabody Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Acc No.</th>
<th>Chert Type</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Thick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson's Farm</td>
<td>12818</td>
<td>Fort Payne</td>
<td>Ash mound (?)</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray's Farm</td>
<td>15885</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 41, mound</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray's Farm</td>
<td>15922</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 122, mound</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray's Farm</td>
<td>15932</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 119, mound</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray's Farm</td>
<td>15951</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 115, mound</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Hayes Farm</td>
<td>18272</td>
<td>Fort Payne</td>
<td>Grave 84, mound</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bannister's Farm</td>
<td>18343</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 14, mound</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bannister's Farm</td>
<td>18347</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 17, mound</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkins Farm(?)</td>
<td>18424</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 26, burial mound</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkins Farm(?)</td>
<td>18425</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 37, mound</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson's Farm</td>
<td>18573</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 10, burial mound 2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodges Place(?)</td>
<td>18588</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>Grave 1, mound</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarman's Farm</td>
<td>27300</td>
<td>Local chert</td>
<td>Grave 11, non-mound</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mean:**
- Length: 21.1
- Width: 4.2
- Thick: 1.1

**Median:**
- Length: 21.0
- Width: 4.1
- Thick: 1.1

**Range:**
- Length: 15.1--29.0
- Width: 3.5--4.9
- Thick: 0.8--1.5

* measurements in cm.
Table 32. Sword/Mace Blanks from Near Dover. *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peabody Site Name</th>
<th>Peabody Acc No.</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stalls Farm</td>
<td>18338</td>
<td>stone-box grave, burial mound</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>18385</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalls Farm</td>
<td>22351</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalls Farm</td>
<td>22352</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalls Farm</td>
<td>22353</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* measurements in cm.

Figure 281. Dover blank (PM 80-20-10/22351) from Stalls Farm site, Stewart County, Tennessee.

Concluding Remarks

In this report, we can only begin to touch upon the potential of the Peabody Museum collections to provide new insights into the late prehistoric cultures of the Cumberland River valley on both the internal chronology of the Middle Cumberland region and relationships with the broader Mississippian world. Volumes of interpretations and conclusions wait to be drawn from using the notes and collections obtained by the Peabody Museum explorers.

While Joseph Jones (1876) and Gates P. Thruston (1890, 1897) are the most often cited of the early explorers of the Middle Cumberland area, the Peabody Museum explorers accomplished many "firsts" in the archaeology of Middle Tennessee. Jones' research did precede the Peabody Museum by a decade, but his explorations were limited to a few short months. Thruston garnered greater attention through publication of his well-illustrated Antiquities of Tennessee in two editions. However, his investigations at the Noel Farm/Cemetery (Cain's Chapel) site followed the Peabody Museum explorations by a decade and more.
We are certainly not the first to appreciate the contributions of the Peabody Museum explorers in the southeast. Curtiss' work in Arkansas has been recognized for several decades in published form. Phyllis Morse (1981) examined materials from Arkansas in the Curtiss collection during her study of the Parkin site. Dan and Phyllis Morse acknowledged the Peabody Museum researchers in their overview of central Mississippi Valley archaeology:

The first well documented archaeological excavations in northeast Arkansas were conducted by the Peabody Museum of Harvard University in 1879...Although these excavations were never published in detail, Curtis left a brief diary, and the materials recovered, including over 900 pots, are still available for study at Harvard. (Morse and Morse 1983:19).

More recently, attention has again turned to publication of the Peabody Museum explorations in Arkansas (House 2003; Mainfort and Demb 2001; Cherry 2009). We would perhaps be remiss to not mention recent recognition of George and Joe Woods as the first to discover a classical-style "headpot" in Arkansas. James Cherry notes:

The first known classical-style headpot discovered...was excavated on February 1, 1880, at the Fortune Mounds in Cross County Arkansas, by two brothers, Joe and George Woods of Nashville, Tennessee. The two brothers were working for Edwin Curtiss (1830-1880), an employee of the Peabody Museum. (Cherry 2009:15).

The Peabody Museum explorations in the Middle Cumberland region were widely acknowledged during the late 19th century and early 20th century, but largely overlooked in later years. Interestingly, for many decades the entire Curtiss collection was on display in the Moundbuilders' Room at the Peabody Museum, where Putnam intended it to "ever be a memorial of a most faithful and devoted friend of the Museum" (Putnam 1881:12).

Philip Phillips was intimately familiar with the Peabody expeditions to Middle Tennessee, as objects from the Putnam, Curtiss, and Woods collections were key contributors to his understanding of ceramics from the Nashville Basin. As noted by Williams (1986):

"Philip Phillips made extensive use of these Middle Tennessee collections in his rather detailed description of this phase more than forty years ago (Phillips 1939:217-372)."

These collections played a crucial role in the development of notions about certain Mississippian period vessel shapes and features outlined in Phillips, Ford, and Griffin (1951) and subsequently in Phillips (1970).

In a later work that sparked the research for this volume, the Peabody Museum collections provided the bulk of materials for Brain and Phillips’ 1996 discussion of the Tennessee-Cumberland Basin. As mentioned above, we are not the first to recognize the potential of the Peabody Museum collections from Middle Tennessee. But, the vast majority of researchers examining and appreciating Putnam, Curtiss, and Woods collections were Peabody Museum scholars. For example, Stephen Williams (1986) noted during a presentation in Nashville, Tennessee:
Curtiss' field work is quite exemplary; grave lot associations have frequently been reassembled more than 100 years after they were excavated.

More recently, Ian Brown (2003) noted:

I was surprised to learn that almost all of these vessels had been collected by one industrious man, Edwin Curtiss... It was largely due to the achievements of Edwin Curtiss that the young Peabody Museum quickly became one of the finest repositories in the United States for Mississippian artifacts from the midcontinent. Putnam honored Curtiss after his death by displaying his whole collection in the 'Moundbuilders' room as a memorial.

As previously noted, the Peabody Museum explorers discovered many "firsts" in the archaeology of Middle Tennessee. Curtiss was the first to document the discovery of a classic Nashville negative-painted "dog bottle" during his 1878 excavations on the Cumberland River (13998, see Figure 75). Dye (2009) has classified the seven known bottles of this type in his "Davidson Group", interpreting them as iconic representations of The Great Serpent used in an early widespread cult of the Mississippian world. Putnam made an even earlier discovery in the form of a negative painted "bear bottle" during his 1877 excavations at Lindsley Estate (12100, see Figure 43). Dye (2009) classifies six known bear-like bottles in his "Hamilton Group," which he also views as a variant of the Great Serpent. Many of the objects in this collection were "the first of their kind" to be discovered in the Nashville area.

To date, the most cited historical references for Middle Cumberland Mississippian are the 1890 and 1897 editions of Gates P. Thruston's Antiquities of Tennessee, along with his artifact collection on display at the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville, Tennessee. We hope that publication of this volume will allow the earlier and more thoroughly documented work of Putnam, Curtiss, and Woods under the auspices of the Peabody Museum to stand as an additional key reference for researchers interested in the Tennessee-Cumberland Aspect of the Mississippian world. The collections are far more than objects of art. They are objects that have been accompanied through the last many decades by a great deal of unpublished contextual information. We are pleased to honor the work of the Peabody Museum explorers by publishing that contextual data.
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APPENDIX A

1877 DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTIONS

Appendix A presents transcriptions of expedition-related documents that date within the 1877 calendar year. In these transcripts, possible interpretations of hard to read words are indicated in italicized text and brackets. Italicized question marks and brackets note words not interpreted. The number of question marks generally attempts to simulate the length of the word or words.

F. W. Putnam and/or Edwin Curtiss explored the Bosley/Bowling Farm, Clees Plantation, Edmundson Place, and T. F. Wilkinson Farm sites. However, the field notes were penned by someone else, perhaps an assistant hired for the initial 1877 investigations.

This appendix contains the following documents:

1. F. W. Putnam letter to Stephen Salisbury (July 9, 1877)  
   Harvard University Archives UAV677.38
2. F. W. Putnam letter to Stephen Salisbury (August 15, 1877)  
   Harvard University Archives UAV677.38
3. Bosley/Bowling Farm Notes by F. W. Putnam and Edwin Curtiss, unknown handwriting (September, 1877)  
   Harvard University Archives 1717.2.1
4. Love Mound Notes by F. W. Putnam (September, 1877)  
   Harvard University Archives 1717.2.1
5. Putnam letter to Lucien Carr (September 17, 1877)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-B #321
6. Curtiss memo, (September 22, 1877)  
   PMAE Accession File 78-6
7. Clees Plantation Notes by Edwin Curtiss, unknown handwriting (September 1877)  
   Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1
8. Edmundson Place Notes by Edwin Curtiss, unknown handwriting (September 1877)  
   Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1
9. T. F. Wilkinson’s Farm Notes by Edwin Curtiss, unknown handwriting (September 1877)  
   Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1
10. Putnam or Carr notation (October 1, 1877)  
    PMAE Accession File 78-6
11. Edwin Curtis letter to F. W. Putnam (October 9, 1877)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #415*

12. Mrs. N. Lawrence Lindsley letter to F. W. Putnam (November 8, 1877)
   *Harvard University Archives UAV677.38*

13. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (November 24, 1877)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #418*

14. Edwin Curtiss to F. W. Putnam (Not dated, but listed #418 as letter dated November 24, 1877)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #418*

15. Edwin Curtiss to F. W. Putnam (Not dated, but listed #418 as letter dated November 24, 1877)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #418*

16. A. H. Buchanan letter to F. W. Putnam (December 29, 1877)
   *Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1*
July 9, 1877
F. W. Putnam letter to Stephen Salisbury
Harvard University Archives UAV677.38

Page 1

Cambridge Mass
July 9th 1877

Honorable Stephen Salisbury
Worcester Mass

My Dear Sir:

I enclose my receipt in full for the $585.72, and the two receipts of Sawin & Co. & Ruffin & Co.

I am very glad to be able to state that all the specimens belonging to the Museum are now safe in the upper rooms of the new building.

As there are a few small appropriations that it seems to me very desirable to have made, I shall write today.

Yours very respectfully,
F W Putnam

P.S. I have just recd notice from Dr Palmer that he sent five more packages to the Museum from southern Utah & that he is now at work on mounds at Red Creek. FWP

August 15, 1877
F. W. Putnam letter to Stephen Salisbury
Harvard University Archives UAV677.38

Page 1

Cambridge Mass
August 15 1877

Honorable Stephen Salisbury
Worcester Mass

My Dear Sir:

As Mr Curtis has received a check from you and I have not, I fear that you may have not noticed

To Mr. Winthrop in relation to them & he may think it necessary to call a meeting of the trustees. The appropriations I wish to ask the trustees to consider are as follows:

1st $500 in gold for explorations on the Pacific coast, which I think will prove of very great value to the museum

2d $100 for Dr Abbott to continue his important work in the glacial drift.

3d $200 for me to use in securing articles from the mounds, as several chances are now open

4th $200 for professional explorations in the south, after the meeting of the Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci. in September, when I shall be able to do some good work at small expense.

Yours very respectfully,
F W Putnam

August 15, 1877
F. W. Putnam letter to Stephen Salisbury
Harvard University Archives UAV677.38

Page 2

As Mr Curtis has received a check from you and I have not, I fear that you may have not noticed

that I advanced the $50 to Dr. Abbot for which I sent you Dr. A’s receipt

As I leave for Nashville on Monday and shall require

the $50 to use in the south I hope you will find it convenient to send me a check this week.

I trust that my statement of accounts found satisfactory

Your respectfully
F. W. Putnam

________________________________________________________________________________
Locations of mounds on the Bosley place
on Richland Creek in Davidson County
Tenn 4 miles from Nashville

{site plan diagram}

Mound No 1  12 ????? ?????

{Mound No. 1 diagram}

<table>
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<th>Grave No</th>
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<td>8</td>
<td>adult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>skull &amp; bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>child</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>adult under No. 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>adult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>nothing left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>adult 2 skulls</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>child</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>adult skull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>adult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>child nothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>adult skull &amp; Bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>adult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>skull jar &amp; spoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 graves taken out on the north side before numbering

* Grave No 12 adult 2 skulls
* Grave No 13 child nothing
* Grave No 14 adult
* Grave No 15 child
* Grave No 16 adult
* Grave No 17
* Grave No 18 child
* Grave No 19

* No 12 2 skeletons male and female

Page 2

Grave No 1  child broken jar
" " 2 adult nothing
" " 3 child "
" " 4 adult "
" " 5 child small jar
" " 6 adult nothing
" " 7 " "
" " 8 " 2 skulls ????? & Bowl
" " 9 " nothing
" " 10 " "
" " 11 2 " "
" " 12 1 " "
" " 13 " "
" " 14 " skull
" " 15 child nothing
" " 16 " "

Page 1
Mound No 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grave No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>adult</th>
<th>Red point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>two children</td>
<td>3 jars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 stone chisels</td>
<td>quartz pebble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* discoidal stone

The flint arrow heads & c were taken from the mounds but no measurements made

Page 3

In grave No 7 we found three skeletons. The grave was of the common size. The appearance of the graves was vary old. Many of the rocks were decomposed and we only noticed such graves as none well preserved. We did not interfere ????? the mound. the north side of the fence it being a garden beyond the garden & up to the high lands there are houses(?) The ridg following the branch upon which are the garden & the houses has every appearance of being full of graves. down the branch towards the river are mounds of ashes filled with mussel shells. we opened one to ??????? ????? found only ashes & shell

In grave No 1 we found the two flat head skulls

Page 4

List of articles shipped Peabody Museum
Cambridge Mass Oct 8th 1877 by Edwin Curtiss

In large Box No 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Skull from Grave No 10 Clees Bro Plantation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 18 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 6 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 12 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 3 &quot; Bosley Mound No 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 8 &quot; &quot; &quot; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 14 &quot; &quot; &quot; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 35 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &amp; bones &quot; &quot; 34 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 12 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Box No 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>skull from Grave No 3 Bosley Mound No 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &amp; Bones &quot; &quot; 27 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>pelvis &quot; &quot; 12 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; 27 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>skull &quot; &quot; 12 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>pelvis &quot; &quot; 34 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>skull &quot; &quot; 1 &quot; &quot; &quot; 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Box with 3 jaws description in the ???

1 " " ??????? from Grave 23 Mound No 1 Bosley
1 " " 1 jar and pipe
1 " " Bottle(?) & jar
In Box No 3
1 Box containing 2 Jars
1 Box “ 1 Jar
1 “ 1 Large Jar
1 “ 1 Jar

1 Box “ 1 Jar
1 “ “ 3 discoidal stones 2 stone chisels
1 stone Piece of Quartzite 3 spear heads
1 Flint knife 15 Flint arrow heads

Box No 4
5 setts of Bones

September 7-10, 1877
Love Mound Notes (Putnam)
Harvard University Archives UAV677.38

Page 1

Mound on Love estate-
Explored Sept. 7, 8, 10, 1877
21 Civil Dist. Davidson Co. Tenn
Near White Creek (East Prong) which flows S.W.
into the
Cumberland about 6 miles in air line

23 ft high
155 ft N. S.  {mound diagram}
147 ft E. W.
orig black soil reached at 23 ft.

Present wood growth 25 years old.

In 1795 Joseph Love who settled at
the place (Rev. M A Matthews’s wife
grandfather) found a heavy growth
of timber on the mound and decayed
red oak tree that was 2 ft
in diam. – 25 years ago the
mound was clear for cultivation
but was far too steep. The
central portion has been used
& is now revered(?) as a burial
place for the Love family
for the first settler of the place

the mound is now well timbered with several kinds
of wood. The following (????) it measurements of several
of largest trees – Hackberry 2 ft 11 in diam
Red Elm 3 ft – Wild Cherry 2 ft 9 in – Mulberry 2 ft
10 in
Box Elder 3 ft – Ash 2 ft. 3 in –

Another smaller mound near by in
corn field. Cultivated for about 40 years –
a large lot of stone graves in corn
field but destroyed by cultivation

Many fragments of pottery and flint
out of graves
Fragments of flint, jasper, and ?? on surface
in corn field

Page 2

In all the trenches the excavation shows
the mound to be made by bring small lots
of soil & clay frm various places [abt?] the
large depressions on two sides of mnd
show where this material came from
The [earth?] is sometimes black surface soil
at other times clay & again clay containing
iron & having the appearance of burnt earth.

In E.W. trench, at depth of 5 ft a small
fragment of decomposed sandstone, and
at 3 ft & 5 ft 2 small fragments of
canal coal. At 6 ft the largest stone
met with in this trench, about 5 inch by
[???????] – this trench was carried 10 ft deep
without meeting with other stones than above
mention

In easternmost of N.S. trench which was
carried to 8 ft in depth by night of 8 (2d day)
the only stones fd were at 3 & f ft * 8 ft
when small fragments of limestone & 1 fragment
of flint were found.

Page 3

In western N & S trench
which was 15 ft deep at end of 2d days
work – nothing was found until 13 ft.
was reached when a small fragment of
white sandstone and a large thin piece of
limestone 16 x 11 x 1 inches was met with
this limestone slab was much decomposed
& had on its under side a thick scale
of red oxide of iron which had evidently
formed since the stone had rested in the
mound.
Sept 10 resumed work by starting a tunnel
from one N.S. trench to the other –
Sept 11. Continued work on tunnels. Ran the western tunnel in 5 ft towards center & bored with auger 3 ft in various directions – no change in character of soil & no indications of central chamber Black virgin soil reached at 23 ft showing mound to be 23 ft high & not 18 as first considered. Ran tunnel in eastern trench 3 ft & dug down t 15 to 16 ft in depth – at 15 ft met with two [small?] lime stone slabs same as in west trench. Iron scales on underside. Think these slabs indicate a circle of them probably laid [around?] center of mound – (over)

Page 4

Cost of this exploration
$63.05
24 days work.

At 14 ft a portion of shell of unio was fnd in [western?] trench. After boring & picking in the two tunnels gave up work, feeling confident that it would require at least 4 or 5 days work & a tunnel from the north eats, in order to reach the central chamber should such exist. This was a very different mound to explore, [owing?] to the hard almost solid condition of the soil, which had to be removed entirely by pick & also for the trouble of keeping clear of the graves of the Love family which were on center of mound The mound was evidently erected by small baskets full of [dirt?] & the condition of the soil & the formation of the iron on the limestone slabs [&c?] showed it to be of very great age --

September 17, 1877
F. W. Putnam letter to Lucien Carr
Putnam Letterbook IV-B #321

Page 1

Sept 17 1877
Dear Carr,

I send you by fgt to day 3 boxes of skulls, bones pots, stone knife (?), & lots of good things from the stone graves. Contents of over 150 graves. Major Powell will ship several boxes of same kind this week. As I am to have his material as well as mine for report. I would rather the boxes should not be opened until my return as I have packed them myself and shall understand all about the opening without risk of mixture. Sent you a box 10 days ago also -- -- I am off for a mound at

Page 2

Lebanon in half an hour back here (?) last of week Home by last of month. Am doing splendidly big success Trust all is well at museum Yours,
F.W. Putnam
$25
Received of Peabody
Museum of Archaeology
Harvard University -
twenty-five dollars
to be used in explorations
for the museum and
account for in item
bill -
Edwin Curtiss

---

September 1877
Clees Plantation Mound Notes (Curtiss)
Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1

Location of the mound on Clees & Bro
plantation Bells Bend Cumberland River
Davidson County Tenn 17 miles by river
below Nashville

[Site plan diagram]

Plans of the mound and location of the graves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grave No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>adult pipe &amp; Jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>childs nothing saved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>adult skull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>underneath 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>childs nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grave No  1 adults  2 skulls saved  * remains of large jar
" " 2 child nothing "
" " 3 adult " south of the first
" " 4 child " saved
" " 5 " all gone
" " 6 adult skull saved
" " 7 child nothing
" " 8 "
" " 9 "
" " 10 adult skull saved buried without a box below northern(?) grave
" " 11 adult nothing
" " 12 skull saved
" " 13 " nothing "
" " 14 " 
September 1877
Edmundson Place Notes (Curtiss)
Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1

Location of the mounds examined on
Little Mill Creek Davidson Co Tenn on
the Edmundson place about 5 miles from
Nashville on the Nolensville pike

{diagram}

{mound No 1 diagram}
The only graves that had not been previously

September 1877
T. F. Wilkinson's Farm Notes (Curtiss)
Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1

Page 1

Location of the mounds on the scales
place. on the Franklin pike nine miles
from Nashville Tenn and one mile from
Brentwood and a half a mile East
of the Pike on the head waters of
Mill Creek on lands now owned by Mr T. F.
Wilkinson. the family gave us permission
to examine there. Below will be found
a rough diagram of the grounds.
[diagram, see Figure xxx)]

About fifteen acres are enclosed within the
the(?!) intrenchment all of which is covered by a
heavy growth of Forest trees free from under

Page 2

brush and soded with Blue grass except
the narrow strip upon which the ?????
and garden are located. This strip is a ridg
sloping each way towards the intrenchments.
Circular depressions surrounded by slight
embankments about Thirty feet in diameter and
about forty feet from center to center an to
be seen all over the grounds, arranged in
parallel lines with lines cornering there at
right angles. There is one large square depression
a short distance west of the large square mound.
The line of intrenchment starts at the point of
little Rock Bluff on the Branch about 100
paces from the large mound and runs southerly
to the cornfield. at this point it is lost sight
of. the field having been plowed for many Junes
it has been lowered. But it comes around
into the forest again about 200 paces to the
east and terminates at the low Bluff below
the spring running about parallel with the first
line

Mound no. 1 measures on the top 24 ft by 28 ft and

is about 4 feet high. This is faced on the west side
by a square enclosure elevated about a ft above
the general level of the ground and having a slight
embankment around the edge. This elevation
is about 8 ft wider than the mound.

Page 3

We trenched to the center of the mound 3 ft
wide and down to the original soil. ???
remains of any burial were found. The material
although of Black loam was very hard as though
it had been mound(?) or ??????.
We also sank a hole in the center of one of the
round depressions 4 ft square at the depth
of 2 ft we came to a floor of clay so hard
that a pick had but little impression on it.
We also cut through the ???? of area and found
?? little nothing but soil. The mound in the
garden marked ash mound is a large conical
mound about 4 ft high on the top of which is
an Elm tree 4 ft through. We made extensive
excavations in this mound and found it composed
of ashes broken pottery animal bones etc. We
found in there the larger broken chisel or celt.
We also trenched in the upper end of the garden
next the cornfield. The ground having the ap-
pearance of containing graves but did not strike
any. We opened several graves between the house
and spring. In fact all about the house seems
to be occupied by graves although there no signs
on the surface. The graves below the house that
we opened were on the edge of the Bluff and the
rocks
showed on the surface. Mr. Wilkinson states that

Page 4

in digging his cellar he found the ground full of
grapes. One of the graves that we opened on
the edge of the Bluff had been remarkably well
preserved constructed. No water had apparently
gotten into it. The Box was about 2/3 filled
with borrow(?). Mostly over the Pelvis and over
the neck had been fire(?) leaving a considerable
quantity of coal and ashes. The ground having the appearance of having been burnt. In nearly all the graves that not been disturbed we have found remains of fire about the Pelvis.
The large burial mound marked No. 2 is about 30 ft diameter at the base and about 5 ft high. A few graves had been opened on the top by Dr. Joseph Jones. The graves in the bottom tier was about two feet below the original surface and had been buried in such an irregular manner that we could not locate them on a diagram.
We commenced the excavations on the south side taking the whole width of the mound. The (peculiarity?) of this mound was the irregularity of the graves. The small proportion of children buried in it and the pain taken in continuing the boxes. The most of the rocks being dressed to the perfect shape for the Bones. A portion of the mound about ¼ on the north side we could not examine on account of a large tree growing upon it

Grave no 1 child. nothing found
2 adult  ???? opened
3 * under no 2. Jar
4 child * 1
5 * Bowl T?? and skull
6 adult Skull and Bones
7 * under no 6
8 * west side
9 * East Skull and Bones and Spoon

From 10 to 35 they were buried in all directions and four tiers deep. There were but two childrens graves from 10 to 35 in one was the shell shaped dish

---

October 1, 1877
Putnam or Carr notation
PMAE Accession File 78-6

Ch. Off
In acct of Oct 1, 1877

Mem. Mr. Curtiss is to collect for the Museum by special arrangement made by F.W.P. - He is to have $3.00 a day for his services and his travelling expenses and what he pays out for labor, boxes and is to be allowed him on receipt of specimens with item bill -
F.W.P.

---

October 9, 1877
Edwin Curtis letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #415

Page 1

Prof. F. W. Putnam

Dear Sir

Enclosed you will find plans of mounds opened list of articles found & shipped to Peabody Museum also a sketch of Richland Creek mounds that you & Major Powell opened I will go this after noon and visit the Mounds of Mansico Creek ten miles from town where report says they are numerous and many relics found in fields that have bin ploughed up allso ancient fortifications I have visited that McNary Mound on Granny White Pike which is a curiosity there is a wall of rock on one side which is laid up with rock that are cut I did not examine the wall it being covered one or two feet with earth they are anxious for me to open it but I am afraid I will meet with the luck that you had with the Love Mound although it is only fourty By fourty and twelve or fifteen feet high there are many stone graves near it on Noels farm where you visited while here

Page 2

I also visited the graves and Mounds
at Stone river where it emtis
in the Cumberland on David McGavoc's
farm near the hermitage the home of
old Hickory Ja there can be traced
planey ancient earth work or
fortifications and mounds in side
of them but I was afraid to dig in
them for fear you might think I
was not making suitable returns
for money spent if I found nothing
Consequently I went to bells Bend &
found but little then finished the Bous'h
farm and will now go to Mansico
Cr'ck that's what makes diging expensive
I find I will send you a stone
spindle found twelve miles south
of here on a farm where there are
said to be many mounds they are
called Indian mounds by the people
there I shall visit them the first
day I can spare I send you bills
of lading and I hope you will be
pleased with the work done and
articles sent. Please remit on receip
of bills & list of articles shiped and
oblige Most respectfully yours
Edwin Curtiss

November 8, 1877
Mrs. N. Lawrence Lindsley letter to
F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives UAV677.38

Page 1

Lebanon, Tennessee
Nov. 8, 1877

Prof. Putnam,
Esteemed friend
You will
not, I know, censure me for
my silence, when I tell you
I was, for five weeks after
you left, confined to my room
and had, at one time for 36
hours, in a very critical condition
threatened with congestion of the
larynx. I am now up, can
go to town but seldom & there in
my close carriage, though I
feel well, but will have to be
careful the entire winter.
I sent your interesting letter
to Dr. White, Editor of the Herald,
and he sent me word he had
mailed to your address his paper

Page 2

I have also seen Prof. Bu-
Chanan, he said the work
would occupy him for some
time yet, the labor being
greater than he expected,
and he had his college &
other duties to perform, he
was, however, at work at it,
and I know you will pro-
nounce it well done when
you receive it, it has been
about three weeks since I met
him, so I hope you may before
long get it. Having the fund
at your disposal, if you can
give him more than the trifling
amount he, in his love for the
advancement of science specified,
I will take it as a personal
favor, knowing him to be often
heavily pressed & having a delicate
wife & large family to support.

Page 3

A photographer has recently
come to Lebanon, I know nothing
of his skill, and I will ascertain
this charge for the work you
specified – the leaves are, as
yet, too numerous for taking
good views.
The mound is on Dr. Sam-
uel Crockett's farm and he
gave permission to excavate.
Mrs. Crockett was a Lindsley.
He declined to let Paul
dig any more, as he desired
some of the curiosities, and
his mother wished him to
place some in the Historical
Society of Tenn. He has found
a pipe, similar to your plainest
one, some skulls, and a string
of over a dog white beads, larger
than a good sized hickory nut, pots etc.
He has strung the beads, and they
were indeed a cumbersome ornament.

Page 4

Mrs. Henry L. Lindsley is the
full name of my daughter-in-law.
She took great pleasure in being
with you both, at the mound, she
went to Nashville today, otherwise she
would send messages.
I learned that Dr. Thompson could not secure that "image" the owner would not part with it.
He will look forward, with interest, for the promised photos.
Hope you and your charming wife had a pleasant trip home,

found the dear little ones in health.
Remember me most affectionately to Mrs. Putnam and for yourself send the finest regards.
Your friend,
Mrs. N. Lawrence Lindsley

November 24, 1877
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #418

Page 1

Nashville Tenn Nov 24th 77
F.W. Putnam
Dear Sir,

Your postal came to hand twenty minutes ago and I am ashamed of my negligence and hope you will excuse me for this once I have a vary fine collection that I will ship next week to you and drawings of the mounds and entrenchments descriptions && its cost is a trifel over half what the other was Mr. Sam Morgan says it is the finest potery that he has ever seen taken from the mounds I have also a vary nice lot of crania nearly all flat heads and the largest stone knives ever found in this state and it is hard work to keep them they all want them this collection I will ship to you next Monday my family are sick and have bin for over a month but are getting better so that I can get out in the country and leave home for a week or more I will give you a list of the things when I send the bills of lading and if it is not braking any of your established rules please remit half or two thirds of the amount as I am getting short

Page 2

and I want to go up the Cumberland river and excivate up there where they have never been troubled with curiosity hunters where the graves are made of slate &&
Hoping this will reach you enjoying the best of health
I remain
Yours respectfully,
E. Curtiss

Not dated, but listed #418 as letter dated November 24, 1877
Edwin Curtiss to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #418

Page 1

List of things shiped

13 skulls one vary much Decayed
8 or 9 bones complete with skull
2 large knives one 8 ¼ In long
7 jars or pots Extra fine workmanship arrowheads
a number of large stone Beads or Whirls
a number of Spoons Shell
and a lot of things taken from the ash mounds

I would liked to have shiped you one stone box that is mentioned in my report the one that was worked I also send you a rough sketch of the mounds and which I hope is or will be satisfactory to you also please remember Mr

and Mrs Wilkinson the owners of the celebrated Scales Mounds They wer more than kind to us and I wish you would kindly remember them in your reports Mrs. Wilkinson said that she was willing and rather insisted on our taking up several graves in the front door yard under the Flowers She said that she would like to put them in the hot house for the winter and if it would please me that I could dig the garden and door yard as much as I pleased

Page 2

as I found them or as near as I could there are a large number of mounds there and they are all in rows laid of in straight lines like Streets and the whole is surrounded by a distinct line of entrenchments and there are large forest trees standing on the earthwork larger than that wallnut on the bousley mound Elm Oak Maple and the

246
mounds are the same also the circles have large trees on them. Please answer this and oblige. Hoping to hear from you soon. I remain your obedient servant.

E. Curtiss

PS
Mr. Edmonson's PO dress is Nashville.

Not dated, but listed #418 as letter dated November 24, 1877.

Edwin Curtiss to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #418

Mr. F. W. Putnam

Dear sir,

I send you this bill of expenses hoping it will meet your approval. I cannot make it less for I have not charged one day's work of my self and the hiring of a horse and wagon one day. I went out prospecting and toll making $10 (?) which I paid out of my own pocket not mentioning my own time all of which is not included in the above bill of expenses. I see that you sell your reports. Please send me one & give me credit for the same in the above bill all so if you want me to continue in the researches please send half or two thirds of the face of the bill I wrote you last week and explained matters if it is not violating any of you rules or customs. I shipped yesterday the finest collection of crania that I have ever seen shipped all or nearly so are flat heads and those that are not came out of the same graves or the same boxes with the flat ones. I found some fine pottery and large knives one I wish you would acknowledge the receipt of J B Edmonson, his PO adress is Nashville Tenn. You will find thirteen skulls & bones complete or with two or three exceptions of the bones all marked on tickets with them. Please answer on receipt of the bills of lading and oblige.

Your &

E. Curtiss

December 29, 1877

A. H. Buchanan letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1

Cumberland University
Lebanon, Tennessee
Dec. 29, 1877

Prof. F.W. Putnam
Cambridge Mass

Dear Sir, -

Yours of Dec. 15th was received in due time. I did not get to see Dr. Crockett until to day, and hence the delay of my reply. I am exceedingly obliged to you for the liberal compensation for my sketch, and gratified that the sketch gives entire satisfaction. I will take pleasure in furnishing you any further information you may desire, that I may have or be able to obtain.

Dr. Crockett informs me that he found in one small mound (south of the large mound) some large beads made out of shells, he thinks they had been worn as a necklace. He also found one pipe, half of which he has - it being broken in getting it out. Out of the mound you opened last, in which you found several articles, he says he found some pottery -- 3 pieces, of which he has two -- one small and from a child's grave. He says he did but little work after you left, and the above is all he discovered. If he thinks you did not do him full credit he does not so express himself.

As to the "old channel of the creek" I cannot be positive of course, I with others thought the evidence in favor of it conclusive. Dr. Crockett thinks it is only a channel cut out by the current across the land during high water. Perhaps you had better mark it doubtful.
Thanking you again heartily for your liberality to me.

I remain yours [??]
A.H. Buchanan

P.S. In addressing your letters write the state - Tennessee -- in full otherwise your letters go first to Lebanon PA.
APPENDIX B

1878 DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTIONS

Appendix B presents transcriptions of expedition-related documents that date within the 1878 calendar year. In these transcripts, possible interpretations of hard to read words are indicated in italicized text and brackets. Italicized question marks and brackets note words not interpreted. The number of question marks generally attempts to simulate the length of the word or words.

Edwin Curtiss wrote two separate letters dated June 9, 1878. However, these letters are distinguished by their accession catalog numbers (597 and 598).

This appendix contains the following documents:

1. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (January 16, 1878)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #444

2. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (March 2, 1878)  
   Harvard University Archives HUG 1717.2.1

3. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (March 12-28, 1878)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #601

4. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (March 29, 1878)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #543

5. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (April 12, 1878)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #544

6. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (April 19, 1878)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #552

7. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (April 21, 1878)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #557

8. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (April 23, 1878)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #604

9. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (April 25, 1878)  
   Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #554

10. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (May 4, 1878)  
    Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #560

11. A. H. Buchanan letter to F. W. Putnam (May 13, 1878)  
    Harvard University Archives HUG 1717.2.1

12. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (May 18, 1878)  
    Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #600
13. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (June 1, 1878)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #599*

14. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (June 7, 1878)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #596*

15. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (June 9, 1878)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #597*

16. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (June 9, 1878)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #598*

17. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (June 21, 1878)
   *Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #621*

18. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (July 9, 1878)
   *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

   *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

20. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (September 10, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

21. Edwin Curtiss postcard to F. W. Putnam (September 15, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

22. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (September 20, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

23. Kains Field/Chapel Notes by Edwin Curtiss (September, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 80-20*

24. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (September 21, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

25. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (October 5, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

26. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (October 20, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

27. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (October 27, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

28. Link Farm, Old Town, and Gray’s Farm Notes by Edwin Curtiss
    (October/November 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

29. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (November 4, 1878)
    *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*
30. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (November 12, 1878)  
   *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

31. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (November 25, 1878)  
   *PMAE Accession Number 78-6*

32. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (December 7, 1878)  
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

33. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (December 22, 1878)  
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

34. Tennessee Notes, 1878: Rutherford’s Farm and Marshall’s Farm Field Notes by Edwin Curtiss (December 2{?}, 1878)  
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*
January 16, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-B, #444

Page 1

Nashville Jan 16th 1878

F.W. Putnam

Dear Sir

I receaved your letter some time since and I must acknolledge that I was disappointed with your letter and most [agrecably?] so your not finding any fault with with the cost of that collection. I think it was the best collection of crania that ever was shiped from this section I took great care in packing them and I judge they got through all safe. You wanted me to pick out a good place for our next sumer there is plenty of places to explore and some much finer than any we have yet worked in. Some with slate boxes worked stone slabs & &. I will be out of the city next month or the one following. I shall go to work for the government on the river so I shall do no more work for I must have something perminent it takes to long to get returns from you and I constantly am laying myself liable to censure by you people I might work ten days with out accomplishing any satisfactory results and then I am censured again. Keep down Expenses. No no I can't do anything under those circumstances but will show you to all the places that you may want to dig in and do it with pleasure I hear that our Friend Major Powell will be here in

Page 2

the spring to do this country up. So Dr. Jo. Summers tells me if I go up or down the river I shall do something for if I go up I shall explore those caves and mounds aliso or down either they are allways numerous about riffles or salt or mineral springs all ar having. Some had [mudy?] times here we have had six inches of snow but it stayed but a short time with us. Times are hard here at least we think they are but not so hard as they are up north. I don’t think. Please acknowledge the receipt of this and oblige

Yours respectfully,
E. Curtiss

March 2, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives HUG 1717.2.1

Page 1

Goudy St
Nashville Tenn March 2d 1878
F.W. Putnam

Dear Sir.
I am doing nothing at present neither will I be till next month. I should like to go and make one large collection this month as it has cleared off and is warm and pleasant. I have heard where a man has got a fine collection and I think I can get it one that he has collected from the Mounds I want to work or dig or explore about three or four weeks with six or seven men at a large mineral spring or as the natives call it the bigg lick the bodys are buried in slate stone coffins the man has taken up one stone idle and two or three large stone pipes such as you saw at Mr Sam Morgans and a number of jars both stone and earthen. I want to start next Friday if I can you said you would advance some money. Please send it by or arrange so I can get it, by next Thursday or early on Friday. I can go ?? for two hundred miles to where I want to go then, Please arrange it through the telegraph if it costs a little more I will Stand my share of the pr cent or charges if posible send $50 as I shall please you and add largely to the collection all ready sent from here.

