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Archives of Archaeology
Number 20

IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS 1934 TO 1939

(TEN VOLUMES)

by Ellison Orr

Volume III: Surveys and Excavations of Mound
Groups along the Mississippi River
Bluffs and Terraces from McGregor
to Clinton, Ia., 1935.

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Report of Surveys and Excavations of Mound Groups along
the Mississippi River Bluffs and Terraces from McGregor
to Clinton, Ia., under Project 1047 of the Iowa Planning
Board, by Party under Dr. Charles R. Keyes, Apr. 8, to
Aug. 10, 1935.

Dr. Charles R. Keyes,
Ellison Orr,
Fred Orr,
Harrison Toney,

Supervisor
Ass't. Supervisor
Field Worker
Field Worker

By Ellison Orr

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SUB-PROJECT 1047. HISTORIC AND SCENIC
AND RECREATION

A Report of Activities and Results

September, 1934--March 7, 1935

By Charles R. Keyes

Those responsible for the work of Sub-Project 1047, the undersigned Supervisor, as also Asst. Supervisor Ellison Orr, believe sincerely in the purpose and implications of their Project as originally stated: "supervision of certain unskilled work in excavating ancient village sites and Indian mounds now threatened with destruction." They believe this work relates itself intimately to the job of "Planning a better Iowa" because of the following objectives which it has steadily kept in view.

1. The securing of information and materials on the basis of which the long history of human life and activities in Iowa can be written. Every civilized people desires to know in human terms the story of the land it occupies. Appreciation of our Indian predecessors in America, both as individuals and as a race, is increasing rapidly in our day. In the case of Iowa, nearly all of its ancient history is recoverable only through the methods of archaeology. A systematic surface survey of the State's archaeological resources, conducted since 1922, shows these to be of great variety, so widespread as to be found in every one of the counties, and exceedingly abundant. Until the present Project began its work on June 11, 1935, no deep subsurface work had been done anywhere

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within the State. Iowa is, in other words, a virgin archaeological field.

2. The securing of information on the basis of which some of our best remaining antiquities may be permanently preserved as monuments in public ownership. With increasing interest in the native American race, people will more and more enjoy the sight and study of their works. A few of the best remaining mound groups, village sites, rock shelters, and other antiquities should come into State ownership, where they would be certain to become centers of public interest and enlightened recreation. As detailed below, our Project has in its second period secured much information basic to State acquisition of antiquities.

3. Provision of opportunities for the use of unskilled labor. The work of Sub-Project 1047 lends itself particularly well to the employment of relief laborers and fits thus into one of the purposes of the State Planning Board. As the preliminary work of the State archaeological survey has now for the most part been accomplished, that is to say, the antiquities themselves have been located and the pertinent facts are in hand to indicate both the places for profitable excavation and the sites that should be considered for public ownership, the work of the future will be more and more in the way of the intensive excavation and study of particular sites. Excavation can always use a considerable amount of unskilled labor.

Attention should be called to the fact that our Project, in addition to having useful and well-defined objectives, is timely in a very special sense. It is timely because of the very rapid wastage of Iowa's archaeological resources. This wastage has been brought about to a degree by

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the undirected digging of curiosity seekers, but to a much larger extent by the operations of agriculture. This fact follows, of course, the availability of most of the State's surface to cultivation. Reference to an important site studied this past summer will illustrate what has happened in all parts of Iowa. When the Bureau of American Ethnology under the Smithsonian Institution made a partial exploration of the Lane Farm mound group in the Upper Iowa valley in 1882, the mound field was composed of 103 prominent mounds. In the summer of 1934, only 16 mounds could be identified at all, some of these only a few inches in height. The remaining mounds produced information of great value, which would have been quite unavailable five years later. Great numbers of mound groups have disappeared entirely; others are disappearing with every year that passes.

Project Activities, September, 1934 to
March 7, 1935

Following the intensive excavation of mounds and village sites in Allamakee County, Iowa, which occupied the time from June 11, 1934, to September 14, 1934, the work of the Project was transferred to the State-wide field and, by the first of December, 1934, did in fact touch every part of Iowa, as the following summary will show. For two months and a half the principal objective of the work now became the detailed instrumental survey of the best-preserved and most-important antiquities remaining in the State and the gathering of such data concerning these as would be needed in case of acquisition for public ownership. These data

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would include, in addition to the survey mentioned, the exact present condition of the site, its natural features aside from the works of the prehistoric Indian, the scenic values of the site and its surroundings, its accessibility to public highways, local sentiment in regard to preservation, attitude of the owner or owners in regard to gift or sale, the sums needed for purchase or option, and any other facts bearing on possible acquisition by the public. A secondary objective of the autumn operations was to make test excavations in the village sites of the Mill Creek prehistoric culture in Buena Vista, O'Brien, Cherokee, and Plymouth Counties. There are sixteen known sites of this culture, which to date has remained one of the unsolved problems of Upper Mississippi archaeology, confined wholly, so far as known, to the State of Iowa. The intention was not to do a piece of intensive work on these sites, but only to test their possibilities. Incidentally a third objective of the survey party was to take note, of course, of any hitherto unknown archaeological sites and, if these were of apparent importance, to make such survey of them as the cases seemed to warrant.

The field work above outlined was in charge of Mr. Ellison Orr, Asst. Supervisor, and Mr. Fred Orr and Harrison Toney, Field Workers. The Three men and their equipment were transported in a car owned by Mr. Toney. During the two months and a half spent on work of the kind indicated, it was not possible to make profitable use of relief labor. The primary and the two secondary objectives of the fall survey were, in my judgment, successfully carried out. The general course of the survey is herewith summarized.

1. September 17-18, 1934. With A. C. Thompson of Spencer as guide,

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two Siouan (Oneota culture) village sites on the bluffs of the Little Sioux river in Clay county were visited and surface material collected. One site situated three miles west of Gillet Grove, the other four miles northeast of Cornell. Survey data were recorded.

2. September 19-22, 1934. Test excavation in the Waterman's Siding village site near mouth of Waterman Creek, O'Brien county. Good collections of potsherds, bone implements and ornaments, mussel shells, animal bones, and other materials were made. Depth of village refuse established as five and a half feet. Survey of five mounds on bluff bordering Waterman Creek, NE, Sec. 23-95-39, O'Brien county. Survey of seven mounds on top of low bluff bordering Mill Creek, Sec. 34-95-41, O'Brien county.

3. September 23, 1934. Exploration of Silver Lake region, Dickinson county. Woodland culture village refuse collected from site on north shore of this lake.

4. September 24-27, 1934. A complete survey of the great Blood Run village site, Siouan, on the Big Sioux river, 2 1/2 miles south of the South Dakota line. The largest known ancient village site in Iowa, stretching a full mile along a seventy-foot terrace on the Iowa side of the river. Seventy-one mounds of an average diameter of 45 feet and an average height of 3 1/2 feet are scattered over this site, as are also a number of "spirit stones," granite boulders with small cup-shaped depressions cut in their surfaces and polished. Village refuse is very abundant. A considerable amount of this was collected.

5. September 28-29, 1934. Devoted to a preliminary investigation of the Broken Kettle "mound", or village site, on Broken Kettle creek, Plymouth county, Sec. 3-90-48. An especially productive site of the Mill Creek culture.

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6. October 1-2, 1934. Excavations on the Magnussen village site, SE corner of Sec. 3-93-39, Cherokee County. This site proved to be of the Mill Creek culture also, with village refuse five feet in depth.

7. October 3, 1934. Excavations on the Bultman village site, Buena Vista county, SE. Sec. 11-93-38, on the north bank of the Little Sioux. Mill Creek culture represented. Much excellent material collected, including four diorite celts in addition to the usual village refuse.

8. October 4, 1934. A group of three mounds surveyed and one excavated on a bluff top of Lewis Martin farm on the SW. NE. Sec. 14-94-39. The excavated mound barren. A fine quartzite metate found on the farm presented to Mr. Orr by Mr. Martin.

9. October 5, 1934. Devoted to surface examination of village sites on Mill Creek, north and northwest of Cherokee, Cherokee county, under guidance of Mr. Dwight J. Gilchrist of Cherokee.

10. October 6, 1934. Excavations in the Brewster village site on Mill Creek, near center of Sec. 4-92-40. Mill creek culture material collected. Two mounds discovered on bluff top to northeast and stone fish dam 40 rods downstream.

11. October 8-9, 1934. Four test pits carried down five feet to sterile ground on the Phipps village site, about three miles downstream from the preceding. Mill Creek culture material again collected.

12. October 10, 1934. A bluff-top mound on the farm of R. L. Little, 8 miles south of Cherokee, S. half Sec. 32-91-40 produces the fragments of two Mill Creek culture pottery vessels. These now in process of restoration by the Milwaukee Public Museum. A group of seven mounds surveyed on high bluff at confluence of Rock Creek and the Little Sioux, Sec. 9-90-41, Cherokee County.

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13. October 11-13, 1934. Farm to farm exploration along the Little Sioux southward from Cherokee into Woodbury county, especially in the vicinity of Anthon. Materials collected from sites of the Oneota culture.

14. October 15, 1934. A farm to farm exploration of the valley of the Floyd river between LeMars and Sioux City. The valley appeared to be barren of ancient sites.

15. October 16, 1934. Glenwood, Mills county, was visited and an undisturbed site of the Glenwood culture was surveyed. This consisted of two forty-five foot, saucer-shaped depressions marking the site of ancient earth lodges. This site is on the farm of C. W. McManagal, 1 1/2 miles from Glenwood.

16. October 17, 1934. Enroute to Stratford, Iowa.

17. October 18-24, 1934. With Mr. E. H. Hawbaker of Stratford as guide, numerous groups of mounds on both sides of the Des Moines river in Webster county were visited and surveyed in detail: 1) The Vegers Cemetery mound group, consisting of 5 conical mounds, Sec. 25-87-27; Brushy Creek mound group, consisting of 9 conical and 38 linear mounds. NE. Sec. 15-87-27; Hawbaker mound group, consisting of 9 linear and 12 conical mounds, SW. SE. Sec. 9 and NW. NE. Sec. 16-87-27; Lehigh mound group #2 consisting of 3 large conical mounds, one mile north of Lehigh, SE. Sec. 1-88-28; Eslick mound group of 3 conical and 12 linear mounds, the latter averaging 137 feet in length, SW. SW. Sec. 15-87-27. Numerous smaller groups of mounds and several isolated mounds were also visited and notes made. Mounds in this region stand on the high bluffs of the Des Moines river overlooking the deep valley of this stream.

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18. October 25, 1934. Enroute to Red Rock.
19. October 26, 1934. Survey of the Red Rock mound group of 5 large conical mounds on bluff of the Des Moines river in Marion county, Sec. 35-77-20.
20. October 27, 1934. Survey of the Toolesboro mound group of 6 large conical mounds at edge of the old town of Toolesboro on Mississippi bluff in Louisa County. Also survey of Hook group of 69 mounds, similarly situated, one mile north of Toolesboro.
21. October 29, 1934. Survey of the Patterson-Cornell group of 13 conical mounds and one linear mound, five miles south of the business center of Burlington, on Mississippi bluff one-fourth mile from Highway #61.
22. October 30-31, 1934. Survey of Malchow mound group of 10 linear and 49 conical mounds, 12 miles north of Burlington on Mississippi bluff, one of the finest groups of mounds remaining in Iowa, near center of Sec. 36-72-2, in Des Moines county. Bluffs between Burlington and Oakville were also explored, and numerous smaller mound groups noted.
23. November 1, 1934. Survey of the Burge group of 19 conical mounds running along a high bluff overlooking the Cedar River, 3 miles southwest of Mt. Vernon in Linn county, a half mile west of Primary road #261.
24. November 2-6, 1934. Completion of restoration work on mounds and village sites excavated during the summer in the valley of the Upper Iowa river.
25. November 7-11, 1934. A detailed survey of mounds and surroundings for about three miles along the Mississippi bluff between Marquette and the mouth of the Yellow river. This included, along with other mounds, the Jennings-Liebhardt group of three bird-effigy mounds, two linear,

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mounds, and ten bear-effigy mounds on the four-hundred foot bluff a mile and a half north of Marquette. This is probably the most notable mound group remaining in the State of Iowa. Efforts are being made to obtain it for the State.

26. November 12-25, 1934. An intensive study, so far as time permitted, was made of the Broken Kettle site, Plymouth county, mentioned above. Several trenches were run through the eight feet of village refuse accumulation down to sterile soil and all materials and cross sections carefully studied. A uniform culture was found to exist throughout the village history, with apparently the maximum of population at the middle period of occupancy. Quantities of potsherds were collected, some of these restorable into practically complete vessels. Other artifacts were collected also, and many specimens of animal, bird, and fish bones, as well as mussel shells, flint and quartzite refuse, were preserved for study.

27. November 26, 1934. Survey of the Caldwell group of 11 linear mounds, located on a bluff on the south bank of the Iowa river, 12 miles southeast of Iowa Falls, SE. Sec. 6-88-19.

28. November 27--December 31, 1934. Excavation of the Waterville rock shelter, located in the south face of a limestone cliff at top of a talus slope along a small tributary of Paint Creek, one mile northeast of Waterville, Allamakee county. The cavern has a width of 85 feet, a height in the center of 11 feet and a depth of 18 feet. Camp refuse extends to a depth of 3 feet. To find the things lost or thrown away by the prehistoric men who made their home here, it was necessary to sieve the mixture of earth and ashes composing the floor of the shelter and to remove the rocks that in the course of time had fallen from the roof. A total of 135 cubic yards of floor were moved an average distance of 40 feet and

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spread out in terrace form in front of the shelter. The following is a summary of materials saved: 508 fragments of pottery vessels, some of these large enough to give an idea of the vessel form; the stem of a clay pipe, aboriginal type; 5 bone awls; 5 antler tips; 2 pieces of red paint; 6 flint lance heads, 1 1/2-3 inches long; 9 triangular arrowheads, 2 notched and 7 plain; numerous bones of animals and birds; a few mussel shells. The potsherds indicate long occupation by the people of Woodland (Algonkian) stock, and brief occupation at a later period by people of Siouan stock.

29. January 1-31, 1935. Excavation of Sixteen rock shelter, located in a cliff of Oneota limestone on the north side of the Yellow river on the SW. NW. Sec. 15-96-4, Allamakee county. A fine large shelter facing the south. Both in form and in contents this shelter was comparable to the one at Waterville. As at Waterville, early Woodland occupation was succeeded for a short time by Siouan.

30. February 1-March 7, 1935. On this latter date, work was suspended by order of The State Planning Board. No rock shelter being at the time available for further winter excavation and the outside ground being too deeply frozen to be moved profitably, exploration was conducted along the Mississippi bluffs from Guttenberg to Clinton, in Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson and Clinton counties. Most of this territory had never been surveyed from the archaeological view-point. Thus far four fine large mound groups, hitherto unknown, have been reported in, besides a number of smaller groups. Contacts have also been made with the local residents, and several collections of relics have been studied and recorded.

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Use of Relief Labor

The excavation of the two rock shelters again permitted, in December and January, the employment of relief labor. A total of 688 man hours were furnished us by the Relief Engineer of Allamakee County, Mr. Lloyd D. Walter.

A Few Concluding Observations and Recommendations

1. The Iowa archaeological survey, begun by the State Historical Society of Iowa in 1922, and greatly aided and accelerated by The Iowa State Planning Board in 1934-1935, has shown that our State is rich in archaeological resources.
2. It is equally clear that these resources are of great variety and complexity, the product of four or more different cultures, at least two of which show more than a single phase of development.
3. There is good reason to believe, on the basis of work already done, supported by the judgement of numerous archaeologists outside of Iowa who are acquainted with the methods and results of the Iowa survey, that the Iowa archaeological field is solving, and gives good promise of further solving, some important problems in American archaeology. Prehistoric cultures from east, west, and south tend to meet within our borders, giving rise thus to interesting questions of dispersion, borrowing of traits, and inter-cultural reactions of various kinds.

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4. Intensive study of these cultures, through deep and thorough excavation, began in Iowa with the organization of Project 1047 under the Iowa State Planning Board.

5. The amount of scientific archaeological excavation thus far done in Iowa is very small, a good beginning only. As the mounds especially are disappearing rapidly through cultivation, the work of exploring these should be promptly and continuously carried forward. As a rule, only mounds that are in process of destruction should be excavated. As long as they are still recognizable as mounds, they will still produce information. As the State originally contained not less than 10,000 mounds, a profitable study of these could be continued for many years. The village sites also (some two hundred) and the rock shelters (some seventy) should be excavated simultaneously, so as to confirm and amplify the story contained in the mounds.

6. An archaeological survey will not only furnish the information on which State acquisition of important and interesting prehistoric monuments can be based, but its personnel will naturally be active in furthering the acquisition of such monuments. It is a satisfaction to report that members of the present survey have had something to do with the purchase during the summer of 1934 of two fine groups of Indian mounds, the Fish Farm group of thirty large conical mounds on a Mississippi river terrace, eight miles above Lansing, and the Turkey River group of two effigy, ten linear, and fourteen conical mounds on a high bluff at the mouth of Turkey river. Public-spirited men of Waukon and Lansing purchased the former, and a group of interested citizens of Dubuque purchased the latter. Both groups are

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now held in trust to be turned over to the State of Iowa as soon as proper action can be taken.

7. Aside from the public value of our antiquities, as just noted, and aside also from the need and value of supplying unskilled labor with employment on partially destroyed antiquities that should be excavated, there are also human values of other kinds not so readily defined. For example, every piece of excavation has its frequent, and sometimes numerous, visitors. This means the answering of many questions, and even the delivery of many an extemporaneous little discourse on the methods and purposes of archaeological research. Or again, the State of Iowa contains at least six hundred collectors of Indian relics whose addresses are a matter of record. The survey aims to keep more or less in touch with these, answer their inquiries personally as opportunity offers, and guide their activities into more nearly scientific and useful channels. In both cases, government appears to these people in a somewhat more human and kindly manner than usual. Is there not a possibility that the future State will meet its people more frequently on this plane?

Very respectfully submitted

CHARLES R. KEYES

Supervisor Sub-Project 1047

Professor P. H. Elwood, Director-Consultant

The Iowa State Planning Board

Ames, Iowa

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THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

Iowa Archaeological Survey
Office of the Director.

Charles R. Keyes,
Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

August 10, 1935.

Professor P. H. Elwood, Director-Consultant,
The Iowa State Planning Board,
Ames, Iowa.

My dear Professor Elwood:

The story of activities of Sub-Project 1047, The Iowa State Planning Board, for the period beginning April 5 and closing August 8, 1935, can be briefly told. The work has been entirely confined to the excavation of Indian mounds on the terraces and bluffs of the Mississippi river in Northeastern Iowa.

Most of the mounds excavated had been long under cultivation; a few not cultivated had been damaged by the desultory digging of relic hunters, who dug holes - the center at the apex. Two facts concerning the mounds made excavation profitable in spite of the changed form due to cultivation and mutilation: first, the original deposits in the mounds were seldom below the mound apex and, second, these original deposits were often in pits below the mound floor and had there remained quite undisturbed.

Complete records were made, of course, both through descriptions and photographs, of all mound features. These records are preserved by the State Historical Society of Iowa and make important additions to the knowledge of the distribution and culture of Iowa's prehistoric inhabitants.

The work of excavation was in charge of Mr. Ellison Orr of Waukon, Assistant Supervisor, and two Field Workers, Mr. Fred Orr and Mr. Harrison Toney. The undersigned made three trips to inspect the work at different places and to plan with Mr. Orr the points and methods of attack. The expenses of these trips, or of materials used, costs of excavation rights, and other miscellaneous items were borne by the State Historical Society of Iowa, a total for the period of about one hundred and fifty dollars.

The following is a list of the mound excavated from April 5 - August 8, 1935: 1. Two mounds of the Pleasant Creek Group, 3-1/2 miles South of Bellevue, Jackson County, on a Mississippi River terrace, NE-NW. Sec. 4-65-5E, April 5-27. 2. Two mounds of the Doyne Group, 2 miles north of Bellevue, Jackson County, on a Mississippi river bluff, NE. Sec. 12-86-4 E, April 29-May 10. 3. Three mounds of the Peterson Group, 7 miles North of Clinton, Clinton County, on point of Mississippi river bluff, SE Sec. 7-82-7 E, May 11-21. 4. Three mounds of the Adams Group, about 4 miles Southeast of Turkey River Jo., Clayton County, on Mississippi river bluff, May 22-31. 5. Five mounds of the two Frenchtown Groups, 6 miles north of Guttenberg, Clayton County, on a bluff and terrace of the Mississippi river, Sec. 8-92-2 W, June 1-25. 6. Three mounds of the two Gudewiss Groups, 2 miles Southeast of Turkey River Jo., Clayton County, on spur of the Mississippi river bluff, SE. Sec. 18-91-1 W, June 26 - July 12. 7. Four mounds of the two groups on Hareys Island, 3 and 4

miles north of Cattenberg, Clayton County, Secs. 5 and 6 - 92-2 W., July 13 - August 8. The total number of mounds excavated during the period is thus twenty-two. Of the twenty-two mounds, three proved to be entirely without burials or other inclusions. The others all contained burials of different types: secondary in both bundle and ossuary form; primary, both flexed and extended. In no two mounds were these alike in placement and orientation. Artifacts were not numerous, but where found were of high quality, and their association with the burials were of much interest and significance: three pottery vessels, either perfect or capable of restoration; parts of five or six other pottery vessels; eight very fine flint blades in one mound and seven in another; several single deposits of flint and diorite implements; a string of sixty-three copper beads, and a few other copper ornaments; perforated canines of the bear; a number of river mussels carefully laid in with burials.

It is believed that the Indian mounds explored by our Sub-Project 1047, a total of forty-six since the beginning of operations on June 11, 1934, as well as the surveys made and the excavations carried out on village sites and in rock shelters, as previously reported, make a significant addition to the facts and materials available for the study of Mississippi Valley archaeology. Reference to recent use made of part of the collected materials may be in place here. Last month, (July 2-12 inclusive) Mr. James B. Griffin of the University of Michigan, a specialist in the study of the ancient pottery of the eastern United States, began a study of the pots and potsherds collected by us. His eleven days of labor enabled him to dispose of the materials from one culture only (the Mill Creek of certain village sites in Northwestern Iowa) collected by Mr. Orr and his men during three weeks of excavation during October and November of last year. Mr. Griffin pronounced the materials as first class and of great interest. He plans to return in a few days for several more weeks of work on our Woodland and Oneota - culture pottery.

The total amount of scientific archaeological excavation thus far done in Iowa remains small, confined to a few mounds along the Mississippi river, a few mounds and village sites along the Upper Iowa river in Allamakee County, and a few minor excavations in village sites in Northwestern Iowa. Profitable work could be continued for many years.

It is highly desirable, in the judgment of the undersigned, that our Project continue its work, if possible, on a somewhat enlarged scale and with even better equipment and organization. There are several reasons for this.

First, there is an increasing interest in Iowa itself in the problem of the State's prehistory. The State Historical Society of Iowa has for fourteen years fostered a surface survey of the State's antiquities, and it is felt that the time has arrived for turning to account the results of the preliminary survey. The increased interest is shown also in the present movement to acquire as State property the best of the remaining groups of mounds and other antiquities, survey data on fourteen of these having been secured by the surveys of our present Project. Two mound groups, the Fish Farm Group in Allamakee County, and the Turkey River Group in Clayton County, have already been purchased, and and three other major mound groups are now in process of acquisition.

In the second place, the archaeology of Iowa proves to be largely marginal to that of other states and hence of great importance in the archaeology of the whole Mississippi Valley area. Our basic Woodland culture (presumably Algonkian) appears to stop with the Missouri river, having its affiliation to the North and South and especially toward the last. The Iowa Hopewell is a western extension (or is it a western origin?) of a culture well known in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Our Oneota (Siouan) appears to be the west center of a culture phase of comparatively small extent in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Our Mill Creek (thus far unexplained) is known to Northwestern Iowa only, but with some features that strongly suggest the middle Mississippi region. Our Glenwood seems to be identical with the Nebraska culture of Nebraska (and possibly Northeastern Kansas).

Finally, attention should be called to the rapid wastage of the archaeological resources of a state as thoroughly under the plow as is Iowa. Many of these resources have already been lost. There should be no unnecessary delay in conserving those that remain.

Very sincerely,

Charles R. Keyes,

Supervisor, Sub-Project 1047.

PLEASANT CREEK PREHISTORIC MOUND GROUP.

Survey and Excavation, Apr. 9 to Apr.
26, 1935, by Ellison Orr, Fred Orr and
Harrison Toney, under Project 1047 of
Iowa Planning Board.

THE PLEASANT CREEK MOUND GROUP.

The Pleasant Creek Mound Group is a string of five round mounds lying along the east or river edge of the extensive terrace lying north of the mouth of Pleasant Creek, on Secs. 4 and 5, in Washington Twp., and perhaps forty acres on the north in Bellevue Twp., Jackson County, Ia.

The two most southerly of the group, in Jackson Twp., were originally, according to the evidence of the earliest settlers, nine to twelve feet in height, the three to the north, the last of which is over the line in Bellevue Township, were less than half that height.

Immediately to the west of Mound No. 2, is a depression in the almost dead level of the terrace, resembling a large shallow old "borrow-pit". Its dimensions are approximately one hundred and fifty feet N. and S. and one hundred E. and W. A smaller - one hundred ft. E. and W. and 50 ft. N. and south, lies to the south of Mound No. 1. From these pits the earth may have been taken to form the mounds.

Running south from a point west of Mound No. 1, and south of the larger depression, to the E. and W "forty" line, is a string of five very obscure round mounds now all but obliterated by cultivation, that could hardly have been originally more than fifteen feet in diameter. The only way they can now be located is by a circular patch of yellowish earth in the uniform black surface soil of the terrace.

From a point two hundred and forty ft. south of Mound No. 1, a similar string of four round mounds follows the re-entrant edge of the terrace around in a SW direction to the same "forty" line.

It is surmised that we have here the burial places of three different cultures. The two most southerly large mounds, Nos. 1 and 2, having been erected by one, probably the most advanced. The smaller three northerly by a second, and the two strings of still smaller to the south by a third.

None of the latter have been disturbed - the people of the vicinity seem to be unaware that they are burial places. It is said however, that a few bones have been plowed out along the terrace edge, and local collectors search for and find the very small glass trader's beads where these obscure mounds lie.

The Pleasant Creek terrace occupies a pocket in the bluffs of approximately a square mile in extent, bounded by bluffs on the north and west, by Pleasant Creek on the south, and the Mississippi River flood plain on the east above which it has a height of 20 ft.

Old settlers tell us that the East part was covered with a heavy growth of "black" oak timber which also grew on the mounds. On the central and west part there was a growth of plum brush, poplar and burr oak with some patches of prairie.

State Highway No. 67 cuts off the NE. point of the terrace, the west line of the right of way being but five and six rods east of the perimeter of mounds 1 and 2. Deep Creek bayou into which Pleasant Creek empties, lies just East of the highway, the C.M. St. P. & P. Ry. track adjoining and paralleling it. Sixty or more years ago the terrace was cleared of timber including that covering the mounds.

Old settlers whom we interviewed tell us that, after the coming of the first settler in this county the remains of the foundation of whose house can be seen west of the highway half a mile north, a squaw man, a Frenchman, after whom a lake to the SE. is named, was buried on the top of Mound No. 2.

One remembers the "pow-wow at the burial" and he and others remember the "picket-fence made of saplings split in two," which his Indian relations built around the grave and which fell into decay and disappeared.

After the mound was cleared of timber it grassed over and remained in that condition for a number of years. At this time - about fifty years ago - three boys, two of them sons of the Lutheran Minister, Rev. Lens, at Bellevue, dug a pit approximately 6 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. deep, according to a friend of theirs whom we interviewed, who saw the pit but did not assist in the digging.

At the bottom they found "six or seven skeletons lying across each other", (probably bundle burials). With these skeletons were seventy or more large globular copper beads, now 1935, in possession of one of these boys living in Chicago.

The bones must have been in a good state of preservation as according to the friend they were able to remove them and for a long time they lay on a bench in the basement of the Lutheran church.

Some time subsequent to the Lens excavation, Mr. Henry Gerlach, to whom the land belonged, removed 3 ft. of the top with a scraper, depositing it in the low place to the west.

About 1900 Mr. Gerlach dug a pit 4x6 ft., "size of a grave," down to the deposit of clam shells at the natural level of the terrace. At the time that he made this excavation the mound was probably a foot higher than now or 6.6 ft. high. He found no relics or skeletal remains except part of a femur which he threw back in when he filled the pit and which we also found in making our excavations.

At the present surface of the mound and for a few inches below there were patchy irregular strata of a purplish tough clay. This clay is found along the bank of a tributary of the Deep Slough at the foot of the terrace. It was probably washed in, when the terrace was forming, from clay of the same color overlying the Niagara limestone in places in the surrounding hills.

This highly colored clay which the Lens boys reached in their digging at 5.5 ft. above the natural terrace level, and at which level we found an isolated bundle burial and seven ceremonial chipped pieces, as hereinafter described, was apparently the burial floor of the mound, and the clay was closely associated with the burials.

Memoranda of interviews with three visitors,
taken while excavating Mound No. 2.

Ben. Van Horn who lives 1/2 mile S. of Pleasant Creek Mound Group says that Md. #2 was originally so high that it was difficult for a team in plowing with a stirring plow to get over it - about 4ft. higher than now - says former excavations were shallower - did not reach shell layer.

Sunday Apr. 14, a visitor, an old man, said Pleasant Creek terrace, when he was a boy, was covered with a heavy growth of red oak; that trees grew on the mounds; that his father said that when he first settled near there the place was much frequented by Sac and Fox Indians; that the original owner, Mr. _____ Reed, would not permit digging in the mounds; that when the land was cleared they reduced the mounds, 12 ft. high, by plowing round and round them.

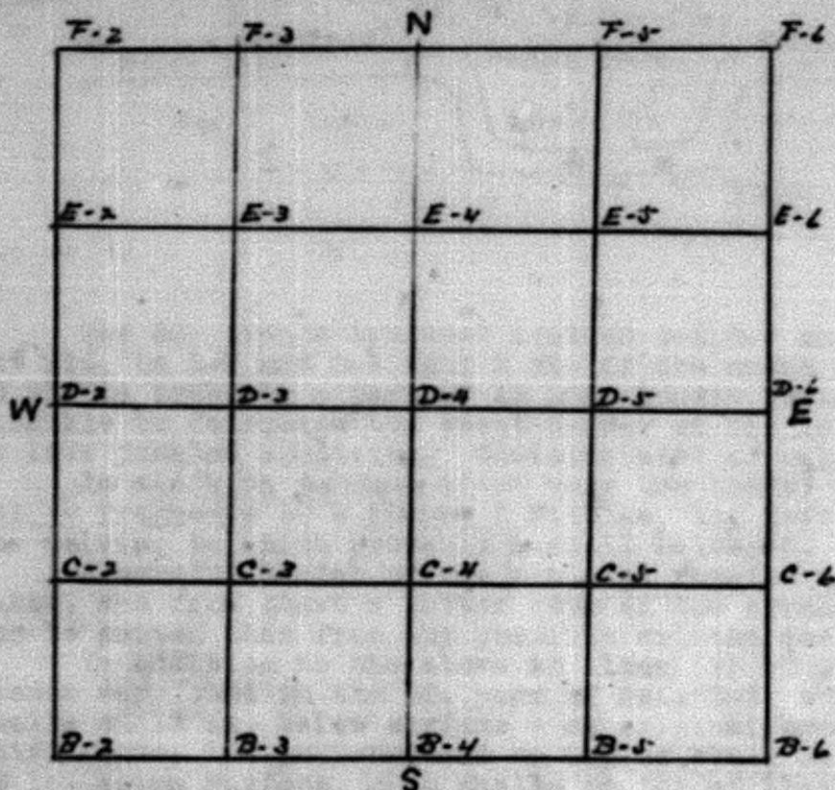
Henry Gerlach claims Mound #2 was originally 12 ft. high - said it ran up to a point so "that things would roll down the side". Says that he and a farm hand, 35 years ago dug a pit in the center, 4x6, - "the size of a grave" down to the clam shells and a few in. deeper. Found nothing but 1 humerus 3 ft. below surface and which he put back in when he refilled his excavation. This bone we also found.

