

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY



3 0425 4475827 8

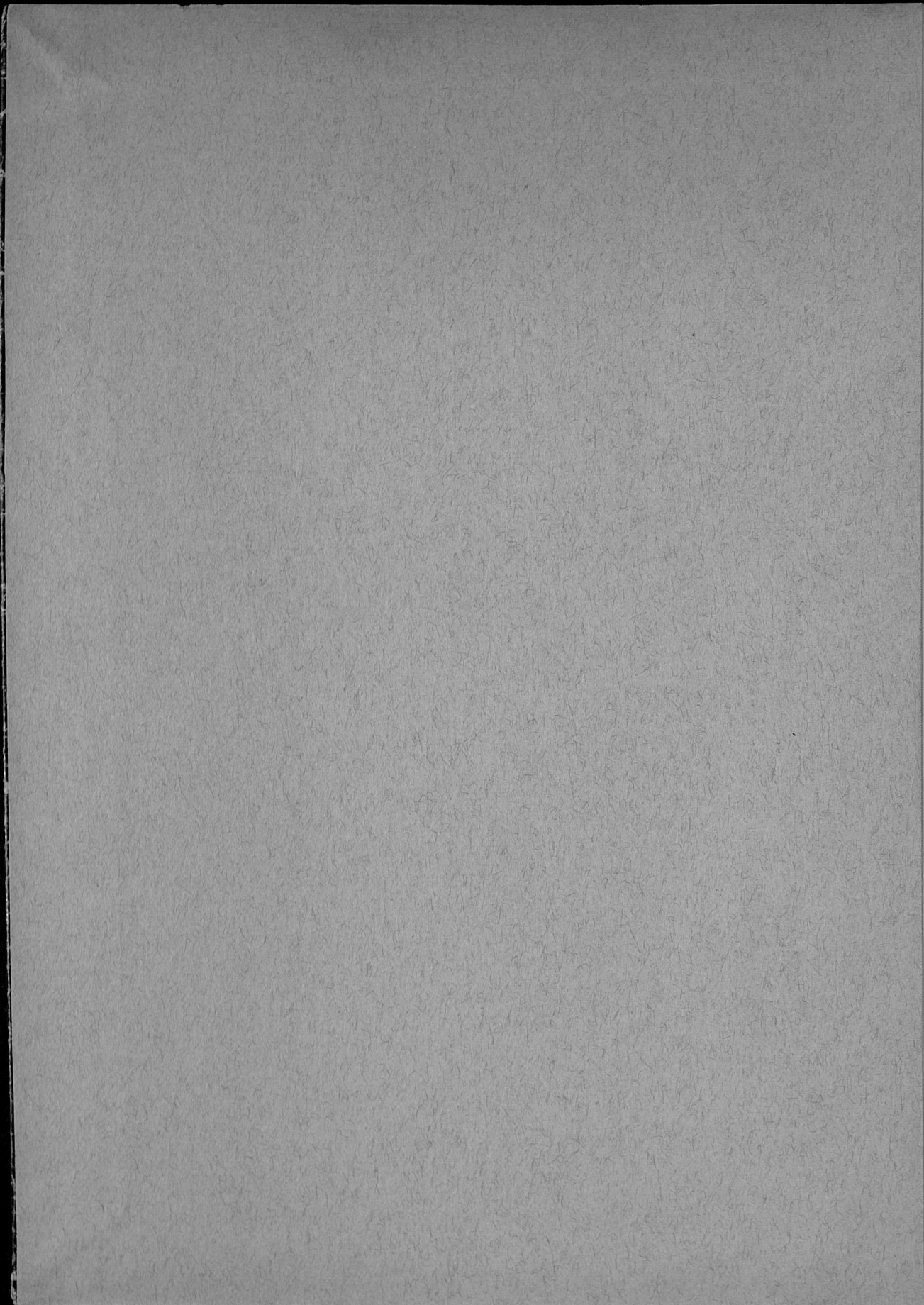
Alabama  
G.S. Museum Paper 13

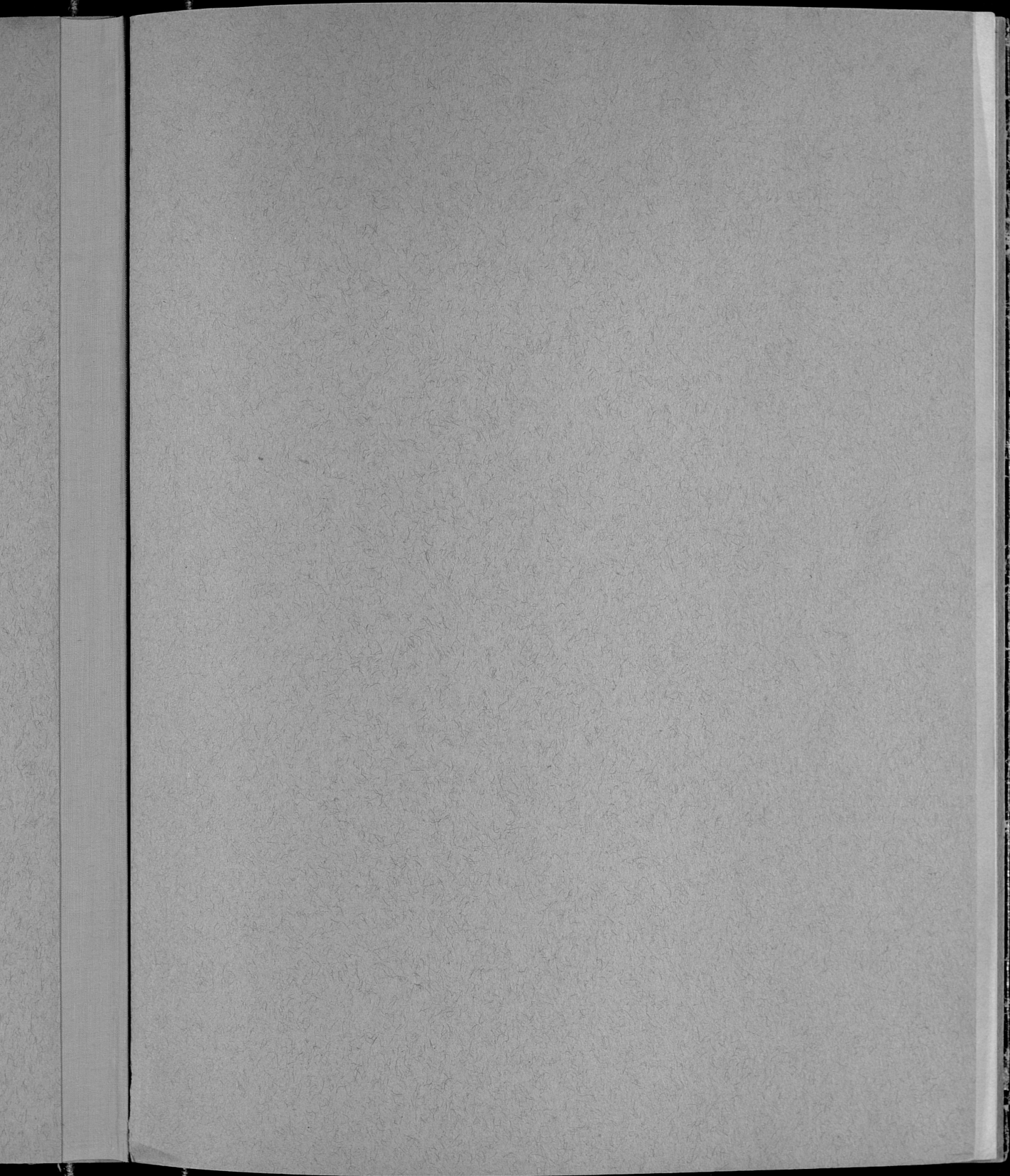
Alabama  
G.S.  
Museum paper  
13

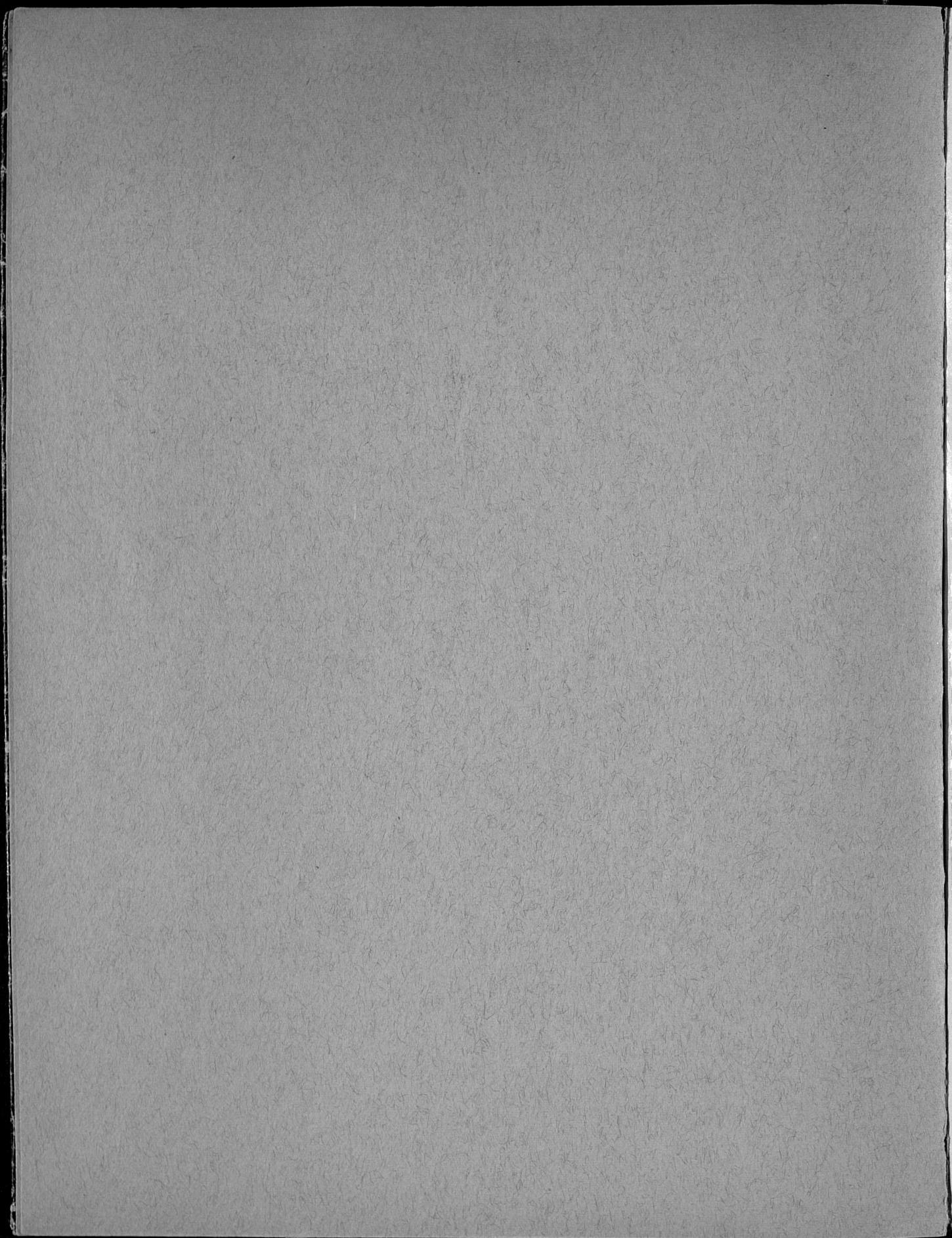
AS  
36  
.A2

no. 13

SCI/ENG  
Periodicals







LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY

# MOUNDVILLE CULTURE AND BURIAL MUSEUM

By WALTER B. JONES,\* AND DAVID L. DE JARNETTE\*\* \*\*\*

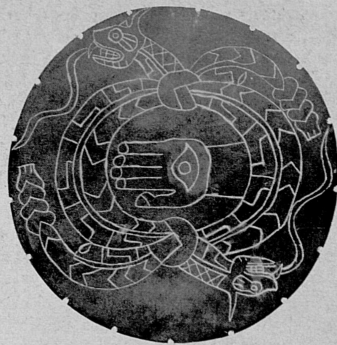
*Alabama State geologist.. Museum*

MUSEUM PAPER 13

PLATE I



A. AERIAL VIEW MOUND PARK, LOOKING NORTH. 1931.



B. CELEBRATED RATTLESNAKE DISC.



C. TYPICAL WATER BOTTLE



D. MOUND B, THE HIGHEST MOUND IN ALABAMA.



E. LOOKING SOUTHEAST OVER MOUNDS I TO N.



F. FROG EFFIGY POT.

\* Director, \*\* Curator, Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Alabama. \*\*\* All photographs by the authors.

LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY

Introduction  
no. 13

CENTURIES ago, how many, no one knows, there lived along the flat terrace overlooking the Warrior River, a peace-loving, industrious and highly organized people: *peace-loving*, for in more than a quarter of a century of scientific research, no war-like implements have been found; *industrious*, for the thirty odd artificial mounds contain nearly 300,000 cubic yards of soil, carried some distance in baskets at 35 pounds per load; *highly organized*, as attested to by the arrangement of the mounds and the general occupation of the ground. Little is definitely known of the migrations of these people, although science has been striving to determine something of their history. In the absence of all written records, this task naturally is most difficult.