Page 2

I have seen some rare and most curious things since I saw you if I go up where I contemplate going this trip I shall get some things that are new to me and rather wonderful. Please send if convient and oblige

Most respectfully yours
E. Curtiss

have you examined Professor Marchs collection the one he Bought in Chicago. Please examine his potery and tell me what you think of it I ma give you my views of that some time keep this to your self. I think
March 12-28, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #601

Page 1

I left Nashville the 12th of March and arrived at Flynn's lick the day following at night and went to work at the sacrafical mound and found nothing as there was nothing to find only different kinds of earth charcoal and charred bones and fragments of potery evidently there kitchen refuse on the lower side of this mound was a large lot of loose rock put there to keep the mound from washing on one side of the mound was still standing the stump of a large poplar tree the mound must have bin much higher before the forest was cleared which has bin cleared for fifty years and the field has bin worked ever since unless while the war was going on I send sketch of mound and where I excavated near this mound is a fine bold spring of water it never goes dry they say and above this spot two or three hundred yards is a fine sulphur spring and one other impregnated with salt which the stock will come for miles to drink from and there is a beautiful stream running by which abounds in fish this stream has one or two mills on it it is only five or six miles in length and its head is a large spring from the mountain

Page 2

and must have bin an attractive place for wild game and the ancient inhabitants I found six caves near this aicnient burial place which you will see marked on the sketch I sent you I explored some of these caves and found pieces of potery and a fragment of one skull where we had to crawl in on our stomachs and found a large room 15 or 20 ft square I alsoexcavated some mounds in the caves but found nothing but that large petrified bone and some shells and deer bones the men complained of there heads and mine felt as though all the blood I had in me was up there in it to. The caves are damp this time of year but will soon be dry there are a great number in this country and some vary large ones and none have ever bin explored I think it will pay to explore them thoroughly for they have been yused for you can see that the rock has been worn smooth in places by something crawling through the opening in the rock the ceiling in some places is 30 ft high in other you have to stoop to get a long through the passage but the rooms are high and dry but damp and and unwholsom at this time of the year I visited the Ray mound on the opposite side of the river near where I was last summer on the river that Mod is ten feet high and they plough all a round and over it and is is coverd with wheat that has been explored some but they found nothing but some round rock with a star cut on one side and some marks on the other I did not see them I only have here say for that Mr Ray talks of mooving that when he cuts his wheat I told him to save all worked rock and potery he found when he mooved it or everything else that was or had even bin worked by man I told him I would come up if he would give me the things and take charge of the work of mooving it he said he would and let me no when to come . three or four hundred feet above this mound is where this large pipe was ploughed up with the stone stem the latter was three feet long and badly broken and they saved the pipe & destroyed lost the stem one can pick up a wagon load of pieces of potery there in a short time I found some beautiful arrow points near there I sent a man to get the pipe so I never saw the one who ploughed it up or owned it there can be some remarkable finds and discoveries made in this place.
I also went to up roren river and found some remarkable mounds they have never been explored or tampered with and there is a large field to operate in but not vary plesant to live in long at a time it is perhaps the best place to explore in Tenn for the people have never worked in them Superstiton and laziness the cause I went on the Rogers farm and dug in one small mound and found four jars in one grave but so decomposed that I could not save a piece as large as a half dollar there is where I found the button molds they had been coverd with copper or brass by there appearance when found stained with verdigris these graves were made of lime stone slabs evidently of modern Indians the bones were vary much decayed could not save the bones they wer all gone nearly this mound stood where the river over flowed it and the water stands over it every year more or less and I lay the decomposition to the aluvial soil and action of water no flint or tools of any kind wer found in the mound I opened five graves there and found them all in the same state of preservation

Page 5

I stoped when up the river with one Rev. Joshua Hale of flynns lick for reference you can refer to the Smithsonian report of 1874 and 5 page 384 antiquities of Jackson Co. Tenn he is quite an old gentle man and is a hard working man poor in all things but land and prayers those he has and shares none especially the prayers the mounds are on his place where I done the exploring after cutting through the sacrificial mound I dug in the one east of it and got all the pottery I sent you from that one and all the Skulls that had ben dug in and nearly ruined by Mr hale and others the graves extend over a large field and are the finest I have ever seen they are made of slate jointed and worked to a line so they make a tight box and look better than our modern graves I finished this mound and found them two and thre deep at the mound but over the field they are layed like white folks I prospected through the field but got poor results for my labour I opened nearly seventy graves there and my mony giving out I quit and bought mr hales collection and many pieces from other parties that is the reason of there rough apperance I payed mr hale $7000 for his collection those fine cels I got of him he has got one other piece that I wanted but he would not part with it it is a round rock and has a face like a discoidal stone and has a ston like a lare hen egg and the shape of one of those ar purple in color the antiquities of California shows one like it the only two that has ever bin found I found a man that had a vary large discoidal stone and tried to get it he wanted $1500 for it so I let him keep it it is over six inches cross the face and is the finest one I ever saw is made of yellow quartz rock there are a number of those rock up there but they were misplaced and could not find them but said they would find them and let me have them when I came up again it is the place to get a fine collection and get it cheap I would like to have sent you a coffin one of that slate but as I had no orders from you I did not they are thin and beautiful Please answer and send me a coppy of your last report and take it out of my till.

E. Curtiss
some of the finest celts I have ever seen
Beads on skeleton entire Skull and
seven crania beside the one I speak of
making eight in all and two Bark
Pealers of flint & fine knives and
a large number of arow points some of
singular patern beside a large lot of
round rock shells spoons & shell [large]
and one nice Discoidal stone and a large
fragment of an other which is valuable of
its self showing the rock all of which
I shipped to your Museum to day
and lots of pieces and articles that
I can’t mention that you will find
when the Boxes arive there and I further
hope that it will meet with your
Page 2
expectations I want you to examine
this collection closely and speak your
opinion to me plain have you got
a mastidon skeliton in your collection
if not do you want one and if you
do not want one put me in corrispondan
with some firm that does as I have
the knolledge of three that is reliable

Other notations on letter include:

Lot recd and now upstairs
I Shipped the Boxes by Merchants Dispatch
They will be there in ten days
Please answer on receipt of this

April 12, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #544

Page 1

Nashville April 12th 1878
My Dear Mr. Putnam

Your letter of April 8th
with check & receipts is before me
and I haste to answer
I have bin hard at work getting up
another collection and have succeeded and
beaten my own expectations two weeks ago I
started to get up a collection to kill
time as that hangs heavy on my hands
I took two men with me and got out six
jars or pots the first day and kept on til
I have succeeded in getting twenty nine
jars or pots all whole or were when taken
out of the graves or mounds. I have in connection
ten or twelve cranias but no other bones of

and I would like to take one up Please
answer this & you will greatly oblige
there is or can be got a fine collection
of Mound Builders tools an works
of art up where I have bin lately,
the caves are rich with them I think and
almost no it is to early to explore them
this month to Damp. If I had not got
Broke so soon I should have
made you open your Eyes with
Pleasure and wonder at the amount
that can be colected with a little
means and Perseverance. it is a hard
country to stay long in at a time
unless one goes prepared and is acquainted
with the natives and can eat greens
corn Bred hoe cake and fat hogg
meat and drink muddy coffee three
times a day if you want more done
when you see the collection please
advance and I will try again if
the cost and collections suit and
all are satisfied.

Most respectfully
Yours
E. Curtiss

the skeleton as they wer to much decayed
to save anything more. I found the graves in
a good state of preservation but vary old in
many instances the lime stone slabs were so
much decayed that they would fall to pieces
while taking them up from there places sides
of the graves. I found in one grave under a Bowl
up side down 16 pieces of bone of various lengths
the longest you see a draft of on the outter
margin of this Sheet they were not badly decayed
what were they used for tell me in your
letter I have some fine flints and

Page 2

a large lot of celts or axes nearly all broken
I have one Jar much nicer than the one
I found while you were here that one that
was flowerd (?) this one is a Jar in human
Shape with a head an eyes painted
whiskers painted on the face mustash and
chin whiskers taken from the lower tier of
graves and another in human form like
the one I sent once before only this is
hump backed one tom hawk and one piece that is triangular in Shape and has five holes bored through please tell me what they used that for I have one in Shape of a turtle larger than the one I sent you and one like a large shell muschell the piece with holes in is rock three quarters of an inch thick I will send you a draft of it if you want this collection it cost me $580 0 or will cost the Museum $60 or 650 0 dollars on the cars here packed and delivered if you want this please telegraph me at once I am looking for the appropriation on the river any day will work for you if you wish when I go there as I will be where the mounds are all the time the cranias are all flat heads this collection came two and one half miles from John B overtons farm whare you worked one after noon when here please answer this and you will greatly oblige a friend E. Curtiss

April 19, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #552

Page 1

Nashville
April 19th

Mr. F.W. Putnam

Dear sir

Your two reports an postal card dated the 15 inst came to hand late yesterday eve for which please except my thanks I wrote you a few lines last week stating that I had a vary nice collection twenty nine pieces of pottery whole and in good order and they consist of two kinds from the same mound one white and the other black and from the surface [red?] pieces [picked?] up but none whole of the [red?] also one fine discoidal stone and one tom hawk and a number of celts and round stones and pottery and several things that I have never seen before of the kind and fifty or more arrow points and some knives

Page 2

I think I shall exchange some of the pottery for an Image like the one Mr. Sam Morgan showed you cut out of stone and I have 12 skulls or cranias they are in good condition and [much?] differant from any you got while here this all came from Mr Cain’s place 4 ½ miles from N [Nashville] near John Overtons hoping to hear from you soon. I remain your Most obedient,

E. Curtiss

the image is a pipe four or five inches square weight from seven to ten pounds

April 21, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #557

Page 1

Nashville April 21st 1878

Mr. F.W. Putnam

Your telegram just receaved and I haste to comply with it this collection I took from Mr Kain or Cains farm four and a half miles south of Nashville between the Granny White pike and the Frank in pike two miles from Mr Overtons [rest? west?] I kept no record of the number of graves opened they were preparing the ground for corn whin I went there to dig " excivate and I had to hurry through I walked out and back every day but found it vary interesting and prolific and the cranias in a good state of preservation and settles one point with me that they are the trew and ancient Mound builders for I opened one mound that was there and worked five men in it all day and only got

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one crania out of it which I shall mark No. 12 it being the last the mound being vary much disintegrated the slabs of lime stone that encased the boddies nearly all wer so soft that they would brake in lifting them up or in handling them I could cut them in two with my trowel the rest of the crania came from the field close by and they are all from the second and third tier of graves down as the plough had disturbed the upper tier taken the tops off and upper wise mutilated the upper ones I had to go for the second and third tier but could get no other bones the pelvis was so much decomposed that I never saved one the femur and shin bones were in a fair state of preservation but I thought there was nothing to be gained or learned from them so I did not save any of them They were laid in with out any regularity Some of the graves being seven or eight feet long containing three and some times four bodies in one grave I don't think they would avridge over five feet six at the most I found them laid on broken potery and in some cases flat pieces made for that purpose tiles of regular shape one inch in thickness [runing?] about to the hips and in some to the foot of the grave in those cases nothing else was found with the bodies near by there is a fine bold spring of clear cold water and I found charcoal in all of the graves opened the same as

Page 2

I have described in all the other explorations made here to fore for you so that needs no explaining in this case the graves were good ones neatly made and coverd well but not as nice as the ones up in Jackson County that being slate and this lime stone the latter being harder to work they could not make as nice a job with there rude tools as with the slate

I send you twenty nine jars or pots all whole with two or three exceptions the best potery and crania that I have ever shiped yet in one collections one fine large descoidal stone two images of potery Beads of stone one triangular piece of soap stone with three 5 holes in it Please tell me what they used it for one bow string [rounder?] and celts axes tom hauk and knives one large flint implement don't no the name of & round stones Shell spoons charms and fifty or sixty arow points. Some vary rude and some vary fine ones and the [oldest?] celts that I have ever seen the potery is vary old and shows disentegration of its self

Page 3

Most of the celts axes and arow points were picked up on the surface near this place and all in the field where I excavated I had a box cent to me from up the river in Jackson Co which I send with this collectoin which I paid 60 cts freight and sent the man a two dollar bill all of which I will mark from that locality the descoidal stone was found on the bank of the river in dixon county four or five years ago I bought that but will send it with this lot the piece of quarts or nodule came from the graves on Kains place it is one mile and a little over south of the celebrated McNary Mound that I wrote you of last fall and 3 ½ miels from the Scales place north west course I sent you a collectoin from there all so a sketch of the earthworks also potery in form of turtle and shell I send you larger ones this time in this collection will also send drawings or sketches of mounds and burial place location of spring and the hed waters of Browns Creek or a branch of Browns Creek Propper E.C.
Nashville Apr 23d 1878
Mr. F.W. Putnam
Dear Friend,
Your telegram reached me Sunday morning 10 : 50 and I have complied with your request sent the collection to day by Merchants Dispatch. Professor Winchall of Ann Arbor Mich and the Vanderbilt called at my house last Saturday to see the collection and examined the cranias closely and thought and said they were remarkable for there malformation and took measurements of them all and would liked to have bought them I told him I had written and offered them to you and

Page 2

would hold them subject to your order or till I herd from you he said the college wanted the collection and if you did not take them they would Lupton was here and expressed the same views that Winchell did about them I send you bill of lading with this and will send receipt when the check comes for the money. The river and harbor bill has passed the lower house and when it passes the Senate I shall go down the river one hundred miles to work in the largest field in the state of the Mound builders and has never bin worked in or medled with there I shall make some good discoveries

Page 3

I would like to see you this fall at St. Louis to the meeting if I can get there on Sosiety rates half fare don’t forget the mastidon and tell me what your trustees think of the collections sent from here and what you think of Prof. Marchs Chicago potery don’t answer by asking me a question Speak out && I shall soon have that large square stone image like the one Mr. Sam Morgan has the one he prizes so much You saw it at his house when here I will (?) exchange for it is a square piece of rock and has the figure of a head on it and is a pipe allso I think it is a finer one than is Morgans

Page 4

Would you like that I found a man that has a fine collection he has been twenty five years making his collection and has the best sorted collection that I have seen his beats Thrustons or the historical Sosietys and he will exchange for potery that piece and some others that I want of his hoping to hear from you soon I remain, yours most obediently E. Curtiss

Page 5

Your letter and check came to hand yesterday and I send Bill receipted allso a Detailed Bill with all the items I payed more for that round discoidal stone than I entered on the bill the box of flints in the Items cost me 2.60 which you see I marked $200 I sent the man who sent it to me $250 and sixty cents freight added I wanted it to come under what I wrote you it would

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April 25, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #554

Page 1

Nashville April 25 th 1878
My Dear Friend
F W Putnam
cost on the cars here so I cut it short the flints came from Jackson Co and some of the celts all of which I marked but vary few came from the graves here some however that excavating I done up the river was in low mounds three tier deep nothing in the upper one all in the two bottom one Bones and potery broken by ploughing and the rain had done the balance in the upper tier but will give more in detail here after and be more explicit

Page 2

I start to morow for Tyre Spring up the river to find a place or look at som mounds said to be there will have an other collection early in May for you those springs are sulphor or chaleliate or both a good place to find them will do good work you spoke in you last letter about figuring down some on this last collection that bill is what it cost or what I said is actually less I send Drawings of ???? [Slecam?] Mounds graves &&& in this hoping to hear from you on the receipt of this I remain Your Most humble Servant E. Curtiss

P.S.
I acknowledged the receipt of reports last week

May 4, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #560

Page 1

Nashville May 4 th 1878

Mr. F.W. Putnam

Dear Friend,
I have not heard from you since I shipped the last collection I would like to get up an other collection and will before I go to work on the river I wont be able to go up the river to get it I wont have time I will get it on harper river below where Dr. Clark has worked

Notation on back of sheet:
I have three vary pretty piece I recently found at Overtons

Page 2

Please advance and I will get up one immediately send fourty dollars if you can and I will get up one from a fresh section of the country Indian Mound near harper river if you send it send at once and oblige Please acknowledge the receipt of bill of lading and letters sent last week by me and you tell me what you think of last collection Yours in Haste E. Curtiss

May 13, 1878
A. H. Buchanan letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives HUG 1717.2.1

Page 1

Lebanon Tennessee
May 13, 1878

Prof F. W. Putnam
Cambridge Mass.

Dear Sir -

Your of Apr. 13, was read sometime since. I hoped to see Dr. Crockett before writing but have not. I wished to inquire of him in regard to the photograph of the mound, that your letter asks for; supposing you have perhaps written him to have this taken, as the matter is mentioned in none of your former
letters to myself; so I can give no information in regard to this photograph. As to the embankment, - at each angle on the inside of the enclosure, there is a small mound about 1 ½ feet higher than the embankment between angles, which

Page 2

slopes uniformly to the bottom of the ditch. Between these the top of the inner wall rises only about 1 foot above the general surface level, but the slope to the bottom of the ditch is divided into two parts by a kind of bench about 3 ft. wide nearly level. The out side slope of the ditch is uniform from top to bottom, and rather steeper than the inner side. There is a slight crest on the outer edge of the ditch rising perhaps 5 inches above the general surface level. The following sections will illustrate:

[two section drawings with notations]

So you see there could never have been any wall of consequence out side of the ditch.

Page 3

The enclosure contains about 10 ¾ acres.

I measured the diameters of the ring mounds and put them on the sketch according to the scale of the map; but kept no record of the measurements. I located each mound by the "method of intersections" as it is called in surveying. When the centre was thus located, I measured the diameter and drew the mound on the sketch by scale. The heights of these are from 6 inches to four feet, sometimes the tops are almost level with a very slight elevation on the outer edge. Others have depressions in the center lower than the general surface level. To give the dimensions you ask for would require a different act for almost every one.

Write me to whom you wrote

Page 4

for a photograph of this place and I will see him and inform you what has been done; and any other information you may desire will be cheerfully furnished if in my power

Very respectfully

A. H. Buchanan

May 18, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #600

Page 1

Nashville Tenn May 18th 1878
My Friend Putnam
Dear Sir

Yours of the 15th came late this Eve and I haste to answer those flints all came from the Surface with few Exception the most of them from Jackson County I explained in the letter I start for Sycamore Creek in the morning with Major Lewis the [Powder?] man he had his office in the Maxwell house when you were here I shall dig some there tomorrow and if it is good and prolific I shall get a collection there I have a vary nice Image and three Bowls & I got out at Overtons they say there is a great quantity of graves and mounds where I am going and I shall do the Best I can to help you in the great work you are doing and I am proud that I can help along with the work if I had Means of my own I should have a fine collection in a short time knowing what I do about the various locations of the graves and mound in Tenn and Arkansas Miss and Alab North Carolina. I shall try hard to get up a large collection when I go on the river to work I shant leave a stone un turned nor a cavern unexplored I want to see you and I am more than anxious to get a hold of your
fourth coming report I could
more than interest you here this
summer if you were here If possible
I will see you at St. Louis if
not I will look for you on the
river where I am to work if you
will come I will provide for you
and make it profitable and
present for you I wont ask you
to eat corn dodgers or ho cake
good old York State fare that
Notation in margin:

Mr. P. I have the receipts for the checks
$34.85 & 35.15 which you sent to Mr. Curtiss

Please tell what the trustees think of Tenn
Antiquities in your next

Note: the earth works I speak of are three to four
feet ft high
June 7, 1878  
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam  
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #596

Page 1

Nashville June 7th 1878  
My dear Mr. Putnam  

I Ship by Merchant’s Dispatch  
to day one box of relics some are  
very fine specimens of worked rock  
different from any ever sent from  
here before I got them down on duck  
river seventy five miles from Nashville  
I also send you five cranias, five  
pieces of pottery one large stone bowl  
and one vary extra arow point Present  
from Mr Ball I marked all of the  
things But I have had bad luck in my  
explorations for the last three or four  
weeks although I have tried to keep  
down expenses I have not succeed  
all to gether I shipped you two larger  
knives than the one I sent you last  
fall and a number of Bark or Splint  
peelers and a number of drills stone  
of coarse a lot of celts axes spear  
heads and lots of other tools in all  
a vary nice little cabinet of antiquities  
which I hope you will be pleased with  
My two last tripps off will be the [means?]  
of much good in the near future they  
have found lots of relics but have thrown  
them away or lost them which [now?]  

Notation in margin:  
Please make return at once if interested and if  
You wish me to explore further. Please  
Advance $50.00 in addition Yours &&&

Page 2

ey will save and shipp them  
to me in the future it is truly  
surprising to see the works of the race  
we are we are exploring  
I have dug in mounds in Cheatham  
County and humphreys and bin  
on some ten vary large mounds  
hight of some of them between 45  
and fifty feet there is a mound in  
humphreys co that is a burial mound  
that is 15 feet high and one sollid  
made of rocks and bones earth &&  
I wanted to get into that but they  
had a patch of water mellons on it  
and they wer vary [forward?] but Mr  
link wants me to open it next winter  
or fall Mr Banks Link  
Waverly humphreys Co. Tenn  
is his adress there is a place in [benton?]  
Co where some creek got dammed up and  
uncovered over an acre of these graves  
washed out pots and implements and  
Bones if I had the means I would go  
there and ship all I could get I will  
send you drawings of all the places  
next week Please acknowledge the receipt  
of this and the ear bobbs I have paid  
acct for labor wagons & RR fare & board  
I have worked 13 days $35.00 pd 35.15  
I will itemise the [list?] if 39.00 38.85  
requested 74.00  
74.00  
Most respectfully, E Curtiss

June 9, 1878  
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam  
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #597

Page 1

Nashville June 9th 1878  
Mr F. W. Putnam  
Dear Sir  

I send you a pensil sketch of Mound Bottom  
Cheatham Co I found after diging three days that  
I could not get a single crania whole there is  
something  
in the earth that does not preserve the remains of  
those buried there and I had to give up in despair  
I got a lot of animal bones and birds and sent them  
on with the collection you will find them rolled  
up in a newspaper two packages they came from  
the Mound Bottom near the large mound I got the  
ear bobbs from the bluff in side of the earth works  
this place is a wonderful place for those things it  
will be very good place in the future to get things  
for the Museum for all things will be saved in future  
and fetched to me for the Museum I got that long  
slim (?) rock with notches cut on there and the  
aggate  
tool allso I tried to get two or three pipes that had  in ploughed up there but those that had them  
could not find them and I had to wait till they  

Page 2

find them it is a hard place to stay in corn
hoe cake and Baken and muddy coffee with out sugar or milk is the everlasting living of those people and other things to match I think this will suit you to explore when you come down this fall you wanted me to find you a good place to dig on after the Congress meets at St. Louis I opened some forty four graves down there and you can Judge for yourself whether I was disappointed or not but I find these things will happen in ploughing last year they uncovered some six six jars or vessels that had laid there since they were E Curtiss

June 9, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #598

Page 1

Nashville June 9th 1878
Mr. F. W. Putnam

Dear Sir
Enclosed you will find a sketch of Mr Links Mounds in Humphreys Co on duck river near the junction of Buffalo creek seventy three miles from Nashville I opened twenty three graves in that place and only got three crania that I wanted to send. the others were broken or so much decayed that I would not send them. this is one of the richest localities in the state there is a large burial mound here where most of the stone implements were pick up. I shipped from Mr Links his is always taking out graves here when he ploughs here those long stone knives and those large implements came from here most unfortunately this had melons on it and the field had corn in and where I wanted to dig most there was something growing so I had to go in the woods there is lots of pottery fragments strewn over the mound in the filled and through where they plough up the graves I am certain it is rich

In archeological treasure and is a good place to stop at they are good livers and clean and have good beds and they are clever folks on the opposite side of the river there is great many graves and mounds I did not visit one place called the whirl on duck river is vary rich in treasure also one on buffalo creek called the whirl vary rich twenty miles from here in Benton county is where so many graves has recently been washed out must necessarily be rich by there tell one could get a car load of implements that is near the Tennessee river in all I would like to give this country a thorough search and will if I am not busy this fall and winter the graves can be traced for three quarters of a mile here by Mr Links in the woods and on the Bluff there is a pile those implements in the woods such as I send to you but I failed to find them Mr. Link could not find them but said he would when the leaves and underbrush get off the trees this fall then those large rattle snakes will have gone in there winter quarters they are Numeros down there this time of the year

My Dearest Sir Putnam Enclosed you will find Bill of lading

Page 2

Nashville June 21st 1878
My Dear Mr. Putnam

Enclosed you will find Bill of lading
for shipment made to day I send you 12 crania and some bones one crania evidently shows the ravages of sypholus allso the shin bones of an other one I sent you a drawing or plot of this field when I shiped you the Cain collection in April This came from the orchard I also send you some fine specimens of there handy work of potery twelve 12 pieces one more Painted Jar in human form one of the Best I have sent and some vary curious made arrow points round stones with holes in center stone beads one beautiful piece of kandle coal highly polished chard corn colbs charcoal in all a vary nice collections having given a description here to fore I will not say anything about the location in this only its being a part of the cain graves and its belonging to Mr. [Plater?] There is more there but there is corn and other things growing whare the are and it would be a loss of time to explore for detatched graves so I thought I would wate till this winter before I explored further there nearly or all of the crania and potery came from the second tier down allthoug I neglected to mark the tickets so on them. Hoping you will aknolledge this on its receipt I remain Respectfully yours, E. Curtiss

PS The river and harbour bill has past and I shall be sent either up or down or to Florance Alabama between the present and the first of July &

July 9, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Nashville Tenn July 9th
My Dear Mr Putnam

Yours of July 5th reached here to day and I haste to answer and receipt bills as I start to morow morning for Florance Alabama to work on the Shoals Mussel Shoals I would rather remain here if I could make fair wages at exploring than go there but I shall try hard there to find out something about our old friends the Mound Builders as there is a vary large Mound in Florance near the center of the town I have bin told I shall not be Idle while down there if you get that apropiation through and it is large enough I will devote my time to spending it and astonish you and the trustees with what can be unearthed down here and the three ajoining states I think I can get a

nough to fill one large building and unearth something new in Archialgy if one half or one quarter is true of what I hear heard aside from what I have seen I would like to have you with me for three or four weeks to see what wonder ful works there are that people have never mentioned or if they have bin noticed they little dreamed that they wer pre historic or in fact never gave it more than a passing thought. If I like it down there and all things suit I will give you a long letter soon next Sabbath in the mean time Adress me here at Nashville as my folks will forward on to me if you should have anything to say Please tell me how you like that last collection & hoping to hear from you soon I remain Yours truly E. Curtiss

P.S. I have several things on hand

August 4, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

My dear Mr Putnam

Your letter with check and the one dated the 29th of July are both in hand contents noted I have quit the river on act [account] of chills and fever and have excepted the superintedant of the white stone quarry three miles from Memphis Junction and Six from boling
green K.Y there are many mounds near 
where I am at work and when I get 
well so that I can prospect I shall look 
in to them I shall be engaged there permanantly 
unless something more advantageous turns 
up I like to explore but must live my failey [family] 
are in Nashville and I think will stay there 
I am only 80 miles from N on L&N R.R, 
I will hold that check till I hear from you 
and if you want it yused whare I am at 
work I will do so and if not will return it 

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to you as soon as I can hear from 
you I am sorry I cant meet you at St 
Louis it is so fixed that I don’t see how I 

Notation at top of sheet: 
Wrote him to go ahead Aug 14/78

September 10, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Page 1

Nashville, Sept 10th 1878

My Dear Mr. Putnam

I wrote you a letter while you were in St. Louis 
but failed to get an answer I have just got up 
from a long siege of malarial fever I am not very 
stout but will start work to morow for you out 
at Kains place there is one hundred feet square 
that I 
want to dig over out there a place where they had 
cabbage 
sat out in the garden you asked me a question 
where 
I found the most pots or jars in childs or adults grave 
I found in Jackson County nearly all pots or Jars in adults graves in Kains where I am going to work the reverse nearly all in childrens graves or two thirds grown 
in Bousleys [Bosleys?] adults if you remember in 
overtons grown 
as adults Skales farm grown or nearly so in 
humphreys 
Co I think I will find those large tools in a mound 
the size the one we cut the wallnut on what makes me 
think so is around the base of this is where most of 
those 
large stone hoes were ploughed up that I shiped you 
can get away but I would like three 
or four of your anuel reports I promised some 
to parties who have generously helped and 
given little things to the cause and it makes 
people observe things I calculate that if I should 
go over the same ground again this winter 
that it would be most profitable to the Museum 
and gratifying to us all I visitid Mr. Young 
love of Boling Gree last Sunday he has a vary 
rare lot of arow points knives spears && all 
gatherd near B.G. hoping to hear from 
yo soon I remain Truly Yours 
E. Curtiss 

PS I have several things I wish you had but not 
enough to ship some vary interesting

I shall be ready to start down these the latter part of 

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this month the mound will be ready for me to open 
and the ???? [leaves?] and the under brush will be 
cleared up 
so that I shall find that pile of tools in the woods if it 
can be found I shall take two or three hands from 
here 
and work down there and make a large haul if you 
are willing there is the best or one of the best 
places 
or localities in the south it extends over a long strip 
so [some?] fifty miles up duck river and Buffalose 
creek 
and I am nearly certain of getting a large haul 
both jars pots and those large stone tools be sides 
There are a number of large caves that have never 
yet been explored by white folks it will cost to open 
that one mound. not less that $75.00 perhaps more 
When I go down there I want to give it a thorough 
examination 
and see if I cant get something new if you are 

I can exchange some pottery and get you a large 
pipe 
like the one uncle Sam Morgan has only it is a finer 
one when you answer this give me you opinion and what 
you think about it you ideas of my humphreys 
co trip and what it will cost and all about it and 
wether you want to put out the money I think and 
all most no that it will pay and pay well 
I had to [throw?] my situation up in Kentucky on 
act [account] of sickness I caught the malarial fever in
Page 3

Allahama and and I have not done anything since and if you want that amount spent in explorations that you said in your letter to me in august I should be pleased to work for you as long as I can give satisfaction and good returns and when I cant do that I will inform you and quit now what I want is I want to work steady and be regular I don’t want to be kept wating for funds and when I go on any of these large explorations I don’t want to be bothered about paying my hands that is I want the money to pay them with I mean business and I hope you do for I have given in to this business this winter and I mean to make a living out of it and if I cant I must go at something else for I am broke flat and must work and work steady and make well for you and my self to and if you have any place where you had rather I would go than where I have spoken you must speak out or have any sugestions to make I will allways be pleased to hear them and hede them also Please answer this and send me some copies of your last report We have three cases of yellow fever in the city two died this morning and one yet lives

Page 4

they were all refugees none originated here we are over run with refugees fleeing from the plague districts our city is full of them there is no panic here for no one thinks for a moment that it will spread and become contigious here all die that have it Sure thank god it is growing cooler it has fallen 15 degrees and perhaps more since morning that is cheering for the plague districts Please answer this and tell Mr. Car that his communication came safe to hand and I was to sick to answer it at the time Hoping to hear from you soon I remain Yours truly

Edwin Curtiss

September 15, 1878
Edwin Curtiss postcard to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Nashville Sept 15 1878

Please except thanks for last report am getting along well with my collection

Page 1

Nashville, Sept 20th 1878
My dear Mr. Putnam

Your favor of the 15 inst is to hand and contents noted I have bin hard at work for the last few days finishing the Kain place I send you 10 fine pieces of pottery 15 crania and some diseased bones but vary few of the latter however will mind in future and will be carefull will send you a copy of my field notes so that you can tell where they all came from and classify acordingly You ask if the work can be carried on in the winter months it can and to better advantage than in summer the ground is much more easily handled and for you have 10 crania and a number of jars or pots and a sandstone slate taken from a grave will ship next week or latter part of this don’t forget to send funds to keep me going will go to humphreys co when I get funds yours in haste

E. Curtiss

September 20, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

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and I think it will pay and pay well I shall certainly look after that pile of tools and spend some time in finding them and work a week or ten days on Mr Links farm where they are I have an Iron made to test the ground and tell me where the graves are by striking the top rocks with it if that pile can be found I will give it a big trial I shall take tools and one man from here with me and be gone three or four weeks on that trip So you can send the money as soon as you can for I shall be ready to start when it gets here or before for I shall follow
September, 1878
Kains Field/Chapel Notes (Curtiss)
PMAE Accession Number 80-20

Page 1

The following is a copy of my notes in Kains field for three days and a half

grave 1 in side measure 5 ft 9 in length
head to north laying on side Depth of g 12 in
width 20 in nothing found Bones much decayed
could pinch them in two

Grave 2 - head to east side of the first grave
Bones all decomposed skull broken and
lower jaw gone length 6 ft 5 in side measured
Grave 3 crania badly broken nothing saved
Grave 4 inside mes. 7 ft 2 skull good saved
could save no other bones width 22 in
Dep 13 in head to east nothing else found in grave
Grave 5. 6 ft 6 in long wid 21 in depth 12 in
head to east crania saved nothing else with the B
gr. 6. 6 ft 4 in long width 23 in Depth 14 crania
saved one bowl and one stone bead in gr
gr Seven nothing found bones nearly all gone
gr 8. 6 ft 5 in long breadth 23 in Dep 13
crania and one bowl saved all bones
much decayed nothing else saved

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gr 9. 7 ft 5 in long breadth 26 in Depth
16 in. Mother and child to gather in
this head of mother to north child's
head to south crania saved and one
little cup and one stone bead saved
the cup near the head of child the bead
from the mother's neck or near it nothing
else found

Grave 10 nothing found
" 11 nothing found
" 12 " "
"13 6 ft 10 in long W 22 in Dep 12 in
Crania good one bowl and a round
piece of rock found in the bowl the head
to east nothing else found with the body,
it bowl shows micia in a grave
14=15-16-17=18 nothing found with them
could save no crania from the [number?]

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and duck billed bowl in the grave
and a round stone from under the head
the bowl near the head right side

graves 21 & 22 nothing saved
grave 23 5 ft 10 in long wid 20 in Dept 13
head to east crania saved no tools or
potery of any kind 24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33
nothing saved or found with them only the
usual mod of burial observed
gr 34 6 ft 3 in long wid 20 in dept 14 head to north
crania saved nothing else saved
37 gr 7 ft long width 23 in depth 14 in head to
south crania saved and one large spear
head or knife you call it graves 38..39..40 contained
nothing but badly decayed bones
Grave 41 6 ft 2 long 21 wide dept 13 in head
to north west body layd on clay and nothing
saved but the crania
Grave 45 7 ft long 24 in wid depth 15 head to
south crania saved and one large bowl
gr 56 5 ft 11 in long wid 21 Depth 15 head to west
crania saved nothing else found in grave
three days ended
g 18 6 ft 2 long 23 wide dept 15 in head
to north and one to south one crania saved

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the other was broken by the rocks pressing
against it nothing else found in the grave
Grave 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 I got nothing
out of grave 70 6 ft long 22 in wid 15 D
head to north found one bowl and large fresh
water shell and a round piece of potery
and one stone bead bones all decayed but the [long
ones]
[?] side of this grave was the one of a small child
the grave was 30 inches long bones nearly all gone
head to north small image taken from this one
Grave 75 7 ft 10 in long wi 26 15 Depth three
boddies in
this grave they were all adults I found the
pot near the head of two of them and that totem
or brest ornament under the head of the third laying
north while the head of the two were south
and one small point the crania I could not
save grave 81 was covered with thick flat
potery it had bin whole but broken by the plows
grave 5 ft 3 in long 20 wide 18 deep one pot
and two beautiful spoons crania and bones
nearly all gone that granite rock I took
from grave [89?] [?????]

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That Slate shaped rock I found
in a grave on Kains place last July in a

September 21, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Page 1

Nashville, Sept 21st 1878

My dear Mr. Putnam

I this day shipt you one large box containing
twenty small ones 15 crania 10 bowls or
jars one small image flints knives stones
&& I only worked 6 days and got a
letter from banks Link telling me to
come on and go to work on his place where
I got those large tools I sent a letter yesterday
to you for the money those books came
to hand yesterday all eight I sent
you some few bones diseased the
small bones were in the shape of
a wish bone but in packing them they
came a part I would say that all

the things are marked and numbered so
you can tell just where they all came
from where this lot came from the
grave were two deep the first layer has
been removed by the plow as the field has
bin in cultivation for over 50 years
and they were in spots like those
low mounds at Miss [G?] bolings

Page 2

only they land had bin in cultivation
much longer than Miss bolings
had bin answer and
oblige yours
E. Curtis

P.S. We had a slight frost
last night. Thank god
no more fear of yellow
jack hr

October 5, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Page 1

E. Curtiss
Oct. 5 1878

Acknowledging receipt
of check

Nashville Oct. 5th 1878
My Dear Mr. Putnam

Your letter with check came to
hand one hour since and I haste to
answer it. I shall leave here next
week for those large tools and potery
such as I can find there with crania

bone &&c I am glad that the money
or check did not come sooner for
I don’t want to go down there till we
have had a frost or two on act [account] of
the malaria from Tenn river bottom
the drs tell me not to go there till
there comes a frost will keep you
posted in my doings and success

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Our City is enjoying better health for this time of year than any previous year since I have lived in the State the mortality is less

October 20, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Page 1
Nashville Tenn
Oct 20th 1878
My dear Mr Putnam
Dear Sir

I started last Monday morning for humphreys Co to find that pile of large stone tools and met with poor success I took a man with me and got half rates on R Rd [railroad] there and back
I took the man with me that was with the man that found them and he thought he could go and find them but failed to do so I got two fine ones and several others I dug in that mound and found nothing I could find graves but could save no bones so I came back and went out on big harpeth two miles below old town on harpeth river and there I struck a large field for operations I think it will pan out will I have already got 9 crania and some potery the beauty of the field is that it has never bin worked in by curiosity hunters and there is several burial mounds there one of which I am at work in now. I have opened twenty graves and have not found a childs grave yet I think I will send you 30 or forty cranias all most perfect and it ma be my immagination but I think they are larger take them as a whole than any I have ever sent you so you can tell Mr. Car

Page 3
that he can or will find other large cranias beside the one I sent you last December from this locality I am keeping my field notes the same as you did at Miss Bowlings farm I think I have struck a good place Old Town is the place whar Jones explored for the Smithsonian institute and gave a lengthy account in his report of it I Shall Ship the latter part of next week thanks to the god of nature we have had several large frosts the wether is fine and I Shall be ready for more funds when I Ship will Send my field notes by mail when I get ready to Ship would have written sooner but I only took the field last week and had nothing to post you with in regard to my operations in the field I wish you would send me one or two or your last large reports and 6 of the small ones and 6 of Prof Carr work on craniology.