(Mound was probably a foot higher than now when this excavation was done - reduced a foot since by cultivation)

Excavation of Mound #3 of Pleasant Creek Group.

The excavation of Mound #3, 30 ft. in diameter and 18 in. high, was begun Apr. 9, 1935, and completed April 13th. A total of 3-1/4 days work of 2 men was spent in excavating and one day in restoring.

The mound was first staked out into 16 5ft. squares numbered as shown on the following sketch:



The Stake at D-4 was set at the center of the Mound. Each square was given the same designation as the Stake at its SW. corner.

B-2, B-3, B-4 and B-5, were first excavated to a depth of 4ft. The N. wall of this trench showed plainly the outline of pit sunk in the terrace to a depth of 30 in. below the natural surface and extending S. into the trench 6 in. - the S. end of the pit.

21

The next trench to the north included Section C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5, and was also dug to a depth of 4 ft. Its north wall showed a profile cross-section the same as in trench #1, at the bottom of which, 2 in. west of Stake D-4 was a skull lying on the floor of the pit noted in trench #1, and without other accompanying bones. 2 ft. to the East of Stake D-4, was a second lone skull.

PROFILE OF N. WALL OF TRENCH # 2



The 3d. trench included Section D-2, D-3 and D-4. On the floor of the Pit, in D-3 and D-4, and 2 ft. of the south side of E-3 and E-4, were 10 skulls probably a part of as many bundle burials. It however was impossible to determine the exact number of the latter owing to their more or less jumbled condition. One consisted of only 2 fragments of femurs.

In addition to these there were the scanty remains of a flexed burial, - fragments of 2 tibiae, 2 fibulae, the left humerus and radius, and the pelvis, to which probably a skull belonged.

A careful sketch of the skeletal remains was made and photographs taken, and from these a better idea of the arrangement of the remains can be gotten than from any possible written description.

In addition to the above an altar (?) of 6 small (2x3 in.) glacial stones was found in the SE. part of Sec. D-2; a thin deposit of clam shells at 18 in. below surface - at original ground level, as was altar noted above; 1/2 in. charcoal on top of black soil in NE. cor. of D-4; 20 in. below surface, clam shells on top of black soil in SE. cor. of D-4; ; piece of skull 3 in. in diameter, 5/16 thick, at Stake B-4, 45 in. below surface; piece of jaw bone 18 in. E. of D-4, 40 in. below surface, and at Stake B-5 on sloping side of pit was a lens-shaped deposit of clam shells, 2 in. thick in center.

The floor of the pit was 14 ft. N. and S. and 5 ft. E. and W. and 4 ft. below the top of the mound - 30 in. below the natural surface.

A total of 42 cu. yds. of earth was excavated. The excavation was completed, sketch made, and photos taken on Saturday, Apr. 13, but it was left open Sunday and Monday that the numerous, 75-100, visitors might have an opportunity to see what the mound contained.

Excavation of Mound #2 of Pleasant Creek Group.

In excavating this mound it was staked out in 5ft. squares as described in description of the excavation of Mound #3 of same group, Stake D-4 being at the center.

The SE. quarter, Section B-4, B-5, C-4 and C-5, 10ft. square, was first dug. In the first foot, irregular patchy strata of the purplish clay was encountered in the NW. part. Below that, sandy yellow clay above a stiff yellow deposit, sloping upwards toward the mound center. At a depth of 5.5 ft., was a deposit of medium sized river clam shells of several species covering the south and west part of the pit, from scattered shells to a compact bed 2 in. in thickness.

This shell layer lay on an even level floor, at the level of the surface of the surrounding terrace and the interstices were packed with black soil made still darker by decomposed charcoal.

Below the shells the black earth gradually changed to a yellow clay which at a depth of 9 ft. below the top of the mound, changed abruptly to pure sand.

The NE. and NW. quarters showed the shell layer at a depth of 5.5 ft., covering in the NE. 1/4, the N. and W. part, and in the NW. 1/4 the entire area.

All three of these quarters were fully excavated to a depth of 7-8 ft., and no evidence of burials encountered. At the top and the sandy yellow and heavy yellow clay below, ~~chaotic~~ stratification showed the purplish stratum as in the SE. quarter.

At the center of the mound the outline of the bottom of the Lens pit could be traced, and of the Gerlach pit, "4x6, size of a grave", down to and through the shell deposit.

In excavating the SW. quarter, the last one dug, the first spading uncovered, in a layer of the purplish clay, a bundle burial, 5 ft. S. and 1 ft. west of Stake D-4, and seven ceremonial flint pieces; 2 ft. west of the bundle burial, under a layer of the colored clay. These were seven of the finest examples of flint chipping we have ever seen.

These pieces, the bundle burial and the skeletons found by the Lens boys were all at the same level, 60 in. above the shell deposit, and must be considered as resting on the true burial floor of the mound.

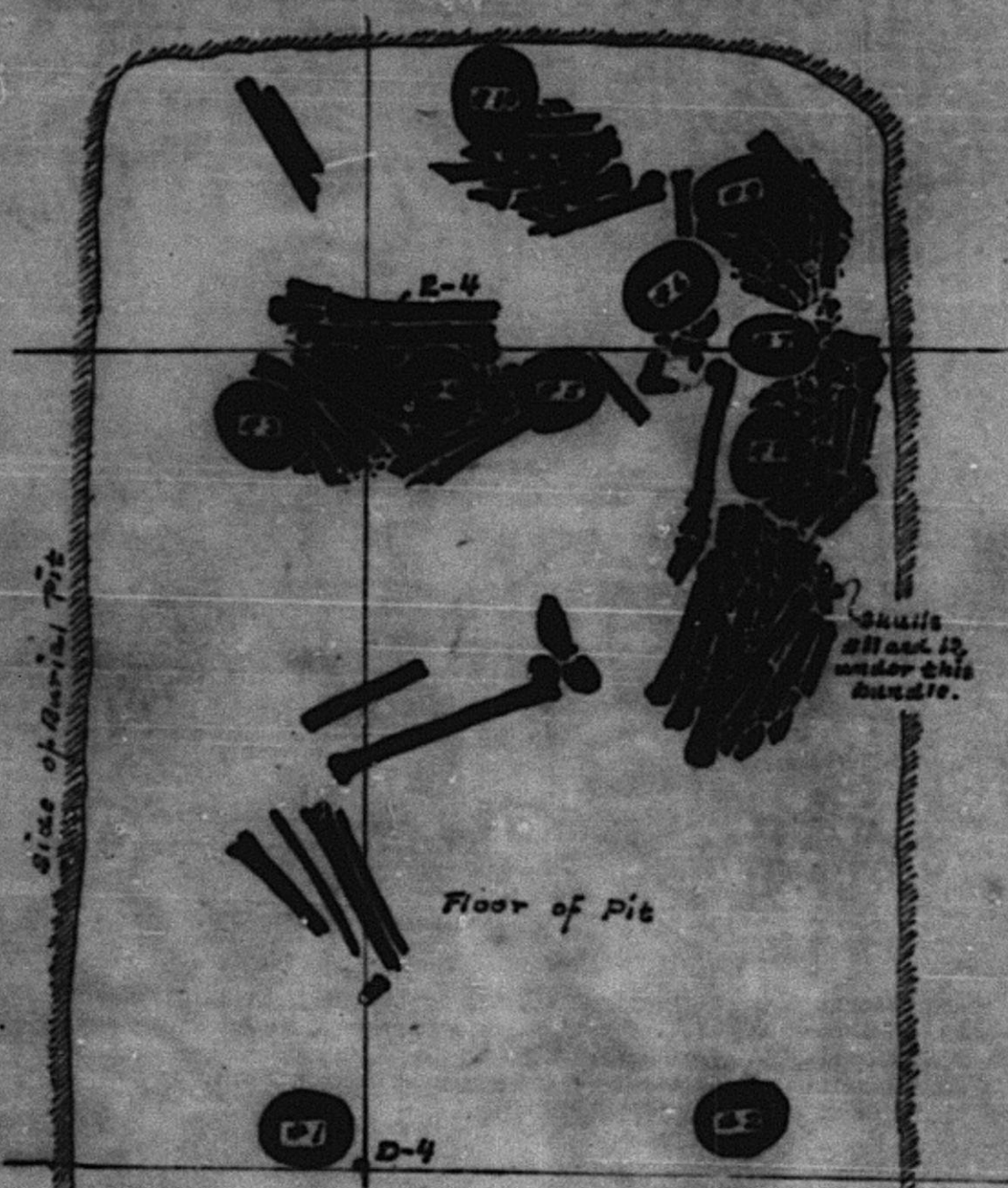
The story of Mound #2 appears to be this:

The mound was begun by clearing an area on the terrace surface at least thirty ft. in diameter over which was spread a layer of fresh clam shells from the nearby river, varying in thickness from one shell to a compact bed in places 4 in. thick. Black earth made blacker by disintegrated charcoal which was packed solidly in the interstices. Then over this was built a mound of yellow clay to a height of 5.5 ft., the last foot, in the center being largely purplish clay brought from the banks of a small creek flowing across the north part of the terrace. In doing this a single ceremonial flint, the same as the 7 later deposited, was thrown in - an inclusive deposit in the mound earth, in the SW. quarter at 36 in. above the natural level.

At this level and in this purplish clay were found the skeletons and large copper beads at the bottom of the pit made by the Lens boys, the solitary bundle burial and the seven ceremonial pieces found by us.

After which the mound was built to a height of 10 - 12 ft., with a probable diameter of around 35 ft.

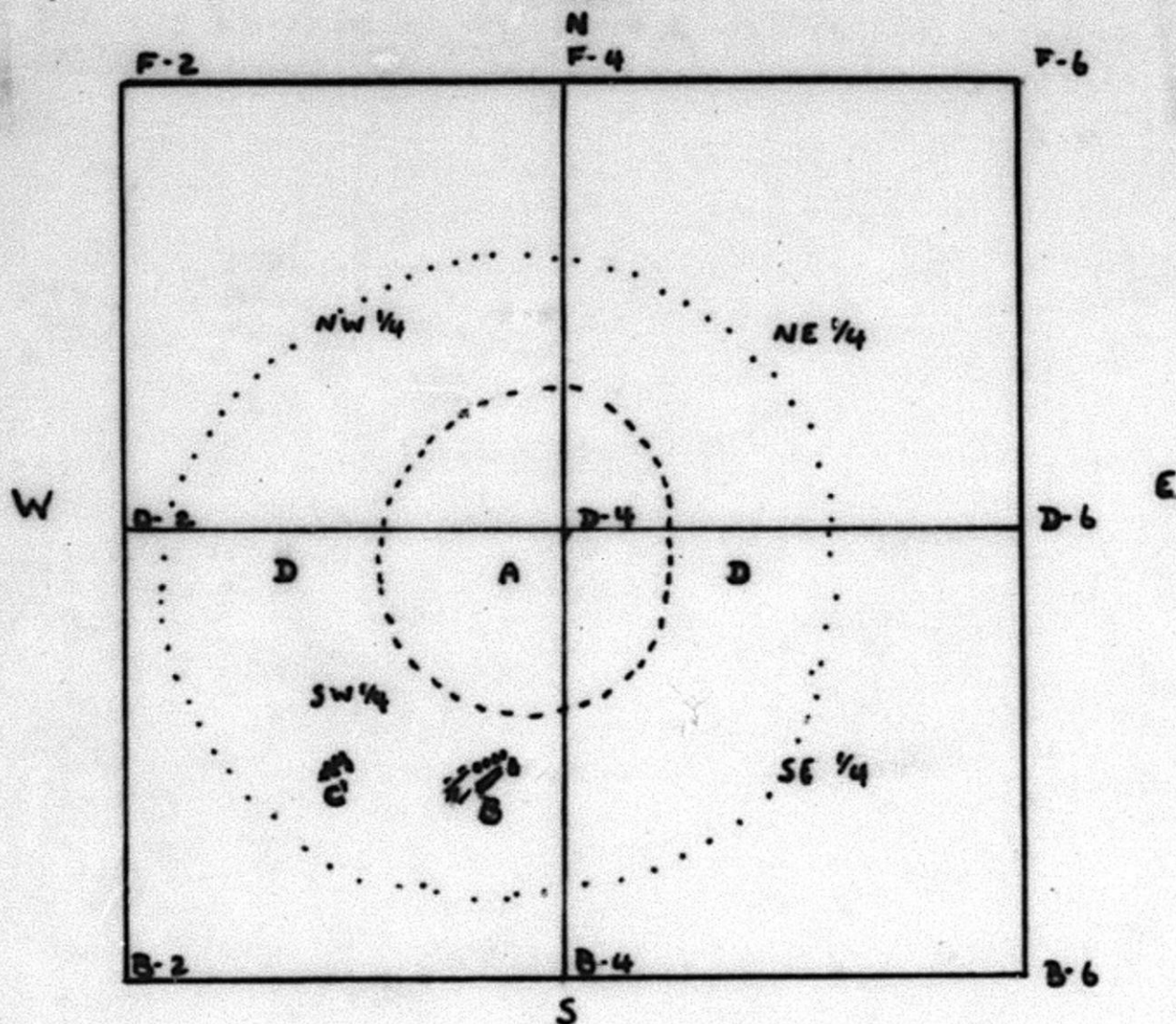
Plan of "Bundle Burials" on floor of N. half of Burial Pit
in Mound #3 of Pleasant Creek Prehistoric Mound Group
on Terrace on N1/2 Sec. 4, Twp. 85, R. 5, E., Washington Twp., Jackson
county. 30 in. below natural surface of terrace.



Excavated by Field Party under Ellison Orr,
Project 1047 of Iowa Planning Board, Apr., 1935
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

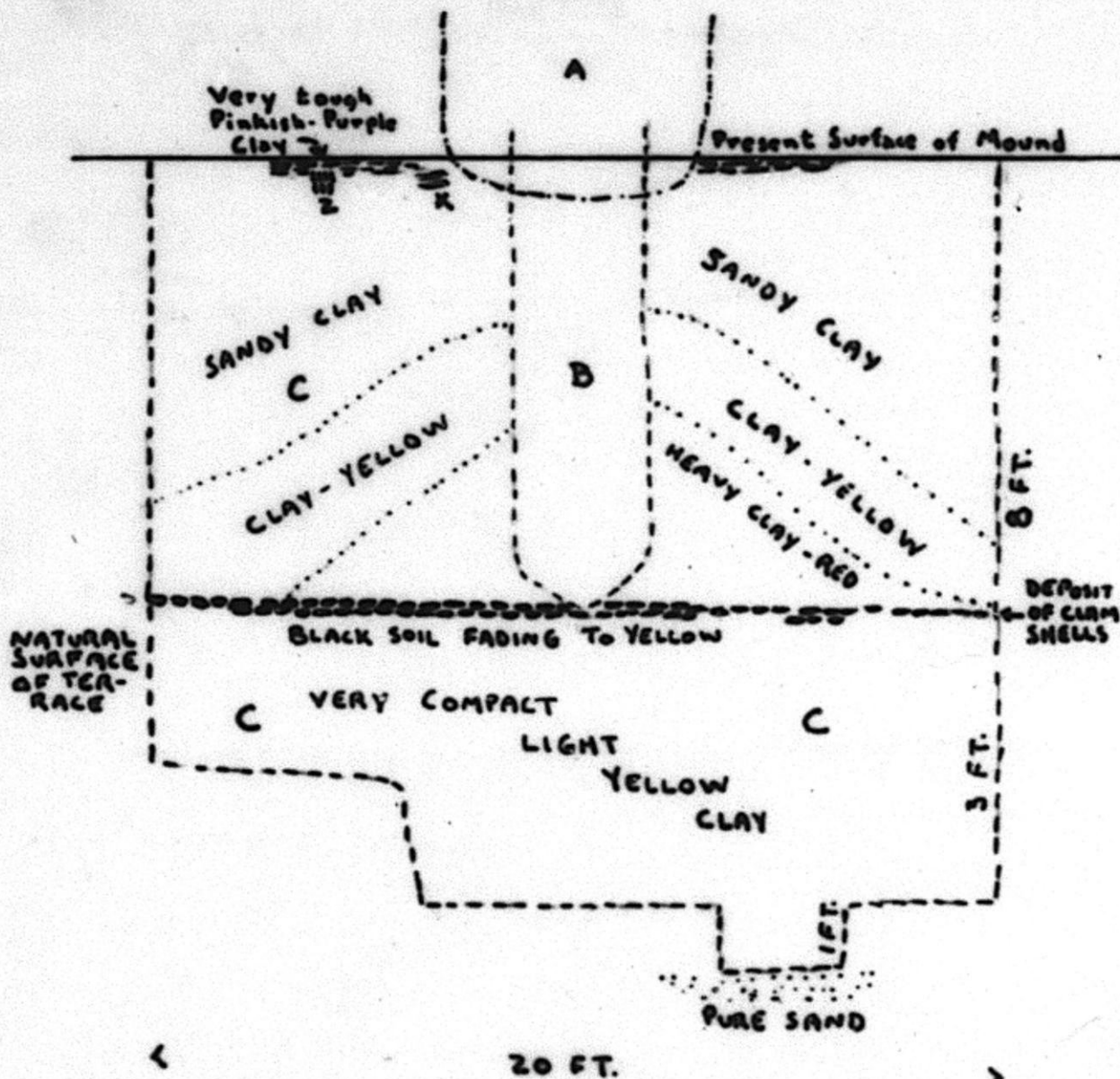
Plan of Burial Floor, 4 to 5 ft. above Shell Floor at Level of Surface of Terrace, and 0 to 8 in. below present surface of Mound # 2 of Pleasant Creek Mound Group.

Scale 1/2 in. = 1 ft.



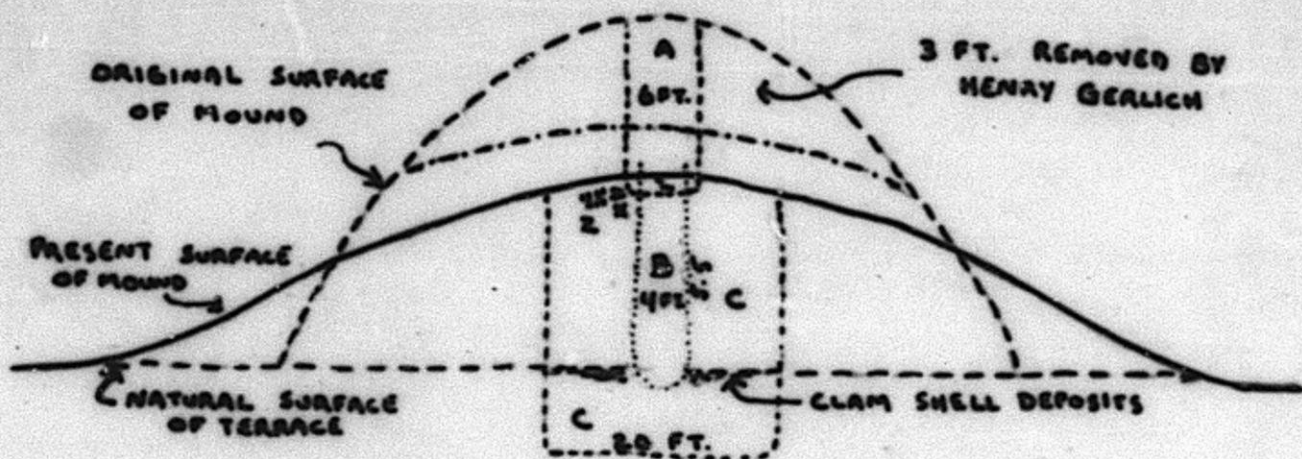
- A - Approximate area of bottom of Pit dug by Lenz boys in which were found 6-7 skeletons and . . . copper beads at Level of Burial Floor
- B - Bundle burial in pink-purple clay
- C - 7 ceremonial chipped flints under layer of pink-purple clay
- D - approximate area of pink-purple clay.

Profile of West Wall of Pit - NE and SE quarter of
Mound # 2 of Pleasant Creek Mound Group.
Horizontal Scale, 1/4 in. = 1 ft. Vertical Scale, 1/2 in. = 1 ft.



- A - Pit made by Lenz Boys
- B - Pit made by Henry Gerlach
- C - Pit made - Project 1047
- X - Bundle Burial.
- Z - 7 ceremonial flints.

Vertical Section of Mound # 2 of Pleasant Valley Mound Group.

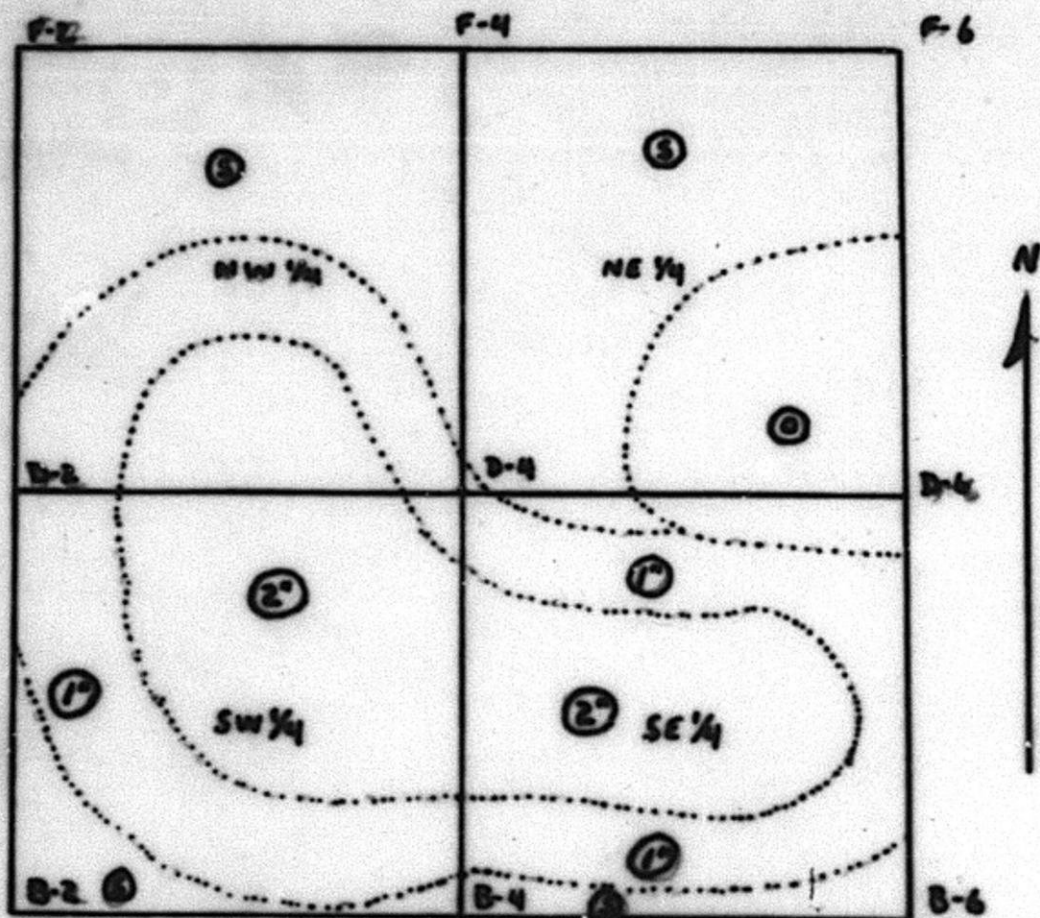


HORIZONTAL SCALE, $\frac{1}{16}$ IN. = 1 FT. VERTICAL SCALE, $\frac{3}{16}$ IN. = 1 FT.

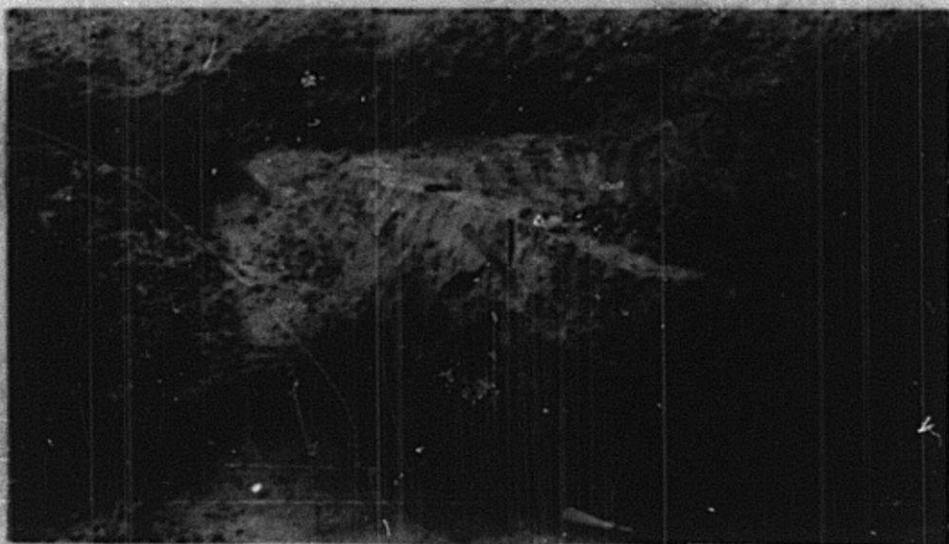
- A - Pit Made by Lenz Boys.
- B - Pit Made by Henry Gerlach
- C - Pit Made by Project 1047
- X - Bundle Burial
- Z - 7 ceremonial flints.

Floor Plan of Mound # 2 of Pleasant Creek Mound Group, showing distribution of Clam Shell Deposit at Level of Surface of Terrace.

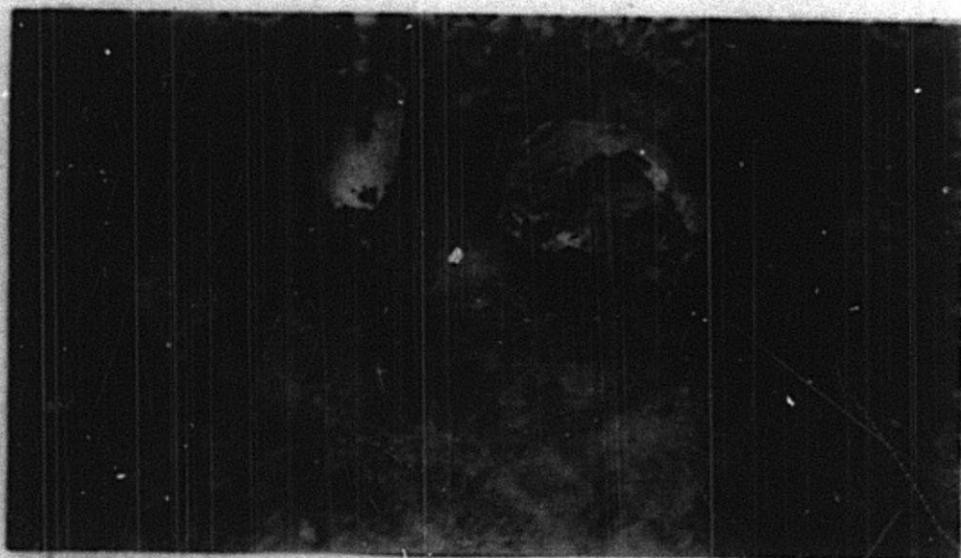
Scale 1/2 in. = 1 ft.



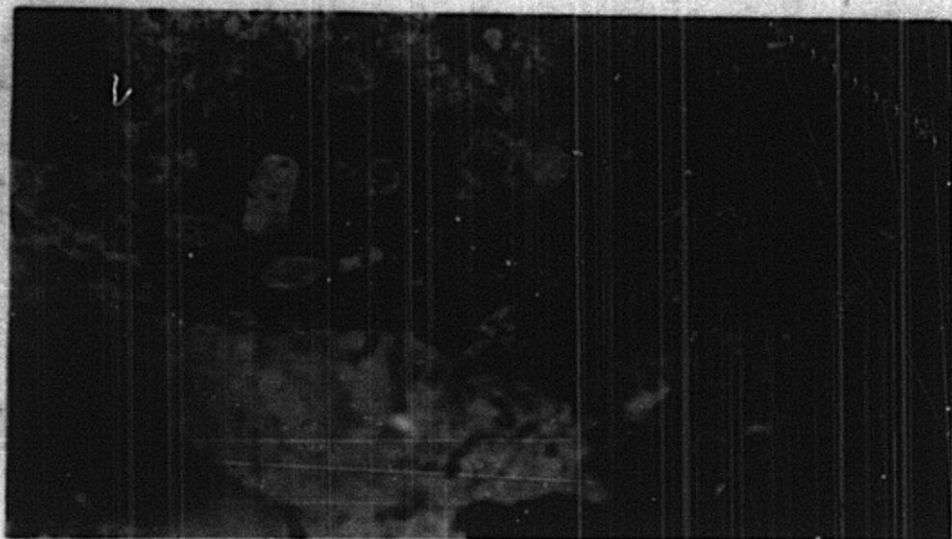
- 2" - Deposit of Clam Shells 2 in. thick.
- 1" - Deposit of Clam Shells 1 in. thick.
- S - Deposit of Scattering Clam Shells.
- o - No Shells.



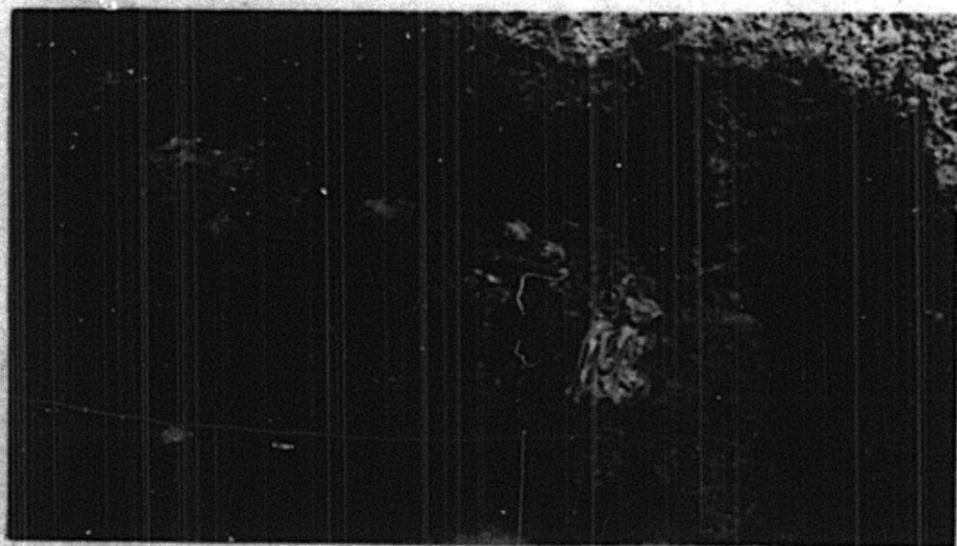
Skull a few inches west of center (D-4) of Mound #3
Looking NW.



