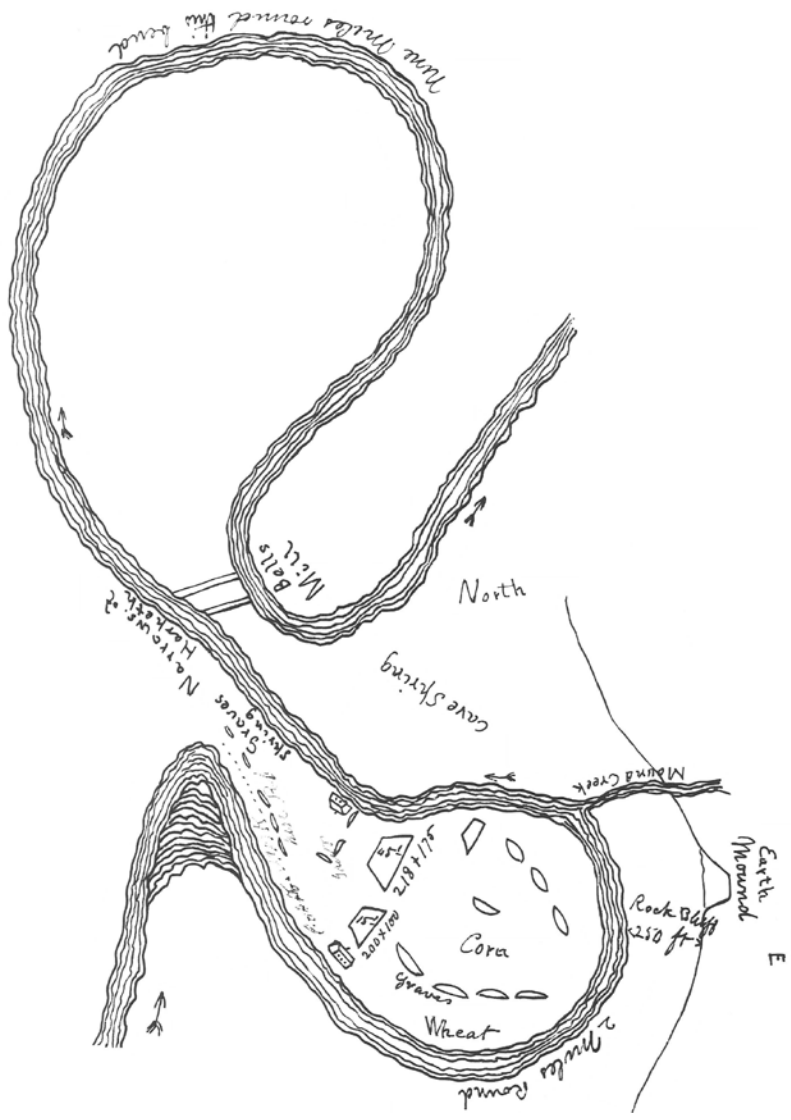


ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS OF THE PEABODY MUSEUM IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE, 1877-1884

Michael C. Moore and Kevin E. Smith



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with a contribution by:

Stephen T. Rogers

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
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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.

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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.

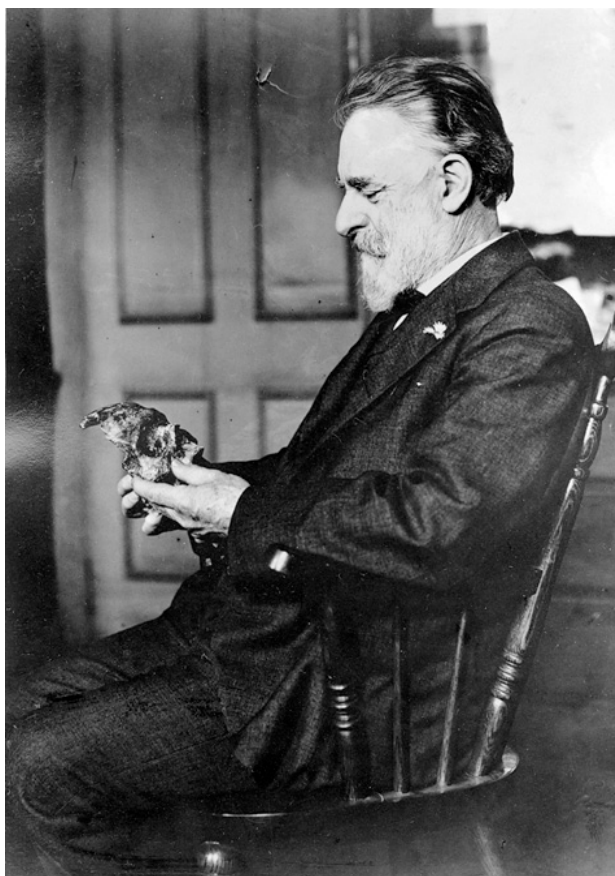


Figure 1. Frederic Ward Putnam. *Photograph courtesy Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley.*

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.

Collector	Date Collected	Date Received	Quantity
Curtiss	July 1877	October 1877	23
Curtiss	October 1877	October 1877	51
Curtiss	November 1877	December 26, 1877	36
Curtiss	March 1878	April 1878	131
Curtiss	April 1878	May 1878	159
Curtiss	May 1878	June 1878	35
Curtiss	June 1878	July 1878	98
Curtiss	October 1878	October 1878	16
Curtiss	1878	October 1878	50
Curtiss	October 1878	November 1878	634
Curtiss	1878	January 1879	118
Curtiss	1879	May 1879	447
Curtiss	May 1879	June 11, 1879	347
Curtiss	1879	1880	11
Curtiss	1880	July 1882	21
<i>Subtotal</i>			2177
Putnam	September 1877	October 1877	451
Putnam	May-June, 1882	July 1882	479
<i>Subtotal</i>			930
Woods	1883	1883	47
Woods	1884	1884	73
<i>Subtotal</i>			120
TOTAL			3466

The Engagement of Mr. Edwin Curtiss

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

Our long-trying 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 the[y] 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 there 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 mutch 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 (40W11):

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.

Figure 2 Number	Peabody Museum Site Name	State Site Number	Additional Site Names
1	Clees Plantation Mound	40DV14(?)	Clees Ferry; Cleeces Ferry
2	Miss Bowling's Farm	40DV426	Bosley Farm
3	Ft. Zollicoffer	40DV32	Zollicoffer Hill; Victor Chemical
4	Cain's Chapel	40DV3	Noel Cemetery; Noel Farm
5	Overton Estate	40DV11	Travellers Rest
6	Edmundson Place	40DV573	
7	T. F. Wilkinson's Farm	40DV6	Gordontown; Scales Mounds
8	John Owen Hunt Mound	40WM86	
9	Emily Hayes Farm	40WM5	Arnold
10	Dr. Jarman's Farm	40WM210	Brentwood Library
11	Glass Mounds	40WM3	
12	Old Town	40WM2	
13	Gray's Farm	40WM11	
14	Mound Bottom	40CH8	
15	Anderson's Farm	40DS44	
16	Lovell's Farm	no number	
17	Cheatham County Poorhouse	no number	
18	Marrowbone Creek	40CH48(?)	
19	Marshall's Farm	40DV48	
20	Love Mound	40DV39	Brick Church Pike Mound
21	Rutherford's Farm	40SU15	Rutherford-Kizer; Rutherford-Kiser
22	Lindsley Estate	40W11	Sellars Farm; Greenwood Seminary
23	Flynn's Lick Burial Caves	40JK14	
24	Flynn's Lick	40JK15	
25	Ray Mound	40JK11(?)	
26	Unnamed Site	40SW38	
27	Williams Farm(?)	40SW40(?)	
28	Link Farm	40HS6	

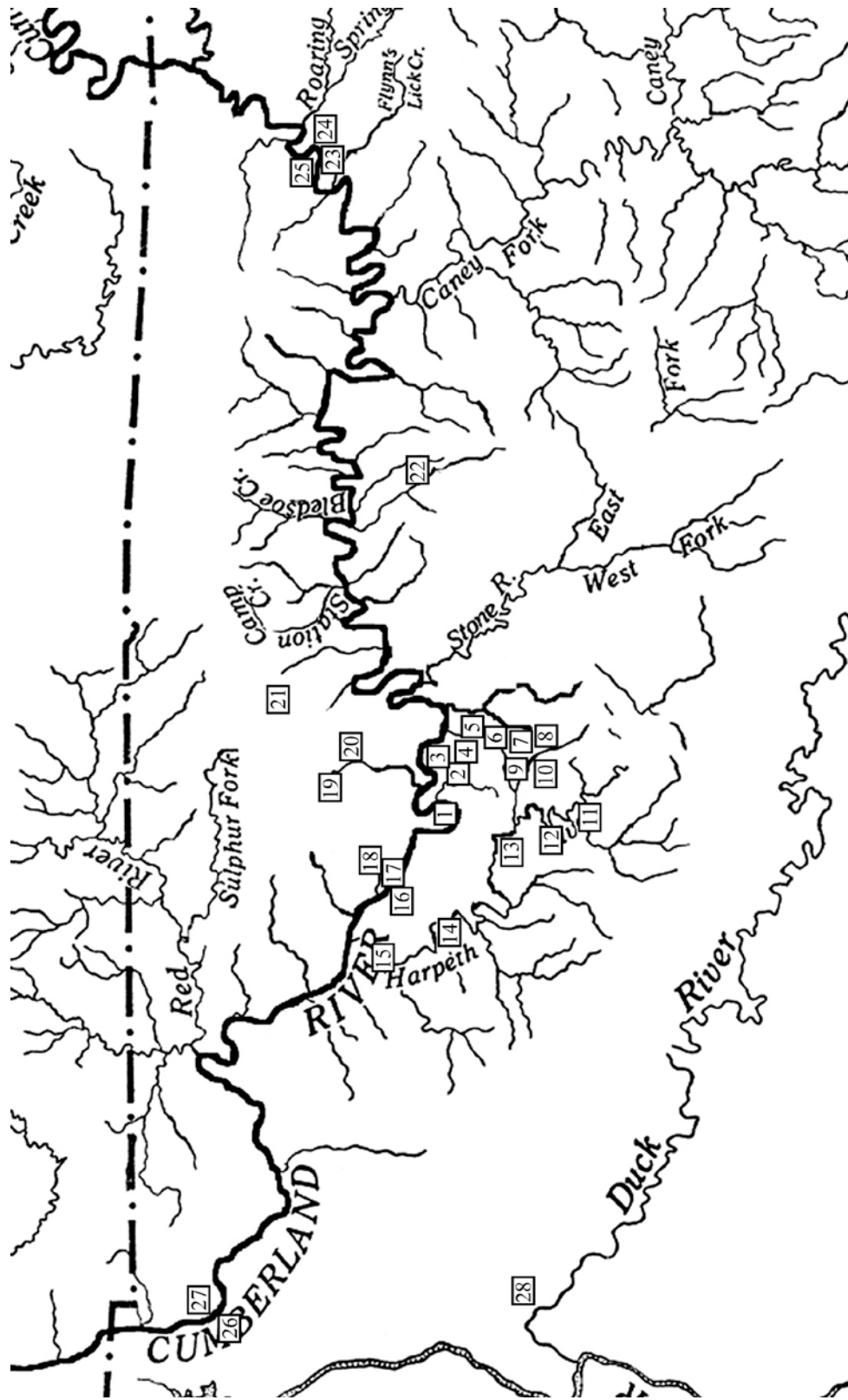


Figure 2. Identified middle Tennessee sites explored by the Peabody Museum (see Table 2 for key).

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.*

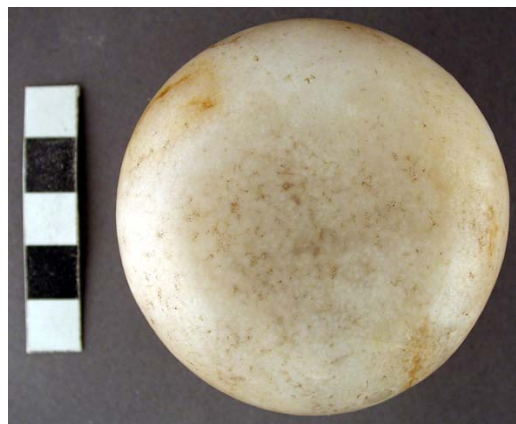


Figure 5. Polished quartzite discoidal from stone grave excavated by Mrs. Overton's gardener (PM 77-54-10/11818). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*



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.*

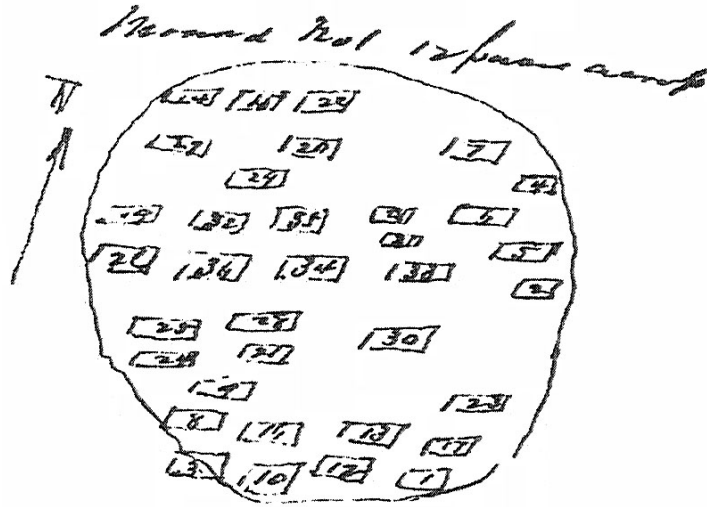


Figure 10. Plan map of grave locations in Putnam's mound 1 (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38).

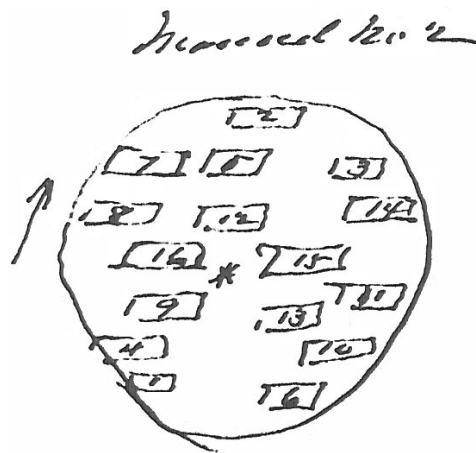


Figure 11. Plan map of grave locations in Putnam's mound 2 (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38).

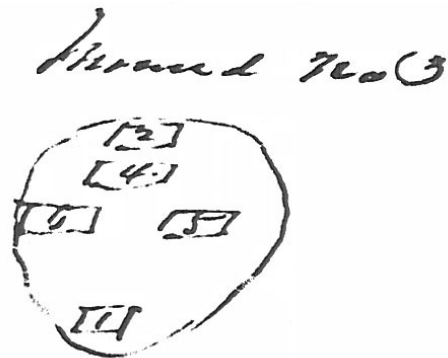


Figure 12. Plan map of grave locations in Putnam's mound 3 (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38).

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 12. 2nd tier. Long grave. Skeleton too far decayed to save any portion. No articles in grave.

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 14. 3rd tier. 3 feet long, 9 inches wide, 7 deep. That of a child. Portion of skull and the long bones 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 20. 1st tier. In part under Nos. 15 and 16. Youth of about eighteen years. Jaw and arm bones saved. A slender flint drill, fragments of pottery and a few flint chips in grave.

Grave 21. 1st tier. About in centre of mound and running north and south. 6 ft. long. Body extended, head to north. Skull saved. No articles in grave.

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 23. 1st tier. Grave of a child, 3 feet 2 inches long, 12 inches wide, 5 inches deep. Head to west. Bones much decayed. None saved. No article 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 orthocephalic 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 *Melania*; 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. All 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 fluviatile 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 is 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 than 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.

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



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.*

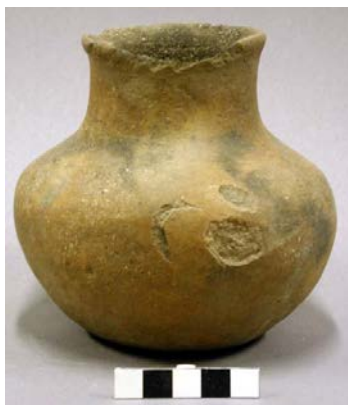


Figure 15. Bell Plain semi-carafe neck bottle from Mound 1, Grave 28, Bowling Farm (77-65-10/12319). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*



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 excurved 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.*

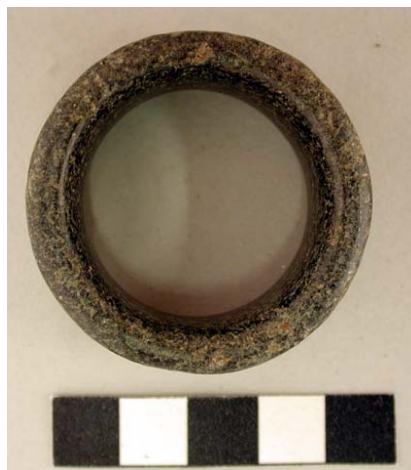


Figure 24. Steatite earspool from Grave 14, Bowling Farm (77-57-10/11877). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*



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.

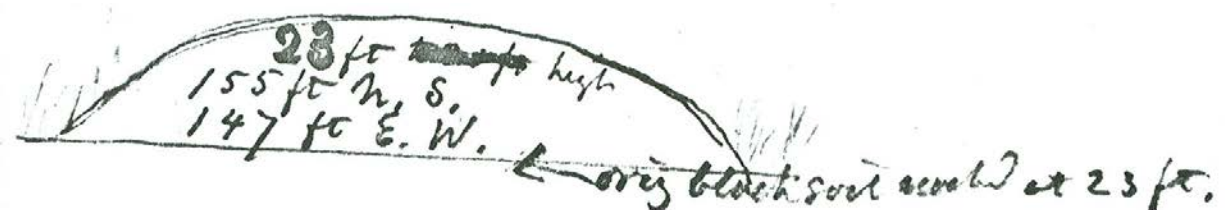


Figure 27. Putnam sketch of the Love Mound. Lower notation states "orig black soil reached at 23 ft." (Harvard University Archives UAV 677.38).

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 he 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.*

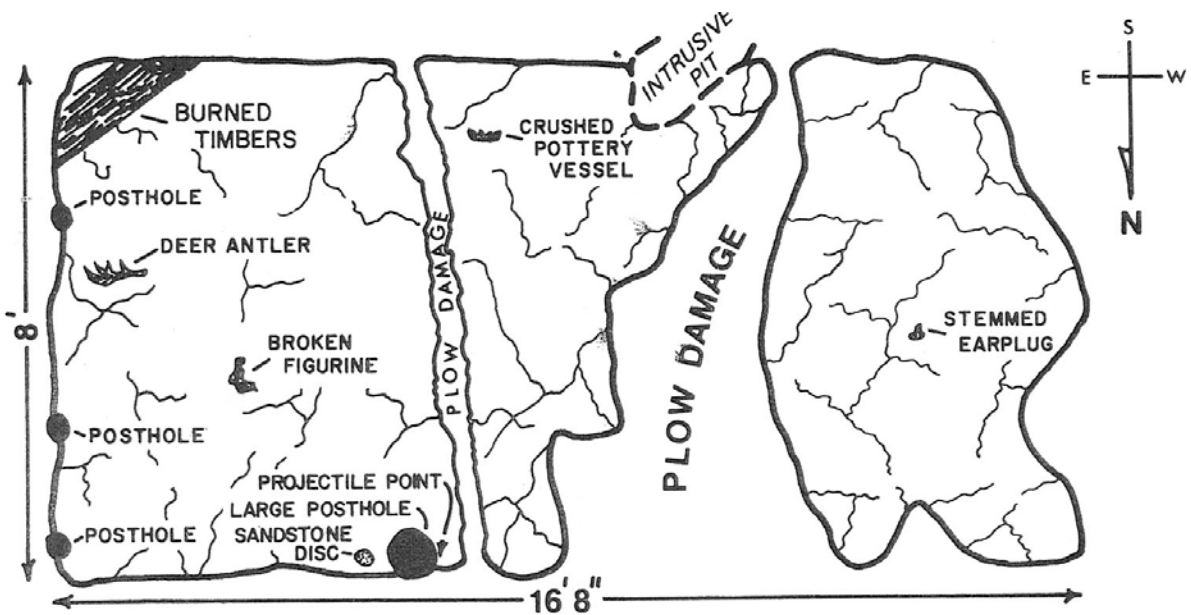


Figure 29. Plan view map of structure floor exposed by Dowd in 1971 (Dowd 1974:98).



Figure 30. Early 1970s photograph of Brick Church Pike (Love) Mound. *Photograph courtesy John Dowd.*

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.



Figure 31. TDOA personnel work on profile of the Brick Church Pike Mound.



Figure 32. Close-up of Brick Church Pike Mound stratigraphy exposed during TDOA 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.

LINDSLEY ESTATE (40WI1)

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, reproduced on the accompanying map, 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 of 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 trenched, and found that they were 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 to the 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 dimensions 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 experienced 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 mounds 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.

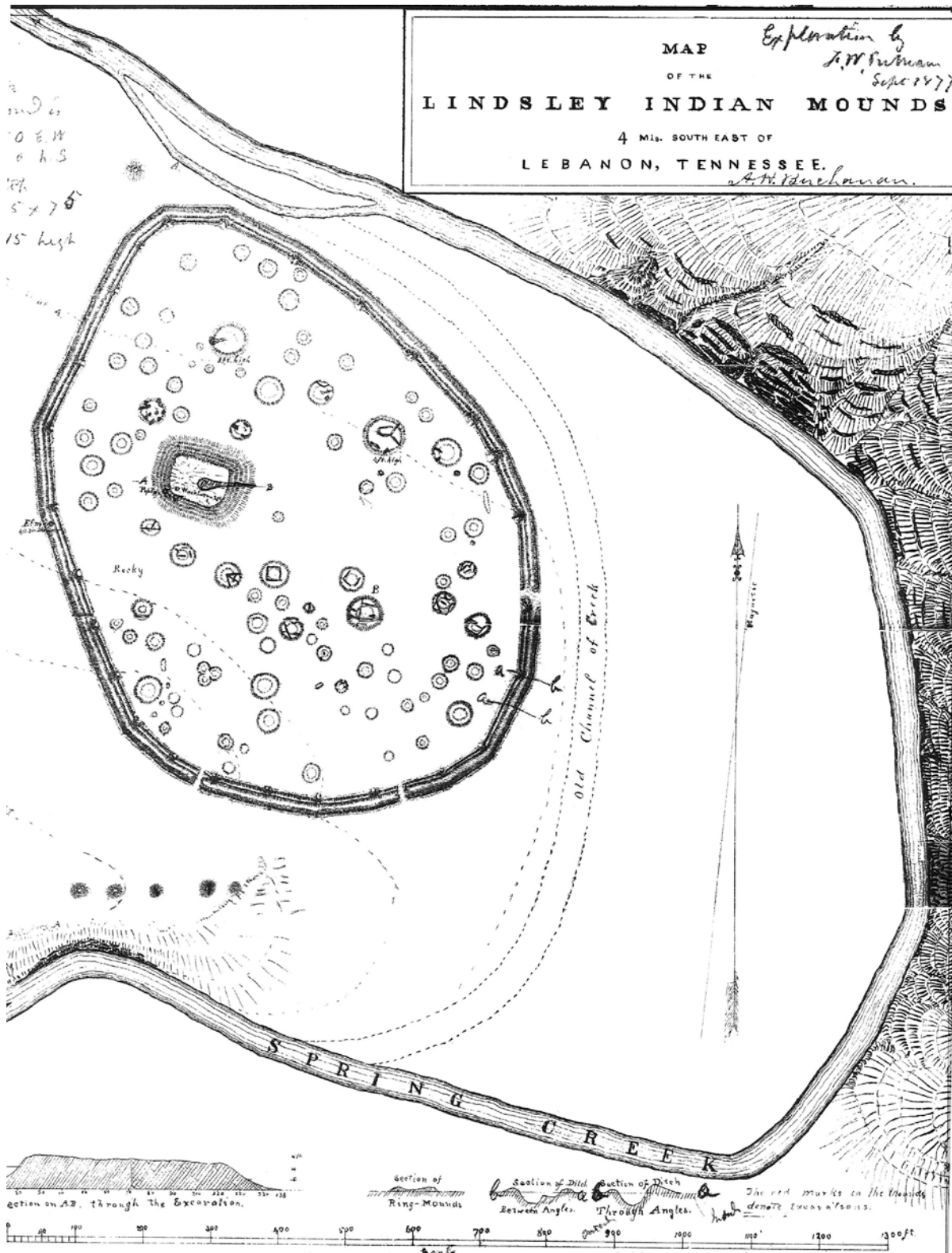


Figure 33. 1877 Lindsley Estate site map by A. H. Buchanan (Accession File 77-57, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

Table 4. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1877 Putnam Excavations of Burial Mound C, Lindsley Estate.

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



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.

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

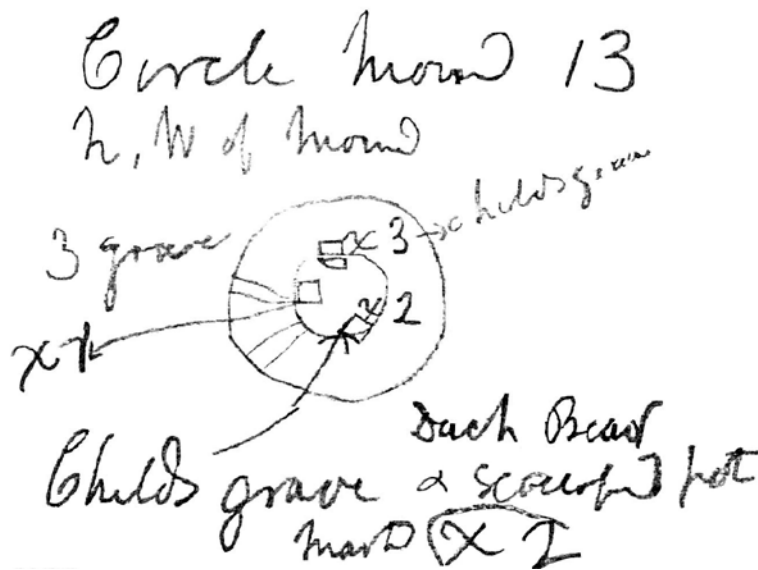


Figure 40. 1877 Putnam sketch map of house “circle mound” 13, PM Acc No. 12094, Lindsley Estate (Accession File 77-57, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).



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.

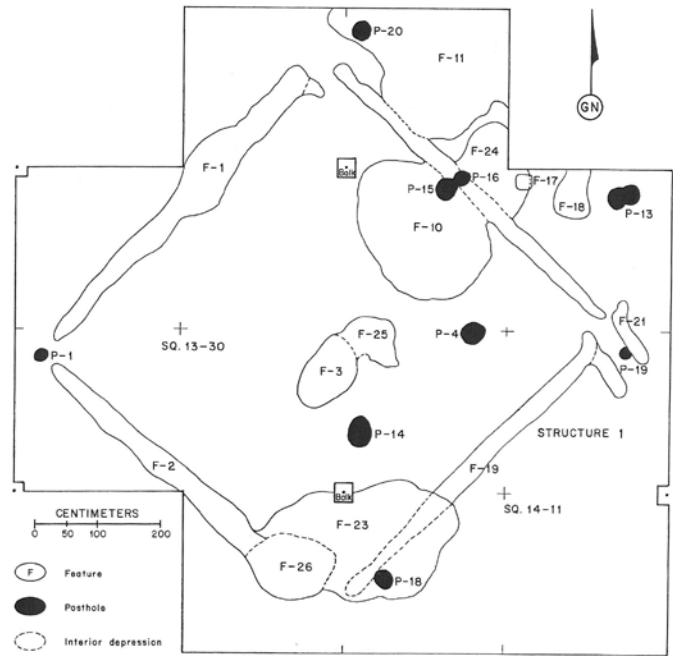


Figure 48. Wall trench structure, 1974 TDOA excavation at Sellars Farm (Butler 1981).

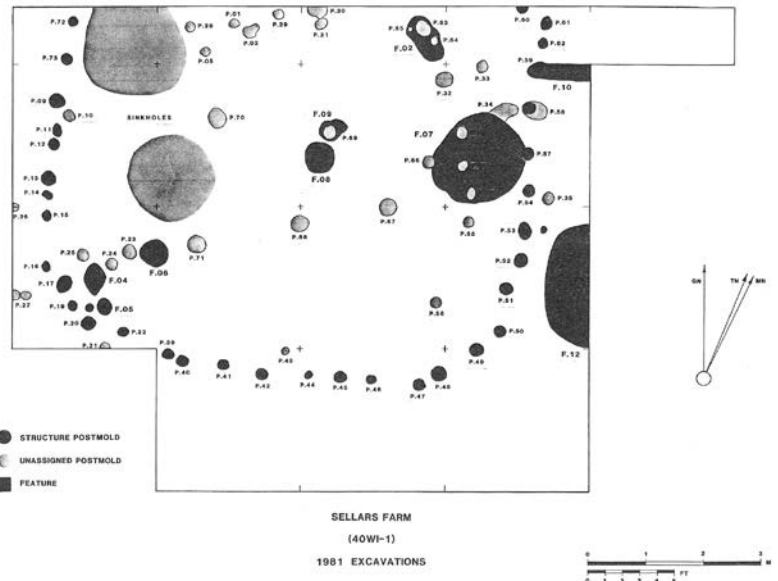


Figure 49. Large post structure, 1981 TDOA excavation at Sellars Farm.

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.

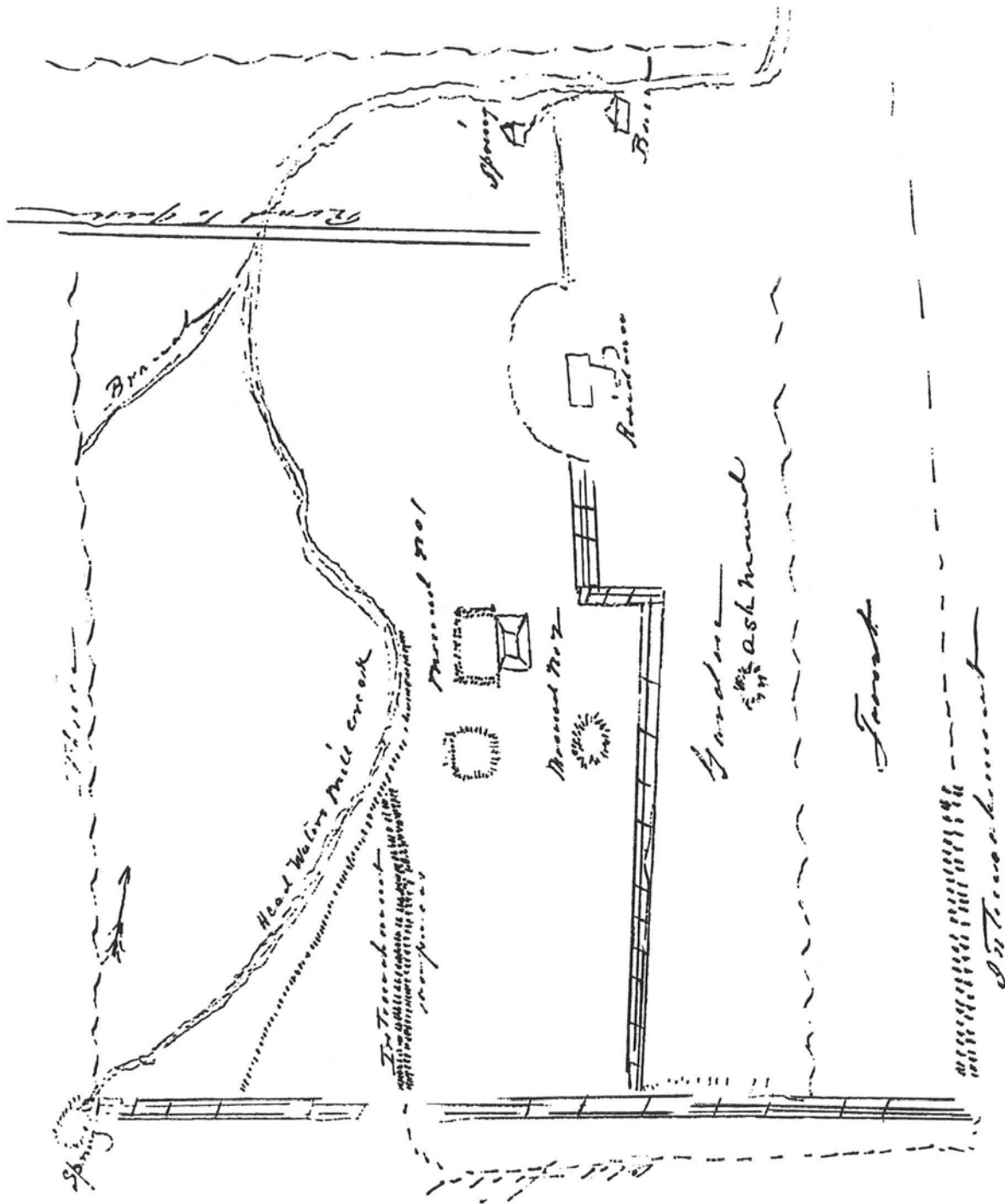


Figure 50. Curtiss sketch map of the T. F. Wilkinson's Farm site (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1). Note: north at top of figure.

Table 6. Associated Burial Artifacts from 1877 Curtiss Exploration of T. F. Wilkinson's Farm.

PM Acc. No.	Reference	Artifact Description
77-65-10/12807	Stone grave, burial md	Two mussel shell spoons; one unidentified mussel shell.
77-65-10/12809	Stone grave 29, burial md	Mississippi Plain frog jar with two straps.
77-65-10/12810	Stone grave, burial md	Blank face, hooded bottle. Matthews Inc, var. <i>Matthews</i> .
77-65-10/12811	Stone grave, burial md	Bell Plain bowl, mussel shell effigy.
77-65-10/12812	Stone grave, burial md	Unusual effigy bowl. Possibly stylized turtle.
77-65-10/12813	Stone grave, near house	Miniature medallion head bowl, notched rim appliqué.
77-65-10/12814	Stone grave, near house	Bell Plain jar, contained the miniature bowl (12813).
77-65-10/12815	Stone grave	Quartz cobble (probably unmodified).
77-65-10/12826	Stone grave, burial md	Ovate blade/sword of Dover chert.
77-65-10/12870	Mound, stone grave 9	Bell Plain bowl with a notched rim appliqué.



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.*

Other Archaeological Research at T. F. Wilkinson's Farm

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).