Page 4
Most Respectfully
Yours
E. Curtiss
October 27, 1878  
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam  
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Page 1

Nashville Tenn Oct. 27th 1878  
My dear Mr. Putnam

Your packages of books came to hand this morning with your postal card and I haste to acknowledge the receipt of them. I have met with first rate success in my explorations. I found 5 of those ornamented shells or totems like the one you figure on page 310 of your last report and some those fine bones and 5 vary fine Images much finer than any I have ever sent you and 16 fine pieces of potery and between one and two thousand beads made from shell stone and bone and two vary fine knives and some vary prety stones worked and a large piece of kanil coal [cannel coal] as large as a goose egg but it is checking (?) badly. I will have to wrap earth around it to save it. I will dig this week with more help and try and finish the mound and prospect through the fields where these has bin things ploughed up and thrown away and broken or lost there is as large a field where I am at work as the one on Miss bowlings farm and a great deal more prolific and richer in potery stone implements & & I have not found a pipe yet allthough there has bin several large stone pipes found or ploughed up in the field where I am at work at there has never bin any exploring done by any one at the place where I am at work I cant get on the track of these pipes am trying to get hold of some of them I have got 17 cranias and some bones of several bodies that are diseased and if it is a good fair week I shall send you

Page 3

twenty five or more cranias and thirty or fourty pieces of potery with a large addition to my other things already gathered so when you look at them you will be pleased with the things and the explanations with them Please Except [sic] my thanks for those books I will ship next week and send a larger quantity than I have ever shiped before if you want me to continue my explorations Please send me more funds so that it will reach here by the 8th or 9th of next month will telegraph you the last of this week Saturday night my success of this weeks work it is fine wether here to do work and I want to make a large collection and send on a large shipment hoping this will reach you soon and in good health. I remain Yours 

E. Curtiss

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October/November 1878  
Link Farm, Old Town, and Gray's Farm Notes  
(Curtiss)  
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Page 1

Links Farm  
Old Town

Field Notes  
E. Curtiss  
Link’s Farm  
Humphreys county  
Tenn

Catalogued  
No.s 15817 to 16050

Page 2

No 1  
Monday Oct 14 1878  
Comenced on Mr. Links farm in Humphreys Co Tenn
First grave three ft ten
inches long 14 ins wide 12 deep
Bones nearly all gone Evidently
a child head to north

I opened 6 graves
at Mr. Links mound
and found nothing and
the graves were scarce in
the mound and went in
the fields and opened
several with no results
that were satisfactory to
my self and could not
posibly be to the museum
I spent one day with Mr
links son in looking
for those large stone
tools in the woods
with poor success

Page 3

2

Mr Link told me
that he would find
them if possible
and send them to
me or the museum
if sucesful I told
his sons that if they
would find them
I would give ten
dollars reward
and before I left
ther I offered 15 -
dollars and I think
they will look after them

Page 4

3

Old Town on Harpeth River

1 grave 6 ft 5 in long
22 in wide 14 in deep
crania broken bones gone
to dust head south east
nothing but one ring of potery
in the grave and that broken
Pieces all saved

I opened 5 others and
found nothing but graves that
had bin disturbed by wagons and
stock as they were by the side
of the public road and
thought that I was doing
wrong in working these so

Page 5

4

Mound on Mr
Grays place two miles
below Old Town on
harpeth river Williamson
County 13 miles from
Nashville Old Town is
the place that Joseph
C. Jones speaks of in
his report of archaieology
of Tenn in the Smithsonian
Institute this mound had
never bin worked in or
molest by white men
the mound is 80 x 60 and
has three or four tiers
as it has quite an elevation
and has graves all around it

Page 6

5th

these graves were well
made of rock top and bottom
and sides and ends

1=2=3 graves were on the apron of
the mound and had bin ploughed over
4 grave perefect one Mr grays
place 6 ft 6 long
22 in wide 13 deep
saved crania nothing else
saved two bodys in
one in a heap minus
head

5 grave 6 ft 4 long 13 in wide
11 deep crania broken shells
and pieces potery charcoal
in grave nothing found
worth saving head to west

gr 6 7 ft 5 in long 14 in wide
15 deep two bodies heads one east
and one west the one to the
west a worked shell evidently
had it strung around her
neck as it layed under the
lower jaw on her brest close
up to crania
6th

7th g 6 ft 3 in head to west 13 in wide 12 deep a lot of fine bones use for needles and one smooth stone flat head and femur part of pelvis saved. The bones were near the left side of head on the rock.

8th 6 ft long 13 deep 18 wide head to west crania good nothing else found with bones

9th head to west 6 ft 5 long 19 in wide 14 deep crania gone with dry rot

10th grave 6 ft 9 in long, 13 in deep 20 wide crania saved and tibia
[marginal note says tibia not here]

Page 8

7th

11th grave 7 ft long 22 wide 14 deep head to east bones nearly gone to dust crania good

[12th?] 6 ft 6 two bodies bones all gone the crania gone with dry rot. [18?] beads of shell

13th 6 ft long 22 in wide 15 deep head to north west crania good, saved

Page 9

8th

14th grave 6 ft 7 in long 22 wide 14 deep 3 bodies in this two grown ones and one child two pieces of potery bottles layed north and south nothing saved but potery

15th grave body in heap looked as though it had bin berried long time after death the grave was three feet long nothing saved

16th grave 4 ft 6 inches long 18 in wide 12 deep two bodies those of children three pieces of potery one shell medal 2 spoons and a large lot of beads no bones saved but one lower jaw

Page 10

9th

17 grave 4 ft long 10 deep 13 wide bones all gone but fragments of crania head to north one pot in it a childs grave

18th grave 6 ft 6 inch long 22 in wide 14 deep nothing in grave but body head to south first tier crania saved

19.20.21 three I opened and found nothing

22nd grave 6 ft 8 in 20 in wide 14 deep two bodies heads one north and the other south nothing saved but one small pot

Page 11

10th

23d grave 6 ft 8 in long 20 in wide 14 deep two bodies heads one north and the other south nothing saved but one small pot

24th g 4 ft 6 long 20 wide 13 deep three crania one adult and two children crania bad decayed bones the same nothing in the grave east and west

25th grave 5 ft 6 length 22 in wide 12 deep crania good head to south shells charcoal Etc. In g

26th grave with three crania in and a piece of potery all saved grave 5 ft long 20 in wide 14 deep north and south one keen knife in said grave one head in each one in center
pot was in the south
end and knife in
the other

Page 12

11th

27th grave 5 ft long 20 in wide
12 deep 4 bodies or heads
in it could save but one
cranial nothing else
saved

28th g 6 ft 9 long 20 in wide
14 deep head to east bones
nearly all gone or decayed
two pieces of pottery saved
charcoal & shells in gr

29th grave 6 ft long 20 in wide 13 deep
first tier bones nearly all
decayed one pot nothing
else saved

Page 13

12th

30th grave 4 ft long
18 in wide 13 deep head to
east no bones left but
fragments of cranial
in middle or 2 tier
6 pieces of pottery

31st g 5 ft long, 18 wide and
10 deep head to east
first tier down bones
all gone but fragments
of pottery nothing saved

32d grave 6 ft 5 long
20 wide 17 deep bones
all decayed head to
north one piece of
pottery and one arow
point saved and
lower jaw of some
animal
[marginal note read “No jaw found”]

Page 14

13th

33d grave 6 ft 9 long 18 in wide 12
depth head to west bones nearly
all gone under a large
black walnut stump
nothing saved

Page 15

14th

36 grave 4 ft long 15 in wide
10 deep head to south
image painted on small
piece of pottery two beads
and a highly polished
bone

37th grave 6 ft 8 long 20 wide
head to north shell medal
or totem in grave nothing
else in grave beside the
decayed bones totem
found near the breast

38th grave 7 ft long 20 in
wide 12 deep two heads
or bodies one east and the
other west broken thigh bone
saved nothing else
found in grave

Page 16

15th

39th grave 6 ft 6 in long 20 in wide
13 deep. Head to east vary
old bones vary soft
cranial broken femur
enlarged saved it and
shin bones

39th grave 6 ft long 20 in wide
13 deep bones broken head to
east one piece of pottery
[marginal note says “2 pc pottery”]

40th grave 3 ft bones of
an adult all in a heap
berried a long time after
death one arow point
in grave
41 grave 7 ft long first tier 20 in wide 12 deep beads knife and long bones saved head to east not saved knife found with right hand bones beads under the left hand laid on pottery lower jaw of some varment.

Page 17

16th

42d grave 4 ft long 26 in wide 10 deep nothing saved but beads head to east.

43d grave 2 ft bones all in a heap one round stone saved.

44th 45th 46th 47th were well made graves bones nearly all decayed nothing found with the bodies.

48th grave 6 ft long 20 in wide 15 deep head to east first tier three graves above it bones decayed half pint of beads round pieces of pottery Isenglass in grave.

Page 18

17th

49th grave 6 ft long 20 in wide 13 deep three bodies in grave two children and one adult cranias broken by the plow grave east and west apparently not all put in at one time the one in the west end was piled up like cord wood one large piece of kanel coal and a bottle stopper charcoal shells perry winkles one stone bead.

50th grave 7 ft long 20 in wide 14 deep three cranias and bodies in the grave north & south one at each end and on in the center the center one was put there some time after death bones lay cross wise of the grave head under the bones nothing found in the grave bone much decayed.

Page 19

18th

51st childs grave 3 ft long 13 in wide 10 deep bones to fragments Beads nothing else saved head to east.

52d grave 2 ft 6 in long 26 in wide 10 deep nothing saved head to east.

53d grave 2 ft 6 long 13 in wide 10 deep head to east first tier nothing in but fragments of bone.

54th grave 5 ft long 18 in wide 19 deep head to northeast Second tier nothing in grave but bones and they were nearly all gone.

Page 20

19th

55th grave 5 ft 8 in 20 in wide 15 deep head north east one pot found near the right side of head no bones saved.

56.57.58.59.60.61 were all opened and no bones found or any of there tools pottery they were well made graves and all adults.

62 grave 6 ft long 20 in wide bones nearly decayed some beads were found near the wrists of each hand there were four graves over this one this being the first tier nothing else saved from the grave.

Page 21

20th

63d grave 6 ft long 20 in wide 13 deep first tier bones vary near gone shell medal or totem in grave nothing else saved.
64=65=66=67=68=69 were 
graves that there was nothing 
saved nor anything to 
save in them

70th grave 5 ft 10 in 26 in wide
12 deep a piece of potery 
broken by the top rocks 
pressing down on it the 
body was that of a child 
10 or 12 years old the grave 
was on the east side of the 
mound on the slope 
head to east fragments of 
potery saved

Page 22

21st

71=72=73=74=75=76 
wer on the east side of the 
mound and laid north 
and south some had 
bin disturbed by the plough 
in there eforts to plough 
close up to the mound

77th was a grave 7 ft long 26 in 
wide and 15 deep and had 
four bodies in it none wer 
saved the cranias wer broken 
and laid north and south

78th grave 6 ft long 19 in wide 
12 deep head to south 
crania saved nothing else 
to save in it

79th grave 5 ft long 20 in wide 
head to west two pieces of 
potery one broken and the 
other near perfect crania 
broken & bones decayed

Page 23

22d

80th grave 6 ft long 23 in 
wide 14 deep three bodies in 
it and vary much decayed 
nothing saved the grave 
rann east and west two heads 
in west and one in east 
second tier

81st grave 6 ft long 20 in wide 
19 deep head to north one 
image of potery found 
no bones saved

82d grave 6 ft 6 in long 20 
wide 12 deep two cranium 
one to theast and one 
west nothing saved

83d grave was a bunch 
of bones thrown in after 
death as there wer three 
bodies in it bones wer 
strewn promiscusly in the 
gave nothing saved

Page 24

23d

84th 6 ft long 20 in wide 
15 deep head to west charcoal 
ashes and a shell plain 
in the shape of others medalls 
or totems second tier 
bones broken

85th grave 5 ft 10 in long 20 in 
wide 12 deep head to west 
bones nearly all decayed 
nothing saved

86th grave 6 ft 6 in long 19 wide 
12 deep crania broken 
nothing saved in grave

87th grave 5 ft long 18 in wide 
12 deep crania saved 
head to east nothing else 
saved

Page 25

24th

88th 89th 90th heads 
to east nothign found 
with the bodies

91st grave 6 ft long 19 wide 
12 deep ehad to west 
badly broken two [*****] 
[suchers???] found near the 
top of the crania second 
tier

92d nothing found with 
in the grave

I bought two pieces 
of Mr. Kiney that were 
picked up by him in 
the same field where 
I am exploring the 
mound one is a 
round quartz stone
and the other is a [celt?]

Page 26

26th

93 grave 7 ft long usual width
and breadth one crania saved out of
three bodies grave east & west
charcoal ashes periwinkles
shell & in grav

94th child's grave beads pottery
broken in getting it out
and beads in grave
head south west and a
work shell or totem
in gr

95th gr 6 ft long 19 in wide
12 deep head to south
nothing saved

Page 27

26th

96=97=98=99=100=101
wer graves of adults
but nothing saved last
tier had bin disturbed
by the plough

102 large grave 7 ft long
covered by large rock
and beads found in [with?] the bones head to north
this grave had two large
rock on it that two men
had to lift off no bones saved

103d grave was 6 ft
long usual width & Br
had nothing in it
bones nearly all
decayed

104th grave 5 ft long usual
width and breadth had
three bodies in it all
put there at one time
nothing saved

Page 28

27th

105th grave 2 ft long
18 in wide 10 deep beads
found in large number
no bones there but fragments
of crania

[marginal note says "no beads"]

106 grave 5 ft long 18 in wide 12 deep
the bones were covered with
ashes and shell found on the
left side of the head no bones
saved

107 5 ft long 3 bodies
in grave cranias
all broken two smooth
flat stones like a
slate and a fragment
of copper and bones
like needles

Page 29

28th

108=109=110=111=112=113
were graves that had bin
disturbed by the plough
bones were broken and
nothing saved in any of
them

114th grave 9 ft long contained
4 bodies nothing found
with them or bones saved

115th grave 6 ft long 20 in
wide 12 deep head to west
large knife found near
the bones of right hand
nothing saved but knife
from gr and large fragments
of animal bones

116th grave 6 ft 6 in long 20 in
wide 12 deep head to north
bones broken two beads
and a spiral pin saved
pin made of shell

Page 30

29th

117th grave 4 ft long 15 in wide
11 deep head to east bones nearly
all decayed one bowl one
plate and a few beads nothing
else saved

118th grave 6 ft long 20 in wide
13 deep three beads and round
stones found nothing else
saved

119th grave 6 ft long head to
east first tier bones nearly
all decayed large knife
found near right hand
bones no bones but [******]
[Jaw?] that being larger

Page 31

30th

120th grave could not get
the length on account of
running under a tree and
the roots took rocks and
all when thrown over
but I found a piece of
sheet copper near the
foot this grave was second
tier nothing else saved

121 grave 6 ft long head to
west 17 large beads found
nothing else bones decayed
they were found near the
head or neck

122d grave 6 ft long head east
last tier 4 round flat
stones one large knife
and two fragments of
scraper found with
fragments of bones
and some fin bowls

Page 32

31st

123=124=125=126=127=128=129=130
were opened and nothing
found nor bones saved

You will see the peculiar
construction of the four
graves below first tier down
two above those

[sketch of 131-134]

135 childs grave one bowl with
a bead on one edge and a
handle opposite looks like a
lamp this was found on the
breast nothing else found
head to east first tier

Page 33

32d

136th grave was 6 ft long
head to north three round
flat stones near the knees

and near the head was a lot
of small gravel nothing else
found with the body

137th grave 6 ft 5 in long, bones
nearly all decayed head
to north west nothing saved

138=139=140=141=142 were
graves of various lengths
contained nothing but
bones

Page 34

33d

143d grave 6 ft long and
had two cranias or bodies
in heads to east laying
side by side the heads were
were each facing the east
turned around in the grave
other wise the bodies layed
proper nothing saved
but one crania the
other having it milk teeth
yet was thin and broken

144th grave nothing saved

145th grave 5 ft long head south
nothing found with the body
first tier crania saved

Page 35

34th

146th grave 5 ft long 20 in
wide 19 deep crania saved
head to north nothing else
saved from the grave first tier

147th grave 6 ft long 20 in
wide 12 deep crania saved nothing
else saved from it head to
south first tier

148th grave and last one
opened at the mound the last
twenty opened being on the
outsircts of the mound I
concluded to abandon the
locality of the mound
I directed the men to
go south of the burial
mound about two hundred
yards and dig in the
orchard adjoining the
garden on the same
ridge of the mound
35th

and there I found graves that had bin ploughed over for fifty years it being an old [settled?] farm and formerly being in the garden was worked annually and but recently found the graves two or three years ago and this was used by the people who buried here to bury the children as I found three times as many children buried here as adults I marked what things I found here in the orchard as coming from the orchard as they were one deep only and I had a good deal of trouble in finding them but I had good luck as long as they lasted and I think it must have bin vary rich before the plough took the top rock off the graves

36th

1st grave 6 ft long 19 wide 15 deep head to west nothing saved but crania the plough had taken the top rocks off off

2nd grave parallel the first and the same size crania saved there was nothing else in the grave

3d that of a child three pots found

4th one pot two worked shells and some other tricks all in one package

37th

5th that of a child one bowl saved

6th childs one small bowl and fragments of a spoon

7th grave was a child's head to west one little bowl in it

8th grave that of a child 3 ft long one little bowl broken and fragments of a spoon bowl full of bones I saved them

9\&10th grave 5 ft long nothing saved but a broken jar and that was setting between 9 and tenth grave had bin broken by the plough nothing else saved from either grave

11th that of a child 4 ft long head to south bones all decayed one bowl found with body near the head

12th grave 5 ft long head to east crania saved nothing else found in the grave

13th grave 6 ft long head to west bones broken and decayed top rocks gone one discoidal stone found made of granite

14th 5=16=17=18=19=20=21 =22 these graves had all bin disturbed by the plough top rocks gone nothing found

23d grave 4 ft long head to north two pieces of potery one a bowl and the other an image broken but not bad the head was near the surface and top rocks gone pieces in the image two beads

24th grave 3 ft long three pieces of potery
one in shape of a fish
one image one bottle
with neck gone and
two worked shells
25th grave 5 ft 10 in long
crani saved
nothing else saved
26th of a child
an image and
shell
27th a child nothing
saved

Page 42
41st
28th nothing saved
29 nothing saved
30th a child
one little pot
saved
It being hard work to
find the graves here I
took the men 50 yards from
the first mound opened
and there I opened 19 graves
with ordinary success

Page 43
42d
two bowls one broken
by the pick but pieces
all saved and one
small round flat rock
with a hole in center
I have marked these
things as coming 50
yards from the first
mound so you can
tell how to classify
them I have found
all of these things I send
you in graves near harpeth
river Williamson County
thirteen miles from
Nashville what things
I got in humpfreys
county I marked as
coming from there
and other localities
those being surface finds
you will have no trouble
in classifying them this is
all I have to say till
judgement is rendered

E. Curtiss

November 4, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6
Page 1
Nashville Tenn
Nov 4th 1878
My dear Mr Putnam
I this day shiped you my
collection which is vary fine I
think.  I sent it by the Merchants
Dispatch.  I sent you 30 cranias
and 40 pieces of potery and some
fine worked rock discoidal
stones large knives arow points
and some large tools from humpfreys
County and my field notes in
the box marked Papers.  I sent
43 small boxes and 3 large
ones with the 43 in.  I took pains
in packing them and I think
they will reach there all right
It is by far the finest collection
that I have ever shiped or got
I sent ten Idles or eight idles
Page 2
and two bowls with heads
on and one with an owls
head on and one large one with
a ducks head on in all I think
and allmost no [almost know] that you will
be highly pleased with the
collection for two reasons one is
the cheapness and the other is
so many new things I sent you
a perfect fish in shape made of
potery if there is any thing
that reaches you that is not
marked or numbered it has
escaped my notice they ma be [may be]
one vary valuable stone
knife that is not numberd and
yet it may be it is a round flat piece of flint. I got it of Mr. Link. I will send you the shape of it so you can tell where it came from.

Page 3

I got half rates on the north western R R
I enclose a statement of my expences in

 novembre 12, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Page 1

Nashville Tenn
Nov 12th 1878
My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of the 8th inst came to hand to day and I haste to answer it enclosed you will find the recipt for fifty dollars sent for archaeological work in Tenn I hope you will get that shipment soon for I am a little anxious to hear what you think of it unless I am vary much mistaken in my view you will be much pleased with it. So I realy want your plain thoughts candid and out spoken about it. I will go back and look for more in that same locality. There is thousands of graves there with in one mile of where I got the last collection but wether they will be as good or so prolific remains to be yet learned one man

Page 2

told me he would ????? [lead?] me if I would take a patch of graves up that he had lately discovered on his farm deep ploughing will find them there is a large lot of them on the north side of the river they are in a woods lot or pasture. I shall find them out in that locality and send you another big lot if I find anything to make it profitable to you or make a show for my work. I will be in great suspense til I have your opinion of the last lot dont fail to express it answer soon as posible after you have looked at it. I hope you will send more funds soon as the wether is fine and work can be done so much better now than in the summer time I shal perhaps go to New Mexico next January as I have a situation offered me on the Kansas City Topeka and Santifee R.R in the construction department will keep my eyes open for you if I should go there as I will have a large gang of men under my controle I ma get something good out there so if you want any thing out there and I should go I will send it to you or look it up if there. Hoping this will reach you soon.

I remain
Truly Yours

Edwin Curtiss

Page 3

getting up the collections also a bill of lading, if you want me to continue on in the business can't you ship those boxes back to me here cheaper than I can get them made here. I paid 9 cts apiece for the small ones and [45? 75?] cts for the two large ones. Please answer and oblige yours.
November 25, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 78-6

Page 1

Nashville Tenn Nov 25th 78
My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of the 21st is at hand
and contents noted. I was and
am pleased to learn that the
last collection pleased you &
that it was more than you
expected that is a much better
collection than you thought I
had sent by my description
of it to you. Well I am much
gratified with your letter pleased
to think it pleases you and I
hope I shall continue to please
you and be successful in my
future explorations for the museum
I shall start in the morning
for a long trip down the Cumberland
river where I found that stone
pot in Cheatham County and
hickman co. Where that fine
discoidal stone I sent you
last summer came from

Page 2
down on or near harpeth river
shoals I shall take two or three
labourers with me I have made
arrangements for a horse & wagon
I pay 50 cts a day for that and
that is what my transportation
will cost me cheaper than
stage far I shall work up
that country before I leave it
by what I hear from there I
shall have no trouble in finding
plenty of graves to open if they
are prolific with pottery, stones
or crania I shall get a load
before I return I went down
there [twelve?] miles last week and
worked but found nothing but
cranias I will go down about 35
miles from here where the
harpeth puts in the Cumberland
by descriptions there is thousands
of these stone graves there in the
fork or point between the two
rivers I went out on harpeth
river last Monday and found
they have sown wheat on
the field where I got the
last collection so my cake was dough

Page 3
then I came back and went
down the Cumberland where
I expect to finish the collection
with regards my New Mexico
trip If I have work steady
here I shall not leave till
February on account of the
cold weather out there if you
will or can keep me going,
here I shall stay till it gets
warm weather there or till they
start up in the spring out there
When I go out there if I ever do
I shall do some exploring, there
and will assuredly remember you
and ship what I find to you
for when I return I shall
give you a call at Cambridge
and stay ten days or till I
look at everything you have in
the museum and with out
my welcome if I ever go east
I shall take Cambridge in in
my travels east certain.
I send receipt for fifty dollars
and much obliged to
you for that will
do the best possible good

Page 4
with it for you and the
Museum. Please answer this
as I am anxious to hear from [shells?]

I wish that you would go
and see some of those pearl
button makers for me at
the factory and find out if
they can use our large
mussel shells in making these pearl
buttons that are worn on ladies
dresses as they are fine ones
here and of beautiful colors
I hear they import all they
use from foreign countries
why can't they use home products
at half the cost per pound. I hear
they cost 40 cts per pound and I
can furnish them at half that
rate will ship them a box of
samples if they want to try
them please send [or?] find out
for me and you will oblige
one who is anxious Yours
E. Curtiss
during the war the soldiers made many beautiful ornaments
out of those shells and they are fine [grain?] and won't scale and are of all the [hues?] of the rain bow all collors the natives make ringer rings out of them and ware them and ear rings

the only trouble I fear is they ma be to hard but still they work them with a knife a [corner?] pocket one at that don't fail to send me word

December 7, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1
Nashville, Dec. 7th, 1878

My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of Nov 30th is to hand contents noted I was away at work when it arived or I should have answered sooner. I heard of a large mound and earthworks in Sumner County last Saturday and I took my self and laboures out there on monday morning and found that it was a fortified place of the people I was resarecting and went at it. I worked all the week and made some good finds I got twelve cranias and 8 pieces of pottery I found the pottery in fragments but saved eight good spicemenes and got something new in better shape and the image [li??] I have got a large image but it had bin broken by the plow but I saved all the pieces but one and that could not be found but it does not hurt it or detract from its beauty or looks I have also found a larg and fine lot of large beads and small one to one vary fine bone implement next I have found several worked shell or totems and fragments of copper one piece of lead ore or galena one large conk shell So I am not discaraged with my weeks work up in Sumner Co all though I tried to get more pottery but it was not there for me this last week I will return next monday morning with more help and finish the place next week then I will go whare drakes crick emties in the cumberland river and explore as I hear there is large mounds and earth

Page 2

work there that is six miles from whare I am at work now and that is in the timber and never bin disturbed I will get you the rocks or find a grave made of slate or shale and send it on shale will be light if I can find it sound will send you a good one and mark it so you cant go wrong when you set it up I will number it and mark it aliso No fear of going astray with it

Page 3

I was surprised to get you check as I was not out of funds but it will put me in a good fix and I will account for every farthing spent I don't pay my men by the day I take from here I pay by the hour when in the field if they work eight hours I pay them 80 cts and at that rate I don't pay over that to the best hands I have I rent a horse and wagon for fifty cents per [dium?] and feed the horse while out I find it much cheaper than by cars or chance to hire a wagon and driver as I do all that myself and I have my plunder under my own care all the time till I ship we have had beautiful weather to work and I think I can work all winter but two or three week we generally have about that much bad weather here but little more unless this is an exception I will send you those Shells and will be obliged to you for your kindness and trouble if they can be worked I shall take a trip on there with full samples and make what I can out of them if they will do or can be worked and se all the manufactures of the perl buttons [JOIN]ast I hope they will anser for I want to look that museum over and

Page 4

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Nashville Decm 22 d, 1878

My dear Mr. Putnam

it is some time since I wrote you about the collection I have ben getting lately I cant ship yet as I have not got what I want to send allthough I have twenty cranias nearly as many jars or pots and some beautiful stones discoidal [??] whirls [??]

I have got the largest image I have ever found but it was broken by the plough but I saved all the pieces I could find I can put your piece of potery in the shade the one you marked 50 in the lebenon collection I found this one laying at the head of a grave on the east side under the top rocks or covering stones I dug around it careful and raised it up and thought what a prize I had found and it fell in nearly a hundred

Page 2

pieces I saved them all and if the potery is not to rotten you can stick it to gether again I will send you a set of grave rock when I find some that are not to heavy and have ben worked by them the wether is a little winterish and I will not be able to go out till after the hollidays are over I shall finish this

December 22, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

My dear Mr. Putnam

December 22, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 3

collection on drakes creek near where it emtis in the cumberland river as there is a large lot of mounds and some burial ones there then I will go down the cumberland to the mouth of harpeth river and open a few hundred near where that stone pot I sent you came from Col Thruston showed me a pipe like the one got at lebnon only the head had ben broken off it came from georgia I have found no pipes that does not seem to be my luck I have found some fine large beads and small ones I have had good luck with them but no pipes it makes me almost cuss some times we have had no cold wether down here till last week Thursday but it is froze hard here at present and I hope it will last til after the hollidays are over but it wont I am afraid we have had no snow here but I have seen it snow for five minutes and not be seen in ten more evry one is wishing for cold freezing weather to kill the yellow fever germ your two boxes came all right and they are partly filled happy christmas to you and new year allso

Most [respectfully] yours

E Curtiss
Tennessee Notes, 1878
Rutherford's Farm and Marshall's Farm
Field Notes (Curtiss)
December 2(?), 1878
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

December 2(?), 1878

commenced exploring
in Sumner Co. on Mr.
Ruthfords farm 17 miles
from Nashville and
three hundred yards from
drakes creek and

there is a large mound
and a chain of earth
works encirciling the
large mound and the
smaller ones also
the works enclose about
15 acres and one
half of the works can
be traced by the eye
and the plough has partially
obliterated the balance
in the field there is
two fine cold springs
one on the east side
and one on the west
side the one on the
east side is
one hundred yards from

Page 2

the earth works or
brest works as
they may be classed
and the one on the
west side is
fifty yards from
the line of works
this was there vilage
or camping ground
evidently as there are
circles and small
mounds attached to them
and there are graves in
several of those mounds
joining the circles and
some on the rim or edge
of the circles all of
which I opened and explored.

Page 3

grave opened on Mr.
Ruthfords place
within the circle or

Brestworks.

grave one 4 ft long
18 in wide an 12 deep
head to east nothing
Saved but crania
the lower jaw bone could
not be found the grave
was made of large flat
rocks setting up edge
wise and covered with
large flat rocks and
was found near one
of the circle mounds
the body laid on
broken pieces of potery
grave 2nd was
five feet long and
13 in wide 12 deep
nothing saved
head to north [C??????]
shells charcoal and ashes
in it

Page 4

graves three and
four were side by
side heads to
north east nothing
saved from them

5th grave 5 ft long
usial bredth and
depth head to west
[?????i] saved nothing else
found or saved

6th grave 5 ft 6 in long
18 wide 19 deep head
to west nothing
in grave but the
body head saved

7th grave 6 ft long first
tier 22 in wide 14
depth head to west
bones nearly all gone
one large dish broken
and one bone implement

Page 5

found under the head

8th gr 6 ft long 21 in wide
14 deep head to east
nothing saved but
one broken dish

9th gr 5 ft long 18 in wide 12 deep
head to north west
crania saved nothing
else found in grave

10th grave 5 ft long 18 in wide
12 deep head to north
west nothing found
with body

Page 6

g rave 11 three feet
long 15 in wide 10
deep that of a
child one small
image and two fragments
of Shells worked
or totems

12th g. 6 ft long
18 in wide 12 deep
head south first
tier nothing saved

13th 6 ft long 2
bodies in opposite
ends of g. north
and south
one crania
saved

Page 7

14th 6 ft long 20 in wide
13 deep head to north
bones nearly all gone but
fragments one pot & broken jar

15th nothing saved

16th nothing saved

Page 8

17th g. 6 ft long 20 wide
14 deep first tier grave
full of water head
to north beads saved
and crania also nothing
else found bones in good
state of preservation is
evidently one of the first
buried in mound 8 [beads]

18th grave 6 ft long 20 in wide
14 deep head to north bones
broken and nothing saved
but one pot and that
broken pieces all saved

19th 20=21=22=23=24=25
26=27=28=29 were graves
of adults nothing found
or saved

Page 9

30th gr five ft long bones
burnt and nothing but
fragments of them found
evidently burned where they
were found or buried as
the clay and earth showed
that it had ben burnt
one piece of pottery was
found in the grave

31st grave. 6 ft long 20 in wide
14 deep head to south beads
and drill found crania
saved but broken so
I did not ship it could
ship sound ones

32nd grave
Burnt bones and two beads

Page 10

33d grave 6 ft 8 in long 22
in wide depth could not be
ascertained as the rocks had
fallen in and but little
earth in gr first tier as
there were two grs over this
head to south and in fragments
Saved beads one conk shell
[cut] one button made
formerly covered with copper
and a small piece of
galena or lead ore there
has ben a vane of the
ore found about three
quarters of a mile from
the mound with in a
year or so

Page 11

34=35=36=37=38=39=40=41=42
43=44=45=46 were opened
by me and nothing found
with the exception of several
having two and three bodies
in [last] no bones saved
having bin disturbed by
the plow top rocks having
ben removed

47th grave. 5 ft long 15 in deep
20 wide one large image
found setting on the top
rocks and the image setting
on broken pieces of pottery
Same as they would lay
there dead bodies on the
image was broken by the plow pieces all saved or all that could be found I detailed a man to sift the dirt or earth to find all the fragments and looked my self carefully for pieces

Page 12

48th grave five ft long 20 in wide 15 deep head to north one large jar found on the right side of crania the crania broken nothing saved but pottery

49th gr 6 ft long 20 in wide 19 deep head to north crania broken beads and worked shell or totem

50 skull & 2 jaw bones

Page 13

52 d 5 ft long 19 in wide 12 deep head to west nothing saved but totem & beads

53 d grave nothing found

54th grave 6 ft 6 in long 20 in wide 12 deep head to west and saved three [others?] in the grave but all broken bones badly decayed one bead and two fragments of worked shell saved grave full of perrywinkles

55th 56=57=58=61=62 were grave opened but nothing found all with in earth works near small circles

Page 14

63rd grave 6 ft 9 in long 22 in wide 15 deep grave north and south [4? 7?] bodies in it two [????] fragments of copper saved

64th grave 6 ft 6 in long 20 in wide 14 deep heads in opposite ends of grave north & south two cranias saved worked shell & beads found

Page 15

65th 66 =67=68 69 70 were opened near the circles and nothing found

71st grave 6 ft long 20 in wide 18 deep one crania saved head to south

72nd gr 5 ft long 19 in wide 18 deep head to west nothing saved but crania

73rd 6 ft long two bodies in it bones nearly all gone nothing saved heads to north

74th 5 ft long one crania saved nothing found with crania

75th 76=77=78=79=80 81=82 [83?] and 84th were all opened and nothing found or saved with any of them

Page 16

85th grave 6 ft long one crania saved head to north one discoidal stone and one oblong rock saved one jaw of a coon or fox

86th 5 ft long nothing saved but three stones with holes through them like spindles whirls nothing else saved

87th grave that of an infant two ft 9 in long one pot saved and one bead

88=89=90=91 were nothing found or saved

Page 17

89th grave that of an infant three ft long one small bead found and the [bead? Head?] of a [incronite??] with [stem???] all saved [Transcriber’s note: Might be crinoid with stem??]
93rd grave was an infants
[???] one little idle found
in grave

Page 18

I left the enclosure
or earth works and
opened some graves
3 hundreds yards from the
sacrificial mound
and opened a number
of graves I opened 10
and found nothing
the 11th I saved a
crania and a round
stone and three
pieces of flints
all of which I
will mark and
send it along

Page 19

grave 12 nothing in
it 13th five ft
long two cranias in
heads to west none
saved nothing else
found
13th 6 ft long 20 in wide
14 deep grave east and west
three cranias in it
nothing found but
beads and at the head
or on the east end of
out side was found
the wonderfull vesel
in pieces the same as is
you found in lebnon and
marked 50 in report
14th nothing saved
but
beads

Page 20

one
I opened grave on
Mr Marshalls farm eight
miles from Nashville
they were a few scatering
graves in this mound it
had formerly bin a large
mound used as a burial
place by the mound builders
but recently has bin

much disturbed by
curiosity hunters near
this one is a large
sacrificial mound
and they are buried all
over the field but the
field being sown in
wheat I could not
prosecute my researches
further it is one of
the ritchest fields in
the State for relics
the field is surrounded on
three sides by a small
creek and there are fine
springs of water close by

Page 21

Two

grave one was 6 ft long 26 in
wide 16 deep head to south
west had three cranias in it
but the bones were nearly all
decayed but one crania
and bone saved one pot
they were not all put in there
at one time as the remains
showed pot near the right side
and beads saved
2d grave was 6 ft long nothing
found head to south
3d g 5 ft long 20 in wide 14
deep head to south west no
bones saved two pots one
broken pieces could not be
found three stones found
stones & & all marked
this was first tier center
mound one shell pin

Page 22

three Marshalls

4th gr was that of a child
3 ft long nothing found
5 th grave 5 ft long 20 in
wide 15 deep head to north
crania saved nothing else
in grave
6th grave 5 ft long bones
nearly all decayed crania
in fragments gone with
dry rot one small
discoidal stone found with
fossil of shell or unio
I opened 8 others but got nothing as the wheat was two or three inches high I would not dig farther.

Page 23

Carr –
In Curtis’ letter he states that he still has five crania belonging to this lot which will come in next box.

Page 24
there to work in E.C.

There is a firm or a man in Philadelphia Pa, that wants to explore this State. Wants to hire me by the day the Same as you are paying me I told the man that spoke to me about it I was satisfied with you people and would work for him when I got through with the Peabody Mus and the man wanted to no when that would be I told him I did not no I would like to go to East Tenn in the spring if I do not go to Mexico there is a fine field up
APPENDIX C

1879 DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTIONS

Appendix C presents transcriptions of expedition-related documents that date within the 1879 calendar year. In these transcripts, possible interpretations of hard to read words are indicated in italicized text and brackets. Italicized question marks and brackets note words not interpreted. The number of question marks generally attempts to simulate the length of the word or words.