Close-up of Skull west of center of Mound #3



Altar (?) of drift pebbles in D-2 of Mound #3



The Burial Pit, and contents of Mound #3 of
Pleasant Creek Group.



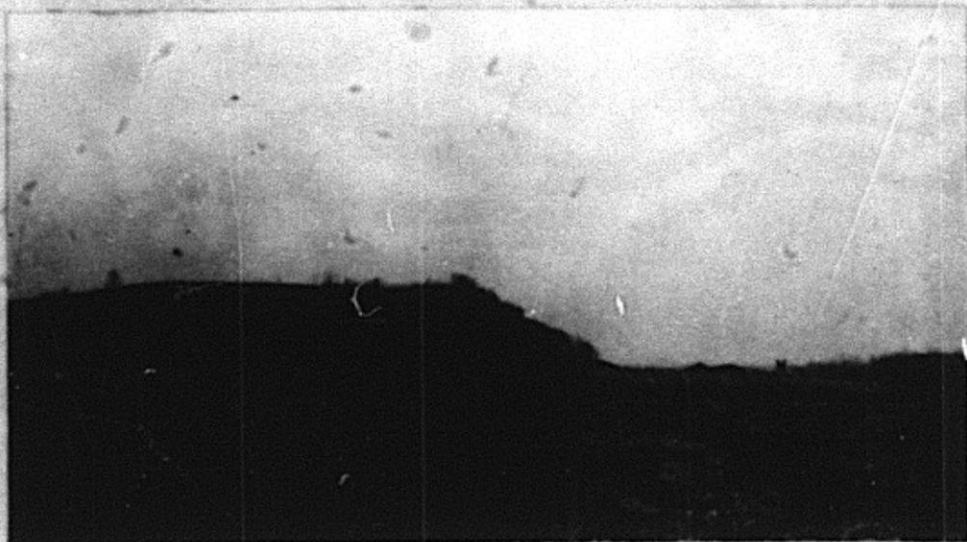
A Bundle Burial in NE part of Burial Pit in
Mound #3



Looking North across Mound #3 from Mound #2.



Mound #2 from the West. Timber along Deep Slough in background.



Looking NE across Mound #2 of the Pleasant
Creek Group. Note field workers restoring mound.



Teachers of Bellevue School visiting Mound #2



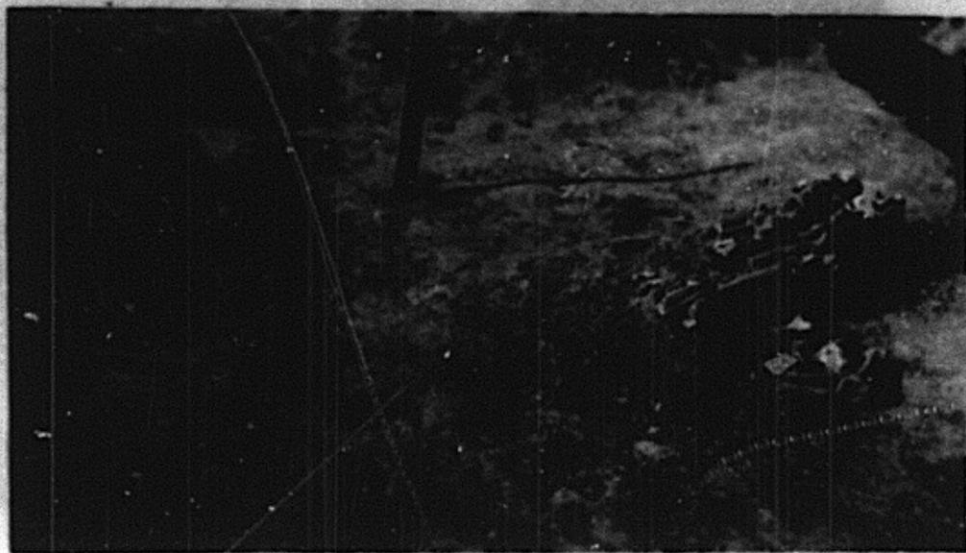
Outline, actual size, of One of Seven Ceremonial
Pieces found in SW quarter of Mound #2



Deposit of Clam Shells at level of surface of
Terrace, in SE. quarter of Mound #2



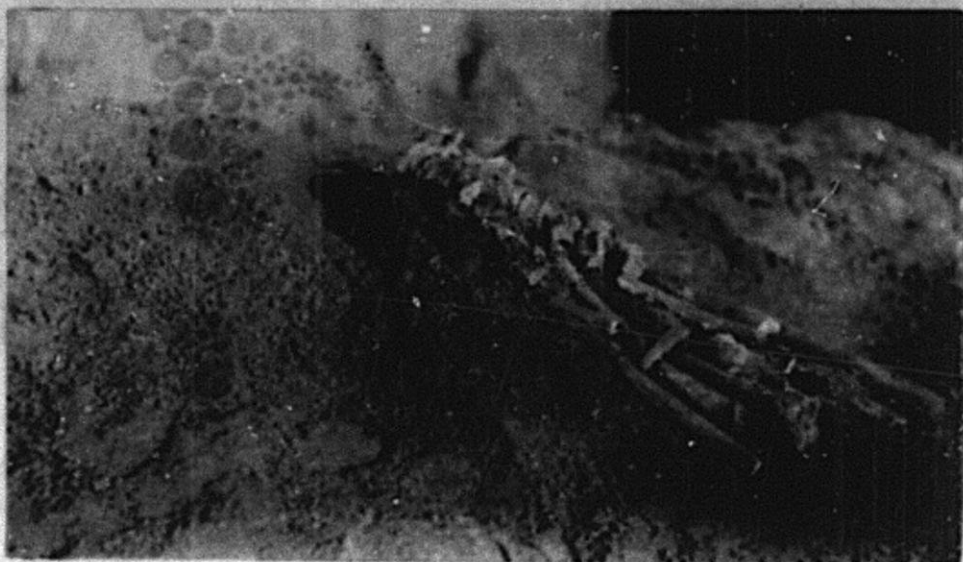
Close-up of Shell deposit in SW quarter of
Mound #2



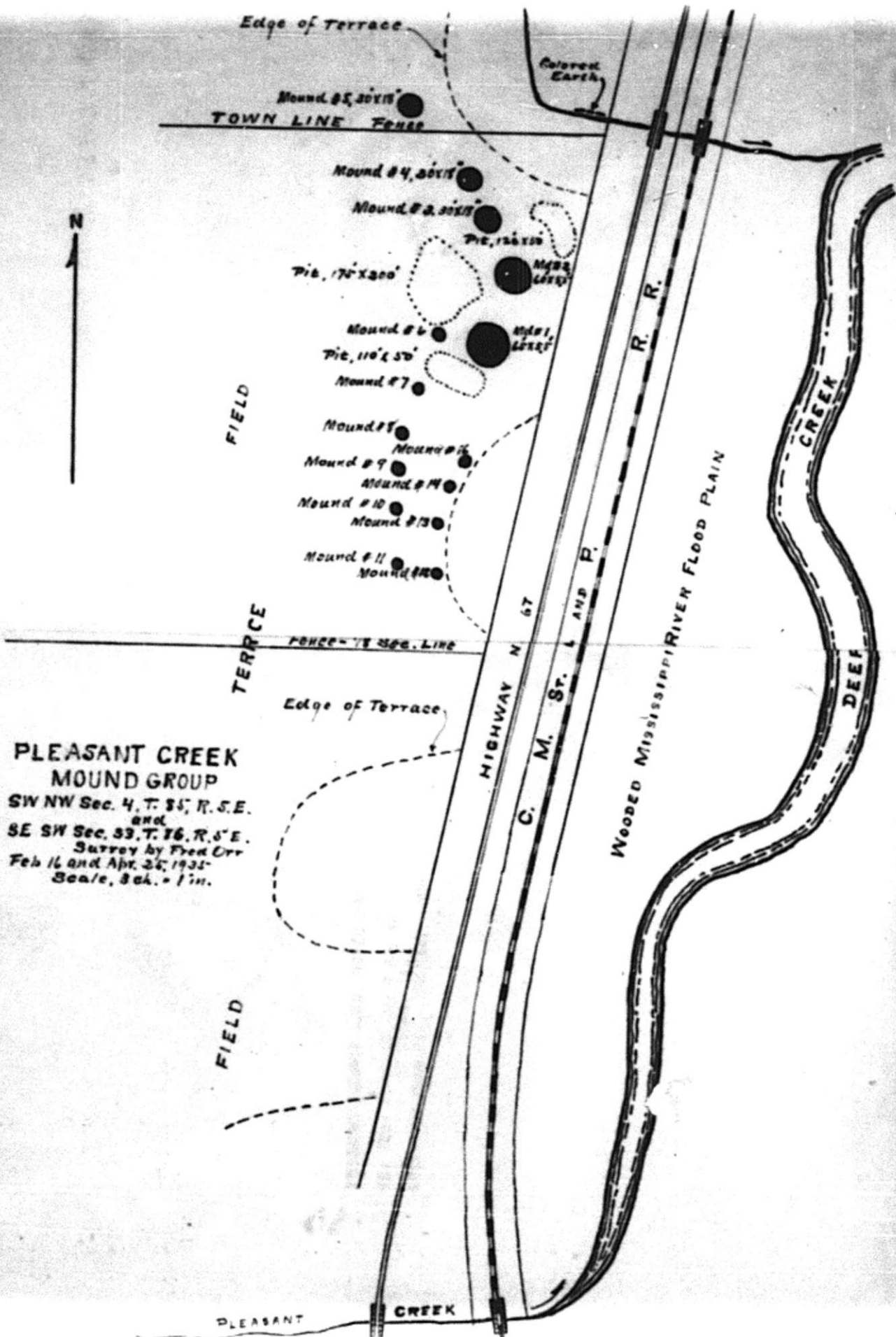
Bundle Burial and deposit of ceremonial chipped pieces at level of Burial Floor in SW. quarter of Mound #2. Looking North



Close-up of seven ceremonial pieces.
Looking NE.



Bundle Burial on Burial floor of Mound #2.
Looking SE.



PETERSON (CLANCY LAKE) MOUND GROUPS.

PETERSON (CLANCY LAKE) MOUND GROUPS.

NE. SEC. 7, T. 82, R. 7 E., 2-1/2 MI.

OF LYONS, IA.

SURVEY BY FRED ORR, FEBRUARY, 1935.

The Peterson (Glancy Lake) Mound Groups.

On the NE. quarter of Sec. 4, T. 82, R. 7 N., 2-1/2 miles N. of the city of Lyons, Ia., on each of two Eastward thrust spurs of the Mississippi River bluffs crowned with ledges and escarpments of the Niagara limestone, is a group of mounds which we surveyed and have designated as Peterson Mound Groups Nos. 1 and 2, No. 1 being on the North bluff, No. 2 on the South.

Between the two is a deep wooded ravine in which is a fine spring brook, the forks of which head in springs near the heads of the half mile long ravine.

Group No. 1 consists of a compact bunch of round and linear mounds amongst which are scattering walnut and big old thornapple trees, a blackberry patch, and a small orchard of wild crab apple. The crab and thornapple trees were in full bloom during the time that we worked there, May 13 to 17.

Mounds, numbers 11, 12 and 13 were excavated, and a bundle burial found in each, all three being at an approximate distance of three feet from the center of the mound and from 6 to 16 in. below the natural surface.

No particular custom or arrangement appears to have been followed in placing these burials. No effort was made, as appears to have been done at times elsewhere, to place such bones as remained in their natural related positions. It would seem that they might have been thrown in and left to lie as they fell.

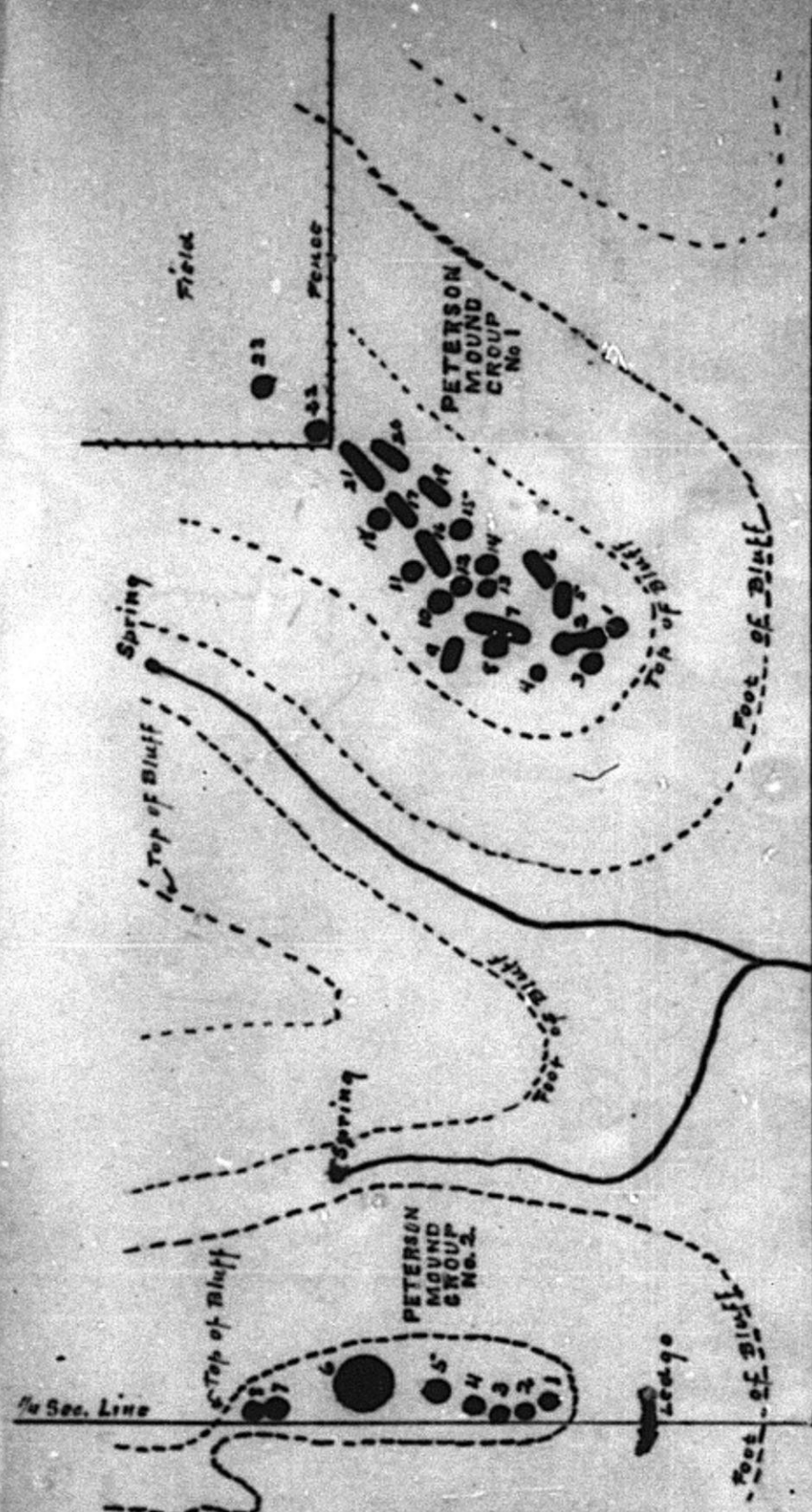
The burial in Mound #13 was apparently of a child around 10 years old, the others were of adults.

Except the skeletons there were no other inclusions.

Sketch plans of the burials and photographs are attached. The two each of the burials in Mounds 11 and 12 are unusually good.

None of the mounds of Group #2 were excavated. However, although it has a large old pit, we are inclined to believe that it would be worth while to thoroughly excavate Mound #6.

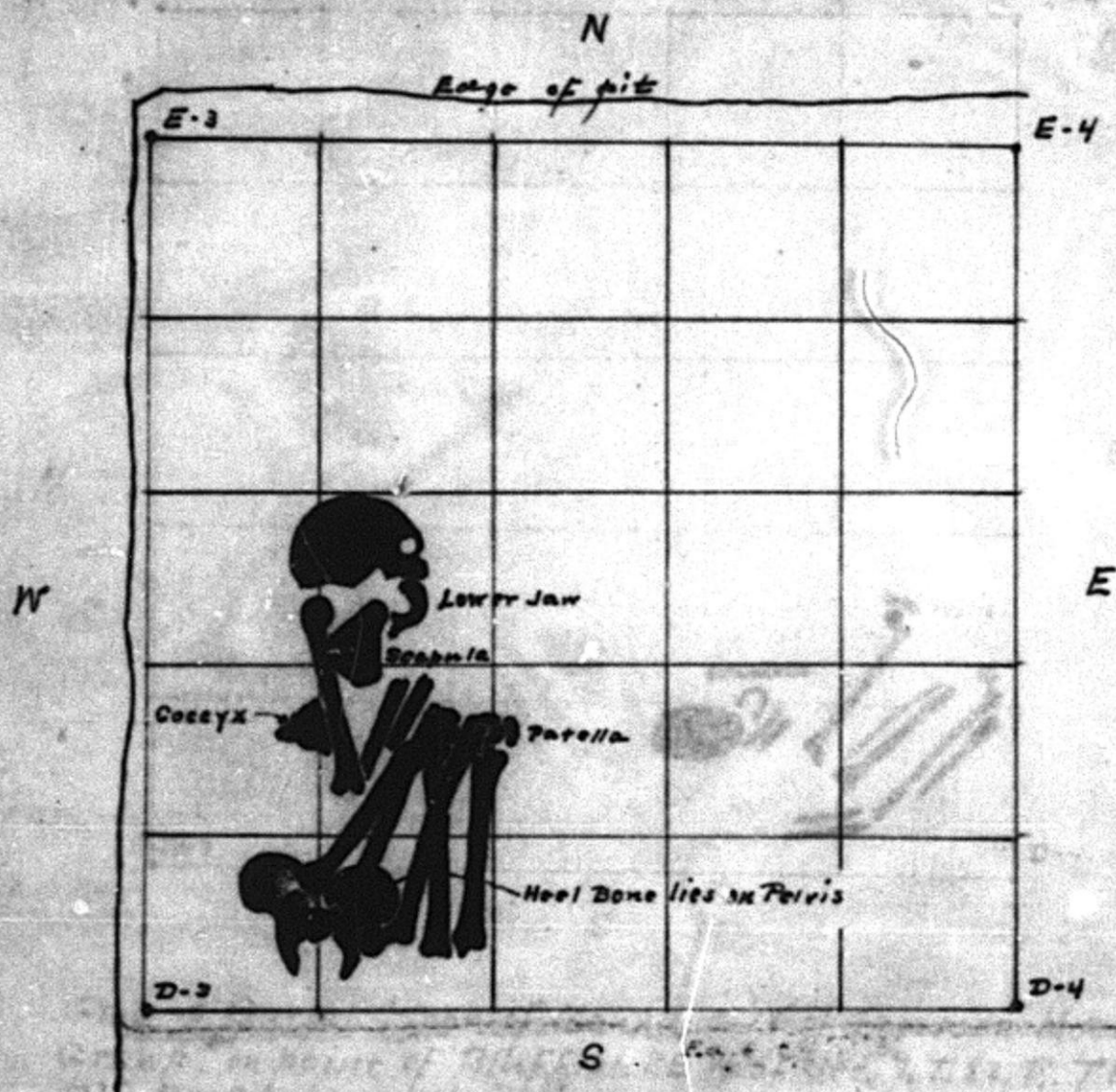
Flat of the two groups attached.



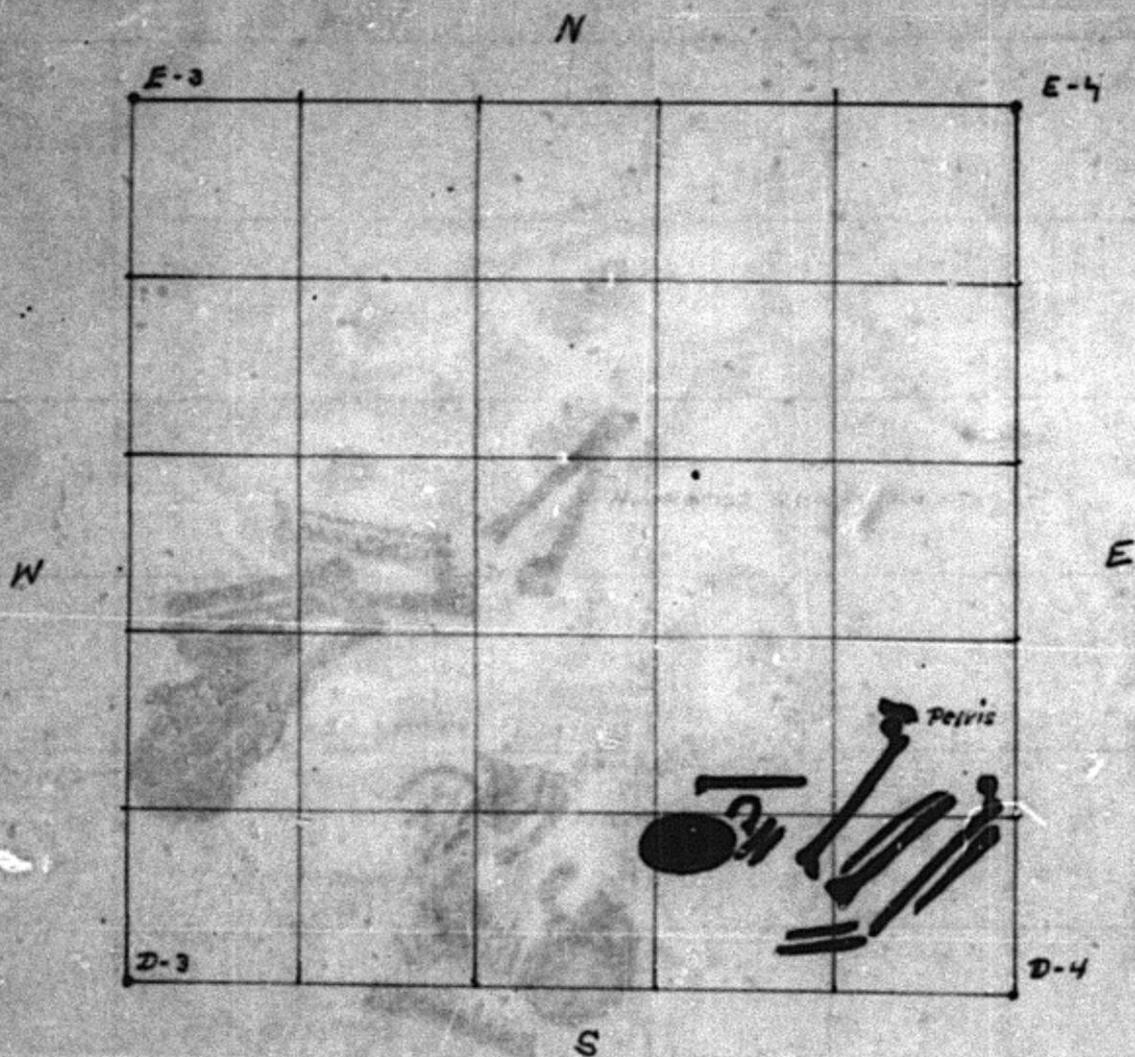
PETERSON
 (CLANCY LAKE)
MOUND GROUPS
 NE Sec. 7, T. 52, R. 7 E.
 Survey by Fred. Orr
 Feb. 1935
 3 1/2 mi. N. of Lyons, Ia.
 Scale, 3 in to 1 mi.

C. N. W. R.
 C. M. St. P. & P. R. R.

Mississippi River



Bundle Burial in NW 1/4 of Mound # 11 of Peterson Mound Group. On point of bluff on SE 1/4 of Sec. 7, T. 82, R. 7 E, Clinton County. 6 in. below surface on which Mound, 29 ft. in diam. and 36 in high is built. No burials or deposits of rock in NE or SW quarters. Deposit of 6 flat limestone rocks, at burial floor, in SE quarter. (see sketch plan) No relics. Scale 1 in. = 1 ft. Survey and Excavation, May 12-18, 1936



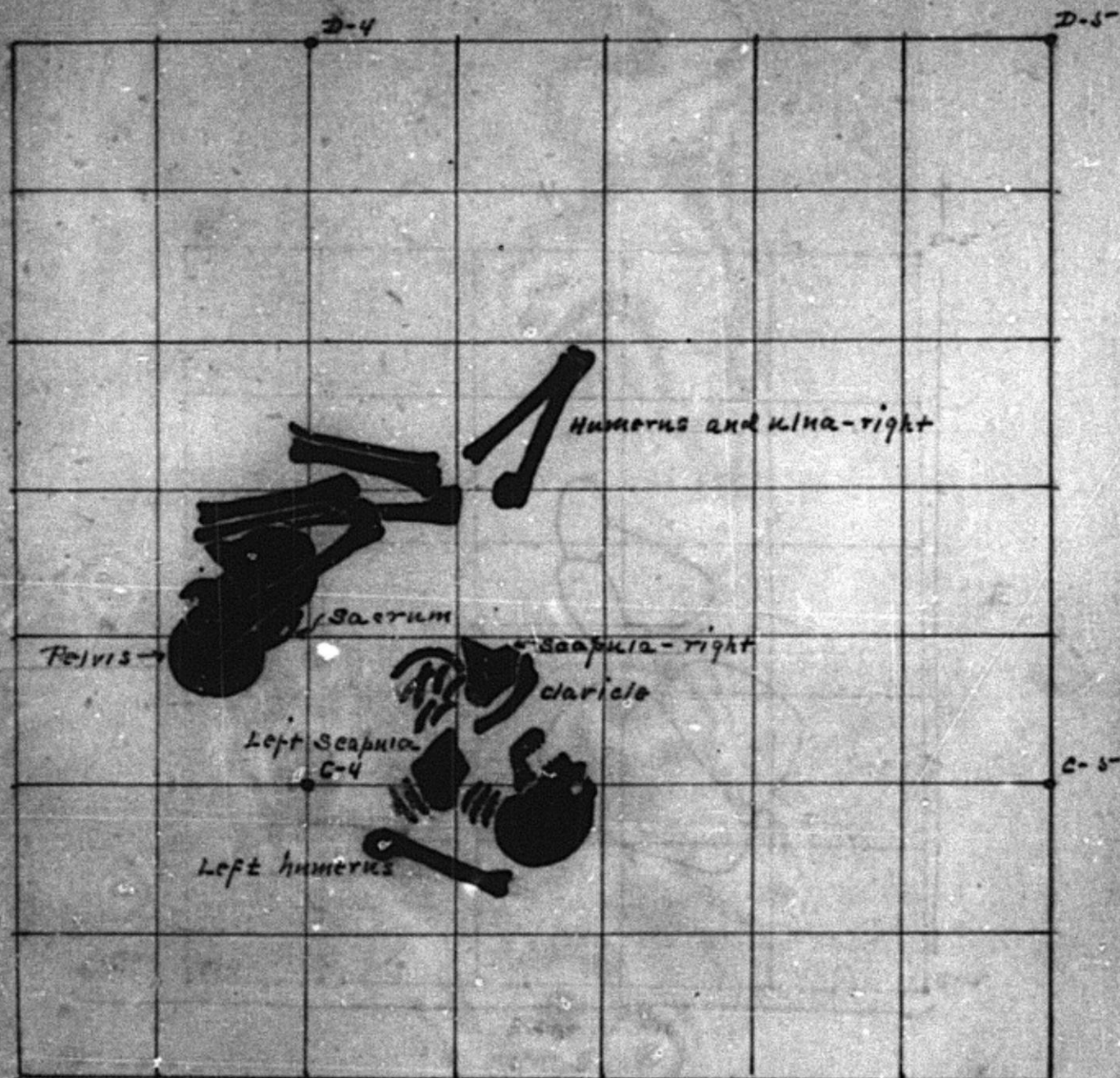
Plan of Burial Floor of Mound # 18 of Peterson Mound Group, on point of Bluff on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 82, R. 7 E, Clinton County. 16 in. below natural surface on which Mound 24 ft. in diam. and 24 in. in height is built. Bundle burial of skeleton of child 8 to 10 years old. No other inclusions.

Scale 1 in. = 1 ft.

May 16, 1935

PETERSON MOUND GROUP # 1

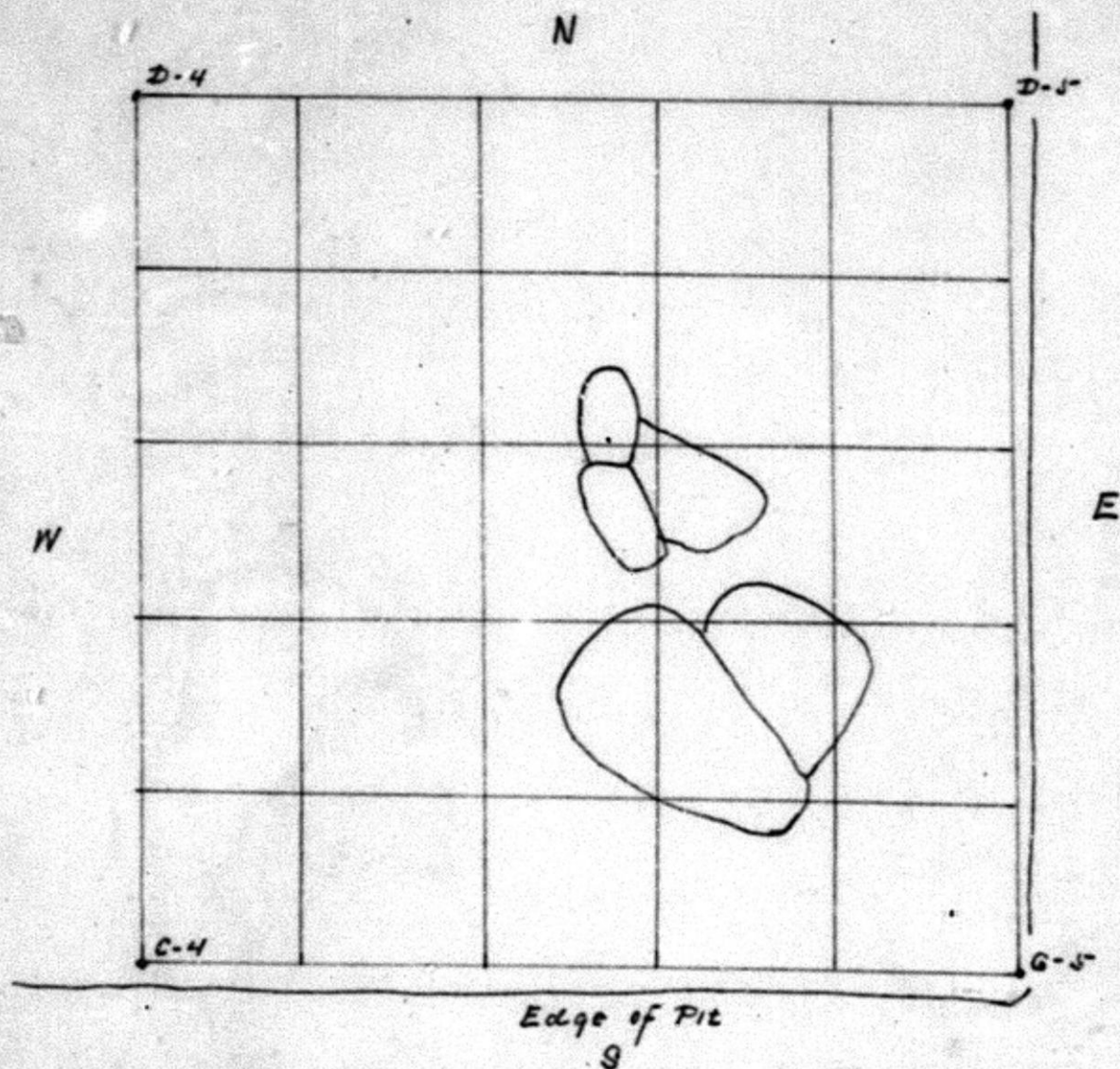
48



Plan of Burial Floor of Mound # 12 of Peterson Mound Group, on point of Bluff on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 82, R. 7 E, Clinton County. 7 in. below natural surface on which Mound 30 ft. in diam. and 36 in. high is built. No other inclusions.

Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

Survey and excavation, May 14, 1935-



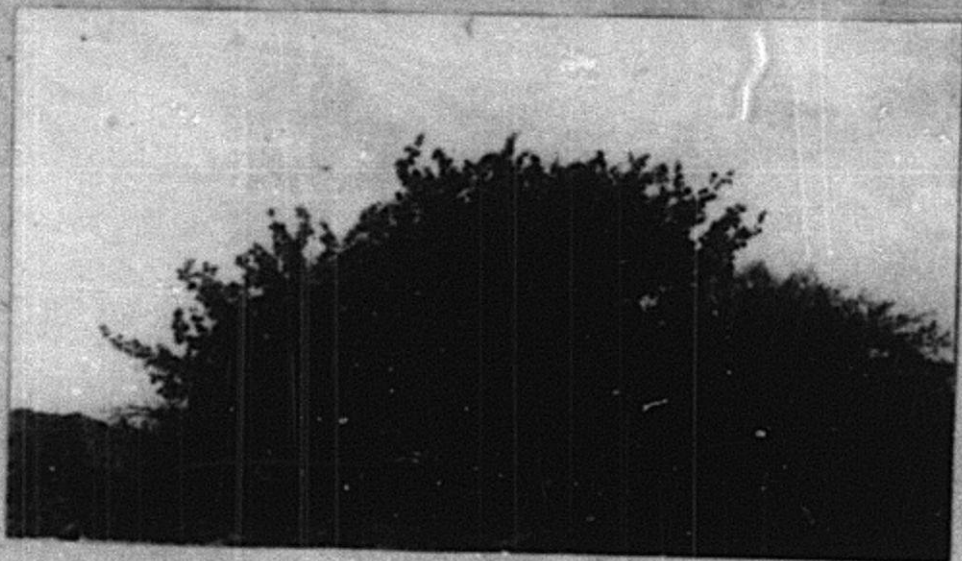
Deposit of flat limestone rocks on Burial Floor of
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Mound # 11 of Peterson Mound Group on
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 82, R. 7 E.
 Scale 1 in. = 1 ft.



Bundle Burial in Mound #12 of Peterson Mound Group #1.
Looking S.



Bundle Burial in Mound #12 of Peterson Mound Group #1.
Looking SW.



Old thornapple tree in bloom. NW of Mound #12 of
Peterson Mound Group #1 on NE. Sec. 7, T.82, R.7 E.
2-1/2 mi. N. of Lyons, Ia.



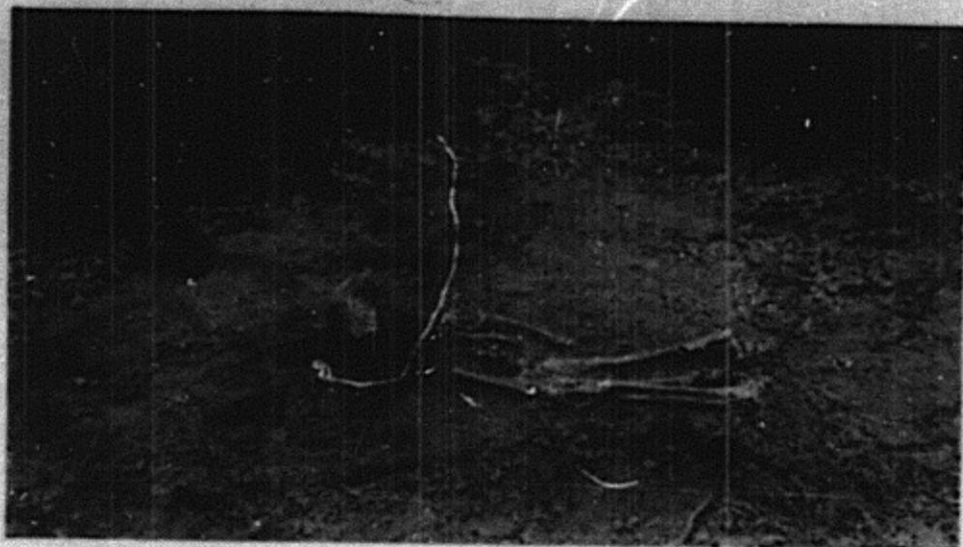
Mound #18 Peterson Mound Group #1 - Restored.
Looking E. Miss. River bottoms in background.



Bundle Burial in Mound #11 of Peterson Mound Group
#1. Looking NW.



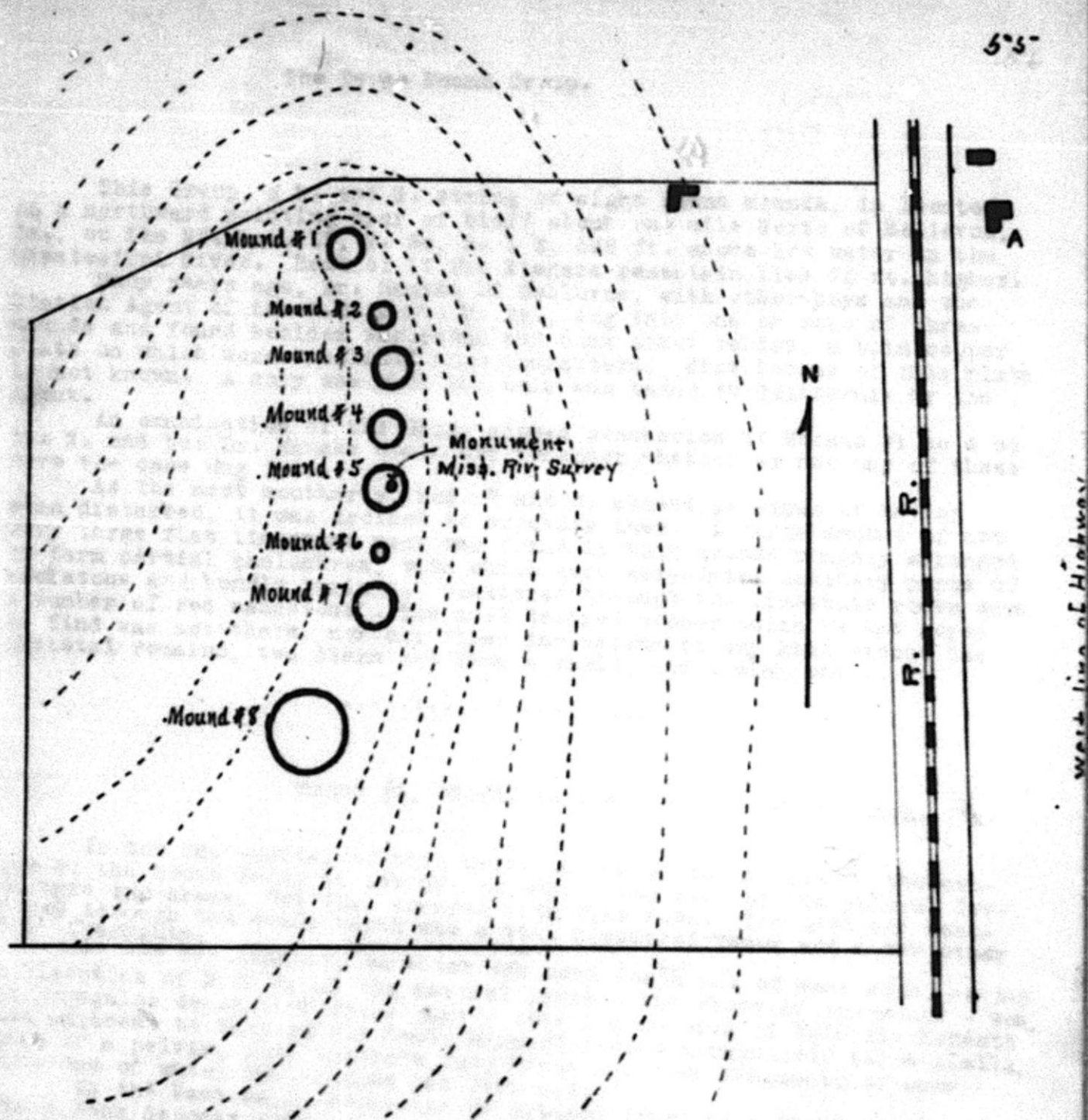
Bundle Burial in Mound #11 of Peterson Mound Group
#1. Looking SW.



Bundle Burial in Mound #18 Peterson Mound Group #1
Looking NW.

THE DEPPE MOUND GROUP.

**NE. SEC. 12, T. 86, R. 5 E. 1 MI.
N. of Bellevue, Ia.
SURVEYED BY ELLISON ORR, May 4, 1935.**



DEPPE MOUND GROUP
 On Spur of 287 ft. High Bluff, on NE Sec. 12,
 T. 36, R. 4 E. One Mile N. of Bellevue, Ia.
 A = Deppe House.
 Survey by Ellison Orr, May 4, 1935.
 Scale, 1 in. = 100. ft.

The Deppe Mound Group.

This Group, a N. and S. string of eight round mounds, is located on a northward pointing spur of bluff about one mile North of Bellevue, Ia., on the NE. Sec. 12, T. 86, R. 5 E, 338 ft. above low water in the Mississippi River. Back of it the Niagara peneplain lies 75 ft. higher.

Many years ago, Dr. Hanske of Bellevue, with other boys and the Station Agent of the C.M. & St. P. Ry., dug into one or more of three mounds and found besides skeletons and some other relics, a thin copper plate on which were scratched some characters. What became of this plate is not known. A copy was made and this was taken to California by the Agent.

An examination of the Group showed excavation of Mounds #1 to 4 at the N. end but Dr. Hanske could not remember whether or not any of these were the ones dug into.

As the most southerly, Nos. 7 and 8, showed no signs of having been disturbed, it was decided to excavate them. A large amount of not very large flat limestone rock was found in both mounds roughly arranged to form partial enclosures, with which were associated solitary parts of skeletons and bundle burials. Scattered through the limestone rocks were a number of red sandstone. The most desired copper which we had hoped to find was not there, nor any other inclusions of any kind except the skeletal remains, two disks cut from a skull, and a clam shell.

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Mound #8, 60 ft. in diameter and 42 in. high.

In the SW. quarter of this Mound, a pit 10 ft. square, - the center of the mound being at its NE. corner, - was dug. At the natural level were two areas, 3x4 ft., covered with flat rock. Included and scattered through the mound earth was a well preserved femur and a few other bone fragments.

In the NW. quarter, in which was next dug a pit of same size, having a direction of N 20° E, at the natural level - the floor of the mound - was an irregular deposit of rocks partly covering an area of 3x10 ft. Beneath and adjacent to this on the East, were scattered irregularly three skulls, part of a pelvis, four complete long bones and four fragments of same, into one of which two notches had been cut.

In the East half, excavated to natural level by a 20x10 ft. pit, was a rock deposit twenty ft. long, the E. edge of which formed a nearly continuous straight line having a direction of N 14-16° E, with five spurs of a few rock each, running west. The N. ends of these rock deposits were nearly connected by spurs. In this half were 3 long bones, a fragment of pelvis, 2 skulls, a clam shell, and a disk cut from a skull.

Just in the N. edge of the pit and directly N of the center was what appeared to be an intrusive bundle burial at 14 in. below the surface.

.....

Mound #7, next North of #8, 30 ft. in diameter, and 30 in. high.

This Mound like #8, was excavated by quarters. The burial floor as in that mound was at the natural level. The entire interior area was characterized by low irregular walls less than a foot wide of small flat rocks, having a general direction of approximately N. 60° W.

Associated with these rock deposits, in the center of the NE. quarter, were five bundles containing the remains of at least 20 skeletons.

A study of the sketch plans of the arrangement of the rock deposits, and of the photographs which are attached will give the best understanding of the arrangement of the interior of this mound. Except for skeletons it was barren.

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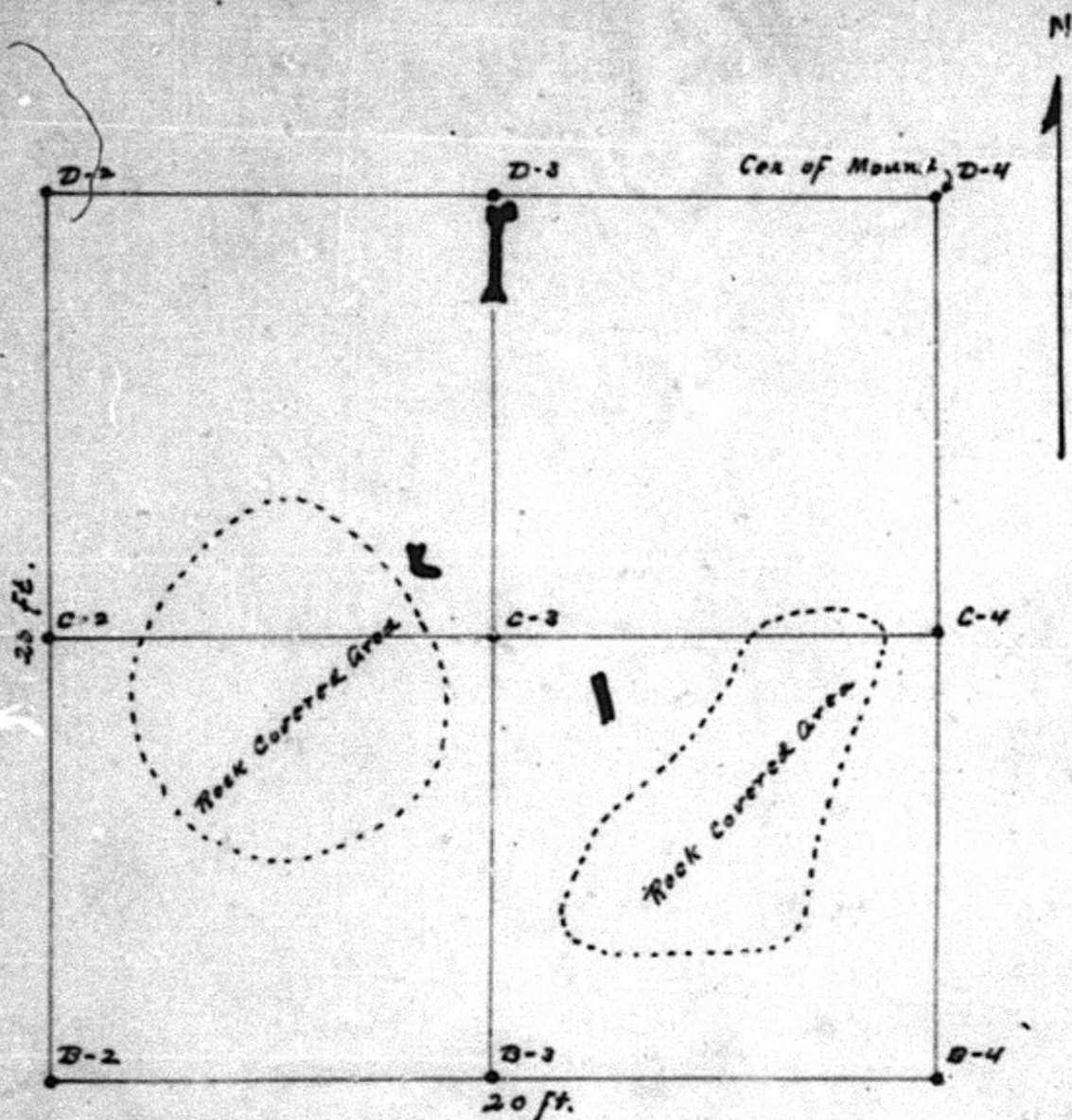
A six foot square pit was dug in Mound #6, a small mound, 10 ft. in diameter and 6 in. high, next north of #7, but nothing was found.

.....

Mound #5, 32 ft. in diameter and 30 in. high appears not to have been dug into. On it is an iron post with a brass cap, set by the Mississippi River Commission Survey, on which are stamped the following data:

Elevation (above sea level)	810 ft.
Latitude	43°-16'
Longitude	90°-26'

DEPPE MOUND GROUP.



Plan of "Burial Floor" of SW quarter of Mound #8
of Deppe Mound Group, N/2 Sec 12, T. 86, R. 4 E.
Jackson County

42 in below top of Mound - 24 in. above "geest"
Scale 1/2 in = 1 ft.

N.

59

F-3

F-4

1 = crown of skull.

2 = adult skull - crushed.

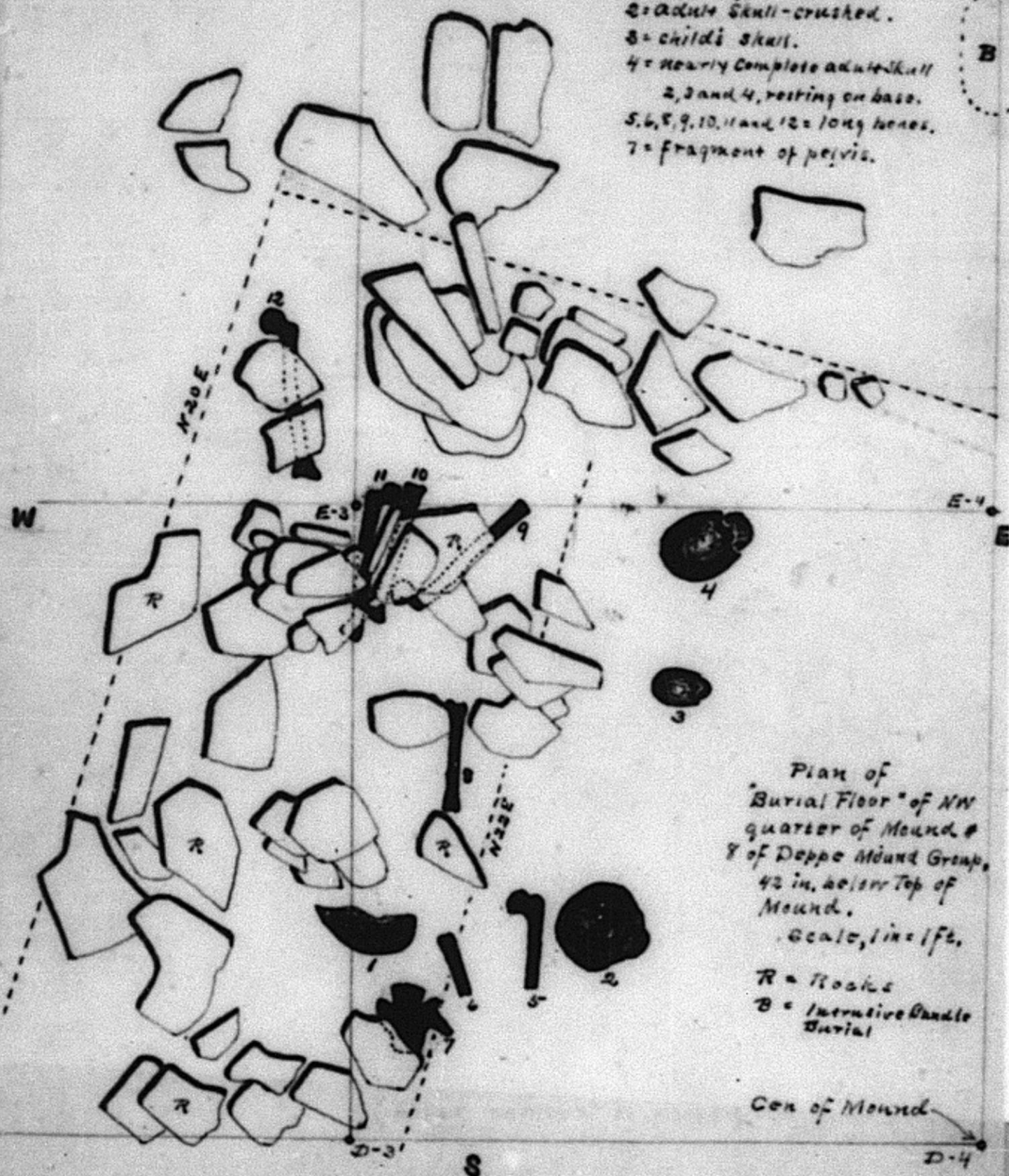
3 = child's skull.

4 = nearly complete adult skull

2, 3 and 4, resting on base.

5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 = long bones.

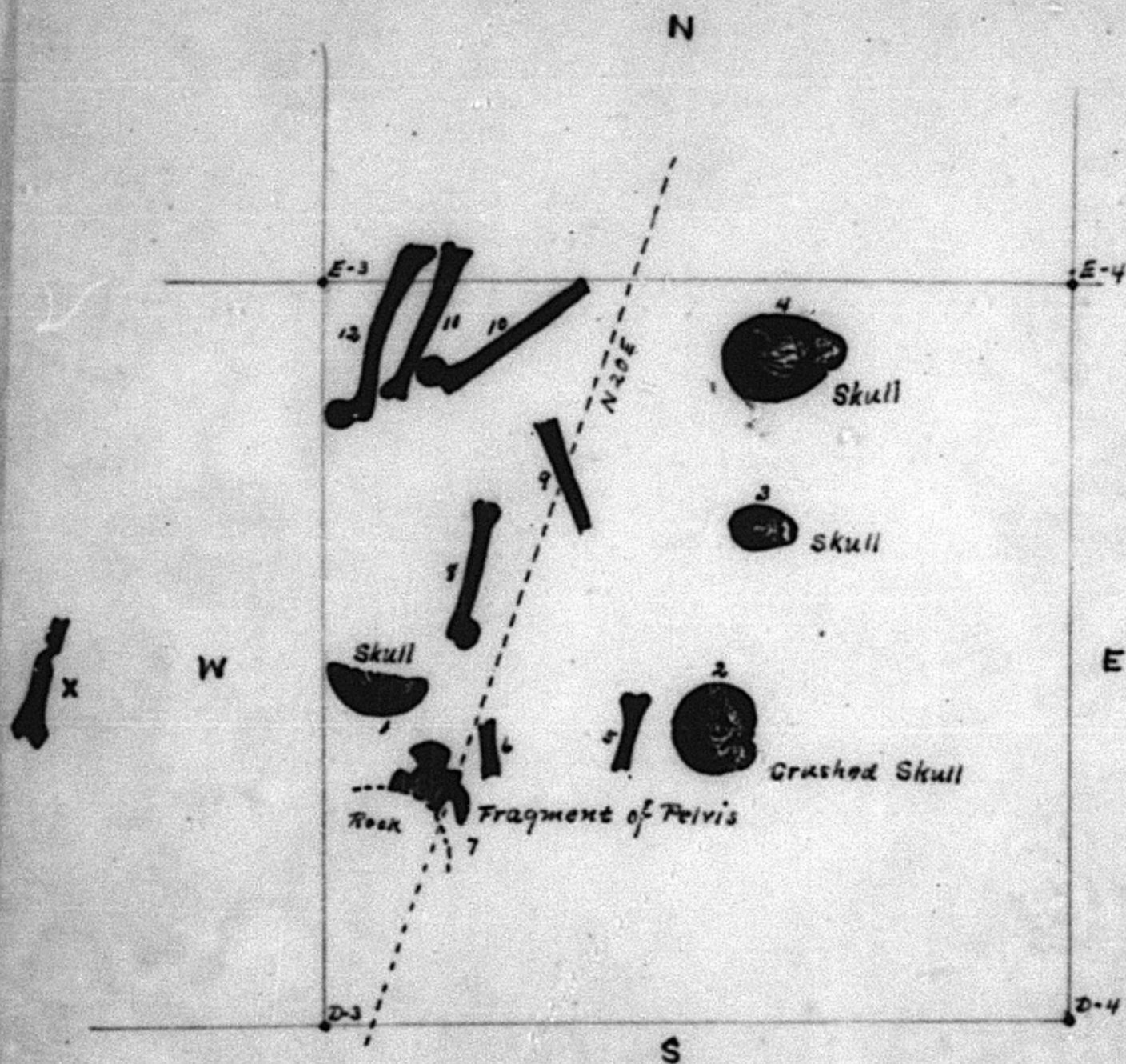
7 = fragment of pelvis.



Plan of
"Burial Floor" of NW
quarter of Mound #
8 of Depe Mound Group,
42 in. below Top of
Mound.
Scale, 1 in = 1 ft.

R = Rocks
B = Invasive Burial

Con of Mound



Arrangement of Skeletal Remains on Burial Floor of NW
Quarter of 30x30 ft. Pit Excavated in Mound # 3 of Deppe Mound
Group on NE. Sec. 12, T. 86, R. 4 E, Jackson county.

X - Bone, of which part has been cut away.

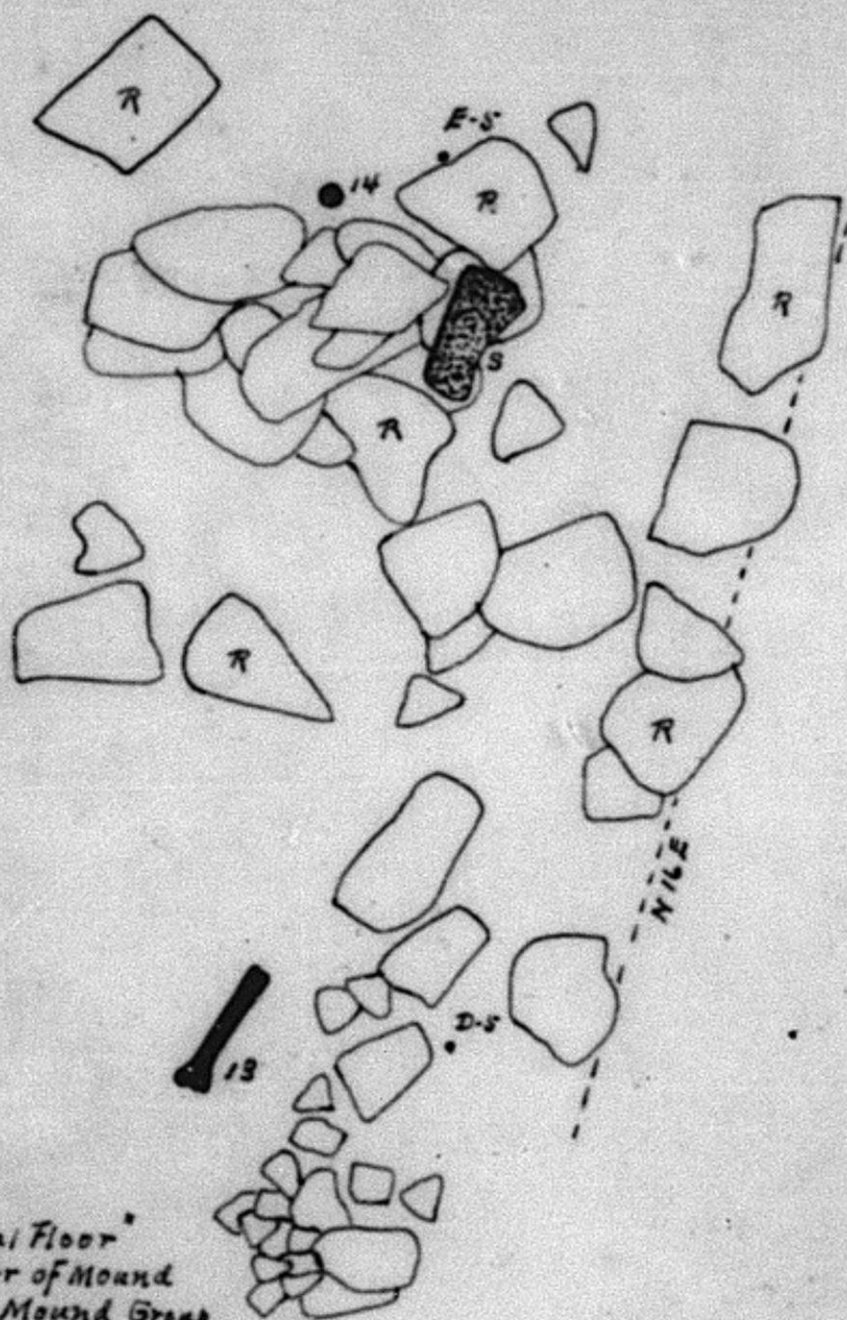
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

May 4, 1935

(After removal of rocks)

N

61

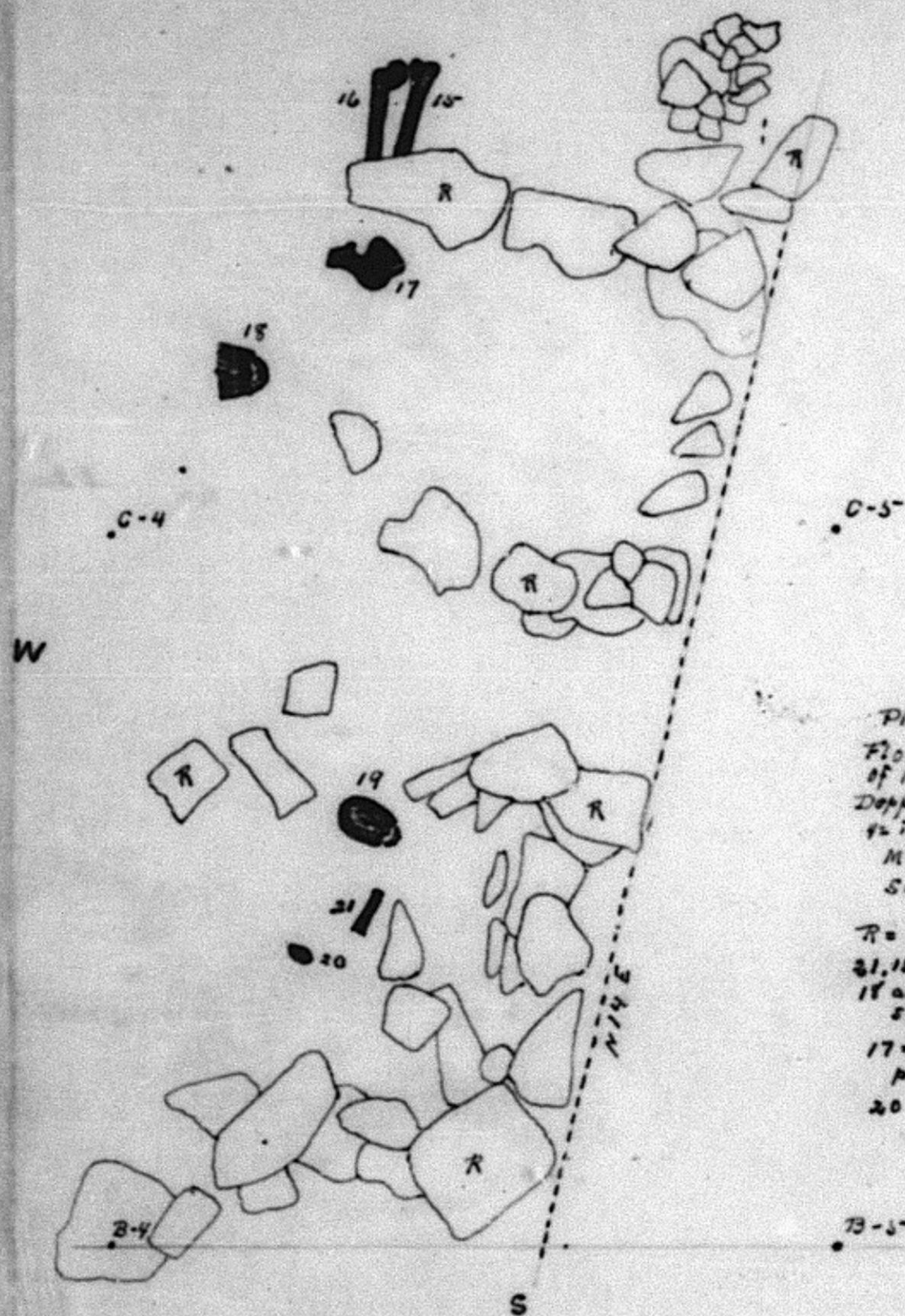


D-H
Cen. of Mound.