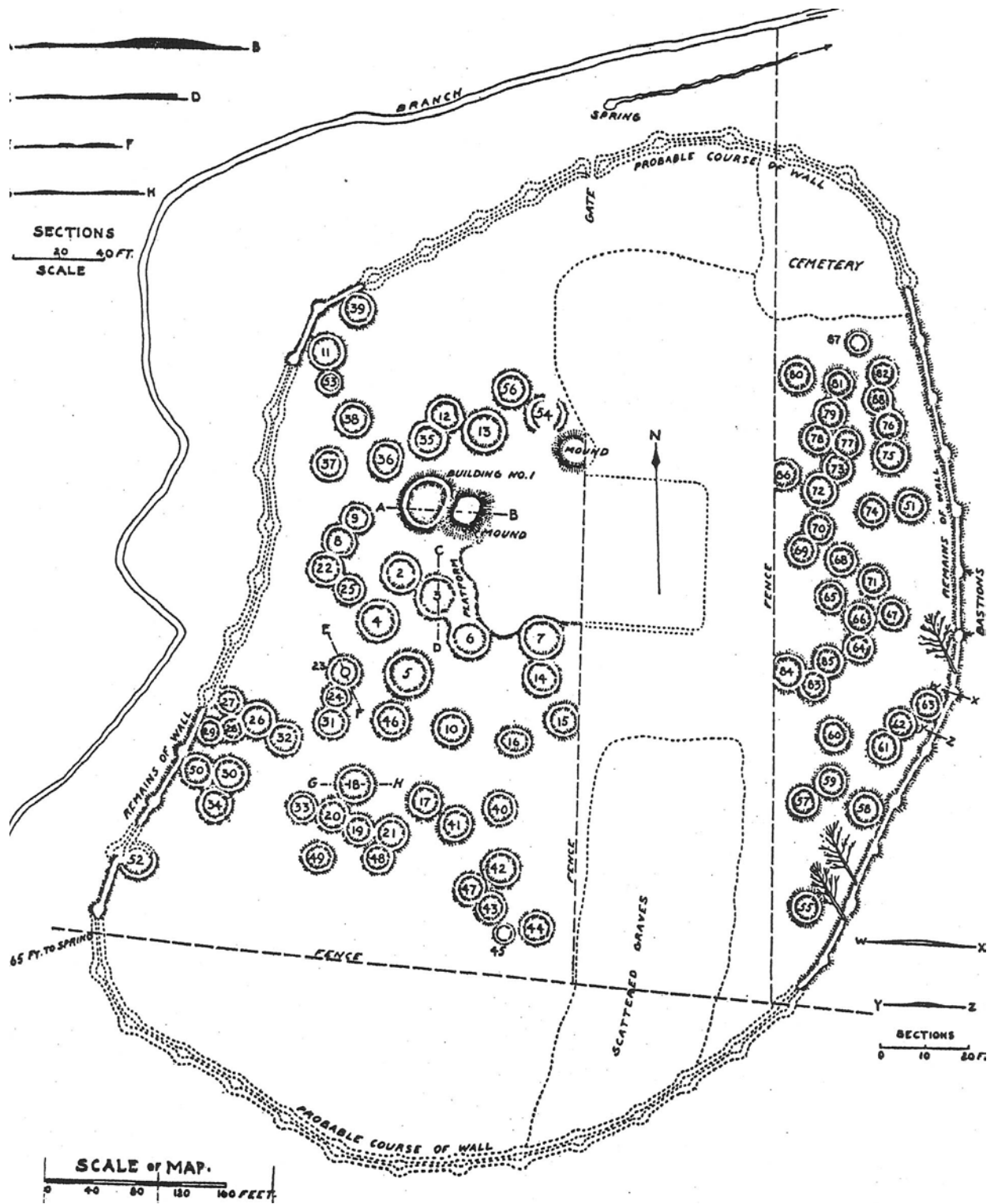


Figure 56. Myer map of 1920 Gordontown exploration (Myer 1928:Plate 95).

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).

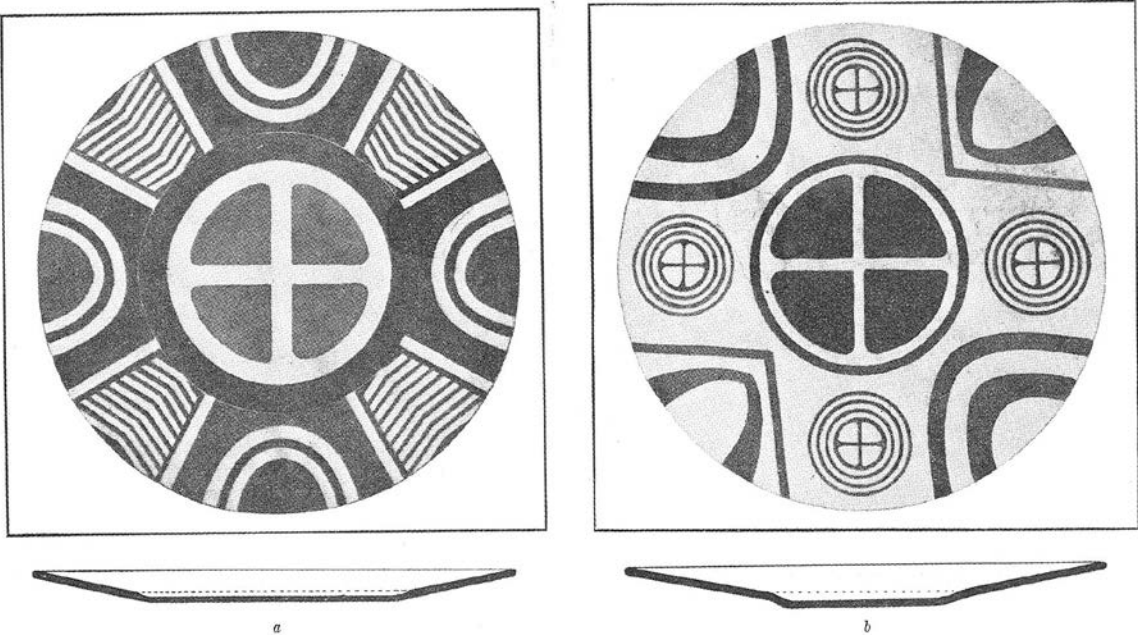


Figure 58. Myer sketch of negative painted plates, Gordontown (Myer 1928:Plate 112).

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

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 7. Associated Burial Ceramics from the 1985-1986 Gordontown Investigations.

Burial	Age	Sex	Associated Artifacts
20	3-4 yrs	-	Bell Plain bowl
22	40-50 yrs	female	Mississippi Plain compound bowl with notched rim
	30-40 yrs	male	
29	35-40 yrs	male	Mississippi Plain jar
	35-40 yrs	male	
33	45+ yrs	male	Mississippi Plain jar
35	7-9 yrs	-	Bell Plain duck effigy bowl; Bell Plain fish effigy bowl
40	30-40 yrs	female	Bell Plain fish effigy bowl
45	2-3 yrs	-	Mississippi Plain human effigy hooded bottle; Bell Plain human effigy hooded bottle
50	35-45 yrs	male	Human effigy rim-rider fragment
60	1.5 yrs	-	Bell Plain fish effigy bowl
62	2-3 yrs	-	Mississippi Plain, small "pinch" bowl
69	40+ yrs	female	Bell Plain compound bowl with notched rim
	30+ yrs	female	
73	45+ yrs	female	Mississippi Plain jar
74	6-9 mo	-	Mississippi Plain jar
84	30-40 yrs	female	Mississippi Plain bottle



Figure 59. Human effigy hooded bottles, Burial 45, 1985-1986 TDOA investigations, Gordontown.



Figure 60. Carved deer phalanx from Burial 41, 1985-1986 TDOA investigations, Gordontown.

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. *

ID No.	Dates BP	-----Calibrated Results-----		Provenience
		1 Sigma	2 Sigma	
Tx-5551	640 +/- 70	AD 1285 - 1326 AD 1343 - 1394	AD 1262 - 1424	Structure 1 (Feature 23)
Tx-5550	520 +/- 60	AD 1323 - 1347	AD 1297 - 1466	Structure 3 (Feature 25)

* 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).

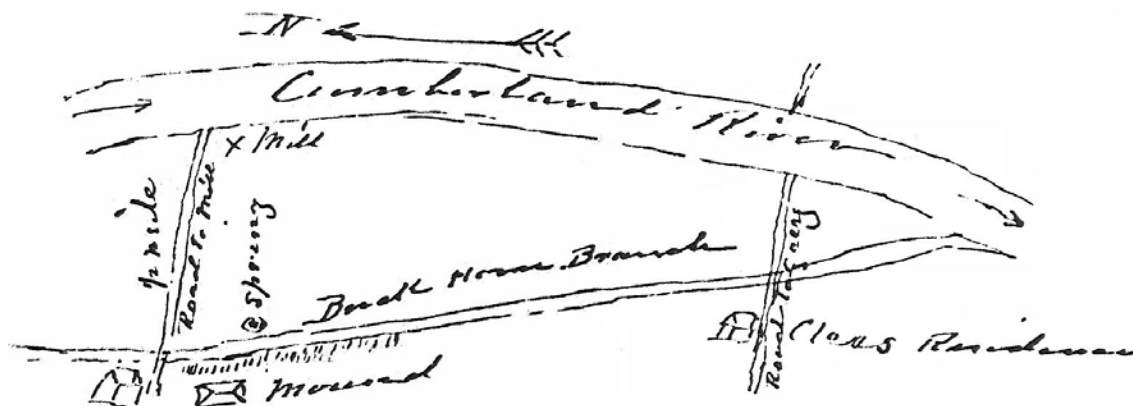


Figure 61. Clees Plantation Mound site sketch (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1).

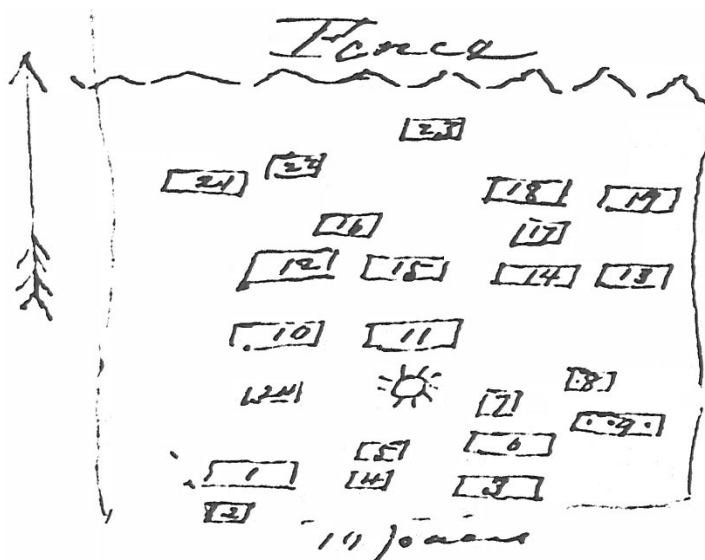


Figure 62. Clees Plantation Mound graves (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1).



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.

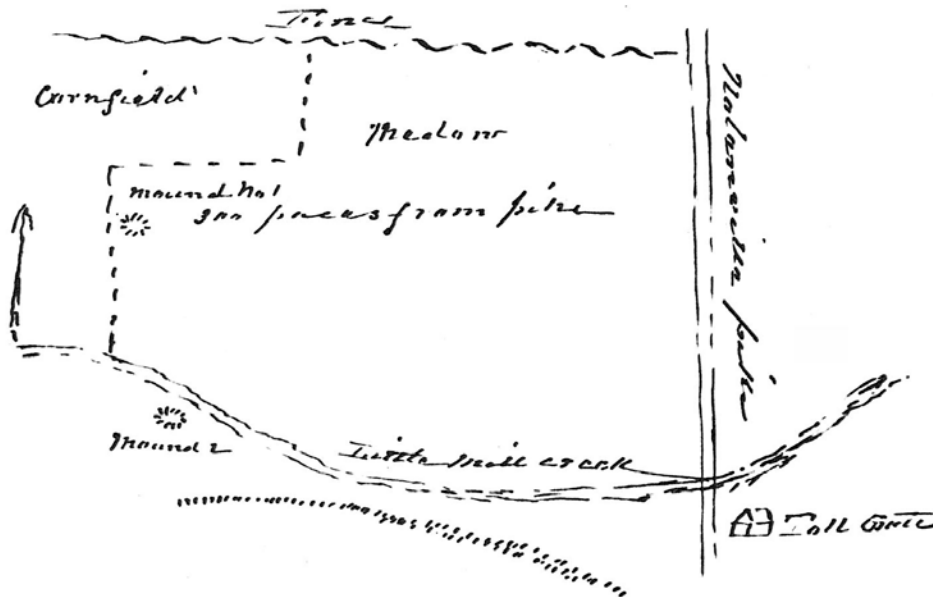


Figure 64. Edmundson Place mound site (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1).

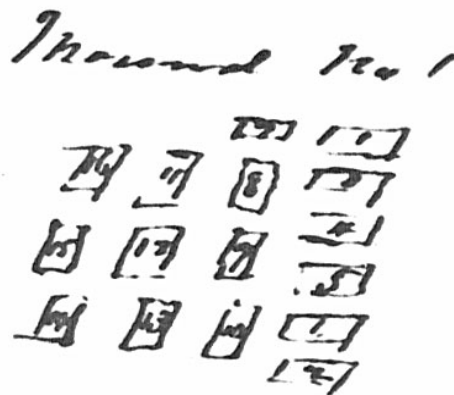


Figure 65. Mound No. 1 burials, Edmundson Place (Harvard University Archives HUG1717.2.1).

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".

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 Flynn’s 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)

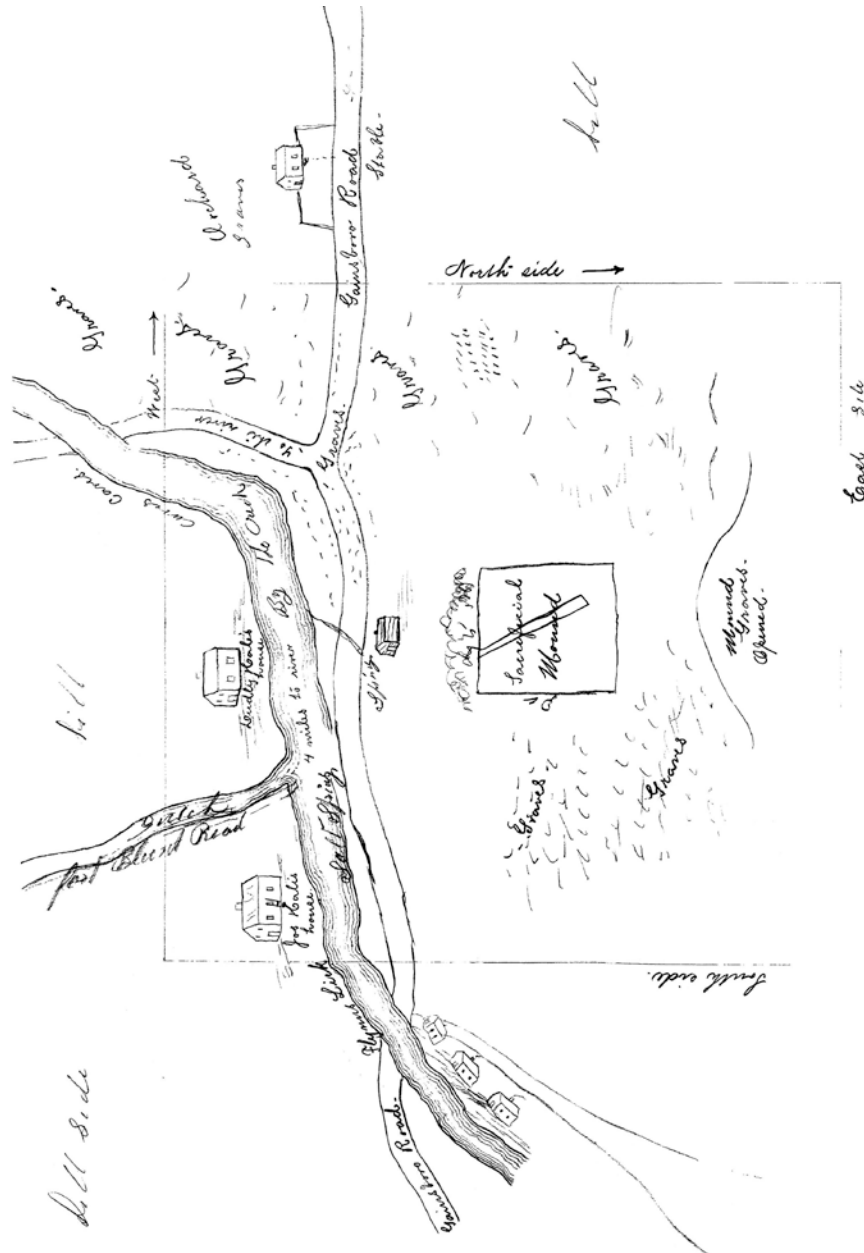


Figure 66. Curtiss sketch map of the Flynn’s Lick site, March 1878 (Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #601, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

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).



Figure 67. Fragmented Matthews Incised *var. Matthews* jar (with strap handles) collected by Curtiss from a cave on the Cumberland River (PM 78-6-10/13975). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

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.***

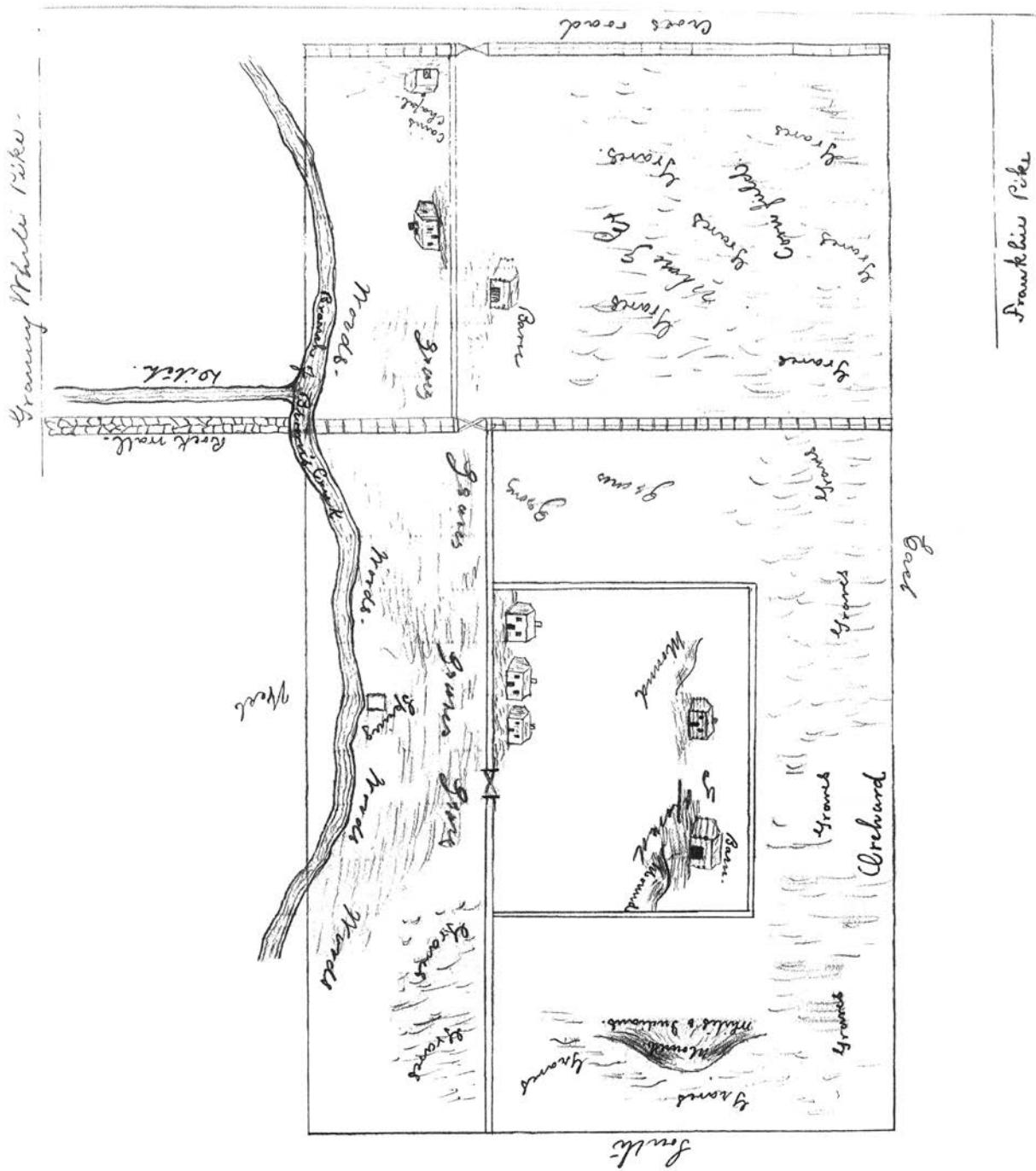


Figure 69. Curtiss sketch map of the Cains Chapel site, April 1878 (Putnam Letterbook IV-C 554, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

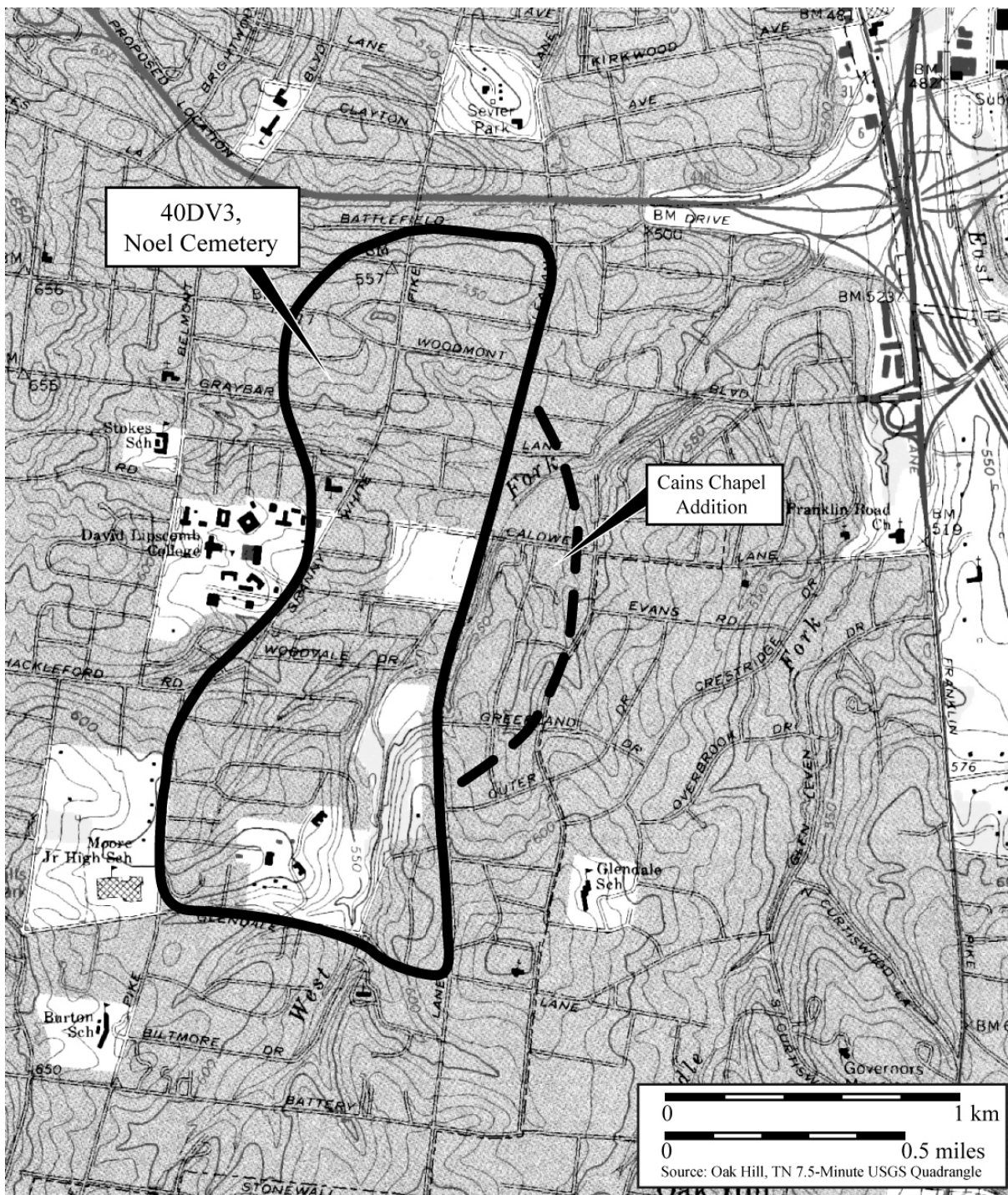


Figure 70. Map of previously defined Noel Cemetery site with Cains Chapel addition noted with dashed line.

Table 9. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1878 Curtiss Excavations at Cains Chapel.

PM Accession No.	Reference	Artifact Description
78-6-10/14017	Stone grave	Bell Plain bowl.
78-6-10/14018	Stone grave	Bell Plain miniature bowl.
78-6-10/14019	Stone grave	Effigy bowl section with lug tail.
78-6-10/14020	Stone grave	Mississippi Plain bowl with double spouts, "ogee"
78-6-10/14021	Stone grave	Bell Plain bowl with single spout.
78-6-10/14022	Stone grave	Miniature bowl with single spout.
78-6-10/14023	Stone grave	Bell Plain notched rim bowl.
78-6-10/14024	Stone grave	Bell Plain notched rim bowl (notched strip well made).
78-6-10/14026	Stone grave	Bell Plain human medallion head bowl with notched rim.
78-6-10/14027	Stone grave	Mississippi Plain jar, strap handles.
78-6-10/14028	Stone grave	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> jar, strap handles.
78-6-10/14029	Stone grave	Mississippi Plain frog effigy jar, strap handles.
78-6-10/14030	Stone grave	Frog effigy jar, strap handles, small bifurcate lug handles.
78-6-10/14031	Stone grave	Bell Plain (frog?) effigy jar, strap handles, bifurcate lug handles.
78-6-10/14032	Stone grave	Mississippi Plain frog effigy jar, strap handles.
78-6-10/14033	Stone grave	Standard jar, six lobes, strap handles.
78-6-10/14034	Stone grave	Miniature frog effigy jar, strap handles, double lug handles.
78-6-10/14036	Stone grave	Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar, strap handles.
78-6-10/14037	Stone grave	Miniature Bell Plain jar, strap handles.
78-6-10/14038	Stone grave	Mussel effigy bowl.
78-6-10/14039	Stone grave	Bell Plain fish effigy bowl, constrict orifice, double suspen holes.
78-6-10/14040	Stone grave	Short neck bottle, moderate to fine shell temper.
78-6-10/14041	Stone grave	Mississippi Plain bottle (carafe neck?).
78-6-10/14042	Stone grave	Bell Plain, blank face hooded bottle.
78-6-10/14043	Stone grave	Miniature blank face hooded bottle.
78-6-10/14044	Stone grave	Bell Plain, human effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.
78-6-10/14045	Stone grave	Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle, lobed.
78-6-10/14046	Stone grave	Bell Plain, Matthews Incised <i>var. Manly</i> jar section.
78-6-10/14047	Stone grave	Three ceramic earplugs (center holes)
78-6-10/14048	Stone grave	Ceramic sphere.
78-6-10/14049	Stone grave	Shell spoons (at least three).
78-6-10/14050	Stone grave	Limestone pestle.
78-6-10/14056	Stone grave	Dover chert chisel.
78-6-10/14058	Stone grave	Worked steatite, somewhat triangular with drill holes (pendant?).
78-6-10/14059	Stone grave	Spindle whorl(?) made of probable greenstone.
78-6-10/14064	Stone grave	Ovate knife of Ft. Payne chert.
78-6-10/14072	Stone grave	Bone composite fishhooks.
78-6-10/14218	Stone grave	Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle.
78-6-10/14219	Stone grave	Owl effigy hooded bottle, four lobes, probable negative painted.
78-6-10/14220	Stone grave	Bell Plain, blank face hooded bottle.
78-6-10/14221	Stone grave	Mississippi Plain jar with crossed loop handles.
78-6-10/14222	Stone grave	Duck effigy bowl.
78-6-10/14223	Stone grave	Medallion (human effigy) head bowl.
78-6-10/14224	Stone grave	Ceramic pipe.
78-6-10/14225	Stone grave	Ceramic pipe
78-6-10/14226	Stone grave	Pottery trowel base (mushroom type).
78-6-10/14229	Stone grave	Two shell spoons.
78-6-10/14252	Stone grave	Six ceramic earplugs, one probable ceramic bead.
78-6-10/14257	Stone grave 4	Mississippi Plain notched rim bowl.
78-6-10/14260	Stone grave 9	Bell Plain outslanting wall bowl.
78-6-10/14263	Stone grave 7	Bell Plain(?) scalloped rim jar.
78-6-10/14266	Stone grave 11	Bell Plain fish effigy bowl.
78-6-10/14267	Stone grave 11	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> (frog?) effigy jar, strap handles.
78-6-10/14268	Stone grave 11	Shell spoon.
78-6-10/14269	Stone grave 15(?)	Shell spoon
78-6-10/14270	Stone grave 15	Mississippi Plain jar, strap handles.
78-6-10/14277	Stone grave 19	Bell Plain, Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> jar, strap handles.

Table 9. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1878 Curtiss Excavations at Cains Chapel. (continued)

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

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

PM Accession No.	Reference	Artifact Description
84-63-10/34286	Stone grave 5	Negative painted, human effigy hooded bottle.
84-63-10/34287	Stone grave 5	Large marine shell bead.
84-63-10/34288	Stone grave 5	Small shell beads.
84-63-10/34289	Stone grave 5	Shell spoon.
84-63-10/34290	Stone grave 6	Polished cannel coal.
84-63-10/34291	Stone grave 6	Chert biface (ovate knife section?).
84-63-10/34293	Stone grave 7	Bone awl, with perforation near proximal end.
84-63-10/34294	Stone grave 7	Three bone awls/needles.
84-63-10/34295	Stone grave 8	Fish effigy bowl.
84-63-10/34296	Stone grave 8	Polished cannel coal.
84-63-10/34301	Stone grave 11	Beckwith Incised jar, with strap handles.



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 (outslanting 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.*



Figure 89. Nashville style marine shell gorget (fenestrated) from stone grave 75, Cains Chapel (PM 78-6-10/15247). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.



Figure 90. Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle from Stone Grave 5, Oscar Noel's Farm (PM 84-63-10/34286). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

Other Archaeological Research at Cains Chapel

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.

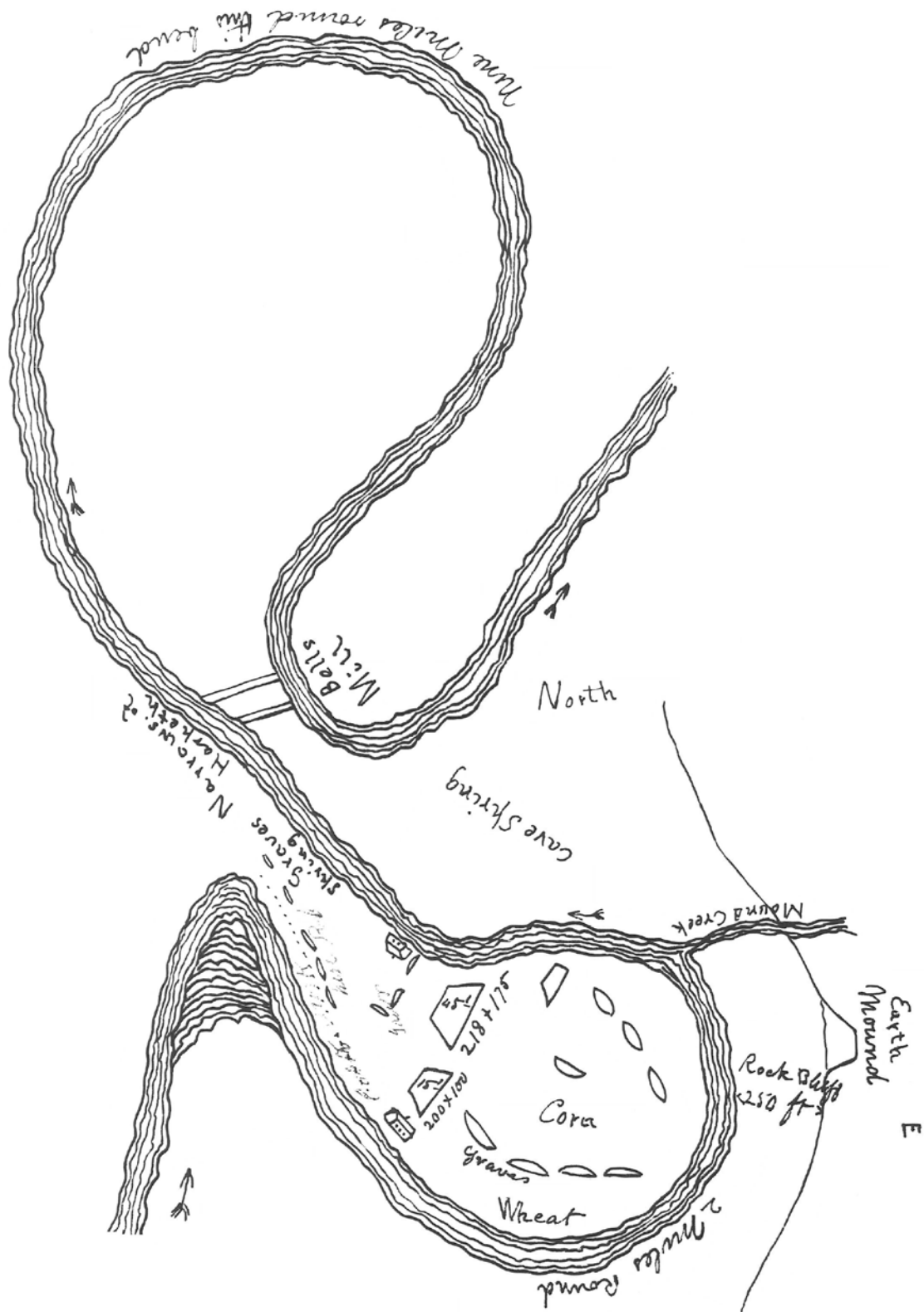


Figure 94. Curtiss sketch of Mound Bottom, May 1878 (Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #597, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University)



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.*

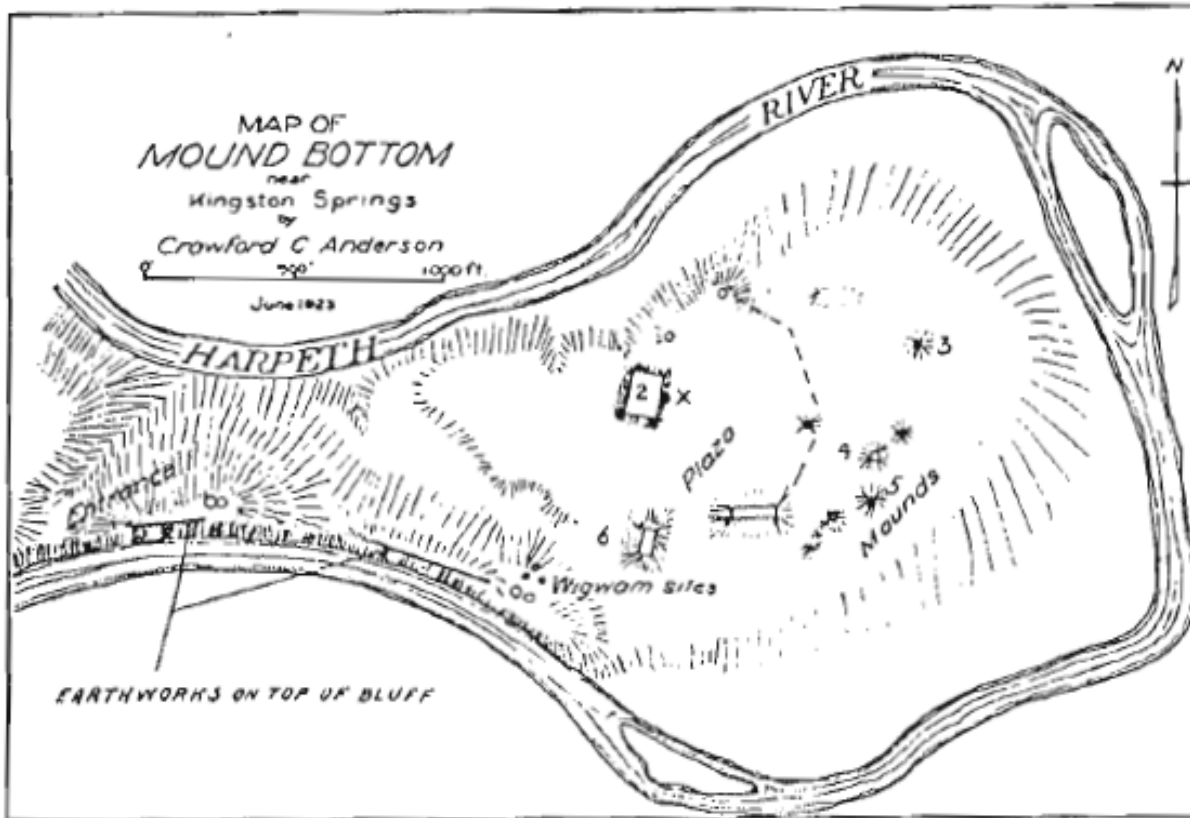


Figure 100. Crawford C. Anderson map of Mound Bottom, 1923.

Parmenio E. Cox

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.