The writers believe that these people, perhaps the earliest organized Alabama citizens, came up from the Maya country in Central America, by traveling along the Gulf coast, into Mobile Bay and upon the Tombigbee and Warrior rivers. The writers further believe that the ancestry of this ancient civilization extended thousands of years into the dim past, although the locus of this ancestry might have been at any place between the Mediterranean Sea and Southeastern Asia. It seems obvious that no part of the human race originated in the Western Hemisphere, for we have no records comparing in antiquity with the Java man; the Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon, Grimaldi or other primitive men, living in caves and representing the beginning of the human race. Since these records of the remote past are centered around the Mediterranean Sea, it is reasonable to assume that human migrations started from that region. In the absence of definite proof of land connections between Europe or Africa and either North or South America, it must be assumed that these migrations pursued an easterly course to a crossing by raft or boat at Bering Strait or along the Aleutian Islands. At least, this theory would account for the presence of the Eskimo in the frozen wastes of the North, and the existence of objects of human manufacture deeply buried, in successive layers, in the ice and frozen ground along the shores of Alaska. Just how deep these objects extend, is not yet known.

From the Alaskan country, the migrations were southward along the Pacific Coast, to Central America. It is not thought that any of the migrants were able to cross the Rockies, for that was a difficult journey for our hardy pioneers, who had the aid of pack and saddle animals, something which the aborigines did not have.

### Moundville Culture

*Extent.* The principal settlement was just north of the present town of Moundville, in adjacent parts of Hale and Tuscaloosa counties. Apparently, this central metropolis occupied an area of about 300 acres. Part of this space is now occupied by the town of Moundville (formerly known as Carthage), while a 175-acre tract comprising the principal mounds and central part of the ancient city, is owned by the Alabama Museum of Natural History, and is being developed into a State Park, through the generous cooperation of the National Park Service and Civilian Conservation Corps. This aid is gratefully acknowledged.