Plan of Burial Floor
of NE quarter of Mound
#8 of Doppo Mound Group
42 in. below top of Mound
Scale, 1 in = 1 ft.

R = Limestone Rocks.
S = Sandstone Rock - red
13 = long bone
14 = 1 3/4 in. disk cut from skull.

S



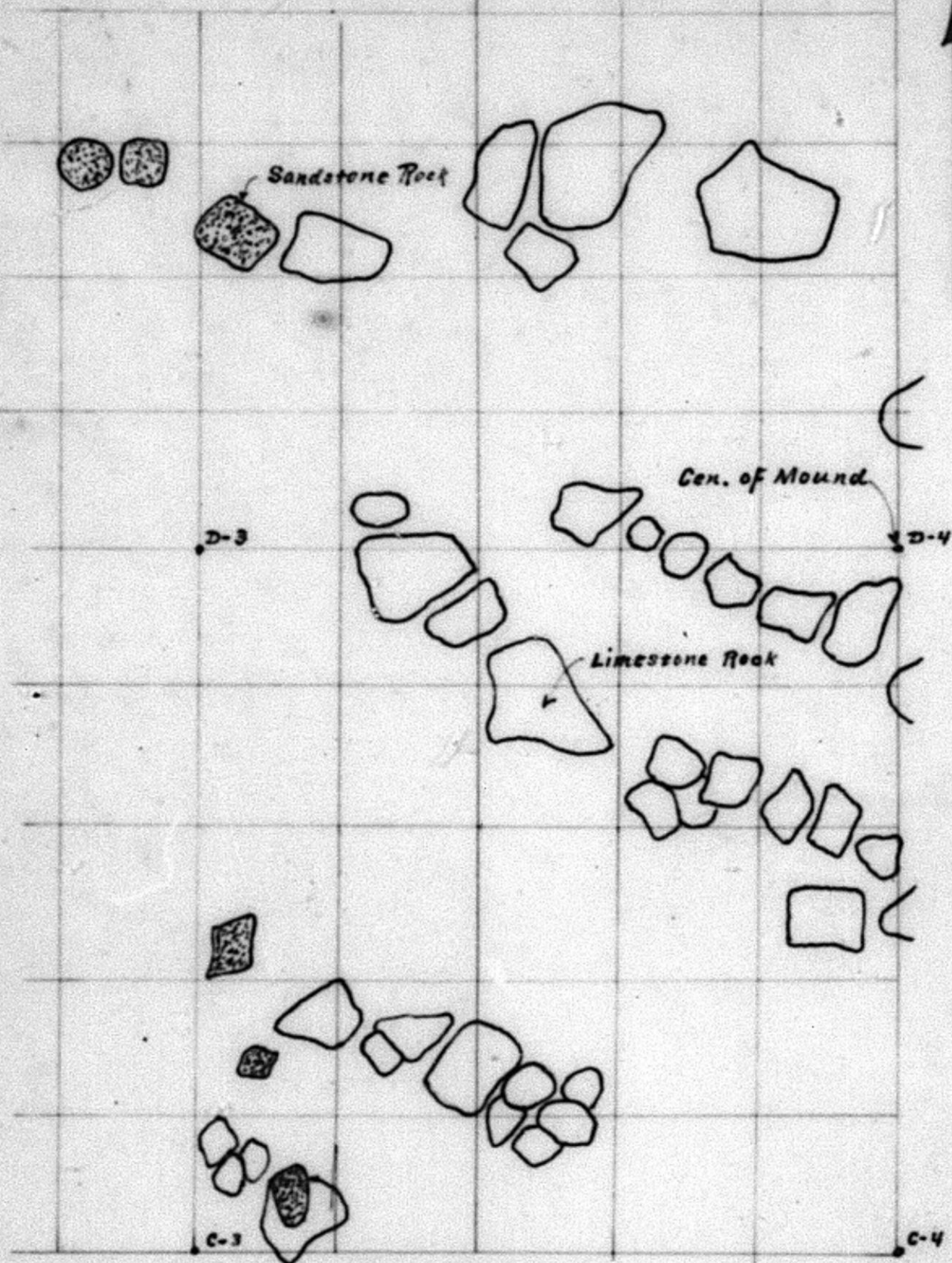
Plan of Burial
Floor of SE Quarter
of Mound #8 of
Doppo Mound Group
4 1/2 in. below top of
Mound.
Scale 1 in. = 1 ft.

R = limestone rocks
21, 18 and 16 = long bones
15 and 19 = parts of
skulls
17 = fragment of
pelvis
20 = clam shell

PART OF W 1/2 OF MOUND # 7 OF
DEPPE MOUND GROUP
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

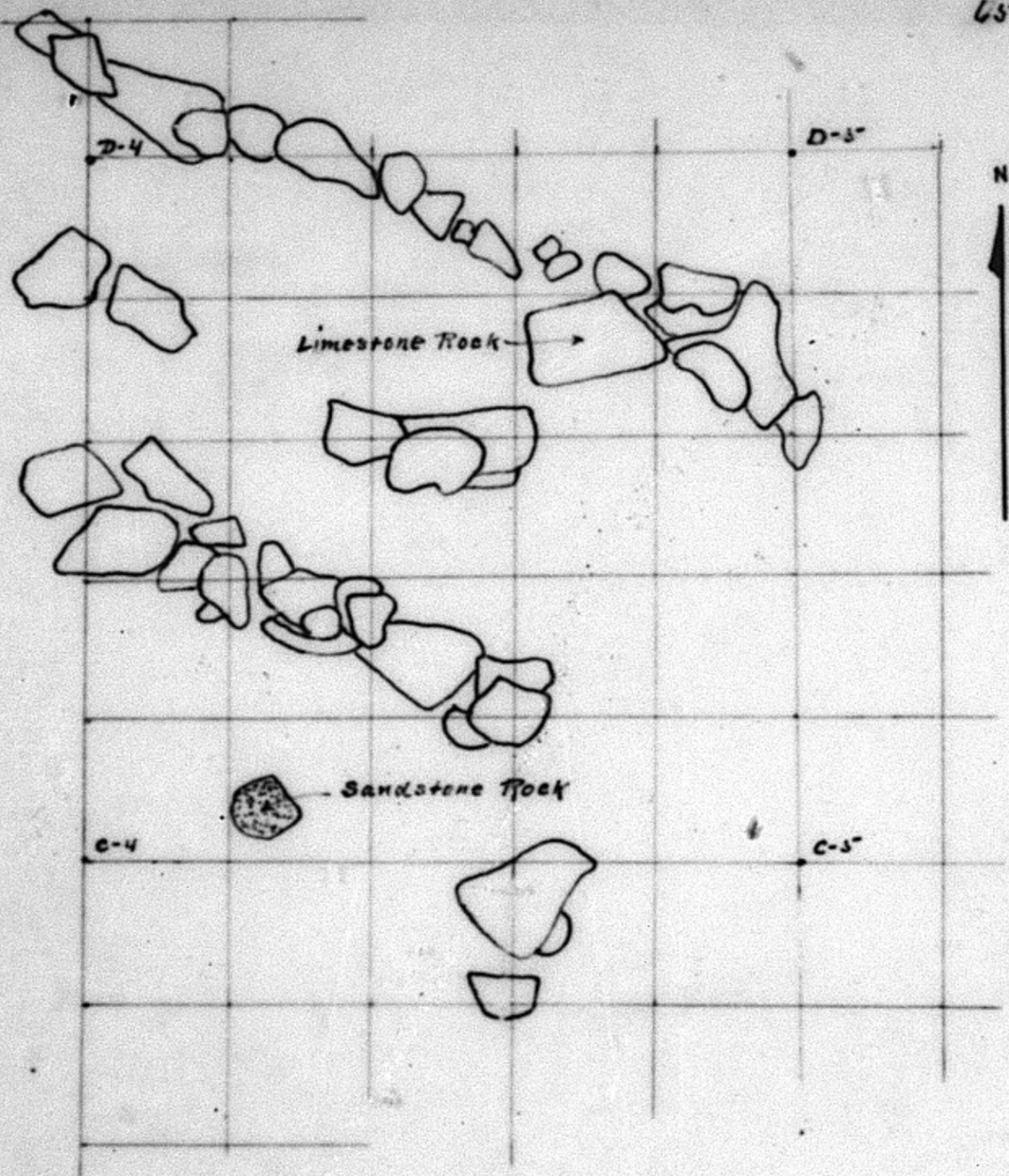
63

N





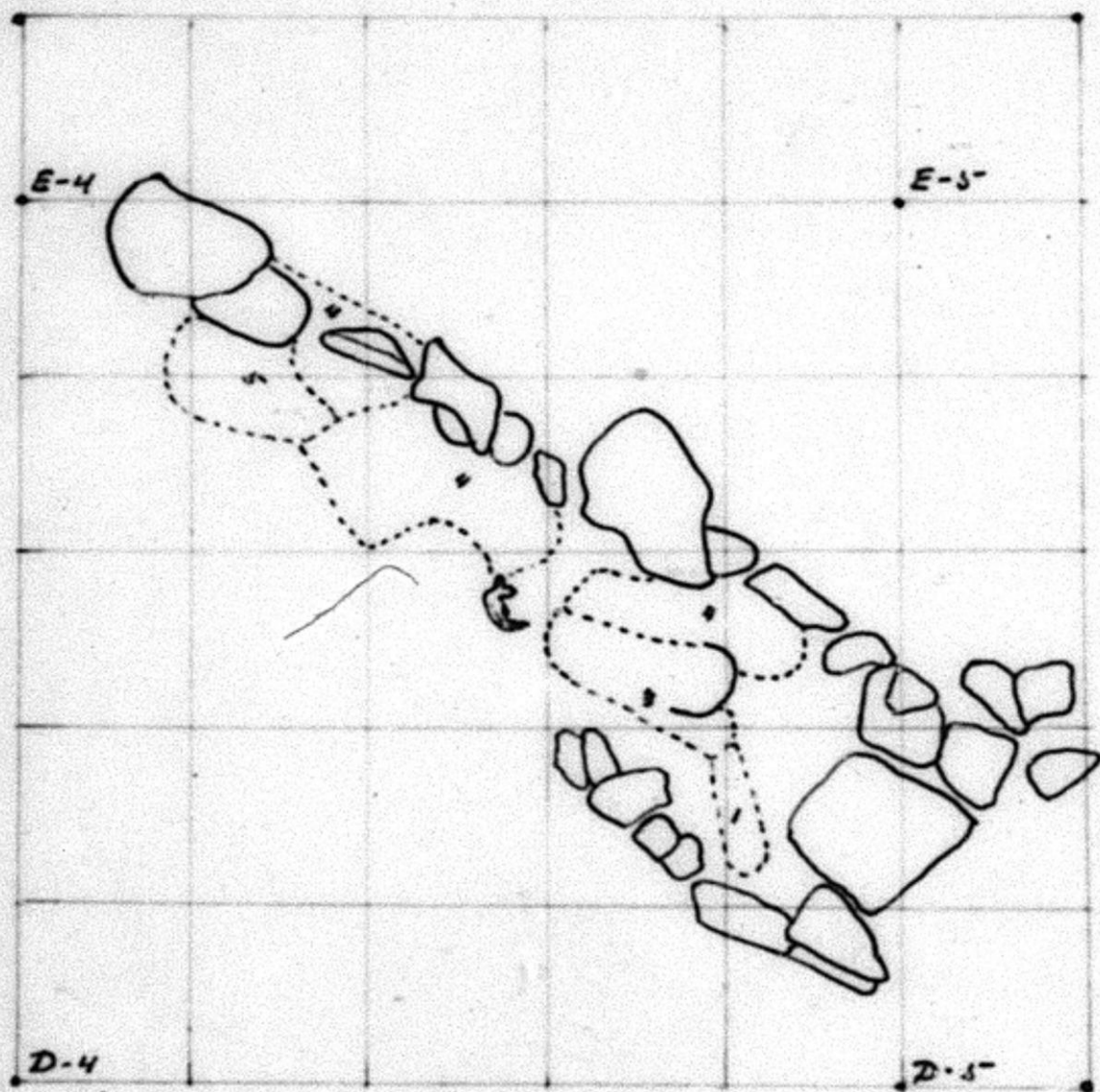
Intrusive (?) Burial in N. part of
Mound # 8 of Deppe Mound Group



SE QUARTER OF MOUND # 7
OF DEPPE MOUND GROUP.
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

NE QUARTER OF MOUND #7
OF DEPPE MOUND GROUP.
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

66



Five Bundle Burials containing parts of
twenty-one skeletons. Bundles are indicated
by dotted lines in which are figures indicating
the number of skeletons in each.

See photographs.



Bluff on which is located Deppe Mound Group.
Looking NW.



Looking North up Mississippi River from Deppe
Mound Group



Looking South down Mississippi River from Deppe Mound Group. Bellevue in middle ground.



Mound #8 Deppe Mound Group. Looking East.



Mound #7 Deppe Mound Group. Looking SE.



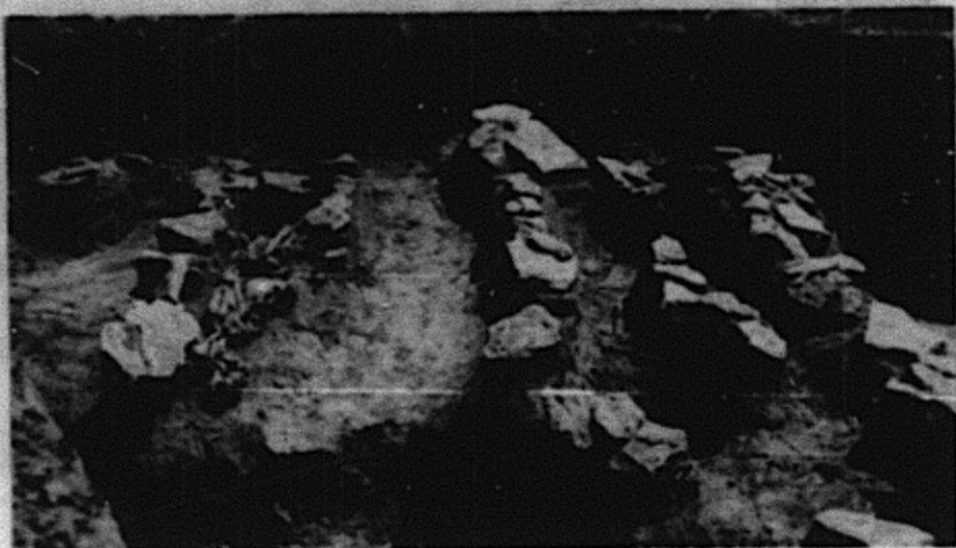
Bundle burials in NE. quarter of Mound #7 of Deppe Mound Group. Looking North. After removal of rocks.



Bundle burials in NE. quarter of Md. #7 Deppe Mound Group.
Looking NE. (Before removal of rocks.)



Looking NE. across rock "walls" in NE. quarter of
Mound #7, Deppe Mound Group. Note bundle burials
partly under last wall.



Looking SE. across rock "walls" in NE. quarter of Mound #7, Deppe Mound Group. Note bundle burials partly under and beside left-hand wall.

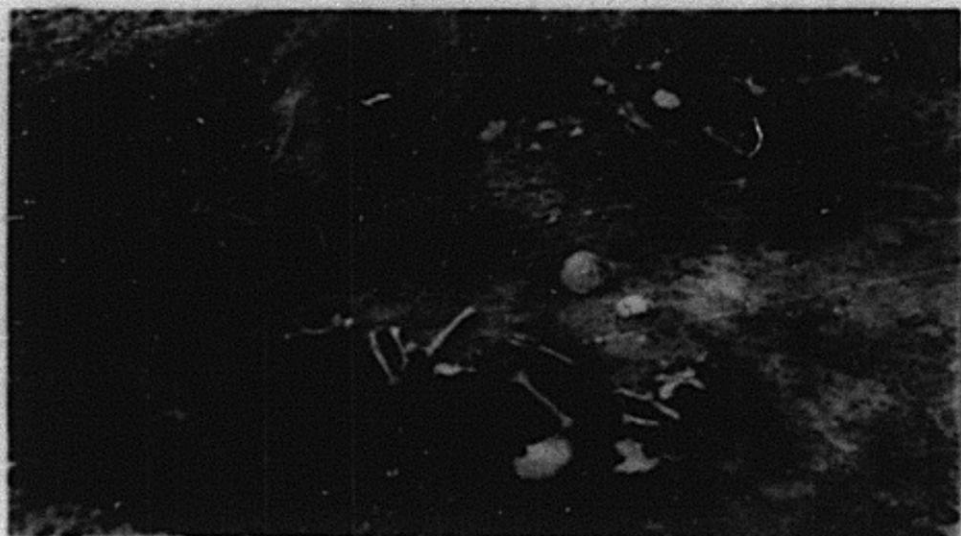
Intrusive (?) burial, 10 ft. N. of center of Mound #8 Deppe Mound Group - 14 in. below surface of Mound. Looking North.



Rock wall and spurs, and fragments of bones, in E. 1/2 of Mound #8 Deppe Mound Group. Looking NE. Note clam shell in lower right corner.



Rocks with associated skeletal remains in NW. quarter of Mound #8, Deppe Mound Group. Looking NW.



Skeletal remains on Burial floor of NW. quarter of
Mound #8 of Deppe Mound Group. Looking NE.

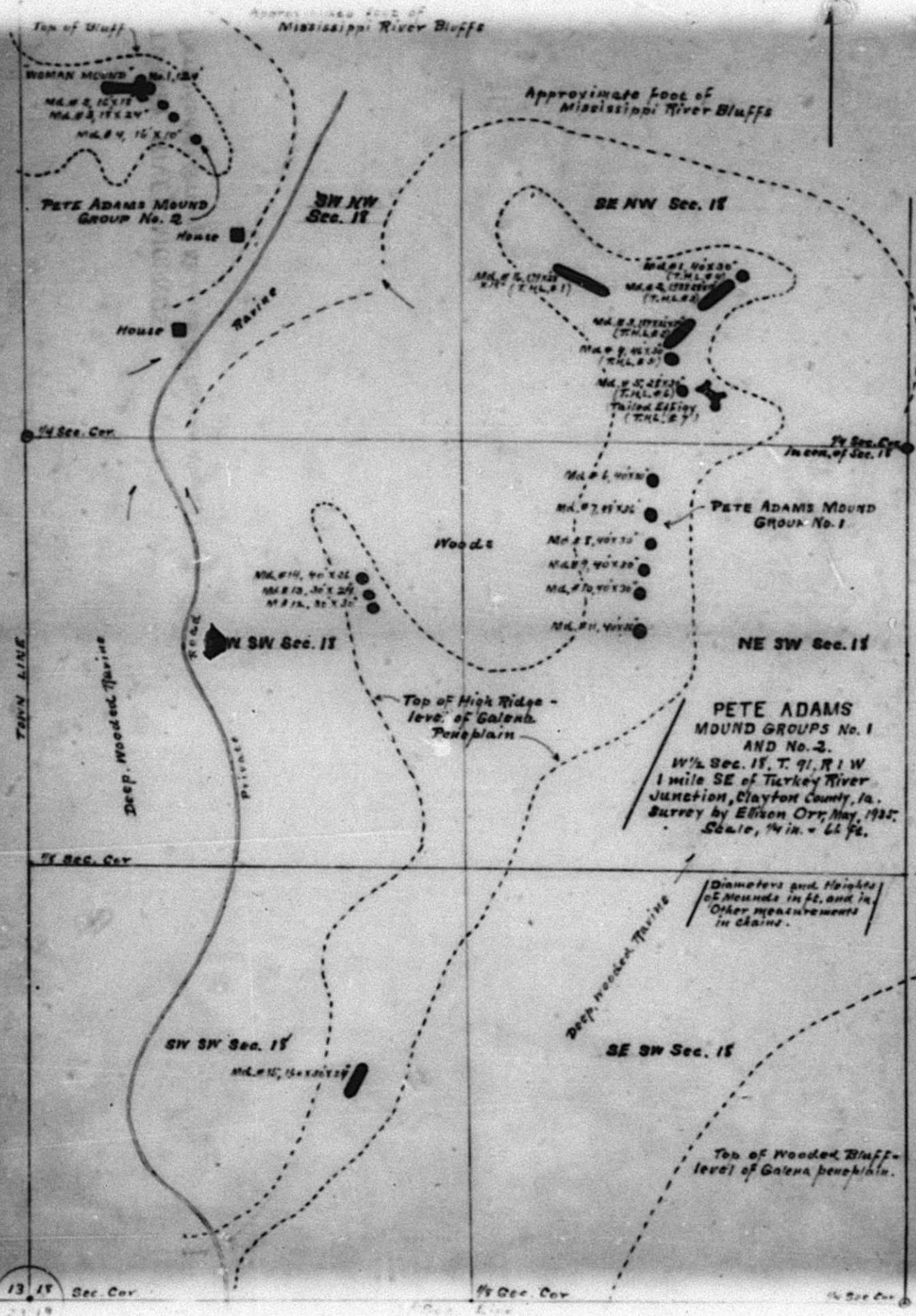


W 1/2 of Mound #7 of Deppe Mound Group .
Looking South.

THE TURKEY RIVER
PREHISTORIC INDIAN MOUND GROUPS.

TURKEY RIVER MOUNDS

PETE ADAMS GROUPS No. 1 AND 2-(WOMAN MOUND)



PLAT
OF MOUND GROUPS

OR
NE Sec. 13, T. 91, R. 2 W.
Scale, 1 in. = 264 ft.
Survey May, 1935



Flood Plain of Mississippi River

SW SE Sec. 12
T. 91, R. 2 W.

Approximate Foot of

3 Small Mounds

Sec.

Line

Sec. Cor.

Old House

Deep, wooded

Mississippi River Bluffs

Bluff Sides

NW NE Sec. 13
T. 91, R. 2 W.

NE NE Sec. 13
T. 91, R. 2 W.

Field

Field

PETE ADAMS
MOUND GROUP
No. 4

PETE ADAMS
MOUND GROUP
No. 3

Effigy # 3
Mound # 3
Mound # 1

Woods

SW NE Sec. 13
T. 91, R. 2 W.

Field

SE NE Sec. 13
T. 91, R. 2 W.

Woods

Effigy # 1

Effigy # 2

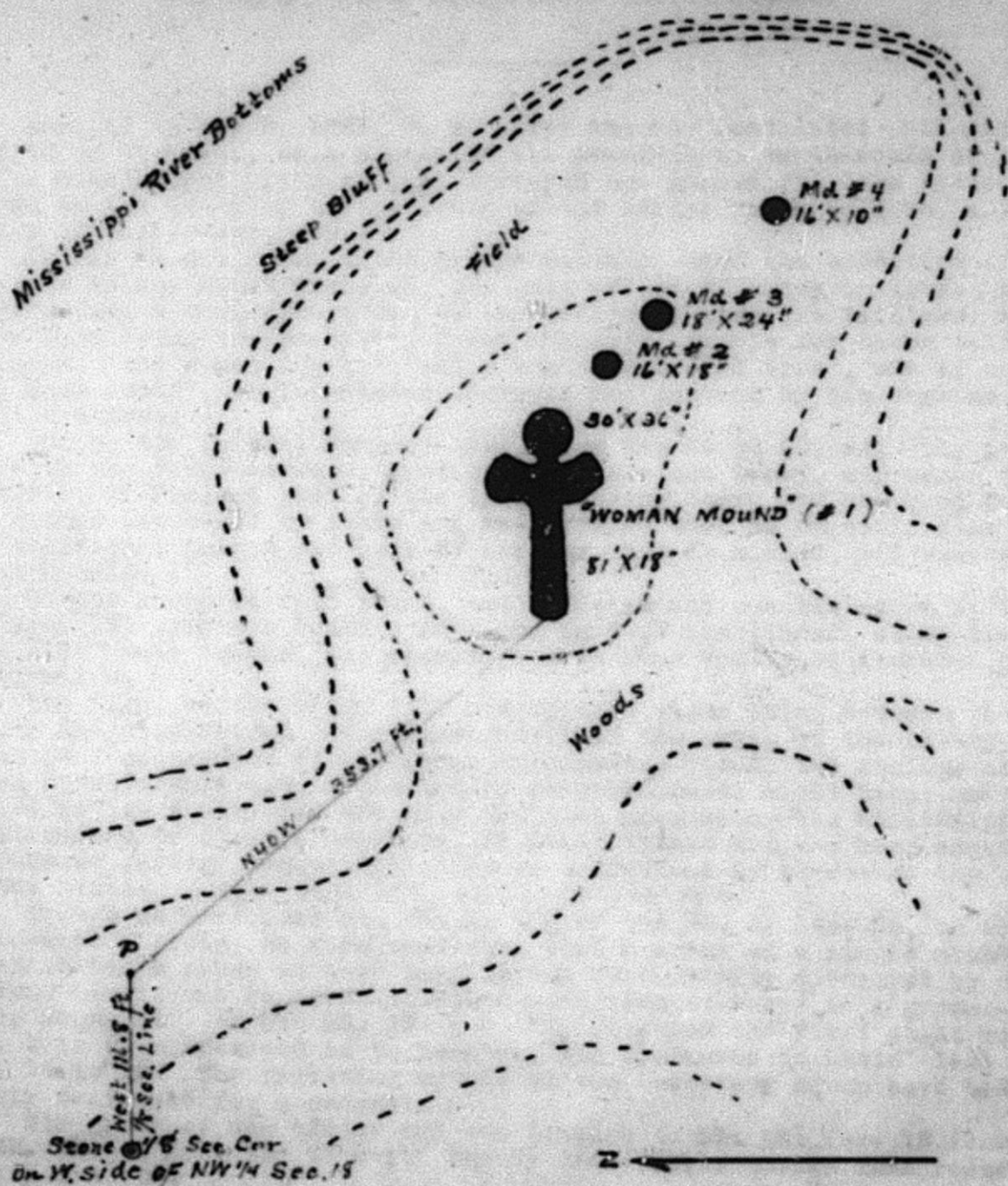
Mound # 3

MATT ADAMS
MOUND GROUP

LINE

TOWN

1/4 Sec. Cor.



PETE ADAMS MOUND GROUP No. 2
 On Point of Bluff on SWNW Sec. 15, T. 91, R. 1 W.
 Survey by T. H. Lewis, Apr. 15, 1895.
 Survey by Ellison Orr, May, 1935.
 Scale, 1 in. = 100 ft.

The Turkey River Prehistoric Indian Mounds.

Apr. 15 to May 2, 1885, T. H. Lewis who was associated with Alfred J. Hill of St. Paul, on a survey of the prehistoric earth-works of the entire Mississippi River valley, surveyed and mapped fourteen groups of mounds in the vicinity of the mouth of the Turkey River in Iowa, a tributary of the former.

So far as now known these groups contain, with the exception of one in Harvey's Island Mound Group #1, the only tailed effigies in Iowa. All other animal mounds from there to the Minnesota line are tailless, the major part being the so-called "bear mounds". Except for these tailed effigies, "the woman mound", and a small "enclosed area", one of the "Hog Back Group", the remainder surveyed and platted by him show no unusual features.

During the present summer, 1935, from May 25 to 29, and July 6 to 10, with two field workers, Fred Orr and Harrison Toney, and under the authority of Project 1047 of the Iowa Planning Board, we searched for the groups described by Lewis and re-surveyed such as we could find and two additional groups and part of another that he missed, and excavated seven mounds.

Of his group of four round, two effigies and one linear on N. 1/2 NE. Sec. 13, only one round - #4 - and part of the linear, along the 1/8 Sec. line fence remain, the remainder have been wholly obliterated by cultivation.

The high, narrow ridge with precipitous sides lying between the Turkey and Mississippi Rivers just north of the mouth of the latter, on which is a procession of seventeen unconnected round; two strings of seven round mounds each connected by an embankment; eight long; one tailed effigy mound, and the only enclosed area along the Mississippi in Allamakee or Clayton Counties, is still intact and has been acquired by Dubuque parties, whose intention we understand is to convey the same to the State. See Vol. VII, page 94 for Map.

Though we were over all the N. 1/2 of the NW. of Sec. 20, on which he located a group, we were unable to find a trace of a single mound. If there was a group on this land it has been utterly destroyed by cultivation. Lewis may be wrong in his description as there is a group - Gudovissy Group #1 - on the SE. SE. Sec. 18, of which the first eight mounds, Nos. 1 to 8, correspond as to location and distances to Lewis' last eight, Nos. 12 to 19. The remaining mounds of the Gudovissy Group have been too nearly destroyed for a comparison.

His group of one effigy and two linears on SE. NW. Sec. 18, (should be NE. NE. of Sec. 13) is still easily discernable though much reduced by cultivation.

The lone effigy on NE. NE. Sec. 24, in a field, can now be located only approximately.

His groups of two effigies on SE. NE. Sec. 13; "Woman Mound", and three round on SW. NW. Sec. 18; and three round, two long, and one effigy

on SE. Sec. 18, (should be SE. NW. Sec. 18) all lie in wooded pasture and except for pits in round mounds of "Woman Mound" group and Mound #4 of group on SE. NW. Sec. 18, have not been disturbed and are in an excellent state of preservation.