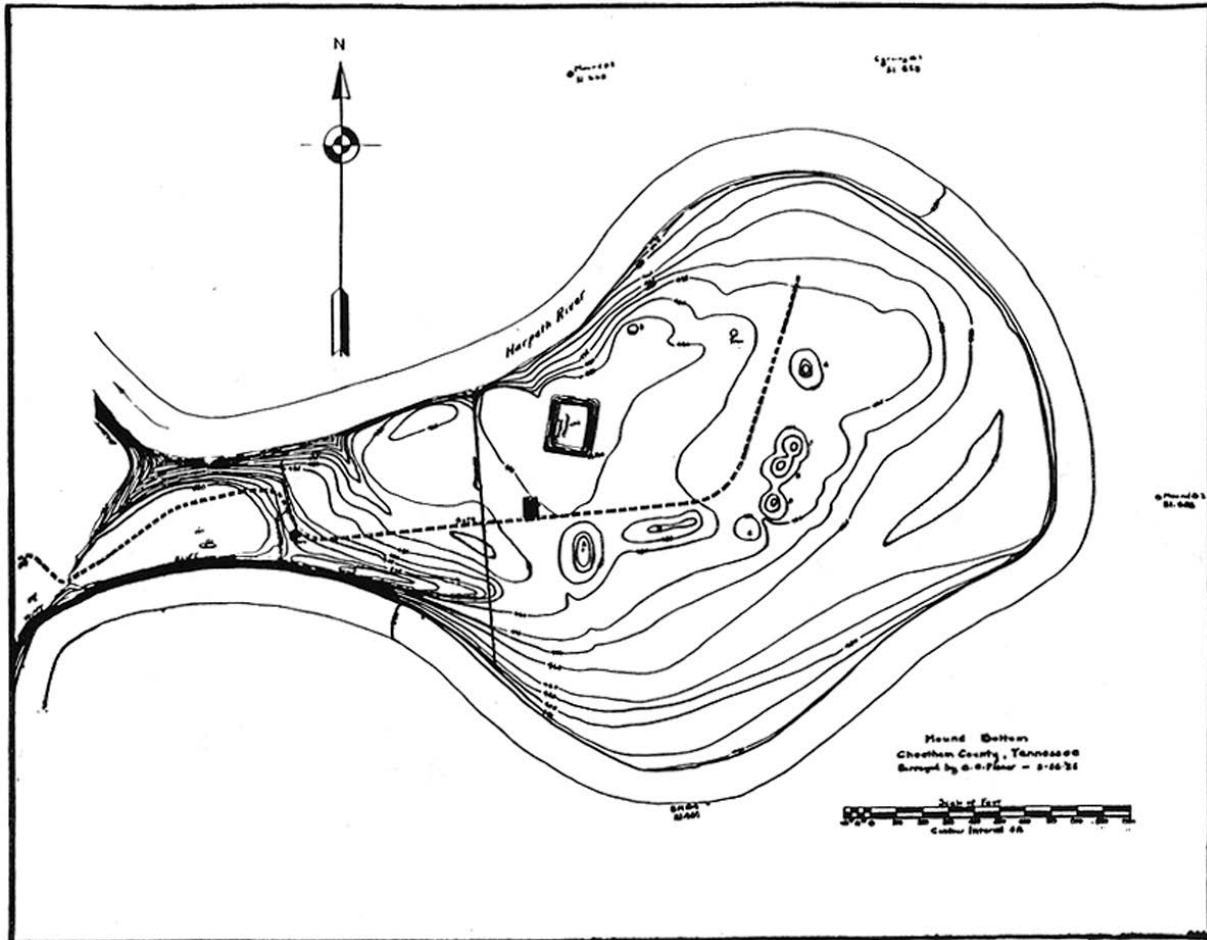


Figure 101. Claire Cole Fisher map of Mound Bottom, 1926.

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.

Tennessee Division of Archaeology and Vanderbilt University, 1974-1975

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.

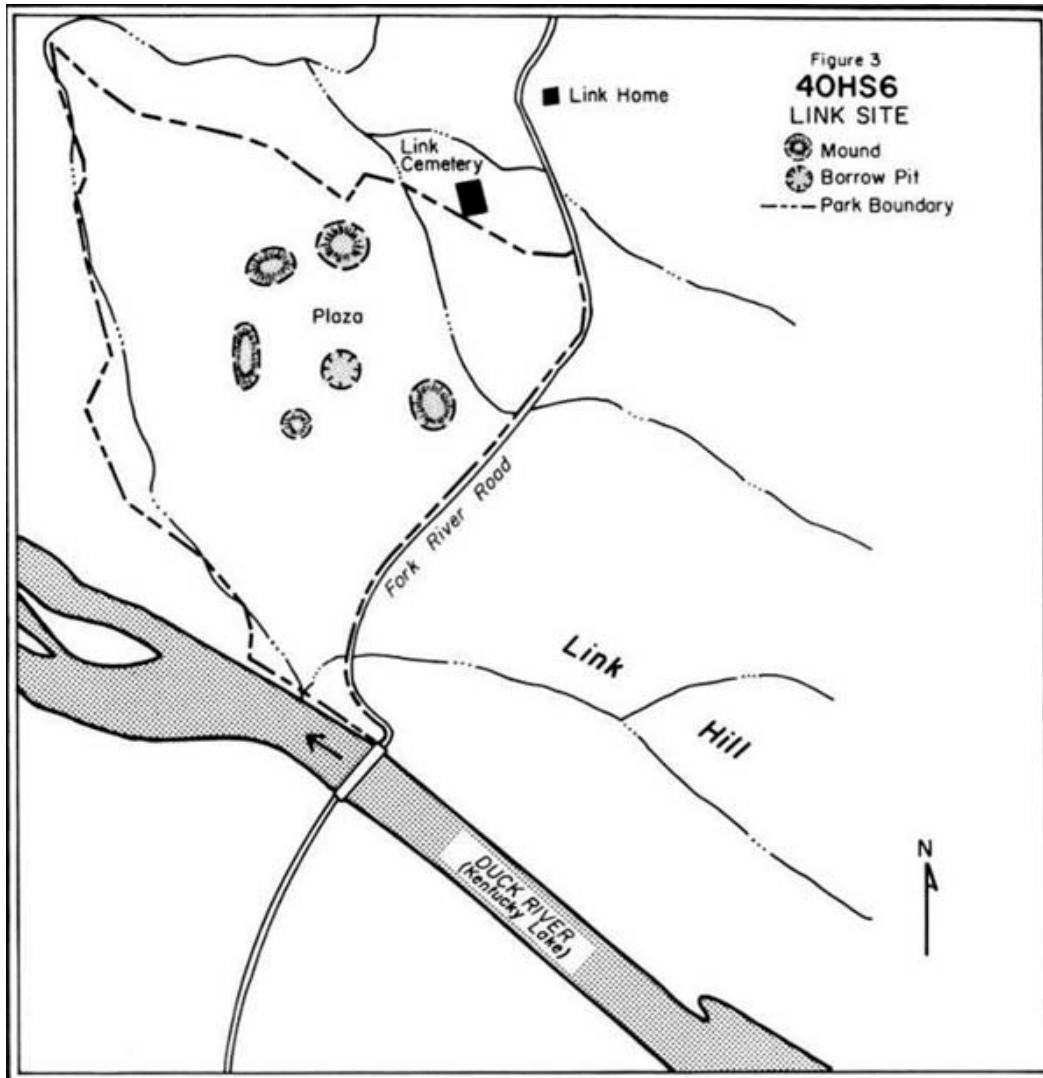


Figure 102. Link Farm mound center (Lawrence et al. 2008).

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 “crania” 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.

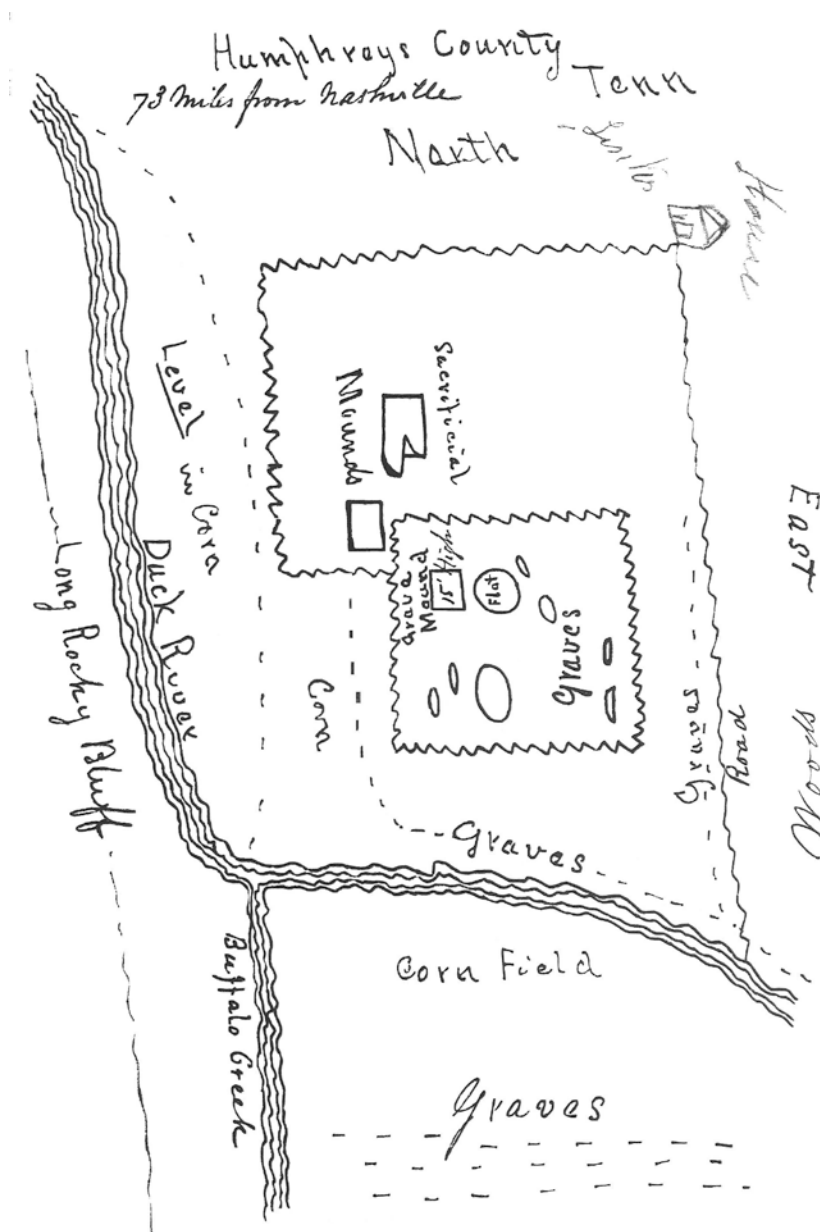


Figure 103. Curtiss sketch of Mr. Link's Farm (Putnam Letterbook IV-C, 598, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University)

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).



Figure 104. Ceramic earspool from adult grave at Old Town (PM 78-6-10/15817). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

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.

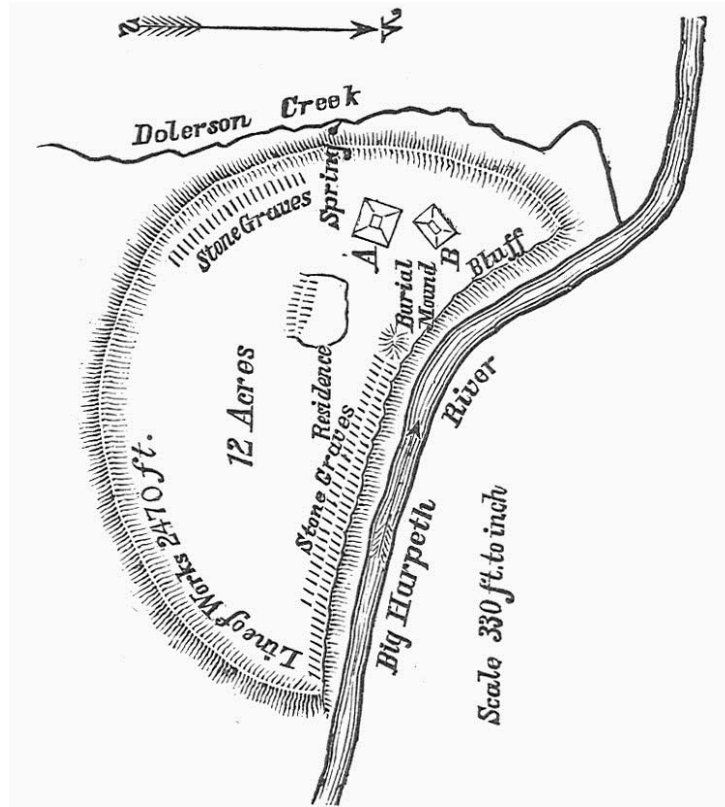


Figure 105. Joseph Jones map of Old Town (Jones 1876:82).

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).



Fig. 54. Implement of hard greenstone, from Old Town, banks of Big Harpeth River, Tennessee.

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.

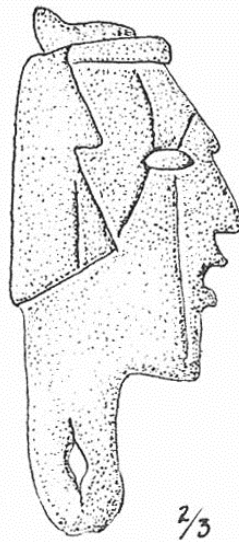


Figure 107. Stone human effigy pendant from Polk exploration of Old Town (Polk 1948:24).

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.

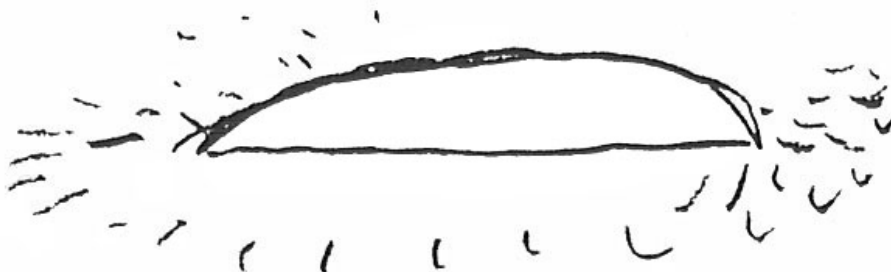


Figure 108. Curtiss sketch of burial mound explored at Gray's Farm (Link, Old Town, and Gray's Farm Notes, Peabody Museum Accession No. 78-6).

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 11. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1878 Curtiss Excavation at Gray's Farm.

PM Acc. No.	Reference	Artifact Description
78-6-10/15821	Grave 6, mound	Nashville style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15823	Grave 7, mound	Bone needles/pins.
78-6-10/15824	Grave 7, mound	Gorget fragment of abrasive siltstone.
78-6-10/15828	Grave 12, mound	Large marine shell beads.
78-6-10/15831	Grave 16, mound	Negative painted carafe neck bottle, quadrilobate.
78-6-10/15832	Grave 16, mound	Negative painted carafe neck bottle, quadrilobate.
78-6-10/15833	Grave 16, mound	Bell Plain duck effigy bowl.
78-6-10/15834	Grave 16, mound	Shell spoon (found in 15833).
78-6-10/15835	Grave 16, mound	Nashville style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15836	Grave 16, mound	70 small shell beads.
78-6-10/15837	Grave 17, mound	Bell Plain jar with strap handles.
78-6-10/15838	Grave 22, mound	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> jar w/ strap handles, 6 lobes.
78-6-10/15844	Grave 26, mound	Frog effigy jar with strap handles.
78-6-10/15845	Grave 26, mound	Dover chert sword fragment.
78-6-10/15847	Grave 28, mound	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> blank face hooded bottle.
78-6-10/15848	Grave 28, mound	Bell Plain notched-rim bowl.
78-6-10/15849	Grave 29, mound	Two marine shell earplugs.
78-6-10/15850	Grave 29, mound	Partial ceramic vessel (bottle or jar).
78-6-10/15852	Grave 30, mound	Ceramic human effigy rattle figurine (shell temper).
78-6-10/15853	Grave 30, mound	Negative painted, female effigy hooded bottle.
78-6-10/15854	Grave 30, mound	Bell Plain human effigy rattle bowl.
78-6-10/15855	Grave 30, mound	Bell Plain owl effigy rim-rider bowl.
78-6-10/15856	Grave 30, mound	Miniature mussel effigy bowl, Bell Plain.
78-6-10/15857	Grave 30, mound	Polished cancell coal disk, eccentric (pendant?).
78-6-10/15858	Grave 30, mound	Shell (marine?) with drilled hole.
78-6-10/15859	Grave 30, mound	Miniature noded vessel, Bell Plain.
78-6-10/15863	Grave 34, mound	Quartzite discoidal.
78-6-10/15864	Grave 34, mound	Limestone disk.
78-6-10/15865	Grave 34, mound	Limestone discoidal.
78-6-10/15866	Grave 34 mound	Limestone discoidal.
78-6-10/15867	Grave 34, mound	Limestone discoidal (unfinished).
78-6-10/15868	Grave 34, mound	Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).
78-6-10/15870	Grave 36, mound	Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle.
78-6-10/15871	Grave 36, mound	Two marine shell earplugs.
78-6-10/15872	Grave 36, mound	Astragalus cube.
78-6-10/15874	Grave 37, mound	Nashville style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15878	Gr 14, child, md	Miniature ceramic vessel.
78-6-10/15878.1	Gr 14, child, md	Mississippi Plain frog effigy bowl, burnished.
78-6-10/15879	Gr 14, child, md	Miniature blank face, owl effigy(?) hooded bottle.
78-6-10/15880	Grave 39a, mound	Bell Plain mussel shell effigy bowl.
78-6-10/15884	Grave 41, mound	125 shell beads (marine?).
78-6-10/15885	Grave 41, mound	Ovate knife of Dover chert, serrated.
78-6-10/15886	Grave 42, mound	32 shell disc beads (marine?).
78-6-10/15888.1	Grave 48, mound	Ceramic disk.
78-6-10/15888.2	Grave 48, mound	Ceramic disk.
78-6-10/15889	Grave 48, mound	Mica fragments.
78-6-10/15890	Grave 48, mound	300 shell beads (marine?).
78-6-10/15891	Grave 51, mound	21 Marine shell beads (17 large and 4 small).
78-6-10/15892	Grave 55, mound	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> jar, narrow strap handles.
78-6-10/15893	Grave 55, mound	Shell spoon.
78-6-10/15895	Grave 62, mound	Marine shell and snake vertebrae necklace.
78-6-10/15896	Grave 63, mound	Nashville style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15897	Grave 70, mound	Jar with strap handles.
78-6-10/15898	Grave 81, mound	Negative painted, female effigy hooded bottle.
78-6-10/15899	Grave 84, mound	Marine shell gorget (Nashville Style?).
78-6-10/15900	Grave 79, mound	Mississippi Plain frog effigy jar with strap handles.
78-6-10/15901	Grave 79, mound	Bell Plain notched-rim bowl.
78-6-10/15906	Grave 94, mound	Nashville style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15908	Grave 91, mound	Ceramic trowel, mushroom style.
78-6-10/15909	Grave 91, mound	Ceramic trowel, mushroom style.
78-6-10/15915	Grave 87, mound	Shell spoon.
78-6-10/15916	Grave 84, mound	Nashville style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15917	Grave 84, mound	Shell disk/button (marine?).
78-6-10/15918	Grave 118, mound	Four marine shell beads.
78-6-10/15918	Grave 118, mound	Marine shell earplug.
78-6-10/15919	Grave 118, mound	Limestone disk.

Table 11. Associated Grave Artifacts from the 1878 Curtiss Excavation at Gray's Farm. (continued)

PM Acc. No.	Reference	Artifact Description
78-6-10/15920	Grave 118, mound	Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).
78-6-10/15922	Grave 122, mound	Ovate knife of Dover chert.
78-6-10/15923	Grave 122, mound	Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).
78-6-10/15923	Grave 122, mound	Abrasive siltstone bead (spindle whorl?).
78-6-10/15924	Grave 122, mound	Limestone disk.
78-6-10/15926	Grave 122, mound	Six marine shell beads (5 large and 1 small).
78-6-10/15927	Grave 121, mound	16 very large marine shell beads.
78-6-10/15928	Grave 136, mound	Limestone bead.
78-6-10/15929	Grave 136, mound	Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).
78-6-10/15930	Grave 136, mound	Ceramic earplug fragment.
78-6-10/15931	Grave 136, mound	Limestone disk.
78-6-10/15932	Grave 119, mound	Ovate knife, possible Dover chert variant.
78-6-10/15934	Grave 135, mound	Bell Plain human effigy rim-rider bowl.
78-6-10/15935	Grave 117, mound	Bell Plain bowl (restricted orifice) with two spouts.
78-6-10/15936	Grave 117, mound	Nashville style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15939	Grave 117, mound	250 marine shell beads.
78-6-10/15940	Grave 116, mound	Three marine shell beads.
78-6-10/15941	Grave 116, mound	Central column from marine shell.
78-6-10/15942	Grave 102, mound	200 marine shell beads.
78-6-10/15943	Grave 106, mound	Nashville style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15945	Grave 107, mound	Unidentified groundstone.
78-6-10/15947	Grave 107, mound	Copper fragments.
78-6-10/15948	Grave 107, mound	Mica fragments.
78-6-10/15949	Grave 107, mound	Marine shell bead.
78-6-10/15950	Grave 107, mound	Bone needles/pins.
78-6-10/15951	Grave 115, mound	Ovate knife of Dover chert.
78-6-10/15955	Stone grave	Female hunchback effigy figurine (rattle) w/ suspension holes.
78-6-10/15956	Stone grave	Cox style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15957	Stone grave	Shell spoon.
78-6-10/15960	Grave 6, orchard cem	Shell spoon.
78-6-10/15960	Grave 6, orchard cem	Bell Plain frog effigy bowl.
78-6-10/15962	Grave 5, orchard cem	Bell Plain scalloped rim jar, with seven peaks.
78-6-10/15963	Grave 4, orchard cem	Miniature effigy bowl (turtle?).
78-6-10/15964	Grave 4, orchard cem	Cox style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15965	Grave 4, orchard cem	Marine shell gorget (Nashville style?).
78-6-10/15966	Grave 4, orchard cem	Marine shell pendant.
78-6-10/15967.1	Grave 4, orchard cem	Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).
78-6-10/15967.2	Grave 4, orchard cem	Limestone disk.
78-6-10/15968	Grave 24, orchard cem	Cox style marine shell gorget.
78-6-10/15969	Grave 24, orchard cem	Marine shell gorget (Nashville Style?).
78-6-10/15970	Grave 24, orchard cem	Two marine shell earplugs.
78-6-10/15971	Grave 24, orchard cem	Stone discoidal.
78-6-10/15972	Grave 7, orchard cem	Bell Plain notched-rim bowl.
78-6-10/15974	Grave 11, orchard cem	Mississippi Plain notched-rim bowl.
78-6-10/15975	Grave 3, orchard cem	Bell Plain gourd/marine shell effigy bowl with single spout.
78-6-10/15977	Grave 3, orchard cem	Miniature jar with strap handles.
78-6-10/15978	Grave 8, orchard cem	Bell Plain gourd/marine shell effigy bowl.
78-6-10/15980	Grave 24, orchard cem	Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.
78-6-10/15981	Grave 24, orchard cem	Bell Plain fish effigy bowl.
78-6-10/15982	Grave 24, orchard cem	Bell Plain bottle with 5 lobes, neck missing.
78-6-10/15983	Grave 23, orchard cem	Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.
78-6-10/15984	Grave 23, orchard cem	Bell Plain frog effigy bowl.
78-6-10/15985	Grave 23, orchard cem	Ceramic earplug.
78-6-10/15986	Grave 23, orchard cem	Ceramic disk.
78-6-10/15988	Grave 23, orchard cem	Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).
78-6-10/15990	Grave 30, orchard cem	Beckwith Incised jar with strap and bifurcate lug handles.
78-6-10/15992	Grave 30, orchard cem	Marine shell gorget (two perforations).
78-6-10/15993	Grave 26, orchard cem	Female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.
78-6-10/15999	Between graves	Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback.
78-6-10/16000	Stone grave	Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle.
78-6-10/16008	Gr 13, 50 yds from md	Plain jar.
78-6-10/16009	Graves 50 yds from md	Limestone bead (spindle whorl?).
78-6-10/16010	Graves 50 yds from md	Ft. Payne chert chisel.



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.*

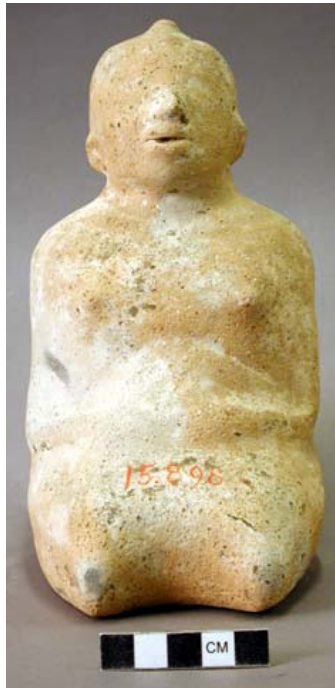


Figure 111. Negative painted human effigy hooded bottle from burial mound, Grave 81, Gray's Farm (78-6-10/15898). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*



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.*

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.

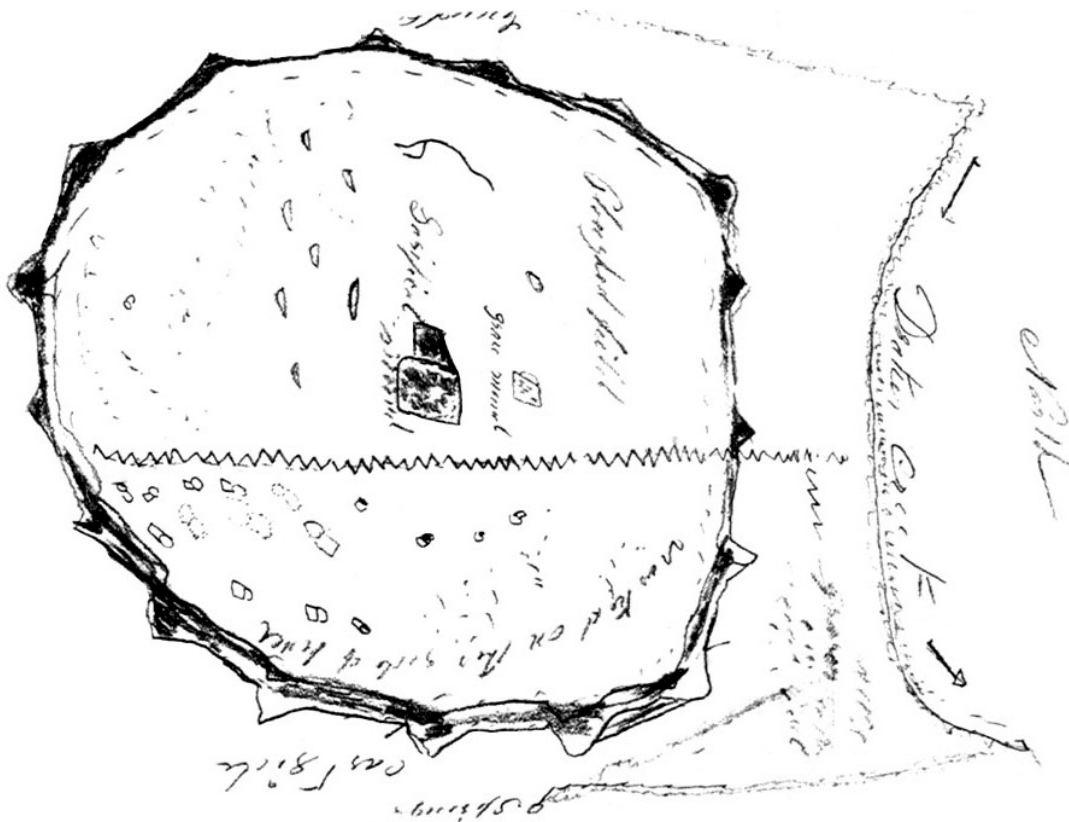


Figure 153. Curtiss sketch of Rutherford's Farm, 1878 (Accession file 79-4 Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University). *Note: north has been incorrectly assigned by Curtiss on this map. This direction is actually east.*

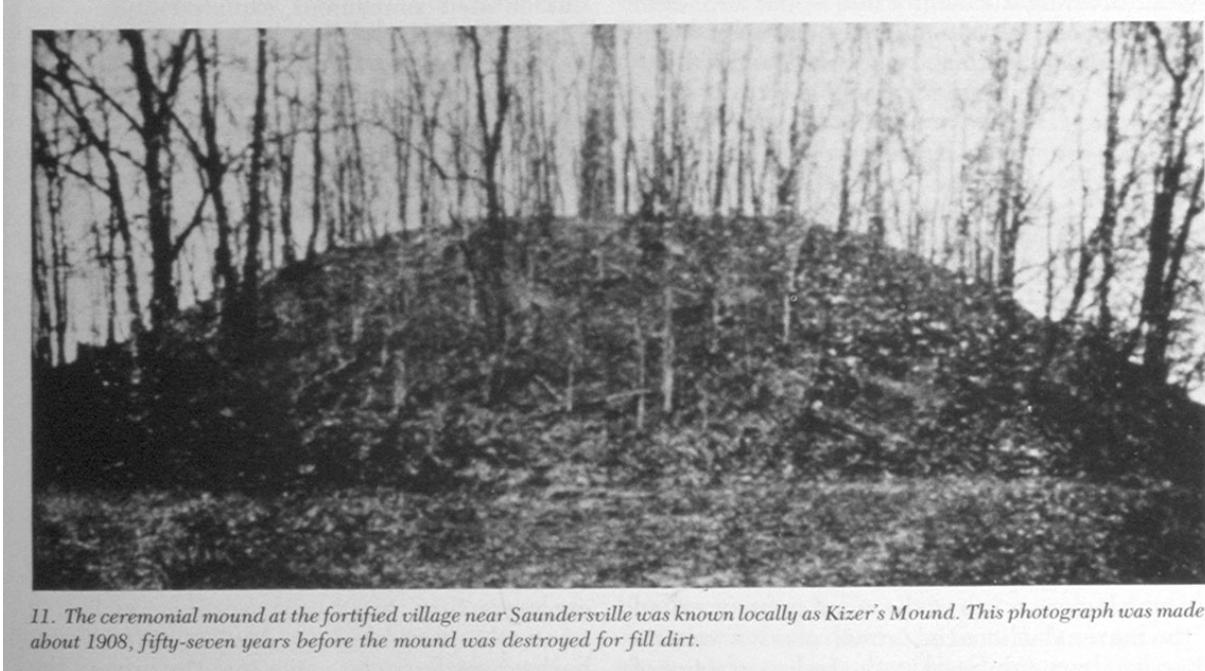


Figure 154. Early 1900s photograph of platform mound (“sacrificial” as described by Curtiss) located north of the fencerow. This mound was destroyed in the mid-1960s.

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 12. Associated Burial Artifacts from 1878 Curtiss Excavation of Rutherford's Farm.

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



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)



Figure 169. Bison horn core section (right) and copper-coated cedar disk (left) from Stone Grave 33, Rutherford's Farm (PM 79-4-10/17264).

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.

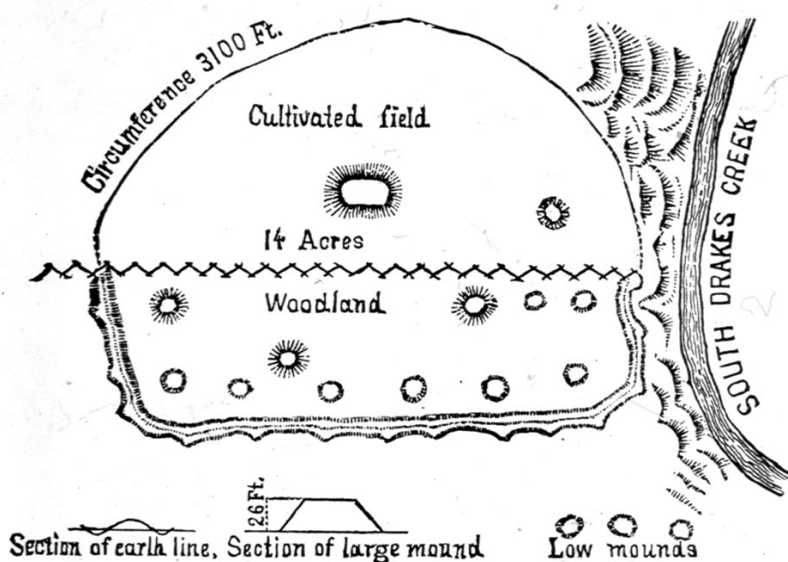


FIG. 2.—MAP OF THE EARTH-WORKS IN SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE.*

Figure 170. Thruston map of the Rutherford-Kiser site (Thruston 1897:33).

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

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.

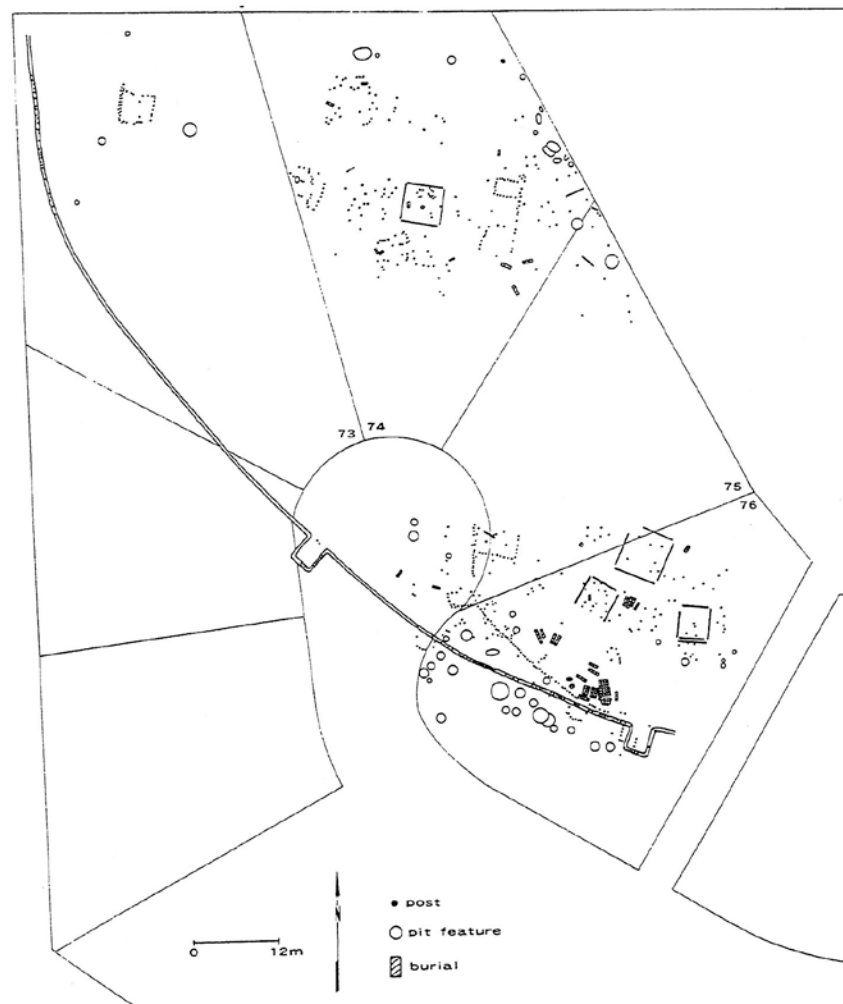


Figure 171. Rutherford-Kizer plan map, west side, 1993-1995 (Moore and Smith 2001).

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 13. Associated Burial Objects from the 1994-1995 Rutherford-Kizer Burial Removals.

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

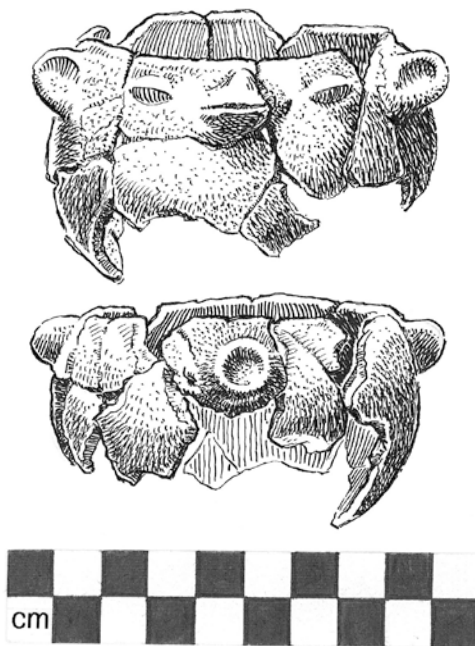


Figure 172. Frog effigy bowl from Burial 80, Rutherford-Kizer, 1995 burial removal.