This appendix contains the following documents:

1. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (January 8, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

2. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (February 4, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

3. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (February 20, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

4. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (March 6, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

5. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (March 25, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

6. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (March 31, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

7. Excavation Notes at Various Sites in Sumner, Stewart and Cheatham Counties
   by Edwin Curtiss (January-March 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4B*

8. Notes by E. Curtiss Col. from Mrs. Hayes Farm, 1879 (March, 1879)
   Hayes Farm and Glass Farm
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4*

9. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (April 10, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

10. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (April 27, 1879)
    *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

11. Excavation Notes for Sites on Cumberland River, Stewart Co. by Edwin Curtiss
    (April 1879) Stalls Bannisters Wests Greens Perkins
    *PMAE Accession Number 79-4*

12. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (May 4, 1879)
    *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*
13. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (May 11, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

14. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (May 19, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

15. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (May 23, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

16. Excavation Notes for Sites in the Sequatchie Valley, Long Island, Jones Creek, and Whites Bend by Edwin Curtiss (May, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4B*

17. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (June 1, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

18. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (June 11, 1879)
   *PMAE Accession Number 79-4A*

19. John Wilkerson letter to F. W. Putnam (August 23, 1879)
    *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*
January 8, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

Nashville  January 8th, 1879

My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of the first is receaved and contints noted and atended to. I shiped you the large box full on monday the 6th by [??] dispatch  I filled the boxes with potery and crania 15 of the latter and 9 of potery. Shells beads stones & bone tools [??]. I only shiped the large box containing 24 small ones I did not ship all the crania I had by 5 I will ship them with my next shipment it is colder here than I ever saw it before last winter I could work all the time out of doors nearly I have not ben out to work since december the first to the tenth it has frozen up tight the ground has frozen 12 in deep ice has frozen 6 in thick on the ponds and many people are sufering down here in the sunny south from the cold a nomber has frozen to death nigers & tramps

Page 2

I send bill of lading with my field notes as I forgot to put them in the boxes I got your letter on Sunday and shiped on Monday morning I have got some vary fine cranias 5 in all I could not ship on acount of room in the boxes will send you a rough sketch of the field and mounds I have not spent all of the funds yet I have betwen thirty and fourty dollars left which I shall use on drakes creek where it emties in the cumberland river as soon as the weather will permit of work which will be the last of this month or early in february every body thinks when this once breakes for good it will be all this kind of weather we will have this winter then I will push things I came in contact with our state officers in buying a collection last week but they got the start of me they payed $50.00 for it I would have given $75.00 for it it had two large flints like those I sent you last sumer 6 pipes one stone image 16 in high and a large quanitity of other things, they are mad at me I can buy a vary nice collection at mcminvill this state if you wish me to Please answer & oblige Yours &&

E Curtiss

February 4, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Nashville Tenn Feb 4th 1879

Mr Dear Mr. Putnam

I shiped you 250 lbs of relics in the fore part of last month and have never heard one word from you since. I have bin out three days with my men but met with poor success will go again to morow nearer home the weather is fine for diging and the ground is loose and fine for work. I shall have spent all the money in my hands that belonged to you next week and if you want me to continue on in the work you will have to send more funds I go six miles from the city up the Cumberland River in Neelys bend to work if I can get permission wich is very likely to be granted as others have dug there. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convience and you will oblige. Yours & E. Curtiss

P.S. I shall ship the last box next week and if you send more funds please send boxes allso as this is the last time for work down here

February 20, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Nashville Tenn Feb. 20th 1879

My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of February 3d. 7th. and 15th with check for $150.00 dollar is to hand and contents noted. I have not shiped the other box as I have not got it full
March 6, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A
Page 1
Nashville Tenn
March 6th 1879

My dear Mr. Putnam

I have just returned from a trip down the river to Dover or old Fort Donelson of confed fame. I met with first rate success while down there. I have got the Boss lot of flint things I have got a turtle cut out of flint one alligator one star and some of the finest flint knives I have ever seen two round ones three discoidal stones one of the finest worked pieces of ivory such as you got to overtons only there is more engraving on this one than there was on that the same markings only more on this one much better executed I have got 14 pots or jars nothing extra I only got five cranias there

Sketch of talon knife “full size” on reverse of this page.

Accompanying vertical notation reads
“Tell Mr. Car I will send him a fine lot of surface tools chips & flint”

Page 2

March 25, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A
Page 1
Nashville March 25 1879

I have just returned from a very successful trip to Williamson Co for four days exploring I opened a mound out there and found one copper axe two copper spools and three copper pipes made from one sheet of copper in one piece. End view [sketch here] five
inches long molded together the
spools has got thread on them
I class it as one of my greatest
finds mica two fine large pieces
one from eight ft from the
surface and the other twenty
feet below the surface with
fragments of chard bones potery &
I found three bodies in the mound
but could save nothing onely what
I mentioned above & one large piece
of galena or lead ore all of
which I think is the greatest

Page 2

find I have yet made in
Sending my last collection
I could not get the flint
alligator in but will send
it in the next shipment hope
the box got there safe I leave
tomorrow for big Harpeth for
cranias and potery as I have found
less in my late researches than
ever before. I met Dr. R. J.
Farguharson (?) president of the
davenport Academy of natural
sciences "Iowa this am. & he
thought this axe was a rare find
but said they had a large number
of them in there collection
he also gave me there last anual
report and think this is one of
the richest fields this State
there is but if I could get
down in Arkansas & Miss I
would show a different receipt
from what I have been showing
lately the grave districts is
going farther & farther away
from Nville. Hoping to hear from
you soon. I remain
Yours. E. Curtiss

March 31, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Nashville March 31st 1879
My dear Mr. Putnam

I shipped you this day one
large box containing 24
small ones. 17. cranias the
ballance potery in them
and some few stone tools
I allso shiped you one
box by expres containing
two copper spools one axe
tubes and one bottle painted
the one that came out of
the same grave I sent
by freight you can tell
it when it gets there I sent
the fragments from the
mound by freight I sent
my field notes in the expre
box allso the alligator I
Shall be idle til I hear
from you again Yours
truly, Ed Curtiss

January-March 1879
Excavation Notes at Various Sites in Sumner,
Stewart and Cheatham Counties, (Curtiss)
PMAE Accession Number 79-4B

Page 1

No. 1

I went to drakes
creek took two men
with tools and opened
a mound on Mr. Smiths
farm. Spent three days
in opening the mound and
exploring graves but found
nothing to pay me for
my trouble or pains

Page 2

No 2

I opened 10 graves
above dover on the same
side of the river on
a hill over looking the
Cumberland river and
dover but met with
no success in finding
crania and none in finding
pottery. This work was
done in Stewart County
107 miles from Nashville
I did not complete my
work here on act of
being called away by sickness
of my family

Page 3

No 3
gr 6 6 ft long
20 in wide 12 deep
one pot saved
Bones none saved

gr 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 = 6 & 7
were opened nothing
found or saved
were buried in stone
top bottom & side
rocks in place char-
coal & ashes in them
also shells all fragments

Page 4

No. 4
gr 8 6 ft long 20 in
wide 12 deep head
to north nothing
saved
charcoal ashes &
shells found in
the grave

gr 9 5 ft 10 in long
20 in wide 13 deep
head to west one
bowl found bones
had decayed

Page 5

No. 5
gr 10 - 6 ft long 24 in
wide 13 deep two two
lower jaws and
a smooth rock between
them and one other
rock saved
P.S. I will send it in my next

gr 11 north side of river
6 ft long 18 in wide 12

Page 6

No. 6
gr 12 - 13 =14=15=16 17 18
19. Were opened and
nothing found or saved

gr 20 5 ft 6 in long 20 wide
13 deep one discoidal
stone near right hand
of the body in grave no
bones saved

21 g. 6 ft long 20 in wide
12 deep head to north nothing
found or saved from this grave

Page 7

No 7
22d gr 6 ft 5 in long head
north bones all gone to dust
one small celt &
isenglass found near
the head

Page 8

No. 8
[Page Blank]

Page 9

No. 9
gr 23 5 ft long 17 in wide
19 deep head south west
one worked shell or
totem bones badly
decayed this grave
grave was on Mrs
Williams farm one & ¼
of a mile below the
fort down the river
from dover it is 75
feet from the river
the mound is thirty by
40 ft dimentions on
a point 15 ft above overflow
of the Cumberland near
by is a place that is or
was evidently a place
where there flint implements
and stone tools were made as there are many wagon loads of flint chippings laying loose on the grounds surface where ploughed up

Page 10

No. 10
and shell && the graves in the mound were well made and were like all other that I have worked in containing char coal ashes shells the only thing different in this mound from any other was the small graves & the number of them & the total absence of grown people or mens graves and the decayed condition of the bones point to its age and as the place where they buried there women & children

Page 11

No. 11
24=25=26=27=28=29=30 more opened on Mrs. Williams farm and mostly children gr 31 was 6 ft long 22 in wide had three bodies in it two grown (?) side by side heads to north three stones in round ones and one round ball these were found on the right side of the bodies near the elbow joint bones all decayed or nearly so

Page 12

No. 12
gra 32=33=34=35=36 wer graves that nothing was found in them usual size of grave in this mound mostly children
37 gr 5 (?) ft long 13 in deep 20 in wide bones all gone nearly near the right hand a [Tom hawk?] was found

Page 13

No. 13
38 & 39 th graves that between the out side rocks by side by side three pieces of potery wer found all right & one small image broken by pic

Page 14

No. 14
Nothing found in grs 42 43 44 45 = 46 47 g 48 5 ft long 15 in wide 12 deep head to west bones all gone one pot near right side of head
49 th 4 ft long 13 in deep 13 wide one pin near the right hand
50=51=52=53=54=55 56 these containing nothing but few bones and wer evidently those of women & children

Page 15

No. 15
57th 5 ft long 19 in deep 20 wide head to south nothing found but beads & something that had been covered with copper beads were found near the feet and a large chirstal near the head all saved
58 5 ft long 20 in wide 12 deep head to west nothing found but beads near
the head or neck

59 - 60 61 62 63 64 65 66
were graves that none measured over [4?] ft long
usual size other wise
nothing saved or found

Page 16

No. 16

gr 67 5 ft 6 in long 12 {17?} deep 12 wide
head to north first tier
no bones but fragments
of cranial in grave
one little pot saved &
that near the right side
of head spoon in the
bottom

gave 68 5 ft long 16 in wide
12 deep second tier bones
nearly all gone head
to west on right side of
that one small pot
found

Page 17

No. 17

gr 69 2 ft 6 in long 10 in deep 15 wide that of an
infant three pots found
in this the first potery
found inside of an
infants grave in this
mound & Shell

gaves 70 71 72 73 74 75 76
77 78 79 were graves
that nothing were found
in them

Page 18

No. 18

gr 80 2 ft long 2 ft wide
18 in deep not a vestige
left of the bones if there
ever had bin any Paint
and two round wooden
Wheels had bin coverd
with copper were all that
could be found

g 81 5 ft long 19 in wide
19 deep head to north
cranial saved nothing

else found

gaves 82 = 83 = 84 = 85 =86 were
opened nothing found were
mostly childrens

Page 22

No. 19

87 gr 5 ft 8 in long 13 in deep
18 wide head to west nothing
found in the grave

this is in Stewart Co
Tenn 107 miles below
Nashville on the banks
of the Cumberland it is
hard to get a cranial [sound?]
there I only got two there
they are buried in sand and
the rock that are used in
making the box or coffins
are shale or slate well
made but comes to pieces
on handling or I would
have sent you a set
of grave rocks will
ship you a set next week
or when I ship a gain
I go to Williamson Co next
week and will send you
a good set of lime stone
ones

Page 20

No. 20

[Page Blank]

Page 21

No. 21

& to Lovell's 20 miles

g 1 Sams Creek
18 in long 10 wide 10 deep
not a bone or a vestage
of one to be seen or
anything else in the gr

g 2 2 ft 4 in long 19 in
wide 14 deep grave
[hollow?] two pots setting
side by side not a piece
of a bone to be seen
the grave ran west &
est one gallon of loose
earth in side on bottom
rock the box was all most
perfect letting no earth in side

Page 22

No. 22

gr 3 4 ft 6 in long 18 in wide 15 deep nothing found in the grave

gr 4 2 ft 6 in long 20 in wide 15 deep north & south 5 pieces of potery one image complete not a bone left all gone to dust

gr 5 2 ft 6 in long 18 wide 12 deep two pots but so far decayed that they fell to pieces so that I did not try to save them

Page 23

No. 23

gr 6 4 ft f in long 20 in wide 13 deep two pots one in each end of the grave grave east & west
grs 7=8=9=10=11=12=13 14 15 16 were small ones not a bone left in one of them nor a vestage of a fragment

g 17 4 ft long bones all gone one large jug found nothing else found bones had disapeared entirely

Page 24

No. 24

I opened some 15 others in this mound and found several pots but could not save them on act of there being so tender they were like the sand one could not clean them from the earth that filled them even the pieces would crumble as they fell from the larger pieces in taking the sand from the in side

Page 25

This Sams Creek stream rises 6 miles from this mound near big Harpeth two miles from mound bottom where I worked last summer and whare this mound where I am to work is one mile from the Cumberland river and is fifty feet above overflow of the river the graves are made in the sand and there is nothing that will keep as the sand will not preserve even potery although I saved several pieces one image and the same kind of potery in other places would have bin hard and firm and the bones would have bin firm & some of them could have bin saved

Page 26

No. 26

I think it can be traced to the absence of lime in the soil as one can find no shells that have bin put in the potery and is the reason of its being so tender to touch or crumble at the touch near this mound is one lonely grave the man from whom the creek takes its name from he was burried in 1811 company for the mound builders a small head stone yet stands coverd with moss & lichens one of the earliest pioneers no other graves near but the unknown mound builder who they were what became of them is

Page 27

No. 27

a mistory yet to be solved and it would be a happy day for me to learn from whence they came and whare they went or what
became of them finealy
I am satisfied that they
were no Indians for this
reason they never were as
numerous as the people that
built the mounds or buried
in the stone graves that are
found all over the south
even the white population
lack in numbers the quantity
that are housed in the stone
graves in Tenn alone
and all the southern states
have there quota of mounds
and graves

Page 28

No. 28

I opened 9 grave
on the county farm of
Cheatham County but
found nothing but
char coal and flint chips
not even a fragment of
potery only fragments
of bones the crania were
nearly all gone nothing but
teeth left and the roots of
them were gone I only
found one piece of a
flint tool which is
marked the graves wer
made of shale or slate
nice\(^\text{9}\) made jointed but
even that was very much
decayed & shakey or I
would have sent you
a stone box but this
would never have stood
the transportation

Page 29

No. 29

I then went below the
mouth of a stream called
Marrowbone on the point
above overflow & dug in
quite a large mound
and opened some 15 graves
that had never bin disturbed
by any one since they were
put there and met with
the same luck I did at
the poor house farm
only the mound had large
trees growing on its surface
now and I abandoned further
explorations on the
river bottoms where the
soil was so destructive to
animal matter & potery

Page 30

No 30

Sams Creek is twenty
miles below Nashville
in Cheatham County
Tenn

March, 1879
Notes by E. Curtiss Col. from Mrs. Hayes
Farm, 1879
Hayes Farm and Glass Farm
PMAE Accession Number 79-4

Page 1

Notes by E. Curtiss
Col. From
Mrs. Hayes Farm
1879

& other places

Page 2

N 1

Mrs Hayes Williamson
Co.
Page 3

I opened showing the springs & surrounding circles fences timber & I opened the mound which was 35 x 40 this mound had bin cultivated and one tier of graves had bin removed but I found them in places 4 deep or four tier and well preserved by the ware of time the rocks were desolving or vary brittle I found well worked rocks jointed & brought to a line I saved six grave rocks but got home with only one whole slab which is perfect the others having broken to pieces in the bottom of the wagon I

Page 4

2

regreted the loss of those more than I can tell as they were worked like those people worked there flints eaqualy as true they were a prize but it could not be helped I have this one left which is 2 ft 3 in long by 16 in wide ¾ of an inch thick this place is two miles and a half from Mr. Wilkinsons where I got that large crania from and I think they are the same tribe of people only this place is much larger than the Wilkeson works takes in more teritory

Page 5

3

three miles above this Mrs. Hayes on the same stream or river as it is called is a vary large sacraficial mound and a large area coverd with graves but the owner is a widow lady and will not grant any one permision to explore on her farm says it is wrong to molest the dead and says she dont want her bones disturbed after she is ded and I think it must be a depraved person who would want to disturb her while living

Page 6

4

[Page blank]

Page 7

5

grave 1 2 3 4 nothing found they were graves of adults varying from 6 ft to 7 ft 6 in long perfectly made with sides ends & top & bottom rocks all in place with the usial things in them char coal ashes shells &

gr 5 head to west 6 ft long 17 in wide 12 deep one little bowl and spoon second tier

Page 8

6

gr 6 7 8 9 & 10 were well made graves but nothing saved or found in them

gre 11 6 ft 6 in long 18 in wide 13 deep head to north nothing saved but one pipe bones gone with dry rot
gr 12 13 14 15 16 & 17 were graves that had bin disturbed nothing was found in them

Page 9

7

gr 18 5 ft 6 in long head to south 16 in wide 12 deep one crania saved

gr 19 6 ft long 18 {13?} in wide 14 deep two heads one in each end of grave north & south two pots one large bowl one bottle with square base bottle in south end of grave side of crania bowl in the other end near brest lower jaw & sacram saved first tier

Page 10

8

gr 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 nothing found or saved

gr 27 6 ft long 19 in wide 14 deep grave north & south crania in each end crania in south end laid in a large bowl broken several pieces of the bowl found through the grave two crania saved & one round stone bowl all saved

Page 11

9

gr 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 were well made graves nothing found in them

give 36 6 ft long head to north and saved nothing else found in grave

Page 12

10

gr 37 12+12 ore one ft square two shell spoons on east side of mound second tier

gr 38 6 ft long 18 in wide 15 deep head to south second tier nothing but small animal bones or reptiles saved

Page 13

11

grs 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 were graves of adults all 6 ft long or over usual size other wise contained nothing but bones & those nearly all decayed first tier three tier over them

gr 46 6 ft long 19 in wide 14 deep head to north contained [three?] crania two bodies one crania saved with large bowl & shell spoons

Page 14

12

gr 47 6 ft long 20 in wide 14 deep three crania two bodies two pieces of kanel coal found near one of the crania in the north end of the grave the heads were found one in each end of the grave the third in the center with out a body
grave 48 6 ft 9 in long head to south usual size head saved no lower jaw found in the grave but another [???????????]
gr 49 6 ft 9 in long 20 in wide 13 deep head to north one celt found near right hand in grave third tier

Page 16
14
grs 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 were well made graves nothing found with them
gr 60 [5?] ft long 18 in wide 15 deep head to north and by the side one pot was found

Page 17
15
gr 61 6 ft long 13 in wide 13 deep head to south the crania saved
gr 62 6 ft 18 in wide 15 deep head to west first tier two stone beads one discoidal stone & crania saved the top of this grave had thre distinct layers of rock on it and was one of the best made graves in the mound but had layed so long that the rock would not bear handling

Page 18
16
gr 63 64 65 66 67 were nothing found

Page 19
17
gr 69 6 ft 4 in long 20 in wide 14 deep head north one bowl or pot saved with spoons
gr 70 6 ft 6 in long 20 in wide 14 deep head to east a lot of large beads found near the hip or pelvis 15 of them had gone with dry rot second tier
grs 71 72 73 74 75 76 nothing found or saved

Page 20
18
gr 77 6 ft long usual size head SW second tier crania saved & fragments of pottery
gr 78 6 ft long 20 in wide 14 deep head east one shell spoon and animal bones or vertebra of reptiles

Page 21
19
84 6 ft 4 in long 20 in wide 14 deep head to west knife near the right hand found
85 6 ft long 20 in wide 13 deep head to south some beads near the neck found
gr 86  6 ft long 20 in wide 14 deep head west crania saved nothing else found

gr 87  5 ft long 18 in wide 12 deep head west a shell spoon and fragments of potery nothing else found

Page 23

21

gr 88  6 ft 4 in long 20 in wide 14 deep head due east one large pot side of crania and saved with crania

gras 89=90=91=92=93=94=95 nothing found with them

gr 96  6 ft long 19 in wide 14 deep head S.E. with a pot on each side of the head all saved with shell spoon

Page 24

22

gr 97  6 ft long 19 in wide 15 deep head to west first tier bones of some reptile found near right side near hand in a piece of broken potery bones saved first tier

gr 98  6 ft 6 in long 20 in wide 13 deep head west bones badly decayed one pot near top of the crania

gr 99 100 101 102 103 nothing found

Page 25

23

gr 104  6 ft 6 in long 20 in wide 13 deep head to west broken by the top rocks falling in and two pots or one whole one

and part of an other first tier 3 above this one

gr 105  5 ft 10 in long 20 in wide 14 deep bones broken & soft one pot broken but pieces all saved

Page 26

24

gr 106  6 ft 10 in long 20 in wide 14 deep head to SE nothing save one large rock covered the gr first tier one of the first put in the mound as the bones were nearly all decayed two lower jaws in the gr but evidence of onely one head

gr 107  5 ft long nothing saved

gr 108  6 ft long 19 in wide 13 deep head to west bones of an infant side of the grown body crania saved

Page 27

25

gr 109  6 ft 4 in long 19 wide 13 deep head south 6 beads near the hips nothing else found in gr

gr 110  5 ft 10 in long 18 wide 12 head to south west one round totem nothing els found

Page 28

26

117  6 ft 9 in long 20 in wide 14 deep head north one pot & spoon taken from the near the crania right side nothing else found second tier

gr 118 last grave in
center of mound first
tier three above it 6 ft
long usual size a
well made box rocks
would not stand
handling, so tender or
brittle

Page 29

I then prospected
through the fortifications
which takes in between
thirty and forty acres
of territory I prospected
in circles and found
evidences of burials
in there dwellings
or in the edges of there
circles I worked but
got poor returns
for my labour
found graves but
nothing in them
saved several
cranias and a
vesel or to

Page 30

[Page blank]

Page 31

[??] fortifications and
circles near brest
works made by throwing
up a circle of earth

gr 1 3 Ft 2 in long I found under
a large elm tree that
had blown over head
north 15 in wide 12 deep
no others could be found
nearer than twenty
ft crania saved
that of a child
then opened 6 others
but found nothing
none of them over
five ft long evidently
those of women or
children

Page 32

30

gr 8 6 ft long 19 in wide
15 deep head west
and saved nothing else found

gr 9 near a large
elm tree 4 ft long
nothing found

gr 10 4 ft long 16 in wide
12 deep head west near
a large elm tree bones
nearly all decayed one
image and beads found
near the head

Page 33

31

gr 11 6 ft long 20 in wide
14 deep head west & broken
one large pot & terpin
shell pot near the head
Shell at foot of the
grave and a petrified
root or bone in grave

gr 12 5 long 20 n wide 12
deep heads south
for two cranias
and one saved

gr 13 one crania

Page 34

32

gr 13 14=15=16=17=18=19
found nothing

Page 35

33

I heard of mounds
near Franklin
and visited Mr.
F S Glas and found
on his farm two
mounds twelve hundred
ft a part one had
bin opened by dr
clark and he found
two copper spools
in the one he opened
and I thought there
might be something of that kind in the other I concluded to cut a trench through or nearly so I cut a ditch or trench 35 feet long 6 ft wide and went to the bottom the greatest depth 21 feet and found [two?] copper spools at a
debth of eight feet from the surface in a hard layer of burned clay or hard packed or beat hard by constant trampling or some other process for which the mound was used for by the people who used it the bones were so soft or rotten that it was impossible to save a piece larger than what I send you fragments of a crania and on each side of the crania were found the copper spools underneath the body were found nothing only hard tramped clay which was like diging in a well traveled road way or pike To get in the mound I had to make falls like cutting through a bank in constructing a RR I found pieces or fragments of potery from the surface to the bottom chard bones of animals birds & ashes at a depth of eight feet in center of mound I found a piece of mica and but a few inches under I found the tubes and near by I found the copper axe or chisel in a bed of charcoal and ashes I worked on til I reached a depth of 18 feet when I came on flat rocks and took them out and found a cavity 6 ft long looking as though it had a meaning or put there for a purpose I opend this and found ashes as fresh and bright as though burned but a few days since and the fire recently gone out had never bin [wet?] at the end of this I found what I took for a grave I found paint and a piece of mica twenty feet from the surface I went down one ft lower and found the natural soil no human remains in the way of bones only chard bones of animals & mica paint & I should have cut through the other way but well knowing your objections I abandoned the mound there are several more mound in that locality which they have found conk shells copper & other things in them or some none of which have ever bin thoroly explored no more than I finished the one I looked in to it would cost $50 to finish this mound and I did not have money to spare on uncertainties thought I had gone to far as it was
Page 40

38

I saved several packages of fragments of various things and marked them from the mound. The mound was made of clay and sand different layers on the inside of the outer circle of clay. I found a large piece of galena or lead ore.

Page 41

39

The height 19 ft.

Page 2

April 10, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

Nashville April 10th 1879
My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of Apr 5th is to hand contents noted was sorry to learn that that jar or bottle got broke would have sent that with the other potery but for an oversite of mine I also have neglected to send the other piece of mica that came out of the mound will send it with the next shipment I send you a bill of my expenses dating back to the summer collection up to date all of which I feel well about but two items there those are the Red River & Drakes Creek failures as I got nothing from them.

I will leave here for Dover & Stalls next week and stay out till I work up this last appropriation and be ready for an other inside of twenty days as I shall have nothing to interfere with my explorations from this out as my folks are going north in May and I will then explore in

Page 42

40

I opened two (?) graves of children found but little in them marked what was saved.

Page 43

[Page not numbered]

I went to

Page 2

East Tennessee on Tenn river on the islands and main shore & get through with this state by fall so that I can explore in Mississippi & Arkansas for there are many rich things buried there that can be found and is the best field in America for archaeological work. So do not keep me idle for lack of funds I have got one nigger that I take with me, and this summer I camp out under a tent and do my own cooking. I get a horse & wagon for fifty cts a day and I think I can make it pay for you and myself also will work five or six men steady.

Yours && E. Curtiss

P.S. Please except my most greatful thanks for the picture of your estimable Lady it fetched up recollections of other days and is so life like that I could hardly make myself think she had gone and I believe that her spirit is with you yet one who took the interest in our work that she did while on earth will be of use to us hereafter in the same line I am a Spiritualist

E.C.
April 27, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

Nashville Apr 27 1879
My dear Mr. Putnam

I this day send you bill of lading of two boxes shipped yesterday. My last collection from Stewart Co this State where you wanted me to go and find that duplicate I rode over 15 miles horseback to get that but could no find it the girl that it was given to said she would get it and send it to me I left my directions with her and told her I would give her one dollar for it if she would I got a much prettier one but that was broken some. I have sent you a fine lot of flints and pottery & cranias. I shall travel by wagon hereafter and do my own cooking under a tent I am nearly worn out with Stewart Co. I am out of boxes and will need more funds before I can do much I send you an itemised bill of expenses of this last trip. Don't scold or think it extravagant.

Page 2

I would not take the same trip round over again for double the amount. Bed bugs, fleas, tick & chiggers & mosquitoes and the hash they dish up down there is awful. I take that [in?] in the winter next time. Please send boxes and funds at once for this is a good time of the year to work here. We are having green peas, strawberries and all the early vegetables here and I think yellow fever will be in season farther south soon that is the opinion of many.

I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Jame Terry of Connecticut collecting for the historical society of Hartford, CT. He is a [blower?] is he not he wanted to get hold of that alligator he offered me $10 for it the one I sent you he bought several things here and would have bought more if he could he bought a part of a collection from Mr. Williams of Maury Co this State the one that had the pipe I talked trading for he got it the one like Sam Morgan's square one.

Please answer & oblige

Yours &

Edwin Curtiss

April, 1879
Excavation Notes for Sites on Cumberland River, Stewart Co. (Curtiss)
Stalls, Bannisters, Wests, Greens, Perkins
PMAE Accession Number 79-4

Page 1

Notes E. Curtiss catalogued
No. 17222-17331

Various sites - Cumberland River, Stewart Co.

Stalls'
Bannister's
West's
Green's
Perkin's

Page 2

I opened a stone mound on Mr. Stalls farm one mile above dover Stewart Co., Tenn. found burned rocks muscle shells char coal & ashes no bones this mound was one quarter of a mile from the Cumberland river the mound was made of rocks of various size & shape from the size of a man's fist to the size of his head twenty ft in diameter nearly round came to a peak in the center and was five ft deep evidently a signal station as it had a commanding view and a fire burning that
Page 3

2
would show down
the river for miles
and could be seen
from distant hills
many miles

Page 4

3
I worked in
Mr. Banister's field
prospected in the
mound where the flint
turtle & alligator was
ploughed up and
found by Miss
Mattie Stalls a child
twelve years of age
I explored this mound
some but had to quit
on account of there planting
corn on it I found
the remains of animal
bones and one Celt
and no human remains
I found there old fire
place and evidence
of a stone wall
around there fire place
I went on the north
east corner of the mound
and opened a number
of graves

Page 5

4
an other smaller
mound where they
used for the purpose
of burying there dead it
was constructed different
from many I have explored

Page 6

5
of pottery evidently severa
large dishes some
one inch thick or
over found near the
feet one rough Celt
found in grave

gr 13
5 ft 10 in long
18 in wide 12 deep head
south and saved
nothing else found
in the grave

Page 7

6
on the large mound
in Mr. Banisters field
I found three large
flints that were two
ft long or over I saved
one and put the other two
away I can't tell for
what purpose they were
used for they are all
one shape and about
one length but don't
show evidence of use
and I came to the con-
clusion that they were
for making smaller
tools out of

Page 8

7
since I left Dover
I found one at the
Wests and will send
it with the one from
dover and I want
your opinion on the
big flints please
give it

Page 9

8
gr 14
6 ft long 20 in
wide 13 deep head
west and saved
one large knife
found near right
hand & saved

gr 15
6 ft long no
top rocks on but
one Conch shell
found near head
right side and one discoidal stone

Page 10

9

gr 16 6 ft 10 in long 20 in wide 12 deep two bodies heads laid in opposite ends of box north & south nothing saved but some curious animal bones Second tier

gr 17 6 ft long 13 in wide 12 deep head north one large knife saved bones decayed
grs 18 & 19 large graves nothing found grave 20 that of a child nothing found but fragments of bones

Page 11

10

gr 21 6 ft 4 in long head west one celt with a hole through it found near calf of right leg and a smooth rock under the head nothing else saved

gr 22 6 ft 5 in long 20 in wide 14 deep head north first tier two whirls found near head nothing else saved

Page 12

11

gr 23 2 ft 6 long 2 ft wide 15 in deep two bodies in bones in disorder evidently put there a long time after death nothing saved

gr 24 3 ft 6 in long first tier head south bones all decayed one piece of potery in shape of horned owl and one amber nose drop and a lot of bones saved
grs 25 & 26 were large graves well covered opened and nothing found char coal ashes shells &

Page 13

12

I explored in Mr. Banisters til the corn was planted up to the mounds base I left dover & went ten miles up the river to Indian Mound & there I opened a large mound on dr wests farm. Dr. West is a practicing physian of Stewart County and has represented the county in the Legislature several terms and is a representative man of this portion of the State he and his lady presented me with a fine lot of flint tools

Page 14

13

and some vary fine fosils for Proff Marsh which I hope you will deliver to him and please remember Dr West with one or your reports as it will be appreciated by him and his good Lady and be the means of future benefit to the Museum as he will surely be finding things living in the county an practicing medicine all over the County he can't help but find many vary valuable things and will surely remember you with them our State historical Sosiety wanted this lot of flints
but I persuaded him
to let us have it

Page 15

14

and I want you to
be sure and send him
your report as it will be
sure to result in your
good he is Postmaster
his adress is
Dr West
Indian
Mound
Stewart
Co
Tenn

Page 16

15

I opened thirty graves in
Dr. Wests mound an never
found anything of there
handy work nor could
I even save a crania
or bones they being so
decayed I found the
graves nearly all with
heads west laying in
a horizontal position
through the mound I
found charcoal ashes
shells and the same
kind of graves as
abound in other
portions of the State
where I have worked
before the field where
the mound is located
has bin in cultivation
for over forty years
and the mound was
much larger before
they cultivated it

Page 17

16

gr 31 4 ft long 14 in wide
10 deep head north west
one discoidal stone
the first thing found in
Dr. Wests mound
gr 32-33-34-35-36 contained
nothing various sized graves

Page 18

17

g 38 & 39 contained
nothing

Page 19

18

g 40 6 ft long 20 in
wide 14 deep head north
west one large pot found
near center of the grave
nothing else saved

g 41 6 ft long 20 in wide
14 deep head north west
Side of the other grave
two large pots found
one near the head and
one near the center of
body

Page 20

19

g 42 43 44 45 46
47 48 49 contained
nothing

g 50 6 ft 6 in long 20 in
wide 14 deep head west
one large pot or kettle
found near the head
nothing else found or saved
bones nearly all decayed
cranias were in every case
with out an exception decayed
where they rested on the rock
in the bottom of the graves

Page 21

19

g 56 6ft 6 in long
20 in wide 15 deep head
north west five pots
found two near the head
two at the feet and one
near center of body

gr 57 6 ft 5 in long 20 wide
14 deep head north
one celt and a piece of
galena and two beads
near the neck celt
galena near the head

Page 21

20

gr 58 59 & 60
contained nothing but fragments of bones

gr 61 6 ft long 20 in wide
14 deep head west
one large pot found
near right side of crania

gr 62 6 ft long 20 in
wide 14 (?) deep head
west two pots & spoon
found in the grave
pots hear head and
spoon with the pots

Page 22

21

grave 67 5 ft long 20 in
wide 13 deep crania
south west pot near
it on right side of it
all of the pottery in the
west mound came
from the first tier
this must have bin a
vary large mound at
one time before the
field or mound was
cultivated there are
evidences of other mounds
in the field but I could
not find anything where
the evidences existed I got
one large flint here that
is in a rough state that
is over two ft long
it was used by the old ones
for some purpose but
for what is more than
I can tell unless for a
plough

Page 23

22

I also got one from
Mr Banisters field
where I left two others
on account of
there being so heavy

that is ten miles below
Indian Mound

Page 24

23

I finished Dr. Wests
mound and retraced
my steps four miles
back towards dover and
worked at Mr Greens
got three pots & three
cranias cranias & several
flints found a fragment
of discoidal stone and
I either lost it or some
one took it I can't tell
what became of it it
was nearly one half of
a whole one four in in
diameter one in thick
the fare was so
hard and rough here
I onely stayed a day
and a half and was
to glad to get away

Page 25

24

to get something
to eat corn bread
ash cake coffee with
out milk or sugar
and fat greacy bacon
I can't live on that
any great length of time

Page 26

25

James C. Greens

gra 1 5 ft 3 in long
18 in wide 12 deep
head east not saved one
celt near right hand
green stone

gr 2 head east could
not tell the length of
ta on account of being
under a large stump
two pots and crania saved
Page 27

26

gr 3 6 ft long head west and saved

graves 4 5 6 & 7 I opened and found nothing but one fragment of discoidal stone near the side of No 5 and left it through a mistake at Mr. Greens

g 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 were opened and nothing found in any of them

Page 28

27

gr 15 5 ft long 17 in wide 10 deep head north and saved

I opened five more and got one pot out of a top grave where the top rocks had bin removed by the plough marked 20 broken in three pieces I then left for Mr Perkins three miles beyond the mound at Dr Wests

Page 29

28

(page blank)

Page 30

29

Mr Perkins farm one hundred miles below Nashville on the banks of the Cumberland river I opened a mound two hundred yards from the river it had bin at one time a large mound but by constant ploughing had become very much reduced in size it measured 50 ft long by 30 (?) wide and was covered with muscle shells flint chipings there was a bed of shells 5 ft thick and 50 ft long and 30 wide nothing in the shells but chipings of flint small spauls of flint and broken potery evidently a large manufacturing place of flint tools as there were thousands of broken implements scattered around over the earth about the mound and on the graves and in them I opened a number of childrens graves and found the graves nearly full of shells and flint chipings no pottery in any of them tools and pottery in adult graves this field has bin in cultivation for 60 years there is an island opposite the mound and on the Shoals is where they got their musles and periwinkles and caught fish

Page 31

30

g 1 3 1 ft long on side of the mounds side nothing found bones all most gone

g 2 6 ft long 20 in wide 12 deep head north nothing saved top rocks had bin disturbed by the plough

Page 32

31

g 3 6 ft 10 in long two bodies in " one on top of the other heads north there was two copper beads found in the bottom of this grave one at the
head or near the neck
and the other at the foot
& cranias saved
2 crania 2 wood beads have been in
contact with copper -- lead ore
gr 4 5 ft long 13 in wide
12 deep head south three
pots or pieces of potery
all saved nothing else
saved from this grave

Page 34

gr 5 6 ft long 13 in wide
12 deep head north west
nothing saved

gr 6 7 8 9 10 were all
childrens nothing in
them but shells flint
spauls &

gr 11 6 ft long 17th wide
head north west two
pieces of kanel coal
found under the head
nothing else saved

Page 35

gr 12 6 ft 8 in long
13 in wide 12 deep
head south and saved
with his whet rock
near right hand with
rotten stone or Lavah
18420-21-22

gr 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 & 20
wer graves of adults
& children nothing
found in them