A re-survey of one effigy and two linears which Lewis locates on SW. NW. Sec. 18, but which actually is on NE. NE. Sec. 13, was made, tying it to 1/8 Sec. cor. on E. line of NE. Sec. 13. This we have designated as Pete Adams Group #3.

Group of two effigies on SE. NE. Sec. 13 was re-surveyed and tied to 1/8 Sec. cor. on S. line of NE. of Sec. 13. This group we have designated as M. S. Adams Group.

Woman Mound Group located on SW. NW. Sec. 18, was re-surveyed and tied to a stone at the 1/8 Sec. cor. on W. side of NW. Sec. 18 which lies NW. of W. end of "Woman Mound". This group named the "Woman Mound Group".

On re-surveying the Group on SW. Sec. 18 (Lewis locates on SE. Sec. 18), we found on the same ridge nine additional round mounds and one exceptionally fine large linear, these we have included with those surveyed by Lewis, and designated the Pete Adams Group #1. For five surveyed by Lewis we give on map his numbers in parenthesis follow ours.

In addition to these groups we surveyed a group of eight undisturbed and four very obscure round mounds on SE. SE. Sec. 18, T. 91, R. 1 W, which we have designated as Gudovissy Mound Group #1.

Also a group of six round and two linear mounds seven of which lie on the SW. SW. Sec. 17, and on the SE. SW. of same Sec. T. 91, R. 1 W, which we have designated as Gudovissy Mound Group #2. Three of the latter group we excavated and a more detailed description of the group and excavations follows.

Five, - Nos. 1, 5, 9, 10 and 11 - of the round mounds of the Pete Adams Group #1, were excavated by digging pits 12x12 and 16x16 ft. in them to a depth of 2 - 3 ft. below the natural surface but all were found to be absolutely barren of skeletal remains or relics.

Plats of all surveys are attached.

"WOMAN MOUND"

MOUND #1 OF PETE ADAMS GROUP #2

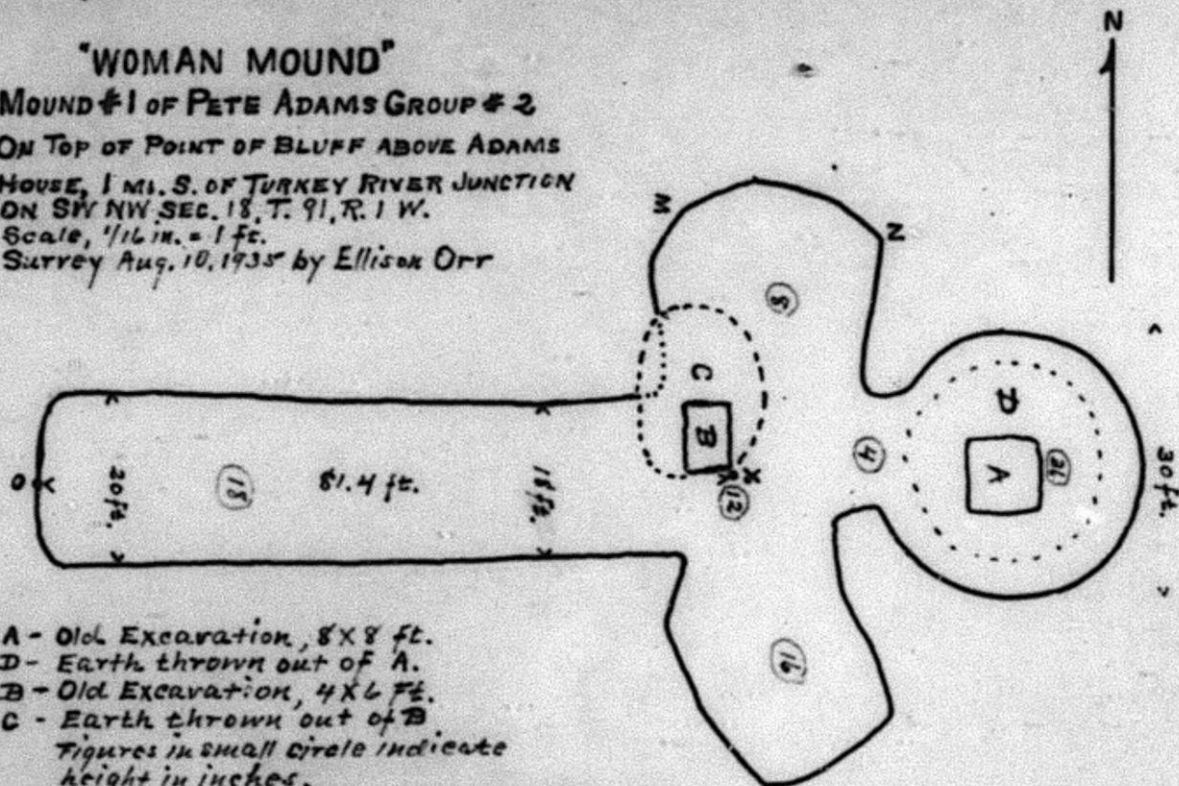
ON TOP OF POINT OF BLUFF ABOVE ADAMS

HOUSE, 1 MI. S. OF TURKEY RIVER JUNCTION

ON SW NW SEC. 18, T. 91, R. 1 W.

Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. = 1 ft.

Survey Aug. 10, 1935 by Ellison Orr



A - Old Excavation, 8x8 ft.

D - Earth thrown out of A.

B - Old Excavation, 4x6 ft.

C - Earth thrown out of B.

Figures in small circle indicate height in inches.

Edge of Mound between Mound N, obscure.

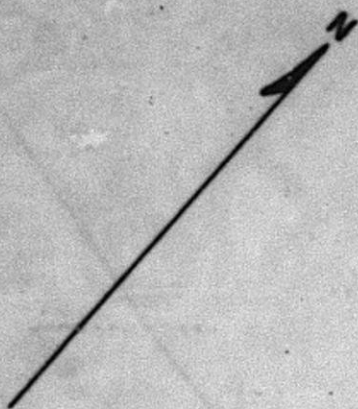
X - Station from which courses and distances were run in making survey.

From Sta. X, west 81.4 ft. to end of Mound at Sta. O.

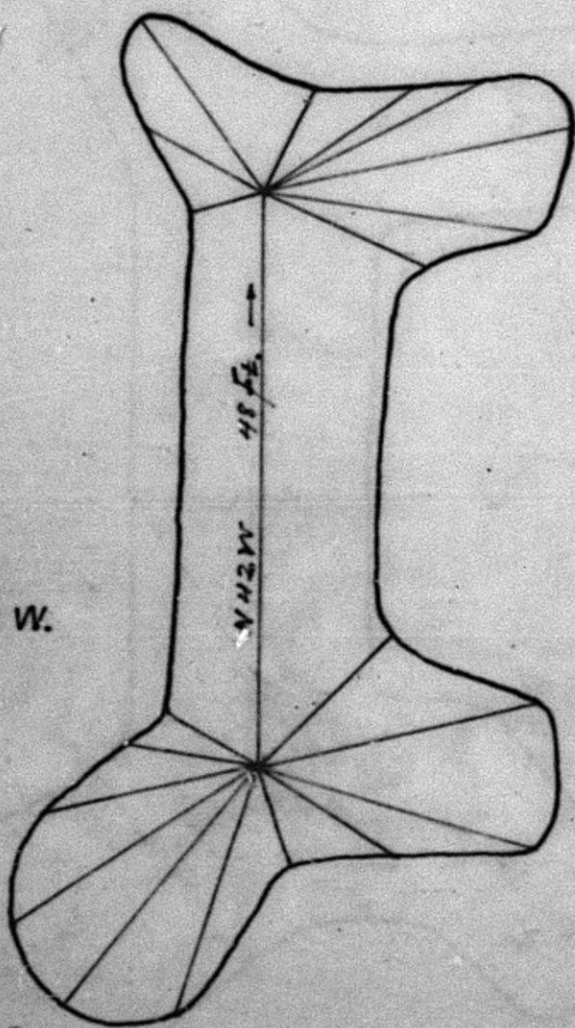
" " O, N40W, 353.7 ft. to Sta. P on $\frac{1}{8}$ Sec. line.

" " P, west 116.8 " " Stone at $\frac{1}{8}$ Sec. Cor.

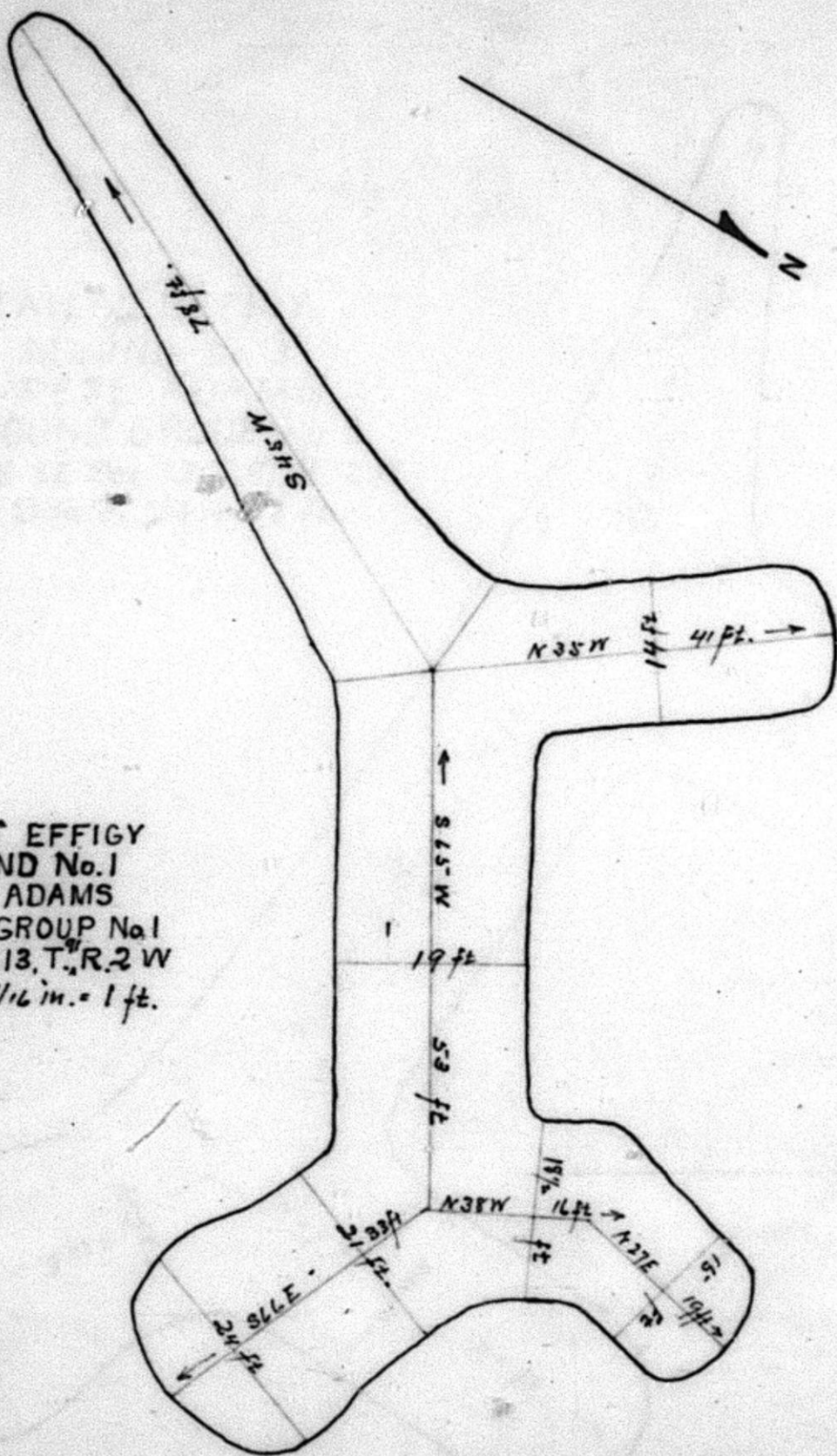
ON W. side of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18, T. 91, R. 1 west.



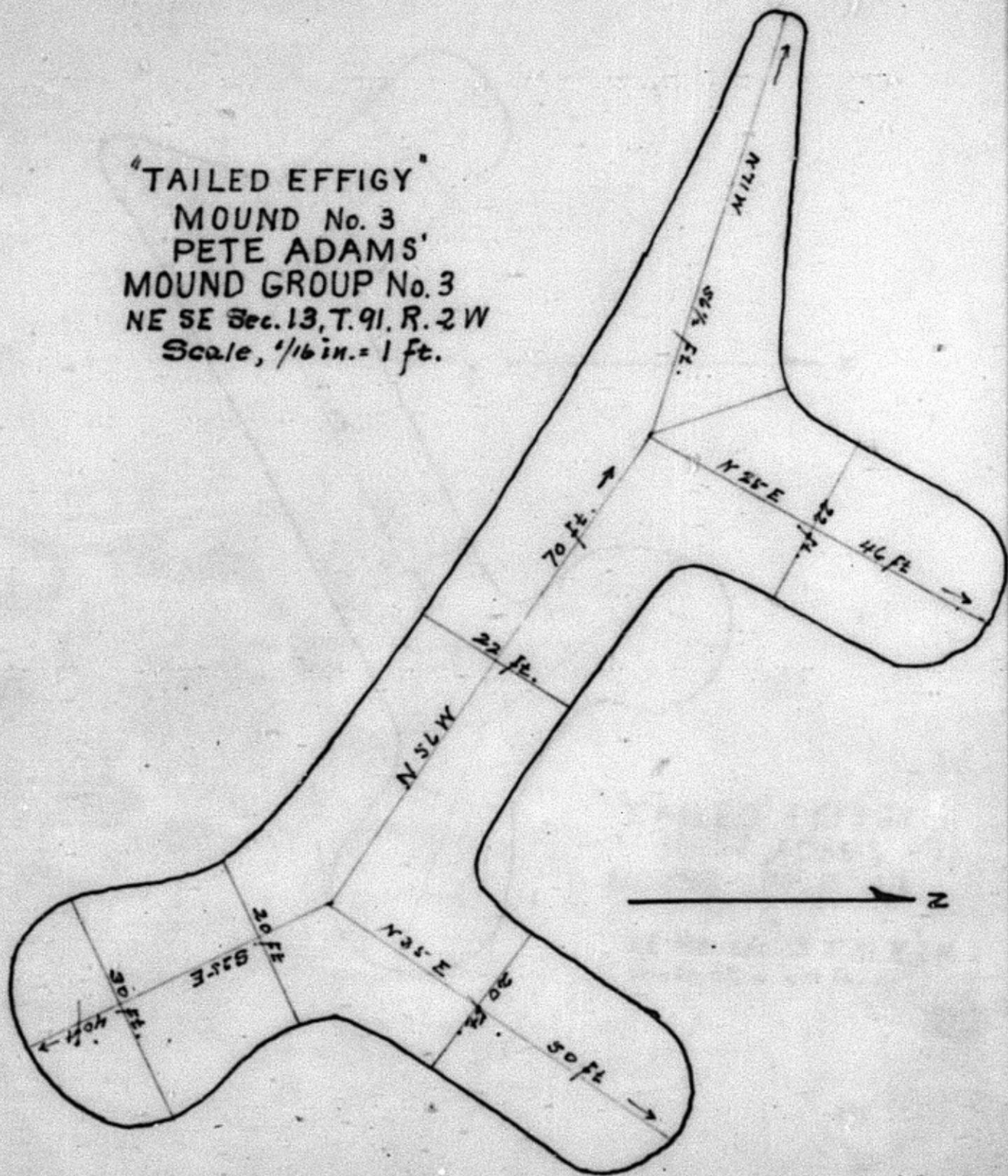
"TAILED" EFFIGY
PETE ADAMS
MOUND GROUP No. 1
SE NW Sec. 18, T. 91, R. 1 W.
Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ in. = 1 ft.

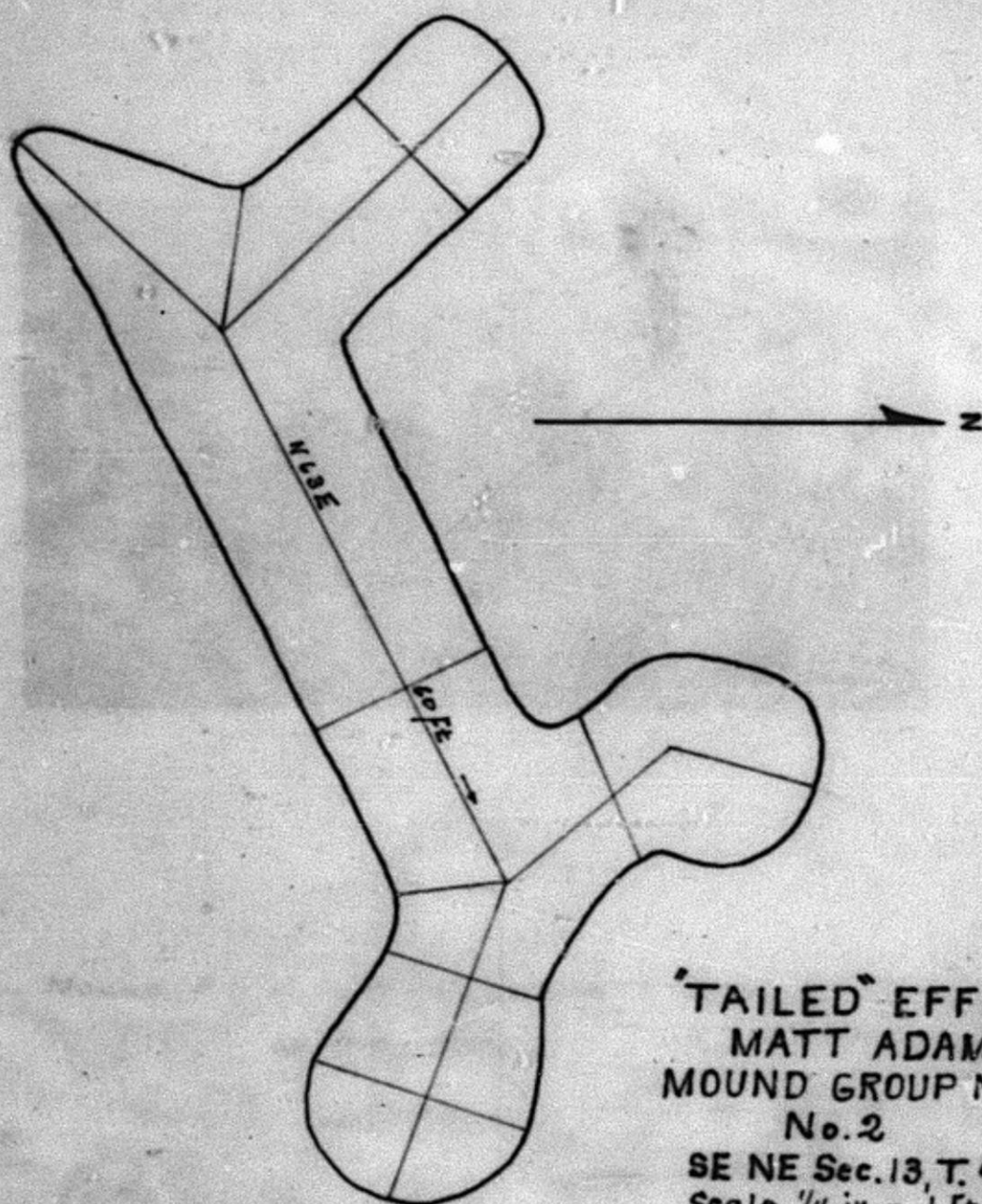


"TAILED" EFFIGY
 MOUND No. 1
 MATT ADAMS
 MOUND GROUP No. 1
 SE NE Sec. 13, T. 1 R. 2 W
 Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. = 1 ft.



"TAILED EFFIGY"
MOUND No. 3
PETE ADAMS'
MOUND GROUP No. 3
NE SE Sec. 13, T. 91, R. 2 W
Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. = 1 ft.





'TAILED' EFFIGY
MATT ADAMS
MOUND GROUP No. 1
No. 2

SE NE Sec. 13, T. 91, R. 2 W.
Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. = 1 ft.



Mound # 11 of Pete Adams Mound Group # 1.
Looking North.

The Gudovissy Mound Group.

On the rough, broken part of the SW. quarter of Sec. 17, and the SE. quarter of Sec. 18, T. 91, R. 1 W., two spurs of the Galena peninsula, the points of which form part of the bluff line bordering the S. side of the Mississippi gorge, which now runs SE., have each a group of mounds lying along their crests. These two groups were missed by T. H. Lewis in his surveys, 1885 - 1892. He locates a group on the N. 1/2 of Sec. 23, and though we gave that area a thorough looking over, we were unable to find any trace of a single mound, nor were we able to get any information from the owner of the land.

In connection with our mound excavations we have made surveys and have designated the group on the most westerly of the spurs, as Gudovissy Mound Group No. 1, and the one on the most easterly spur as Gudovissy Mound Group No. 2. Map of these groups attached.

Group No. 2 is located along the crest of a short spur in the extreme SE. corner of the SW. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 of Sec. 17 - one mound - the Tucker mound is in SE. SW. Sec. 17 - and consists of 5 round and 2 long mounds.

On June 25-26 we excavated Mound #1 located at the extreme west point of the spur. It has a diameter of 40 ft. and height of 36 in. Excavation disclosed in the SW. quarter - the first dug - resting on what might be said to be the "floor" of the mound at the natural surface of the bluff top, a sub-conical heap of rocks, some of which were too large for one man to throw out of the pit, evidently taken from the rocky point 100 ft. west. This heap was 78 in. long N. & S., 48 in. wide and 24 in. high.

Directly East was a saucer-shaped pit, about 5 ft. long E. and W. and 4 ft. wide, having a depth at the edges of 12 in., and at the center, 20 in. In this had been laid, with heads to the East, parts of the skeletons of 4 adults, and fragments of the skulls of 5 children. One adult and one child's skull were placed about a foot NE of the pit center. Three adult skulls were placed along the E. edge and 4 childrens along the N. edge. The large bones of the lower extremities of two of the adult burials were placed along the N. edge west of the center, and of the two others, along the S. side west of the center. There were parts of one pelvis with large bones on the N. side, parts of 3 humeri, clavicles, and 3 lower jaws detached from their respective skulls, the location of which can readily be determined by reference to sketch plan of the burial pit attached. Also the location of the pottery.

The small pot (K) was a perfect vessel, 2-8/16x2-4/16, rather crudely, but nicely decorated by short vertical lines on the rim, two parallel lines around the neck and two parallel zig-zag lines around the body.

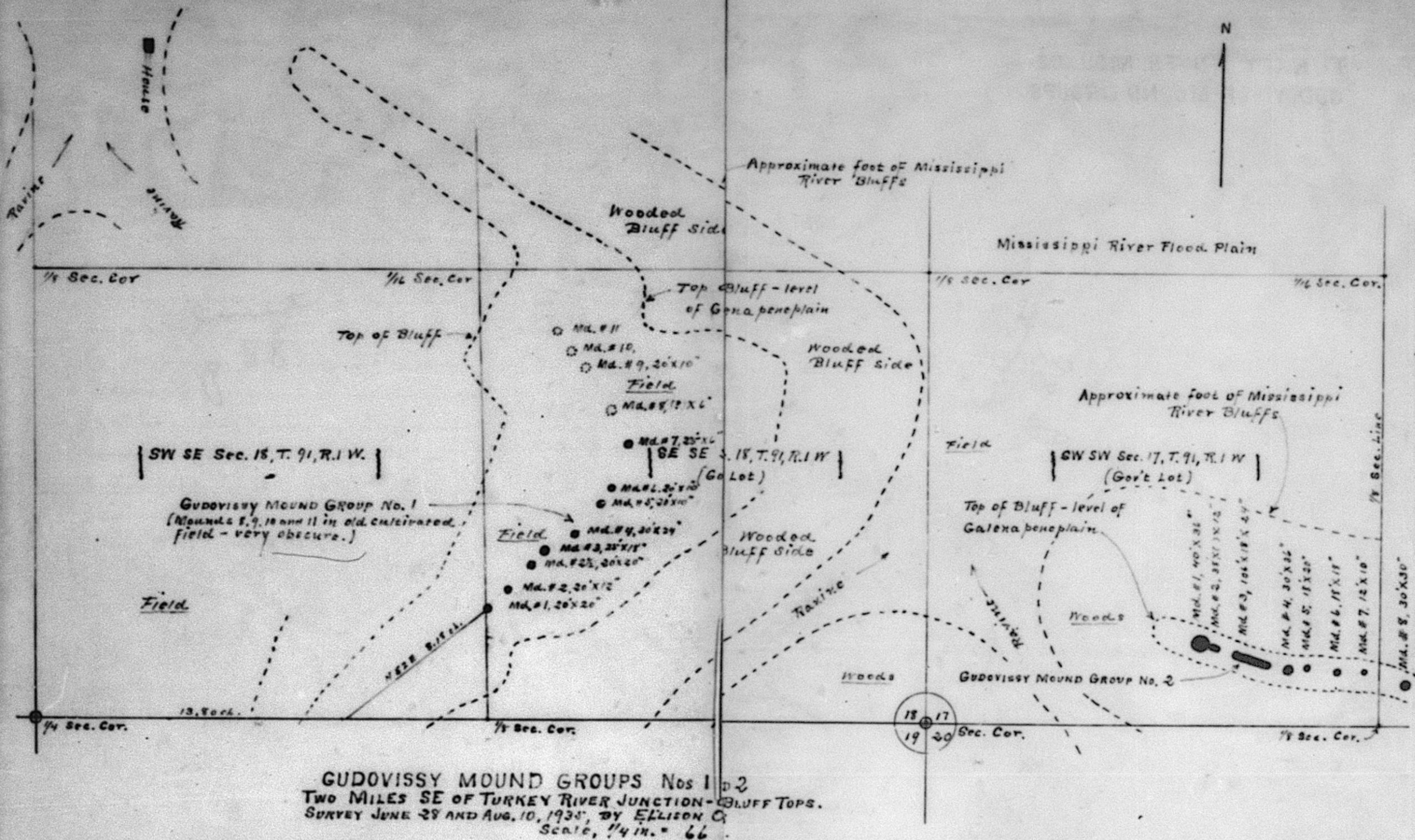
In the N 1/2 of the mound there were no burials, no rocks and no relics.

SE. of C-4 was a disassociated very thick skull in the mound earth. At 18 in. above this skull were the distal ends of two tibiae and properly placed at the proximal ends were 2 femurs with pieces of pelvis at their other ends. No other bones were found in connection with them.

Three clam shells were found as inclusions in the mound earth of the south one-half.

Sketch plans are attached.

TURKEY RIVER MOUNDS
GUDOVISSY MOUND GROUPS



Mound No. 4 of Gudevissey Mound Group No. 2.

Mound No. 4, like the others of this Group, lies on the narrow strip of light yellow loess topping the crest of the spur.

It is 30 ft. in diameter and 36 in. high and very symmetrical. In the center was an old pit. The party who dug it missed the burial by only 2 in.

The mound earth was the light yellow clay loess of the surrounding surface. The scanty skeletal material in a shallow - 6 in. deep - pit was probably part of two bundle burials of one skeleton each.

This is the only mound excavated by us in which the burial was exactly in the center of the mound.

Mound No. 8 of Gudovissy Mound Group No. 2.

This Mound, the last of the group to the south, on the SW. corner of SE. SW. of Sec. 17 - the Tucker Mound, - has a diameter of 30 ft. and height of 30 in. Excavation July 12th, showed no burials - the mound was barren.

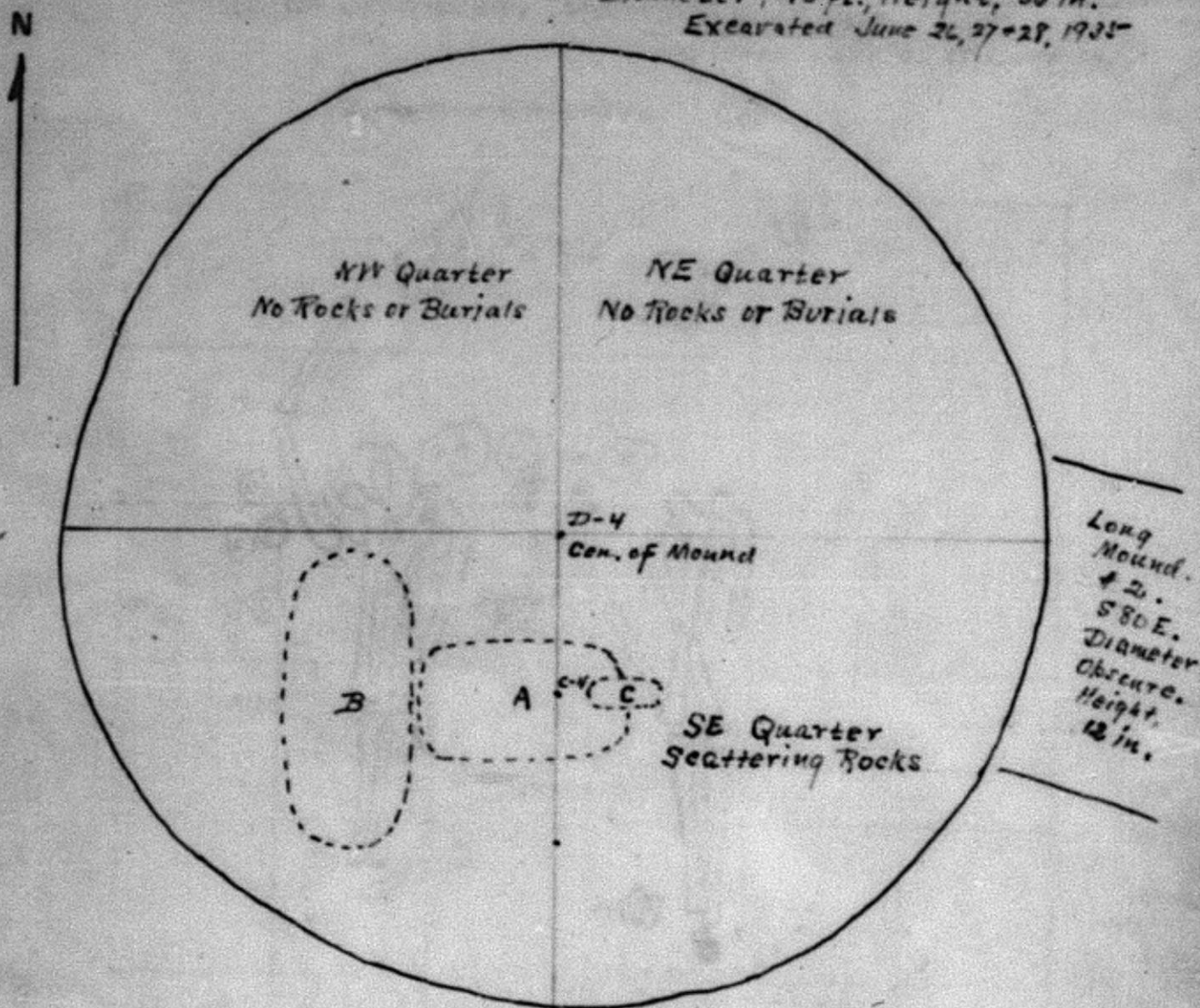
The upper 20 in. of the mound earth was the light yellow loess - fine to dig. The next 10 in. down to the original surface was the same but somewhat mottled with drab colored material. Below that was the stiff, reddish, compact clay found beneath the mound earth of all the mounds in Clayton County south of the Turkey River. The 3-4 in. of humus now found on the natural surface does not appear in the mounds. Perhaps it was scraped off before building the mound.