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 14. Radiocarbon Dates from the 1993-1995 Rutherford-Kizer Excavations. *

Beta ID No.	Dates BP	-----Calibrated Results-----		Provenience
		1 Sigma	2 Sigma	
90627	1320 +/- 60	AD 652 - 723	AD 612 - 828	Feat 738 (hearth, lot 85)
70876	970 +/- 50	AD 1019 - 1053 AD 1080 - 1153	AD 984 - 1185	Feat 15 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)
90625	780 +/- 60	AD 1207 - 1283	AD 1152 - 1302	Feat 528 (interior palisade bastion post)
70880	640 +/- 50	AD 1288 - 1321 AD 1349 - 1391	AD 1279 - 1405	Feat 96 (Structure 1 post, Strip Block B)
70874	630 +/- 60	AD 1291 - 1325 AD 1344 - 1394	AD 1276 - 1415	Feat 20 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)
70877	630 +/- 50	AD 1292 - 1323 AD 1346 - 1393	AD 1281 - 1407	Feat 36 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)
90024	590 +/- 50	AD 1307 - 1363	AD 1291 - 1422	Feat 733 (exterior palisade bastion post)
70873	580 +/- 50	AD 1309 - 1360 AD 1386 - 1412	AD 1294 - 1426	Feat 101 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)
70875	580 +/- 50	AD 1309 - 1360 AD 1386 - 1412	AD 1299 - 1426	Feat 20 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)
90626	570 +/- 60	AD 1309 - 1361 AD 1386 - 1436	AD 1293 - 1436	Feat 708 (interior palisade post)
70878	570 +/- 60	AD 1309 - 1361 AD 1386 - 1436	AD 1293 - 1436	Feat 34 (Structure 1 post, Strip Block B)
70879	540 +/- 50	AD 1322 - 1348 AD 1392 - 1433	AD 1300 - 1368 AD 1381 - 1445	Feat 88 (Structure 1 post, Strip Block B)
90025	540 +/- 60	AD 1318 - 1352 AD 1390 - 1435	AD 1297 - 1447	Feat 832 (exterior palisade post)
90023	500 +/- 50	AD 1398 - 1448	AD 1385 - 1475	Feat 867 (exterior palisade bastion post)
70872	500 +/- 50	AD 1398 - 1448	AD 1385 - 1475	Feat 101 (refuse-filled pit, Strip Block B)

* 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.

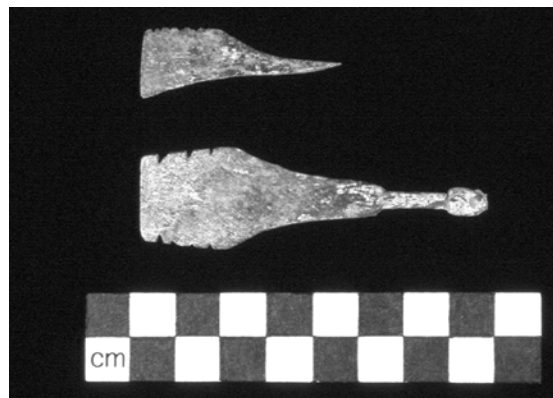


Figure 175. Bone hairpin sections, Rutherford Kizer, TDOA investigations.

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.*

UNNAMED SITE (40SW40?)

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 discoidals 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.*

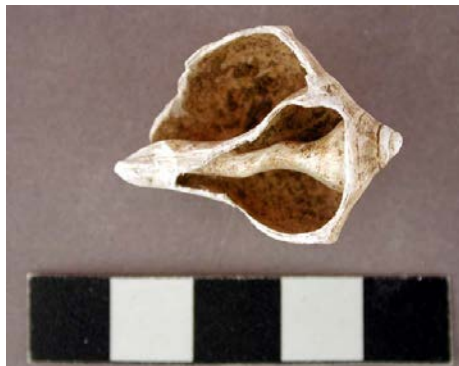


Figure 189. Marine shell section from Grave 69 in mound on Williams Farm (PM 79-4-10/18478). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

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.*



Figure 192. Human effigy (hunchback) figurine rattle from Grave 4 in mound on Lovell's Farm (PM 79-4-10/18487). 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 vary 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 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. (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.

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



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 spoons 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 spoons. 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 shrubby 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.*

STALLS FARM

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.*

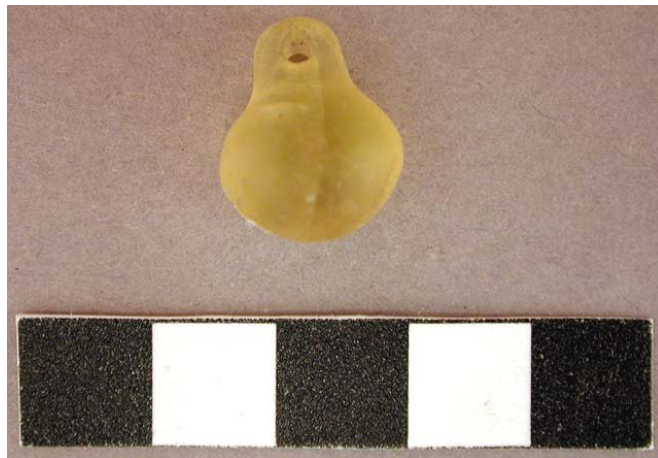


Figure 219. Fluorspar pendant from Grave 24 in mound on Bannister's Farm (PM 79-4-10/18352). *Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.*

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.*

PERKINS FARM

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.*

ANDERSON'S FARM (40DS44)

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.

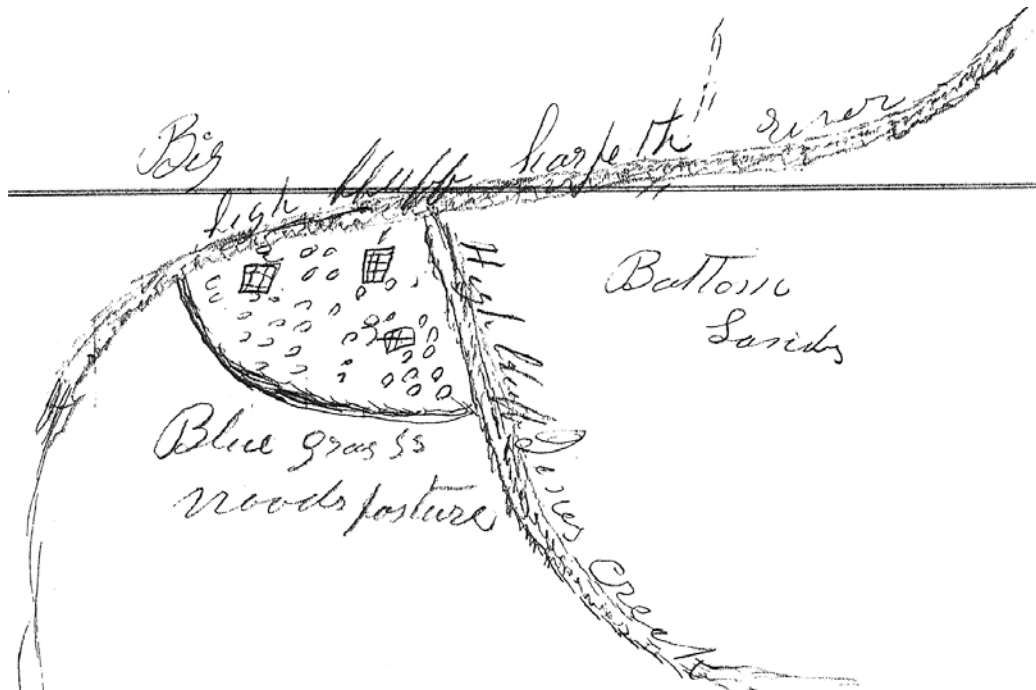


Figure 231. Curtiss sketch map of Anderson's Farm site, May 1879 (Accession File 79-4B, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).



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.

GOWER'S PLACE

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.

Accession No.	Peabody Reference	Artifact Description
82-35-10/27177	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Moundville Inc (<i>var Moundville</i>) jar w/ flattened loop handles.
82-35-10/27177	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Mississippi Plain jar section.
82-35-10/27178	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Frog effigy jar with strap handles.
82-35-10/27178	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Bowl section, outflaring rim.
82-35-10/27179	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Bottle section (carafe neck?), Mississippi Plain.
82-35-10/27180	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Beaker, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27181	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Miniature bottle.
82-35-10/27182	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Top knot fragment from human effigy hooded bottle.
82-35-10/27183	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	Two abrasive siltstone disks.
82-35-10/27184	Grave 2, low hill Jarman's house	One quartzite disk.
82-35-10/27188	Grave 4, low hill Jarman's house	Small jar with scalloped rim.
82-35-10/27198	Grave 9, low hill Jarman's house	Miniature frog effigy jar, Mississippi Plain.
82-35-10/27204	Grave 12, low hill Jarman's house	Five marine shell beads.
82-35-10/27219	Grave 16, low hill Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27227	Grave 19, low hill Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27228	Grave 19, low hill Jarman's house	Unusual blank face burnished bottle, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27230	Grave 20, low hill Jarman's house	Five shell disc beads, one shell tubular bead.
82-35-10/27234	Grave 22, low hill Jarman's house	One ceramic earplug.
82-35-10/27241	Grave 26, low hill Jarman's house	Bell Plain bottle, cylindrical neck.
82-35-10/27245	Grave 28, low hill Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27249	Grave 30, low hill Jarman's house	One ceramic earplug.
82-35-10/27251	Grave 31, low hill Jarman's house	Gourd/Marine shell(?) effigy bowl with spout, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27260	Grave 36, low hill Jarman's house	Celt made of Ft. Payne chert.
82-35-10/27263	Grave 38, low hill Jarman's house	One polished deer mandible.
82-35-10/27265	Grave 39, low hill Jarman's house	Simple bowl, Mississippi Plain.
82-35-10/27271	Grave 3, south of Jarman's house	Jar with strap and bifurcate lug handles.
82-35-10/27272	Grave 3, south of Jarman's house	Jar with strap handles.
82-35-10/27276	Grave 4, south of Jarman's house	Frog effigy jar with strap and bifurcate lug handles.
82-35-10/27277	Grave 4, south of Jarman's house	Gourd effigy bowl.
82-35-10/27280	Grave 4, south of Jarman's house	Four marine shell earplugs.
82-35-10/27280	Grave 4, south of Jarman's house	Twenty-five tubular shell (marine?) beads.
82-35-10/27289	Grave 9, south of Jarman's house	Twenty-three tubular shell beads.
82-35-10/27296	Grave 11, south of Jarman's house	Beckwith Incised, frog effigy jar.
82-35-10/27300	Grave 11, south of Jarman's house	Ovate knife made of local chert.
82-35-10/27309	Grave 13, south of Jarman's house	Effigy bowl section (probable duck), Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27323	Grave 18, south of Jarman's house	Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar with strap handles.
82-35-10/27327	Grave 19, south of Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27328	Grave 19, south of Jarman's house	Shell spoon.
82-35-10/27332	Grave 22, south of Jarman's house	Marine shell earplug.
82-35-10/27337	Grave 24, south of Jarman's house	Fish effigy vessel with suspension holes, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27338	Grave 24, south of Jarman's house	Notched rim "ogee" bowl, with double spouts.
82-35-10/27339	Grave 24, south of Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27340	Grave 24, south of Jarman's house	Frog effigy jar with strap handles, Mississippi Plain.
82-35-10/27341	Grave 24, south of Jarman's house	Jar with suspension holes, Mississippi Plain.
82-35-10/27345	Grave 25, south of Jarman's house	Ceramic earplug.
82-35-10/27350	Grave 27, south of Jarman's house	Bone hairpin fragment.
82-35-10/27354	Grave 31?, south of Jarman's house	Marine shell earplug.
82-35-10/27355	Grave 29, south of Jarman's house	Neg paint owl effigy hooded bottle w/ 4 lobes, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27356	Grave 29, south of Jarman's house	Matthews Incised (<i>var. Matthews</i>) jar with strap handles.
82-35-10/27357	Grave 29, south of Jarman's house	Shell spoon.
82-35-10/27358	Grave 29, south of Jarman's house	Marine shell earplug; two marine shell beads.
82-35-10/27361	Grave 35, south of Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27362	Grave 35, south of Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27363	Grave 35, south of Jarman's house	Abrasive siltstone disk.
82-35-10/27364	Grave 35, south of Jarman's house	Astragalus cube (deer).
82-35-10/27367	Grave 36, south of Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl.
82-35-10/27383	Grave 40, south of Jarman's house	Frog effigy jar with suspension holes, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27384	Grave 40, south of Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27385	Grave 40, south of Jarman's house	Bone hairpin.
82-35-10/27386	Grave 40, south of Jarman's house	Ceramic elbow pipe with incised lines.
82-35-10/27391	Grave 42, south of Jarman's house	Notched rim bowl, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27392	Grave 42, south of Jarman's house	Human effigy hooded bottle, female hunchback, Bell Plain.
82-35-10/27393	Grave 42, south of Jarman's house	Eight marine shell beads.
82-35-10/27401	Grave 42, south of Jarman's house	Nashville Style shell gorget.

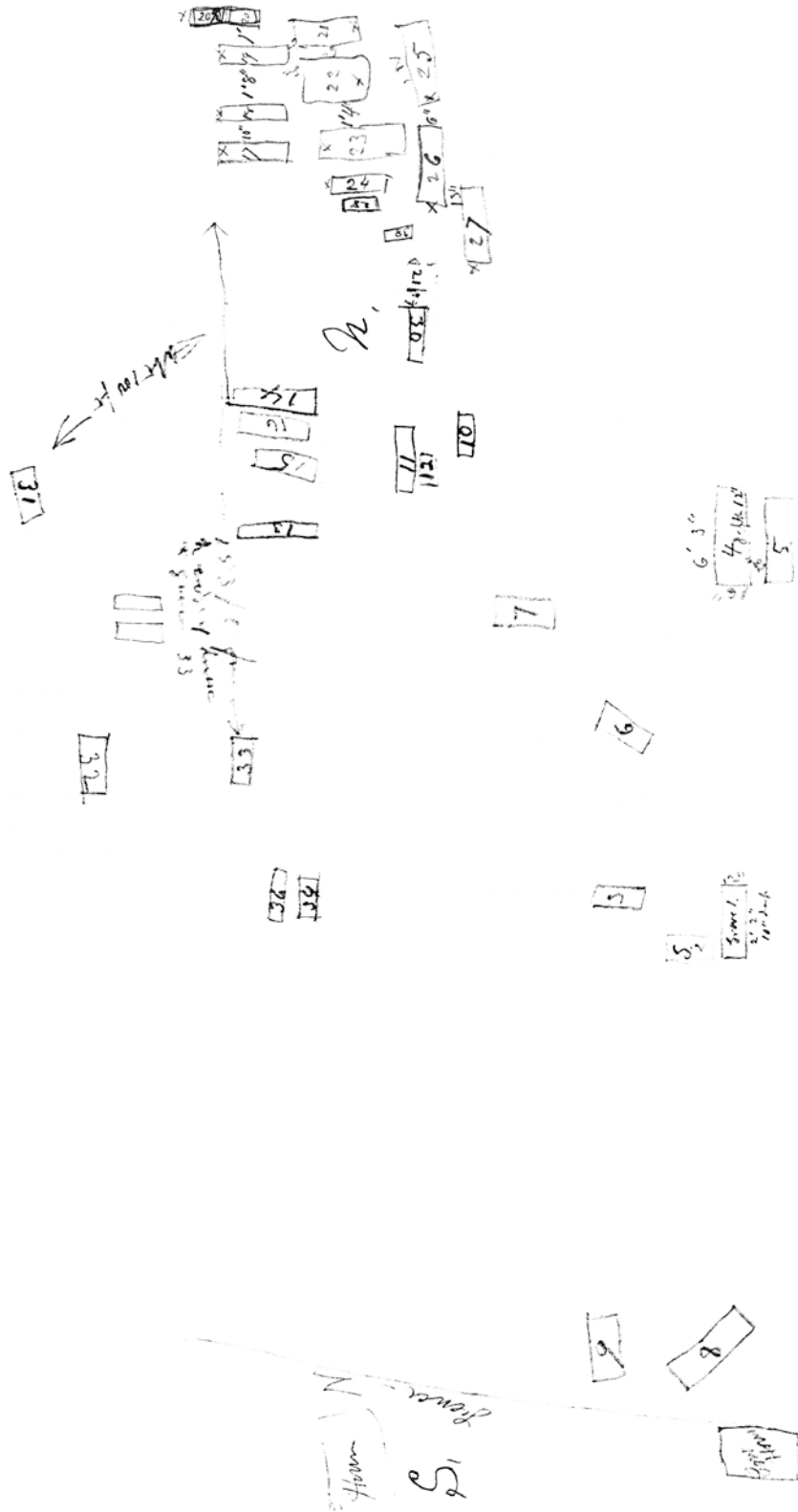


Figure 244. Sketch map of graves on low hill around the Jarman house (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

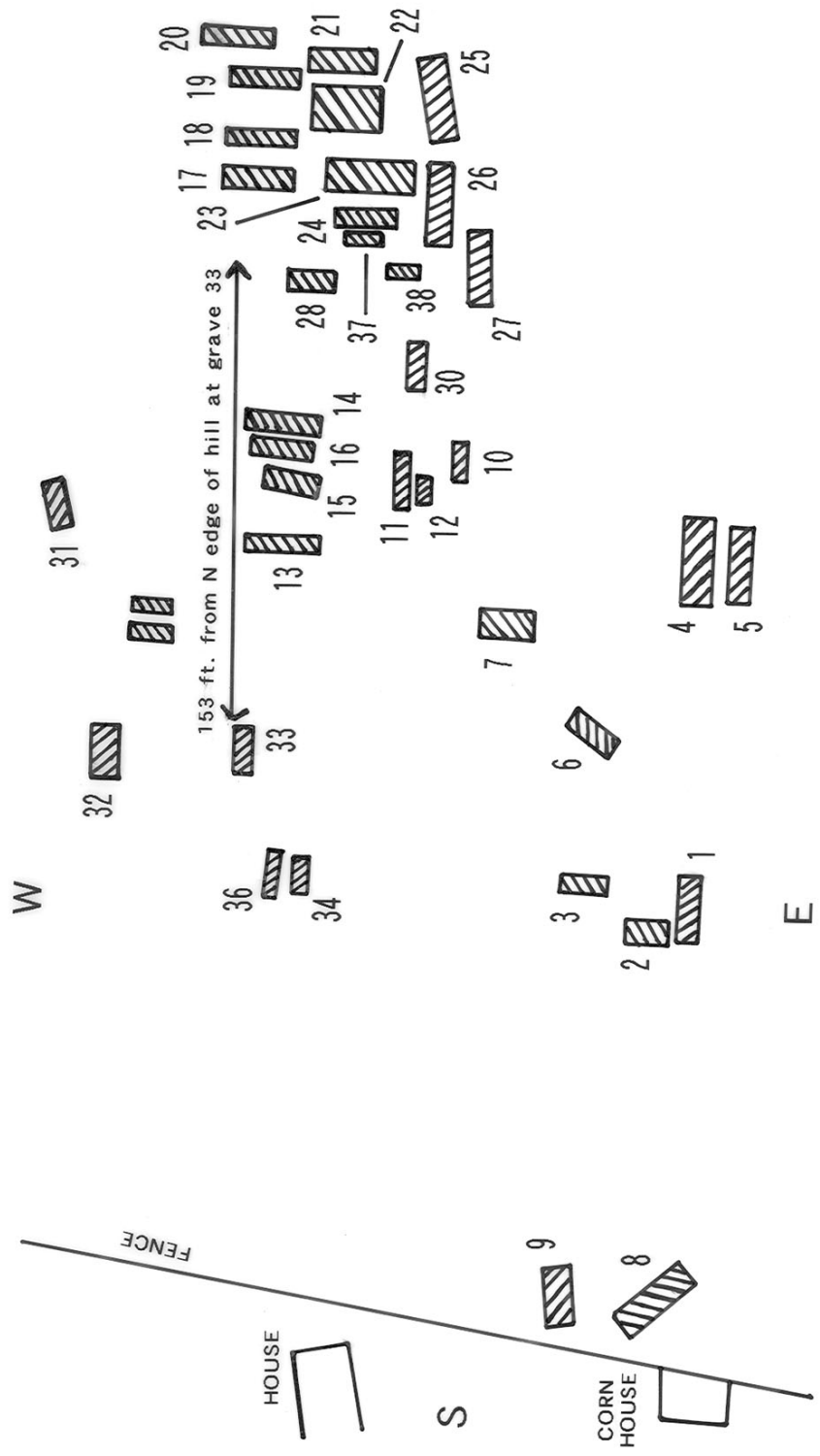


Figure 245. Author drawing of Putnam sketch map of graves on low hill around the Jarman house (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

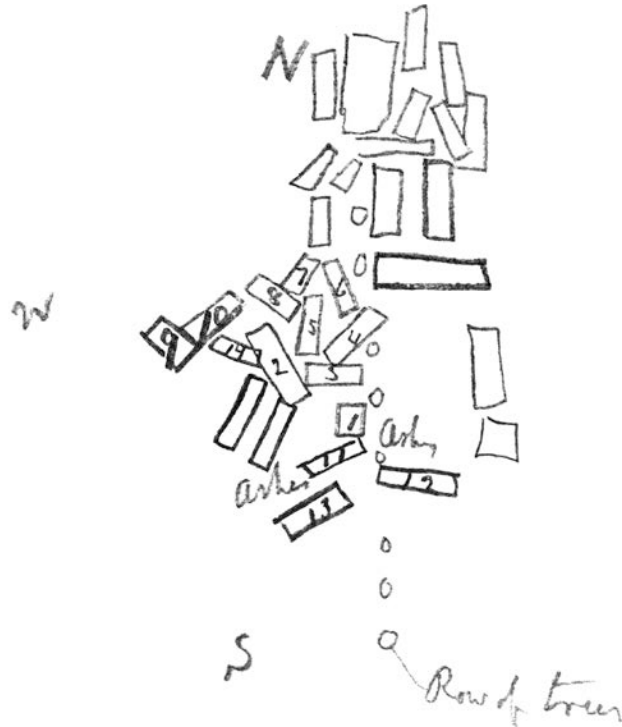


Figure 246. Sketch map of graves south of Jarman house (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

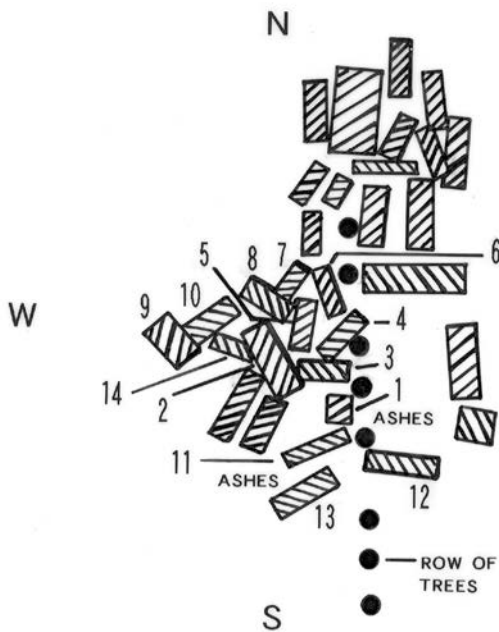


Figure 247. Author drawing of Putnam sketch map of graves south of Jarman house (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).



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).

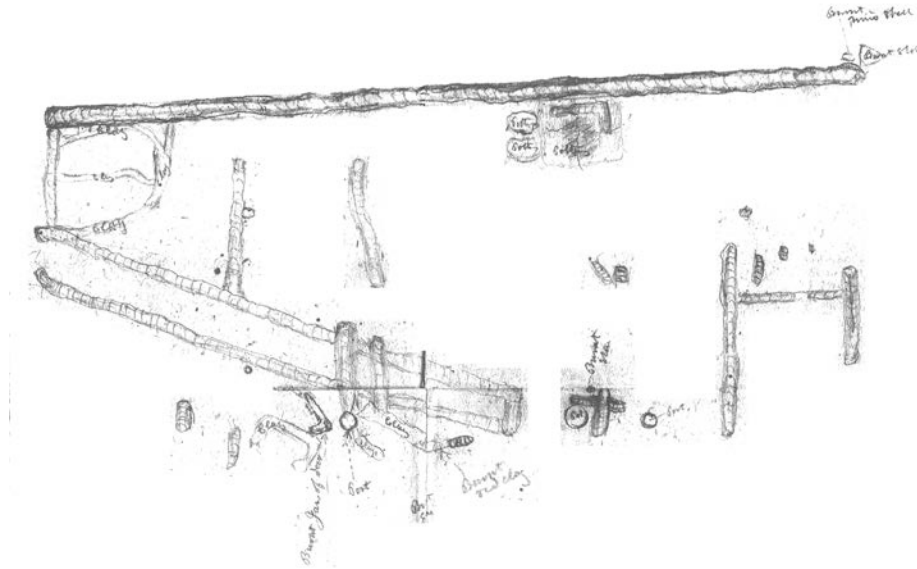


Figure 260. Sketch map of burned structure north of the Jarman house (Accession File 82-35F, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University). Text written on the sketch map states: *This singular arrangement of burnt timbers and burnt clay is near the top of hill on which are many stone graves, 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.*

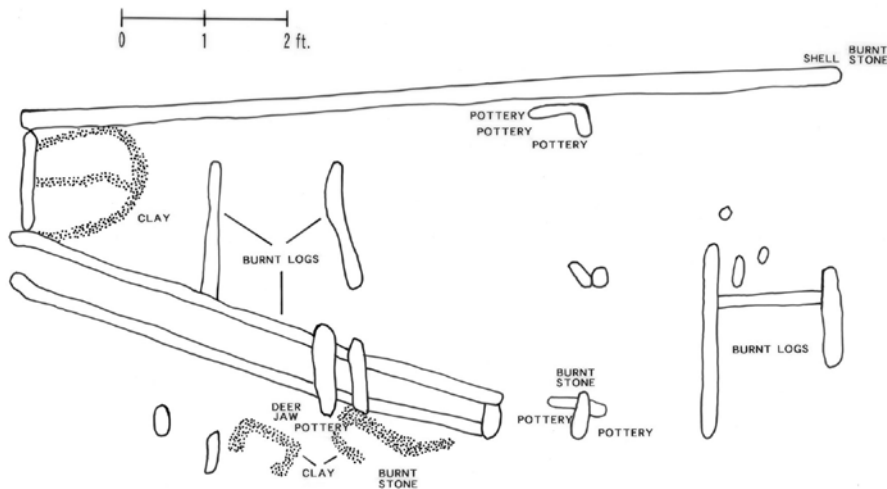


Figure 261. Author drawing of Putnam sketch map of burned structure north of Jarman house (Accession File 82-35F, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University).

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).



Figure 262. Notched rim bowl from structure north of the Jarman house (PM 82-35-10/27171). Photo: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Collections Online.

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.

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



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.*



Figure 265. Matthews Incised *var.* Matthews frog effigy jar from Grave 6, George Woods exploration, Dr. Jarman's Farm (PM 83-68-10/31989). 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.

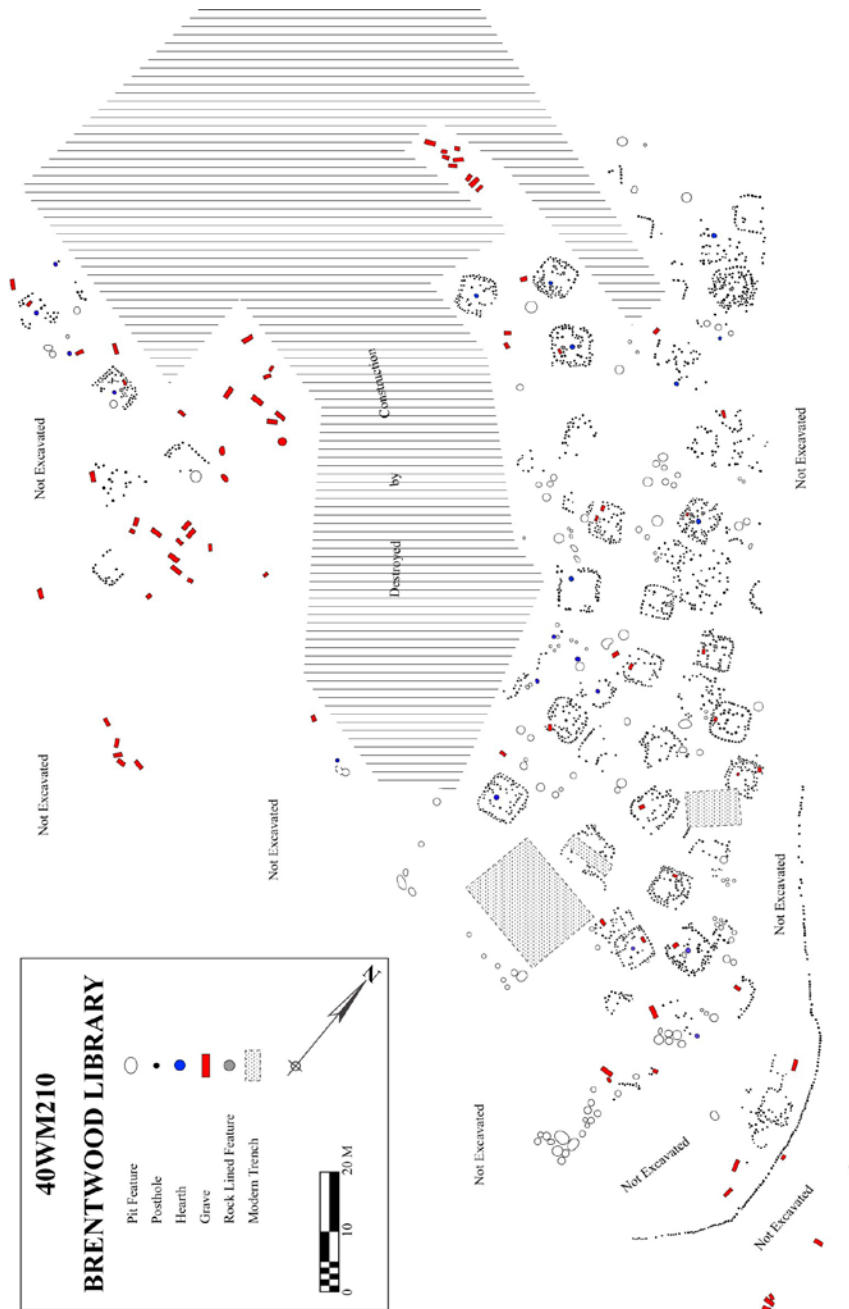


Figure 266. Brentwood Library site plan, 1997 TDOA investigation.

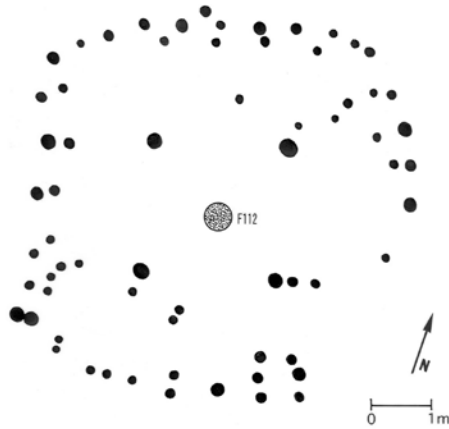


Figure 267. Structure 1 plan view, Brentwood Library, 1997 TDOA investigation.

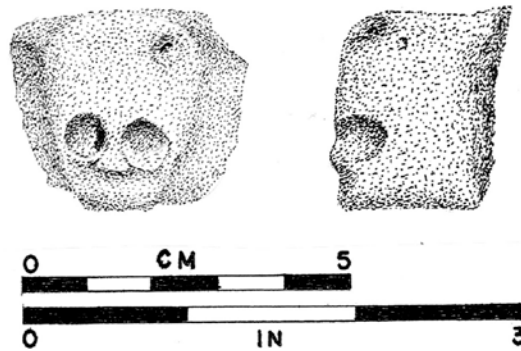


Figure 268. Ceramic skull effigy (from medallion head bowl) recovered from Structure 6 wall post, Brentwood Library, 1997 TDOA investigation.

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

Burial	Age	Sex	Associated Mortuary Item
6	5 to 6 years	-	Frog effigy vessel
14	4 years +/- 6 months	-	Human effigy figurine rattle
37	3 years +/- 6 months	-	Fish effigy bowl
45	1 year +/- 3 months	-	Human effigy hooded bottle
46	9 months +/- 2 months	-	Mississippi Plain vessel
47	30 years +/- 5 years	Male	Greenstone celt; Madison projectile point
49	30 years +/- 5 years	Male	Ceramic ear plug
68	6 months +/- 2 months	-	Bell Plain notched rim bowl; 25 marine shell beads
74	Newborn to 6 months	-	Mississippi Plain jar
75	2 years +/- 6 months	-	Frog effigy vessel
76	40 years +/- 5 years	Female(?)	Mississippi Plain vessel
77	40 to 45 years	Male(?)	Mississippi Plain jar; Mississippi Plain bowl
79	35 years +/- 5 years	Female	Bell Plain notched rim bowl
82	40 years +/- 5 years	Female	Deer astragalus cube
84	8 years +/- 9 months	-	Frog effigy vessel; Mississippi Plain jar
	45 years +/- 5 years	Female	
85	6 months +/- 6 months	-	Shell spoon



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.

Sample No.	Dates BP	-----Calibrated Results*-----		Provenience
		1 Sigma	2 Sigma	
Beta-186724	630 +/- 60	AD 1291 - 1325 AD 1344 - 1394	AD 1276 - 1415	Feature 279 (palisade post)
Beta-186726	610 +/- 50	AD 1300 - 1332 AD 1337 - 1368 AD 1381 - 1397	AD 1286 - 1413	Feature 620 (Structure 4 post)
Beta-186722	580 +/- 50	AD 1309 - 1360 AD 1386 - 1412	AD 1294 - 1426	Feature 10 (refuse-filled pit)
Beta-186725	570 +/- 60	AD 1309 - 1361 AD 1386 - 1418	AD 1293 - 1436	Feature 60 (refuse-filled pit)
Beta-186727	570 +/- 60	AD 1309 - 1361 AD 1386 - 1418	AD 1293 - 1436	Feature 530 (Structure 3 post)
Beta-186723	480 +/- 50	AD 1404 - 1455	AD 1316 - 1354 AD 1389 - 1500 AD 1502 - 1511 AD 1601 - 1616	Structure 2, charred post on floor

* CALIB Radiocarbon Calibration, Version 5.0.2 (Reimer *et al.* 2004)

STONE STATUES 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

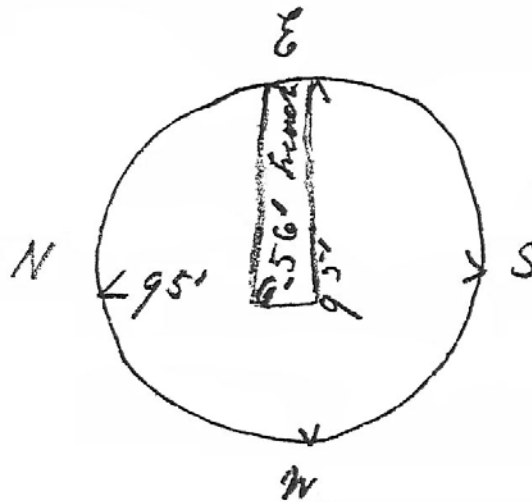


Figure 274. Putnam sketch of John Owen Hunt Mound trench (Accession File 82-35E, Peabody Museum Collections Dept., Harvard University). Text with this sketch read "... a red elm tree was cut on top of mound by Mr. Hunt 3 ½ ft diameter 7 years ago."

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 write to you I have been sick every since 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 went to Dr Jarman and got those specimens that I left there in Decbur and I paid for the pickers 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 and could not get {any} one to do so and so I hope to get 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.