Outlying villages properly referable to the Moundville culture have been identified near Hull Station, 5 miles north of Moundville; at Snow's Bend, on the right bank of the river about 10 miles north of Moundville; and at the lower end of Big Heddleston Lake, some 6 miles south of Moundville. At the Hull site, there was a small village site and cemetery of less than an acre, without a mound. At Snow's Bend, there is a beautiful mound

of the truncated pyramid type and at least one cemetery, most of which has caved off into the river, and the remnants were excavated by the Museum in 1929-32. The Heddleston Lake site is composed of a single mound, of the truncated pyramid type, and a small cemetery, also excavated by the Museum.

*Cultural traits.* The Moundville culture was highly specialized, particularly in the design and finish of objects of clay, stone, shell, bone and copper. Pottery is usually of graceful or unusual shape, often with black slip-coating and polished; with frequent designs and pictographs accomplished by incised lines and occasionally in color. Stone objects characteristic of the culture are the handsome discs frequently encountered in the cemeteries. Copper must have been scarce, for all objects made of this metal are highly ornamental, beautifully done, and hammered very thin. Beads of shell, of many shapes and sizes, are characteristic, as are shell gorgets, ear plugs, etc. Bone objects offer a great variety, from general utility to purely ornamental. The smoking of tobacco was generally practised, as judged from the wide distribution of pipes throughout the entire area. Pipes were carved from stone or made of clay, and comprise a great variety of sizes and shapes.

Flesh burials, usually fully extended upon the back, form another cultural trait. It was customary to place pottery at or very near the head of the individuals and such objects were almost invariably upright.