Where they occur, the outline of burial pits dipping down into the stiff reddish clay can usually easily be made out.

PLAN OF INTERIOR OF MOUND NO. 1
OF GROUP NO. 2 OF GUDOWISSY MOUNDS

Diameter, 40 ft., Height, 36 in.

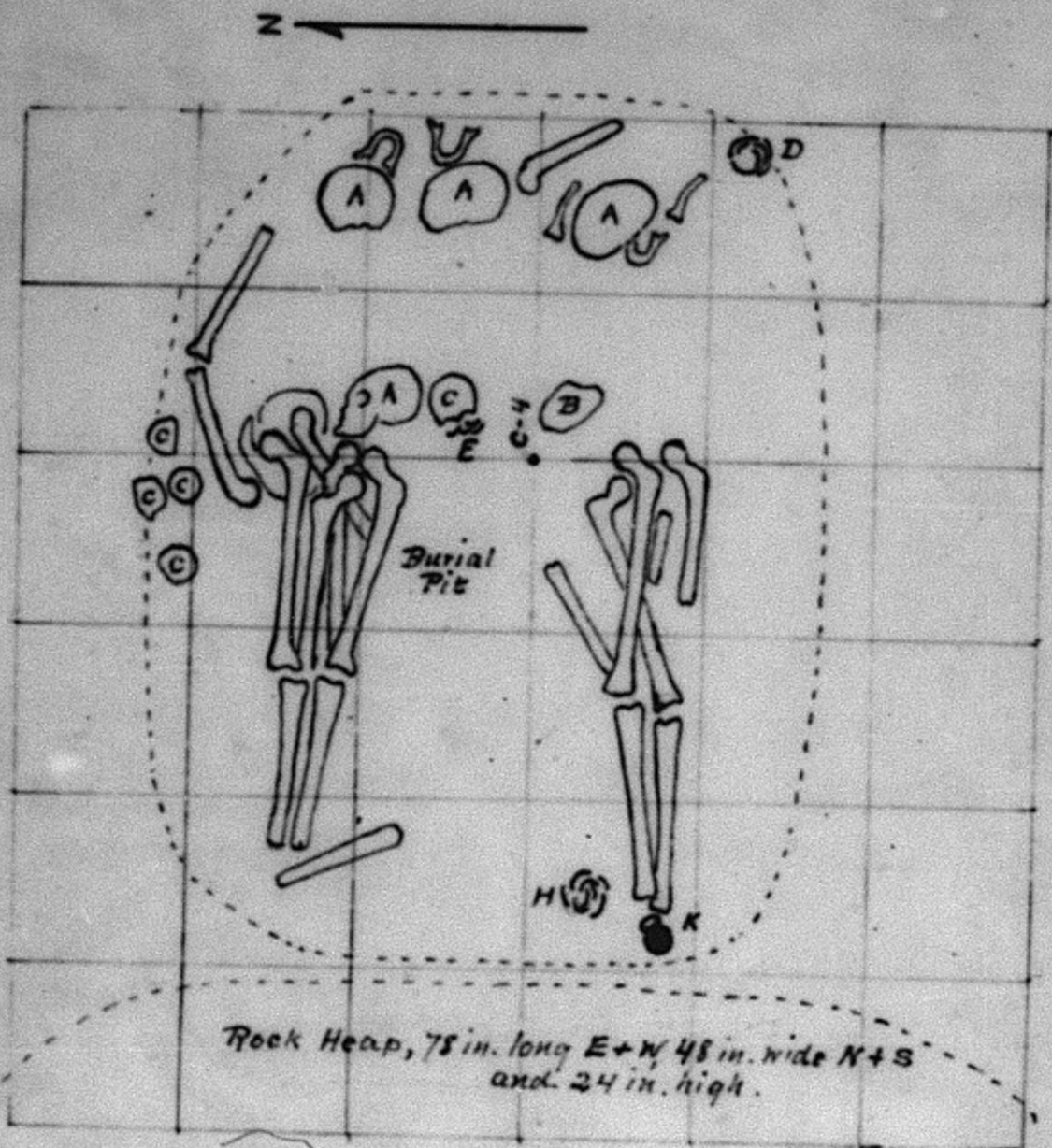
Excavated June 26, 27-28, 1935



- A = Burial Pit - Part of 4 adult and 5 children's skeletons with heads to east. Inclusions, - 1 badly disintegrated medium sized and 1 small perfect pot, - 2 deposits of pottery fragments.
- B = Heap of rocks, 78 in. long, 48 in. wide, 24 in. high.
- C = Bones of lower extremities in mound earth.

SKETCH PLAN OF BURIAL PIT, MOUND No. 1
OF GODOWISSY MOUND GROUP No. 2

Excavated June 26, 27, and 28, 1935



Sketch Plan of Burials in Saucer-Shaped Pit in S $\frac{1}{2}$ of
Mound No. 1 of Gudowissy Mound Group No. 2 on Bluff top,
SW corner of Sec. 17, T. 91, R. 1, W.

A = Adult Skulls. C = Children's Skulls. B = Fragment of Skull.
D = Badly disintegrated Pot. E = Half dozen pottery fragments.
H = Badly disintegrated pottery fragments.

K = Perfect Pot, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. X 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ in.

Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

Gen. of Burial Pit, 20 in. below nat. surface - at skulls, 12 in. below.



Skeletons in Burial Pit in Mound No. 1 of
Gudovissy Mound Group No. 2. Looking east.

D - Disintegrated Pot.

C and H - Pottery fragments.

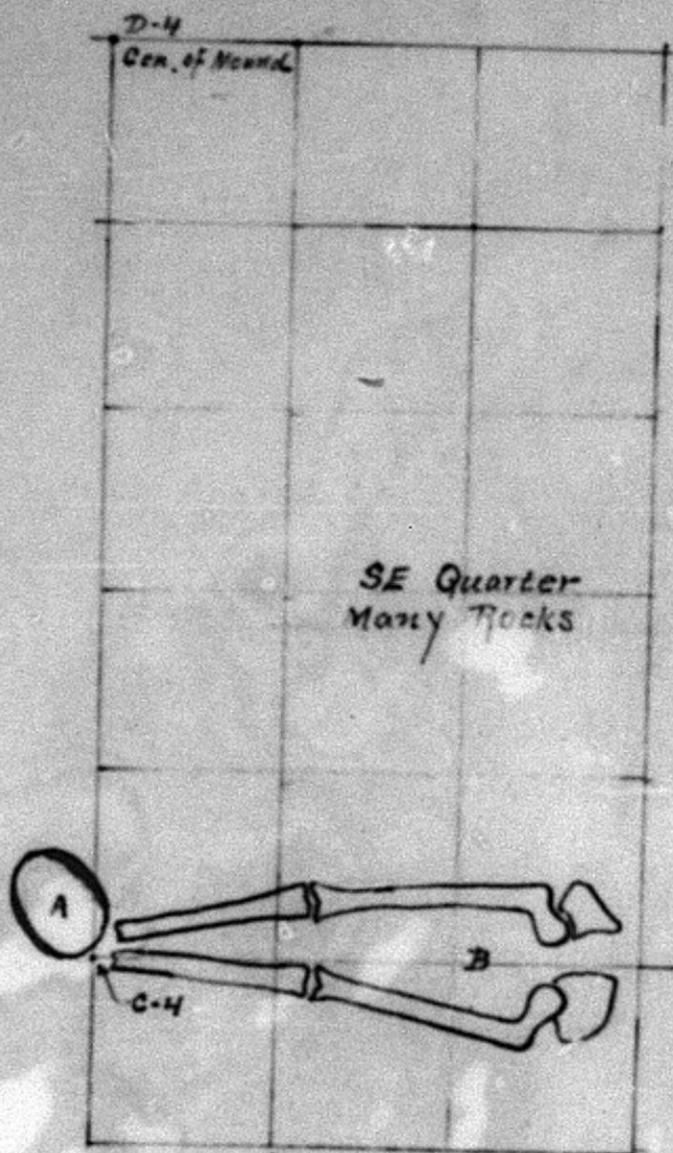
K - Complete small pot.

C - Fragments of children's skulls.

V - 3 well preserved vertical vertebrae.

SE QUARTER OF MOUND NO. 1 OF
GUDOWISSY MOUND GROUP # 2

N
↑

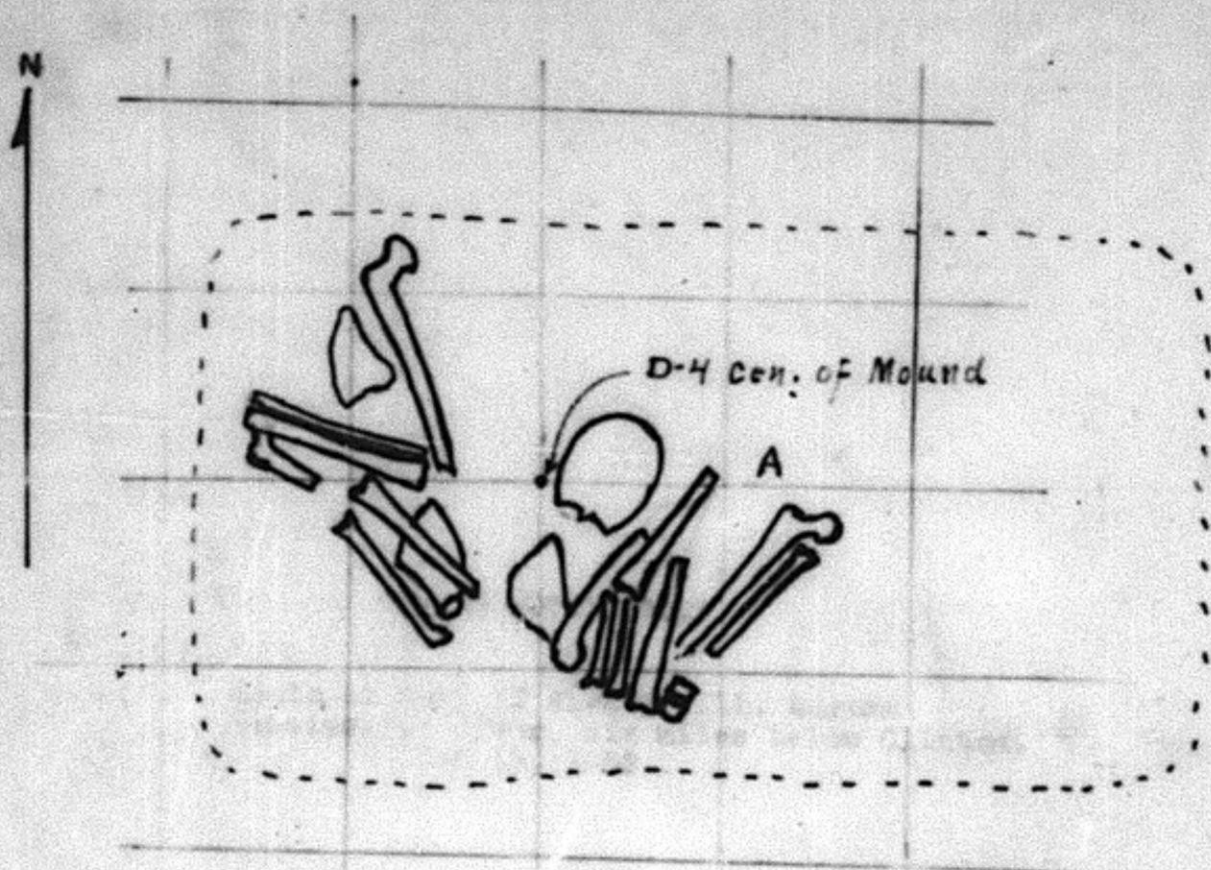


B - Bones of lower extremities in Mound Earth
15 in. above natural surface.

A - Thick, disassociated skull just above natural
surface.

Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

BURIALS ON FLOOR OF MOUND No. 4 OF
GODOVISSY MOUND GROUP No. 2



Burial Floor at Natural Level of Surrounding
Surface.

A - Burial Pit 6 in. deep.

Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

Diameter of Mound, 30 ft. Height, 36 in.

About 6 in. of height was earth thrown out
of old pit.

ALBANY MOUND GROUP

South of Town of Albany, Ill. across
Mississippi River, six miles below Clinton.
May 19, 1935.

Sunday, May 19, 1935

Visited the noted Albany Group of prehistoric mounds across the Mississippi river and below Clinton 6 or 8 miles. This group lies in part along a loess covered ridge of drift apparently with a core of Niagara limestone, parallelling the river and, back of which lie rounded clay hills, and in part on what appears to be the only terrace of the Mississippi and 20 ft. above it, close to the foot of the ridge.

The City Engineer of Clinton, who made a survey and plat of this group, showing contour lines, located in all 64 mounds. They run all the way from 18 in. to 11 feet in height, the larger ones having diameters up to 60 ft. where they have not been spread out by cultivation.

An eleven foot high symmetrical mound--now just as its builders left it centuries ago--is truly an imposing heap of earth.

A number of the mounds were destroyed in building highway # 80 and with 3 exceptions the remainder on the terrace along the foot of the ridge have been pretty well excavated.

With 3 exceptions the remainder (not all of them) seen by us are more or less pitted on top and at least 3 have large ones indicating a pretty complete excavation.

It is possible that some of these pits or depressions have been caused by the decay of log shelters erected over the burials and consequent caving in of the earth over them.

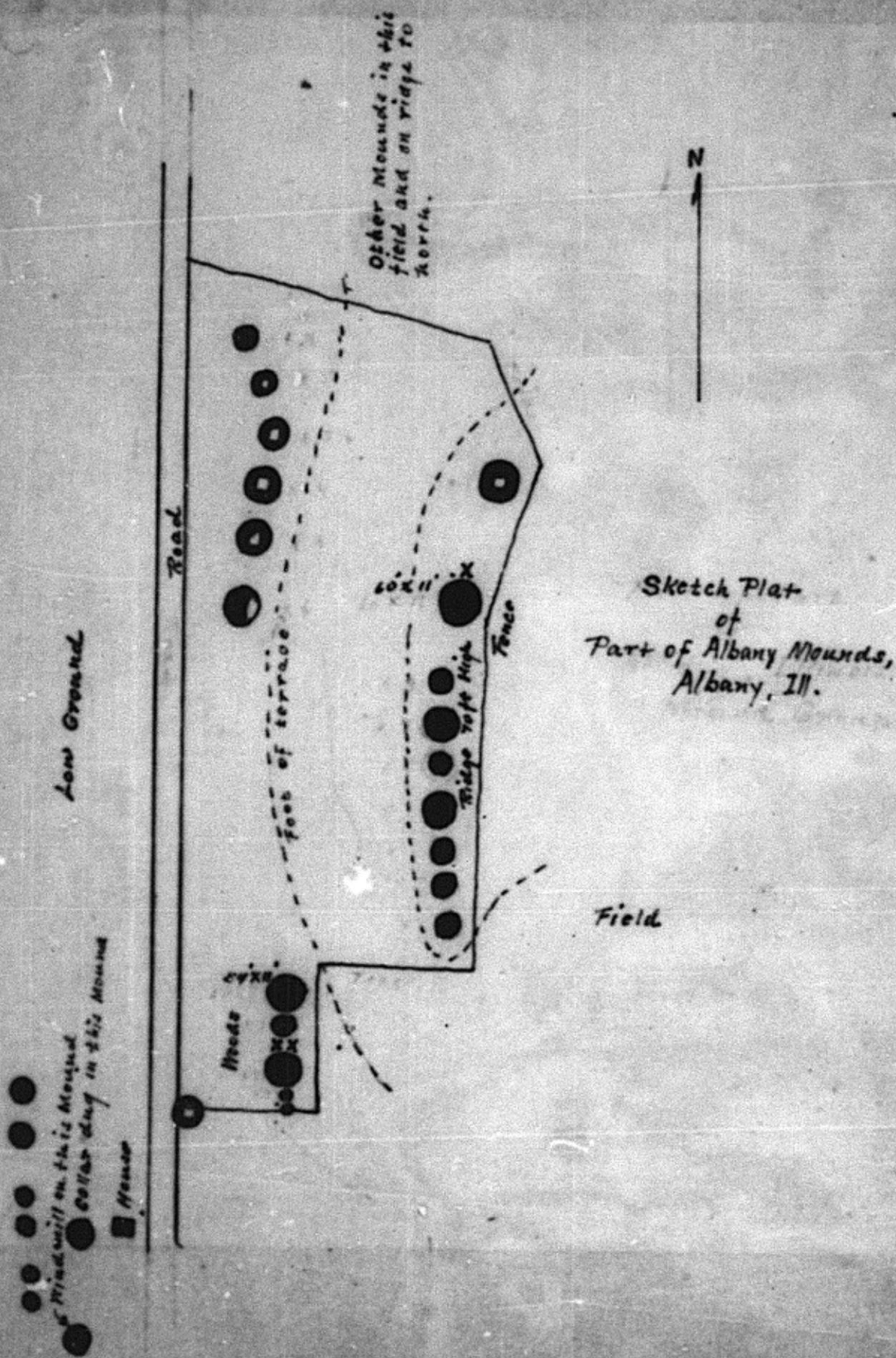
A farmer living at the south end of this group has one 7 ft. high and five from 2 to 3 ft. high mounds in his back yard and pasture.

(2)

In the large one he dug a root cellar by trenching into its side, finding in the interior the badly decayed remains of two large logs--he said 18 in. in diameter--that had rested on 4 "monuments" (piles) of stones, across which smaller logs or poles had been laid to form a protecting cover for two skeletons.

Out of another low (18 in.) mound he had plowed a badly broken pot which he gave to the Davenport Academy Sciences and which he said they were able to restore and which they had shown to him later. He said the Academy had excavated the most southerly mounds across the road about 25 years ago.--(he lives on the west side where there are about a dozen in his yard and pasture and those of his near neighbor, all the remainder being on the east side.--the N & S road running parallel to and near the foot of the ridge) In it they found besides skeletons, two pieces of mica about 8 in. square on one of which was heaped 34 arrow heads.

See also Page 99, Vol. 1, Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences. 1876.





Mound marked by X on Sketch Plat.



Mound marked by XX on Sketch Plat

THE FRENCH TOWN MOUNDS

ON

SEC. 8, T. 93, R. 2 W, 6 MI.

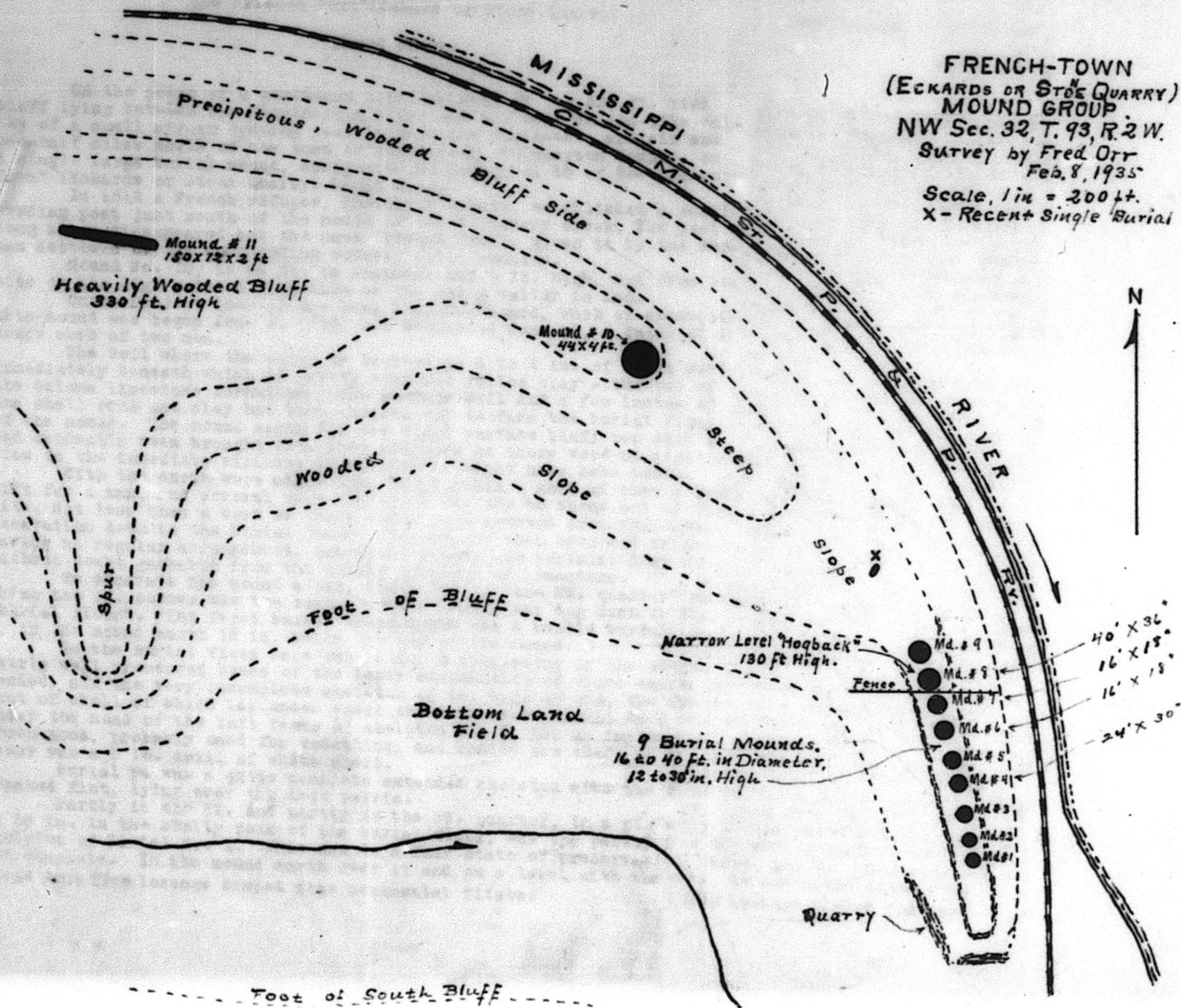
NORTH OF GUTTENBERG, IA.

MOUND NO. 4, NO. 8,
RECENT BURIAL, AND

MOUND NO. 10

of the
"FRENCH TOWN" (ECKARDS) MOUND GROUP.

FRENCH-TOWN
 (ECKARDS OR STONE QUARRY)
 MOUND GROUP
 NW Sec. 32, T. 93, R. 2 W.
 Survey by Fred Orr
 Feb. 8, 1935
 Scale, 1 in. = 200 ft.
 X - Recent Single Burial



The "French Town" (Eckard or Stone Quarry)

Mound Group.

On the point of a southward pointing spur of the 330 ft. high bluff lying between the Mississippi River and the deep canyon-like valley of a small stream opening into it from the Northwest, and six and one-half miles North of the town of Guttenberg, in Clayton County, is a single large burial mound, designated as Mound No. 10 of the "French Town" (Eckards or Stone Quarry) Mound Group.

In 1812 a French refugee, Chevalier Marais, established a small trading post just south of the mouth of the tributary creek. The post long since disappeared but the name "Franch Town", given it by the German settlers of the surrounding country still remains.

Mound No. 10, is 44 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high, and from its site on the high point a fine view of the river valley is had.

Under Project 1047 of the Iowa Planning Board, work of excavating this mound was begun June 3, 1935, and completed June 12, a total of 40 hours work of two men.

The soil where the mound is located is 4 to 6 in. of black earth immediately beneath which is shelly rock and yellow clay - the top of the Galena limestone formation. The surface soil and a few inches of the shell rock and clay had been cleaned off to form the burial floor of the mound. The mound earth was the black surface bluff top soil and had evidently been brought from some distance as there were no signs of pits in the immediate vicinity from which it might have been taken.

With the earth were mixed many large rocks - most of them a good lift for a man, and several were too heavy for one to throw out of the pits. Not less than a cord of these rocks were removed from the 20x20 ft. excavation down to the burial floor, the most of them occurred in nests, having no regular arrangement, immediately over the burials. They were without doubt gathered from the nearby outcrops of limestone.

To excavate the mound a pit, 10x10 ft. in "the NW. quarter" of which the SE. corner was the center of the mound, was dug down to the "burial floor". The first burial encountered was a bundle burial, No. 9, in the mound earth 18 in. below the top of the mound.

On the burial floor were two, - No. 3 consisting of the complete, fairly well preserved bones of the lower extremities of three adults, extended, and the very incomplete skeleton of the body of one, the fragment of skull of which lay under where the left elbow should have been. Under the head of the left femur of skeleton No. 2, was an implement of greenstone, probably used for smoothing, and beside the shaft of the right femur was a 5 in. drill of white chert.

Burial #4 was a quite complete extended skeleton with the skull crushed flat, lying over the left pelvis.

Partly in the NW. and partly in the SW. quarter, in a pit excavated 16 in. in the shelly rock of the burial floor, was the partly flexed skeleton of Burial No. 1. This was in a fair state of preservation but not complete. In the mound earth over it and on a level with the burial floor were five lozenge shaped fine ceremonial flints.

Two feet to the East, on a large flat rock from over which 4 in. of the shelly floor had been removed, were two additional ceremonial flints, same size and shape as the first found and a large bone awl.

In this quarter were two, and in the NE. quarter, one, pits, about 18x24 in., sunk in the burial floor 6 to 12 in., filled with yellow clay, and at the bottom of which were 2-3 clam shells. These were the only shells found in the mound.

Burial No. 2 was an extended, not very complete skeleton in a pit in the burial floor, 4 in. deep at the head and 10 in. at the feet.

In the NE. quarter, the SW. corner of which was the mound center, one bundle burial, No. 8, and two very incomplete extended burials, were found, Nos. 5 and 6.

In the SE. quarter, one bundle burial, #10, was all that was found, this burial was in the mound earth 12 in. above the floor.

In the SW. quarter, the last one dug, was one extended, incomplete skeleton, #7, and part of burial No. 1. Beside the right shoulder of #7, was an additional lozenge shaped flint.

The skeletons of all the burials, except Nos. 9 and 10, which were buried in the mound earth and above the burial floor, and Nos. 1 and 2 singly in pits below, lay on the mound floor. Altogether the fragmentary skeletons of 10 persons lay in, and were in part covered by a deposit of venetian red earth that had stained the bones a decided red, having an extreme thickness in Burial #2 of, in places, 1/2 in. (See page 88 of Mound Builders by H. C. Shetrone)

Not a single piece of pottery, nor a flint, flake, or chip, other than the 8 lozenge shaped ceremonial pieces, nor a bit of charcoal was found in the mound.

Attached to this report is a sketch plan of the burials found, drawn to a scale of 3/8 in. to the foot, and sketch plans of each burial 1 in. to the foot.

Owing to the bad light we were unable to obtain very satisfactory photographs. Such as we got are attached.

June 25, 1935.

The "French Town" (Eckard) Mound Group. Single (Recent) Burial.

About one-fourth of a mile northwest of Mound No. 10 of this group, where the bluff top broadens out, is a fine linear, No. 11. This Mound is 150 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and 18 in. high.

At the foot of the 200 ft. high point of the bluff spur and at the top of the long level loess-covered ledge of Shakope limestone, which is its continuation to the south, and on the slope of sandy soil covering the St. Peter sandstone, we had noticed sunk in the earth till their tops were flush with the surface, small rocks covering an area of 4x5 ft. Under these at a depth of 30 in. at the feet and 36 at the head we uncovered the well preserved, complete, extended skeleton of a young woman - she had not yet out her wisdom teeth. Skull rested on its base, hands beside hips and all bones in proper place, head to North. Near the right hand, resting inside down on pelvis, was a large well preserved clam shell and near the right knee, another. In the earth thrown out from over leg bones was a broken arrow-head.

Mound #4 of the "French Town"
Group of Prehistoric Indian Mounds.

This mound, 24 ft. in diameter and 30 in. high, is the fourth from the south of a string of nine burial tumuli, running north along the rounded crest of loess on top of a long ledge of Shakope limestone, 130 ft. above the Mississippi River, running south from the foot of the 330 ft. high bluff, and between the big river and a deep tributary valley from the west.

The loess is a fine light yellow clay having a depth under Mound #4 of 5 ft., with small loess-kindchen quite abundant towards the bottom.

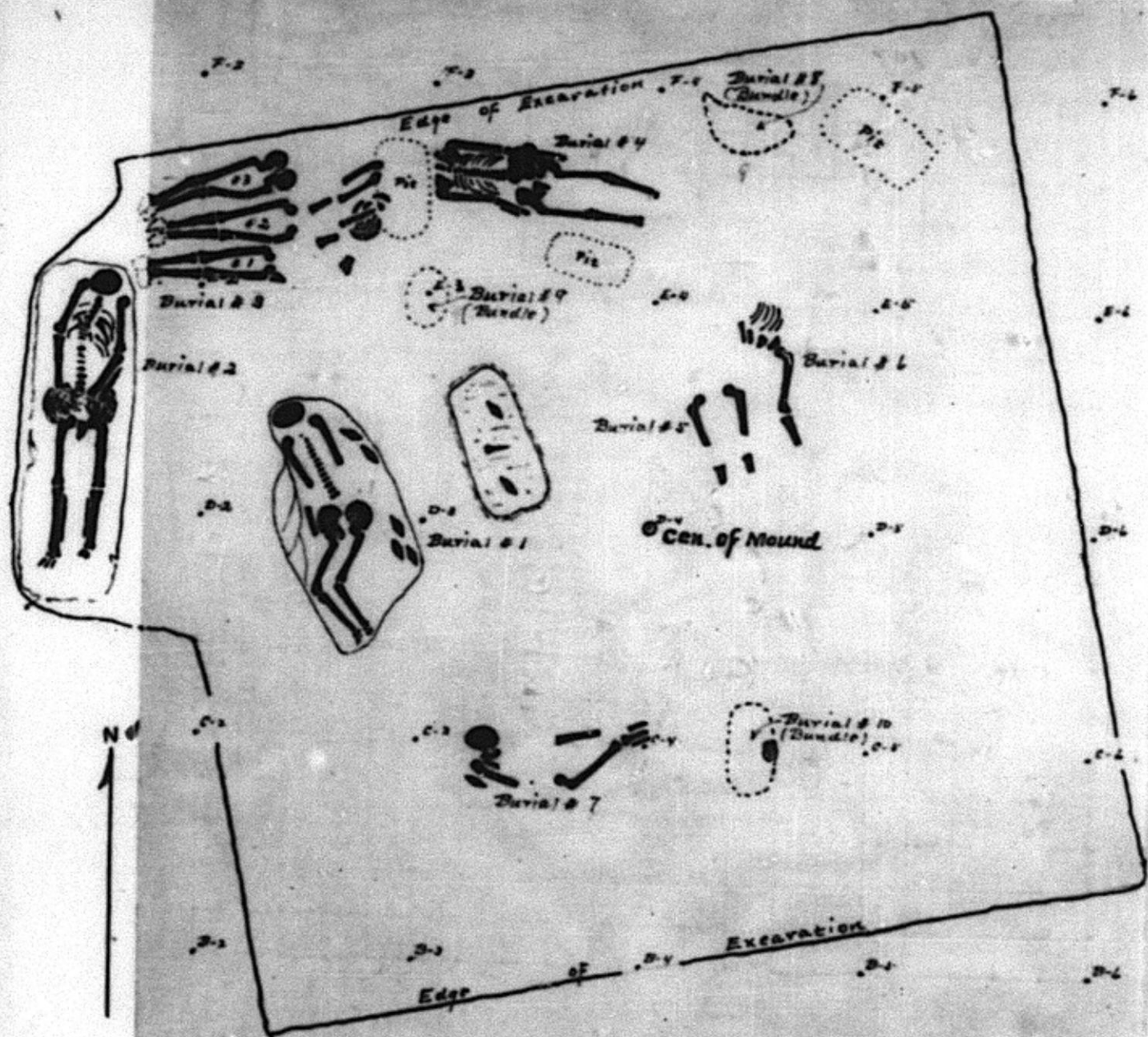
This mound we excavated June 13 to 17, a total of 21 hours labor of one man, by digging a circular pit 14 ft. in diameter, 66 in. deep. The mound earth, a shade darker yellow than the undisturbed loess, the top 4 in. containing humus enough to make it almost black, was less compacted than the loess.