Site	Grave	Associations
40DV11	Cross grave	Cox Style Gorget (11817); Quartzite discoidal (11818).
40DV11	Grave 8	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 <i>var. Matthews</i> and Beckwith Incised modes (14140); Round stone 14142).
40DV426	Grave 14, south side	Steatite earspool (11877); Cannel coal earspool (11878); Mississippi Plain bottle, fragmentary; 11879).
40DV426	Grave 48	Four-lobed jar, intermediate handles with single horn (11938); Bell Plain bowl, extremely incurvate rim (11939).
	Grave 38, south side	Eight marine shell beads, fourteen small irregular shell beads (11844); Shell spoon (11855).
	Grave 51, south side	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).
	Grave 53, South Side	Four-lobed jar, intermediate handles with double horn (11949); Bell Plain incurvate rim bowl with suspension holes (11950).
	Grave 59, South side	Shell spoon (11945); Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle (11946).
	Grave 15, mound 1	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).
	Grave 35, Mound 1	Mississippi Plain jar with elbow loop handles (12314); Shell spoon (12315).
	Grave 1, Mound 2	Bell Plain cylindrical neck bottle (12326); Quartzite discoidal (12327).
	Grave 2, Mound 3	Mississippi plain jar, excurvate lip (12331); Mussel shells (unmod?, 12331a); Miniature jar, loop handles (12332); Bell Plain jar with noded shoulder (12333); quartzite hammerstone (12334).
40W11	Grave 5, Middle tier	Mississippi Plain wide-mouth jar, strap handles w/ rim tab (12019); Three Madison projectile points (12020).
	Grave 7, Lowest tier	Mississippi plain bowl, outslanting wall (12024); Mississippi Plain wide-mouth bottle, short cylindrical neck (12025).
	Grave 10, Lowest tier	Bell Plain bottle, incurving cylindrical neck (12008); Mississippi Plain bowl, outslanting wall (12009); sandstone pipe (12011); polished graphite (12012).
	Grave A, Lower tier	Marine shell bead (12028.1); Mississippi Plain bowl, scalloped rim, outslanting wall (12029); Mississippi Plain jar (12030); limestone discoidal (12031).
	Grave B, Middle tier	Bell Plain bottle, carafe neck, gray paste (12033); fragmentary vessel (bowl? 12034); Mississippi plain bowl, flared rim (12035).
	House 8, Grave 1	Mississippi Plain lug-tail effigy bowl, head missing (12078); Bell Plain slightly quadrilobate w/ strap handles (12079); limestone disk (12080).
	House 10, Grave 1	Mississippi Plain bowl, crude with double spouts (12059.02); Mississippi Plain jar, missing strap handles (12059.04); Small jar w/ intermediate handles (12062)

Table 20. Multiple Gravelot Associations in the Peabody Middle Tennessee Collections. (continued)

Site	Grave	Associations
	House 12, Grave 1	5-lobed Mississippi Plain jar, intermediate handles (12086); 3 mussel shells (12088); 2 marine shells with central columella removed (12089); Worked hematite (12090); Shell beads, estimated 650 (12091); 18 freshwater pearl beads (12092).
	House 13, Grave 1	Fine shell-tempered cordmarked jar , 12 nodes on rim (12095); Mississippi plain bowl, scalloped rim (12096).
	House 13, Grave 2	Scalloped rim jar with lugs (12098); semihemispherical duck bowl (12099); Carafe neck "bear" effigy bottle (12100).
40DV6	Grave near house	Miniature medallion head bowl, notched rim appliqué (12813); former inside Bell Plain jar (12814).
40DV3	Stone grave 11	Bell Plain fish effigy bowl (14266); Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> frog jar, strap handles (14267); shell spoon (14268).
40WM11	Grave 14, child, mound	Miniature ceramic vessel (15878); Burnished Mississippi Plain frog bowl (15878-1); miniature blank faced hooded bottle (15879).
	Grave 16, mound	Quadrilobate negative-painted carafe-neck bottle (15831); Quadrilobate negative-painted carafe-neck bottle (15832); Bell Plain duck effigy bowl (15833); shell spoon in 15833 (15834); Nashville style marine shell gorget (15835); 70 small shell beads (15836).
	Grave 26, mound	Frog effigy jar, strap handles (15844); Dover chert sword fragment (15845).
	Grave 28, mound	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> blank faced hooded bottle (15847); Bell Plain notched rim appliqué bowl (15848).
	Grave 29, mound	Two marine shell earplugs (15849); Partial ceramic vessel (bottle or jar; 15850).
	Grave 30, mound	Shell temper human effigy rattle (15852); negative painted female human effigy hooded bottle (15853); Bell Plain human effigy rattle bowl (15854); Bell Plain owl effigy rim-rider bowl (15855); Bell Plain miniature mussel effigy bowl (15856); Polished cannel coal disk, eccentric (pendant? 15857); shell (marine?) with drilled hole (15858); Bell Plain miniature noded vessel (15859).
	Grave 34, mound	Quartzite discoidal (15863); Limestone disk (15864); Limestone discoidal (15865); Limestone discoidal (15866); Limestone discoidal (unfinished; 15867); Limestone bead (spindle whorl? 15868).
	Grave 36, mound	Negative painted female human effigy hooded bottle (15870); Two marine shell earplugs (15871); astragalus cube (15872).
	Grave 41 ,mound	125 shell beads (marine? 15844); Dover serrated ovate knife (15855).
	Grave 48, mound	Two ceramic discs (15888); mica fragments (15889); 300 marine shell beads (15890).
	Grave 55, mound	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> jar, strap handles (15892); Mussel shell (15893).
	Grave 79, mound	Mississippi Plain frog jar, wide strap handles (15900); Bell Plain notched rim appliqué bowl (15901).
	Grave 84, mound	Marine shell gorget (Nashville style?, 15899); Nashville style marine shell gorget (15916); Button (? marine shell?, 15917).
	Grave 91, mound	Pottery trowel, cylindrical handle (15908); Pottery trowel, bifurcate handle (15909).
	Grave 107, mound	Unidentified groundstone (15945); Pre-Mississippian projectile point (15946); Copper fragments (15947); Mica fragments (15948); Marine shell bead (15949); Bone needles/pins (15950).

Table 20. Multiple Gravelot Associations in the Peabody Middle Tennessee Collections. (continued)

Site	Grave	Associations
	Grave 116, mound	Three marine shell beads (15940); Central column from marine shell (15941).
	Grave 117, mound	Bell Plain bowl, restricted orifice, two spouts (15935); Nashville style marine shell gorget (15936); 250 marine shell beads 15939).
	Grave 118, mound	4 marine shell beads and 1 marine shell earplug (15918); Limestone disk (15919); Limestone spindle whorl/bead (15920).
	Grave 122, mound	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).
	Grave 136, mound	2 shell beads (marine? 15928); Limestone bead (spindle whorl?; 15929); Ceramic earplug frag (15930); Limestone disk (15931).
	Grave 3, orchard	Bell Plain gourd/marine shell effigy bowl with single spout (15975); Miniature jar with strap handles (15977).
	Grave 4, orchard	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?) and limestone disk (15967)
	Grave 6, orchard	Bell Plain frog effigy bowl (15960); Shell spoon.
	Grave 23, orchard	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).
	Grave 24, orchard	Negative painted female effigy hooded bottle, hunchback (15980); Bell Plain fish effigy bowl (15981); Bell Plain bottle, 5 lobes, neck missing (15982).
	Grave 28, orchard	Cox style marine shell gorget (15968); Marine shell gorget (Nashville style? 15969); Two marine shell earplugs (15970); Stone discoidal (15971).
	Grave 30, orchard	Beckwith Incised Jar with strap and bifurcate lug handles (15990); Marine shell gorget (two perforations; 15992).
40DV48	Grave 1	Matthews Incised <i>var. Manly</i> jar, 2 punctate lines, intermediate (?) handles (17224); 9 marine shell beads (17225).
	Grave 3	Carafe neck bottle, lobed (17227); marine spine column (17232).
40SU15	Grave 14, earthwork	Six lobed jar, 2 strap handles (17246); Negative painted owl effigy hooded bottle (17247); olivella shell bead (17249); copper "stud" (17248).
	Stone grave 17, 1st tier, earthwork	Mississippi Plain vessel base (17250); 4 marine shell beads/earplugs (17252).
	Stone grave 18, earthwork	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> jar, 6 lobes, strap handles (17253); Notched rim appliqué bowl (17254).
	Stone grave 33, earthwork	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).
	Stone grave 49, earthwork	Marine shell bead necklace (17271); Marine shell gorget, Nashville style (17272); Mica fragments (17273).
	Stone grave 87, earthwork	Short neck bottle (17294); Marine shell bead and earplug (17295); Ceramic disk (shell temper; 17296).
	Stone grave 13, outside earthwork	12 marine shell beads (17315); Hooded, tri-stirrup, blank face bottle (17316).

Table 20. Multiple Gravelot Associations in the Peabody Middle Tennessee Collections. (continued)

Site	Grave	Associations
40WM5	Grave 19, mound	Negative painted human effigy composite bottle (2 faces; 18242); Ceramic disk (18243); Outslanting wall bowl, scalloped rim (18244).
	Grave 27, mound	Bell Plain outslanting wall bowl (18247); Limestone discoidal (18250).
	Grave 46, mound	Notched rim bowl (18255); Shell spoon (18256).
	Grave 62, mound	Limestone discoidal (18262); Ceramic earplug (18263).
	Grave 69, mound	Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> frog effigy jar, strap handles (18265); Three shell spoons (18266).
	Grave 87, mound	Two shell spoons (18275); Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar, strap handles (18276).
	Grave 96, mound	Bell Plain jar, strap handles (18281); Shell spoon (18282); Bell Plain miniature fish effigy bowl (18283).
	Grave 104, lowest tier, mound	Duck effigy bowl (18285); Duck effigy bowl (18286).
Gowers	Grave 117, mound	Loop handled jar (18291); mussel shell spoon (18292).
	Grave 10, near wall	Human effigy bottle (18301); 4 marine shell beads (18302); Bell Plain scalloped rim jar (18303).
Gowers	Grave 4, cemetery	Fish effigy bowl (18601); Nashville style gorget (18602).
40WM210	Grave 2, low hill	Shell tempered sherds including Moundville Incised <i>var. Moundville</i> , 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).
	Grave 19, low hill	Notched rim bowl (27227); Blank faced hooded bottle (27228).
	Grave 3, south of house	Jar with alternating strap handles and bifurcate lugs (27271); small strap handled jar (27272); 2 mussel shells (27274).
	Grave 4, south of house	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).
	Grave 11, south of house	Beckwith Incised froglet jar (27296); Ovate knife (27300).
	Grave 19, south of house	Notched rim bowl (27327); Mussel shell spoon (27328).
	Grave 24, south of house	Restricted rim fish bowl w/ paired double suspension holes (27337); Ogee 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).
	Grave 29, south of house	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).
	Grave 35, south of house	Notched rim bowl (27361); Notched rim bowl (27362); Abrasive siltstone disc (27363).
	Grave 40, south of house	Frog jar with suspension holes (27383); Notched rim bowl (27384); key-shaped bone hairpin (27385); ceramic elbow pipe with incised lines (27386).
	Grave 42, south of house	Notched rim bowl (27391); human hunchback hooded effigy bottle (27392); eight marine shell beads (27393); Nashville style marine shell gorget (27401).
	Grave 2 (George Woods)	Fish effigy bowl with paired double suspension holes (31971); Scalloped rim jar with paired double suspension holes (31973); turkey (?) bone awl (31974).

Table 20. Multiple Gravelot Associations in the Peabody Middle Tennessee Collections. (continued)

Site	Grave	Associations
	Grave 5 (George Woods)	Bell Plain jar portion (31983); Ceramic trowel, mushroom style (31984); Ceramic trowel, mushroom style with bifurcate handle (31985).
	Grave 6 (George Woods)	Froglet jar, lobed, Matthews Incised <i>var. Matthews</i> , strap handles (31989); Bell Plain bowl with two lug handles (31990); Ogee bowl with notched appliqué rim strip (31991).

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 placed 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.

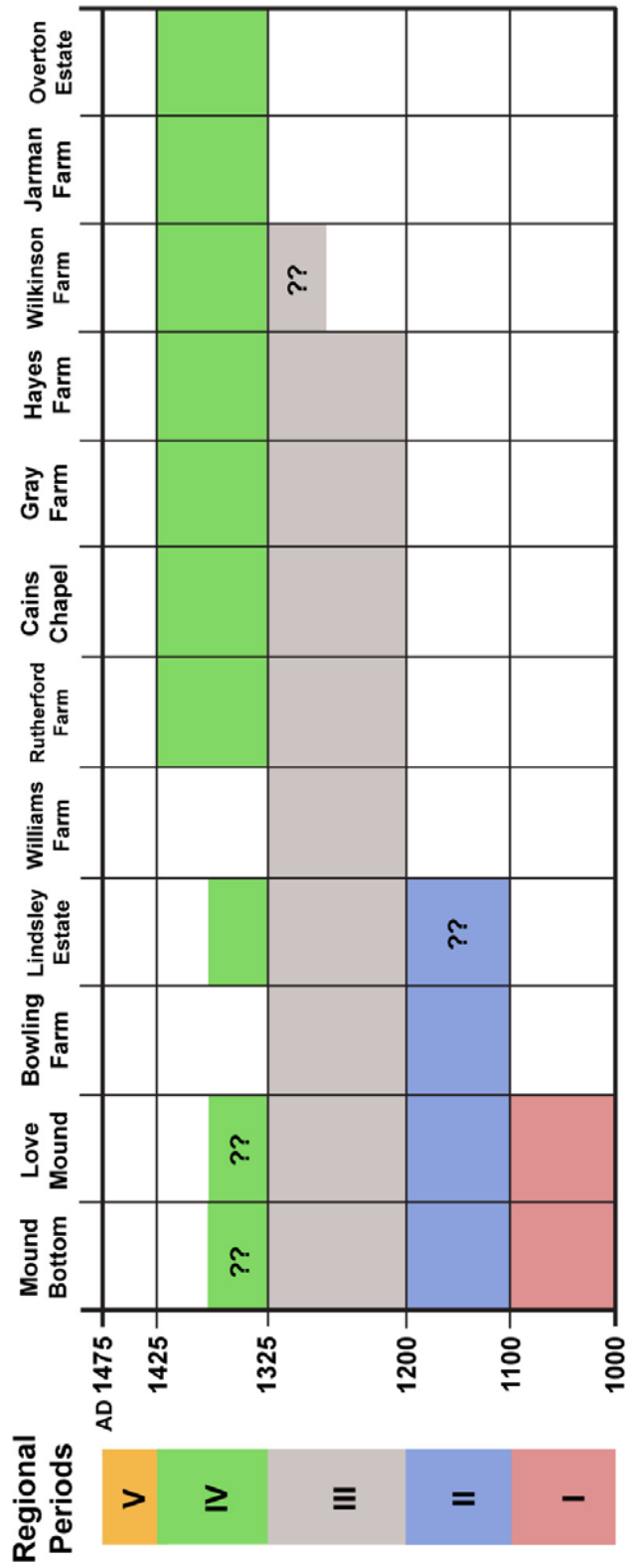


Figure 276. Regional periods represented at selected sites.

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-rider-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.

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

State Site Number	Modern Site Name	Peabody Site Name	Percent Plain	Percent Decorated
40DV3	Noel Cemetery	Cain's Chapel	43.4	56.6
40DV426	Bowling Farm	Miss Bowling's Farm	85.7	14.3
40SU15	Rutherford-Kizer	Rutherford's Farm	41.7	58.3
40W11	Sellars Farm	Lindsley Estate	66.7	33.3
40WM5	Arnold	Emily Hayes Farm	36.8	63.2
40WM11	Gray Farm	Gray's Farm	26.1	73.9
40WM210	Brentwood Library	Jarman's Farm	26.8	73.2
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 appliqué 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 Appliqué (Noel) Bowls from Peabody Museum Explorations.

State Site Number	Peabody Museum Site Name	Peabody Museum Accession Number
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14023; 14024; 14026 (medallion); 14257; 15229
40DV6	Wilkinson's Farm	12813 (medallion); 12870
40DV11	Overton Estate	14139
40DV39	Love Mound	11841
40SU15	Rutherford's Farm	17254
40WI1	Lindsley Estate	12017; 12052
40WM5	Emily Hayes Farm	18238; 18255
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15848; 15901; 15972; 15974
40WM210	Jarman's Farm	27171; 27219; 27227; 27245; 27321; 27327; 27337 (fish); 27338 (ogee); 27339; 27361; 27362; 27384; 27391; 31991 (ogee)
No number	Gowers Place	18626

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.

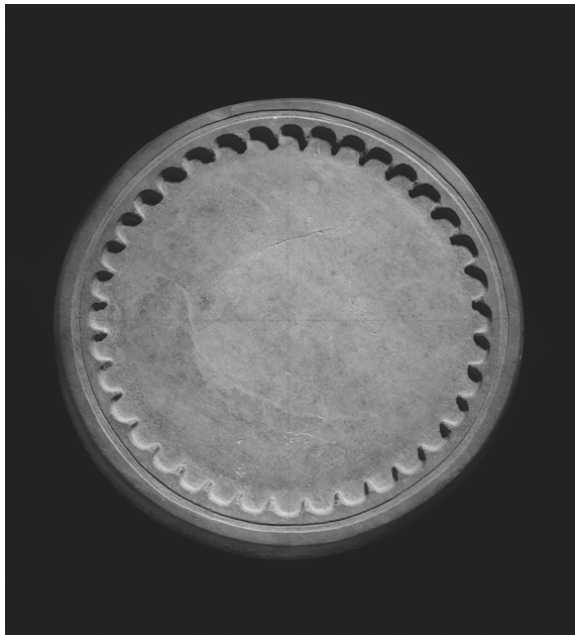


Figure 277. Disc with ogee motif and scallop-like design (AD 1000-1450, made of quartzite, measures 35 cm in diameter), Almond Farm site, Arkansas County, Arkansas. Photos courtesy of Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

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.*

State Site Number	PM Acc No.	Handle Style	Pattern var. <i>Matthews</i>	Pattern var. <i>Manly</i>
40DV3	14028	Strap	Single line	
40DV3	14046	Sherd only		Punctate, continuous line, punctate
	14277	Strap	Single line	
40DV426	11872	Loop, double peaked		Single punctate (lobed body)
40DV48	17224	Intermediate?		Punctate, continuous line, punctate
40SU15	17246	Intermediate?	Single	
	17253	Strap	Single	
40W11	11996	Strap	Single	
40W11	11997	Sherd only	Single (excised)	
40W11	12037	Sherd only	Single (excised)	
40WM11	15838	Intermediate/strap	Single (excised)	
40WM11	15859	Intermediate	Single (incised)	
40WM11	15892	Intermediate	Single (incised)	
40WM210	27356	Intermediate	Meandering trailed single line	

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

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

State Site Number	Modern Site Name	Peabody Site Name	PM Acc No.	Handle Style	Guilloche Type
40DV3	Noel Cemetery	Cains's Chapel	34301	Strap	Crude rectilinear
40WM11	Gray Farm	Gray's Farm	15990	Intermediate/strap	Rectilinear
40WM210	Brentwood Library	Jarman's Farm	27211	Sherd	Rectilinear

* 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.

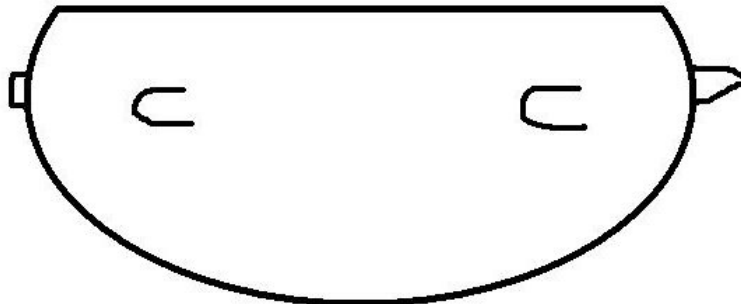


Figure 279. Schematic profile of “abbreviated” frog bowl.

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.

State Site Number	Peabody Site Name	Peabody Acc No.	Handle form	Incised motif
40DS44	Anderson's Farm	18577	Wide strap	Beckwith (curvilinear)
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14029	Strap	None
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14030	Strap	None
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14031	Strap	None
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14032	Strap	None
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14034	Strap and bifurcate lug	None
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14036	Strap	Beckwith (rectilinear)
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14267	Strap	Matthews (single line)
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	15234	Strap	Matthews (3-line)
40DV6	Wilkinson's Farm	12809	Strap	None
40DV11	Overton Estate	14140	Strap	Beckwith rectilinear
40WM5	Emily Hayes Farm	18265	Strap	Manly double line
40WM5	Emily Hayes Farm	18276	Wide strap, five nicks on top of handle	Beckwith rectilinear -- may cross-mend with 18295
40WM5	Emily Hayes Farm	18295	Wide strap with nicks on top of handle	Beckwith rectilinear -- may cross-mend with 18276
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15844	Intermediate?	Alternating small bifurcate lugs
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15900	Intermediate--collared jar	None. Has addition of "eyes"
40WM210	Jarman's Farm	27276	Wide strap (narrower at bottom) with alternating small bifurcate lugs	None
40WM210	Jarman's Farm	27296	Strap	Beckwith rectilinear
40WM210	Jarman's Farm	27323	Strap with five nicks on top of handle	Beckwith rectilinear
40WM210	Jarman's Farm	27340	Wide strap	None
40WM210	Jarman's Farm	31989	Intermediate	Matthews single line
No number	Gowers Place	18605	Strap	Beckwith curvilinear

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.

State Site Number	Peabody Museum Site Name	Peabody Museum Accession Number
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	13997, 14039, 14266, 15235, 15238 (miniature fish bottle)
40SU15	Rutherford's Farm	17307
40WM5	Emily Hayes Farm	18283
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15970; 15981
40WM210	Jarman's Farm	27337; 31971 (Suspension holes)
No number	Gowers Place	18600-1; 18601

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

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

Table 29. Duck Bowls from Peabody Museum Explorations.

State Site Number	Modern Site Name	Peabody Museum Site Name	Peabody Museum Accession Number
40DV3	Noel Cemetery	Cain's Chapel	14222, 15236
40W11	Sellars Farm	Lindsley Estate	12099
40WM5	Arnold	Emily Hayes Farm	18285, 18286
40WM11	Gray Farm	Gray's Farm	15833, 15954

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 30. Anthropomorphic Vessels from Peabody Museum Explorations.

State Site Number	Peabody Site Name	Peabody Acc No.	Vessel Description
40DS44	Anderson's Farm	18571	Full figure hooded bottle
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	13999	Solid shell tempered figurine
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14044	Full figure hunchback hooded bottle
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14026	Miniature medallion head Noel bowl
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14223	Medallion head bowl
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14045	Negative painted, lobed body, hooded bottle
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	14218	Negative painted cloaked lady figure (Sharp 2007)
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	15237	Miniature rim rider bowl
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	15239	Negative painted owl/human solid figurine
40DV3	Cain's Chapel	34286	Negative painted cloaked lady figure (Sharp 2007)
40DV6	Wilkinson's Farm	12813	Miniature medallion head Noel bowl
40DV426	Miss Bowling Farm	12321	Full figure hunchback hooded bottle
40DV11	Overton Estate	14138	Negative painted hunchback skirted female hooded bottle
40SU15	Rutherford's Farm	17244	Solid clay figurine, seated male
40SU15	Rutherford's Farm	17269	Negative painted female seated on hooded bottle/gourd
40SU15	Rutherford's Farm	17270	Negative painted Charleston-like head bottle with two faces
40SU15	Rutherford's Farm	17298	"Dunce cap" rim rider
40SU15	Rutherford's Farm	17300	Solid clay figurine, hunchback
40SW40?	Williams Farm(?)	18461	Head from bottle (?)
40WM5	Emily Hayes Farm	18278	Rim rider rattle
40WM5	Emily Hayes Farm	18301	Full figure solid figurine skirted female
40WM5	Emily Hayes Farm	18307	Poorly preserved "head"
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15852	Full figure rattle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15853	Full figure negative painted female hooded bottle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15854	"Chacmool" form rattle bowl
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15870	Full figure negative painted female hooded bottle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15898	Full figure negative painted female hooded bottle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15934	Rim rider rattle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15955	Full figure hunchback effigy rattle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15980	Full figure hunchback skirted female hooded bottle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15983	Full figure negative painted female hunchback hooded bottle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15993	Hooded bottle hunchback
40WM11	Gray's Farm	15999	Full figure negative painted female hunchback hooded bottle
40WM11	Gray's Farm	16000	Negative painted cloaked lady figure (Sharp 2007)
40WM210	Jarman's Farm	27392	Full figure hunchback female hooded bottle (not painted)
none	Lovell's Farm	18487	Full figure hunchback rattle
none	Gowers Place	18618	Full figure negative painted female hunchback hooded bottle

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.

A single steatite human effigy pipe recovered from the Lindsley Estate/Sellers 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, Parmenio E. Cox, and Warren K. Moorehead in the early 20th century (Smith 2009).

Table 31. Duck River Bifaces from Peabody Museum Explorations.*

Peabody Site Name	Peabody Acc No.	Chert Type	Provenance	Length	Width	Thick
Wilkinson's Farm	12818	Fort Payne	Ash mound (?)	23.3	4.6	1.3
Gray's Farm	15885	Dover	Grave 41, mound	17.5	3.5	1.2
Gray's Farm	15922	Dover	Grave 122, mound	18.2	3.6	1.3
Gray's Farm	15932	Dover(?)	Grave 119, mound	21.0	4.0	1.5
Gray's Farm	15951	Dover	Grave 115, mound	23.4	3.9	0.9
Emily Hayes Farm	18272	Fort Payne	Grave 84, mound	15.1	3.8	1.1
Bannister's Farm	18343	Dover	Grave 14, mound	22.0	4.4	1.3
Bannister's Farm	18347	Dover	Grave 17, mound	21.2	4.1	1.0
Perkins Farm(?)	18424	Dover	Grave 26, burial mound	18.6	4.5	1.1
Perkins Farm(?)	18425	Dover	Grave 37, mound	26.5	4.1	0.8
Anderson's Farm	18573	Dover	Grave 10, burial mound 2	20.1	4.9	1.1
Hodges Place(?)	18588	Dover	Grave 1, mound	29.0	4.3	1.2
Jarman's Farm	27300	Local chert	Grave 11, non-mound	19.1	4.5	1.0
Mean				21.1	4.2	1.1
Median				21.0	4.1	1.1
Range				15.1--29.0	3.5--4.9	0.8--1.5

* measurements in cm.

Table 32. Sword/Mace Blanks from Near Dover. *

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

* 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

Page 2

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 m 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

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

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

Page 2

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

September, 1877
Bowling Farm Notes by F. W. Putnam and Edwin Curtiss
Harvard University Archives 1717.2.1

September 1877
 Bosley/Bowling Farm Notes (Putnam and Curtiss)

Page 1

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}

Grave	No	1	adult skull	nothing	Grave	No	20	adult	nothing
"	"	2	child	turtle shell	"	"	21	"	jar
"	"	3	adult	nothing	"	"	22	"	nothing
"	"	4	child	"	"	"	23	?????	
"	"	5	"	"	"	"	24	child	jar
"	"	6	"	"	"	"	25	jar	nothing
"	"	7	"	"	"	"	26	"	"
"	"	8	adult	"	"	"	27	skull & bones	
"	"	9	child	"	"	"	28	child	nothing
"	"	10	adult under No. 7		"	"	29	adult	"
"	"	11	"	nothing	"	"	30	nothing left	
5 graves taken out on the north side before numbering					"	"	31	"	"
* Grave	No	12	adult	2 skulls	"	"	32	adult	skull
"	"	13	child	nothing	"	"	33	child	nothing
"	"	14	adult	"	"	"	34	adult	skull & Bones
"	"	15	child	"	"	"	35	skull	jar & spoon
"	"	16	adult	"	* No 12 2 skeletons male and female				
"	"	17	"	"					
"	"	18	child	"					
"	"	19	"	"					

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	Grave No	1	child	broken jar
	"	2	adult	nothing
Mound No 2	"	3	child	"
	"	4	adult	"
{diagram}	"	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	"	"

* discoidal stone

Mound No 3

{diagram}	Grave No	1	adult	Red point
	“ “	2	two children	3 jars
				2 stone chisels
	“ “	3	adult skull & bones	quartz pebble
	“ “	4	child	nothing
	“ “	5	adult	“
	“ “	6	“	“

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

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

In large Box No 1

1	Skull	from	Grave	No	10	Clees Bro	Plantation	
1	“	“	“	“	18	“		
1	“	“	“	“	1	“		
1	“	“	“	“	6	“		
1	“	“	“	“	12	“		
1	“	“	“	“	1	“		
1	“	“	“	“	3	Bosley	Mound	No 3
1	“	“	“	“	8	“	“	“ 2
1	“	“	“	“	14	“	“	“ 2
1	“	“	“	“	35	“	“	“ 1
1	“	& bones	“	“	34	“	“	“ 1
1	“	“	“	“	12	“	“	“ 1

In Box No 2

1	skull	from	Grave	No	3	Bosley	Mound	No	1
1	“	& Bones	“	“	27	“	“	“	1
1	pelvis		“	“	12	“	“	“	1
1	“		“	“	27	“	“	“	1
1	skull		“	“	12	“	“	“	1
1	pelvis		“	“	34	“	“	“	1
1	skull		“	“	1	“	“	“	1

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 mound
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

September 22, 1877
Curtiss memo
PMAE Accession File 78-6

Nashville, Tenn
 Sept 22 1877

\$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

	Grave No.	15 adult pipe & Jar
	" "	16 child's nothing saved
	" "	17 " " "
<i>[burial diagram]</i>	" "	18 adult skull "
	" "	19 " nothing "
	" "	20 " underneath 19
*	" "	21 child's nothing
	" "	22 " "
	" "	23 " "

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

opened was the child's grave No 7. The graves had been opened by taking off the top rocks and digging out the contents. Nothing was found. Mound No 2 was in the same condition as mound No 1 and after making a slight examination we abandoned it. The only peculiarity was the regularity with which the graves were arranged

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 ridge 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 can 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 circular 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 appearance 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 graves. 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 allso 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 whare 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 allthough 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 empties
in the Cumberland on David McGavock's
farm near the hermitage the home of
old Hickory Jack there can be traced
plainly 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 Bell's Bend &
found but little then finished the Bously
farm and will now go to Mansico
Crick that's what makes digging 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 receipt
of bills & list of articles shipped and
oblige Most respectfully yours
Edwin Curtiss

November 8, 1877
Mrs. N. Lawrance 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. Buchanan,
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. Samuel
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 discriptions && 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 allso 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 whare they have never bin troubled with curiosity hunters whare 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 shipped

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^{of} 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 shipped you one stone box that is mentioned in my report the one that was worked I allso send you a rough sketch of the mounds and which I hope is or will be satisfactory to you allso 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 walnut on the bousley mound Elm Oak Maple and the

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 obedant servant E. Curtiss

PS
Mr Edmonsons 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 aproval. I cant make it less for I have not charged one days work of my self and the hire of a horse and wagon one day I went out prospecting and toll making \$10(?) which I paid out of my own pockett not mentioning my own time all of which is not included in the above bill of expences 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 reserches 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 potery and large knives one I wish you would acknolledge the receipt of J B Edmonson, his PO adress is Nashville Tenn You will fine 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**

Page 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 articals, 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.

Page 2

As to the "old channel of the creek" I cannot be positive of course, I with others thought the evidence in favor of it con clusive. 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
19. Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam (Aug 4, 1878)
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 received your letter some time since and I must acknowledge that I was disappointed with your letter and most [agrecably?] so your not finding any fault with with the cost of that colection. 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 permanent 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 allso 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

F.W. Putnam
Cambridge
Mass

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 pleasent I have heard whare 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 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 arange it through the telegraph if it costs a little more I will Stand my share of the pr cent or charges if possible send \$50⁰⁰ 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 whare 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

that Chicago man has a Kill {?} I
will explain farther at some future
time

E. Curtiss

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 sacrificial mound and found nothing
as there was nothing to find only different
kinds of earth charcoal and charred bones
and fragments of pottery 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 been much higher before the
forest was cleared which has been cleared
for fifty years and the field has
been 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 been an attractive place
for wild game and the ancient inhabitants
I found six caves near this ancient burial
place which you will see marked on the
sketch I sent you I explored some
of these caves and found pieces of pottery
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 also excavated some mounds in
the caves but found nothing but that
large petrified bone and some shells
and deer bones the men complained of
their 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
very large ones and none have ever been
explored I think it will pay to explore
them thoroughly for they have been used
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
unwholesome at this time of the year
I visited the Ray mound on
the opposite side of the river

Page 3

near where I was last summer
on the river that Mod is ten feet
high and they plough all around
and over it and is covered 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 moving that when
he cuts his wheat I told him to save
all worked rock and pottery he found
when he moved it or everything else
that was or had even been worked by
man I told him I would come
up if he would give me the things
and take charge of the work of
moving it he said he would and let
me know 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
and lost the stem one can pick
up a wagon load of pieces of pottery 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

Page 4

I also went to up roren river and found some remarkable mounds they have never been explored or tamperd 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 whare 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 whare 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 whare 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

Page 6

other parties that is the reason of there rough apperance I payed mr hale \$70⁰⁰ for his collection those fine celts 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 large hens egg and the shape of one of those ar purple in collar 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 copy of your last report and take it out of my till.

E. Curtiss

March 29, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #543

Page 1

March 29th 1878
F.W. Putnam

Dear Sir & Friend

Your money arived the 11th of this month and I started on the following day up the river and had my expectations realised I stayed up there two weeks and made rather a good collection and got many pieces of potery & stone and one large pipe a fine one not as fine a one as you found but more massive one image and the most antique potery that I ever took out of the graves and

some of the finest celts I have ever seen
Beads on skelleton entire Skull and
seven crania beside the one I speak of
making eight in all and two Bark
Pealers of flint and & 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 skelliton 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

and I would like to take one up Please
answer ^{me} this & you will greatly oblige
there is or can be got a fine collection
of Mound Builders tools an works
of art up whare I have bin lately,
the caves are rich with them I think and
allmost 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

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 cranas but no other bones of

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 mussell 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 \$58⁰⁰ or will cost the Museum \$60 or 65⁰⁰ dollars on the cars here packed and delivered if you want this pelase 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 whare the mounds are all the time the cranas 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 potery 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?] allso one fine discoidal stone and one tom hawk and a number of

celts and round stones and potery and several things that I have never seen before of the kind and fifty or more arow points and some knives

Page 2

I think I shall exchange some of the potery for an Image like the one Mr. Sam Morgan showed you cut out of stone and I have 12 skulls or cranas they are in good condition and [much?] diferent 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 obedent,

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 received 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^{lin}

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^{or} excivate and I had to hurry through I walked out and back every day but found it vary interesting and prolific and the crania 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

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

Page 2

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 other 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 regul^{arity} 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 iregular 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 3

I have described in all the other explorations made here to fore for you so that needs no explaining in thise 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 Beads³ of stone one triangular piece of soap stone with ~~three~~ 5 holes in it Please tell me what thay used it for one bow string [rounder?] and celts axes ¹tom hawk 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 [oldes?] celts that I have ever seen the potery is vary old and shows disintegration of its self

Page 4

Most of the celts axes and arow points were picked up on the surface near this place and all in the field whare 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 M^cnary 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 allso potery in form of turtle and shell I send you larger ones this time in this collection will allso 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.