Any sites properly referable to this culture should show positive evidence of these arts.

*Mounds.* The culture is characterized by medium to large mounds of the truncated pyramid type. The tops and bases are normally square or essentially so, but they are sometimes elongate. There are 34 mounds in the central group at Moundville, 18 of which form a hollow square. The largest mound is B, 58½ feet high and covering about 1¾ acres of ground. It contains about 111,700 cubic yards of soil. The artificial plateau adjoining the northern base of B covers about 2 acres.

The mounds belong to the domiciliary or ceremonial class, and temples were constructed upon them. All of the large ones have one or two ramps for easier ascent or descent. This corresponds to the stone steps on similar stone-faced pyramids in Central America.

Clarence B. Moore, who dug into the mounds in 1905-1906, found that only five of the thirty-four contained superficial burials. These mounds are not burial mounds. Moore dug a large pit to the base of Mound C and discovered that there were two periods of construction. The first stage of occupancy was 9 feet, at which time the surface of the mound was used for superficial burials. The last stage of occupancy was at 15½ feet, the present height of the mound, and this surface was likewise used for burials. It is likely that all of the larger mounds will show two or more stages of occupation.

Most of the mounds are oriented very close to the cardinal points of the compass, as is the hollow square, which the mound group composes.

*Houses and temples.* Unquestionably, the object of the mounds was that they should serve as foundations for temples. Evidence of these structures remains on practically every mound. While none of these have been completely outlined in excavation, walls and other details have been encountered, prompting the conclusion that the temples, like the houses, were square and of the same construction as the houses. Until some of these old temples

are completely uncovered, the form, size, and interior arrangement must be conjectured.

As regards houses, much is definitely known. Dozens have been outlined and all were square and of the same construction. The size varied from about 12 feet square to about 24 feet. The opening, usually between posts less than 18 inches apart, was commonly on the northwest corner. The larger houses had partitions forming 4 rooms, while the smaller ones formed only a single room. The fire-places were invariably in the middle, so that the smoke could emerge from a small opening in the roof. Sometimes flat stones were placed just outside and inside the door way. Often a slightly raised seat of clay existed near the wall, with depressions in front such as would have resulted from constant pressure of the heels of the individual occupying the seat.

House construction began with a trench four to twelve inches wide and about a foot deep, in which green saplings of appropriate size, butt end down, were placed at eight to twelve inch centers and thoroughly tamped. The small ends of the saplings were then drawn together at the top and lashed into place with vines and bark, leaving a two to three foot hole in the center for escape of smoke. Small withes, canes and reeds were closely woven along the saplings, to the top of the structure. The lower half of the resultant wattle-work was plastered with a mixture of mud and cane leaves, while the upper half was thatched with cane leaves and grass. The doorways were invariably small. Even though the people were of small stature, it is thought that they must have "squeezed" themselves through the doors. The fire-places were circular and bowl-shaped, and varied from about a foot to nearly three feet in diameter. Possibly eight inches was the maximum depth. They are usually filled with fine ashes, suggesting that the coarse charcoal was regularly removed. The floors of the houses were hard-packed clay.

During the excavations, many levels of house-sites have been found, one on the other, often walls cutting walls.

*Burials.* The Moundville culture is characterized by flesh burials, usually fully extended on the back. Apparently pits were about 18 inches deep, and it appears likely that burials were placed underneath the dirt floors of the houses in which the family of the deceased was living at the time. As a general rule, pits were just large enough to accommodate the bodies. The depth at which burials are encountered during excavations has little or no bearing upon the original depth. The area adjacent to the mounds, where the villages were excavated, has been cultivated for more than a century, and consequently sheet erosion has had considerable effect on the surface. Likewise, the accumulation of camp debris resulted in the up-building at points of long occupation. The depth at which burials were encountered ranged from a few inches to about 7 feet. In many instances, the plow has torn out skeletons, or left remnants. Usually, burials are scattered around concentrations, in which pits are so numerous that individual ones cannot be determined. In such concentrations, aboriginal disturbances are frequent. Bundle burials are rare.

Since 1929, the Museum staff has directed the removal of about 2500 skeletons. The average stature has been, for adults, about 5 feet 3¾ inches. In all of these, there have been less than a dozen showing evidence of violence, and most of those have been broken bones which might have resulted from accidents. One skull showed a small fracture, which partially healed before death, while another had a rather deep furrow entirely around it, as though an operation was attempted. It is obvious, therefore, that nearly all of the deaths were due to natural causes. A certain specific disease was fairly common.

Burials made in soil heavily mixed with charcoal generally are well preserved, while those in clay are usually badly decayed or

entirely leached away, not even the crowns of the teeth remaining.

*Objects associated with burials.* Evidently objects constituting the personal property of the individual were deposited with the remains. Such objects, except beads and other ornaments, were usually placed back of, or near, the head. When numerous objects were buried with the individual, they were scattered from head to foot. Beads were left where they were normally worn, at neck, wrists and ankles. Generally objects were buried right side up, although they were sometimes inverted by aboriginal disturbance and less often by choice. There are a few records of vessels inverted over skulls.

Among the objects deposited with the dead is a wide variety of things, including: water bottles, bowls and pots of clay, often with a black slip-coat and polished; pipes of clay and stone; beads of shell, clay and stone; gorgets and pendants of shell, bone, copper and stone; ear plugs of shell, copper and stone; piercing implements of bone and stone; discs and discoids of stone and clay; ceremonial axes of stone and copper; celts, hammers, cutting and polishing tools of stone; red, yellow, white, green and black paint; conch shell drinking cups; ornaments of mussel and marine shells; and various useful implements of stone and bone.