Page 36

gr 21 4 ft long that of
a child beads in bottom
of grave nothing else
saved or found
18423

gr 22 23 24 25 were
opened nothing found
in them

gr 26 6 ft long 18 (?) in wide
12 deep head north west
one knife found near
right hand
18424

Page 37

I opened 10 others
and found nothing
top rocks having bin
removed by the plough
425-6

gr 37 6 ft 10 in long 22 in
wide 14 deep two bodies
in this grave side by
side near the head of
one was found a large
lot of paint near the
top of crania and the one
on the right side of the
grave was found a vary
fine knife 10 ½ in long
perfect no bones saved
from the grave I then
abandoned this mound not
finding any more graves
with the top rocks on
and left Stewart
Co & glad to get away

May 4, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

Nashville Tenn May 4th 1879
My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of Apr 30 came
to hand last eve and pleased I
summer one reason I go there so soon
is it is the best time in the year

to work there at that [?????] now
I have reliable information from
Col Morris Chief Engineer of the
Chattanooga RR that there are
large mounds on that island and
where they are I will be most
certain to get some good thing

Page 2
and there is plenty of mounds
in Sequatchie Valley Cross Creek
Bottom and Battle Creek all of
which I propose exploring this time
out and try and get you a car
load of things. Col. Morris told me
that the big overflow of 67 unearthed
thousands of prehistoric relics in
the island and other places around
there he gives me a letter or letters
to gentlemen in that country that
he says will render me all the
ecessary assistance required by
me Col. Thomas the Superindent
of the RR will give me half
rate tickets for me and my
[men?] so you see it will not
cost a very large sum to take
it all in and do a vast deal of
work where it has never bin
disturbed only by the elements
and further more I calculate to
get a good lot by presentation
and purchase & finds & otherwise
I make it by my account that you
owe me thirty two dollars and
ninety (?) five cents which taken
from the hundred sent one

Page 3
would leave in my hands $6700
which is to small to go on this
big hunt So I will Borow
some more and let you send
me an other check for the
amount due me as I shall
want it my family are going
to New York about the first
of June and I will need all
the money I can raise and I will
buy me a tent or get one made to
my hand for I am going to live
in one while I am out this summer
it will be cheaper for all hands
concerned don’t you think so
and more especially where I am now
going so don’t fail to send the
check to me as I shall be back
here a week from Saturday now coming
and if I find good diging there
I want to keep my hands
down there for [ two?] month
So you see how I am planing
my work for the future and
I hope you will come down here
in June as you say you will if
the yellow fever does not appear
again which I hardly think it will

Page 4
although there are many
people who think it will and
say there has bin cases scatering all
winter but this will depend all
together on the weather this summer
which bids fair to be healthy weather
and if you come you can come with
perfect safely in June as far as
yellow Jack is concerned and god knows
I would like to have you come the best
in the world will make things more than
interesting to you and you will say when
you return home that you never
had seen Tenn before that is the
prehistoric part I will keep you
posted as to my explorations and doings
I will write you from East Tenn
but you direct here to Nashville as
usual I shall be back here in two
weeks so don’t fail to send the check
by that time perhaps I will telegraph to you
if I get good things down there hoping
you will be pleased with the lay
out I remain Yours truly

E. Curtiss

May 11, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1
Nashville May 11th 1879

My dear Putnam I have just
got home from a trip from East Tenn
and I found some vary fine things
or I did not find them collected
them five discoidal stones one
round long rock 11 ¼ in long
one in and three quarters thick with
a hole in one end two and a half in
in deep or long with a core at the end of the hole or bottom one way it resembles a penis I did not get any cranias or pottery. I found one mound on what they call Long Island in Tenn River that was 36 ft high enclosed with an earthwork with four others smaller ones and one was a burial mound with lime stone rocks set up like those of Middle Tenn it will be a good place to work when they get the cotton picked this fall there are more than twenty shell mounds on this island that they plough over every year it is a rich spot to work in when the growing crops are gathered the great Sequatchie valley the same runs north 80 miles and is from 2 to 10 miles wide and bounded on one side by the Cumberland Mountains on the other by Waldons ridge and ends on Tenn River I will go down the Cumberland river to morow and fill these boxes or try with what I have got don’t fail to come next month you need have no fear of Yellow Jack the nights are cool an fine the middle of the day is rather warm I want you to fetch a good tent and send me one of those rubber beds one that can be blown up with air and I will pay you for it I mean a rubber mattress Send at once I have a tent borrowed but it is of little force I need one wall tent one that will hold three or four and the plunder camp equipage & don’t fail to send mattress Boxes are here Hoping to see you soon. I remain Ever yours E. Curtiss

May 19, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

Nashville May 19th 79
My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of May 9th came last week but I did not get it til last night I have bin hard at work on harpeth river exploring in one of the old fortified places or towns I will give you a discription of it in my field notes to you I opened three mounds in it and had poor luck saving cranias and only saved or found three whole pieces of poetry and they were so old that they crumbled but I saved all of them and two cranias. I will send and get those large flints I went to east Tenn but found nothing like the mound speak of the mounds all have stone in them there more or less they are built like a hay stack and have stones in beds cost them to hold the earth I will explain in my notes to you

Page 2

I am proud that I have sent on the Champion flints as well as cranias I have got a fine lot of stone tools on hand at present such as celts hoes and points drills remours one stone pipe and one large earthen pipe I will go out to morow and explore down the river to dosiers and will try and fill both boxes this week if not both one I will ship next week try and keep me at work if possible I have refused one offer all ready and if you can’t keep me at work steady just let me know a little time in advance and it will be all ok no harm done Please let me hear how you liked the things in the large Box please answer this and oblige Yours & E. Curtiss

what will one of those rubber beds cost

______________________________________________________________________________________
May 23, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

Nashville May 23d 1879

My dear Putnam

I this day shiped you a box of relics containing cranias potery discoidal stones & & and two pipes one stone one I send bill of lading with this also two remarkable human teeth in a box which I would like to have your views of I could not ship all the box was not large enough and I could not send them both for I did not have them full will ship them with my next shipment I send you bill of expences and I will not carry my time out I will let you fix that yourself Sometimes I have good finds other times nothing hardly and I think some times you might think I squandered the funds put in my hands for work I have worked and bin out and got nothing and then I hate to charge full time for it but I can't live on nothing and I want you to come on and we will regulate it together there

Page 2

is one thousand things I would like to say to you that I do not write think that might be profitable to each of us and if you are going to push the work try and come next month and spend a couple of months with me in the field I will show you many new and good fields for work and exploration that have wheat growing on the fields and mounds at present that will be harvested within the next 15 days You will see how I am situated about the work I got nothing at Nollensville three days spent my east Tenn allmost a failure 5 days My trip down to the mouth of Harpeth did not amount to what it ought to have 6 days all though I got some good things at Mr Andersons My trip to doziers and to Mr Gowers paid well but I got worked out there to soon to mak a big show. Please answer & will oblige. Yours E. Curtiss

May, 1879
Excavation Notes for Sites in the Sequatchie Valley, Long Island, Jones Creek, and Whites Bend (Curtiss)
PMAE Accession Number 79-4B

Page 1

Pa 1

Opened a mound on Mr. Jones farm 18 feet high and from 80 to 100 ft acrost at base the mound is nearly round and cone shaped runing to a point at the top not more than 15 ft acrost there are three mounds in a perfect line and all about the same shape & size and one burrial mound between in an oat field the mounds are about 300 yards apart and have never bin worked or ploughed over this line of mounds is in Sequatchie Valley which valley is 75 or 80 miles long and from 2 to 10 miles wide

Page 2

and is one of the most fertile spots in Tenn there is a railroad running up this valley twenty miles this road is a branch of the Chattanooga & Nashville and leaves the main stem at Bridgeport Alabama and ends at Victoria Marion County Tenn these mounds ar three or four hundred yards above little Sequatchie river and two miles above the junction of Big & little Sequatchie rivers the valley is seven miles wide at this point and three miles from Victoria

Page 3

what makes this ritch valley is the Cumberland Mountains on the north side and Waldons ridge on the south I cut in on the west side of this mound and found pieces of pottery fragments all and the earth was composed of sand and clay mixed with charcoal and animal matter two human bodies but so badly decayed that I could save nothing I then cut a trench ten ft wide one halfway through on other I was interested in this one by there being rocks
laid flat on this mound with there
edges protruding from the mound

Page 4

4

about two thirds the way up I commenced at
the base and cut a trench ten ft wide one half
way through I found the remains of two
persons but so badly decayed that I could
not save any of there bones the flat rock I
found laying on a level put there to hold the
top of the mound this mound was perforated
with fox holes and other varmants burrowing
there a small dog could crawl through
this mound go in one side and out the
other that made me think there were stone
graves in this mound but I found no
evidence of there being any of there
tools burried with them the mound was the same
as the last one opened

Page 5

5

I left the Sequathcie valley and stoped
at bridge port allabama and visited
the Island which is called Long Island
in Tenn River and found there evidences
of our mound builder large shell
heaps and at the upper end of the island
there are four mounds one is thirty
eight ft high and they are enclosed by
a ditch or earthwork on one of these
I found stone graves the others
have buildings on them they all

Page 6

6

have buildings on but the large
one that they are going to build on this
summer the white folks use these
elevated spots on the island to drive
there stock on in high overflows or
water I did not explore any on
this Island for the corn was just
coming up and the cotton the same
I think there must be as many as fifty
or more shell heaps on this island
and on the larger one there are corn
cribs && nigger cabbins

Page 7

7

I got some discoidal stones on the
Island of a color man and several

Page 8

8

at bridgeport which came from the
land after the large overflow three or
four years ago I would have worked
on the Island if I could have got there
three or four weeks sooner I think
there is a field that will pay well
when one goes there in the proper
time early spring or late in
the fall when the crops are
gathered

Page 9

9

S.J? Anderson Tremont Cheatham Co.

I found this one of the most interesting
grounds that I have ever explored in
it is in dickson co situated on a high
point at the junction of jones creek
where it enties in the big harpeth river
there is a line of earthworks running from
the bluff of jones creek to the harpeth
bluff enclosing five or six acres the
harpeth runs east and the jones creek
 runs south and is a noted stream for
fish and there is vary fine lands in
the vicinity and was once

Page 10

10

a noted place for game the bluffs at
this particular place are seventy or eighty
ft high and the river runs close to the
bluff and water can be diped out from
the top of the bluff on each side of
the old town from the two streams by
having a rope long enough to reach
down to the water
I opened first mound on Mr. Anderson's farm at the corner of the two bluffs overlooking a large area of land across both streams. The mound was fifty ft long and fifteen ft wide. I found the grave short like those of children but most of them contained bones of adults 30 to 36 in long. I could save no bones and only found one piece of pottery and one sea shell. I opened 40 graves, but found nothing but the two pieces that are mentioned above.

Second mound at Anderson's grave 10 6 ft long 19 in wide 18 (15?) deep head north east one knife found near the head no bones saved.

Grave 1 3 ft long 22 in wide 16 deep head south nothing found but fragments of bones

Grave 2 nothing found or saved bones nearly all gone

Grave 3 6 ft long 13 in wide 12 deep head north one pot and crania saved from this grave

Grave 4 6 ft long 13 in wide 12 deep head north ison glass or mica found near head

I opened eight other here and found nothing. I opened till I got up and nearly under the oak tree and got discouraged and thought I was spending time and money for nothing so I went three miles up Jones Creek and opened...
several graves there and made a hit
the first grave and finished the mound
without ever getting an other thing
and left next morning for big
mound bottom which I spoke about

Page 23

last summer

grave 1 6 ft long 15 in deep 22 wide
head east no bones saved of the body
two strange bones of some animal
one clay pipe and [five?] stones
found the flints near the head
and the cut stone near the feet
pipe near the right hand

Page 24

I opened 25

Some graves at Dozier fifteen miles
below Nashville on the banks of
Cumberland river which runs north
at this point the graves are in a mound
and the mound has been ploughed over for
nearly half century and but few top
rocks left undisturbed by the plough
the field is on the west side of the
river and was at one time a
large burial place here I found
large shell heaps three ft thick

Page 26

I thought I was loosing time
here I crossed the river and
explored at Mr. Gowers place
and here I found a large number
of small mounds all in fields
that were cultivated in corn or
oats last year Mr. Gower
went to quarry some rock for
a chimney and found human
remains in the fishes of the
rock and his son found other
graves near the foot of the

Page 27

bluff and opened quite a number
and found worked bones and one or
two earthen [mugs?] or pots but the
strangest part of it all is he
found one jaw with teeth that
they said were sprouted and I
obtained two of them that
has the enamel growing from the
roots but when it sprouted is
more than I can tell they say
it is still growing

Page 28

Doziers 28

grave 1 5 ft long 13 in deep 18 wide
head west and saved and one joint
of an encronite [crinoid] which might have
been used as a bead it was near the
head

I opened three graves all children
found nothing in any of them

Page 29

Doziers 29

gr 5 5 ft long 10 in deep 13 wide
head west nothing saved

Page 30

[Page blank]

Mr Jones Whites bend 31

grave one 6 ft long 20 in wide
15 deep head east badly decayed no human
bones saved but one flat worked stone and
some worked bones saved

gra 2 5 ft long 13 in wide 15 (?) deep head
north and saved nothing found
with the body in grave

Page 32

gra 3 4 ft 6 in long 18th wide 13 deep
head east contained three bodies those
of children one pot found near
center of grave

gr 4 = 4 ft long 13 in wide 10 deep grave
north & south three bodies in it two heads
in north end and one in the south and one worked shell with the one under the crania and near center of the grave a pot all saved

Page 33

grave 5 5 ft long 20 in wide 14 deep this this head laid north 4 other bodies in the south end all children two pots with them pelvis and some other large bones saved and small ones in the pots

grave 6 4 ft long head east 15 in wide 10 deep bones of a child one large dish under the head bottom up came to pieces in getting out pieces all saved

Page 34

grave 7=8=9=10=11 were large ones nothing saved

grave 12 6 ft long 23 in wide 16 deep grave east & west 4 bodies all adults two heds saved one chunk of potery

Page 35

gr 13 4 ½ ft long 15 in wide 10 deep heads east two bodies in the grave beads & one fragment of rock found no bones saved

gr 14 15-16 17 18 19 20 21 22 wer opened and nothing found

Page 36

gr 23 6 ft long 18 in wide 12 deep head west & saved nothing else found

Page 37

gr 24 6 ft long 20 in wide 12 deep grave north & south two bodies in it a crania in each end the north one saved

gr 25 3 ½ ft long 14 in wide 10 deep head east no bodies saved one descoidal stone found near his right hand this was a child

gr 26 6 ft long 22 in wide 13 deep head south no bones saved one arrow point found

Page 38

gr 27 3 ft long 12 in wide 8 deep head north a childs head one image near the head

grs 28=29=30=31=32 nothing found graves of adults & children

Page 39

gr 33 5 ½ ft long 18 in wide 12 deep grave east & west two bodies crania in each end and saved one good and the other broke in cleaning but saved a pot taken from the one with his head east a remarkable pots with nubs

gr 34 4 ½ ft long head east 13 in wide 8 deep two earthen vesels one found side of head broken so bad that I did not save it the other in three pieces saved grave contained a child

Page 40

grs 35=36=37=38=39 more graves of children & adults nothing saved or found
June 1, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

Nashville June 1st 1879

My dear Putnam

I was away from home when your last letter came I told my folks that if a letter came from you to open it and read it and forward it to me they sent it on to where I was or started it but I never got it but will get it tomorrow when I think I will get it if it has not gone astray. they my folks gave me the contents of it I am afraid and am sure that the bed has cost more than I can well stand it is too much money to put in a bed to be used in the field I shall be ready to take the field as soon as the money comes

Page 2

My family leaves here the third or fourth of this month for NY then I will be foot loose for the next 18 months or two years ready for anything that comes up that will pay and if you wish to make arrangements with me to explore Arkansas & Mississippi you can do so. I will remain in Tenn this summer and go farther from my base that is Nashville for I have got the home places all worked over that is places near say forty or fifty miles from here and in some directions a great deal farther send on the money if you can stand the pressure after the last collection the flints those

Page 3

large ones are in the warehouse at the levie ready for me I would ship them to day if it was not Sunday. I have got to leave town on the early train in the morning and will not return till Wednesday I wish you would come down and spend two weeks if not two months with me in the field I have two colored men that goes with me that can do more work than any four men could that we had when you were down here and do it better and get smaller things and more than any men I ever worked and be more careful. Please remit and oblige

Yours &&& E. Curtiss

June 11, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Nashville June 11th 1879

Mr dear Putnam

I received your short letter of May 30th with check for one hundred dollars and I send you the receipt for the same I was out in the country when it came is the reason I have not answered sooner I have not done anything in the way of exploring for over three weeks I have got a situation offered me in Kansas that will hold me til September one that pays me $75.00 pr month and found traveling expenses &&& this is a RR job for a man that I formerly worked for putting up bridges I like archaeology better but this pays best as I have no idle time to look back at now this will leave in my hands near fifty dollars of your funds if I go shall I send it to you or work it out where I am going or hold til I return here I shall leave here the latter part of next week if I go I have not excepted yet but will when I hear from you if it be agreeable with you and all parties concerned direct your next letter to me to Nashville Tenn as I have moved my folks has gone north to spend the summer and I am a boarding Please answer so that I will get it by a week from today that is by the 17th or 18 at the farthest I send receipt for check but have never yet learned what that was I called
amber those large flints are on the way but the boat that took them on had to leave them at Ashland with a lot of other freight on act of low water. I have the steam boat manifest for them they will be here next week. Answer and you will oblige Yours & E. Curtiss

August 23, 1879
John Wilkerson letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38

August 23 / 79

Sirs, I was employed by your agent Capt Curtis to gather such as I could among the ancient dead. My discoveries are numerous & valuable – But as for Capt Curtiss I know not what has become of him – So I thought I would just write to the Peabody Institute or the superintendent or managers of the Peabody Museum & let you know that you could get them if you like. Write soon & let me hear what you have to say.

Yours respectfully,

John Wilkerson
Dover Tenn
APPENDIX D

1880 DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTIONS

Appendix D presents transcriptions of expedition-related documents that date within the 1880 calendar year. In these transcripts, possible interpretations of hard to read words are indicated in italicized text and brackets. Italicized question marks and brackets note words not interpreted. The number of question marks generally attempts to simulate the length of the word or words.

This appendix contains the following documents:

1. Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley to F. W. Putnam (March 19, 1880) 
   Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

2. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (March 23, 1880)
   PMAE Accession Number 80-20

3. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (April 15, 1880)
   PMAE Accession Number 80-20

4. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (August 8, 1880)
   PMAE Accession Number 80-20
March 19, 1880
J. Berrien Lindsley letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Nashville, Tenn  March 19  1880
Dear Prof Putnam

Can you not manage to come out
and make another Tennessee campaign in May.

We will have quite a display of antiquities at the expo
return Apr 23 – May 30?
Curtiss has just returned. Thinks you would do well to come.
No doubt we will be able to get you passers from Cinnin
nati to Nashville and back.

Yours ever
J. Berrien Lindsley

March 23, 1880
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 80-20

Nashville March 23d 1880
My dear Mr. Putnam

Yours of Mar 17th this moment at hand with check of $50 ::
which came in good time for I was in want of funds and
had borowd to make my ends meet for which
Please except thanks. I have taken steps to find those large flints
and will go
down the Cumberland river as soon as I can get more funds and
stay down there till I get everything that is in sight
down there
I want to go down in humphreys co. To Mr. Links
and while I am there I will go to Benton Co & Lawrence Co,
also where
there has never been any one to collect those things and the stone
graves are numerous and lies on Tenn river there is
whare there
is a stone image two ft high that Gov. Porter and dr.
Clark bought but never got I think I will make a fair haul down there and
also at Mr. Links as he is on the look out for me all the time
I will stop with him for a day or more you want to
have me
to tell my plans to you they are these I love the work and
love to work at it. I would rather work for you than anyone
else and if I can make myself useful to the Peabody
I would like to remain with you for my heart is in the work and others
are writing and asking me to no how long I am engaged to the
Peabody I tell all as long as they want me or need my servises and
Suit now you have my plans for the future and mind
expressed fully and at the same time I feel as though I dont want
you to consider yourself under any obligations for I have got
pay for all services rendered heretofore till the Arkansas work
and am satisfied that that will be the same as work done
before you said you found much to interest you in the lot
shiped Jan 22d now if that pleases you or is at all wonderfull you
will be highly pleased with the remainder that is shiped and
is there but the last lot shiped the 16th of March. I hope
if you have any work done down this way or anywhere else
and I Suit I would like to continue with you if not no harm
is done to either.

Page 2
I send you my bill of expenses acounts & by this mail also field notes. Plats are rough pencil
sketches of various mounds and I think you will eventualy take a trip to Arkansas your self to satisfy
your own mind that I have not exagerated things in the least and
I hope the goods or relics will reach Cambridge safe when
I left Ark the water was over all bottom lands but the highest
mounds when I got to Madison I could not get my things to Memphis
by freight so I put them on the express and paid 7.35 cts to Memphis for them
rather than have them lay over where the first lot was delayed in Jan
the water was up to the track from Madison to Memphis 40 miles acrost
I will write soon again and when the Cumberland river
goes down and funds come I will strike out again by my self
The Cumberland river was 78 ft at the head and 49 ft on harpeth shoals below Nashville where I have done work for you as soon as you can make it convenient. Please send statement of act and the report and oblige. Yours & T E. Curtiss

P.S. Dr. Lindsley would like to have you down here to the centenial and I myself would like to see you down here can’t you com all the archaeological hunters in United States send word that they will try and be here amongst them. Try.

April 15, 1880
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 80-20

Page 1

Nashville April 15 1880

My dear Putnam
The long lost has been found and forwarded on. The three large flints have turned up and I take pleasure in forwarding them on and hope they will soon reach you. I had nearly given them up I told the steam boat agent that it was time they turned up or they could make there minds up to pay for them. I fixed the price at $50 and they turned up I send bill of lading by this the box had been tampered with it came with out a lid on or in other words, with out a cover I packed them with care and had one slab that came from a childs grave that I would like to have shiped

Page 2

but thought you would not want it with out the Set the others are broke this one is [jointed?] 2 ft 9 by 1 ft 6 broad the large flints came from dover whare one of those I sent last year came from Stewart Co. Tenn. Near whare that painted owl and little nose [drop?] came from I sent you a description of them last year and this cover this lot all but one and that one came from ten miles above this lot from a place called Indian Mound. Hoping to hear from you soon I remain yours respectfully

Ed Curtiss

August 8, 1880
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 80-20

Page 1

Nashville Aug 8th 1880

My dear Mr. Putnam
Yours of July 31st came to hand or to my house several days since as I was Busy I delayed writing til the present Please except my heartiest thanks for past favors all of which I will try to repay in future by my constant efforts to make the great Peabody Museum the first of its kind in the world and most attractive to the learned and the students of your college as I am more anxious than ever to help in the great work before us in the accomplishment of the great future for the Peabody Museum I have some rare pieces at my house all ready for you two pots one crania flat head and

Page 2

fragments of two others showing probable cause of death two round stones [dressed?] or spindle whirls 6 rocks 5 like those that came from humphreys co. Mr. Links 11 & 12 in in length and one large celt all of which I will send as soon as I get enough to fill a box the large flints were given me by my old friend Sandy Gray whose house I boarded at while exploring on big Harpeth whare I found so many pots Jars & Images this lot he picked up while ploughing last spring for corn and saved them for me and I think I can make a
fine collection by going all over my old field of explorations with in a radius of 50 or 60 miles around Nashville this fall I also must go down to Stewart Co. For I hear of things being found down there Since I was there last all of which I will get by going after I must visit my old friend Link in Humphreys Co for he is sure to save all he finds I wrote to him over a month since but have failed to get an answer I will get an addition to my present collection this week from big Mound Bottom where I got those copper bobs two years ago some rare things promised me from there by the owners of the mound place who will be here this week I was told by a man who lives on west harpeth 30 miles from here that if I would come to his house I could find more digging than I could do in six months with 6 men opening stone graves of which he

Page 3
explored the stone graves & stone mounds told me what I would find stone implements & that he had ploughed up thousands of there stones or flints that had bin worked well Professer answer this and oblige Tents all ok ready for use at any time Edwin Curtiss
APPENDIX E
1881 DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTIONS

Appendix E presents transcriptions of expedition-related documents that date within the 1881 calendar year. In these transcripts, possible interpretations of hard to read words are indicated in italicized text and brackets. Italicized question marks and brackets note words not interpreted. The number of question marks generally attempts to simulate the length of the word or words.

This appendix contains the following documents:

1. Carrie Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (January 18, 1881)  
   *Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)*

2. Carrie Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (March 4, 1881)  
   *Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)*

3. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (June 20, 1881)  
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*

4. Dr. Jarman letter to F. W. Putnam (December 5, 1881)  
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*

5. Dr. Jarman letter to F. W. Putnam (December 14, 1881)  
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*
January 18, 1881
Carrie Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Page 1

Nashville,
Jan. 18, '81

Mr. F. W. Putnam,
Kind Sir,

You will no doubt be much surprised to receive this from me. to me it is a most painful task.

My Father died this sixth of last month after a very short illness. He was taken

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the night of the fifth about twelve, and died the next evening at seven.

We received the mail

you sent my Father. He was so interested in your work, that any thing of the kind you ever sent him was appreciated.

The tents Father used are here, my mother would like to know if they belong to you, if so, what shall we do with them? Father was sick such a short time, that he said nothing about his business, so if there is any thing else that Father left unsettled, please let us know and we will try and have it made right.

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Our address is Goudy (Gowdy?)
St.
Respectfully,
Carrie Curtiss

March 4, 1881
Carrie Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Page 1

Nashville
March 4, '81

Mr. Putnam,
Dear Sir,

Your kind letter was received. I hope you will pardon my tardy answer. My mother has been quite sick and the most I could think of was to get her well again.

We appreciate your kindness and thank you for your invitation to visit the museum, that was the one desire of my Father's life. Part of the specimens

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you spoke of are here, the six stone implements and the two skulls. there has been nothing sent here, and I do not know Mr. Links address, but I will do all in my power to hunt them up. I understand packing them as you thought, and will send them just as soon as my Mother is around again. The tents have no poles with them.

My Father was born in North Lansing, Tompkins Co. New York, 1830, January 27. He died with spasms of heart Dec. 6, 1880. He went to Virginia in '63 was then in Government employ in the Commissary department, came to Tennessee (Nashville) in '64 was in the same business till the close of the War, since then he has been engaged in government work on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers also on the Mississippi levy, and also Rail Road and bridge building. My Father was a tailor by Trade.

I will let you know when I send the things. If there is any thing I have neglected to mention please
June 20, 1881
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Page 1

Nashville June 20th 1881

Prof P. F. Putnam
Peabody Museum
Boston Mass

Dear Sir

Have you any-one in the Historical Department of Cumberland Valley or State of Tenn. to fill the place of Mr. E. Curtis. If so would be pleased to know who he is so I can apply to him for a place you know Brother Joe and my self was with Mr. Curtis about two years. The last trip was Ark from which place Brother Joe & my self

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(sent you the 9 pieces of pottery. With my experience, I am confident that I can do you good service

{on} the gentleman that is appointed by you. If you have not all-ready selected some one – would be pleased to give you a gentlemans name that I think would give entire satisfaction If he would undertake the Business. Would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convinence

Very Respectfully Yours
George Woods Col

Address care of
J. J. Crawford

December 5, 1881
Dr. Jarman letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Page 1

Brentwood Tenn.
Dec 5th 1881

Prof. F. W. Putnam
Salem, Mass.

Dear Sir,

Some two years since I came in possession by purchase of a tract of land in Williamson Co. Tenn, on Little Harpeth River, 12 miles south of Nashville, and soon found there was a burying ground of some race who formerly inhabited the country. In opening some of these graves I have found some beautiful pots with unique de-

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signs on some of them, as also a wind instrument of a bone with beautiful and well made key note holes, rocks used in their avocation etc. Some of these I have donated to the Tenn Historical Society, of which I am a member, while others I have in my possession. I have formed certain opinions of these people from their mode of burial and articles in graves etc. and speaking of it to the Editor of American, a few days since he counceled me to write to you to get information already collected, name and drawing of stones, pots & cups. If you see proper to send me information on this matter, & I find I can throw additional
December 14, 1881
Dr. Jarman letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Page 1

Brentwood Tenn.
Dec 14th 1881

Dear Sir,

Yours of 10 [last received]
I have no doubt but I have lost
the opportunity of obtaining many
relics by not knowing the manner
of opening the stone graves on my
farm. I attached no importance
to the bones, and only saved one
inferior maxillary from a grave
of a large man of more than six
feet in length. It was attractive
for its massiveness and preser-
vation of bone and teeth. It is
in the State Historical Societys col-
llections. In any future open-
ing of graves I will be more
careful & employ better labor.

I fully appreciate the necessity

Page 2

of a proper study of our aborigi-
nal people by every means in
our power, and as much as I am
able, will assist you. Since
having obtained a few articles
of pottery etc. I have heard of
several burial places in this
county, said to be extensive,
but I haven’t seen them.
As you request it, I will give
what time I can spare from
my practice and other business
obligations, charging nothing for
my own services unless I incur
actual money expense, but the
careful labor of men such as you
speak about, will cost from $1.00
to $1.50 per day, and if you tell me
to go ahead, will commence on
my own farm and extend my
operations as after examination.
I may think it profitable.
Whatever I do will be done as laid
down in your formulas and articles
found, bones etc. will be forwarded
to you. You need not send boxes until
requested as I will have to look about
to see what will be needed. There
is a mound in my neighborhood,
but the lady on whose farm it is,
has forbid its interruption. I will
see what can be done with it.

Has it ever occurred to you that
the dead were buried either within
or just without their tenements?
I think this can be demonstrated
to have been the case on my
farm.

When you make your expected
visit to Tenn. it will will give me
much pleasure to see you, and
give you the assistance I am able
in your intended work, and in
the mean time, if there is any point
you are studying to have demonstra-
ted, let me know and it will be

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especially studied by me.

After hearing from you
again, I will begin my opera-
tion, as my business will permit.

Thanks for the vol. and reprint.

Very respectfully

W. H. Jarman
Appendix F presents transcriptions of expedition-related documents that date within the 1882 calendar year. In these transcripts, possible interpretations of hard to read words are indicated in italicized text and brackets. Italicized question marks and brackets note words not interpreted. The number of question marks generally attempts to simulate the length of the word or words.

The reader should note that the handwriting of George Woods was very difficult to read, and he often spelled words phonetically. Woods did have other people write a number of letters for him.

Putnam’s manuscript “Explorations of Stone Graves on Dr. Jarman’s Place at Brentwood, Tenn. May & June 1882” is a revision of his field notes from the May-June 1882 excavations at Jarman’s Farm. The manuscript includes Peabody Museum catalog numbers for specific artifacts and human skeletal remains referenced in the field notes. However, there are a few discrepancies between Putnam’s field entries and the same information written as part of the manuscript text. These differences generally occur where a measurement entered as feet in the field notes is written as inches in the manuscript. For example, Grave 19 (south of the house) is noted as “1’ below surface” in the field notes, but “1 in. below the surface” for the manuscript text. Most of the manuscript pages were numbered sequentially in odd numbers. Even number pages appear toward the end of the manuscript beginning with page 118.

This appendix contains the following documents:

1. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (January 12, 1882)
   *Harvard University Archives  (UAV.677.38)*

2. George Woods postcard to Dr. Jarman (February 13, 1882)
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*

3. Dr. Jarman letter to F. W. Putnam (February 28, 1882)
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*

4. Dr. Jarman postcard to F. W. Putnam (March 23, 1882)
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*

5. Tennessee Notes by F. W. Putnam; Jarman Farm (May 26-June 6, 1882)
   *PMAE Accession File 82-35E, Folder #2*

6. Tennessee Notes by F. W. Putnam; Hunt’s Mound/John Owen Hunt Farm
   (May 26-June 6, 1882)
   *PMAE Accession File 82-35E, Folder #2*
7. Manuscript by F. W. Putnam; “Explorations of Stone Graves on Dr. Jarman’s Place at Brentwood, Tenn. May & June 1882” (unknown date 1882)  
   *PMAE Accession File 82-35, Folder #1*

8. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (July 4, 1882)  
   *Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)*

   *Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)*

10. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (September 26, 1882)  
    *Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)*
January 12, 1882
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Dear Sir:

I rec'd your letter of Decr. 1st & also the other papers. I will commence work Monday the 4th Inst. in the Brentwood section at Mr. Callenders. The reason I did not get your first order was, I was away in July. I will write you again upon going to work. Direct as heretofore # 425 So. Spruce St.

Nashville 12/1/82 Geo Woods

February 13, 1882
George Woods postcard to Dr. Jarman
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Nashville Feb 13th 1882

Dear sir

Yours of the 6th came to hand Friday and have delayed writing for the reason I could not find Mr. Crawford. It is not convenient for me to come now. But will come as soon as I can. Would like to have the job if we can make things satisfactory to both parties. If you come to the City you can find me on the Franklin Pike near John Pots opposite Fort Negly. Respectfully yours

George Woods

February 28, 1882
Dr. Jarman letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Brentwood, Tenn. Febr 28th 1882

Mr. F. W. Putnam,

Dear Sir,

I wrote to George Woods as soon as I received your letter and inclose you his reply. He has not put in his appearance and fear he will not. The weather since the first of the year has been so wet that little could have been done, but the past week has been more favorable and if Woods had been on hand would have employed him. The people of my neighborhood are either farmers or laborers and with the advent of spring will be very busy on the farm.

Page 2

I wish to see Woods manners of making search before employing others, and the place on my farm that offers the best field is cultivated in garden and is now being prepared for seed. My time is so much occupied that I fear I can give you little assistance unless I had a reliable and moderately intelligent white man to attend laborers.

If Woods come, I will give him employment to learn his mode, pay bill, and send receipt & findings to you.

Yours truly

W. H. Jarman
March 23, 1882  
Dr. Jarman Postcard to F. W. Putnam  
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Brentwood Tenn March 23rd
Dear Sir. Nothing yet of Woods. I have quite a lot of surface finds that I think will be of service to you. I will keep them till you arrive. I think it would interest you & it may also profit you to give my place a thorough look before your work goes to press.

Respectfully  
W. H. Jarman

May 26-June 6, 1882  
Tennessee Notes (Putnam)  
Jarman Farm  
PMAE Acc. File 82-35E, Folder #2

Page 1
Notes of Explorations  
of 81 Stone Graves  
at Dr. W. H. Jarman’s farm  
Brentwood, Tenn.  
by F. W. Putnam  
May 26 to June 5, 1882

Page 2
Graves of children  
Two of which contained 2 skeletons each  
Eleven of them contain 18 pots  
Three contain stone discs  
Eight shell beads  
One pottery bead  
Three shell spoons  
14 contain skeletons only

Graves of adults  
11 had two adult skeletons each  
Five had adult & child’s skel each  
One had 2 adults and 3 children  
One 2 adults & 1 child  
One had an extra skull  
One had parts of a 2nd skeleton  
One had a clavicle of a 2nd skel  
Nine (including 4 of them with children) had 10 pots  
One with child had a shell totem  
Three had pottery beads  
Two had shell spoons (one of those graves also had a child)  
Three had shell beads  
Two (of then child?) had 2 bone implements  
One had large flint knife & red ocre  
Two had a bone ornament  
One had pieces of bark  
One had arrowpoint in vert  
34 contain skeletons only

Page 3
81 graves opened in nine days = 44 days labor  
of them 48 contain skeletons only  
19 graves contain 27 pots

Page 4
Dr. Jarman’s 2 mi. from Brentwood - between Franklin and Wilson’s Pikes.

Began May 26 with 3 men

A large natural rise on which house is situated has been occupied as a burial place, and apparently abt 2 ft. has been added to nat surface at least in some portions of east side

Began work on N. eastern side.

Grave 1. Enclosed with stones & top stones were on surface - Grave of child 2’ 2” long 12” wide 10” deep - The skeleton nearly all decayed. all that remained was saved – nothing in grave - bottom not lined – grave N. S. head to N. – To the W. of this abt 6 inch was grave 2. not enclosed also of child. skel. nearly all gone. With this skel. were the following 1 pot (in fragments) saved. abt. in center 6 in. from this was a group of 3 or 4 pots, counting 1 very small bottle, 1 small cup shaped pot both sitting with two discoidal stones in a broken pot, also another discoidal stone close to it

to the north of skull , & close to it was another pot.

This grave was E. W. head to W.

To the S abt 4 feet up hill was another child’s grave 3 enclosed with rocks but top rocks which were above surface had been
removed - only the remains of skel. found.

Grave 4 abt 40 ft. to west of others at foot of western slope of hill.
Top stones 6 - 8 in below surface.
Grave well made of stones.
6' 3" long 16" wide, 12" deep.
Between this and grave 5, 18 inch Graves 4 & 5 in same level & laying side by side -
Head in grave 4 to E.
Head on left side & resting in small pot. under jaw turned nearly at right angles & on left of head - Got out nearly perfect skeleton.