April 23, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #604

Page 1

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
cranas 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

and get a large lot of things

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 forgit
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 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 Sosiety 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
obedently
E. Curtiss

on receipt
please answer

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

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 \$2⁰⁰ and
sixty cents freight added I wanted it
to come under what I wrote you it would

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 explisit

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 acknolleged 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 whare 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 imediately 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 acknolleged 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 ¼ 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^{as} 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 tomorow 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 whare 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

Page 2

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 wer here If possible
I will see you at St. Louis if
not I will look for you on the
river whare I am to work if you
will come I will provide for you
and make it profitable and
presents 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

June 1, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #599

Page 1

Nashville June 1 first 1878

Mr. Dear Putnam

I send by mail to day one pair
of ear bobbs I found in a grave
in Cheatham County this State twenty
five miles from here I took one of them from
each side of the head two and a half
feet below the surface from a grave that
was well preserved sides topp and bottom
of black shale rock in a mound
on harpeth river Bluff two miles
above bells Iron works whare the
human foot prints are cut in the rock and
whare this river makes a bend of nine
miles round and comes back with in
400 feet as I will show you in my sketch
where they tuneled the bluff and got
one of the best natural water powers
for a mill sight in the world I will
send you a sketch of Mound bottom
the mounds are twelve in number and
some are wonderful 218 length x 175 w = 40 high f
and
a continus line of earthwork along a
high bluff nearly one hundred feet high

Notation in margin:

the earth works I speak of are three to four
feet ft high

is what I live on when in Camp
on the river when you get time
please answer and you
will greatly oblige
yours &&
Edwin Curtiss

Excep thanks for the skull report
the large {?} one will send more if I
get them would like to hear from
the others if interesting or curious

and a beautiful plain below and this is
an other large bend above the one I speak
of of the great water power but I got no
crania the earth does not seem to preserve

Page 2

the bones as I opened some 40 and could
not save a skull I got some fin thing
vary rare I got one stone bowl heavy
and cut nicely that is vary even I shall
not ssihpp you anything more till I
get up more things and make a respectable
shipment The reason I send these is
I am a fraid they will crumble and
you might preserve them if you had them
I have a splendid piece of agate
[Mass?] rock worked in an instrument I wish
you had but it is rather heavy to
send by mail will send it with
the ballance when I shipp
again I have not bin vary sucessfull
lately diging I have struck the streak
you had a while you were here
for a whill Please answer on receipt
of this I shall try humphreys county
next week for three or four days in
near Tenn river near the junction
I shall get a large harvest from
whare I have bin lately the people
say they will save all they find
for me
Yours && E. Curtiss

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 vary fine specimens of worked rock diferent from any ever sent from here before I got them down on duck river seventy five miles from Nashville I also send you five crania, five pieces of potery one large stone bowl and one vary extra arrow 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 allthough I have tried to keep down expenses I have not sucseeded 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 &&&

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

Page 2

they 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 whare some creek got damed 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 acknolledge 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

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 bin 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 mudy 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
fourty graves down there and you can Judge for
your
self wether I was disappointed or not but I find
[these?]
things will happen {?} in ploughing last year they
uncovered
some six jars or vesels that had laid there since
they were
E Curtiss

[?] they got several out entire but were destroyed
afterwards this fall I will get some more of them
when the corn gets ripe whare I wanted to dig most
was coverd with growing cropps of corn wheat and
sorgum when you come down we will Tunnell
that large mound and take measurements of
other mounds in this amediate neighborhood as
there is a great many more than there is on this
little
sketch shown Hoping to hear from you soon
I remain most respectfully
Yours

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
cranas that I wanted to sends. 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 whare most of the stone
implements
were pick up. I shiped 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 whare I wanted to dig
most there was something growing so I had to go in
the woods there is lots of potery fragments strewn
over the mound in the filed and through whare

they plough up the graves I am certain it is rich

Page 2

In archeological tresure and is a good
place to stop at they are good livers and
clean and have good beds and they ar clever
folks on the opposite side of the river there is great
many graves and mounds I did not visit one place
called the whirle on duck river is vary rich in tresure
also one on buffalo creek called the whirl vary
rich twenty miles from here in Benton county is
whare so many graves has recently ben washed
out
must nessarily be rich by thers 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 got 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
Most Respectfully Yours
E Curtiss

June 21, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
Putnam Letterbook IV-C, #621

Page 1

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 allso
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

Page 2

is corn and other things growing whare the
are and it would be a loss of time to explore
for detached 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 allthough I neglected to mark the
tickets so on them. Hoping you will acknolledge
this on its reciept 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

Page 1

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
apropriation 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 adjoining states I think I can get a

Page 2

nough to fill one large building and
unearth something new in Archialigy
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

Page 1

Nashville Tenn Aug 4th 1878

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 superintendant^{cy}
of the white stone quarry three miles from
Memphis Junction and Six from boling

green K.Y there are many mounds near
whare 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 perminantly
unless something more advantagious turns
up I like to explore but must live my faily [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

Page 2

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

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 gratafiing 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

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
whare
I found the most pots or jars in child's or adults
grave
I found in Jackson County nearly all pots or Jars in
adults graves in Kains whare 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 walnut 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 shipped
you

I shal be ready to start down these the latter part of

Page 2

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
willing
I can exchange some potery 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

Allabama 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

whare I have spoken you must speak out or have any sugestions to make I will always be pleased to hear them and hede them allso Please answer this and send me some coppies of your last report We have three cases of yelllow fever in the city two died this moring 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 contagius 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

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

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 potery 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 whare they all came from and clasify 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

not so hot men can do more and help is more plenty in the country I shall go to humphreys Co on duck river and then to benton co and then go up duck river to Columbia Maury Co there is a line that has not bin over ran by curocity hunters

Page 2

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 whare they are I have an Iron made to test the ground and tell me whare 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

your instructions out to the letter your reports reached the American and everyone else came they acknowledged it vary handsomely Major Cochrane was pleased with his and they are sought after there is quite a number wants them I will write again to morow when

I ship the specimins hoping this will soon reach you I remain

Truly yours E. Curtiss
Goudy St.
Nashville
Tenn

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 12ⁱⁿ width 20ⁱⁿ 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 mesured
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 21ⁱⁿ depth 12ⁱⁿ head to east crania saved nothing else with the B
gr. 6. 6 ft 4ⁱⁿ 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 5ⁱⁿ long bredth 23 in Dep 13 crania and one bowl saved all bones much decayed nothing else saved

Page 2

gr 9 7 ft 5 in long bredth 26 in Depth 16 in. Mother and child to gather in this head of mother to north childs 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 els found with the body, it bowl shows miciaⁱⁿit graves
14=15-16-17=18 nothing found with them could save no crantias from the [number?]
gr 19 6 ft 7 in long Wid 22 in Depth 14 in

head to west. Crania good fragments of potery with the body and the body laying on potery
gr 20 6 ft 4 in long Wid 23ⁱⁿ depth 14 head to east side the last grave crania saved

Page 3

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 gra 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
thre days ended
grave 60 6 ft 9 in long 23 in wide 16 in 1 head to north and one to south one crania saved

Page 4

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 pottery 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?] [????]

Page 5

That Slate shaped rock I found in a grave on Kains place last July in a

grave that was over six ft long. I took it near the head right side I will mark it 15 that little Jar I also found there that I will mark 16 and an other one I found in a grave out there I will mark 17 and a fragment I mark 18 I send you some beautiful arrow points one I bought and the others I Picked up myself Please tell me what they used that Slate for I also send you one plaster cast that the Smith brothers gave me last summer at Columbia Tenn I saw the original it was made of quartz white but I could not purloin it so I took the cast I got all the chips beads && last summer out there at Kains

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 pottery 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

in explorations. Hoping this will

Page 2

reach you soon I remain
Yours in haste, E. Curtiss

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

Page 2

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 pottery 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 crania 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. Carr

Page 3

that he can or will find
other large crania
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

Page 4

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.

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 acknollidge 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

Page 2

dig this week with more help and try and finish the mound and prospect through the fields whare these has bin things ploughed up and thrown away and broken or lost there is as large a field whare 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 whare I am at work at

there has never bin any exploring done by any one at the place whare 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 crantias 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 crantias 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

Page 4

collection and send on a large shipment hoping this will reach you soon and in good health. I
Remain Yours
Truly ,
E. Curtiss

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

(stone graves)

Nov. 1878

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 possibly 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 posible 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

I took men and tools down to Mr. Grays farm with the most happy results

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 molested 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

[sketch here]

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

Page 7

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 granias 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 pottery bottles layed north and south nothing saved but pottery

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 head north east nothing saved

24th g 4 ft 6 long 20 wide 13 deep three crania one adult and two children crania badly decayed bones the same nothing in the grave east and west

25th grave 5 ft 6 long 22 in wide 12 deep crania good head to south shells charcoal Etc. In g

26h 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 end 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
crania 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
els saved

Page 13

12th

30th grave 4 ft long
18 in wide 13 deep head to
east no bones left but
fragments of crania
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
potery 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
deep head to west bones nearly
all gone under a large
black walnut stump
nothing saved

34th grave 7 ft long 20 in wide by
15 deep to bodies in it
heads in oposite ends of the
grave north & south 6 round
stone nicely marked and
one arow point in it crania
badly decayed shell charcoal
in grave first tier

35th grave 6 ft long 20 in wide 12 deep
head to south crania saved
nothing else saved
east side of mound
first tier

Page 15

14th

36 grave 4 ft long 15 in wide
10 deep head to south
image painted on small
piece of potery 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 brest

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
crania broken femur
enlarged saved it and
shin bones

39tha grave 6 ft long 20 in wide 13
deep bones broken head to
east one piece of potery
[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 craniums 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 craniums 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 child's 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 in 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 pottery 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 pottery saved

Page 22

21st

71=72=73=74=75=76 were on the east side of the mound and laid north and south some had been disturbed by the plough in their efforts 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 were saved the crania were 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 pottery 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 ran 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 pottery found no bones saved

82d grave 6 ft 6 in long 20 wide 12 deep two crania one to the east and one west nothing saved

83d grave was a bunch of bones thrown in after death as there were three bodies in it bones were strewn promiscuously in the grave 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 medallions 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 nothing found with the bodies

91st grave 6 ft long 19 wide 12 deep head 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

25th

93 grave 7ft long usual width and bredth one crania saved out of three bodies grave east & west charcoal ashes periwinkles shell && in grav

94th childs grave beads potery 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 bredth 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 crantias 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 20in 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
wer 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 child's grave one bowl with
a bead on one edge and a
handle opposite looks like a
lamp this was found on the
brest 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 crania 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
outskirts 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

Page 36

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 anually and but recently found the graves two or three years ago and this was used by the people who buried here to burry 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

Page 37

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 paralell 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

Page 38

37th

5h that of a child one bowl saved

6th childs one small bowl

and fragments of a spoon

7th grave was a childs 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

Page 39

38th

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

Page 40

39th

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

Page 41

40th

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
 crania 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

I saved four carnia
and one worked rock

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 clasify
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 humphreys
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 crania
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
&& E. Curtiss

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 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 receipt 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 whare 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 suspence til I have your opinion of the last lot don't 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

Page 3

me on the Kansas City Topeka and Santiffee 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

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 successfull 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. Whare 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 crania 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 shal not leave till february on account of the cold wether out there if you will or can keep me going, here I shall stay till it gets warm wether there or til 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 asuredly 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 til I look at everything you have in the museum and ware 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 posible 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 cant 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 collors I hear they import all they use from foreign countries why cant they use home products at half the cost pr pound I hear they cost 40 cts pr 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
wont 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 craniias and 8 pieces of potery
I found the potery 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

Page 2

allso 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 potery
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

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 allso
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 [*diem?*] 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

Page 4

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 [J]ast I hope they
will anser for I want to
look that museum over and

say that I have seen the
Hub of the universe Boston
will write as I progress with my
collection from time to time
hoping this scrawl will reach
you. I remain

Truly Yours

Edwin Curtis

PS will send you
a sketch of the field and
mounds circles and earth works.

December 22, 1878
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Page 1

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
cranas 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

collection on drakes creek
near whare it emties 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 whare
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

Page 3

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 allmost 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 encircling the
large mound and the
smaller ones allso
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 ballance
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 ma 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
usual bredth and
depth head to west
[?????] 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
deep head to west
bones nearly all gone
one large dish broken
and one bone implement

Page 5

found under the head

8th g 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

grave 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 oposite
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 allso 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 whare they
were found or buried as
the clay and eath showed
that it had ben burnt
one piece of potery 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 seting on the top
rocks and the image seting
on broken pieces of potery
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=59=60=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 crania saved

worked shell & beads found

65th=66 =67=68 69 70 were opened near the circles and nothing found

Page 15

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

92nd 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 crania in
heads to west none
saved nothing else
found

13th 6 ft long 20 in wide
14 deep grave east and west
three crania in it
nothing found but
beads and at the head
or on the east end on
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 scattering
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
prosicute my reseaches
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 crania 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
fosil 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 received and contents noted and attended to. I shipped you the large box full on Monday the 6th by [??] dispatch I filled the boxes with pottery and crania 15 of the latter and 9 of pottery Shells beads stones & bone tools [??] I only shipped 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 been out to work since December the first to the tenth it has frozen up tight but is raining very hard today the ground has frozen 12 in deep ice has frozen 6 in thick on the ponds and many people are suffering down here in the sunny south from the cold a number has frozen to death niggers & 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 shipped on Monday morning I have got some very fine crania 5 in all I could not ship on account 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 between thirty and forty dollars left which I shall use on Drakes Creek where it empties 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 breaks 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 paid \$50.00 for it I would have given \$75.00 for it it had two large flints like those I sent you last summer 6 pipes one stone image 16 in high and a large quantity of other things, they are mad at me I can buy a very nice collection at McMinnville 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 shipped you 250 lbs of relics in the fore part of last month and have never heard one word from you since. I have been out three days with my men but met with poor success will go again to morrow nearer home the weather is fine for digging 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 which is very likely to be granted as others have dug there. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience 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 also 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 shipped the other box as I have not got it full

yet on act of bad wether. I have got some vary pretty things in the way of beads && I hope I shall surprise you agreeably when I make my next shipment which I hope to make in a short time if the wether will permit my taking the field and keeping it for two weeks or less as I want to go in Robinson Coty An entire new

field one whare I will be able to get many things that have bin found and kept and whare they say are large brestworks and still in the timber and forest trees standing on the works at present I will write from time to time as the work progresses and keep you posted hoping this will reach you in haste. I remain as ever yours
Edwin Curtiss

March 6, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

Accompanying vertical notation reads
"Tell Mr. Car I will send him a fine lot of surface tools chips & flint

Page 1

Page 2

Nashville Tenn
March 6th 1879

there is thousands of graves & mounds there & thousands of things destroid every year this turtle will weigh seven or eight pounds. I would have finished the collection down there if I had not bin called away by the illness of of my wife. I never regreted anything more than leaving My wife is better and I will finish this month by sending you the worth of your money and more if possible the wether is most beautiful only a trifi warm it won't take but a few days to fill this order and the ballance of the old the turtle is 15 in long 7 wide aligator 15 in long star has eight points and is 5 in wide Be patient I do the best I can I presented that volume to Mr. Hix it was apreciated. In haste
E. Curtiss

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 and 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 craniias there

Sketch of talon knife "full size" on reverse of this page.

March 25, 1879
Edwin Curtiss letter to F. W. Putnam
PMAE Accession Number 79-4A

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 spoos and three copper pipes made from one sheet of copper in one piece. End view *[sketch here]* five

Page 1

Nashville March 25 1879

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
crania 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 of 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
getting 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. crania and
the ballance potery in them
and some few stone tools
I also shipped 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 expres
box also 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

there had bin in time
past a copper axe found
on this mound with copper
Wheels and I thought
I would try and find
the ballance if there
were any left but did
not succeed in finding
anything

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
do not 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 account of
being called away by sickness
of my family

Page 3

No 3
grave one head
to SW 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 24ⁱⁿ 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

deep head west one
pot and one celt found
at the foot & two shell
spoons could not save
the latter

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 $\frac{1}{4}$
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 dimensions 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 diferent 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 whare 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 usial size^{of} grave in this mound mostly children

37 gr 5 {?} ft long 13ⁱⁿ deep 20 in wide bones all gone nearly near the right hand a [Tom hawk?] was found

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 13

No. 13. nothing found in side of the graves bones all to fragments

gr 40th 5 ft long 12 in deep 20 in wide head to north bones all gone near the head wer found two bone pins galena and shell flint chips &&

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 19ⁱⁿ 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 chrystal 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 crania in grave
one little pot saved &
that near the right side
of head spoon in the
bottom

grave 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 pottery
found inside of an
infants grave in this
mound & Shell

graves 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 covered
with copper were all that
could be found

gr 81 5 ft long 19 in wide
19 deep head to north
crania saved nothing

else found

graves 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 crania [sound?]
there I only got two there
they are burried 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

gr 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

gr 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 &
east one gallon of loose
earth in side on bottom
rock the box was allmost

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

gr 17 4 ft long bones all
gone one large jug
found nothing else found
bones had disappeared 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

No 25

This Sams Creek stream
rises 6 miles from this
mound near big Harpeth
two miles from mound
bottom whare I worked
last summer and whare
this mound whare 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 covered 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^{ly} 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
onely the mound had large
trees growing on its surface
now and I abandoned further
explorations on the
river bottoms whare 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.

Mrs. Emily M Hayes
Williamson Co Tenn
one mile and a half
south west of Brent
wood on little harpeth
river nine miles from
Nashville directly south
this is an old work of
earth works enclosing
between thirty and
forty acres some portions
of it still remaining
and can be traced by
the eye this place
was once called the
five {?} springs which
I give you in a
rough pencil sketch
of my own taken
from the mound

Page 3

[Page not numbered]

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
britle 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of
an inch thick
this place is two miles
and a half from Mr.
Wilkinsons whare 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 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 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

gr 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

grave 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 one saved
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

Page 15

13

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 6ft long 13 in wide
13 deep head to south
the crania saved

gr 62 6 ft long 18 in wide
15 deep head to west
first tier two stone
beads one discoidal stone
& crania saved the top
of this grave had three
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

gr 68 6 ft long
18 in wide 12 deep
head south & saved
first tier on bottom

Page 19

17

gr 69 6 ft 4 in long
20ⁱⁿ 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
potery

gr 78 6 ft long 20 in wide
14 deep head east
one shell spoon
and animal bones
or veritbra 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

Page 22

20

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 dep 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

27

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
cranas and a
vesel or to

Page 30

28

[Page blank]

Page 31

29

[??] 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 & teripin
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 cranas
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

Page 36

34

depth of eight feet
from the surface
in a hard layer of burned
clay or hard packed
or beat hard by constant
tramping 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 onily hard
tramped clay which
was like digging
in a well traveled

Page 37

35

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

Page 38

36

found a cavity
6 ft long looking
as though it had a
meaning or put there
for a purpose I opened
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

Page 39

37

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 \$50⁰⁰
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 diferent layers on the in side of the outer circle of clay I found a large piece of galena or lead ore

Page 41

39

the highth 19 ft

breadth about 50 ft

[sketch]

is covered with shrubery bushes && wild cherry trees

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

**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 sory to learn that that jar or botle got broke would have sent that with the other potery but for an oversite of mine I allso 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 expences dating back to the sumner co. 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 2

East Tennessee on Tenn river on the ilands 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 sumer 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 allso 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 recolecons 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 horse back 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 pretyer one but that was broken some I have sent you a fine lot of flints and potery & cranias I shall travel by wagon here after 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 expensces of this last trip dont 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 Coneticut collecting for the historical Sosity of hartford CT he is a [blouer?] 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 thing 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 -Cumber
land River, Stewart Co.

Stalls'
Bannister's
West's
Green's
Perkin's

Page 2

1

I opened a stone

mound on Mr Stalls farm one mile above dover Stewart Co Tenn found burned rocks musle 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 mans 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 comanding 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 burrying there dead it
was constructed diferent
from many I have explored

gr 1=2=3=4=5=6
7=8=9=10=11 found
nothing

Page 6

5

gr 12 6 ft 10 in long
22 in wide 14 deep
head to west covered
with broken fragments

of potery 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 dont
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 oposite 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 it} bones in
disorder evidently put
there a long time after
death nothing saved

gr 24 3 ft 6 in long
first tier hed 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 coverd
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 apreciated 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 Sositety
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 horisontal position
through the mound I
found charcoal ashes
shells and the same
kind of graves as
abound in other
portions of the State
whare I have worked
before the field whare
the mound is located
has bin in cultivation
for over fourty 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

gr 37 6 ft 4 in long

20 in wide 12 deep head
north two pots found
one near the left side of
crania and one near hipps
one piece oxidized
iron

gr 38 & 39 contained
nothing

Page 18

17

gr 40 6 ft long 20 in
wide 14 deep head north
west one large pot found
near center of the grave
nothing else saved

gr 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 19

18

gr 42 43 44 45 46
47 48 49 contained
nothing

gr 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
cranas were in every case
with out an exception decayed
whare they rested on the rock
in the bottom of the graves

Page 20

19

gr 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
near right hand
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 near 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 been a
very 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
crania ~~crania~~ & 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 only 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 greasy 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
gra 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

gr 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 mesured 50 ft long by 30 {?} wide and was covered with

musle 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

Page 31

30

earth about the mound and on the graves and in them I opened a nomber of childrens graves and found the graves nearly full of shells and flint chipings no potery in any of them tools and potery in adult graves this field has bin in cultivation for 60 years there is an iland oposite the mound and on the Shoals is where they got there musles and perewinkles and caught fish

Page 32

31

gra 1 3 ft long on side of the mounds side nothing found bones all most gone

gr 2 6 ft long 20 in wide 12 deep head north nothing saved top rocks had bin disturbed by the plough

Page 33

32

gr 3 6 ft 10 in long two bodies in ^{it} one on top of the other heads north there was two copper beads found in the botom of this grave one at the

head or near the neck
and the other at the foot
& crania 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 pottery
all saved nothing else
saved from this grave

Page 34

33

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 17ⁱⁿ wide
head north west two
pieces of kanel coal
found under the head
nothing else saved

Page 35

34

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

35

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

36

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

was to get it as I have an other
long expedition planed and map
out before me I shall leave here
tomorrow or next day for a three
weeks trip to East Tenn Bridge
Port alabama on the large iland
in Tenn River and I shall take
two men with me and do what
I have been contemplated doing Camp
out I shall take no chances boarding
and sleeping with the natives this

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
necessary assistance required by
me Col. Thomas the Superintendent
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 been
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 too small to go on this
big hunt So I will borrow
some more and let you send
me another 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 digging there
I want to keep my hands
down there for [two?] month
So you see how I am planning
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 been cases scattering 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 safety 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 very 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 penus I did not get any cranias or pottery I found one mound on what they call Long iland in Tenn River that was 38 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 Midle 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 iland that they plough over every year it is a ritche

Page 2

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 midle 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 blowed up with air and I will pay you for it I mean a rubber mattress Send at once I have a tent borowed 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 crania 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

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 shipped you a box of relics
containing crania pottery 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 almost
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 doziars and to
Mr Gowers paid well but I got
worked out there to soon to make
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 across
at base the mound is nearly round
and cone shaped running to a point
at the top not more than 15 ft across
there are three mounds in a perfect
line and all about the same shape
& size and one burial mound between
in an oat field the mounds are
about 300 yards apart and have never
been 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

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 are 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

3

what makes this rich 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 colord man and several

at bridgeport which came from the iland 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 propper time early spring or late in the fall when the crops are gathered

Page 8

8

and if one should travel the length and breadth of the Sequathcie valley it would pay there are thousands of things laying loose stuck away in those old garrets and chambers that would [interest?] one I left bridgeport and went to Manchester and thought I would find good digings there but found nothing onely that long round stone with a hole in the end which I sent you yesterday

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 emties 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 dipid 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

Page 11

11

[Sketch map of site]

Page 12

12

[Page blank]

Page 13

13

I opened first mound on Mr. Andersons farm at the corner of the two bluffs over looking 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 that was found on top of the mound and one Sea Shell I opened 40 graves but found nothing but the two pieces that are mentioned above

Page 14

14

[Page blank]

Page 15

15

gr 35 5 ft long 13 in wide 11 deep one shell this was a childs grave no bones left hardly only fragments

Page 16

16 second mound at Andersons grave 10 6 ft long 19 in wide 18 {15?} deep head north east one knife found near the head no bones saved

gr 11 6 ft long 20 in wide 14 deep head north two stones found

Page 17

17

I opened 20 others in this mound but found nothing the heads were flat but I could not find any crania but what

were broke so bad that I would not save them having thirty miles to take them over one of the roughest roads in the state and no other one to take that would be smoother

Page 18

18

[Page blank]

Page 19

19

Mound 3d Mr Andersons place this mound was the last opened on Mr. Andersons place it was near two of those large earth circles a low flat mound 3 ft high and a large white oak tree near the center I opened 12 graves here and found two earthen vesels that were so old and tender that they came to pieces in taking the dirt out of them I also found an saved two crania one good one and the other minus the lower jaw but thought it best to save it

Page 20

20

gr 1 3 ft long 22 in wide 16 deep head south nothing found but fragments of bones

gr 2 nothing found or saved bones nearly all gone

Page 21

21

gr 3 6 ft long 13 in wide 12 deep head south one pot and crania saved from this grave

gr 4 6 ft long 13 in wide 12 deep head north ison glass or mica found near head

Page 22

22

I opened eight other here and found nothing I opened til I got up and nearly under the oak tree and I 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

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

24

[Page blank]

Page 25

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 burrial place here I found large shell heaps thre ft thick

Page 26

26

I thought I was loosing time here I croosed 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 fishures of the rock and his son found other graves near the foot of the

Page 27

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 bin 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

30

[Page blank]

Page 31

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

32

gra 3 4 ft 6 in long 18ⁱⁿ 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

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

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 pottery

Page 35

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

36

gr 23 6 ft long 18 in wide 12 deep
head west & saved nothing else
found

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

Page 37

37

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

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

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

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 to 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 levee 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 \$75⁰⁰

per 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 sutch
as I culd among the ancent 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 rite to the peabody institute or
the superintendent or managers
of the peabody museum &
let you know that you culd get
them if you like. rite 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. Think you would do well
to come.
No doubt we will be able to get you passer 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

Page 1

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,
allso whare
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
allso 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 allso field notes. Plats are rough pencil
sketches of various mounds and I think you will
eventually 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 whare 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 centennial 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 tamperd 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 child's grave that I would like to have shipped

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 that 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 whirles 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 whoes 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 allso must go down to
Stewart Co. For I hear of things

Page 3

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 adition to my
present collection this week
from big Mound Bottom whare
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 diging than I could do in
six month with 6 men opening
stone graves of which he

Page 4

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 Proffessor
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

Page 2

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.

Page 3

Our address is Goudy (*Gowdy?*)
St.
Respectfully,
Carrie Curtis

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

Page 2

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 Commisary de-
partment, came to Tennessee
(Nashville) in '64 was in the
same business till the close

Page 3

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

let me know.

Respectfully
Carrie Curtis
Goudy (Gowdy?) St.
Nashville
Tenn

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
Valey 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

sent you the 9 pices of potery. With my
experence, I am confident that
I can do you good service

Page 2

{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-

signs on some of them, as allso
a wind instrument of a bone with
beautiful and well made key
note holes, rocks used in their

Page 2

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

light on it, I will be very glad
to do so to you.

Yours truly
W. H. Jarman
My P. O. is Brentwood
Tenn

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-
lections. 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 aborig-
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

Page 3

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

Page 4

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

1882 DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTIONS

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)
9. George Woods letter to F. W. Putnam (August 31, 1882)
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)

Page 1

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 oc-
cupied that I fear I can
give you little assistance
unless I had a reliable and
moderately inteligent 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 3 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 a
pipe
and large flint knife & red ocre
Two had a bone ornament
One had pieces of bark
One had arrowpoint in vert
34 contain skeletons only

81 graves opened in nine days = 44 days labor
of them 48 contain skeletons only
19 graves contain 27 pots

Page 3

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

Page 4

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.

Send acknowledgement to W. H. Callender, Brentwood - for small ground axe & polished celt. Ground axe & celt of light stone.

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 1/2 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.

Page 8

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

Page 9

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.

Page 10

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.

Page 11

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)

Page 12

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 -

Page 13

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

Page 14

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' 3"
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 -

Page 15

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

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 -

Page 16

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

Page 18

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 -

Page 20

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 -

adult. old person
nothing but skel. in grave

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

Page 21

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 some above
of another grave the stones top rock
of which had been disturbed
& 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 1/2" 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 surface
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.

Page 24

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.

Page 25

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 -

Page 26

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 -

Page 27

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

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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

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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 -

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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

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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.

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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
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 -

adult
nothing but bones

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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 1/2" 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 1/2 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

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.

Page 3

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.

Page 4

{???} 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

Page 5

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.

Page 5

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.

Page 7

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

Page 9

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 {No. 27185} at right angles on the left of the head. This skeleton {No. 27186} 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 {No. 27190} skull could not be traced at all. Nothing more was found in the

Page 13

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 7 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 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.

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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}

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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

** Skull No 27205 has great development of Wormian bone, and extra parietal suture, & no lateral incisors appear to have been developed.*

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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.

{“and animal bones” No. 27208}
{plan view of stone-box and disturbed bones}

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

Page 27

west. Skeleton {No. 27209} in good condition and saved. Skull with all the teeth. (No. 27209 “Crania & jaw”)

Nothing else was found in the grave.

May 29. Grave 15. 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 {crania & jaw 27212, 27213} chest.

Cat {frag shell, charcoal, animal bone No. 27216} {fragments of pottery 27215}

May 29. Grave 16. This was found 10 in. below the surface. It was

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6 ft. 8 in. long. 18 inches wide, 11 inches deep. The bottom was stone-lined.

{skull No. 27217 skel. No. 27218}

A dish {27219} lay at the head of the skeleton.

{“Fragments of pottery & stone” No. 27220}

May 29. Grave 17 lay 9 in. below the present surface. Length 5 ft. 5 in. width 1 ft. 8 in. depth It was lined with thick potsherds some of which I saved on account of their large size. There were 200 potsherds & 3 or 4 stones. The skull {No. 27221} was decayed but saved.

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Nothing else was found in this grave. 10 inches off was

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 {skull No. 27223 & skel No. 27224} the west and as the lower end of the grave on the foot bones lay a

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skull {No. 27205} with out any other bones belong ing to it.

Grave 19. opened May 29, was situated 1 ft. 5 in. below the surface. Length 3 ft. 10 in. width 1 ft. 5 in., depth 1 ft. The skeleton {No. 27226} was that of a child and laid with its head to the south west. In a corner of

the grave near the head was a bowl {No. 27227} and on the same side of the grave near the middle, a jar. {or “waterbottle” No. 27228}

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.

May 30. Grave 26. That of a child 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 {No. 27231 & 27232} 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 {No. 27246 & 2747} nearly complete. In one of the vertebra {No. 27248} 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 {small drawing of pot} 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

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was in this grave.

Grave 33. May 31. About on the central line of the hill, 153 ft. south of {plan view of grave and bones} 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 {cranium 27254} a fragment of the skull of a child & 2 or 3 bones of {No. 27255}

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a child. These with all the other bones {No. 27255} 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 {No. 27261}

large. Near the pelvis was a "polished" stone celt {No. 27260}.

Grave 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 1 ft., depth 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 unio 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} unio 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 skeleton {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 topstones 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 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 surface. 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

Page 79

the north east end, the other, this with fractured ulna, with head to the south west. Shell beads {27289} were found in it. 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

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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 {No. 27301} {No. 27298} 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.

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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,

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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.

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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.

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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}
Grave 24. South of house. June 2.
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

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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} {*plan view of bones drawn here*} 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 It was 1 inch below the surface. The length of was 5 ft. 9 in., width 10 in, & depth 8 in.
At the knees was a water jar {No. 27355} &

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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}

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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 discolidal {skeleton No. 27360}

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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

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instance I (or George Wood) have ever met of one set of stones serving as the side {No. 27369 "shells"} 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

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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}

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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

Page 117

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

Page 118

Grave 42. south of house. June 5. 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface. This is 3 ft. 7 in. long, 10 in. wide, & 10 in. deep. In it were the skeleton of a child {No. 27390}, a dish {No. 27391} & a human shaped pot {No. 27392}

at the head of the grave close to the skull. Fragments of a shell spoon were also in the grave but 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,

Page 119

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

Page 121

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.

Page 122

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. Graves east of House coll. By Dr. W. H. Jarman 1881. Cran. & jaw No. 27403. Fragments of cranium No. 27404. Portions of two skeletons 27405

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 fuv 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 dount now where 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 *thare* 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 where 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
whare it is send it by express
union tell mister
FW Putnam houdy
so I will clous 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 mcmminville
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
dooning so they will
help me in
geting to work in
that seacten of
country

Nashville Tn
you will plas to
tell me if you im
ploud Dr Linley
in the masem

ples anscer
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 refer 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)

Page 1

Nashville
Tennessee April 15th 83
Mr. F. W. Putnam
{sai?} i seet my self
to say to you that
i have not bin so
that I coud 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
whin I witten to you
the last letter
an the
on the 3 day of
martch i wint
in {too??} the town

Page 2

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 reach
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

Page 4

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

will wate till I
get sound will be
four i go a gain
an i will cary
a man with me
the small pox is
bad in {t??} to

day {Nashville}
& Chatt cases
gest in site
so i will close
in hast 425 So
Sp St George Woods

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 requisted 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
scick ever cents
crismous so that i coud
doo nothing to {work}

any {finds} fit four the
museum but I am will
now an i hope that
you waunt think hard
of me four not being
thare sooner I got a
spring wagan last
sunday mornin and gon
to Dr Jarmon and got
thos spesmints that I
laft thir in Decbur
and i paid \$2.25 for
the pickes and wagon

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 coud 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

Page 3

i scant you a letter
in {??????} and it {return}
28 of last mounth 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

1884 DOCUMENT TRANSCRIPTIONS

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 foardward as soon as I can get snuff to make a shipment and

please let me know if you got the for boxes that I sent you last June I have never got answer of to them yet I will rite to you soon and am sorry that I can not do the work for you at present Hopping to heare from you soon

as I remain yours truley

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 speciments as soon as possible, hope that this will prove faborable 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 de-layed me till the present time. I now send you four craniums one im-age if you wet the image you will find letters on it.

I learned there is a 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 in-structions what to do about the image

I reman 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).