As a rule, scattered burials have few objects associated with them, while in concentrations, it is difficult to dig away the soil for fear of breaking or throwing out objects scattered by aboriginal disturbances. Perhaps the average of skeletons with associated objects is one out of three, while in concentrations, practically every skeleton will have something, often as many as a dozen entries in the catalog list. In such concentrations are usually found discs, beads, copper objects, gorgets, pipes and handsome pottery. The area occupied by concentrations is usually less than 500 square feet, although one (field northeast of Mound E) occupied nearly an acre.

*Smoking.* While tobacco was native to America and smoking practised by the earliest known inhabitants, the comparative scarcity of pipes would imply that smoking was not so very common among the Moundville people. During the Museum's work at Moundville, perhaps less than 50 pipes have been encountered. This would be a ratio of one pipe per fifty people, but it might have been that several people smoked the same pipe.

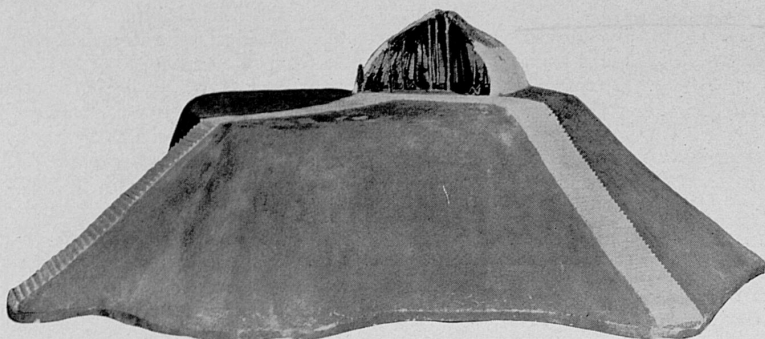
Pipes were made of both clay and stone, the former small and the latter small to large, practically all of the elbow type, and rather crudely fashioned. However, a few of the clay pipes and many of the stone ones are handsome objects. It is thought that the large stone pipes, often elaborately carved, were for tribal or ceremonial use while the smaller ones of clay and stone were for individual or family use.

Apparently smoking was indulged in by male and female alike.

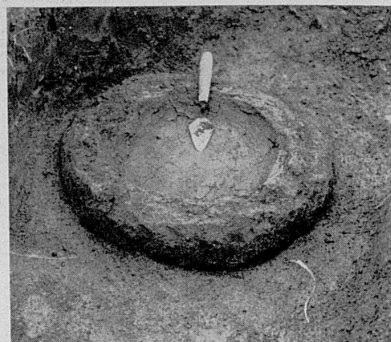
*Pottery.* It is not so much the manufacture of pottery, although a remarkable percentage of it is of excellent ware, but rather the intricate and delicate incised designs which give to the Moundville culture such a distinct and interesting pottery type. As a rule, the incised lines are so delicately executed that one can scarcely feel them with the fingers. Water bottles carry the most elaborate engravings and, in fact, undecorated bottles are rare. Bowls are frequently adorned with splendid designs, while pots are normally plain, except for handles and occasional effigy shapes. The pottery is shell-tempered and of several types of ware.

Fragments of cooking vessels, scattered over practically the entire area, seldom show decorations of any kind, except handles. In the cemeteries, potsherds of coarse ware are mixed with fragments of fine pottery like that normally placed with burials. It

PLATE 2



A. MINIATURE MODEL OF MOUND B AND TEMPLE



B. FIRE PLACE.



C. SQUARE-CIRCLE WATER BOTTLE.



D. MINIATURE MODEL OF MOUNDVILLE CULTURE HOUSE.



E. HUMAN EFFIGY WATER BOTTLE.



F. FROG EFFIGY PIPE.

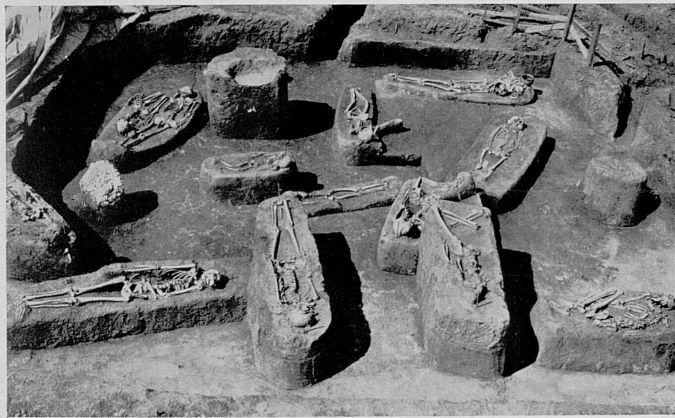


G. WATER BOTTLE, EAGLE DESIGN.

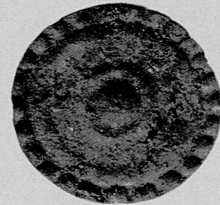




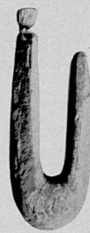
A. NORTH PIT, *IN SITU* BURIALS, PROPOSED MUSEUM.



D. SOUTH PIT, *IN SITU* BURIALS, PROPOSED MUSEUM.



B. COPPER EAR PLUG



C. BONE FISH HOOK.



E. EXPLORATORY TRENCH.



F. TEMPORARY BUILDING, HOUSING *IN SITU* BURIALS.



G. WATER BOTTLE, PLUMED SERPENT DESIGN.

is likely that these latter were broken and scattered by aboriginal disturbance and by the plow.

There is an infinite variety in shape, size and decoration in the funerary vessels. In fact, there does not appear to be a single duplicate in the entire huge collection. It is not that they could not make duplicates, for pairs of copper ear plugs of intricate design are nearly exactly the same in both size and ornamentation. Rather, pottery making was the chief art among the people and individualism was the established rule.