Page 5

May 27

Grave 5 –
6'. 6" long – 18" wide
12" deep
6 small stones on top
By the side of grave 4 on the east. Head to south - It is remarkable that while this grave was well covered and enclosed, & the bones in general in good condition the only portion of the skull that could be found was 1/3 of upper jaw - the rest of skull could not be traced at all -- a few fragments of pottery, 2 or 3 (?) shells, & some bark (under left arm) were all that were found in grave –

Page 6

Grave 6. - Enclosed with stones. Top stone grave edges above surface -
Length 2' 6" - width 10" - depth 10"
Child – head N. W
Fragments of shell ornament, small fragments of pottery –

Grave 7. - Enclosed. Top stones gone - edges of side stones on surface.
Length 2' 10" – W – 14" D – 12"
Side stones 20" deep in yellow clay 7 inches. Bottom lined with stones carefully laid. Not a sign of a skeleton or of anything in the grave –

Send ack to Mr. John F. Hill Brentwood - for pitted stone 2 flints

Page 7

Grave 8 - May 27
Covered with 7 or 8 stones.
3 stones in order - just below surface.
Side stones 1 ft. in yellow Clay - Stones 14" deep -
L 6’ - W 18” - D 11”
A few fragments of pottery probably of one vessel near the centre of grave. Skeleton in fair condition, head to S. Have skull & bones.

Grave 9 - May 27.
2 children - L 3’ W 9” - 12”
D 12” - stones on bottom -
Small round jar, charcoal & frag of shell and pottery –

Grave 10 - May 27.
of child. L 2’ 8” - W 12” D 8”
13" below surface. Well made & covered - no stones in bottom head S - Bones saved.

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Grave 11. May 27.
6’ 2” L - 17” W - 12” D.
Head south - adult
Nothing but skeleton in grave.
13 inches below surface.

Grave 12 May 27.
By the side grave 11, 18 inches from grave 11. Same level - 12 in. below surface.
2’ 11” L - 11” W —11” D -
Head to south.
Beads of shell & 1 of pottery.

Grave 13 May 29
L 6’ 2” W 16” - D 12
9" below surface well
covered in with stone - adult
Head to W. - The bones in this
grave much disturbed - The
shoulder blade was at foot
of grave - 1 tibia was with
its upper end back of skull

at head of grave, the other
tibia was crosswise over
pelvis & chest with foot
end towards & close to left
shoulder. Head on left
side & under jaw 6 inches
from it on right side of grave.

No stones at bottom.
Fragments of pottery & flint chips.

Grave 14 May 29.
1' below surface -
L 6' 5", W 1' 3" D 8"
3 side stones 4 top stones.
Head to W - Bottom of grave
lined with fragments of
pottery (all of which are
saved), nothing else in grave.
Skeleton in good condition
& saved - Skull with all the teeth.

Grave 15 May 29.
1' 3" below surface -
5' 10" long - 10" deep 1' 5" wide.
Head to east.
Nothing but skeleton &
round stone on chest.

Grave 16 May 29.
10" below surface.
6' 8" Long -18' W, 11" D
Skeleton with dish at head.
Bottom lined with stone –

Grave 17 May 29
9" below surface
L 5' 5" W 1' 8" D
10" between this and grave 18.
Grave lined with thick
potsherds some of which
I saved on acct of their
large size - 200 potsherds
& 3 or 4 stones lining grave.
Nothing in grave
Skull decayed but saved
with bits of pottery.

Grave 19 May 29,
1' 5" below surface.
L 3' 10" W 1' 5" D 1'
Child - H. to S. West -
Bowl in corner of grave
near head. Jar in center
on same side of grave
with bowl.
Bottom
not lined

Grave 18 May 29.
3" below surface.
L. 5' 8" W 1' 4" D 1' 1"

(Graves 17 & 18 are up the hill
a little way from gr. 19 & 20
and the bottom was not much
below the tops of 19 & 20.)

Skeleton with head to W. and a
Skull at the opposite end of
grave on the feet bones of the
skeleton – (No bones belonging to
the 2nd skull in the grave)

Grave 20. May 29
10 in below surface - to the
S.W. of this was a small grave 1 ft long
1 ft. wide 2' lower down
what I have called 20½
This was 1' 4" long 1 W. 9" D
Bottom lined with pottery fragments.
In digging out this grave I found
that it extended under grave
20 the foot rock of the little
grave having been removed
& set further up in the grave.
Grave 20 being this built
in part over the little grave.
The little grave was lined
with sherds & under
were flat stones -
Saved jaw of child, arm bone
& 3 or 4 shell beads -

On cleaning out
grave 20 I find
that it is part of
the little grave -
& not a grave
built over that as
I thought - This grave
was arranged in this
way - Two rocks
were put down the grave cutting it in two. They must have been placed there as there was no chance of their working down - The skull & arms in the small division and the rest of skeleton in the large. The whole grave lined with pottery & stones. Saved shell beads, jaw, arm bones & one tibia

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Grave 22    May 30
11" below surface
6' 7" L - D. 1' - W 1' 7"
Nothing but skeleton in grave - adult
Head to West
Tibia with united fracture

Grave 21.    May 30
6 inches below surface
L 6' long, W 1' 6" D 1' 2"
Seven large top rocks & one small one, two deep - 2 side rocks.
Nothing but skeleton of an old person -

Grave 30    May 30
abt 20 ft. to E of 27 a little up the hill.  Head to East - adult
5" below surface
L 5' 6" W 1' 3" D 11"
arrow found with neck vert. & large clay bead - nearly full skeleton found -

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Grave 27    May 30
1' 4" below surface
to top rocks - side rocks
4 inches in yellow clay -
grave 1' deep - L. 6' 3" long W 1' 3"
skeleton nothing else
Head to South.

Grave 28    May 30
Child's grave - 3" below surface  3' 5" L. 10" W
7" Deep.  With dish at foot of grave -
Head to south east

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Grave 26    May 30
Child - 12" below surface -
L 3' 6" D 9" W 1' 3"
grave was lined with pottery on bottom
Small water bottle in centre of the grave
Head to W.

Grave 25 -    May 30
6" below surface  head to S.
L. - 3' 3" W 1' 2" D 7"
Child - nothing in grave but skeleton -

Grave 23.    May 30
Top rocks 6" below surface -
L 6' 7" W 1' 10" D 1' 3"
adult skel.  Head to W. on back - arms extended by sides
as is usually the position.
Several large stones were inside the grave pressing down on the body -
Saved skull & few long bones - Nothing in grave

Grave 24    May 30
6" below surface (child)
L 2' 6" W 1' 6" D 7"
4 inch below top rocks a second layer of rocks inside the grave evidently laid over the body consisting of one large slab and 2 small slabs. lying on the bones. bottom of grave lined with stones
Head to W.

Page 17

Grave 31.  May 30
1" below surface -
2' 1" L, 9" W 6" D -
Child - skeleton nearly decayed all that was left I saved to show decay - Head to E. end and pot at W. end
Burnt reed & bits of charcoal & flint chips & fragments of bones of turtle & bird - all saved
Grave 32 - May 30
Child. Top stones 1' below surface
L 3' 8" W 1' D 7"
Skeleton nearly gone
saved under jaw &
4 leg bones -
Nothing in grave

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Grave 33    May 31
Abt on central line
of hill 153 ft. S. of Northern edge of hill.
The whole arrangement of the bones shows that the body was buried on its back in an entire position & that by some cause the bones have been disturbed within the grave. One tibia not in the grave but both fibulae were. The dirt in the grave was light and loose & the

Page 19
top rocks were a little loose - It is probable that the bones were disturbed by some animal & the missing tibia carried out of the grave. Top of grave was to the S. foot at the N. Top stones 1" below surface
Grave 1' deep, 1' 4" W 5' 3" L -
Grave contained a fragment of child's skull & 2 or 3 other child's bones 4 fragments of pottery (not saved) bits of charcoal & fragment of shell All the bones in grave saved.

Grave 35 - June 3 -
2" below surface - 6' 1" L 13" W.
14 D - adult - noted the curved tibia -

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Grave 36 - June 3
6' 1" L. 10" D - 19" W.
adult
large tibia
stone celt near pelvis

Grave 34. - June 3
6' L. 15" W -

Grave 38 - June 3.
8" below surface
6' L. 15" W. 12" D. adult - animal bones & 1 bone impl.

Grave 39    June 5
1' below surface - grave at
3' 2 " L. 1' W. 6" D foot of hill
Child - near the lot
Dish at feet - dug out previously

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Grave 4 - S of H    May 31
child & mother
1' below the surface
3' 6" long - 14" W. 10 D.
2 pots - one at foot one at head shell spoon in the 6-knob pot - shell bead & unio shell
Grave 5    S of H  head at S end
21" below surface - jaw at the north end 6' 8" L. 2' W. with feet - (over this were the remains leg bones broken of another grave the stones some above of which had been disturbed top rock & only a few bones of the skeleton were left - )
Grave 5 contained
Last 18 inches of grave lined with potsherds - rest of bottom lined with stones - What I took to be a grave over this was found to be a disturbance of the bones of the grave some of these broken by bones fitting on bones found in the grave - A large skeleton a few bones saved to show size.

Page 22
Grave 6    S of H    May 31
9" below surface
5' 2" L - 15" W.
outside rocks 16 ½" on sides Nothing but skeleton

Grave 7. S of H.    May 31
Child's grave end of which was on top of Grave 5 - Top stones abt. 6 inches below surface Head to S.East -
Grave 8 - S of house  May 31
12" below surface -
16" W - 12" D. 6' L
Two skeletons - head of child at
N.E. end of the adult at S. W. end
Body of child on feet of adult.
Southern end of grave lined with
potsherds.  rest not lined
Nothing else in grave

Page 23

Grave 9 - S of H  June 1
16" below suface
2' 1" L.  14" W.  12" D
2 children  1 head to N. E. end -
1 head S. W. end of grave -
shell beads
nothing else

Grave 10  S of H.  June 1
15" below surface -
6' 1" L - 12" W - 15 D outside
adult head to east
nothing but skeleton -

Grave 11.  S. of H.  June 1
This had a top stone 5' 6" long, 2' wide
2" thick - 16" below surface - 5' 5" L.
19" W - 13" D.  2 skeletons one at S. E.
end one at N. W. end - adult & youth -
Pot, unio shell, large flint knife 2 worked
bones - fragments of pottery, flint,
chips, stones, stone with
oxide of iron.

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June 1.
Grave 12  South of H -
adult - not measured
abt 6' long -
nothing but skeleton.

Grave 13. S of H.  June 1
18" below surface
W 16" - D 9"  L 5' 11"
adult skel, H at the S. W.
Dish at head -

Grave 14  S. of H.  June 1
1' below surface -
6' L.  15" W. 11" D -
contained skeleton of adult
& child.
nothing else.

Grave 15 S of H.  June 1.
4" below surface.
16" W - 6' 6" L.  9" D.
2 skeletons - nothing else.

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Grave 16   S of H.  June 1
10" below surface
5' 8" L.  16" W - 9" D.
2 skeletons -
one with head to north  other
to south.
Nothing but skel. in bad
condition

Grave 17  S. of H -
15" below surface -
16" W.  6' 4" L. 9" Deep -
a number of animal bones, split.
at feet of grave -
(See below)

Grave 18 S of H.  June 1
1' below surface
4' L. - 14"  W.  10" Deep -
Pot in fragments.  Skeleton
badly decayed

Note abt 17.  The skull of a very
old person was in center of
grave resting on pelvis.  No under jaw
could be found after
2nd careful search - An extra
Collar bone in the grave -
no other bone of a 2nd skeleton
in the grave -

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Grave 19  S of House  June 1.
1" below surface
6" L.  19" W  1'D.
adult & of -
Head - of adult to S.
" - of child to N.
Dish with shell spoon
at pelvis - 3 unio shells
in grave

Grave 20 S. of house  June 1
L 2' 10" - W 10" - D 6"
2' 1" below surface
Grave of child only
leg bones & arm bones
& pelvic bone & fragments
of skull – badly decayed
not saved

Grave 21  S of H.  June 2
1" below surface
adult skeleton - nothing else
5' 7" L.  18" W.  12" D -

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Grave 22.  S of H.  June 2
Grave of child  
shell bead -  
Bones had been disturbed  
To build grave 23 -  
Head put in center  
of grave - arm at  
head of grave S. W. end  

Page 28  
Grave 24  S of H  June 2  
below surface 17 inch  
length 5 ft. 4 in.  
depth 9 inch -  
width 1 ft. 3 inch  
grave of adult  
with a youth  
only two (cut?) fragments  
of adult never found -  

5 pots at head  
of grave skull  
towards centre.  

See Cat 27330  

Page 29  
Grave 25  S of H  June 2.  
14” below surf  
6’ 2” L - 1’ 6 in.  W 10”  D  
Head to south - one of  
the foot bones with the  
head.  Pottery bead, shell spoon  
& unio shell  
skel. of adult  

Grave 26  S of H - June 2  
abt 1’ below surface.  
L. 6’ 7”  W 1’ 5”  D 1’  
adult skeleton  
nothing else  

Grave 27  S of H.  June 2  
2’ 6” below surface  
L 6’ W. 1’ 8”  D 1’  
This was below 4 or 5 layers  
of rocks placed on top of grave.  
adult skeleton  
Bone ornament at head.  Head at west  
This is the deepest down  
of all the graves.  
Fragment of another skull near centre of  
grave – (see?) it -  

Page 30  
Grave 28 - S of H  June 2  
Top rocks 17” below surface  

L 5’ 10” W 1’ 6” D 1’  
adult  
All the bones were in a space  
of 2’ at S end of grave except  
two toe bones which were at N. end of  
grave - The skeleton was evidently  
put in in a bundle.  Head with sacrum  
over it, & over that leg bone lay & arm bone  
out of position.  

Grave 29.  S of H.  June 2  
Child - Head at N. East -  
no bones saved  
Water jar at knees, pot at  
the feet - 4 shell beads -  
shell spoon -  
1” below surface  L - 5’ 9” W 10”  
D. 8”  

Grave 30  S of H - June 2  
18” from surface - 2’ 5” L,  8” W  
D. 6”  
Child - bones decayed  
nothing in grave  

Page 31  
Grave 31  S. of House  June 2.  
1’ below the surface.  
L 6’ 2”  W. 1’ 8”  D 1’  
Head to South - adult  
shell bead at head  
2 skeletons one with  
head to N -  
much decayed - saved  
2 under jaws & a few  
long bones  

Grave 32 S of House  June 2  
17” below surface.  
L 6’ 2”  W. 16”  D. 7”  
Lined on bottom with stone  

Grave 33  
2 skeletons  

Grave 34 South of house -  
10” below surface  
6’ L. 16” W. 9” D  
adult - see slanting  
lower jaw  
skeleton & unio shells.  

Page 32  
Grave 35  S of H.  June 3.  
18” below surface -  
4’ 4” L. 9” D. 15” W -  
Child’ - discoidal stone  
animal bone - shell  
2 dishes -
Grave 36  S of H    June 3
6' 4"  15" W – 9" D -
18" below surface -
adults
2 skeletons in grave.
both skulls at West end
sacrum & femur of one skel. at east end -
This was by the side of
grave 33 & is the first instance I have seen
(or that George Wood had seen)
of one set of stones serving as the side stones of two graves -

only one set of stones between
Top stones of 36 overlapping those of 33.

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Grave 37  S of H -   June 3
1' below surface
4' L.  1' W - 15" D.
child
Nothing but skel.

Grave 38  S of House    June 3.
4' L.  11" D.  20" W
14" below surface
Child - nothing with it

Grave 39  S of House    June 3.
15" below surface
4' L.  16" W.  12" D -
adult -

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Grave 40  S of House
June 3
1' below surface
5' 9" L.  2' W  1' Deep
Head at west end - 2 crania at head - one at edge & one at bottom in middle - 1 cranium near shoulders - & 2 crania near middle -
Bone ornament  Central portion of grave
Dish  Central portion of grave
Frog Dish of grave
Pipe, at head of grave
1 adult skull with frontal suture -

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Grave 41  S of H.    June 5
6' 7" L.  1' 8" W.  7" D
1' 6" below surface
2 adult skeletons
nothing else -
One head at each end
saved one skull & under jaw of other also long bones of both.

Grave 42  S. of H -    June 5.
1’ 6” below surface
3’ 7” L.  10” W 10” D
child. dish & human shaped pot at the head of grave close to skull.
Portions of shell spoon also in grave but decayed only saved some of long bones of the child

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Grave 43  S of House
June 5
6’ 2” L.  19” W  7” D
adult under jaw but no skull in grave & grave did not seem to have been disturbed.

Grave 44  S of House    June 5.
23” below surface
6’ 4” L.  20” W  9” D
2 side stones 8” in yellow soil - adult -
Skull, pelvis & long bones saved
Nothing else in grave

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Grave 45  S of House    June 5
2’ below surface – 2’ Long
18” W - 9” D -
This is built between graves 43 & 44. The side rocks of these graves forming head & foot stones of little grave.
In taking out the bones found that they had evidently been disturbed in building the other graves - head in center & tibia resting over it & reversed for leg resting under - other tibia crosswise -
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Grave 46  S of H -
June 5
6" below surface
18" W - 9" Deep -
abt 6 ft long - ran under
roots of tree & could not
get to end -
adult skeleton at each
end & child in center
bones of one of the adults
out of order & look
like a 2nd interment -

Child with 1 shell bead
& shell totem near
skull on neck bones -
Saved long bones in part
& (?the?) pelvis

Grave 47  S of H.  June 5
1" below surface - 3' 2" L.
10" W - 8" D -
Child
shell spoon broken
head resting on a large piece of pottery - flint chip

Grave 48  S of H    June 5
4' L 14 ½" W.  8" D 18" below surface
Child - a few shell beads

May 26-June 6, 1882
Tennessee Notes (Putnam)
Hunt's Mound/John Owen Hunt Farm
PMAE Acc. File 82-35E, Folder #2

Page 1

Hunt's Mound
Brentwood, Tenn.
June 6, 1882

*sketch of stone image, human form
ploughed up near Brentwood
by Dr. Frost –*

Page 2

Expl. June 6 – Seven men.

Diagram of mound

a red elm tree was
cut on top of mound
by Mr. Hunt  3 ½ ft diam.
7 years ago.

This mound is on the farm
of Mr. John Owen Hunt, abt
4 m from Brentwood off
Williamson Co. Tenn.
The mound is in his wheat field
west of the house.  It was
formerly abt 4 ft higher
than now & has been ploughed
& cultivated for many years.
In ploughing about the base
& the mound & over it, several
skeletons have been ploughed
out & a large mass "about
a pot full" of shell beads

Page 3

which were said to have been
in some kind of a "wooden box"
were found a few years ago -
I [carried] my trench in from
the east abt 7 or 8 ft beyond
the center of the mound – 2 ft.

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from the surface of top of
mound in center were several burnt
lime stones and {??????} with
charcoal & a little
burnt earth here & there
and occasionally bits of
charcoal for 4' or 5' in depth.
Just east of the center  9"
from surface of mound near east edge was
a layer of clay 8" thick which extended
over the whole width of the
trench & beyond for a
distance of 22' up the trench
This layer was 2' 9" from surface
at upper end near the centre
of mound –
In centre 6' from top found
charcoal & 4 fragments of pottery
from this to 8 ft 2 fragments of
bone & a tooth of deer.  8' burnt
stone, fragment of animal bone,
charcoal & ashes mixed with
earth, also unio shell, burnt clay.
(The roots of poison vine "Cow itch" or
"Devils shoe strings" were found
8 ft down in mound)
East of center abt 15',  7' down
was burnt earth.

{??} center to 10' in
depth – came to
undisturbed hard clay
on line of which
the trench was carried
to the edge –
Widened the trench to
8 ft at bottom without
finding further
evidence of {??}
From the 8 – 9 ft level
found charcoal, fragments
of pottery, burnt earth
& clay & burnt stone – one good
fragment of pottery shown
{???} from this depth
An animal bone found
6 ft east of centre
on 7' level –
The conclusions reached

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are that this
was not a burial
mound –
To the west 50 ft to several hundred {??} of it
on the surface of
field were many pieces
of pottery, flint chips
split animal bones
etc - & from the mound
through the woods can
{sh??} be traced this
old trail leading
from the mound, three
ft deep & four ft

wide in Mr. Hunt's
day (20 years ago)
trail leads from mound
to a large boiling spring –
There are 5 other good
springs from 1/8 to 1/4 mile
from the mound.
This mound has always

Page 6

{Diagram}

Page 7

noted in this
neighborhood
in early days used
for public speaking.
Mr. Bell when sl??ting
for congress made
his first speech
on this mound –
& barbecues were held
here –
Mound was probably
abt 14' high
originally & probably
not over 60' or 70' diam
the ploughing having
spread it – Mr. Hunt
remembers when the
top was flat & sides
pretty steep.

In the Hunt family since 1782

1882
Manuscript by F. W. Putnam; “Explorations of
Stone Graves on Dr. Jarman’s Place at
Brentwood, Tenn. May & June 1882”
PMAE Accession File 82-35, Folder #1

Page 1

Explorations of Stone Graves on Dr. Jarman's
Place
at Brentwood, Tenn. May & June 1882

Dr. Jarman's place is 2 mi. from
Brentwood, between Franklin and
Wilson's Pikes.
Explorations were begun with 3 men
May 26.
A large natural rise on which
the house is situated has been
occupied as a burial place, and
apparently about 2 ft. has been
added to the natural surface

at least in some portions of

Page 3

the Eastern side. Work was begun
on the North eastern side.
Grave 1. Enclosed with stones and
top stones were on the surface.
This was a child's grave 2 ft. 2 in. long
12 in wide and 10 deep. The skel-
eton (No. 27176) was nearly decayed, all
that remained was saved.
The bottom of the grave was not
Lined and nothing except the
Traces of the skeleton was in the grave.

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Grave 2. not enclosed. A child's grave
like Grave 1. Skeleton was nearly
all gone. With it were the follow-
ing articles. a pot in fragments
saved. 6 in. from this about in the centre of the grave was a group of 3 or 4 pots (Nos. 27177-27182) counting 1 very small bottle (27181), 1 small cup-shaped pot, both the latter with two discoidal stones (No. 27183) sitting in a broken pot. Close by this was another discoidal stone. Close to the skull to the north was another pot. This grave was E. W. head to W.

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To the South about 4 feet up the hill was another child’s grave.

Grave 3. This was enclosed with rocks but the top rocks which were above the surface had been removed. Only the remains of the skeleton were found.

Grave 4. was about 40 ft. to the west of the (preceding) others at the foot of the western slope of the hill. The top stones were 6 to 8 in. below the surface. The grave was well made of stones. It was 6 ft. 3 in. long, 16 in wide, 12 in deep. The head was to the east, lying on the left side and resting in a pot. The under jaw with skull was turned nearly at right angles on the left of the head. This skeleton (No. 27185) was got out nearly perfect. Graves 4 & 5 were on the same level, (parallel) side by side, 18 inches apart. Send acknowledgement to W. H. Callender, Brentwood for small ground axe, polished celt. The ground axe & celt are of light stone.

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Grave 5. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 18 in. wide, 12 in. deep. 6 small stones on top {plan view of stone-box} By the side of Grave 4 on the east. Head to the south. It is remarkable that although this grave was well covered and enclosed & the bones in general in good condition the only portion of the skull that could be found was ½ of the upper jaw with skeleton. The rest of the skull could not be traced at all. Nothing more was found in the grave except a few fragments of pottery (No. 27192), 2 or 3 shells, & some bark (No. 27193) (under the left arm). Grave 6 was enclosed with stones. The edges of the grave were above the surface & the top stone was gone. Length 2 ft. 6 in. width 10 in. depth 10 in. This a child’s grave. Head north west. Fragments of a shell ornament and small fragments of pottery. {Skel. No. 27194}

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Grave 6 enclosed. The top stone was gone & the edges of the side stones appeared at the surface. {plan view of stone-box} Length 2 ft. 10 in. width 14 in. depth 12 in. The side stones were twenty inches deep, sunk 7 inches in yellow clay. Bottom lined with stone carefully laid. Not a trace of a skeleton or of anything in the grave. Send an acknowledgement to Mr. John F. Hill Brentwood, for pitted stone & 2 flints.

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Grave 7 enclosed. The top stone was gone & the edges of the side stones appeared at the surface.

Grave 8. May 27. Covered with 7 or 8 stones. 3 stones in order just below the surface. Side stones 1 ft. in yellow clay. Stones themselves 14 in. deep. Length of grave 6 ft. width 18 in. Depth 11 in. A few fragments of pottery probably of a single vessel near the centre of the grave. Head to south. Skeleton in fine condition, (No. 27196) Obtained skull (No. 27195) & bones.

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Grave 9. May 27. Its length was 3 ft. width 9 in to 12 in. depth 12 in. The bottom was covered with stones. It was the grave of two children & contained besides their skeletons (No. 27197) a small round jar, (No. 27198) charcoal, & fragments of shell and pottery.

Grave 10. May 27. Grave of a child. Length 2 ft. 8 in., width 12 in., depth 8 in. It was 13 in below the surface. It was well made and covered. No stones were on the bottom. Head to the south. Bones (No. 27199) were saved.
Grave 11. May 27. Length 6 ft. 2 in. width 17 in. depth 12 in. The head was to the south. The grave was 13 in. below the surface. Nothing but the skeleton was in the grave. (skull No. 27200 bones 27201)

Grave 12. May 27. Beside Grave 11, on the same level & 18 inches away, 12 inches below the surface. 2 ft. 11 in. long, 11 in. wide 11 in deep. Head to the south. Some shell beads (No. 27204) and one pottery bead (No. 27203) were found (with neck bones) in this grave. (Skel. 27202)

Grave 13. May 29. Length 6 ft. 2 in. width 16 in. depth 12 in. It lay 9 inches below the surface & was well covered in with stone. This was the grave of an adult* who was laid with the head to the west. The bones were much disturbed. The shoulder blade was at the foot of the grave. As the head of the grave lay one tibia with its upper end back of the skull, the other tibia was crosswise over the pelvis and chest, with the foot end directed towards & close to the left shoulder (blade?). The head lay on its left side and the under jaw (skull 27205) 6 in. away on the right side of the grave. (Skeleton No. 27206) The bottom of the grave was not laid with stone. Fragments of pottery (No. 27206) and flint chips were found in it. (*Skull No 27205 has great development of Wormian bone, and extra parietal suture, & no lateral incisors appear to have been developed.)

Grave 14. May 29. 1 ft. below the surface. This grave was 6 ft. 5 in long, 1 ft. 3 in wide, 8 in. deep. It had 3 side stones and 4 top stones. The bottom was lined with fragments of pottery (No. 27211) which was all saved. The head lay to the west. Skeleton (No. 27209) in good condition and saved. Skull with all the teeth. (No. 27209 “Crania & jaw”)

Grave 15. May 29. This lay 1 ft. 3 in below the surface. It was 5 ft. 10 in long, 10 in. deep, 1 ft. 6 in. wide. The head lay to the east. Nothing remained in the grave except the skeleton and a round stone (No. 27214) on the chest. Cat (frag shell, charcoal, animal bone No. 27216) (fragments of pottery 27215)

Grave 16. May 29. This was found 10 in. below the surface. It was

Grave 17. May 29. Length 6 ft. 8 in. width 18 inches, depth 11 inches. The bottom was stone-lined. (skull No. 27217 skel. No. 27218)

Grave 18. opened May 29. It was 3 in. below the surface. Its length was 5 ft. 8 in., width 1 ft. 4 in. and depth 1 ft. 1 in. (Graves 17 & 18 are up the hill a little way and their bottoms are not much (but little) below the tops of graves 19 & 20.) The skeleton lay with its head to the west and as the lower end of the grave on the foot bones lay a skull (No. 27223 & skel No. 27224)

Grave 19. opened May 29, was situated 1 ft. 5 in. below the surface. Length was 5 ft. 8 in., width 1 ft. 4 in. and depth 1 ft. 1 in. (Graves 17 & 18 are up the hill a little way and their bottoms are not much (but little) below the tops of graves 19 & 20.) The skeleton lay with its head to the west and as the lower end of the grave on the foot bones lay a

Grave 20. opened May 29. It was 3 in. below the surface. Its length was 5 ft. 8 in., width 1 ft. 4 in. and depth 1 ft. 1 in. (Graves 17 & 18 are up the hill a little way and their bottoms are not much (but little) below the tops of graves 19 & 20.) The skeleton lay with its head to the west and as the lower end of the grave on the foot bones lay a skull (No. 27205) with out any other bones belonging to it. (No 27208)

Grave 21. opened May 29. It was 3 in. below the surface. Its length was 5 ft. 8 in., width 1 ft. 4 in. and depth 1 ft. 1 in. (Graves 17 & 18 are up the hill a little way and their bottoms are not much (but little) below the tops of graves 19 & 20.) The skeleton lay with its head to the west and as the lower end of the grave on the foot bones lay a

Grave 22. opened May 29. It was 3 in. below the surface. Its length was 5 ft. 8 in., width 1 ft. 4 in. and depth 1 ft. 1 in. (Graves 17 & 18 are up the hill a little way and their bottoms are not much (but little) below the tops of graves 19 & 20.) The skeleton lay with its head to the west and as the lower end of the grave on the foot bones lay a

Grave 23. opened May 29. It was 3 in. below the surface. Its length was 5 ft. 8 in., width 1 ft. 4 in. and depth 1 ft. 1 in. (Graves 17 & 18 are up the hill a little way and their bottoms are not much (but little) below the tops of graves 19 & 20.) The skeleton lay with its head to the west and as the lower end of the grave on the foot bones lay a skull (No. 27205) with out any other bones belonging to it.
The bottom of this grave was not lined

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Grave 20. May 29. This grave was
{"divided into two chambers"}
10 inches below the surface.
It was 2 ft. 2 in. long, 1 ft. 2 in. wide and
10 inches deep. To the south-west
of this was a small grave 1 ft. long,
1 ft. wide 2 in lower down, which I
have called Grave 20 ½. It was 1 ft. 4 in long,
1 ft wide & 9 inches deep. The bottom
was lined with pottery fragments.
In digging out this grave I find
that it extended under Grave 20,
the foot rock of the little grave
having been removed and set

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further up in the grave, so that
Grave 20 was built in part on
the little Grave 20 ½. Both graves
were lined with sherds laid on
flat stones. From Grave 20 ½ I
saved the jaw of a child with the
arm bones.
{No. 27229} & 3 or 4 shell beads {No. 27230}
On cleaning out Grave 20 I find
it to be a part of the little Grave
20 ½ and not a grave built on
this, as at first I thought. Grave 20
was arranged in this way. Two rocks

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{plan view of split stone-box drawn here}
were put down the grave, cutting it
into two. They must have
been placed there as there was
no chance of their working down.
The skull and arms were in the small
division and the rest of the skeleton
was in the large division. The
entire grave was lined with pottery
& stones. Several shell beads {No. 27230},
jaw, arm bones & one tibia {No. 27229} were
found.

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{for graves 21 & 22 see
ms pp. 49.51.}

May 30. Grave 23. The top rocks of
this grave were 6 inches below the
surface. Length 6 ft. 7 in. width
1 ft. 10 in. depth 1 ft. 3 in. This was
the skeleton of an adult laid with
the head to the west, on its back
the arms extended at the sides as

is the usual position. Several
large stones were inside
the grave pressing down upon the
body. I saved the skull {No. 27236} & a few
long bones. Nothing besides was in the grave.
{No. 27237}

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May 30. Grave 24. This is the
grave of a child found six inches
below the surface. Its length was
2 ft. 6 in. width 1 ft. 6 in. depth 7 inches.
4 inches below the top rocks
was a second layer of rocks inside
the grave, evidently laid on the
body, consisting of one large slab &
two small slabs, lying on the bones.
The head was to the west. The
bottom of the grave was lined with stones.
{Skeleton 27238}

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May 30. Grave 27. This was 1 ft. 4 in.
below the top rocks. The side
rocks were sunk 4 inches in yellow
clay. This grave was 1 ft. deep
6 ft. 3 in. long, 1 ft. 3 in. wide.
The head was to the South.
There was nothing in the grave
besides the skeleton. {No. 27242 & 27243}
May 30. Grave 28. This was that
of a child, 3 inches below the surface.
It was 3 ft. 5 in. long, 10 inches wide,
7 inches deep. The head was to

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the south-east. A dish was
{skeleton “under jaw & leg bones” 27244}
set at the foot of the grave.

found 12 in. below the surface.
This grave was 3 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 3 in.
wide and 9 inches deep. The bottom
of the grave was lined with pottery.
In the centre of the grave was a
small water-bottle {No. 27241}. The head
was toward the west. {Skel. 27240}
May 30. Grave 25. This grave was
reached at a depth of six inches.

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The length was 3 ft. 3 in. the width
1 ft. 2 in. and depth 7 inches. The
head lay toward the south. This
was a child’s grave and contained
nothing besides the skeleton. {No. 27239}
Grave 22. May 30. This grave was
found 11 inches below the surface. Its length was 6 ft. 7 in. depth 1 ft. and
width 1 ft. 7 in. This was the grave of an adult whose body had lain with the
head to the west. The tibia (No. 27234) had a united fracture. (Cranium & jaw
No. 27233 & Skeleton No. 27234)

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Grave 21. May 30. This grave was six inches below the surface. It was 6 ft. long, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, 1 ft. 2 in.
deep. There were several large top rocks and one small one in
a (two deep) double layer. There were two side rocks. Nothing was in the
grave but the skeleton of an old person.

Grave 30. May 30. 20 ft. to the east of Grave 27, a little up the hill. This grave was reached 5 in.
below the surface. It was that of an

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adult. The head lay to the east. The grave was 5 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 3 in. wide and
11 inches deep. The skeleton was removed nearly complete. In one of the vertebra
of the neck was a stone arrow-
point. A large clay bead (No. 27249) was found and a gourd.

Grave 31. May 30. 1 in. below the surface. This was a child’s grave, 2 ft. 1 in. long, 9 in. wide & 6 in. deep. The skeleton (No. 27250) was nearly decayed, but all that was left I saved to show the decay. At the east end

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of the grave lay the skull, at the west end a pot (*with node* No. 27251). These were saved besides burnt reed and bits of charcoal, flint chips (No. 27252) & fragments of bird and turtle bones.

Grave 32. May 30. The top stones of this grave was 1 in.
below the surface and the grave proved to be that of a child. The length of this grave was 3 ft. 8 in., width 1 ft., depth 7 in. The skeleton was nearly gone but I saved the under jaw & leg bones (No. 27253). Nothing else was in this grave.

Grave 33. May 31. About on the central line of the hill, 153 ft. south of the northern edge of hill. The whole arrangement of these bones shows that this body was buried on its back in an entire position & that by some cause the bones have been disturbed within the grave. One tibia was not in the grave but both fibulae were. The dirt in the grave was light and

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loose & the top rocks were a little loose. It is probable that the bones were disturbed by some animal & the missing tibia carried out of the grave. The head of the grave was to the south, foot to the north. This grave was 5 ft. 3 in. long, 1 ft. 4 in. wide & 1 ft. deep. The top stone lay only 1 inch below the surface. Besides the adult skeleton mentioned above, it contained a fragment of the skull of a child & 2 or 3 bones of a child. These with all the other bones in the grave were saved. There were in the grave besides some bits of charcoal, a fragment of shell (No. 27256) & 4 fragments of pottery which were not saved.

Grave 35. June 3. It was reached at a depth of 2 inches, and was 6 ft. 1 in. long, 13 inches wide & 14 inches deep. It was that of an adult. The tibiae are curved (Skeleton Nos. 27258 & 27259).

Grave 36. June 3. This was the grave of an adult. Its length was 6 ft. 1 in.

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width 19 in., 10 in. deep. The tibiae are large. Near the pelvis was a "polished" stone celt (No. 27260). Grav 34. June 3. This grave was 6 ft. long, 15 in. wide. Nothing was in the grave but the skeleton (*under jaw & long bones* No. 27257)
which was that of an old person.
Grave 38. June 3. This was found
8 inches below the surface. Its length
was 6 ft. width 15 in. and depth 12 in.
It was that of an adult. There were
besides the bones, animal bones }, & 1 bone
implement.
{cran. No. 27260} {no. 27263}

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Grave 39. June 5. The topstone
was 1 inch below the surface. Its
length was 3 ft. 2 in., width 1ft.,
deepth 6 in. It contained the
bones of a child (No. 27264) with a dish at
the feet (No. 27265). This grave was
at the foot of the hill near
the lot dug out previously.

South of the House in the Garden.
Grave 1 S. of house. This was 1 ft.
below the surface and was that
of a child. Its length was 3 ft. 1 in.

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width 1 ft. depth 9 inches. There was
in the grave only the skeleton of
which the long bones and ear bones (No. 27266)
were saved.
Grave 2. S. of house. May 31. 6 in. below
the surface came upon the grave.
It was 5 ft. 8 in. long, 1 ft. 5 in. wide,
1 ft. deep. It contained the skeleton
{Nos. 27267 & 6}
of an adult and nothing else.
Grave 3. S of house. May 31. 20 in. below
the surface. The length of this grave
was 6 ft. 7 in. width 18 in. & depth 12 in.