Acc #	Cat #	Description	Site/Place	Provenience
	11273	Mica sheets		
77-51	11811	Jar, MP, 2 strap		
77-53	11816	greenstone celt	DV11, Overton's	surf, vicinity of grvs
77-53	11816	quartzite celt	DV11, Overton's	surf, vicinity of grvs
	11817	Cox Mnd Style gorget	DV11, Overton's	Same grv as 11818
77-54	11818	quartzite discoidal	DV11, Overton's	stn grv
77-54	11819	Kirk Serrated	DV11, Overton's	surf, vicinity of grvs
77-55	11820	strap handle jar frag	DV39, Love Mnd	field near mnd
77-57	11821	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> sherd	DV39, Love Mnd	field near mnd
77-57	11821	MP body sherd	DV39, Love Mnd	field near mnd
77-57	11821	KFI pan rim	DV39, Love Mnd	field near mnd
77-57	11822	6 unid darts	DV39, Love Mnd	field near mnd
77-57	11822	Flake	DV39, Love Mnd	field near mnd
	11823.1	drill, rework dart point	DV39, Love Mnd	field near mnd
	11823.2	Biface, thin	DV39, Love Mnd	field near mnd
	11825.2	fauna	DV32	stn grvs
	11827	Periwinkles	DV32, Ft. Zollicoffer	stn grvs
	11827	ST sherds	DV32	stn grvs
77-57	11830	ST sherds	DV32, Zollicoffer Hill	Next to coffin
77-57	11830	Strap handle	DV32, Zollicoffer Hill	Next to coffin
77-57	11830	2 bottle rims	DV32, Zollicoffer Hill	Next to coffin
77-57	11831.1	ST sherd	DV32; Ft. Zollicoffer	stn grv 3
77-57	11832	copper ornament	DV32; Ft. Zollicoffer	stn grv 3
77-57	11835	outslanting wall bowl	DV11, Overton's	stn grv
77-57	11838	Cannel coal	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11838	Ovate knife frag (?)	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11838	Flakes	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11838	stn, natural	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11838	PPK, unid	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11838	PPK, lanceolate	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11839	Celt, greenstn frag	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11840	chert hammerstone	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11841	BP body	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11841	10 MP sherds (2 rims)	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11841	BP bowl rim sherd	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11841	BP plate rim sherd	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11841	BP notched rim	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11841	Fabric impress rim	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11842	Daub, 2 chunks	DV39, Love Mnd	near mnd, surf
77-57	11843	Earth	DV39, Love Mnd	East-west trench
77-57	11844	Earth	DV39, Love Mnd	N-S trench
77-57	11847	Rocks	DV39, Love Mnd	depth of 13 feet
77-57	11848	PPK frag	DV39, Love Mnd	depth of 15 feet
77-57	11849	Shell, mussel	DV39, Love Mnd	depth of 14 feet
77-57	11851	FI sherd	DV426, Bowling	grv 1
77-57	11851	ST sherd	DV426, Bowling	grv 1
77-57	11851	ST sherd	DV426, Bowling	grv 1
77-57	11851	Interior FI rim sherd	DV426, Bowling	grv 1
77-57	11851	ST rim	DV426, Bowling	grv 1
77-57	11852	local chert frag	DV426, Bowling	grv 1 or 2

77-57	11852	Kirk Corner Notched	DV426, Bowling	grv 1 or 2
77-57	11855.1	flakes	DV426, Bowling	grv 8
77-57	11855.2	fauna	DV426, Bowling	grv 8
77-57	11855.3	shell	DV426, Bowling	grv 8
77-57	11855.4	ST sherds (2)	DV426, Bowling	grv 8
77-57	11858	biface, thin fragment	DV426, Bowling	grv 17
77-57	11863	MP jar, 2 loop/fl loop hand	DV426, Bowling	grv 24
77-57	11867	ST sherd, handle attach	DV426, Bowling	grv 16
77-57	11869	CST sherd	DV426, Bowling	grv 20
77-57	11870	PPK	DV426, Bowling	grv 20
77-57	11871	ST BP bottle frag?	DV426, Bowling	grv 55, S side
77-57	11872	Matt Inc <i>Manly</i> jar, fl loop	DV426, Bowling	grv 10, S side
77-57	11873	mussel shell	DV426, Bowling	grv 18
77-57	11873	local chert frag	DV426, Bowling	grv 18
77-57	11876	ST simple bowl plain	DV426, Bowling	grv 18, S side
77-57	11877	steatite earspool	DV426, Bowling	stn grv 14, S side
77-57	11878	cannel coal spool	DV426, Bowling	stn grv 14, S side
77-57	11879	CST bottle frag	DV426, Bowling	By side grv 14
77-57	11880	CST jar frag	DV426, Bowling	By side grv 14
77-57	11884	8 marine shell beads	DV426, Bowling	grv 38, S side
77-57	11884	14 small beads	DV426, Bowling	grv 38, S side
77-57	11885	shell spoon	DV426, Bowling	grv 38, S side
77-57	11886	Pipe, ceramic (elbow)	DV426, Bowling	grv 24, N side
77-57	11890	3 chert frags	DV426, Bowling	grv 22
77-57	11890	flake, chert	DV426, Bowling	grv 22
77-57	11890	dart, reworked stemmed	DV426, Bowling	grv 22
77-57	11892	chisel, Mill Creek?	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11893	Dart, unid stemmed	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11894	core frag, local chert	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11894	flake, local chert	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11894	Galena cube	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11895	awl, antler	DV426, Bowling	mnd 1, grv 15
77-57	11898	6 splinter bone awls	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11899	shell disk bead (conch)	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11900	beaver tooth fragment	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11901	Turkey TMT awl	DV426, Bowling	grv 15
77-57	11903	Earspool, ceramic FST	DV426, Bowling	grv 9, under jaw
77-57	11904	Awl, deer cannon bone	DV426, Bowling	mnd 1
77-57	11906	flake, local chert	DV426, Bowling	grv 4
77-57	11907	gastropod	DV426, Bowling	grv 52, S side
77-57	11908	MP jar elbow loop handle	DV426, Bowling	grv 52, S side head
77-57	11909	ST sherd	DV426, Bowling	grv 52, S side
77-57	11910	mussel shell	DV426, Bowling	grv 29
77-57	11911	BP bottle, neck missing	DV426, Bowling	grv 50
77-57	11912	Bottle, cyl neck	DV426, Bowling	grv 51, S side
77-57	11913	BP jar	DV426, Bowling	grv 51, S side
77-57	11914	MP jar, 2 fl loop handles	DV426, Bowling	grv 51, S side
77-57	11915	mussel shell	DV426, Bowling	grv 51, S side
77-57	11915	shell spoon	DV426, Bowling	grv 51, S side
77-57	11916	18 shell beads	DV426, Bowling	grv 51, S side
77-57	11916	bead, marine barrel	DV426, Bowling	grv 51, S side
77-57	11917	2 drilled canine	DV426, Bowling	grv 51, S side
77-57	11924	hairpin, bone	DV426, Bowling	grv 25, N side

77-57	11925	fauna	DV426, Bowling	grv 7
77-57	11931	ST bowl restricted orifice	DV426, Bowling	grv 60, at head
77-57	11932	BP bowl, incurv rim	DV426, Bowling	grv 28, child's grv
77-57	11932	mussel shell	DV426, Bowling	grv 28, child's grv
77-57	11934	344 shell beads Olivella?	DV426, Bowling	In grv near head
77-57	11936	MP jar loop/fl loop handle	DV426, Bowling	grv 52, S side
77-57	11938	Jar, 2 fl loop w/ node	DV426, Bowling	grv 48, at head
77-57	11939	BP bowl, incurvate rim	DV426, Bowling	grv 48
77-57	11940	mussel shell	DV426, Bowling	grv 48, in dish 11939
77-57	11942	FST cylindr neck bottle	DV426, Bowling	grv 46, pot at feet
77-57	11943	2 mussel shells	DV426, Bowling	grv 46, at feet
77-57	11945	Spoon, shell	DV426, Bowling	grv 59, S side at head
77-57	11946	BP bottle, cylindr neck	DV426, Bowling	grv 59, 2nd layer
77-57	11947	box of gastropods	DV426, Bowling	grv 59, S side at head
77-57	11949	Jar, 2 fl loop w/ 2 node	DV426, Bowling	grv 53, S side at head
77-57	11950	BP incurvate rim bowl	DV426, Bowling	grv 53, S side
77-57	11951	mussel shell	DV426, Bowling	grv 53, S side
77-57	11951	flake, local chert		
77-57	11952	CST jar rim	DV426, Bowling	grv 58, adult, at head
77-57	11953	4 lrg Dover chert flakes	DV426, Bowling	grv 58, adult
77-57	11953	6 local chert flakes	DV426, Bowling	grv 58, adult
77-57	11953	pebble, quartzite	DV426, Bowling	grv 58, adult
77-57	11953	2 chert frags	DV426, Bowling	grv 58, adult
77-57	11953	ST rim		
77-57	11955	Misc ST sherds	DV426, Bowling	In grvs near grv 46
77-57	11955	chert pebble		
77-57	11956	natural stone	DV426, Bowling	In grvs near grv 46
77-57	11956	mussel shell	DV426, Bowling	In grvs near grv 46
77-57	11957	Kirk Corner Notched	DV426, Bowling	btwn 2nd & 3rd tier
77-57	11957	PPK	DV426, Bowling	btwn 2nd & 3rd tier
77-57	11958	lrg Dover biface	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11958	PPK	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11959	biface, thick	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11960	crinoid stem	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs/surf
77-57	11960	brick frag. Glazed surf	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs/surf
77-57	11960	gorget frag, limestn	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs/surf
77-57	11960	2 burned limestn frags	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs/surf
77-57	11960	chert frag	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs/surf
77-57	11960	2 Darts, unidentified	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs/surf
77-57	11960	2 dart frags	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs/surf
77-57	11961	steatite vessel frag, 1 hole	DV426, Bowling	under low tier, Md 2
77-57	11962	Misc ST sherds	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	Fl pan frags (3)	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	ST sherd	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	5 MP body sherds	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	MP jar rim loop handle	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	MP jar rim, fl loop	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	MP small double lug	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	Loop handle w/ inc line	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	MP jar rim two nodes	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	BP var Noel rim frag	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	2 BP water bottle frags	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	Top knot to effigy bottle	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs

77-57	11963	BP bowl frags (2)	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11963	trowel frag (pottery)	DV426, Bowling	btwn grvs
77-57	11965	Lime-temp crdmrk sherd	DV426, Bowling	grv 54, S side
77-57	11965	ST sherd	DV426, Bowling	grv 54, S side
77-57	11965	ST bowl frag 2 nodes	DV426, Bowling	grv 54, S side
77-57	11975	Chert cores etc	WI1, Lindsley Est	mnd A; 2-3 ft deep
77-57	11976	MP body sherds (6)	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, near center
77-57	11976	Bowl, BP	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, near center
77-57	11976	Lug handle, MP	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, near center
77-57	11976	Lug handle, MP)	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, near center
77-57	11977	Disk, limestn	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, near center
77-57	11978	Mica flake	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, near center
77-57	11979	Noded strap handle CST	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11979	18 CST body sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11979	4 CST rim sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11979	11 FST body sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11979	FST rim sherd	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11979	Handle sherd	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11979	Handle fragment	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11979	Handle base frag	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11980	Flakes, core, ppk base	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11981	dart, unid frag	WI1, Lindsley Est	mnd A, 7-8 ft deep
77-57	11982	Disk ceramic	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11982	Disk, limestoine	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11982	Disk, abr silt	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11983	Shell, mussel (2)	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11984	Fragment cane matting	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd A; ash bed 7-8 ft
77-57	11985	Maize, bag of cobs	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11987	Charcoal, lrg pieces	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd A; ash bed 7-8 ft
77-57	11988	Daub	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd A; ash bed 7-8 ft
77-57	11989	Daub	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd A; ash bed 7-8 ft
77-57	11990	Rocks	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11991	Earth, burned	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd A; ash bed 7-8 ft
77-57	11992	Fauna (says deer bones)	WI1, Lindsley Est	lrg mnd, ash bed 7-8
77-57	11993	steatite pipe, male w/ pot	WI1, Lindsley Est	mnd C; in dirt on grv
77-57	11994	BP bowl, flattened base	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	11995	Bottle, MST, prob carafe	WI1, Lindsley Est	mnd C, among grvs
77-57	11996	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> , single line	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	11996	F/MST jar, flared lip	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	11997	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> sherd	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	11997	Handle, flattened loop	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	11997	Jar rim, MST rounded lip	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	11997	MP body sherds (6 sherds)	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	11998	2 shell spoons	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C; among grvs
77-57	11999	Bowl, outslanting wall, CST	WI1, Lindsley Est	mnd C grv, 1st tier
77-57	12000	CST jar frag, excised design	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	12001	Bottle, carafe neck	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C; grv in 1st/upper
77-57	12002	Disk, limestn	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	12005	bowl frag, effgy rim-rider	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	12008	FST bottle, cylindr neck	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier
77-57	12009	MP outslanting wall bowl	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier
77-57	12011	Pipe, abr silt	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier
77-57	12012	Graphite, polished	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier

77-57	12013	flake	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, Gr 10, low tier
77-57	12017	BP var Noel	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	12019	MP jar, 2 strap w/ rim tab	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, Gr 5, mid tier
77-57	12020	3 Madison points	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, Gr 5, mid tier
77-57	12024	MP outslanting wall bowl	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv 7, low
77-57	12025	CST bottle, short cyl neck	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv 7, low
77-57	12028.1	Bead, marine shell	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv A, low tier
77-57	12029	outslant bowl, scallop rim	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv A, low
77-57	12030	Jar, CST	WI1, Lindsley Est	mnd C, grv A, low
77-57	12031	Discoidal, limestone	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, gr A, low tier
77-57	12033	BP bottle, carafe	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv B, mid
77-57	12034	10 FST sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv B, mid
77-57	12034	56 FST body sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv B, mid
77-57	12035	Bowl, CST flaring rim	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv B, mid
77-57	12036	BP bottle, carafe neck	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, gr C, mid tier
77-57	12037	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> , excised	WI1, Lindsley Est	burial mnd
77-57	12038	Mica pieces	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, gr D, mid tier
77-57	12039	bark	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv E, upper
77-57	12040	Pipe, ceramic	WI1, Lindsley Est	Mnd C, grv E, upper
77-57	12046	Bowl, MP with rim tabs	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3
77-57	12046	12 MP body sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046	3 MP rim sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046	Sherd, unid	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046	Sherd, KP rim	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046	Sherd, MP jar rim	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046	Handle, strap frag	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046	BP sherd, beaker? w/ node	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046	MP jar rim w/ bifurcate lug	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046	Sherds, BP body (2)	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046.1	Kimm FI pan sherd	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046.1	MP sherd, cyl neck w/ node	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046.1	Sherd, BP flaring rim bowl	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046.1	Sherd, BP cyl rim bowl	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046.1	Sherd, MP rim with nodes	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12046.1	Bowl, MP	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3; mnd
77-57	12047	Limestn, burned	WI1, Lindsley Est	ridge house 3
77-57	12048	Bag of sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 4, ridge
77-57	12048	Bowl/plate, flare rim portion	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 4, ridge
77-57	12049	sandstone, burned	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 4, ridge
77-57	12050	Disk, limestone	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 4, ridge
77-57	12051	Earth, burned	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 4, ridge, floor
77-57	12052	Notched rim bowl section	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12052	Sherds, MP body (12)	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12052	Sherds, BP body (2)	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12052	Sherd, KFI pan rim	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12052	MP bowl rim w/ node	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12052	MP jar sherd w/ strap hand	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12052	MP var Noel	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12052	MP jar rim with lug	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12053	Disk, limestn	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12054	PPK frags	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12055	Shell	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12056	Bear tooth	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge

77-57	12057	Fauna	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, ridge
77-57	12058	MP jar, smooth over cord	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 11, ridge
77-57	12059	5 CST body sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, stn grv 1
77-57	12059	Bowl, MP bispouted	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, stn grv 1
77-57	12059	Handle, strap	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, stn grv 1
77-57	12059	Jar, CST, strap handles	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, stn grv 1
77-57	12062	Jar, small, 2 fl loop handle	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, stn grv 2
77-57	12064	Shell, mussel (5)	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 10, stn grv 2
77-57	12066	Charcoal	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, in fire over grv
77-57	12066	abr silt, burned	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, in fire over grv
77-57	12067	fauna	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, in fire over grv
77-57	12068	2 limestone disks	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, in fire over grv
77-57	12069	2 MP body sherds	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, in fire over grv
77-57	12069	BP bowl shd, outslant wall	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, in fire over grv
77-57	12069	MP var Noel sherd	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, in fire over grv
77-57	12069	MP direct rim, round lip	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, in fire over grv
77-57	12072	BP, outslanting wall bowl	WI1, Lindsley Est	Hse 9, grv under floor
77-57	12074	2 limestone disks	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 2, floor
77-57	12075	Disk, limestone	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 8, ridge
77-57	12076	Kirk Corner Notched	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 8, ridge
77-57	12078	CST effigy bowl	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 8, stn grv 1
77-57	12079	Jar, FST, 2 straps	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 8, stn grv 1
77-57	12080	Disk, limestn	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 8, stn grv 1
77-57	12082	fauna	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 8, stn grv 2
77-57	12083	10 marine shell beads	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 8, stn grv 2
77-57	12084	Disk, ceramic, CST	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 8, stn grv 2
77-57	12086	Jar, CST, 2 flat loop hand	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12087	fauna	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12088	Shell, mussel (3)	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12089	marine shell	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12090	Chert, polished	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12090	Coral chunk	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12090	Crinoid	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12090	Hematite, modified	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12090	Chert chunk	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12091	650 small shell beads	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12092	8 freshwater pearl beads	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, stn grv 1
77-57	12093	Bottle, BP tripod leg	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 12, grv 2
77-57	12095	cordmk jar, rim w/ 12 nodes	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 13, stn grv 1
77-57	12096	Bowl, MP scalloped rim	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 13, stn grv 1
77-57	12098	Jar, 4 peaks, nodes	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 13, stn grv 2
77-57	12099	Bowl, duck effigy	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 13, stn grv 2
77-57	12100	Neg pnt bottle, bear effigy	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 13, stn grv 2
77-57	12102	MP jar, 2 bif lug hand	WI1, Lindsley Est	House 13, stn grv 3
77-65	12301	Pipe, siltstn (?)	Clees; Bells Bend	stn grv 15
77-65	12302	Jar, CST, one loop handle	Clees; Bells Bend	
77-65	12310	turtle, box of carapace	DV426, Bowling ?	Possibly mnd 1, grv 34
77-65	12314	MP jar elbow loop handles	DV426, Bowling	mnd 1; stn grv 35
77-65	12315	Shell spoon	DV426, Bowling	mnd 1; stn grv 35
77-65	12317	mussel shell	DV426, Bowling	mnd 1; stn grv 24
77-65	12318	MP jar, 2 narrow strap	DV426, Bowling	mnd 1; stn grv 24
77-65	12319	semicarafe neck bottle FST	DV426, Bowling	mnd 1; stn grv 28
77-65	12320	MP cylindrical neck bottle	DV426, Bowling	mnd 1; stn grv 21

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 excurvate 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, untemper	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

77-65	12826	Blade, Dover ovate	DV6; Wilkinson's	Burial mnd, stn grv
77-65	12870	BP var. Noel	DV6; Wilkinson's	stn grv
77-30	13014.1	gastropods	Moccasin Pnt, Chatt	
78-6	13667	2 thin bifaces		
78-6	13946	large greenstone pipe	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13947	greenstone, unid ground	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13948	discdl, quartzite biconcave	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13948	discdl, green-brown chert	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13949	pestle fragment, limestn	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13949	pestle (granite?)	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13950	Mano, abr silt	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13951	Mano (?), limestn	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13952	celt, greenstn fragment	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13952	Chisel, dover planoconvex	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13953	5 quartzite hammerstone	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13953	unfinished discoidal	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13954	Nutting stn, abr silt	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13955	celt, Mill Creek, lrg	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13956	celt, Mill Creek, lrg	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13957	celt, Dover, lrg	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13958	Celt, greenstn	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13959.1	Chisel, Dover	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13959.2	Chisel, Ft. Payne chert	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13960	celt, limestn	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13960	celt, greenstn	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13960	2 celts, greenstn variant	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	biface, thin fragment	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	celt, greenstn fragment	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	celt, abr silt fragment	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	lrg quartzite pestle frag	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	celt, limestn frag	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	flake, rejuvenation	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	Bakers Creek	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	arrow (Hamilton?)	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	5 dart frags	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13961	3 darts, unidentified	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13962	5 smooth pebbles	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13963	chisel, Mill Creek	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13964	drill, rework dart point	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13965	biface, thick	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13966	biface, ovate thin	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13967	blade, ovate, Ft. Payne	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13968	biface, ovate thin	None listed	Ray's Place?
78-6	13968	PPK	None listed	Ray's Place?
78-6	13969	PPK, fluted	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13969	Big Sandy	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13969	Plevna, ground base	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13969	Dart, lance straight stem	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13969	2 darts, unidentified	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13970	Kirk Corner Notched	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13971	2 Madisons	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13972	Turkey Tail	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?
78-6	13974	limest temp, check stamp	Jackson? County	Ray's Place?

78-6	13975	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> , froglet jar	Cmbrlnd Rvr, cave	Cave, Cmbrlnd Rvr
78-6	13978	Celt, siltstone	Maury County	
78-6	13979	Celt, blank	Edgefield Mnd	Nashville, TN
78-6	13980	Nutting stn	Roaring River	
78-6	13980	Nutting stn?	Roaring River	
78-6	13983	Knife, Ft. Payne	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13984	flake, Mill Creek?	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13984	7 lrg Ft. Payne flakes	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13984	flake, blade Ft. Payne	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13984	Core frag	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13986	12 marine shell beads	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13987	Mussel shell	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13988	Frgs of lrg marine bowl	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13989	25 MP sherds	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13989	jar frag, wide strap hand	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13989	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> jar, 3 lines	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13989	lrg gastropod	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13989	mussel shell	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13990	MP standard jar, 2 strap	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13991	MP jar scallop rim w/ lugs	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13992	BP eccentric bowl	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13993	BP marine effigy bowl	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13994	BP outslanting wall bowl	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13995	BP var noel	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13996	MST BP var Noel	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13997	MST fish effigy bowl	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13998	dog effigy bottle	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	13999	ST solid figurine	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	14013	2 bowl frags	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	14013	BP outslanting wall bowl	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	14014	Bowl, BP frag	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	14016	lobed vessel frag	Cumberland Rvr	stn grv
78-6	14017	BP simple bowl	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14018	BP miniature simple bowl	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14019	Effigy bowl, broken	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14020	bispouted MP bowl	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14021	BP spouted bowl	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14022	Mini bowl, single spout	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14023	BP notched rim bowl	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14024	Bowl, BP notched rim	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14026	mini medal head, NR strip	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14027	MP jar, 2 strap handles	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14028	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> jar, strap	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14029	MP froglet jar 2 wide strap	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14030	Frog jar, 2 strap, 2 lip notch	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14030	Dart, unidentified		
78-6	14031	BP structural effigy 2 strap	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14032	MP froglet jar 2 strap	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14033	Standard jar, 6 lobes, 2 strap	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14034	MP frog jar, strap/dble lug	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14036	Beckwith Inc, frog jar, strap	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14037	Miniature BP jar, strap	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14038	Bowl, mussel effigy	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs

78-6	14038	Shell, mussel	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14039	BP fish bowl, restrict orifice	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14040	F-MST bottle, short neck	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14041	MP bottle, carafe neck?	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14042	BP blankface hooded bottle	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14043	Mini hood bottle, blank face	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14044	BP hunchback hood bottle	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14045	Neg pnt, hooded bottle	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14046	Matt Inc <i>Manly</i> jar, BP	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14047	2 drilled earplugs	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14047	earplug, clay, drilled	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14048	ceramic sphere	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14049	2 mussel shells	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14049	3 shell spoons	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14050	pestle, limestn (bell)	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14051	2 lrg celts, limestn	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14051	celt, limestn	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14052	celt, greenstn fragment	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14052	Celt, cherty limestn	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14052	Celt, dover	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14052	flake, rejuvenation	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14053	metate frag, lmiestn	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14054	limestn frag	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14055	hoe, limestn	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14056	chisel, Dover	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14057	biface, lrg	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14058	steatite (pendant?)	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14059	spindle whorl (greenstn?)	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14060	2 disks, limestn	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14060	disk, abr silt	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14060	pebble, chert	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14061	5 smooth pebbles	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14061	pebble, smoothed	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14062	large chert cobble	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14064	ovate knife, Ft. Payne	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14065	biface, thin	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14065	Big Sandy	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14066	biface, lrg thin triangular	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14067	triangular proj pts	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14068	2 Kirk Corner Notched	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14068	Motley	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14068	Dart, fragment	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14069	7 unidentified darts	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14070	drill, reworked dart point	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14072	8 comp bne fishhks, long	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14072	6 comp bne fishhks, short	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14072	comp bone fshhk section	DV3; Cain's Farm	stn grvs
78-6	14073	Discoidal, biconcave	CH8, Mnd Bottom	Dickson Cnty trmpk
78-6	14074	lrg thin biface, St. Louis	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14074	biface, thick, Mill Creek	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14075	2 biconvex celts	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14076	Celt, greenstn? Granite?	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14076	greenstone celt, polish	Jackson County	Not listed

78-6	14077	biface, thick	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14077	chisel, Mill Creek (?)	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14078	2 thin bifaces	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14079.1	Kirk Corner Notched	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14079.2	Dart, lanceolate	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14080	Kirk Corner Notched	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14081	Big Sandy	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14081	Dart, unidentified	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14082	Dart, unidentified	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14083	10 unidentified darts	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14084	2 Copenas	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14085	biface, thick	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14085	Plevna, heavy ground base	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14085	4 unidentified darts	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14086	Cobble, red (not hematite)	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14087.1	clay sphere	Not listed	Not listed
78-6	14087.2	clay sphere	Not listed	Not listed
78-6	14088	8 unidentified darts	Jackson County	Not listed
78-6	14119	copper/wood ear ornamnts	CH8, Mnd Bottom	mnd on bluff
78-6	14120	Miniature BP spouted cup	DV32, Zollicoffer Hill	grv
78-6	14121	pebble, quartz	DV32, Zollicoffer Hill	grv
78-6	14122	7 deer leg bone frags	CH8, Cheatham Cty	Md bottom, grvs
78-6	14123	Discoidal, biconcave	CH8, Cheatham Cty	Md bottom, grv, surf
78-6	14124	discoidal, biconcave	Cheatham County	
78-6	14125	Celt, flared bit, Kaolin	Cheatham County	
78-6	14126	celt, greenstn	Cheatham County	Not listed
78-6	14127	Celt, biconvex	Cheatham County	Not listed
78-6	14128	greenstone spatulate celt	Cheatham County	Not listed
78-6	14129	Steatite bowl	Near Bluff Creek	stn grv
78-6	14130	2 elk astragali	Near Mansico county	stn grv
78-6	14131	pestle, limestn	Near Nashville	
78-6	14132	2 greenstn celts	Near Nashville	
78-6	14133	chisel, Mill Creek	Near Nashville	
78-6	14134	Plevna, heavily ground base	Near Nashville	
78-6	14134	dart, expanding stem	Near Nashville	
78-6	14137	Disk, limestn	DV11, Overton's	Child's stn grv
78-6	14138	Neg pnt, hood bottle, hunch	DV11, Overton's	stn grv 8
78-6	14139	BP var Noel	DV11, Overton's	stn grv 8
78-6	14140	frog jar, M.I. <i>Matt & Bec Inc</i>	DV11, Overton's	stn grv 8
78-6	14141	Earplug, drilled	DV11, Overton's	stn grv 8
78-6	14142	Marble? Round stn	DV11, Overton's	stn grv 8
78-6	14144	Canine (bear?)	DV11, Overton's	stn grv 8
78-6	14218	Neg pnt, hood bottle, human	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14219	Owl effigy hooded bottle	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14220	BP blank face hood bottle	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14221	MP jar w/ odd loop hand	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14222	ST duck bowl	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14223	Medallion head bowl	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14224	Pipe, ceramic	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14225	Pipe, ceramic broken	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14226	Duck? effigy fragment	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14226	Duck effigy head fragment	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14226	pottery trowel	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv

78-6	14227	Cannel coal, celt-like	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14228	astragalus, elk	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14229	mussel shell	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14229	2 shell spoons	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14230	gastropods (4)	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14231	biface, ovate	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14231	Copena?	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14231	2 lanceolate darts	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14232	Big Sandy	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14232	Dart, unidentified stem	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14232	Dart, unidentified	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14233	Big Sandy	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14233	Adena	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14233	3 unidentified darts	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14234	Copena/McFarland	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14234	PPK	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14235	Lost Lake	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14236	Adena	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14236	Dart, unidentified	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14237	PPK	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14239	Abrader, small abr silt	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14240	2 pebbles, smoothed, chert	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14241	endscraper, moderate size	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14242	3 limestn disks	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14243	Biface, lrg thin Ft. Payne	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14244	chisel, limestn	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14245	Chisel, chipped and ground	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14246	Celt, greenstn, polished	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14247	celt, limestn	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14248	celt, limestn	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	2 thin bifaces	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	Core, fragment, (Knox?)	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	Flake, Primary, (Knox?)	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	celt, limestn	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	celt, limestn, lrg	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	3 rejuvenation flakes	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	2 flakes	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	cannel coal fragment	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	Eva	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	Knife, ovate, section	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	2 darts	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14249	4 unidentified darts	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14250	canine, bear	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14251	charcoal frags and corn cob	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14252	Bead? See notes ceramic	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14252	BP earplug	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14252	Earplug, drilled, no temper	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14252	Earplug, drilled, no temper	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14252	Earplug, drilled (gray)	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14252	Earplug, drilled	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14252	earplug, clay, drilled	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14253	Earplug, ceramic, broken	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14254	2 disks, abrasive siltstn?	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv

78-6	14255	Arrow?	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14255	PPK	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
78-6	14255	2 unidentified darts	DV3 (Cain's Chapel)	stn grv
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 <i>Matt</i> 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	14269	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 <i>Matt</i> 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 <i>Matt</i> 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-rider	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 bttle 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, non-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

78-6	15259	biface, thin triangular	DV3 (Cain's Field)	surf
78-6	15259	biface, thick triangular	DV3 (Cain's Field)	surf
78-6	15262	3 unidentified darts	DV3 (Cain's Field)	surf
78-6	15264	Madison	DV3 (Cain's Field)	Not listed
78-6	15265	2 dart fragments	DV3 (Cain's Field)	Not listed
78-6	15266	Cast of banner stn	Near Nashville	Not listed
78-6	15817	Ring, FST ceramic	WM2; Old Town	stn grv
78-6	15821	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd, grv 6
78-6	15823	Bone needles, 13	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 7
78-6	15824	Gorget frag, bar, abr slt	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 7
78-6	15828	16 bead (prob marine shell)	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 12
78-6	15831	neg pnt, carafe neck bottle	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 16
78-6	15832	carafe neck bottle, 4 lobes	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 16
78-6	15833	Bowl, duck effigy FST	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 16
78-6	15834	shell spoon found in 15833)	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 16
78-6	15835	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd, grv 16
78-6	15836	conch? Small beads (70)	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 16
78-6	15837	BP jar, strap handles	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 17
78-6	15838	BP jar, Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> , strap	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 22
78-6	15844	ST frog jar w/ strap handle	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 26
78-6	15845	Knife/blade, Dover	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 26
78-6	15847	M. I. Matt, hood bottle	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd; grv 28
78-6	15848	BP var Noel	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd, grv 28
78-6	15849	earplug, marine shell (2)	WM11, Gray's Farm	mnd, grv 28
78-6	15850	partial ST bottle or jar	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 29, mnd
78-6	15852	lrg ST human effigy rattle	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15853	female effigy hooded bottle	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15854	BP chacmool bowl (rattle)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15855	owl effgy rm-rdr bowl (rattle)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15856	Mini BP mussel effigy bowl	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15857	cannel coal disk, eccentric	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15858	Marine shell w/drilled hole	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15859	Miniature BP noded pot	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15859	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> jar, strap	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 30, mnd
78-6	15860	bipoint blade frag, Dover	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 32, mnd
78-6	15861	Fauna (list frag deer jaw)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 32, mnd
78-6	15862	Copena (reworked)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 34, mnd
78-6	15863	discoidal, quartzite	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 34, mnd
78-6	15864	Disk, limestn	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 34, mnd
78-6	15865	2 limestn discoidals	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 34, mnd
78-6	15867	discoidal, limestn, unfinish	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 34, mnd
78-6	15868	bead/spndl whorl, limestn	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 34, mnd
78-6	15870	Neg pnt, effigy hood bottle	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 36, mnd
78-6	15871	2 marine shell earplugs	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 36, mnd
78-6	15872	Astragalus cube	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 36, mnd
78-6	15874	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 37, mnd
78-6	15878	mini ceramic vessel	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 14, mnd
78-6	15878.1	Bowl, MP frog, burnished	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 14 - child, mnd
78-6	15879	mini blank face hood bottle	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 14 - child, mnd
78-6	15880	BP mussel effigy bowl	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 39a, mnd
78-6	15881	Big Sandy auriculate	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 40, mnd
78-6	15883	Fauna (underjaw animal)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 41, mnd 1
78-6	15884	125 shell beads (marine?)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 41, mnd

78-6	15885	serrated ovate knife, dover	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 41, mnd
78-6	15886	32 shell beads (marine?)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 42, mnd
78-6	15888.1	Disk, ceramic	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 48, mnd
78-6	15888.2	Disk, ceramic	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 48, mnd
78-6	15889	mica frags	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 48, mnd
78-6	15890	300 marine shell beads	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 48, mnd
78-6	15891	21 marine shell beads	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 51, mnd
78-6	15892	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> jar, strap	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 55, mnd
78-6	15893	mussel shell	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 55, mnd
78-6	15893	shell spoon	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 55, mnd
78-6	15894	Fauna	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 55, mnd
78-6	15895	shell/snake vert necklace	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 62, mnd
78-6	15896	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 63, mnd
78-6	15897	small strap handle jar	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 70, mnd
78-6	15898	female effigy hood bottle	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 81, mnd
78-6	15899	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 84, mnd
78-6	15900	MP frog jar, 2 wide strap	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 79, mnd
78-6	15901	BP var Noel fragment	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 79, mnd
78-6	15901.1	BP var Noel	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 79, mnd
78-6	15906	marine shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 94, mnd
78-6	15908	Trowel, ceramic, cylindrical	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 91
78-6	15909	Trowel, ceramic, bifurcate	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 91
78-6	15915	mussel shell	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 87, mnd
78-6	15915	shell spoon	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 87, mnd
78-6	15916	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 84, mnd
78-6	15917	Button?, (marine shell?)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 84, mnd
78-6	15918	marine shell beads (4)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 118, mnd
78-6	15918	marine shell earplug	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 118, mnd
78-6	15919	Disk, limestn	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 118, mnd
78-6	15920	limest spindle whorl/bead	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 118, mnd
78-6	15921	Late Archaic stem pnt	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 118, mnd
78-6	15922	Knife, dover ovate	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 122, mnd
78-6	15923	sandst bead/spindle whorl	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 122, mnd
78-6	15923	limest bead/spindle whorl	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 122, mnd
78-6	15924	limestone disk	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 122, mnd
78-6	15925	chisel, fine grain abr silt?	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 122, mnd
78-6	15925	unid ground limestn frag	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 122, mnd
78-6	15926	6 marine shell beads	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 122, mnd
78-6	15927	16 marine shell beads	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 121, mnd
78-6	15928	bead, limestn	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 136, mnd
78-6	15928	marine shell beads (2)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 136, mnd
78-6	15929	bead/spindle whorl, limestn	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 136, mnd
78-6	15930	earplug frag	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 136, mnd
78-6	15931	limestone disk	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 136, mnd
78-6	15932	Knife, Dover variant?	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 119, mnd
78-6	15934	human rm-rdr/tail rttle bowl	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 135, mnd
78-6	15935	BP bowl, 2 spouts	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 117, mnd
78-6	15936	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 117, mnd
78-6	15938.1	Flake	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 117, mnd
78-6	15938.2	bowl, unid effigy below rim	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 117, mnd
78-6	15939	250 marine shell beads	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 117, mnd
78-6	15940	marine shell beads (3)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 116, mnd
78-6	15941	marine shell column	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 116, mnd

78-6	15942	200 marine shell beads	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 102, mnd
78-6	15943	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 106, mnd
78-6	15944	groundstone frag	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 107, mnd
78-6	15946	Kirk Cluster PPK	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 107, mnd
78-6	15947	Copper frags	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 107, mnd
78-6	15948	mica frags	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 107, mnd
78-6	15949	marine shell bead	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 107, mnd
78-6	15950	Bone needles, 7	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 107, mnd
78-6	15951	Knife, Dover ovate	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 115, mnd
78-6	15953	Knife, Dover ovate (partial)	WM11, Gray's Farm	btwn grvs, mnd
78-6	15954	Rim-rider duck head	WM11, Gray's Farm	btwn grvs, mnd
78-6	15955	hunchback effigy rattle	WM11, Gray's Farm	stn grv
78-6	15956	Cox Mnd style shell gorget	WM11, Gray's Farm	stn grv
78-6	15956	Dover ovate knife (15956)	WM11, Gray's Farm	stn grv
78-6	15957	shell spoon	WM11, Gray's Farm	stn grv
78-6	15958	quartzite discoidal	WM11, Gray's Farm	Near gray's mnd
78-6	15959	Celt, quartzite	WM11, Gray's Farm	Near gray's mnd
78-6	15960	shell spoon (in frog pot?)	WM11, Gray's Farm	grv 6, cem
78-6	15960	BP frog effigy bowl	WM11, orchard	grv 6, cem
78-6	15962	BP jar, 7 peaks, scallop rim	WM11, orchard	grv 5, cem
78-6	15963	Turtle effigy bowl	WM11, orchard	grv 4, cem
78-6	15964	Cox Mnd style shell gorget	WM11, orchard	grv 4, cem
78-6	15965	Nash Style shell gorget	WM11, orchard	grv 4, cem
78-6	15966	marine shell pendant	WM11, orchard	grv 4, cemetery
78-6	15967	Shell, possible cut	WM11, orchard	grv 4, cemetery
78-6	15967.1	Spindle whorl (limestn)	WM11, orchard	grv 4, cemetery
78-6	15967.2	Disk, limestn (crude)	WM11, orchard	grv 4, cemetery
78-6	15968	Cox Mnd style shell gorget	WM11, orchard	grv 28, cem
78-6	15969	Nash Style? shell gorget	WM11, orchard	grv 28, cem
78-6	15970	earplug, marine shell (2)	WM11, orchard	grv 28, cemetery
78-6	15970	miniature fish effigy bowl	WM11, orchard	grv 28, cemetery
78-6	15971	discoidal	WM11, orchard	grv 13, cemetery
78-6	15972	BP var Noel	WM11, orchard	grv 7, cemetery
78-6	15974	Bowl, MP notched rim	WM11, orchard	grv 11
78-6	15974	BP var Noel		
78-6	15975	BP marine effigy bowl	WM11, orchard	grv 3
78-6	15977	Miniature strap handle jar	WM11, orchard	grv 3
78-6	15978	gourd or marine effigy BP	WM11, orchard	grv 8
78-6	15979	Fauna	WM11, orchard	grv 8
78-6	15980	Ng pnt, hood bottle, hunchbk	WM11, orchard	grv 24
78-6	15981	Bowl, fish effigy, FST, black	WM11, orchard	grv 24
78-6	15982	5-lobed bottle BP	WM11, orchard	grv 24
78-6	15983	hooded bottle, hunchback	WM11, orchard	grv 23
78-6	15984	Bell plain frog bowl	WM11, orchard	grv 23
78-6	15985	Earplug, ceramic, drilled	WM11, orchard	grv 23
78-6	15986	Disk, ceramic MP	WM11, orchard	grv 23
78-6	15987.1	Pebble, polished	WM11, orchard	grv 23
78-6	15987.2	Pebble, polished	WM11, orchard	grv 23
78-6	15988	bead/spndl whorl, limestn	WM11, orchard	grv 23
78-6	15989	Kirk cluster ? PPK	WM11, orchard	grv 23
78-6	15990	Beck Inc jar, strap/ bif lug	WM11, orchard	grv 30
78-6	15991	Fauna (bird bone)	WM11, orchard	grv 30
78-6	15992	Nash Style? shell gorget	WM11, orchard	grv 26