Among incised designs are the plumed serpent, ivory-billed woodpecker, eagle, sun, hand with conventional eye, skull and fore-arm bones, meander and scroll. All of these commonly appear on water bottles and bowls.

In the effigy series are the frog, duck, human beings, beaver, eagle, vampire bat, fish, clam and conch shell, owl, rabbit and grotesque animal. These are almost invariably on bowls, less often on pots and rarely on water bottles.

Ornamentation in color is rare.

*Stone objects.* In this division, we have the well-known "rattlesnake" disc, beautifully fashioned from fine-grained sandstone. Stone discs and slabs are characteristic of the Moundville culture, some 80 having been recovered to date. Other objects of stone include ceremonial axes, celts, pipes, discoidal, pendants, gorgets, occasional arrow-heads, hammer stones, cutting and polishing tools, pitted stones, and other useful objects. Mortars and pestles are absent.

The discs are invariably made of sandstone, similar to material outcropping (Coal Measures formation) above Tuscaloosa, some 18 miles north of Moundville. Axes, celts, and some gorgets are made of greenstone, the source of which is uncertain. Greenstone is a metamorphic rock and might have come from the old Piedmont plateau in eastern Alabama. Basic igneous rocks, sandstone and scapstone were used in the manufacture of pipes. Siderite (iron carbonate) was frequently used in making discoidal. It is significant that the carbonate has altered into the hydroxide (limonite) to a thickness of nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch on all such specimens, since manufacture.

Almost invariably, stone objects of the ornamental and ceremonial classes are beautifully done, leaving nothing to be desired in either conception or finish. With the use of only primitive tools, the task of making such an object as the "rattlesnake" disc must have been a tremendous one.

*Copper.* The use of native copper was widespread throughout the site, particularly for objects for personal adornment. Most common are earplugs, consisting of wooden discs averaging  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter over which was hammered a thin sheet of copper. These objects were obviously fastened to the lobes of the ears with wooden pins. One pair had copper covering spool-shaped discs of limestone or marble. Copper pendants are invariably pear-shaped, four to six inches long, with excised swastika and triangle near the top, but usually without any decoration from the triangle to the bottom. Gorgets are found in a variety of shapes and sizes. Two copper fish hooks have been found.

All copper objects have been hammered down to very thin sheets, which would indicate that the metal was scarce. The source of the copper has not been definitely determined.

*Shell.* Perhaps the most abundant single class of objects has been beads of shell. As already stated, beads were worn at the neck, wrists and ankles, and in number, vary from a single one to perhaps a thousand with an individual burial. There is a wide variety in beads, both in size and shape. The smallest are perforated pearls. The largest are cut from the columella of the large marine conch shell (*Fulgur perversum*), and often

weigh an ounce each. One recently found will probably weigh three ounces. Other common sorts are spool, barrel and disc shaped.

While the columella of the conch shell was used for large beads and for ear plugs, the outside was cut into lovely gorgets, circular to elongate, sometimes elaborately decorated.

Frequently mussel shells were perforated and occasionally small univalves were worn as pendants.

*Bone.* Objects of bone are frequently met with, particularly in the middens. Most common of all are the awls made by pointing the lower part of the leg of the wild turkey. Next comes the beaks of the various woodpeckers, including the ivory-billed woodpecker, now extinct or very nearly so. Perhaps next are the ends of deer horns, which may have been used in shaping pottery. Graceful and slender awls and needles were made from slivers of bear and deer leg bones. Such objects are usually polished.

*Paint.* While paint is rarely found on vessels, the frequency with which it is encountered, both with burials and in middens, suggests that it was commonly used for some purpose or other, perhaps for personal adornment. The usual pigments were: red (ground hematite and ochre); yellow (ground limonite and ochre); white (lead carbonate made from galena); black (graphite); and green (glauconite and several masses of a yet undetermined material). Masses of paint, sometimes weighing several pounds, are often found associated with burials.

*Relative Age.* The sites of the Moundville culture must be considered prehistoric, for no objects of European contact have ever been found at any of them, even upon the surface. Camp debris often extends to depths of 6 feet or more and disturbed soil was found at a depth of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet at one place (South of Mound D). The building of the mounds required an immense amount of time and labor. The construction of Mound B alone (111,700 cubic yards), would have required 400,000 man days (at 35 pounds per basket load, 3 round-trips per hour and 10-hour days). Mound B, although the largest, is only one of thirty-four mounds. Certainly, the gaining of a livelihood required most of the time of the people. Then houses and temples had to be built and repaired. Even though the building of the mounds was an obsession with them, it could only have been accomplished in such "spare" time as they could find. That indicates that the area was occupied for many centuries. When the site was abandoned is not known.

The presence of quantities of the univalve *Tulotoma magnifica*, described by Conrad in 1833 from specimens collected at Claiborne, in the middens at Moundville suggests great antiquity. That shell has never been found nearer Moundville than Claiborne. Thus it is assumed that the shell migrated or disappeared over several hundred miles of water between the time the Moundville site was occupied and Conrad's visit to Claiborne. Such a migration was certainly a slow process.

During the two years research work carried out by the Museum (1933-34), through a substantial grant made by the National Research Council, here gratefully acknowledged, no sites were found other than the four previously named, which belong to the Moundville culture. The nearest resemblance to it is the Bottle Creek site in the heart of the Mobile Delta. In spite of two weeks intensive work at that place, abandoned when funds became exhausted, the cemeteries could not be found, from which to gain comparative materials. There is a distinct possibility that the Bottle Creek site properly belongs to the Moundville culture.

While no definite dates can be assigned, with any degree of assurance, it appears that the Moundville culture was the oldest organized civilization in Alabama.