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In it were the skeleton of an
adult laid with the head to
the west and near the head
two pots, one bead of pottery (No. 27273),
{one incised 27272 & one 2 handles 27271}
three union shells (No. 27274).
{Skeleton No. 27269 & 27270}
Grave 4 S. of house – May 31 –
This grave was 1 inch below the surface
and was 3 ft. 6 in. long, 14 in. wide
and 10 inches deep. It was that of
a mother & child, buried with a
{drawing of pot 27276 placed here}
pot at the head (No. 27276) & a pot at the
{drawing of pot 27277 placed here}
feet (No. 27277). In the 6 knobbed pot was a

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shell spoon (No. 27276). A shell bead &
(No. 27280)
union shell also were in this grave.
Grave 5. S. of house. This was 21 in.
below the surface. Its length was 6 ft. 8 in.
width 2 feet. Over this was what
I at first took to be the remains
of another grave whose stones had
been disturbed, and only a few
bones of the skeleton (No. 27281) left lying upon
the topstones of Grave 5, but it turned
out that these bones were a part of
the skeleton in Grave 5 which had

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been disturbed. Some of the fragments
of leg bones fitted to bones found
in the grave. The head was
at the south end but the jaw
at the north end. The bones
were large and a few were saved
to show their size. The lower
eighteen inches of the bottom of the grave was
lined
with potsherds but the rest
was lined with stones.
Grave 6 S. of house May 31. This was
at a depth of 9 inches. It was 5 ft. 2 in. long,

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15 inches wide. The outside rocks were 16 ½
inches
on the sides. Nothing but the
skeloton (No. 27282 & 27283) was in this grave.
Grave 7. South of house – May 31 –
This was a child’s grave, and its
end overlapped Grave 5. The top-
stones were about 6 inches below the
surface. The head was to the
southeast.
Grave 8. S. of house. May 31. 12 inches
below the surface. It is 6 ft. long,
16 inches wide & 12 inches deep. It

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contained two skeletons, and adult with
{Nos 27284 & 27285}
head to the southwest and across
its feet a child’s skeleton (No. 27286) with
a head to the north east. Nothing
else was in the grave. The southern
end of the grave was lined with
potsherds, the rest was not lined.
Grave 9 south of house – June 1. This
grave was 16 inches below the suface.
Its length was 2 ft. 1 in. width 14 inches
& depth 12 inches. Two children {Nos. 27287 & 27288} were buried in it, one with the head to the north east end, the other, this with fractured ulna, with head to the south west. Shell beads {27289} were found in it.

**Page 79**

Grave 10 – south of house – June 1. The lay 15 in. below the surface. It was 6 ft. 1 in. long, 12 in. wide, & 15 in. deep on the outside. It was that of an adult laid with head to the east. Besides the skeleton {Nos. 27290 & 27291}, {"ankylosis of first vertebra"}. there was nothing in the grave.

Grave 11. S. of house. June 1. This had a top stone 5 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. wide, 2 inches thick, lying below the surface 16 inches.

**Page 81**

The grave was 5 ft. 5 in. long, 19 inches wide, & 13 inches deep. There were two {Nos. 27292 with fractured parietal, 27293 & 27294 & 95} skeletons in it, one at the south-east end and the other at the northwest. One was that of an adult, the other of a youth. With them were found a pot, a unio shell, a large flint knife {No. 27300}, {"animal ornament" No. 27296} 2 worked bones {No. 27303}, fragments of pottery {No. 27297}, flint, chips, stones, stones with oxide of iron {No. 27299}.

Grave 12. south of house – This was about 6 ft. long, and contained only the skeleton of an adult. This was not measured.

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Grave 13. S. of house – June 1 – 18 inches below the surface. Length 5 ft. 11 in. width 16 in., depth 9 in. The skeleton was adult; the head {Nos. 27307 & 27308} was to the south-west, and lying by the head was a pottery dish {No. 27309}. Grave 14 south of house – June 1- This was found 1 in. below the surface. It was 6 ft. long, 15 inches wide & 11 inches deep. It contained only the skeleton {Nos. 27310 & 311} of an adult & a child {No. 27312}.

Grave 15, south of house – June 1 – This was reached at a depth of 4 inches.

**Page 85**

The length was 6 ft. 6 in. width 16 – depth 9 inches. Two skeletons {cranium 27313 cranium 27314 & 27315 skeletons of} were buried in it & nothing else.

Grave 16 south of house. June 1. This was 10 inches below the surface. It was 5 ft. 8 in. long, 16 inches wide & 9 inches deep. In it were two skeletons in bad condition & nothing {of two & two under jaws No. 27316} else. The head of one was laid to the north, of the other to the south.

Grave 17 south of house – was 15 inc below the surface. It was 6 ft. 4 in. long,

**Page 87**

16 in. wide, & 9 inches deep. In the {Skeleton Nos. 27317 & 27318} center of the grave was the skull of a very old person (No. 27319), resting on the pelvis. No under jaw could be found on a second careful search. An extra collar (No. 27326) bone was in the grave, with no other bones of a second skeleton. At the head of the grave were a number of, split animal bone (No. 27322). {"fragments of pottery No. 27321} Grave 18. South of house. June 1 – This was 1 in. below the surface – 4 ft. long, 14 in. wide, & 10 in. deep.

**Page 89**

The skeleton was badly decayed. A pot in fragments was found. {"animal head, incised ornament" No. 27323} Grave 19 – south of house – June 1 – This was 1 in. below the surface. It was 6 ft. long, 19 inches wide & 1 ft. deep. There was in it the skeleton {Nos. 27324 & 27325} of an adult buried with head to the south & of a child (No. 27326) with the head to the north. At the pelvis of the adult was a dish {No. 27327} with a shell spoon {No. 27328}.

Three unio shells {No. 27329} were in the grave. Grave 20. South of house – June 1 – It was found 2 ft. 1 in. below the surface.

**Page 91**

Grave 21. South of house – June 2 – This lay 1 in. below the surface. It was 5 ft. 7 in. long, 18 in. wide, & 12 in. deep. Besides the skeleton
of an adult (No. 27330) there was nothing in the grave.
Grave 22. South of house – June 2 –
Grave of a child whose bones (No. 27331) had been disturbed in building Grave 23.

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The head was in the center of the grave and the arm at the head (?) or south-west end
of the grave. ("Shell bead" No. 27332)
This was 17 inches below the surface.
Its length was 5 ft. 4 in., width 1 ft. 3 inches & depth 9 inches. This was the grave of both an adult & a youth, with "bones of skeleton " 27334}
the skull {No. 27333} towards the center, and five pots (Nos. 27337-27341) at the head. Two cut? Fragments

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were all that remained of the skull of the adult. {See cat. no. 27336}
Grave 25 South of House – June 2
This was 14 inches below the surface.
Its length was 6 ft. 2 in., width 1 ft. 6 in. and depth 10 in. The head was to the south & by it was one of the foot bones. The skeleton {Nos. 27342-43} was that of an adult and with it was a pottery bead (No. 27345), shell spoon, & unio shell {No. 27344. flint chips 27346}. Grave 26. South of house – June 2 – This was about 1 inch below the surface.

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Its length was 6 ft. 7 in. width 1 ft. 5 in. and depth 1 ft.
It contained an adult skeleton {No. 27347} and nothing else.
Grave 27. South of house, opened June 2.
It was found 2 ft. 6 in. below the surface and was 6 ft. long. 1 ft. 8 in. wide, 1 ft. deep. On top of the grave were placed 4 or 5 layers of rocks. This was at the lowest depth at which any of these graves were found.
In it were the skeleton of an adult {Nos. 27348, 27349}

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with head to the west and near the centre of the grave, a fragment of another skull. Near the head was a bone ornament.

Grave 28, south of house, June 2.
The top rocks were 17 inches below the surface. The length was 5 ft. 10 in. width 1 ft. 6 in. & depth 1 ft. The skeleton was adult. All the bones were in a space of 2 ft. (?) at the south end of the grave except two toe bones which were at the north end of the grave. The sacrum was over the head, and upon that sacrum lay the leg bone. Both leg & arm bones were out of position and it is evident the skeleton {Nos. 27351 & 27352} was put into the grave as a bundle. (Bone ornament from side of skull No. 27350)
Grave 29 south of house – June 2 – This was that of a child having the bones much decayed was all that was in the grave.
Grave 30. South of house – June 2 – This was 1 inch below the surface.
Its length was 6 ft. 2 in. width 1 ft. 8 in. & depth 1 ft. The first skeleton was adult & had the head to the south,

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at the feet a pot {No. 27356}. A shell bead {No. 27358} & shell spoon {No. 27357} were in the grave.
Grave 30. South of house – June 2 – 18 inches from the surface. This was 2 ft. 5 in. long, 8 in. wide & 6 inches deep. The skeleton of a child having the bones much decayed was all that was in the grave.
Grave 31. South of house – June 2 – This was 1 in. below the surface.
Its length was 6 ft. 2 in. width 1 ft. 8 in. & depth 1 ft. The first skeleton was adult & had the head to the south,

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and near the head a shell bead {No. 27354}. A second adult skeleton had been buried with head to the north. Both skeletons were much decayed, but 2 under jaws & a few long bones were saved. {No. 27353}
Grave 32, south of house. June 2
This was 17 in. below the surface. Its length was 6 ft. 2 in. width 16 in. depth 7 in. The bottom of the grave was stone-lined.
Grave 33 south of house. 2 skeletons {Nos. 27370. 27371 & 27372}
Grave 34, south of house – was 10 inch. below the surface. It was 6 ft. long, 16 inch. wide, & 9 inches deep. This was an adult skeleton (No. 27359). The lower jaw is slanting. From his grave were obtained a skeleton & unio shells.

Grave 35 south of house – June 3 –
This was 18 in. below the surface. It was 4 ft. 4 in. long, 15 in wide, & 9 in. deep. It was a child’s grave and contained a discoidal {skeleton No. 27360} stone, and animal bone, a shell & two {No. 27363} {No. 27364} {No. 27365} dishes {Nos. 27361 & 27362}.

Grave 36, south of house, June 3 –
This was 6 ft. 4 in. long, 15 in. wide & 9 in. deep. It was 18 in. below the surface. Two adult skeletons (No. 27368) were in the grave. Both skulls (Nos. 27366-67) were at the west end, the sacrum & femur of one skeleton were at the east end. Graves 36 & 33 were side by side with a single set of stones serving as the side stones of both graves. This was the first instance I (or George Wood) have ever met of one set of stones serving as the side stones of two graves. The top stones of Grave 36 overlap those of Grave 33.

Grave 37 s. of House, opened June 3. found at 1 in depth. It was 4 ft. long, 1 ft. wide, & 15 in. deep. Nothing but the skeleton (No. 27373) of a child was in this grave.

Grave 38. S. of house. June 3. This was 14 in. below the surface, was 4 ft. long 11 in. deep & 20 in. wide. Nothing besides the skeleton (No. 27374) of a child was found in it.

Grave 39. S. of house. June 3. This was 15 in. below the surface, was 4 ft. long, 16 in. wide & 12 in. deep. This was the grave of an adult (No. 27375) {Tibiae 27376}.

Grave 40 s. of house. was 1 ft. below the surface and was 5 ft. 9 in. long, 2 ft. wide & 1 ft. deep. {Crania, two Nos. 27377, 27378 with frontal suture,also No. 27379} &{27380 Bones A-B skeletons No. 27382, 27381}

The head of the grave was at the western end and there were two crania one at the edge & one at the bottom near the center of the head of the grave. Another cranium was found near the shoulders & still two other were near the middle of the grave.

In the central part of the grave were a bone ornament (No. 27385), a dish {No. 27384}, a frog dish {No. 27383}, & at the head of the grave a pipe {No. 27386}. “Two” adult skulls had a persistent frontal suture.

Grave 41 s. of house. June 5. This was 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface & was 6 ft. 7 in. long, 1 ft. 8 in. wide & 7 in. deep. In it were 2 adult skeletons & nothing else. {Nos. 27387 27388 27389} {plan view of stone-box and human remains} One head was to the S. east & the other to the north-west. One skull & the under jaw of one skeleton were saved & the long bones of the other skeleton were decayed. Of the skeleton, only (“shell beads” No. 27393) the long bones were saved.

Grave 43 s. of house. June 5. This was 6 ft. 2 in. long, 19 in. wide, and 7 inches deep. This was the grave of an adult and although it did not seem to have been disturbed, yet of the skull only the under jaw (No. 27394) could be found.
Grave 44 south of House was opened June 5. It lay 23 inches below the surface and was 6 ft. 4 in. long, 20 inches wide & 9 in. deep. The two side stones were sunk 8 in. in yellow soil. The skull pelvis & long bones (Nos. 27395 & 27396) of an adult were saved. Nothing else was in this grave.

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Grave 45 south of house. June 5 –
This was 2 ft. below the surface & was 2 ft. long 18 in. wide and 9 in. deep. (plan view of Graves 43-45 and Grave 45 human remains drawn here)
Grave 45 is built between Graves 43 & 44. The side rocks of these graves formed the head & foot stones of the little grave. In taking out the bones it appeared that the head been disturbed in building the two other graves. The skeleton was that (No. 27397) of an adult the head was in the center one tibia resting under the head was reversed from the femur

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which lay beneath the skull. The other tibia lay crosswise. Nothing but the bones was found.
Grave 46. south of house – opened June 5. This was 6 in. below the surface. It was almost 6 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 9 in. deep. The exact length could not be determined as the grave ran under the roots of a tree. There were in it three skeletons, two of adults & one a child’s. The bones of one of the adult (No. 27398) (No. 27399) skeletons lay out of order as if it were a secondary interment.

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The child’s skeleton lay in the center. Near the skull of the child on the neck bones were a (“pearl”) shell bead, & (“carved”) shell totem. (No. 27400) (No. 27401) The long bones & part of a pelvis were saved.
Grave 47. south of house. June 5. This grave was 1 ft. below the surface. This was 3 ft. 2 in. long, 10 in. wide & 8 in. deep. It was a child’s grave & the head rested on a large piece of pottery. There were besides a flint chip & a shell spoon which broke on touch.

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Grave 48. south of house. June 5. This was at a depth of 18 in. and was 4 ft. long, 14 ½ in. wide & 8 in. deep. It was that of a child (No. 27402). In it were a few shell beads.

July 4, 1882
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Page 1

Nashville Tennessee July 4th 1882

Mr. F. W. Putnam. Sir, it is with pleser that i set myself to right you a few lins to say to you that i am will and i hop when thes fuw lins come to Havrd it will find you the sam. i am not working with Dr. Linsley for i have not seen him but 2 since i saw you an i dont now ware he is i cant find him i went to his office but did not find him so I will say to you that I wosh to have a jobe of work four the museum four i know not work 10 days sence you luft this city Now there foun 4 mounds 27 miles from Nashville west 3 mils from Kenston Springs 2 mouns on Miss Bown farm and 2 on Mr adkissum farm thir air soum in Warren County witch is a bout 50 miles from hear on Mr Rell fourd farm that is east

Page 2

You will pleas retourn to No 425 South Sp. St in cair of mistur Wissmer George Woods pleas to wright soon an stat ware you waunt
me to notis I dount think that
Dr Lins ley waunt to pay
in tha some of 1.00 doullair pp day
and pay my ticket and with bord

and in White County 3 mouns
that is east thus all air
on the N and C RR

Near Mc Minville

I wosh you wood send
me the lea? ?you and say
where it is send it by express
union tell mister
FW Putnam houdy
so I will cloys by saing
good by to all I woshs
you all will yours truly
George Woods

August 31, 1882
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)

Page 1

Nashville Tennessee
Augst 31 1882
S. Spruce Street 425

My dear Mr. Pautnam
it is with plasar that i
set my self to wright
you a few lins to let you
now that my family
has ben scick ever
scants you was
in Nashville and
i have not had a
chance to wright
to you but my wife and
chil is better
now than tha
have ben four some time
and i wood lik to
hair from you as
soon as you get
this my letter
i am going to

Page 2
to Mr ?? Bass
farm a baut
???? mile from
Nashville on the
north western RR
3 miles from the
Kington Springs thir
is four mounds
thir and see if i can
get to work thir if i can
i will lett you know it
if not i will go
to Sparta White County
Tennessee 65 miles

from Nashville Tennessee
a bove mcminville
i am ?? ?? at the
same job as when you
was hear i wood be
glad to get a
a letter from the
museum so as to
show to the pepell

Page 3

what i am
doing so they will
halp me in
going to work in
that seacten of
country

Nashville Tn
you will plas to
tell me if you im
ploud Dr Linley
in the masem

plies anser
soon

Page 4
the poust
offast is at
the Chastown
hous now and
you can sand
my ashar thir if
will ples to do so
i think i will
clos by saing
good by to all in
your ploy mant
wright to No 425
S Spruce St
George Woods
George in {care}
of Mr. Wissemer
September 26, 1882
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives  (UAV.677.38)

Nashville Sept 26th 1882
F. W. Putnam Esq
Peabody Museum
Boston Mas

Dear Sir

I wrote in July and also
Aug., But have not received an answer
up to date. Can soon finish mounds
at Mr. Callenders. And would be
pleased to have another job if you
think it would be to your advantage.
You will please refur to my other
letters so that you may understand
what I wish. Would be pleasure
if you would write me at once.

Very respectfully yours

George Woods
No 425 S. Spruce St
Nashville Tenn

in upper left margin of letter, Putnam has written
sent P.O. for $15 – for him to expl mound
APPENDIX G

1883 DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTIONS

Michael C. Moore, Stephen T. Rogers, and Kevin E. Smith

Appendix G presents transcriptions of expedition-related documents that date within the 1883 calendar year. In these transcripts, possible interpretations of hard to read words are indicated in italicized text and brackets. Italicized question marks and brackets note words not interpreted. The number of question marks generally attempts to simulate the length of the word or words. The reader should note that the handwriting of George Woods was very difficult to read, and he often spelled words phonetically. Woods did have other people write a number of letters for him.

This appendix contains the following documents:

1. Dr. Jarman letter to F. W. Putnam (January 12, 1883)
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*

2. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (April 15, 1883)
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*

3. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (April 23, 1883)
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*

4. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (May 10, 1883)
   *Harvard University Archives UAV.677.38*
January 12, 1883  
Dr. Jarman letter to F. W. Putnam  
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)  

Brentwood Tenn.  
Jan 12th 1883  

Prof F. W. Putnam,  

Dear Sir,  

Please accept my thanks for report of Museum as well as for the Lectures as published in Transcript.  

George Woods has been working on my place, but the weather is so severe as to put a stop to it for the present. His finds are stored with me.  

Mrs. Jarman joins in kind remembrance to yourself & Mrs. P.  

Yours truly  

W. H. Jarman

April 15, 1883  
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam  
Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)  

Nashville Tennessee April 15th 83  
Mr. F. W. Putnam  
{sai?} i see my self to say to you that i have not bin so that i could see how to wright to you i have bin sick every sinc the 27 day of Dec i thought that i wood be able to start in tha fall when i written to you the last letter an the on the 3 day of march i wint in {too??} the town  

Page 1  

call witch has cass me grat trobul six weeks has pass and i have not bin aball to see how to wire to you i have sent you what things that i had got but i knod no one to that i coud {trust} & pak them saft enough enough to reatch you saft i now that you think {bad} of me for not sending what i had but i will say if you coud have seen me 3 weeks ago you wood said  

Page 3  

I coud not lift {any} {loads} but i am about to get up again and i wood lik to see you {???} match i have found 3 mound on a bluff in {s?ffi?} with {????} so that i coud not send everything to you before now you asked not to think that i {????} for got my {?????} out as soon as can get my {strength} i will start thin to the field a gain i try to get some one to go and get what i have got and bring thing to me an coud not get {any} one to dou so an so i hop to gestt set it a home untill i can get well to go my self but i  

Page 4
April 23, 1883
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives  (UAV.677.38)

Nashville Tenn  April 23, 1883

Mr. F. W. Putnam
Dear Sir
Geo Wood, Col of this City requested me to write you & say to you, that he had been indisposed, and had not sent your specimens as yet, but would do so in the next 10 days or 2 weeks.

W J McMurray ???
for Geo Wood  Col

May 10, 1883
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives  (UAV.677.38)

Page 1

Nashville Tennessee
May 10th, 1883.
Mr. F. W. Putnam sir its with a sad mind that I seat my self to say to you that I have bin sick ever crismous so that I coud doo nothing to work

Page 2

I wire you a gain to in next month it will be a bout that time be four i can catch (???) with rents four horse an (?????) then I will go to Mr Mc (ma?borg) farm 3 mils from franklin Tennessee an all so to Mr Bob Buck (Honens) a bout the same distans from franklin 3 miles an then i will go a bout 12 miles from Nashville on mill crick if i could have my halt last wintar i wood hav made a god (????????) by bin sick i coud not dou it so you may now how it is I boxed 55 (cent) (?????) (??) 12 (???) to you
i scant you a letter
in {??????} and it {return}
28 of last mouth to me
a gain it had bin to
Washington to the dod
{??????} office i stated {??}

in it that i was sick
then as {(soon) as I got
will i wint and {st??ted)
{them} to you i
remain yours at
425 South Spruce St
Nashville Tennessee
George Woods
Appendix H presents transcriptions of three expedition-related letters from George Woods that date within the 1884 calendar year. As mentioned before, the handwriting of George Woods was very difficult to read. Fortunately, Woods had other people write these particular letters for him.

This appendix contains the following documents:

1. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (May 27, 1884)  
   *Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)*

2. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (July 15, 1884)  
   *Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)*

3. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (December 19, 1884)  
   *Harvard University Archives (UAV.677.38)*
May 27, 1884
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives  (UAV.677.38)

Nashville Tenn May 27th 1884
F. W. Putnam Cambridge Mass

Dear Sir,
I am sorry that I have not been able to do any work for the museum for the last eighteen months. I have some shipments which I will forward as soon as I can get snuff to make a shipment and please let me know if you got the boxes that I sent you last June. I have never got answer of to them yet. I will write to you soon and am sorry that I can not do the work for you at present. Hoping to hear from you soon.
as I remain yours truly,
Geo Woods 425 South Spruce St. Nashville Tenn

July 15, 1884
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives  (UAV.677.38)

Nashville July 15/84
Mr. F. W. Putnam Cambridge Mass

Sir:
I received your letter of July 4th and noted contents in answer to same would state that I was not at home when letter arrived, the place I intend to explore is now planted with grain but as soon as the grain is moved I will explore same and send to you a supply of specimens as soon as possible, hope that this will prove favorable I remain yours Respt.
Geo Woods

December 19, 1884
George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam
Harvard University Archives  (UAV.677.38)

Nashville Tenn Dec 19th 1884
F. W. Putnam
The time I received for last letter I had taken a job from the city which has delayed me till the present time. I now send you four craniums one image if you wet the image you will find letters on it.
I learned there is an image made of stone in Smith County about 84 miles from where I live in a cave. I will look for it soon as I possible can. This lot I send you came about 3 ½ miles from where I live on Osca Noels farm. Write soo and give instructions what to do about the image.

I remain as ever
Resp George Woods
425 S. Spruce St
APPENDIX I

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE PEABODY MUSEUM EXPEDITIONS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