78-6	15993	effigy hood bottle, hunch	WM11, orchard	grv 26, cemetery
78-6	15999	Neg pnt hood bottle, hunch	WM11, orchard	btwn grvs, cem
78-6	16000	Neg pnt hood bottle, female	WM11, orchard	stn grv
78-6	16008	ST jar plain	WM11, 50 yds, first md	grv 13, stn grvs
78-6	16009	bead/spindle whorl, limestn	WM11, 50 yds, first md	stn grvs
78-6	16010	Chisel, Ft. Payne chert	WM11, 50 yds, first md	stn grvs
78-6	16011	celt fragment, Dover	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16011	ovate knife fragment, Dover	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16011	flake, Dover rejuvenation	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16011	bifacial thin flake, Dover	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16011	pebble, smooth	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16011	shale, tabular fragment	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16011	Dart, unidentified	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16012	Frog effigy bowl, inc rim	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16013	marine shell gorget	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16014	disk, limestn	Williamson County?	surf
78-6	16024	Dover eccentric piece	Humphreys Cnty, Links	
78-6	16027	Chisel, Mill Creek	Humphreys Cnty, Links	
79-4	17224	Matt Inc <i>Manly</i> jar, strap	DV48; Marshall's Farm	stn-grv 1, mnd
79-4	17225	9 shell beads (marine?)	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 1, mnd
79-4	17226	shell spoon	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 1, mnd
79-4	17226	shell spoon	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 1, mnd
79-4	17227	carafe neck bottle	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 3, mnd
79-4	17228	Effigy bowl w/ tail lug	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 3, mnd
79-4	17232	conch/whelk spine section	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 3, mnd
79-4	17233	Flakes, dart frag	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 3, mnd
79-4	17235	discoidal	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 6, mnd
79-4	17236	fossil	DV48; Marshall's Farm	grv 6, mnd
79-4	17237	celt, greenstn	DV48; Marshall's Farm	mnd
79-4	17238	celt, greenstn	DV48; Marshall's Farm	mnd
79-4	17239	celt/chisel frag, Ft. Payne	DV48; Marshall's Farm	mnd
79-4	17240	Lobed jar w/ strap handles	SU15	stn grv 8, earthwork
79-4	17244	Clay figurine (human)	SU15	stn grv 11, earthwork
79-4	17246	Six lobed jar, MP, 2 strap	SU15	stn grv 14, earthwork
79-4	17247	Bottle, neg paint, owl effigy	SU15	stn grv 14, earthwork
79-4	17249	olivella shell bead	SU15	stn grv 14, earthwork
79-4	17250	vessel base with MP paste	SU15	gr 17, first tier, erthw
79-4	17252	marine shell earplugs	SU15	gr 17, first tier, erthw
79-4	17252	mar shell beads/earplugs	SU15	gr 17, first tier, erthw
79-4	17253	Six-lobed ST strap hand jar	SU15	stn grv 18, earthwork
79-4	17254	MP var Noel	SU15	stn grv 18, earthwork
79-4	17255	ceramic trowel, mushroom	SU15	stn grv 30, earthwork
79-4	17256	3 shell beads (marine?)	SU15	stn grv 31, earthwork
79-4	17257	crinoid and fossil shell	SU15	stn grv 31, earthwork
79-4	17259	drill bit section ?	SU15	stn grv 31, earthwork
79-4	17260	Fauna	SU15	stn grv 32, earthwork
79-4	17261	marine shell bead	SU15	stn grv 33, earthwork
79-4	17263	2 marine shell earplugs	Rutherford's Farm	stn grv 33, earthwork
79-4	17264	Bison horn, cedar, copper	SU15	stn grv 33, earthwork
79-4	17265	galena crystal (2)	SU15	stn grv 33, earthwork
79-4	17265	quartz crystal (non-local)	SU15	stn grv 33, earthwork
79-4	17266	disk, limestn, heavy grnd	SU15	stn grv 33, earthwork
79-4	17268	Limestn, pt frags, pbbles	SU15	stn grv 33, earthwork

79-4	17268	Shell, scallop	SU15	stn grv 33, earthwork
79-4	17268.1	Fauna	SU15	stn grv 33, earthwork
79-4	17269	Neg paint hooded bottle	SU15	stn grv 47, earthwork
79-4	17270	neg paint bottle, composite	SU15	stn grv 48, earthwork
79-4	17271	shll bds, 3 lrg and 1150 sm	SU15	stn grv 49, earthwork
79-4	17272	Nash Style shell gorget	SU15	stn grv 49, earthwork
79-4	17277	marine shell bead	SU15	stn grv 54, earthwork
79-4	17290	Discoidal, biconvex, limestn	SU15	stn grv 85, earthwork
79-4	17291	hammerstn? Small quartzite	SU15	stn grv 85, earthwork
79-4	17292	Fauna	SU15	stn grv 85, earthwork
79-4	17293	3 spindle whorl/bead, lmstn	SU15	stn grv 86, earthwork
79-4	17294	ST plain short necked bottle	SU15	stn grv 87, earthwork
79-4	17295	marine bead	SU15	stn grv 87, earthwork
79-4	17295	marine earplug	SU15	stn grv 87, earthwork
79-4	17296	disk, ST ceramic	SU15	stn grv 87, earthwork
79-4	17298	solid human head (bowl?)	SU15	stn grv 92, earthwork
79-4	17299	unmodified crinoids (2)	SU15	stn grv 92, earthwork
79-4	17299	unmod crinoid/fossil shell	SU15	stn grv 92, earthwork
79-4	17300	Clay figurine (human)	SU15	stn grv 93, earthwork
79-4	17301	Bottle base FST carafe?	SU15	mnd, earthwork
79-4	17303	2 earplugs	SU15	mnd, earthwork
79-4	17303	marine shell gorget	SU15	mnd, earthwork
79-4	17304	disk, crude limestn	SU15	mnd, earthwork
79-4	17306	Chisel, dover partial	SU15	mnd, earthwork
79-4	17307	BP fish effigy bowl	SU15	mnd, earthwork
79-4	17308	Dart, unid	SU15	mnd, earthwork
79-4	17310	Mano, oval tabular abr silt	SU15	stn grv 11, st grvs
79-4	17311	Lowe cluster dart	SU15	stn grv 11, st grvs
79-4	17312	stemmed ppk	SU15	stn grv 11, st grvs
79-4	17315	shell beads, 12 (marine?)	SU15	stn grv 13, st grvs
79-4	17316	hood btll, blank, tri-stirrup	SU15	stn grv 13, st grvs
79-4	17318	Nash Style shell gorget	SU15	stn grv 14
79-4	17319	Disk, limestn part drilled	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17320	Earplug, ceramic	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17321	stn bead/earplug center drill	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17322	biface	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17323	Late archaic ppk	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17324	Kirk, reworked	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17325	Lowe Cluster	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17325	corner notched PPK	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17326	chert flake (reported as celt]	Sumner County	surf
79-4	17327	Trowel, ceramic, mushroom	WM11	stn grv 49, mnd
79-4	17329	Knife, ovate dover	SU15	
79-4	17330	discoidal, abr silt	Sumner County	Not listed
79-4	17331	biface, chunky	Sumner County	Not listed
79-4	18238	Miniature fillited rim bowl	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 5, 2nd tier, mnd
79-4	18239	Pipe, ceramic (elbow)	WM5; Hayes Farm	Md , grv 11, 1st tier
79-4	18242	neg pnt btll, composite	WM5; Hayes Farm	Md in earthwrk, Gr 19
79-4	18243	disk, ST ceramic	WM5; Hayes Farm	Md in earthwrk, Gr 19
79-4	18244	outsl wall bowl, scallop rm		
79-4	18245	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	burial mnd
79-4	18247	FST outslanting wall bowl	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 27, burial mnd
79-4	18250	discoidal, limestn?	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 27, burial mnd

79-4	18252	shell spoon (says plural)	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 37, burial mnd
79-4	18255	Bowl, MST w/ notch strip	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 46, md in erthwrk
79-4	18256	shell spoon (says plural)	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 46, md in erthwrk
79-4	18257	Cannel coal, polished	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 47
79-4	18257	Cannel coal, polished	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 47
79-4	18259	celt, dover	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 49, burial mnd
79-4	18262	discoidal, limestn	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 62, burial mnd
79-4	18263	earplug, clay	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 62, burial mnd
79-4	18265	Mtt Inc <i>Manly</i> jar, frog, strap	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 69
79-4	18266	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 69, burial mnd
79-4	18266	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 69, burial mnd
79-4	18266	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 69, burial mnd
79-4	18267	14 marine shell beads	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 70, burial mnd
79-4	18269	BP effigy bowl, head miss	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 77, burial mnd
79-4	18270	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 78, burial mnd
79-4	18272	knife, ovate (Ft. Payne?)	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 84, burial mnd
79-4	18273	30 tiny shell disc beads	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 85, mnd
79-4	18275	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 87, burial mnd
79-4	18275	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 87, burial mnd
79-4	18276	Beck Incised frog jar, strap	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 87, burial mnd
79-4	18278	Bowl, human effigy, rattle	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 82, burial mnd
79-4	18281	FST jar, wide strap hand	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 96, burial md
79-4	18282	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 96, burial md
79-4	18283	Minia BP fish effigy bowl	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 96, burial md
79-4	18284	ST strap handled jar	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 98, burial mnd
79-4	18285	Duck rim rider bowl	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 104, low tier, md
79-4	18286	Duck effigy bowl	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 104, low tier, md
79-4	18287	scallop rim bowl	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 105, burial mnd
79-4	18289	6 marine shell beads	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 109, burial mnd
79-4	18290	marine shell gorget	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 110, burial mnd
79-4	18291	Loop handled jar	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 117, burial mnd
79-4	18292	shell spoon	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 117, burial mnd
79-4	18295	Beck Inc frog jar, strap	WM5; Hayes Farm	burial mnd
79-4	18296	Fabric Impress disk	WM5; Hayes Farm	unknown
79-4	18297	marine shell bead	WM5; Hayes Farm	burial mnd
79-4	18297	marine shell earplug	WM5; Hayes Farm	burial mnd
79-4	18301	human effigy figurine	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 10, near wall
79-4	18302	4 marine shell beads	WM5; Hayes Farm	inside wall; grv 10
79-4	18303	BP scalloped rim jar	WM5; Hayes Farm	Gr 10, near wall
79-4	18304.1	spoon, shell (partial)	WM5; Hayes Farm	stn grv 11, bur mnd
79-4	18304.2	turtle carapace	WM5; Hayes Farm	stn grv 11, burial md
79-4	18304.3	gastropod	WM5; Hayes Farm	stn grv 11, burial md
79-4	18304.4	Antler section	WM5; Hayes Farm	stn grv 11, burial md
79-4	18307	CST effigy head frag	WM5; Hayes Farm	surf
79-4	18311	3 shll bds w/ copper stain	WM3; Glass mnds	contact w/ spools
79-4	18312	mica sheet	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd
79-4	18313	copper pipe	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd
79-4	18315	5 mica sheets	WM3; Glass mnds	cntr; 20 ft., Bur md
79-4	18317	4 bone frags	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd
79-4	18318	12 deer leg bone frags	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd
79-4	18319	Limst tmp, check stamp	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd
79-4	18319	Limst tmp, cordmark	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd
79-4	18320	"Lead ore"?	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd

79-4	18321	unmodified limestn	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd
79-4	18322	Limestn, burned	WM3; Glass mnds	Burial mnd
79-4	18323	Crn notch dart, Ft. Payne	WM3; Glass mnds	grv 1, Burial mnd
79-4	18325	Deer long bone frag	WM3; Glass mnds	grv 2, Burial mnd
79-4	18325	flake, primary, Ft. Payne	WM3; Glass mnds	grv 2, Burial mnd
79-4	18326	Mace, Dover	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18327	Turtle, Dover eccentric	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18328	Eccentric biface, Dover	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18329	ovate/circular biface, Dover	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18330	ovate/circular biface, Dover	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18331	Dover eccentric piece	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18332	Knife, dover, talon	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18333	Knife, dover, talon	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18334	Knife, dover, talon	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18335	Dover eccentric piece	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18336	Dover eccentric piece	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18337	Adena	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18338	Dover biface	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18339	Discoidal preform (?)	Stall's Farm; Bur Md	grv
79-4	18340	Biface, thick (Ft. Payne)	Banister's place	grv 12, mnd
79-4	18343	knife, ovate, dover	Banister's place	grv 14 - child, mnd
79-4	18344	crude discoidal (pecked)	Banister's place	grv 15, mnd
79-4	18345	marine shell	Banister's place	grv 15, mnd
79-4	18346	Fauna	Banister's place	grv 16, mnd
79-4	18347	Knife, Dover ovate	Banister's place	grv 17, mnd
79-4	18348	Celt, greenstone	Banister's place	grv 21
79-4	18350	bead/spindle whorl, lmstn	Banister's place	grv 22, mnd
79-4	18351	Neg pnt owl hood bottle	Banister's place	grv 24, low tier, mnd
79-4	18352	Pendant, calcite	Banister's place	grv 24, low tier, mnd
79-4	18353	celt, limestn (ground)	Banister's place	ktchn midden, mnd
79-4	18356.1	Disk, limestn	Banister's place	surf
79-4	18356.2	Celt/chisel preform	Banister's place	surf
79-4	18357	discoidal, quartzite	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 31, mnd
79-4	18358	ST bowl, noded rim	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 37, low tier, mnd
79-4	18359	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> jar, lobed	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 37, low tier, mnd
79-4	18360.1	Flake	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 37, mnd
79-4	18360.2	Burned rock (not hematite)	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 37, mnd
79-4	18361	ST jar, loop handled	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 50, low tier, mnd
79-4	18362	MP jar, loop hand, quad	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 56, low tier, mnd
79-4	18363	CST loop handled jar	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 56, low tier, mnd
79-4	18364	Jar, flattened loop handles	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 56, low tier, mnd
79-4	18365	MP excurvate lip jar	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 56, low tier, mnd
79-4	18366	BP cylindrical neck bottle	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 56, low tier, mnd
79-4	18368	Wade	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18369	Wade	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18370	multi-purp biface (Dover)	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18371	end scrpr, rewrk dart (Dovr)	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18373	celt, greenstn, ground	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18374	cramic bead, (pupae effigy)	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18375	Galena cube	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18376	MP jar, flat loop hand	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 61, mnd
79-4	18377	MP quadrilobate jar	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 62 low tier, md
79-4	18377	shell spoon	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 62 low tier, md

79-4	18378	Effigy rim rider bowl	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 62 low tier, md
79-4	18379	Spoon, shell	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 62 low tier, md
79-4	18380	FST cylindrical neck bottle	West's Farm; Bur Md	grv 67
79-4	18381	small disk, cancell coal	West's Farm; Bur Md	among the grvs
79-4	18382	Earspool, bone	West's Farm; Bur Md	among the grvs
79-4	18383	Copena	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18384	unmod quartzite sphere	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18385	Large biface blank	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18386	Celt, Mill Creek?	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18387	Celt (Ft. Payne?)	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18388	Celt, Dover	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18389	Chisel, Dover	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18392	Hoe, Dover	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18393	Hoe?, Dover	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18394	Gary point	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18395	Pestle, limesotne	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18396	greenstone bannerstone	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18397	Spindle whorl, crude	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18398.1	stn, round (natural?)	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18398.2	stn, round (natural?)	West's Farm	surf
79-4	18399	BP bottle, prob carafe neck	Stewart County	plough up by donkey
79-4	18400	Eccentric biface, Dover	Bellwood furnace	Putnam/McCoy 1879
79-4	18401	Celt, greenstn	Green's Place	grv 1, cemetery
79-4	18403	Mnd Inc <i>Moundville</i> jar	Green's Place	grv 2, cemetery
79-4	18404	MP jar	Green's Place	grv 2
79-4	18407	Celt, Dover, no polish	Green's Place	surf
79-4	18408.1	Dart, unid	Green's Place	surf
79-4	18408.2	Dart, unid	Green's Place	surf
79-4	18409	Flake, lrg thinning	Green's Place	surf
79-4	18410	Not much, probably natural	Green's Place	surf
79-4	18411	Hematite, bannerstone?	Green's Place	surf
79-4	18414	2 cedar/copper beads	Perkin's Farm	grv 3, burial mnd
79-4	18415	Galena	Perkin's Farm	grv 3, burial mnd
79-4	18416	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> jar, strap	Perkin's Farm	grv 4, burial mnd
79-4	18417	FST jar 8 peaks	Perkin's Farm	grv 4, burial mnd
79-4	18418	scallop lip bowl, 10 peaks	Perkin's Farm	grv 4, burial mnd
79-4	18419	Cancell coal, polished	Perkin's Farm	grv 11, burial mnd
79-4	18419	Cancell coal, polished	Perkin's Farm	grv 11, burial mnd
79-4	18421	metate or palette fragment	Perkin's Farm	grv 12, burial mnd
79-4	18422	Pumice, rectangular	Perkin's Farm	grv 12, burial mnd
79-4	18423	11 marine shell beads	Perkin's Farm	grv 21, burial mnd
79-4	18424	blade, ovate, Dover	Perkin's Farm	grv 26, burial mnd
79-4	18425	dover ovate knife	Perkin's Farm	grv 37, burial mnd
79-4	18426	ochre, red	Perkin's Farm	stn grv 37
79-4	18427	Celt, greenstn, double bit	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18428	celt fragment, limestn	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18429	Adena, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18429	Stem archaic pt, Ft. Payne	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18430	Biface, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18430	Biface, Ft. Payne	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18431	8 large Dover flakes	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18431	a very nice rock	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18432	stn, egg shaped	Perkin's Farm	surf

79-4	18432	stn, egg shaped	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18433	Chisel, dover frag	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18434	biface, ovate, Ft. Payne	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18435	hoe, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18436	Celt, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18437	chisel preform, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18438	celt preform, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18439	chisel preform, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18440	celt preform, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18441	celt preform, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18442	celt preform, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18443	celt preform, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18444	chisel preform, Dover	Perkin's Farm	surf
79-4	18445	CST bowl	SW38, Dover	grv 1, cemetery
79-4	18446	MST jar w/ 14 shldr nodes	SW38, Dover	grv 9, cemetery
79-4	18447	Slate frags w/ worked edge	SW38, Dover	grv 10, cemetery
82-41	18447	celt, greenstn fragment		
82-41	18447	Chisel, dover frag		
82-41	18447	Celt, greenstn fragment		
79-4	18448	Celt/chisel, Dover	SW38, Dover	grv 11 , cemetery
79-4	18449	FST scalloped lip bowl	SW38, Dover	grv 11, at the foot
79-4	18450	cer discoidal, biconcave	SW38, Dover	grv 20, cemetery
79-4	18451	Celt, cannel coal	SW38, Dover	grv 22, cemetery
79-4	18452	Mica frags	SW38, Dover	grv 22, cemetery
79-4	18453		SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 23
79-4	18454	3 biconcave discoidal lmstn	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 31, mnd
79-4	18457	ST ceramic sphere	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 31, mnd
79-4	18458	Hoe, dover	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 37, mnd
79-4	18459	BP marine effigy bowl	SW40?; Williams Farm	btwn grvs 38 & 39
79-4	18459	Bowl, marine effigy, BP	SW40?; Williams Farm	btwn grvs 38 & 39
79-4	18460	MP marine effigy bowl	SW40?; Williams Farm	btwn grvs 38 & 39
79-4	18461	BP frags with "arm"	SW40?; Williams Farm	btwn grvs 38 & 39
79-4	18461	effigy head frag, hollow	SW40?; Williams Farm	btwn grvs 38 & 39
79-4	18462	Small whelk (half)	SW40?; Williams Farm	mnd (Gr 40)
79-4	18462	2 marine shell column frag	SW40?; Williams Farm	mnd (Gr 40)
79-4	18463	Flake, dover	SW40?; Williams Farm	mnd (Gr 40)
79-4	18464	4 Galena cubes	SW40?; Williams Farm	mnd (Gr 40)
79-4	18465	FST jar loop handles	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 48, mnd
79-4	18466	Shell pin (marine?)	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 49, mnd
79-4	18467	wood frag stain w/ copper	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18468	15 shell beads	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 57
79-4	18469	Calcite	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 57, mnd
79-4	18470	17 marine shell beads	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 58, mnd
79-4	18471	Crinoid stem bead?	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 58, mnd
79-4	18472	Crinoid stem bead?	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 58, mnd
79-4	18473	MP jar, strap, w/ shll spoon	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 67, mnd
79-4	18474	Unusual animal effigy bowl	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 68, mnd
79-4	18475	Jar, flat loop hand	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 69, mnd
79-4	18476	FST cylindrical neck bottle	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 69, mnd
79-4	18477	Miniature ST "jar"	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 69, mnd
79-4	18478	Small whelk (half)	SW40?; Williams Farm	grv 69, mnd
79-4	18480	ochre, red	SW40?; Williams Farm	mnd
79-4	18481	MP, loop handle bowl	Lovell's Farm	grv 2, mnd

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	
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 effgy rim-rider, rattle	stn grvs Stewart Cty?	stn grv
79-4	18501	plate/bowl	stn grvs Stewart Cty?	btwn two stn grvs
79-4	18502	PPK	stn grvs Stewart Cty?	btwn 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	Irg marine shell bead	WM5; Hayes Farm	grv 11, burial mnd
79-4	18518	Irg 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	surf, Burial mnd
79-4	18524	celt, siltstn	West's Farm; near mnd	surf
79-4	18525	Celt, siltstn	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

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, biconcave	Mr. Jones Farm?	mnd
79-4	18570	greenstone, unfinished	near Old Stone Fort	
79-4	18571	Hood bttle, prob hunchbck	DS44, Anderson's	mnd 1; center
79-4	18572	Whelk, lrg	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, limestn	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	Limestn tempered sherd	SU15 Rutherford's Fm	earthwork
79-4	18595	ST lrg bifurcate rim sherd	SU15 Rutherford's Fm	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

79-4	18617	Madison point	Gower's place	grv 26, cemetery
79-4	18618	Ng pnt, hood bottle, hunch	Gower's place	grv 27
79-4	18618	same as object 386	Gower's place	grv 27
79-4	18621	Fortune Noded? 2 strap	Gower's place	grv 33, cemetery
79-4	18622	turkey bone (found in pot)	Gower's place	grv 33, cemetery
79-4	18623	Lowe cluster dart	Gower's place	grv 33, cemetery
79-4	18624	fossil	Gower's place	grv 33, cemetery
79-4	18624	limestn fossil shells	Gower's place	grv 33, cemetery
79-4	18625	2 thin triangular bifaces	Gower's place	outside of grv 33
79-4	18625	biface, thick	Gower's place	outside of grv 33
79-4	18625	flake, blank	Gower's place	outside of grv 33
79-4	18625	debris, blocky chert	Gower's place	outside of grv 33
79-4	18626	BP var Noel	Gower's place	grv 34 , cemetery
79-4	18627	4 composite fishhooks	Gower's place	stn grv
79-4	18627	bone (antler?) tool	Gower's place	stn grv
79-4	18628	thin biface (Nodena?)	Gower's place	stn grv, surf
79-4	18629	Discoidal, weathered chert	Gower's place	ash bed, cemetery
79-4	18630	biface, thin	Gower's place	surf
79-4	18633	PPK	Gower's place	surf, cemetery
79-4	18634	Discoidal, chert, biconvex	Gower's place	surf
79-4	18635	celt, greenstone	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18636	celt frag, lrg limestn	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18636	Chisel, dover frag	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18636	Celt, Ft. payne	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18636	Celt frag, unid chert	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18636	Chisel, dover	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18637	stn, natural	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18639	4 projectile points	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18639	Madison point	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18640	Biface, thick	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18641	6 thin bifaces	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18642	2 projectile points	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18642	biface, thin stemmed dart	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18643	Biface, thin ovate	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18644	2 thin biface fragments	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18647	PPK	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18649	Knife, broad thin triangular	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18650	Dart, reworked into drill	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18651	Human effigy bowl frag	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18653	Disk, siltstn		
79-4	18653.1	Limestn temp plain, body	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18653.1	Limestn temp plain, lip	DS44, Anderson's	surf
79-4	18654	Core, mod size, Ft Payne	Mound Bottom	surf
79-4	18655	Hoe, Dover	Mound Bottom	surf
79-4	18656	4 projectile points	Mound Bottom	surf
79-4	18658	Chisel, lrg Dover frag	Mound Bottom	surf
79-4	18659	Celt (diorite?)	Mound Bottom	surf
79-4	18659	Celt, greenstn fragment	Mound Bottom	surf
79-4	18660	2 unid darts	Mound Bottom	surf
79-4	18660.3	Dart, Big Sandy	Mound Bottom	surf
79-4	18661	2 limestone celts	Jackson County	surf
79-4	18661	2 celts (grnstn, granite?)	Jackson County	surf
79-4	18662	limestn (natural)	Jackson County	surf

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		
	18681	stn, natural round	Harpeth River Bottom	surf
79-4	18682	Celt, greenstone variant		
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		
80-20	22351	Irg flint core	Stall's Farm	
80-20	22352	Irg flint core	Stall's Farm	
80-20	22353	Drill, dover frag		
80-20	22353.2	Irg 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 <i>Moundville</i> 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	biface, thin fragment	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 limestn and daub frags	WM86, Hunt's Farm	8-9 feet from surf
82-35	27162	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	limestn frags, burned	WM210, 200 ft. N house	Burn log structure
82-35	27166	hammerstn, limestn	WM210, 200 ft. N house	Burn log structure
82-35	27167	flake, local chert	WM210, 200 ft. N house	Burn log structure
82-35	27168	disk, limestn, 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	lug handle, broken	WM210, 200 ft. N house	Burn log structure
82-35	27171	BP var Noel (should be 2?)	WM210, 200 ft. N house	Burn log structure
82-35	27172	Jar, lrg 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 <i>Moundville</i> 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
	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

82-35	27201.3	fauna	WM210	stn grv 11
82-35	27204	beads, 5 (marine shell?)	WM210	grv 12
82-35	27207	MP sherd, exterior brushed	WM210	grv 13
82-35	27207	MP body sherd	WM210	grv 13
82-35	27207	MP body sherd	WM210	grv 13
82-35	27207	MP body sherd	WM210	grv 13
82-35	27207	Rimsherd, MP strap hand	WM210	grv 13
82-35	27210.1	fauna	WM210	grv 14
82-35	27211	MP jar rim (2 sherds)	WM210	grv 14
82-35	27214	abr silt, burn tabular piece	WM210	grv 15
82-35	27215	MP sherd	WM210	grv 15
82-35	27215	Kimmswick PI sherd	WM210	grv 15
82-35	27216	mussel shells	WM210	grv 15
82-35	27216	animal bones	WM210	grv 15
82-35	27219	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 16
82-35	27220	Bodysherd, MP	WM210	grv 16
82-35	27220	Bodysherd, MP	WM210	grv 16
82-35	27220	Rimsherd, MP jar	WM210	grv 16
82-35	27220	chert fragment	WM210	grv 16
82-35	27227	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 19, at head
82-35	27228	FST botte, blank face	WM210	grv 19, center
82-35	27230	beads, 9 (marine shell?)	WM210	grv 20
82-35	27230	6 shell beads	WM210	grv 20
82-35	27234	Earplug, clay	WM210	
82-35	27241	BP bottle, cylindrical neck	WM210	grv 26, center
82-35	27245	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 28
82-35	27249	earplug	WM210	
82-35	27251	BP marine/gourd effgy bowl	WM210	grv 31
82-35	27252	cane, burned fragments	WM210	grv 31
82-35	27252	flake, blank local	WM210	grv 31
82-35	27255.1	flake (says bones)	WM210	grv 33
82-35	27256	gastropods (3)	WM210	grv 33
82-35	27256	animal rib frags (3)	WM210	grv 33
82-35	27256	shell fragment	WM210	grv 33
82-35	27260	Ft. Payne celt, polished	WM210	grv 36
82-35	27263	fauna (polish deer mand)	WM210	grv 38
82-35	27263	animal bones	WM210	grv 38
82-35	27265	CST simple bowl	WM210	grv 39
82-35	27271	ST jar, strap hand, bifur lug	WM210	grv 3
82-35	27272	small strap handled jar	WM210	grv 3
82-35	27272	MP jar, strap	WM210	grv 3
82-35	27274	mussel shells	WM210	grv 3
82-35	27276	frog jar w/ strap/bif lug	WM210	grv 4, head
82-35	27277	bowl, marine/gourd effigy	WM210	grv 4, foot
82-35	27278	animal bones	WM210	grv 4
82-35	27280	25 marine shell beads	WM210	grv 4
82-35	27280	4 earplugs, marine shell	WM210	grv 4
82-35	27289	ca. 23 marine shell beads	WM210	grv 9
82-35	27296	Beck Inc frog jar	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27297	MP body sherd	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27297	MP body sherd	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27297	MP body sherd	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27297	MP body sherd	WM210	grv 11

82-35	27297	KP rim sherd	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27298	chert frag	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27298	chert frag	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27298	chert frag	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27298	chert frag	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27298	flake, local chert	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27299	cherty limestn frag	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27300	Blade, ovate local chert	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27301	dart frag, lrg	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27302	abr silt frag, ground?	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27303	animal bones	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27304	animal bones	WM210	grv 11
82-35	27309	BP effigy bowl, head miss	WM210	grv 13
82-35	27321	BP body sherd	WM210	grv 17
82-35	27321	BP var. Noel rim	WM210	grv 17
82-35	27322	numerous deer bones	WM210	grv 17
82-35	27323	Froglet jar, two handles	WM210	grv 18
82-35	27327	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 19, center
82-35	27328	mussel shells	WM210	grv 19
82-35	27329	mussel shells	WM210	grv 19
82-35	27332	marine shell earplug	WM210	grv 22
82-35	27337	vessel, BP fish effigy	WM210	grv 24
82-35	27338	notched rim bowl, 2 spouts	WM210	grv 24
82-35	27339	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 24
82-35	27340	Jar, MST froglet, 2 strap	WM210	grv 24
82-35	27341	Jar, MP	WM210	grv 24
82-35	27344	mussel shells	WM210	grv 25
82-35	27345	Earplug, ceramic	WM210	grv 25
82-35	27346	thinning flake, Dover	WM210	grv 25
82-35	27346	flake, local chert	WM210	grv 25
82-35	27350	hairpin, bone	WM210	grv 27
82-35	27354	Earplug, shell (undrilled)	WM210	grv 31
82-35	27355	BP hood bottle, ng pnt, owl	WM210	grv 29
82-35	27356	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> jar, straps	WM210	grv 29
82-35	27357	shell spoon	WM210	grv 29
82-35	27358	disc bead, marine shell	WM210	grv 29
82-35	27358	marine shell bead	WM210	grv 29
82-35	27358	earplug, marine shell	WM210	grv 29
82-35	27361	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 35
82-35	27362	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 35
82-35	27363	disc, sndstn, rect x-section	WM210	grv 35
82-35	27364	Astragalus cube	WM210	grv 35
82-35	27365	mussel shells	WM210	grv 35
82-35	27383	BP frog effigy bowl	WM210	grv 40
82-35	27384	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 40
82-35	27385	Hairpin, bone	WM210	grv 40
82-35	27386	Pipe, ceramic, decorated	WM210	grv 40
82-35	27391	BP var Noel	WM210	grv 42
82-35	27392	BP hood bttle, effigy, hunch	WM210	grv 40
82-35	27393	8 marine? shell beads	WM210	grv 42
82-35	27401	Nash Style shell gorget	WM210	grv 42
82-35	27404	MP sherds	WM210	grv E of house
82-35	27406	Jar, MP, bifurc lug hand	WM210	from bottoms

82-35	27407	ovate blade, Burlington	Brentwood	surf
82-35	27408	PPK	Brentwood	surf
82-41	27409	7 projectile points	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27409	2 dart frags	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27410	10 projectile points	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27414	2 lanceolate dart frags	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27415	PPK	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27416	PPK	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27416	Cotaco Creek frag	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27417	5 projectile points	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27419.1	Darts	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27420	2 projectile points	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27423	Madison point	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27423	Sand Mountain arrow pnt	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27424	PPK	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27425	PPK	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27426	PPK	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27427	dart, heavily reworked	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27427	2 dart frags	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27428	projectile points	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27429	4 drills, reworked dart pnts	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27430	2 thin bifaces	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27431	biface, thick	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27432	biface, thick	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27433	biface, thick	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27434	biface, thin	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27434	2 chert frags	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27434	flake, secondary chert	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27434	flake, blank	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27434	2 chert frags	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27434	dart, expanding stem	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27434	dart, unid frag	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27435	core, tabular local? Chert	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27436	cobble, fossilized coral	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27438	chert? hammerstone	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27439	hammerstn, hematite		
82-41	27442	celt, greenstone	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27443	Celt, limestone	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27444	Chisel, Dover	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27445	celt, limestn	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27447	2 celts, local chert	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27448	5 metate frags, abrsv siltst	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27448	possible ground limestn	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27449	4 abraders, abrsv siltst	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27450	4 discs, abrsv siltst	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27453	human effigy head, bowl	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27454	stn effgy frag (bear? dog?)	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-41	27456	Limestn sphere	WM210? 2m from Brent	surf
82-42	27457	PPK	Near Brentwood	surf
82-42	27458	Hoe, dover, spatulate	Near Brentwood	surf
82-42	27459	mano, lrg oval, abr silt	Near Brentwood	surf
82-43	27461	Axe, 3/4 grooved, limestn	Near Brentwood	surf
82-43	27462	Celt, limestn	Near Brentwood	surf

82-43	27463	Celt, greenstn, high polish	Near Brentwood	surf
82-28	27473	Chisel dover		
	30748	Obsidian, probably not TN		
83-68	31971	Fish effigy bowl	WM210 (Wood?)	stn grv 2
83-68	31973	ST scalloped rim jar	WM210 (Wood?)	stn grv 2a
83-68	31974	turkey TBT awl	WM210 (Wood?)	stn grv 2a
83-68	31975	mussel shells	WM210 (Wood?)	stn grv 2a
83-68	31980	mussel shells	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 4
83-68	31982	stn box slab	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 4a
83-68	31982	stn box slab	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 4a
83-68	31983	bottom of lrg jar	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 5
83-68	31984	Trowel	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 5
82-35	31985	Trowel, pottery	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 5
83-68	31986	cannel coal object	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 5
83-68	31989	Matt Inc <i>Matt</i> frog jar, strap	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 6
83-68	31990	BP bowl two lugs	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 6
83-68	31991	BP bowl, 2 spout, notch strip	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 6
83-68	31992	mussel shells	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 6
83-68	31993	mussel shells	WM210 (Wood?)	grv 6
83-68	31994	Wood, charred	WM210 (Wood?)	Near grv 6
83-68	31999	Discoidal (mill creek?)	WM210 (Wood?)	stn grv 8
84-63	34286	Neg pnt, hood bottle, human	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 5
84-63	34287	Large shell bead (marine)	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 5
84-63	34288	Small shell beads	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 5
84-63	34289	Shell spoon	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 5
84-63	34290	Polished cannel coal	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 6
84-63	34291	Chert biface frag, ovate knife?	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 6
84-63	34293	Bone awl	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 7
84-63	34294	3 bone awls/needles	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 7
84-63	34295	Fish effigy bowl	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 8
84-63	34296	Polished cannel coal	Oscar Noel's Farm	Stn grv 8
84-63	34301	Beckwith Incised jar, strap	Oscar Noel's Farm	stn grv 11

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
- Dickson County, *see* Anderson's Farm, Hodges Place
- Humphreys County, *see* Link Farm
- Jackson County, *see* Flynn's Lick, Flynn's Lick Burial caves, Ray Mound, Rogers Farm
- Montgomery County, *see* 40MT387
- Stewart County, *see* 40SW38, Bannister's Farm, Green's Place, Williams Farm, Stalls Farm
- Sumner County, *see* Rutherford's Farm
- Williamson County, *see* Dr. Frost's Farm, Dr. Jarman's Farm, Emily Hayes Farm, Glass Mounds, Grays Farm, John Owen Hunt Mound, Old Town
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