Ack  
cerest  
possibl  
operati  
"Moun  
site of  
experie  
fore, th  
and ar

The  
Museum  
rector,  
old ruin  
years a  
ing be  
May m  
the Bo  
Very su  
ately o  
Mitche  
Crawfo  
With t  
ately e  
Griffin  
compr  
and wa  
both of  
very g  
This or  
cest of

Two  
Hill L  
Crossin  
M. Mo  
the for  
located  
meanti  
D. A.  
Frank  
B. Oliv  
of Tus  
the pu

Whi  
present  
tract is  
Additio  
park p  
time in

Ther  
gram u  
Park p  
of pre-  
parks o  
dent R  
service

every  
Accord  
L. G.  
Fitzger  
gratefu  
Conrad  
and Ji  
technic  
toward  
son, A  
for his  
Colonel  
assistan  
and fo

*Acknowledgments.* It is fitting that an expression of sincerest thanks and deepest gratitude be accorded those who made possible the preservation of the site, and to those who are cooperating so faithfully and courageously in the development of "Mound State Park." In the years which follow, the restored site of the Moundville culture will be taken for granted, if past experience is to be accepted at face value. It is our desire, therefore, that full credit be given those staunch friends who made and are making all this possible.

The late Eugene Allen Smith, who organized the Alabama Museum of Natural History in 1910, and became its first Director, long entertained the vision of the true greatness of the old ruins at Moundville. However, it was not until 1929, two years after Dr. Smith's death, that James A. Anderson, speaking before the Board of Regents of the museum at its annual May meeting, found a keen interest on the part of members of the Board in the purchase of the site in the name of the Museum. Very substantial donations (aggregating \$8000.00) were immediately offered by Temple Tutwiler, Lindley C. Morton, Col. R. A. Mitchell, Robert Jemison, Jr., Erskine Ramsay, Oscar Wells, Crawford Johnson and Thomas W. Martin, all of Birmingham. With this nucleus, Mr. Anderson and the senior author immediately engaged the interest of Dr. R. J. Griffin and Robert L. Griffin, both now deceased, of Moundville, owners of 135 acres, comprising most of the major mounds. This tract is very fertile and was worth at the time, at least \$125.00 per acre. However, both of these gentlemen were vitally interested in the project and very graciously agreed to let us have the land at \$75.00 per acre. This original purchase of 135 acres was thus accomplished, at a cost of approximately \$10,000.00.

Two years later, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill Henagan, Mrs. Margaret Hill Love, Mrs. Leila Allen Hill Walker, and Mrs. Bessie McCrossin Hill, heirs to the Thomas Allen Estate, through Frank M. Moody of Tuscaloosa, Administrator, deeded to the Museum the forty-acre tract on which the rest of the major mounds were located, at the same price paid for the Griffin lands. In the meantime, Horace Hammond, Hugh Morrow, Forney Johnson, D. A. Thomas, T. H. Benners, H. C. Ryding, Walter Henley and Frank Crockard, all of Birmingham; and W. W. Brandon, W. B. Oliver, James A. Anderson, Sam Wiesel, and Sam Friedman, of Tuscaloosa, had made timely donations, which went toward the purchase of the Allen tract.

While other adjoining lands would be highly desirable, the present tract encloses the major mounds and cemeteries. This tract is owned fee simple without any encumbrance whatsoever. Additional lands would add greatly to the value of the site for park purposes, and it is our hope that this can be realized sometime in the near future.

Then came 1933 and the Emergency Conservation Work program under Robert Fechner, whose keen interest in the Mound Park program is worthy of the grateful thanks of every student of pre-history and every person whose thoughts dwell upon public parks of whatever variety, location or description. With President Roosevelt and Mr. Fechner was born this new and great service in the form of parks for every citizen, that each and every one might more profitably spend his or her leisure time. Accordingly, a Side Camp was established at Moundville, under L. G. Hill and continued under Messrs. Roy E. Parke and P. J. Fitzgerald. In the establishment of this Side Camp, we make grateful acknowledgment to Congressman William B. Oliver, Conrad L. Wirth, Herbert Evison, J. H. Gadsby, H. K. Roberts, and Jim Mitchell of the National Park Service, and the many technicians and inspectors, all of whom have contributed much toward the ultimate success of the project; to Clarence L. Johnson, Assistant Regional Historian of the National Park Service, for his untiring efforts and timely and valuable advice; to Colonel George F. Baltzell of Fort McClellan for his invaluable assistance in the maintenance of the Army part of the program, and for his constant attention to our affairs at a time when his

mind and energies were beset with heavy duties of his own; to Colonel Page S. Bunker, State Park Authority, Mrs. R. Parke, Raymond Sizemore, and many others in the Montgomery office, for valuable services all along the way; and finally to Mr. Fechner himself, who did us the honor of visiting the Park on last April 4th, and who has, from the very beginning, shown a deep, friendly and sympathetic interest in our work. J. M. Mallory, of Savannah, Georgia, has been a friend, tried and true, and to him we give our thanks. Roy S. Richardson, Regional E. C. W. officer, rendered particularly valuable service in the coordination of the Army and Park programs; while Major E. O. Sandlin, Executive officer for District D, richly deserves special commendation for his constant efforts in behalf of the park. And to those thousands of people who visit the Park each year, and upon whose support all parks depend, we offer our sincere appreciation.