Appendix I provides a list of artifacts acquired during the Peabody Museum investigations of sites across Middle Tennessee by F. W. Putnam, Edwin Curtiss, and George Woods. The artifacts are presented in a tabular format, and organized by their Peabody Museum accession number. Additional information presented for each artifact includes the Peabody Museum catalog number, a brief description of the artifact, the place or modern state site number, and an additional intrasite notation (when available).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acc #</th>
<th>Cat #</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Site/Place</th>
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<td>Mica sheets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>11811</td>
<td>Jar, MP, 2 strap</td>
<td>DV11, Overton’s</td>
<td>surf, vicinity of grvs</td>
</tr>
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<td>greenstone celt</td>
<td>DV11, Overton’s</td>
<td>surf, vicinity of grvs</td>
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<td>11816</td>
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<td>Cox Mnd Style gorget</td>
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<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>g58, adult</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57</td>
<td>11953 4 lrg Dover chert flakes</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>g58, adult</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11953 6 local chert flakes</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>g58, adult</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11953 pebble, quartzite</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>g58, adult</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11953 2 chert frags</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>g58, adult</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11953 ST rim</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>g58, adult</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11955 Misc ST sherds</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>In grvs near grv 46</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11955 chert pebble</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>In grvs near grv 46</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11956 natural stone</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>In grvs near grv 46</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11956 mussel shell</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>In grvs near grv 46</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11957 Kirk Corner Notched</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn 2nd &amp; 3rd tier</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57</td>
<td>11957 PPK</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn 2nd &amp; 3rd tier</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11958 lrg Dover biface</td>
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<td>11958 PPK</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn grvs</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11959 biface, thick</td>
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<td>btwn grvs</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11960 crinoid stem</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn grvs/surf</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11960 brick frag. Glazed surf</td>
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<td>btwn grvs/surf</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11960 gorget frag, limestn</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11960 2 burned limestn frags</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn grvs/surf</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11960 chert frag</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn grvs/surf</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11960 2 Darts, unidentified</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11960 2 dart frags</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11961 steatite vessel frag, 1 hole</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>under low tier, Md 2</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11962 Misc ST sherds</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn grvs</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11963 FI pan frags (3)</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn grvs</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11963 ST sherd</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn grvs</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11963 5 MP body sherds</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11963 MP jar rim loop handle</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11963 MP jar rim, fl loop</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11963 MP small double lug</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>11963 Loop handle w/ inc line</td>
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<td>11963 BP var Noel rim frag</td>
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<td>11963 2 BP water bottle frags</td>
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<td>11963 Top knot to effigy bottle</td>
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<td>77-57 11963</td>
<td>BP bowl frags (2)</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>btwn grvs</td>
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<td>77-57 11963</td>
<td>trowel frag (pottery)</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
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<td>77-57 11965</td>
<td>Lime-temp crdmrk sherd</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>grv 54, S side</td>
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<td>ST sherd</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>grv 54, S side</td>
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<td>77-57 11965</td>
<td>ST bowl frag 2 nodes</td>
<td>DV426, Bowling</td>
<td>grv 54, S side</td>
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<td>Chert cores etc</td>
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<td>77-57 11976</td>
<td>MP body sherds (6)</td>
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<td>77-57 11976</td>
<td>Bowl, BP</td>
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<td>77-57 11976</td>
<td>Lug handle, MP</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>lrg mnd, near center</td>
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<td>77-57 11976</td>
<td>Lug handle, MP )</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>lrg mnd, near center</td>
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<td>77-57 11977</td>
<td>Disk, limestn</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 11978</td>
<td>Mica flake</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11979</td>
<td>Noded strap handle CST</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8</td>
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<td>77-57 11979</td>
<td>18 CST body sherds</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11979</td>
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<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8</td>
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<td>77-57 11979</td>
<td>11 FST body sherds</td>
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<td>lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8</td>
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<td>77-57 11979</td>
<td>FST rim sherd</td>
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<td>77-57 11979</td>
<td>Handle sherd</td>
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<td>Handle fragment</td>
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<td>Handle base frag</td>
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<td>Flakes, core, pkp base</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 11981</td>
<td>dart, unid frag</td>
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<td>77-57 11982</td>
<td>Disk ceramic</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8</td>
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<td>77-57 11982</td>
<td>Disk, limestoine</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11982</td>
<td>Disk, abr silt</td>
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<td>77-57 11983</td>
<td>Shell, mussel (2)</td>
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<td>77-57 11984</td>
<td>Fragment cane matting</td>
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<td>77-57 11985</td>
<td>Maize, bag of cobs</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11987</td>
<td>Charcoal, bag of cobs</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11988</td>
<td>Daub</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd A; ash bed 7-8 ft</td>
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<td>77-57 11989</td>
<td>Daub</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd A; ash bed 7-8 ft</td>
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<td>77-57 11990</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 11991</td>
<td>Earth, burned</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd A; ash bed 7-8 ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 11992</td>
<td>Fauna (says deer bones)</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 11993</td>
<td>steatite pipe, male w/ pot</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>mnd C; in dirt on grv</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 11994</td>
<td>BP bowl, flattened base</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 11995</td>
<td>Bottle, MST, prob carafe</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>mnd C, among grvs</td>
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<td>77-57 11996</td>
<td>Matt Inc Matt, single line</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 11996</td>
<td>F/MST jar, flared lip</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11997</td>
<td>Matt Inc Matt sherd</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11997</td>
<td>Handle, flattened loop</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11997</td>
<td>Jar rim, MST rounded lip</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 11997</td>
<td>MP body sherds (6 sherds)</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>Mnd C, among grvs</td>
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<td>77-57 11999</td>
<td>Bowl, outslanting wall, CST</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>mnd C grv, 1st tier</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57 12000</td>
<td>CST jar frag, excised design</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>77-57 12001</td>
<td>Bottle, carafe neck</td>
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<td>Disk, limestn</td>
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<td>FST bottle, cylindr neck</td>
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<td>Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier</td>
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<td>77-57 12009</td>
<td>MP outslanting wall bowl</td>
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<td>Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier</td>
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<td>Pipe, abr silt</td>
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<td>Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier</td>
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<td>77-57 12012</td>
<td>Graphite, polished</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>Site</td>
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<td>12013</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>12019</td>
<td>MP jar, 2 strap w/ rim tab</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, Gr 5, mid tier</td>
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<td>12020</td>
<td>3 Madison points</td>
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<td>Mnd C, Gr 5, mid tier</td>
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<td>12024</td>
<td>MP outstanding wall bowl</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, grv 7, low</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>12025</td>
<td>CST bottle, short cyl neck</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, grv 7, low</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>12028.1</td>
<td>Bead, marine shell</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, grv A, low tier</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>12029</td>
<td>outslant bowl, scallop rim</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, grv A, low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-57</td>
<td>12030</td>
<td>Jar, CST</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>mnd C, grv A, low</td>
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<td>12031</td>
<td>Discoidal, limestone</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, gr A, low tier</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57</td>
<td>12033</td>
<td>BP bottle, carafe</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, grv B, mid</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57</td>
<td>12034</td>
<td>10 FST sherds</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, grv B, mid</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
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<td>56 FST body sherds</td>
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<td>Mnd C, grv B, mid</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>12035</td>
<td>Bowl, CST flaring rim</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, grv B, mid</td>
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<td>BP bottle, carafe neck</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>Mnd C, gr C, mid tier</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-57</td>
<td>12037</td>
<td>Matt Inc Matt, excised</td>
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<td>burial mnd</td>
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<td>Mica pieces</td>
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<td>Mnd C, gr D, mid tier</td>
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<td>12039</td>
<td>bark</td>
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<td>Pipe, ceramic</td>
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<td>Mnd C, grv E, upper</td>
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<td>77-57</td>
<td>12046</td>
<td>Bowl, MP with rim tabs</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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<td>12046</td>
<td>12 MP body sherds</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
<td>ridge house 3; mnd</td>
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<td>12046</td>
<td>3 MP rim sherds</td>
<td>W1, Lindsley Est</td>
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77-65  12321  Hooded human effigy  DV426, Bowling  mnd 1; stn grv 14 
77-65  12324  CST simple bowl thick  DV426, Bowling  mnd 2; stn grv 8 
77-65  12325  Miniature ST strap jar  DV426, Bowling  mnd 2; stn grv 5 
77-65  12326  FST cylindrical neck bottle  DV426, Bowling  mnd 2; stn grv 1 
77-65  12327  quartzite discoidal  DV426, Bowling  mnd 2, stn grv 1 
77-65  12330  Ochre, red (small box)  DV426, Bowling  mnd 3; stn grv 1 
77-65  12331  MP excavurate lip jar  DV426, Bowling  mnd 3; stn grv 2 
77-65  12332  Miniature ST jar loop hand  DV426, Bowling  mnd 3; stn grv 2 
77-65  12333  BP noded shoulder jar  DV426, Bowling  mnd 3; stn grv 2 
77-65  12334  quartzite hammerstone  DV426, Bowling  mnd 3; stn grv 2 
77-65  12335  2 greenstone celts  DV426, Bowling  mnd 3; stn grv 3 
77-65  12336  4 projectile points  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12337  biface, thin fragment  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12337  pebble, chert  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12337  Cotaco Creek frag  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12337  Ledbetter  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12337  Kirk CN reworked  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12337  6 unid dart frags  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12338  2 chisels, local chert  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12339  biface, thick  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12339  Chisel, Dover  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12340  biface, small thin  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12341  Motley  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12341  Motley (probable)  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12342  discoidal, abr silt  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12343  discoidal, abr silt  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12344  metate, abr silt (fits 12345)  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12345  mano, abr silt (fits 12344)  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12346  Daub frag  DV426, Bowling  Md 2, beneath low tier 
77-65  12346  Daub frag  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12347  Astragalus, deer  DV426, Bowling  mnds 1, 2, and 3 
77-65  12807  2 shell spoons  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Burial mnd, stn grvs 
77-65  12807  Shell, unmodified mussel  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Burial mnd, stn grvs 
77-65  12809  Jar, MP froglet 2 strap  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Burial mnd, grv 29 
77-65  12810  Hooded bottle, blank face  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Burial mnd, stn grv 
77-65  12811  BP mussel shell effigy bowl  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Burial mnd, stn grv 
77-65  12812  Weird effigy bowl  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Burial mnd, stn grv 
77-65  12813  Mini medal head bowl, NR  DV6; Wilkinson’s  In 77-65-10/12814 
77-65  12814  BP jar  DV6; Wilkinson’s  stn grv  
77-65  12815  Quart cobble  DV6; Wilkinson’s  stn grv  
77-65  12817  Celt, greenstn frag  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12818  Blade, ovate Ft. Payne  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd?  
77-65  12819  dart, unid frag  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd?  
77-65  12820  Sand Mountain arrow pnt  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12820  dart, small straight stem  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12822  Crinoid stem w/ hole  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12823  Disk, ceramic  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12824  bead, ceramic, untempered  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12824  marble, shell tempered  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12824  marble, untempered  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12824  stn marble  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12825  3 cer earplugs, undrilled  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
77-65  12825  cer earplug frag, drilled  DV6; Wilkinson’s  Ash mnd  
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<td>Burial mnd, stn grv</td>
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<td>Chisel, dover planoconvex</td>
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<td>5 quartzite hammerstone</td>
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<td>Celt, siltsone</td>
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<td>Frags of lrg marine bowl</td>
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<td>jar frag, wide strap hand</td>
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<td>BP simple bowl</td>
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<td>BP miniature simple bowl</td>
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<td>Effigy bowl, broken</td>
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<td>bispouted MP bowl</td>
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<td>BP spouted bowl</td>
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<td>Mini bowl, single spout</td>
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<td>mini medal head, NR strip</td>
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<td>MP jar, 2 strap handles</td>
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<td>Matt Inc Matt jar, strap</td>
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<td>MP froglet jar 2 wide strap</td>
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<td>Frog jar, 2 strap, 2 lip notch</td>
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<td>BP structural effigy 2 strap</td>
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<td>MP froglet jar 2 strap</td>
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<td>Standard jar, 6 lobes, 2 strap</td>
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<td>MP frog jar, strap/dble lug</td>
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<td>Beckwith Inc, frog jar, strap</td>
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<td>Miniature BP frog jar, strap</td>
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<td>Bowl, mussel effigy</td>
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<td>14039 BP fish bowl, restrict orifice</td>
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<td>14040 F-MST bottle, short neck</td>
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<td>14041 MP bottle, carafe neck?</td>
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<td>14042 BP blankface hooded bottle</td>
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<td>14043 Mini hood bottle, blank face</td>
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<td>14044 BP hunchback hood bottle</td>
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<td>14045 Neg pt, hooded bottle</td>
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<td>14047 earplug, clay, drilled</td>
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<td>14058 steatite (pendant?)</td>
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<td>14061 5 smooth pebbles</td>
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<td>14061 pebble, smoothed</td>
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<td>14130 2 elk astragali</td>
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<td>14131 pestle, limestn</td>
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<td>14132 2 greenstn celt</td>
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<td>14219 Owl effigy hooded bottle</td>
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<td>14220 BP blank face hood bottle</td>
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<td>14223 Medallion head bowl</td>
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<td>14224 Pipe, ceramic head bowl</td>
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<td>charcoal frags and corn cob</td>
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78-6  14257  Bowl, MST notched rim strip  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 4
78-6  14258  mussel shell  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 4
78-6  14260  BP outslanting wall bowl  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 9
78-6  14261  mussel shell  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 9
78-6  14263  BP? Scalloped rim jar  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 7
78-6  14266  BP fish effigy bowl  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 11
78-6  14267  Matt Inc Matt effigy, 2 strap  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 11
78-6  14268  mussel shell  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 11
78-6  14268  shell spoon  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 11
78-6  14268  shell spoon  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  prob stn grv 15
78-6  14270  MP jar 2 strap handles  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 15
78-6  14271  mussel shell  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 15
78-6  14277  Matt Inc Matt jar, strap hand  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 19
78-6  14281  disk, abr silt/spindle whorl  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 27
78-6  14281  spindle whorl  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 27
78-6  14282  Dart, unidentified  DV3 (Cain's Chapel)  stn grv 27
78-6  15229  BP bowl, composite?  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 81, cemetery
78-6  15229  BP var Noel  DV3 (Cain's Field)  stn grv 81
78-6  15230  outslant wall bowl, scallop  DV3 (Cain's Field)  stn grv 13
78-6  15231  Outslanting wall bowl  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 6
78-6  15232  BP var Noel frag  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 17
78-6  15232  ST bowl frag  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 17
78-6  15232.2  Double spouted BP bowl  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 17
78-6  15233  Small ST jar strap handles  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 8
78-6  15234  Matt Inc Matt frog effigy  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 75
78-6  15235  Fish effigy bowl (non-local?)  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 45
78-6  15236  Duck effigy bowl  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 36
78-6  15237  Mini bowl, human rim-ride  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 9
78-6  15238  Fish effigy bottle  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 16
78-6  15239  neg pnt, human figurine  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 71
78-6  15240  hood little face, human effigy  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 18
78-6  15241  3 earplugs, drilled  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grvs 9, 17, 70
78-6  15241  Earplug, ceramic, drilled  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grvs 9, 17, 70
78-6  15243  Bell Plain rim  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 27
78-6  15243  deer bone frags  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 27
78-6  15243  Chert, fragment  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 27
78-6  15244  Fauna (says teeth of deer)  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 28
78-6  15245  gastropod  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 17
78-6  15246  mussel shell  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 45
78-6  15247  Nash Style shell gorget  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 75
78-6  15248  2 shell spoons  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 81
78-6  15249  ovate knife, Ft. Payne  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 37
78-6  15250  2 flakes  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grvs 6, 17
78-6  15251  disk, abr silt  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 17
78-6  15252  Disk, limestn  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 13
78-6  15253  Discoidal, not-local stn  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 83
78-6  15254  Gorget? Limestn  DV3 (Cain's Field)  grv 15
78-6  15255  Disk, ceramic  DV3 (Cain's Field)  surf
78-6  15257  Drill, rework from dart pnt  DV3 (Cain's Field)  surf
78-6  15258  Hoe, dover  DV3 (Cain's Field)  surf
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<td>78-6 15264</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>DV3 (Cain's Field)</td>
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<td>78-6 15265</td>
<td>2 dart fragments</td>
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<td>Cast of banner stn</td>
<td>Near Nashville</td>
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<td>78-6 15817</td>
<td>Ring, FST ceramic</td>
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<td>78-6 15823</td>
<td>Bone needles, 13</td>
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<td>grv 107, mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>Bone needles, 7</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>grv 107, mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>Knife, Dover ovate</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>grv 115, mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>Knife, Dover ovate (partial)</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>btw grvs, mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>Rim-rider duck head</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>btw grvs, mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>hunchback effigy rattle</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>stn grv</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Cox Mnd style shell gorget</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>stn grv</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Dover ovate knife (15956)</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>stn grv</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>stn grv</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>quartzite discoidal</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>Near gray's mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>Celt, quartzite</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>Near gray's mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>shell spoon (in frog pot?)</td>
<td>WM11, Gray's Farm</td>
<td>grv 6, cem</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>BP frog effigy bowl</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 6, cem</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>BP jar, 7 peaks, scallop rim</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 5, cem</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>Turtle effigy bowl</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 4, cem</td>
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<tr>
<td>78-6</td>
<td>Cox Mnd style shell gorget</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 4, cem</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Nash Style shell gorget</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 4, cem</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>marine shell pendant</td>
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<td>grv 4, cem</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Shell, possible cut</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 4, cemetery</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Spindle whorl (limestn)</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 4, cemetery</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Disk, limestn (crude)</td>
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<td>grv 4, cemetery</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Cox Mnd style shell gorget</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 28, cem</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Nash Style? shell gorget</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 28, cem</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>earplug, marine shell (2)</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 28, cemetery</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>miniature fish effigy bowl</td>
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<td>grv 28, cemetery</td>
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<tr>
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<td>discoidal</td>
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<td>grv 13, cemetery</td>
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<td>BP var Noel</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 7, cemetery</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Bowl, MP notched rim</td>
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<td>grv 11</td>
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<td>BP var Noel</td>
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<td>grv 11</td>
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<td>BP marine effigy bowl</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 3</td>
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<td>Mineature strap handle jar</td>
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<td>grv 3</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>gourd or marine effigy BP</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 8</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Fauna</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 8</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Ng pnt, hood bottle, hunchbk</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 24</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Bowl, fish effigy, FST, black</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 24</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>5-lobed bottle BP</td>
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<td>grv 24</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>hooded bottle, hunchback</td>
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<td>grv 23</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Bell plain frog bowl</td>
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<td>grv 23</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Earplug, ceramic, drilled</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 23</td>
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<td>Disk, ceramic MP</td>
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<td>grv 23</td>
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<td>78-6</td>
<td>Pebble, polished</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 23</td>
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<td>Pebble, polished</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 23</td>
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<td>bead/spndl whorl, limestn</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 23</td>
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<td>Kirk cluster ? PPK</td>
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<td>Beck Inc jar, strap/ bif lug</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
<td>grv 30</td>
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<td>Fauna (bird bone)</td>
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<td>grv 30</td>
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<td>Nash Style? shell gorget</td>
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<td>grv 26</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>15993</td>
<td>effigy hood bottle, hunch</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>15999</td>
<td>Neg pt hood bottle, hunch</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>Neg pt hood bottle, female</td>
<td>WM11, orchard</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>16008</td>
<td>ST jar plain</td>
<td>WM11, 50 yds, first md</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>16009</td>
<td>bead/spindle whorl, limestn</td>
<td>WM11, 50 yds, first md</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>16010</td>
<td>Chisel, Ft. Payne chert</td>
<td>WM11, 50 yds, first md</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>16011</td>
<td>celt fragment, Dover</td>
<td>Williamson County?</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>16011</td>
<td>ovate knife fragment, Dover</td>
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<td>16011</td>
<td>flake, Dover rejuvenation</td>
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<td>16011</td>
<td>bifacial thin flake, Dover</td>
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<td>16011</td>
<td>pebble, smooth</td>
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<td>16011</td>
<td>shale, tabular fragment</td>
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<td>16011</td>
<td>Dart, unidentified</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16012</td>
<td>Frog effigy bowl, inc rim</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>16013</td>
<td>marine shell gorget</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>16014</td>
<td>disk, limestone</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>16024</td>
<td>Dover eccentric piece</td>
<td>Humphreys Cnty, Links</td>
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<td>16027</td>
<td>Chisel, Mill Creek</td>
<td>Humphreys Cnty, Links</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17224</td>
<td>Matt Inc Manly jar, strap</td>
<td>stn-grv 1, md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17225</td>
<td>9 shell beads (marine?)</td>
<td>grv 1, md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17226</td>
<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>grv 1, md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17226</td>
<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>grv 1, md</td>
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<td>17227</td>
<td>carafe neck bottle</td>
<td>grv 3, md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17228</td>
<td>Effigy bowl w/ tail lug</td>
<td>grv 3, md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17232</td>
<td>conch/whelk spine section</td>
<td>grv 3, md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17233</td>
<td>Flakes, dart frag</td>
<td>grv 3, md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17235</td>
<td>discoidal</td>
<td>grv 6, md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17236</td>
<td>fossil</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17237</td>
<td>celt, greenstone</td>
<td>md</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
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<td>DV48; Marshall's Farm</td>
<td>17239</td>
<td>celt/chisel frag, Ft. Payne</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17240</td>
<td>Lobed jar w/ strap handles</td>
<td>stn grv 8, earthwork</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17244</td>
<td>Clay figurine (human)</td>
<td>stn grv 11, earthwork</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>17246</td>
<td>Six lobed jar, MP, 2 strap</td>
<td>stn grv 14, earthwork</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>17247</td>
<td>Bottle, neg paint, owl effigy</td>
<td>stn grv 14, earthwork</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>17249</td>
<td>olivella shell bead</td>
<td>stn grv 14, earthwork</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>17250</td>
<td>vessel base with MP paste</td>
<td>gr 17, first tier, earthw</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>17252</td>
<td>marine shell earplugs</td>
<td>gr 17, first tier, earthw</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>17252</td>
<td>mar shell beads/earplugs</td>
<td>gr 17, first tier, earthw</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>17253</td>
<td>Six-lobed ST strap hand jar</td>
<td>stn grv 18, earthwork</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17254</td>
<td>MP var Noel</td>
<td>stn grv 18, earthwork</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17255</td>
<td>ceramic trowel, mushroom</td>
<td>stn grv 30, earthwork</td>
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<td>17256</td>
<td>3 shell beads (marine?)</td>
<td>stn grv 31, earthwork</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17257</td>
<td>crinoid and fossil shell</td>
<td>stn grv 31, earthwork</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17259</td>
<td>drill bit section ?</td>
<td>stn grv 31, earthwork</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17260</td>
<td>Fauna</td>
<td>stn grv 32, earthwork</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17261</td>
<td>marine shell bead</td>
<td>stn grv 33, earthwork</td>
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<td>Rutherford's Farm</td>
<td>17263</td>
<td>2 marine shell earplugs</td>
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<td>SU15</td>
<td>17264</td>
<td>Bison horn, cedar, copper</td>
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<td>17265</td>
<td>galena crystal (2)</td>
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<td>17265</td>
<td>quartz crystal (non-local)</td>
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<td>17266</td>
<td>disk, limestone, heavy grind</td>
<td>stn grv 33, earthwork</td>
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<td>17268</td>
<td>Limestn, pt frags, pbbls</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Shell, scallop</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 33, earthwork</td>
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<td>Fauna</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 33, earthwork</td>
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<td>Neg paint hooded bottle</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 47, earthwork</td>
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<td>neg paint bottle, composite</td>
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<td>shill bds, 3 lg and 1150 sm</td>
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<td>Nash Style shell gorget</td>
<td>SU15</td>
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<td>marine shell bead</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 54, earthwork</td>
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<td>Discoidal, biconvex, limestn</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 85, earthwork</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>hammerstn? Small quartzite</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 85, earthwork</td>
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<td>Fauna</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 85, earthwork</td>
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<td>3 spindle whorl/bead, Imstn</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 86, earthwork</td>
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<td>ST plain short necked bottle</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 87, earthwork</td>
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<td>marine bead</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 87, earthwork</td>
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<td>marine earplug</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 87, earthwork</td>
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<td>disc, ST ceramic</td>
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<td>solid human head (bow?)</td>
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<td>stn grv 92, earthwork</td>
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<td>unmodified crinoids (2)</td>
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<td>stn grv 92, earthwork</td>
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<td>unmod crinoid/fossil shell</td>
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<td>stn grv 92, earthwork</td>
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<td>Clay figure (human)</td>
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<td>Bottle base FST carafe?</td>
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<td>mnd, earthwork</td>
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<td>2 earplugs</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>mnd, earthwork</td>
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<td>marine shell gorget</td>
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<td>disk, crude limestn</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>mnd, earthwork</td>
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<td>Chisel, dover partial</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>mnd, earthwork</td>
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<td>BP fish effigy bowl</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>mnd, earthwork</td>
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<td>Dart, unid</td>
<td>SU15</td>
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<td>Mano, oval tabular abr silt</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 11, st grvs</td>
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<td>Lowe cluster dart</td>
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<td>stemmed ppk</td>
<td>SU15</td>
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<td>shell beads, 12 (marine?)</td>
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<td>stn grv 13, st grvs</td>
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<td>hood bttl, blank, tri-stirrup</td>
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<td>stn grv 13, st grvs</td>
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<td>Nash Style shell gorget</td>
<td>SU15</td>
<td>stn grv 14</td>
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<td>Disk, limestn part drilled</td>
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<td>surf</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Earplug, ceramic</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>stn bead/earplug center drill</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>biface</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>Late archaic ppk</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>Kirk, reworked</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>Lowe Cluster</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>corner notched PPK</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>chert flake (reported as cel?)</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Trowel, ceramic, mushroom</td>
<td>WM11</td>
<td>stn grv 49, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Knife, ovate dover</td>
<td>SU15</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>discoidal, abr silt</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>biface</td>
<td>Sumner County</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>Miniature fillited rim bowl</td>
<td>WMS; Hayes Farm</td>
<td>grr 5, 2nd tier, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Pipe, ceramic (elbow)</td>
<td>WMS; Hayes Farm</td>
<td>Md , grv 11, 1st tier</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>neg pnt bttle, composite</td>
<td>WMS; Hayes Farm</td>
<td>Md in earthwrk, Gr 19</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>disk, ST ceramic</td>
<td>WMS; Hayes Farm</td>
<td>Md in earthwrk, Gr 19</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>outsl wall bowl, scallop rm</td>
<td>WMS; Hayes Farm</td>
<td>burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WMS; Hayes Farm</td>
<td>grr 27, burial mnd</td>
</tr>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>FST outslanting wall bowl</td>
<td>WMS; Hayes Farm</td>
<td>grr 27, burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>shell spoon (says plural)</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 37, burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Bowl, MST w/ notch strip</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 46, md in erthwkr</td>
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<td>shell spoon (says plural)</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 46, md in erthwkr</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Cannel coal, polished</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 47</td>
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<td>Cannel coal, polished</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 47</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>celt, dover</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 49, burial mnd</td>
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<td>discoidal, limestn</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 62, burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>earplug, clay</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 62, burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Mt Inc Marly, jar, frog, strap</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 69</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 69, burial mnd</td>
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<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 69, burial mnd</td>
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<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 70, burial mnd</td>
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<td>BP effigy bowl, head miss</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 77, burial mnd</td>
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<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 78, burial mnd</td>
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<td>knife, ovate (Ft. Payne?)</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 84, burial mnd</td>
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<td>30 tiny shell disc beads</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 85, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 87, burial mnd</td>
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<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 87, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Beck Incised frog jar, strap</td>
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<td>grv 87, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Bowl, human effigy, rattle</td>
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<td>grv 82, burial mnd</td>
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<td>FST jar, wide strap hand</td>
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<td>grv 96, burial mnd</td>
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<td>shell spoon</td>
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<td>grv 96, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Minia BP fish effigy bowl</td>
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<td>grv 96, burial mnd</td>
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<td>ST strap handled jar</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 98, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Duck rim rider bowl</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 104, low tier, md</td>
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<td>Duck effigy bowl</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 104, low tier, md</td>
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<td>scallop rim bowl</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 105, burial mnd</td>
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<td>6 marine shell beads</td>
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<td>grv 109, burial mnd</td>
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<td>marine shell gorget</td>
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<td>grv 110, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Loop handled jar</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 117, burial mnd</td>
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<td>shell spoon</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 117, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Beck Inc frog jar, strap</td>
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<td>Fabric Impress disk</td>
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<td>marine shell bead</td>
<td>WM5</td>
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<td>marine shell earplug</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>human effigy figureine</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>grv 10, near wall</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>4 marine shell beads</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>inside wall; grv 10</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>BP scalloped rim jar</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>gr 10, near wall</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>spoon, shell (partial)</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>stn grv 11, bur mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>turtle carapace</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>stn grv 11, burial mnd</td>
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<td>gastropod</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>stn grv 11, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Antler section</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>stn grv 11, burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>CST effigy head frag</td>
<td>WM5</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>3 shill bds w/ copper stain</td>
<td>WM3</td>
<td>contact w/ spools</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>mica sheet</td>
<td>WM3</td>
<td>Burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>copper pipe</td>
<td>WM3</td>
<td>Burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>5 mica sheets</td>
<td>WM3</td>
<td>cntr; 20 ft., Bur mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>4 bone fragments</td>
<td>WM3</td>
<td>Burial mnd</td>
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<td>12 deer leg bone frags</td>
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<td>Burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Limst tmp, check stamp</td>
<td>WM3</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>Limst tmp, cordmark</td>
<td>WM3</td>
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<td>“Lead ore”?</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18321 unmodified limestn WM3; Glass mnds</td>
<td>Burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18322 Limestn, burned WM3; Glass mnds</td>
<td>Burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18323 Crrn notch dart, Ft. Payne WM3; Glass mnds</td>
<td>grv 1, Burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18325 Deer long bone frag WM3; Glass mnds</td>
<td>grv 2, Burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>18325 flake, primary, Ft. Payne WM3; Glass mnds</td>
<td>grv 2, Burial mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18326 Mace, Dover Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18327 Turtle, Dover eccentric Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18328 Eccentric biface, Dover Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>18329 ovate/circular biface, Dover Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>18330 ovate/circular biface, Dover Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18331 Dover eccentric piece Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18332 Knife, dover, talon Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<td>18333 Knife, dover, talon Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<td>18334 Knife, dover, talon Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<td>18335 Dover eccentric piece Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18336 Dover eccentric piece Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18337 Adena Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv</td>
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<td>18338 Dover biface Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18339 Disoidal preform (?) Stall's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18340 Biface, thick (Ft. Payne) Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 12, mnd</td>
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<td>18343 knife, ovate, dover Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 14 - child, mnd</td>
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<td>18344 crude disoidal (pecked) Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 15, mnd</td>
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<td>18345 marine shell Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 15, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18346 Fauna Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 16, mnd</td>
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<td>18347 Knife, Dover ovate Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 17, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18348 Celt, greenstone Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 21</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18350 bead/spindle whorl, limestn Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 22, mnd</td>
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<td>18351 Neg pnt owl hood bottle Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 24, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18352 Pendant, calcite Banister's place</td>
<td>grv 24, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18353 Celt, limestn (ground) Banister's place</td>
<td>ktchn midden, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18356.1 Disk, limestn Banister's place</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18356.2 Celt/chisel preform Banister's place</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>18357 disoidal, quartzite West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 31, mnd</td>
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<td>18358 ST bowl, nodded rim West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 37, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>18359 Matt Inc Matt jar, lobed West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 37, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>18360.1 Flake West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 37, mnd</td>
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<td>18360.2 Burned rock (not hematite) West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 37, mnd</td>
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<td>18361 ST jar, loop handled West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 50, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18362 MP jar, loop hand, quad West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 56, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>18363 CST loop handled jar West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 56, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>18364 Jar, flattened loop handles West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
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<td>18365 MP excuvate lip jar West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 56, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>18366 BP cylindrical neck bottle West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 56, low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18368 Wade West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 57, mnd</td>
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<td>18369 Wade West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 57, mnd</td>
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<td>18370 multi-purp biface (Dover) West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 57, mnd</td>
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<td>18371 end scpr, rewkr dart (Dovr) West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 57, mnd</td>
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<td>18373 Celt, greenstn, ground West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 57, mnd</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18374 ceramic bead, (pupae effigy) West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 57, mnd</td>
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<td>18375 Galena cube West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 57, mnd</td>
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<td>18376 MP jar, flat loop hand West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 61, mnd</td>
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<td>18377 MP quadrilobate jar West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 62 low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>18377 shell spoon West's Farm; Bur Md</td>
<td>grv 62 low tier, mnd</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Effigy rim rider bowl</td>
<td>grv 62 low tier, md</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Spoon, shell</td>
<td>grv 62 low tier, md</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>FST cylindrical neck bottle</td>
<td>grv 67</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>small disk, cannel coal</td>
<td>among the grvs</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Earspool, bone</td>
<td>among the grvs</td>
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<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Copena</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>unmod quartzite sphere</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Large biface blank</td>
<td>surf</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Celt, Mill Creek?</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Celt (Fl. Payne?)</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Celt, Dover</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Chisel, Dover</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Hoe, Dover</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Hoe?, Dover</td>
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<td>Gary point</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Pestle, limesotne</td>
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<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>greenstone bannerstone</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>Spindle whorl, crude</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>stn, round (natural?)</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>West's Farm</td>
<td>stn, round (natural?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stewart County</td>
<td>BP bottle, prob carafe neck</td>
<td>plough up by donkey</td>
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<td>Bellwood furnace</td>
<td>Eccentric biface, Dover</td>
<td>Putnam/McCoy 1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>Celt, greenstn</td>
<td>grv 1, cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>Mnd Inc Moundville jar</td>
<td>grv 2, cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>MP jar</td>
<td>grv 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>Celt, Dover, no polish</td>
<td>surf</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>Dart, unid</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>Dart, unid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>Flake, lrg thinning</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>Not much, probably natural</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green's Place</td>
<td>Hematite, bannerstone?</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>2 cedar/copper beads</td>
<td>grv 3, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Galena</td>
<td>grv 3, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Matt Inc Matt jar, strap</td>
<td>grv 4, burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>FST jar 8 peaks</td>
<td>grv 4, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>scallop lip bowl, 10 peaks</td>
<td>grv 4, burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Cannel coal, polished</td>
<td>grv 11, burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Cannel coal, polished</td>
<td>grv 11, burial mnd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>metate or palette fragment</td>
<td>grv 12, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Pumice, rectangular</td>
<td>grv 12, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>11 marine shell beads</td>
<td>grv 21, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>blade, ovate, Dover</td>
<td>grv 26, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>dover ovate knife</td>
<td>grv 37, burial mnd</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>ochre, red</td>
<td>stn grv 37</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Celt, greenstn, double bit</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>celt fragment, limestn</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Adena, Dover</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Stem arcaic pt, Ft. Payne</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>Biface, Dover</td>
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<td>Biface, Ft. Payne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>8 large Dover flakes</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>a very nice rock</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<td>Perkin's Farm</td>
<td>stn, egg shaped</td>
<td>surf</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>18432</td>
<td>stn, egg shaped</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18433</td>
<td>Chisel, dover frag</td>
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<td>18434</td>
<td>biface, ovate, Ft. Payne</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18435</td>
<td>hoe, Dover</td>
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<td>18436</td>
<td>Celt, Dover</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18437</td>
<td>chisel preform, Dover</td>
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<td>18438</td>
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<td>18441</td>
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<td>18442</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18444</td>
<td>chisel preform, Dover</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18445</td>
<td>CST bowl</td>
<td>SW38, Dover</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>18446</td>
<td>MST jar w/ 14 shldr nodes</td>
<td>SW38, Dover</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>18447</td>
<td>Slate frags w/ worked edge</td>
<td>SW38, Dover</td>
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<tr>
<td>82-41</td>
<td>18447</td>
<td>celt, greenstn fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>82-41</td>
<td>18447</td>
<td>Chisel, dover frag</td>
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<tr>
<td>82-41</td>
<td>18447</td>
<td>Celt, greenstn fragment</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18448</td>
<td>Celt/chisel, Dover</td>
<td>SW38, Dover</td>
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<td>18449</td>
<td>FST scalloped lip bowl</td>
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<tr>
<td>79-4</td>
<td>18450</td>
<td>cer discoidal, biconcave</td>
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<td>18451</td>
<td>Celt, cannel coal</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18452</td>
<td>Mica frags</td>
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<td>SW40?, Williams Farm</td>
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<td>3 biconcave discoidal lmstn</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18457</td>
<td>ST ceramic sphere</td>
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<td>18458</td>
<td>Hoe, dover</td>
<td>SW40?, Williams Farm</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18459</td>
<td>BP marine effigy bowl</td>
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<td>18459</td>
<td>Bowl, marine effigy, BP</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18460</td>
<td>MP marine effigy bowl</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18461</td>
<td>BP frags w/ &quot;arm&quot;</td>
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<td>18461</td>
<td>effigy head frag, hollow</td>
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<td>18462</td>
<td>Small whelk (half)</td>
<td>SW40?, Williams Farm</td>
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<td>18462</td>
<td>2 marine shell column frag</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18463</td>
<td>Flake, dover</td>
<td>SW40?, Williams Farm</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18464</td>
<td>4 Galena cubes</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18465</td>
<td>FST jar loop handles</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18466</td>
<td>Shell pin (marine?)</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18467</td>
<td>wood frag stain w/ copper</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18468</td>
<td>15 shell beads</td>
<td>SW40?, Williams Farm</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18469</td>
<td>Calcite</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18470</td>
<td>17 marine shell beads</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18471</td>
<td>Crinoid stem bead?</td>
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<td>18472</td>
<td>Crinoid stem bead?</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18473</td>
<td>MP jar, strap, w/ shll spoon</td>
<td>SW40?, Williams Farm</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18474</td>
<td>Unusual animal effigy bowl</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18475</td>
<td>Jar, flat loop hand</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18476</td>
<td>FST cylindrical neck bottle</td>
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<td>18477</td>
<td>Miniature ST &quot;jar&quot;</td>
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<td>18478</td>
<td>Small whelk (half)</td>
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<td>79-4</td>
<td>18480</td>
<td>ochre, red</td>
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<td>18481</td>
<td>MP, loop handle bowl</td>
<td>Lovell's Farm</td>
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79-4 18482 MP jar, loop hand w/ nodes  Lovell's Farm  grv 2, mnd
79-4 18483 BP incurvate rim bowl Lovell's Farm  grv 4, mnd
79-4 18484 MST jar, 2 small lugs Lovell's Farm  grv 4, mnd
79-4 18485 FST coarse paste bottle? Lovell's Farm  grv 4, mnd
79-4 18486 Minia hood effigy bottle Lovell's Farm  grv 4, mnd
79-4 18487 Hunchback effigy rattle Lovell's Farm  grv 4, mnd
79-4 18488 MST jar, loop/flat loop hand Lovell's Farm  grv 6, mnd
79-4 18489 MP standard bowl Lovell's Farm  grv 6, mnd
79-4 18490 MP bottle, neck missing Lovell's Farm  grv 17, mnd
79-4 18491 Hoe (Dover?) Sam's Creek  surf
79-4 18492 Hoe? Ft. Payne? Sam's Creek  surf
79-4 18493 Quartzite chunk stn grvs, county farm  stn grv
79-4 18494 hoe, Dover stn grvs, county farm  stn grv
79-4 18495 Limestn tabular stn grvs, county farm  stn grv
79-4 18496 Disk, limestn stn grvs, county farm  stn grv
79-4 18497 bowl, notch rim applique Stewart County  stn grv
79-4 18498 Spoon, shell stn grvs  stn grv
79-4 18499 BP effigy bowl stn grvs Stewart Cty?  stn grv
79-4 18500 Human effigy rim-rider, rattle stn grvs Stewart Cty?  stn grv
79-4 18501 plate/bowl stn grvs Stewart Cty?  btw two stn grvs
79-4 18502 PPK stn grvs Stewart Cty?  btw two stn grvs
79-4 18507 Miniature ST bowl SW40?; Williams Farm  stn grv
79-4 18508 Hoe, dover spatulate SW40?; Williams Farm  surf
79-4 18509 51 marine shell beads Judge Cooper's farm  stn grv 11
79-4 18511 small whelk shell (whole) Judge Cooper's farm  stn grv 11
79-4 18514 ST jar, fl loop Mr. Crockarell's place  stn grv 26
79-4 18516 Effigy lug tail SU3, Drakes Creek  stn grv 17
79-4 18516 Duck bill effigy SU3, Drakes Creek  stn grv 17
79-4 18516 BP semihemisphere bowl SU3, Drakes Creek  stn grv 17
79-4 18517 fish effigy (probably) SU3, Drakes Creek  stn grv 2
79-4 18518 lrg marine shell bead WM5; Hayes Farm  grv 11, burial mnd
79-4 18518 lrg rect marine shell bead WM5; Hayes Farm  grv 11, burial mnd
79-4 18519 Earplug, ceramic, drilled WM5; Hayes Farm  grv 11; 6 feet long *
79-4 18520 Biface, thin West's Farm  btwn grvs, Bur md
79-4 18521 Wade West's Farm  btwn grvs, Bur md
79-4 18522 Drill, local chert West's Farm  btwn grvs, Bur md
79-4 18523 Hematite cobble, not mod West's Farm, near mnd  surf, Burial mnd
79-4 18524 celt, siltsln West's Farm; near mnd  surf
79-4 18525 Celt, siltsln West's Farm; near mnd  surf
79-4 18526 very large celt, Dover Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18527.1 thick biface, Dover Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18527.2 thick biface, Dover Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18528 thick biface, Dover Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18529 Celt, thin Dover (broad) Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18530 Chisel, Dover, no polish Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18531 Knife, Dover ovate Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18532.1 Dart, unid Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18532.2 Dart, unid Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18533 Flake, rejuvenation Dover, Stewart County  surf
79-4 18534 Pestle, limesotne Crockett's Farm; Dover  surf
79-4 18535 Pestle, limesotne Crockett's Farm; Dover  surf
79-4 18536 Ft. Payne celt, polish bit Crockett's Farm; Dover  surf
79-4 18537 Celt, Dover, heavy polish Crockett's Farm; Dover  surf
<p>| 79-4 | 18538 | Celt, dover | Crockett's Farm; Dover | surf |
| 79-4 | 18539 | Discoidal, biconcave | Crockett's Farm; Dover | surf |
| 79-4 | 18540 | stn, round (natural?) | Crockett's Farm; Dover | surf |
| 79-4 | 18541 | stn, oval (natural?) | Crockett's Farm; Dover | surf |
| 79-4 | 18543 | Disk, ceramic | | surf |
| 79-4 | 18544 | Shell temp, spindle whorl | | surf |
| 79-4 | 18545 | Chisel, dover | | |
| 79-25 | 18551 | proj point | | |
| 79-4 | 18555 | Discoidal, quartzite | Mr. Jones Farm | Foot of [illegible] md |
| 79-4 | 18556 | discoidal, quartzite | Mr. Jones Farm? | mnd |
| 79-4 | 18570 | greenstone, unfinished | near Old Stone Fort | |
| 79-4 | 18571 | Hood bottle, prob hunchbck | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 1; center |
| 79-4 | 18572 | Whelk, lg | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 1; grv 35 |
| 79-4 | 18573 | knife, dover | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 2; grv 10 |
| 79-4 | 18574 | 5-hole frag, unid groundstn | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 2; grv 11 |
| 79-4 | 18575 | mica (ca. 8 pieces small) | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 3; grv 4 |
| 79-4 | 18577 | Beck inc w/ notch vert strip | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 3; grv 3 |
| 79-4 | 18578 | Turtle plastron | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 3; grv 3 |
| 79-4 | 18578 | Deer mandible | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 3; grv 3 |
| 79-4 | 18581 | MP, applique perp to lip | DS44, Anderson's | mnd 3; grv 12 |
| 79-4 | 18582 | Celt, Dover | DS44, Anderson's | surf |
| 79-4 | 18583 | Celt, Dover | DS44, Anderson's | surf |
| 79-4 | 18584 | Chisel, dover | DS44, Anderson's | surf |
| 79-4 | 18585 | celt, limestone | DS44, Anderson's | surf, stn grv mds |
| 79-4 | 18586 | discoidal, quartzite | DS44, Anderson's | surf, stn grv mds |
| 79-4 | 18587 | Pipe, ceramic elbow | Hodges place | stn grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18588 | Blade, bipointed Dover | Hodges place | stn grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18589 | Biface fragment, Dover | Hodges place | stn grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18590 | PPK | Hodges place | stn grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18591 | Celt?, polish cherty lmstn | Hodges place | stn grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18592 | ceramic abrader | Hodges place | stn grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18593 | animal vertebra (snake?) | Hodges place | stn grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18594 | unmod crinoid/fossil shell | Dozier's place | near head, stn grv |
| 79-4 | 18595 | Limestone tempered sherd | SU15 Rutherford's Frm | earthwork |
| 79-4 | 18595 | ST lg bifurcate rim sherd | SU15 Rutherford's Frm | earthwork |
| 79-4 | 18595 | rock | | |
| 79-4 | 18595 | rock | | |
| 79-4 | 18597 | Celt, shale (greenstn?) | Gower's place | grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18598 | 4 prob antler press flaker | Gower's place | grv 1 |
| 79-4 | 18600 | grog/chert temp, cordmrk | Gower's place | grv 3, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18600 | BP fish effigy vessel | Gower's place | grv 3, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18600 | Chert frag (local) | Gower's place | grv 3, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18601 | MP fish effigy bowl | Gower's place | grv 4, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18602 | Nash Style shell gorget | Gower's place | grv 4 |
| 79-4 | 18604 | ST jar 2 strap handles | Gower's place | grv 5, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18605 | Beck inc w/ upside-down T | Gower's place | grv 5, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18606 | gastropod | Gower's place | grv 5, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18608 | Scalloped rim bowl | Gower's place | grv 6, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18611 | giant pan sherd | Gower's place | grv 12, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18612 | 31 marine shell beads | Gower's place | grv 13, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18613 | chert frag | Gower's place | grv 13, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18616 | Discoidal, chert | Gower's place | grv 25, cemetery |
| 79-4 | 18616 | pebble, chert | Gower's place | grv 25, cemetery |</p>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
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| 79-4 | 18663 | stn, natural | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18664 | 8 thin bifaces | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18665.1 | Knife, beveled | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18665.2 | McFarland/Copena | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18665.3 | Biface, thin | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18666 | 3 McFarland/Copena pnts | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18667 | 2 unid darts | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18667.3 | Dalton ? | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18668.1 | Fluted PPK | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18668.2 | Bifurcate base PPK | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18669 | Kirk (Pine tree) | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18669 | Pickwick | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18669 | lanceolate dart frag | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18669 | 4 lanceolate darts | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18670 | 2 Adena points | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18670 | Little Bear Creek | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18670 | 19 Late Archaic darts | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18671.1 | Kirk Corner Notched | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18671 | 7 unid darts | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18672 | 4 unid darts | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18673 | 3 Big Sandy points | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18673 | 2 unid darts | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18673.6 | thin biface fragment | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18674 | 3 Madison points | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18674 | 4 thin lanceolate knives | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18674 | 2 thin bifaces | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18675 | Drill | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18675 | Madison fragment | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18675 | Lost Lake | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18675 | 19 unid darts | Ray's Place | surf |
| 79-4 | 18676 | 2 large bifaces (Dover?) | Mound Bottom |
| 79-4 | 18676 | Hoe, Dover | Mound Bottom |
| 79-4 | 18677 | chert geode | Whites Bend |
| 79-4 | 18678 | pendant, chert | Nashville |
| 79-4 | 18680 | "medicine tube" fragment stn, natural round | Harpeth River Bottom | surf |
| 79-4 | 18681 | Celt, greenstone variant | Harpeth River Bottom | surf |
| 79-4 | 18687 | projectile point | Harpeth River Bottom | surf |
| 79-4 | 18689 | projectile point | Harpeth River Bottom | surf |
| 79-4 | 18690 | 2 projectile points | Harpeth River Bottom | surf |
| 79-4 | 18691 | 6 projectile points | Harpeth River Bottom | surf |
| 79-4 | 18692 | 6 projectile points | Harpeth River Bottom | surf |
| 78-6? | 18858 | mussel pendant, hole | Harpeth River Bottom | surf |
| 80-20 | 22351 | lrg flint core | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22352 | lrg flint core | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22353 | Drill, dover frag | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22353.2 | lrg flint core | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22354 | Bead/spindle whorl, limst | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22356 | Dover eccentric frag | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22356 | Chisel, dover frag | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22357 | Biface, thick | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22357 | dart, slight expand stem | Stall's Farm |
| 80-20 | 22357 | dart, frag | Stall's Farm |
82-35  27151  Trowel, pottery (broken)  WM86, Hunt’s Farm
82-35  27152  Mnd Inc Moundville sherd  WM86, Hunt’s Farm
82-35  27152  CST unusual strap handle  WM86, Hunt’s Farm
82-35  27152  Trowel, pottery (broken)  WM86, Hunt’s Farm
82-35  27153  bifaces, thin fragments  WM86, Hunt’s Farm
82-35  27153  chert frag  WM86, Hunt’s Farm
82-35  27154  abrader, abrasive siltstone  WM86, Hunt’s Farm
82-35  27154  abrader, abrasive siltstone  WM86, Hunt’s Farm
82-35  27155  Wood, charred  WM86, Hunt’s Farm  6-7 ft lvl, E md ctr
82-35  27156  MP sherd  WM86, Hunt’s Farm  6 feet from surf
82-35  27156  MP sherd  WM86, Hunt’s Farm  6 feet from surf
82-35  27156  MP sherd (with lug?)  WM86, Hunt’s Farm  6 feet from surf
82-35  27160  Burn limestone and daub frags  WM86, Hunt’s Farm  8-9 feet from surf
82-35  27160  charred wood (chunks)  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27163  daub frags  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27164  burned bone frag  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27165  limestone frags, burned  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27166  hammerstone, limestone  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27167  flake, local chert  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27167  disk, limestone, rect x-section  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27169  disk, ceramic (pan rim)  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27169  disk, abr silt  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27170  MP body sherd  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27170  MP body sherd  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27170  MP body sherd  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27170  MP body sherd  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27170  MP body sherd  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27170  lug handle, broken  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27170  BP var Noel (should be 2?)  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27172  Jar, lg strap  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log str; hearth
82-35  27173  disk, ceramic (BP)  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log str; hearth
82-35  27174  disk, ceramic (MP)  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log str; hearth
82-35  27175  animal bones  WM210, 200 ft. N house  Burn log structure
82-35  27177  MP sherd  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27177  MP sherd  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27177  Jar, MP shouldered jar  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27177  Mnd Inc Moundville sherds  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27178  Bowl, outflaring lip  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27178  Froglet jar, two handles  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27179  MP, prob carafe neck bottle  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27180  BP beaker  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27181  Bottle, miniature  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27182  Bottle, hooded top knot?  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27183  disc, abr silt, rect x-section  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27183  disc, abr silt, rect x-section  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27184  Disk, quartzite, bi-convex  WM210  grv 2
82-35  27188  ST scalloped rim jar  WM210  grv 4
82-35  27189  MP body sherd  WM210  grv 4
82-35  27189  MP body sherd  WM210  grv 4
82-35  27189  MP rim, Jar  WM210  grv 4
82-35  27190  Daub fragment  WM210  grv 4
82-35  27193  23 strips of bark  WM210  grv 5, under arm
82-35  27197.1  ST sherd  WM210  grv 9
82-35  27198  Miniature froglet jar MST  WM210  grv 9
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<td>WM210</td>
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<td>grv 12</td>
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<td>MP sherd, exterior brushed</td>
<td>WM210</td>
<td>grv 13</td>
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<td>MP body sherd</td>
<td>WM210</td>
<td>grv 13</td>
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<td>MP body sherd</td>
<td>WM210</td>
<td>grv 13</td>
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<td>Rimsherd, MP strap hand</td>
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<td>82-43</td>
<td>27463</td>
<td>Celt, greenstn, high polish</td>
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<td>27473</td>
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<td>Fish effigy bowl</td>
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<td>83-68</td>
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<td>31982</td>
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<td>31983</td>
<td>bottom of lrg jar</td>
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<td>31984</td>
<td>Trowel</td>
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<td>BP bowl two lugs</td>
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<td>Beckwith Incised jar, strap</td>
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<td>stn grv 11</td>
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APPENDIX J

INDEX TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ILLUSTRATED ARTIFACTS

This appendix is not intended as a comprehensive index, and includes only page references to significant information on specific archaeological sites and to artifacts illustrated in the text.

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Davidson County, see Cains Chapel, Clees Plantation Mound, Love Mound, Dozier's Place, Edmundson Place, Fort Zollicoffer, Gower's Place, Marshall's Farm, Miss Bowling's Farm, Overton Estate, T.F. Wilkinson's Farm
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