#### BURIAL MUSEUM

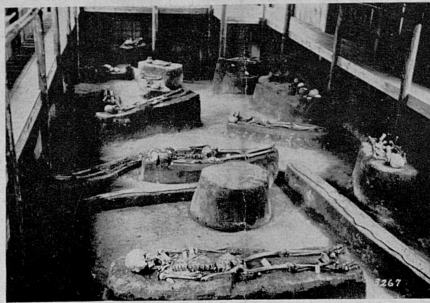
Because of the great interest of the public in our excavations, it was decided to leave a group of skeletons, with accompanying artifacts, *in situ*, under a shelter, so that visitors might see a cross-section of a typical cemetery. In this exhibit, everything was left exactly as it was found, except that most of the pottery, crushed in place, was restored and replaced. Thus the covering of soil was simply taken off of the burials and every bone and associated artifact was left exactly as found.

The house walls belong to one of the earliest structures in this village and cemetery, and it is thought that skeleton No. 2145 was buried while this house was occupied. The entrance clearly shows, and opened to the northwest, as was usually the case.

This exhibit represents a scattered group of burials and displays about every type of flesh burial, as follows:

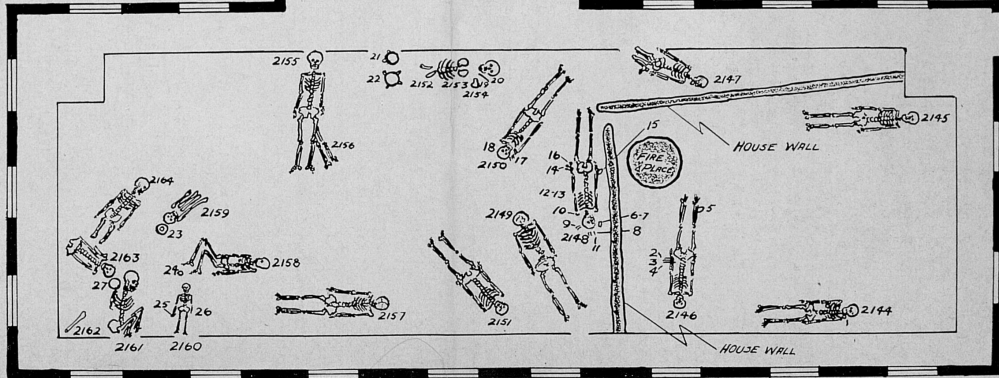
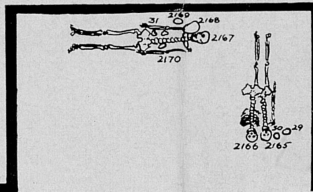
Number	Age	Sex	Type
2144	Adult	?	Extended on back
2145	Adult	Male	Extended on back
2146	Adult	Male	Extended on back
2147	Adult	Male	Flexed to chest
2148	Adult	Female	Extended on back
2149	Adult	Female	Extended on face
2150	Adult	Male	Extended on back
2151	Adult	?	Extended on back
2152	Adult	?	Aboriginal disturbance
2153	Adult	?	Aboriginal disturbance
2154	Adult	?	Aboriginal disturbance
2155	Adult	?	Extended on back
2156	Child	?	Extended on back
2157	Adult	Female	Extended on face
2158	Adult	Male	Flexed to right
2159	Adult	?	Bundle burial
2160	Child	?	Extended on back
2161	Adult	Male	Flexed to left
2162	Adult	?	Aboriginal disturbance
2163	Adult	?	Flexed to chest
2164	Adult	Female	Extended on face
2165	Adult	Male	Extended on face
2166	Adult	Male	Partial disturbance
2167	Adult	Male	Extended on back
2168	Adult	?	Aboriginal disturbance
2169	Adult	?	Aboriginal disturbance
2170	Adult	?	Aboriginal disturbance

1. PEBBLE HAMMER (LEFT SHOULDER)
2. BONE AWL (LEFT ARM)
3. BONE AWL (LEFT ARM)
4. MICA (LEFT ARM)
5. TERRAPIN SHELL (RIGHT LEG)
6. BOWL (AT SKULL)
7. CONCH SHELL (IN BOWL)
8. MUSSEL SHELL (OVER SKULL)
9. FLINT POINTS (AROUND SKULL)
10. BONE AWLS (BACK OF SKULL)
11. SMALL BONE NEEDLES (BACK OF SKULL)
12. FRAGMENT OF COPPER (OVER SHOULDER)
13. INCISOR OF OTTER (OVER SHOULDER)
14. SHOULDER BLADE OF DEER (LEFT HAND)
15. MUSSEL SHELLS (OVER RIGHT HAND)
16. MUSSEL SHELLS (OVER LEFT HAND)



A. INTERIOR VIEW IN BURIAL MUSEUM.

17. NECKLACE OF PERFORATED BEAR TUSKS (ABOUT NECK)
18. CHARRED CORN COB (IN MOUTH)
19. WATER BOTTLE (NEAR SKULL)
20. BONE TOOL (NEAR SKULL)
21. POT (MIDDLE OF PIT)
22. FROG EFFIGY POT (FOOT OF PIT)
23. WATER BOTTLE (NEAR SKULL)
24. BOWL (BACK OF SKULL)
25. DEER HORN (AT RIGHT HAND)
26. MICA (SCATTERED IN GRAVE)
27. UNBURNED POTTERS CLAY (AT SKULL)
28. MICA (AT FEET)
29. FROG EFFIGY POT (AT SKULL)
30. WATER BOTTLE (AT SKULL)
31. WATER BOTTLE (RIGHT SIDE)



B. SKETCH SHOWING POSITION AND CATALOG NUMBER OF SKELETONS AND ASSOCIATED OBJECTS, IN BURIAL MUSEUM.



B. SKETCH SHOWING POSITION AND CATALOG NUMBER OF SKELETONS AND ASSOCIATED OBJECTS, IN BURIAL MUSEUM.

This book may be kept

**FOURTEEN DAYS**

A fine of **TWO CENTS** will be charged  
for each day the book is kept over time.