At the natural level, 7 ft. East and 2 ft. North of the mound center, under 3 flat rocks a foot in diameter, and with half a dozen scattering smaller ones around these, were 3 pieces of the shafts of limb bones, two pieces of a broken lower jaw, and part of a scapula including the socket.

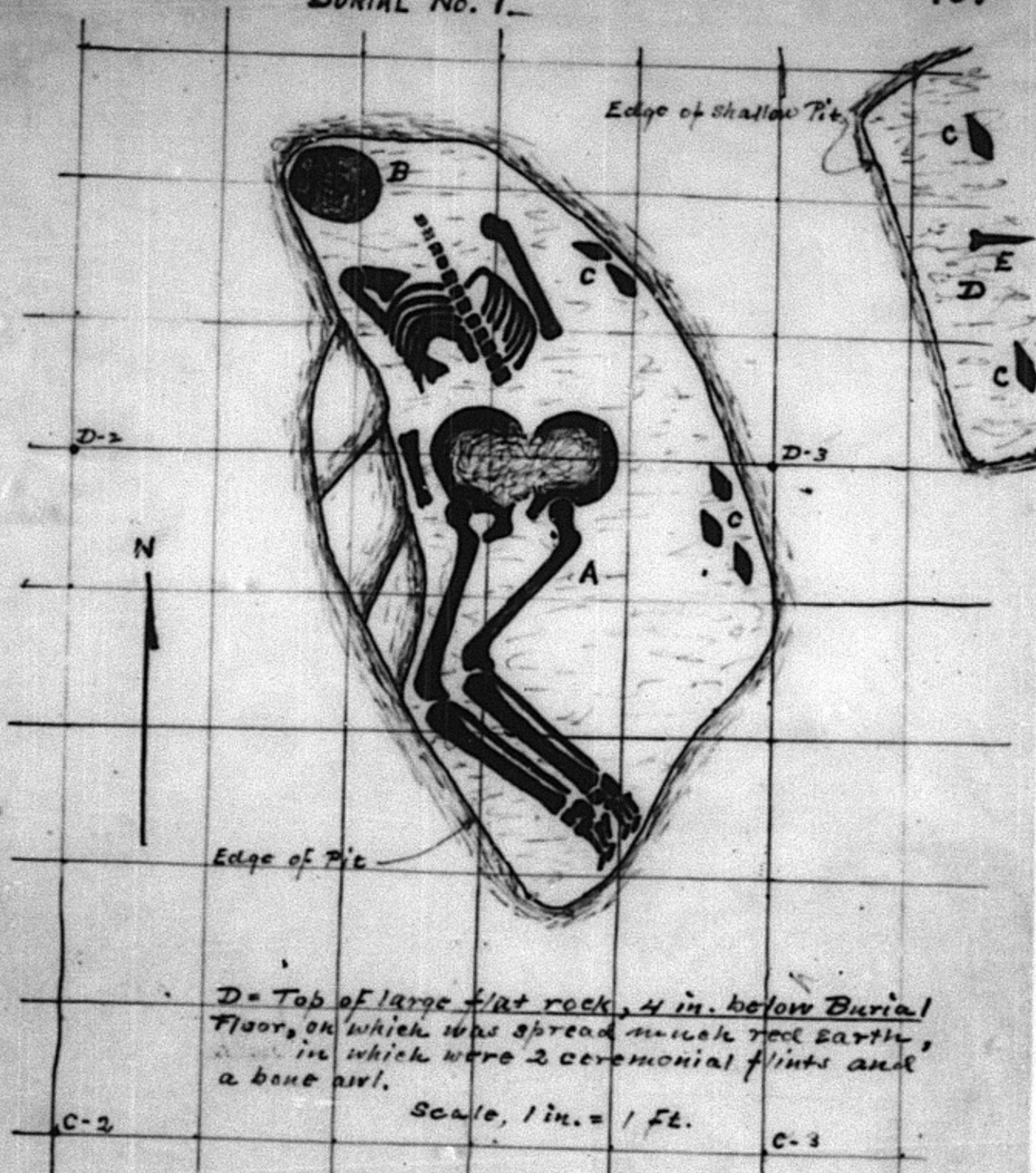
At the natural level, 1 ft. south and 1 ft. East of the Mound center under 3 irregular pieces of rock 4-6 in. in diameter, was a bundle of 5 pretty well preserved long bones - a pair of femurs 17 in. long; 1 femur 15-1/2 in. long; 1 left arm humerus and 2 tibiae. These lay in a compact bundle N. and S.



One ft. SW. of the S. end of this bundle and 6 in. lower was the shaft of a femur. Scattered through the mound earth and in the loess were 6 well preserved clam shells, two large ones, cupped, were found under a couple of small rocks, 2 ft. S. and 2-1/2 ft. E of the center at a depth of 27 in. below the natural surface, and 3 ft. E. of center a piece of charcoal 18 in. below natural surface. A small piece of grit-tempered undecorated pottery was found SW. of center at a depth of 24 in. below the natural level. Three other inch square pieces of grit-tempered undecorated ware were found at as many different levels, and a perforated dog or wolf canine fang was found in the mound earth. No signs of disturbance of the loess below the natural surface was found.



PLAN OF BURIALS
IN MOUND #10
OF FRENCH-TOWN MOUND GROUP
Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. = 1 ft.



D = Top of large flat rock, 4 in. below Burial Floor, on which was spread much red earth, in which were 2 ceremonial flints and a bone awl.

Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

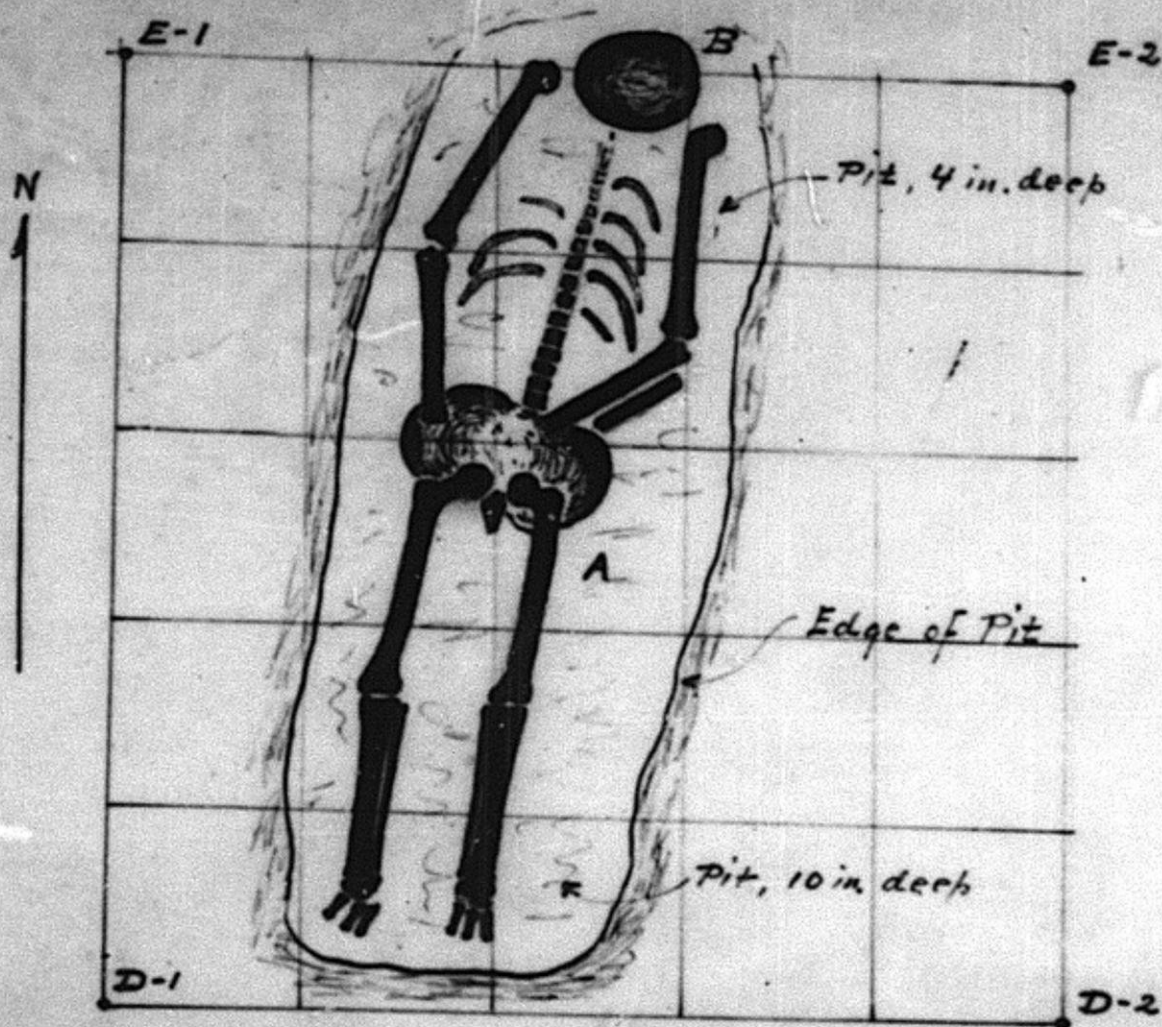
Partly Flexed Burial in Pit in Rock of Burial Floor of Mound # 10 of "French Town" Mound Group.

A = Floor of Pit, 16 in. below Burial Floor, on which was much red (paint) earth.

B = Skull, base up and face to west.

C = Ceremonial flints. E = Bone awl.

BURIAL No. 2.



Extended Burial in Pit in Rock Burial Floor
of Mound # 10 of "French Town" Mound Group.

A - Floor of Pit, 4 to 10 in. below Burial Floor,
on which was spread a large quantity of
the venetian-red (paint) earth under and about
the bones - in places $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

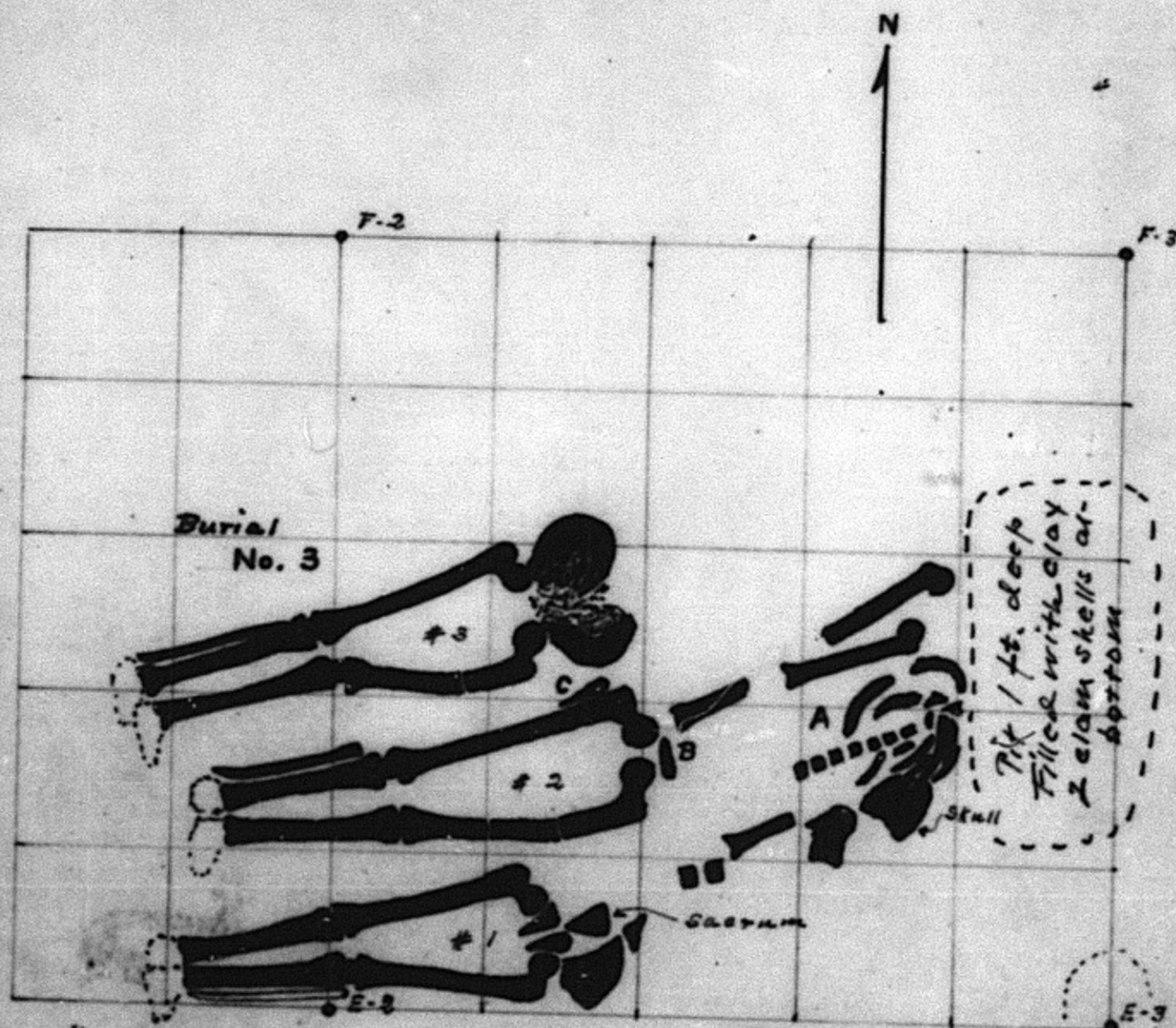
B = Skull resting on base with face to west, 6.75" X 5.35" in.
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

BURIAL No. 3. AND 9

110

Incomplete Extended Burials in E-2 and E-3 of Mound #10 of French Town Mound Group, Sec. 8, T. 92, R. 2 W, Clayton County, 6 mi. N. of Guttenberg.

Burial Floor at natural level, - covered by 3 ft. of Mound Earth containing many large rocks.



○ = Bones of Feet
Scale 1 in. = 1 ft.

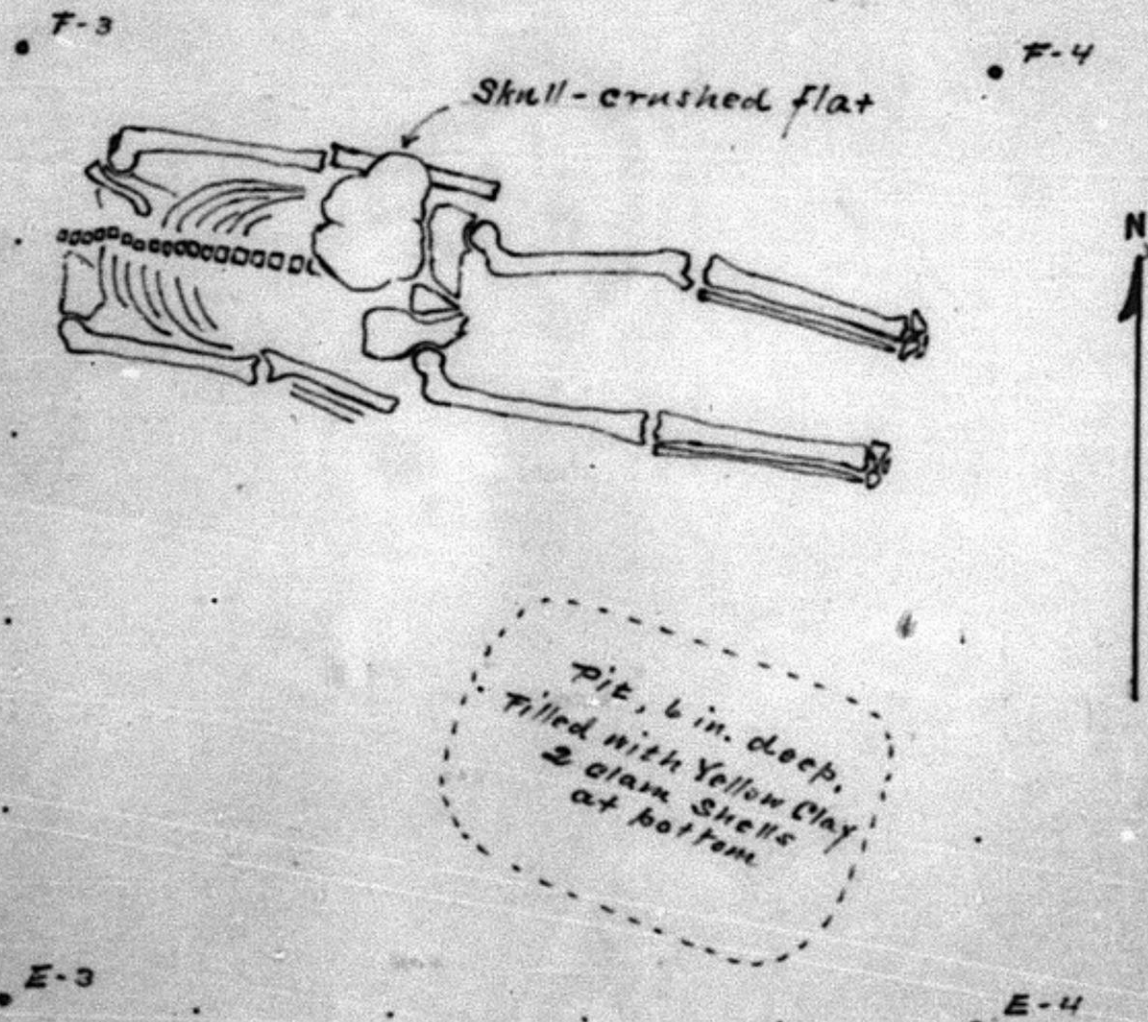
A = Remains of Skeleton of Body - Probably of #2 - Reclining.
B = Pointed Celt. (?)
C = Flint awl.

BURIAL No. 9
Bundle Burial

18 in. below top of Mound, 18" x 12" x 3"

30 in above Burial floor. - see photo. No red.

BURIAL No. 4

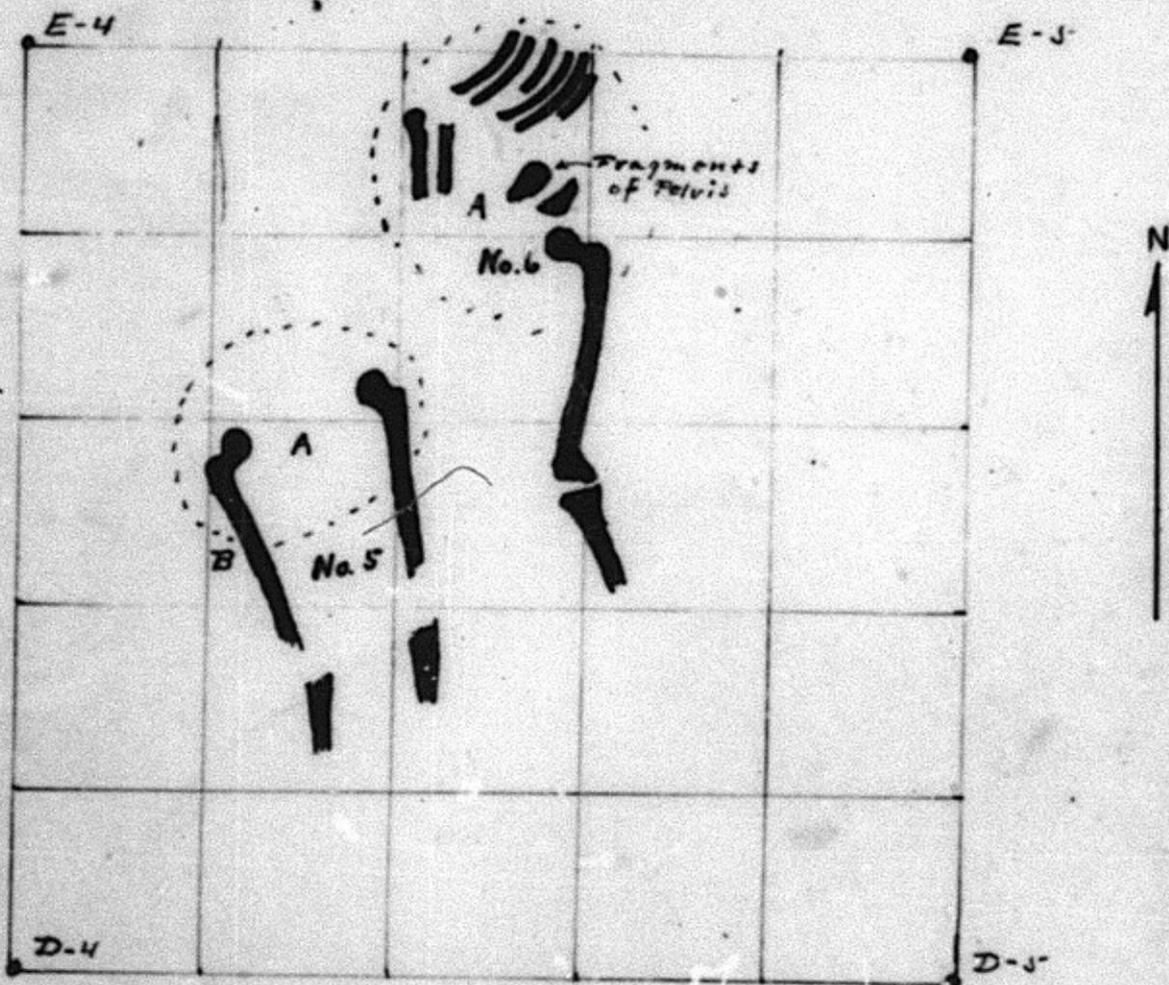


Extended Burial on Rock Burial Floor in Sec E-3
 of Mound # 10 of "French Town" Mound Group.
 Note position of Skull. Bones stained red
 and much red earth about them.
 Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

Remnants of 2 Burials on Sec. D-4 of Mound # 10
of "French Town" (Eckards) Mound Group on Sec. 8,
T. 92, R. 2, Clayton County.

Scale 1 in. = 1 ft.

On Burial Floor 4 ft. 10 in. below Mound top.

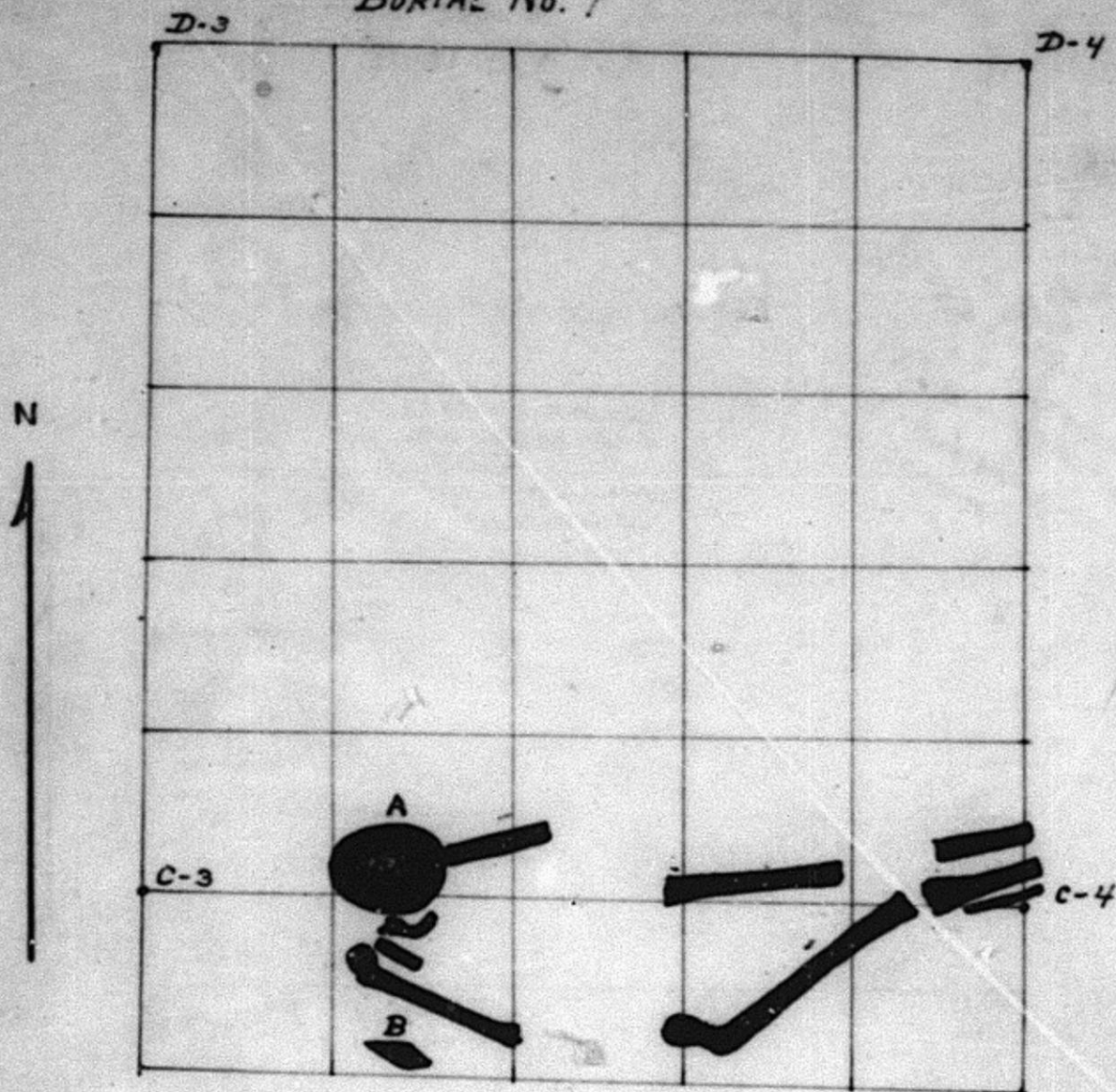


A = Areas with thin stratum of Venitian red earth.
B = Femur, gnawed and stained Venitian red.



From Mound #8 of "French Town" Mound Group. A little less than actual size. Note rouletted decorations. See small photograph showing it as it lay in place.

BURIAL No. 7



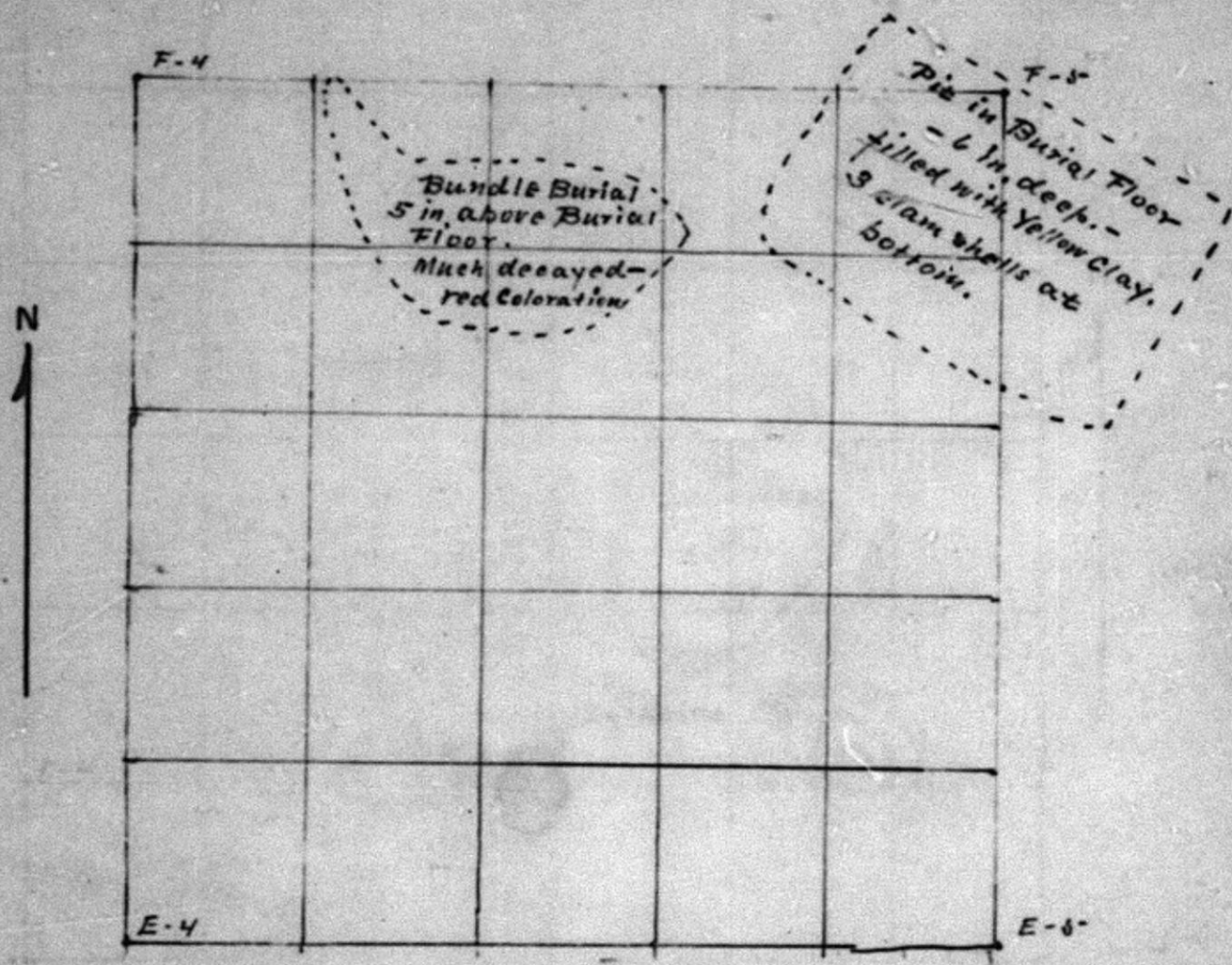
Extended Burial in Mound Earth, 4-5 in. above
Burial Floor of Mound #10 of "French Town" Mound
Group. Accompanied by red earth.

A = Skull resting on base with face to west.

B = Ceremonial flint, 6 in. above humerus

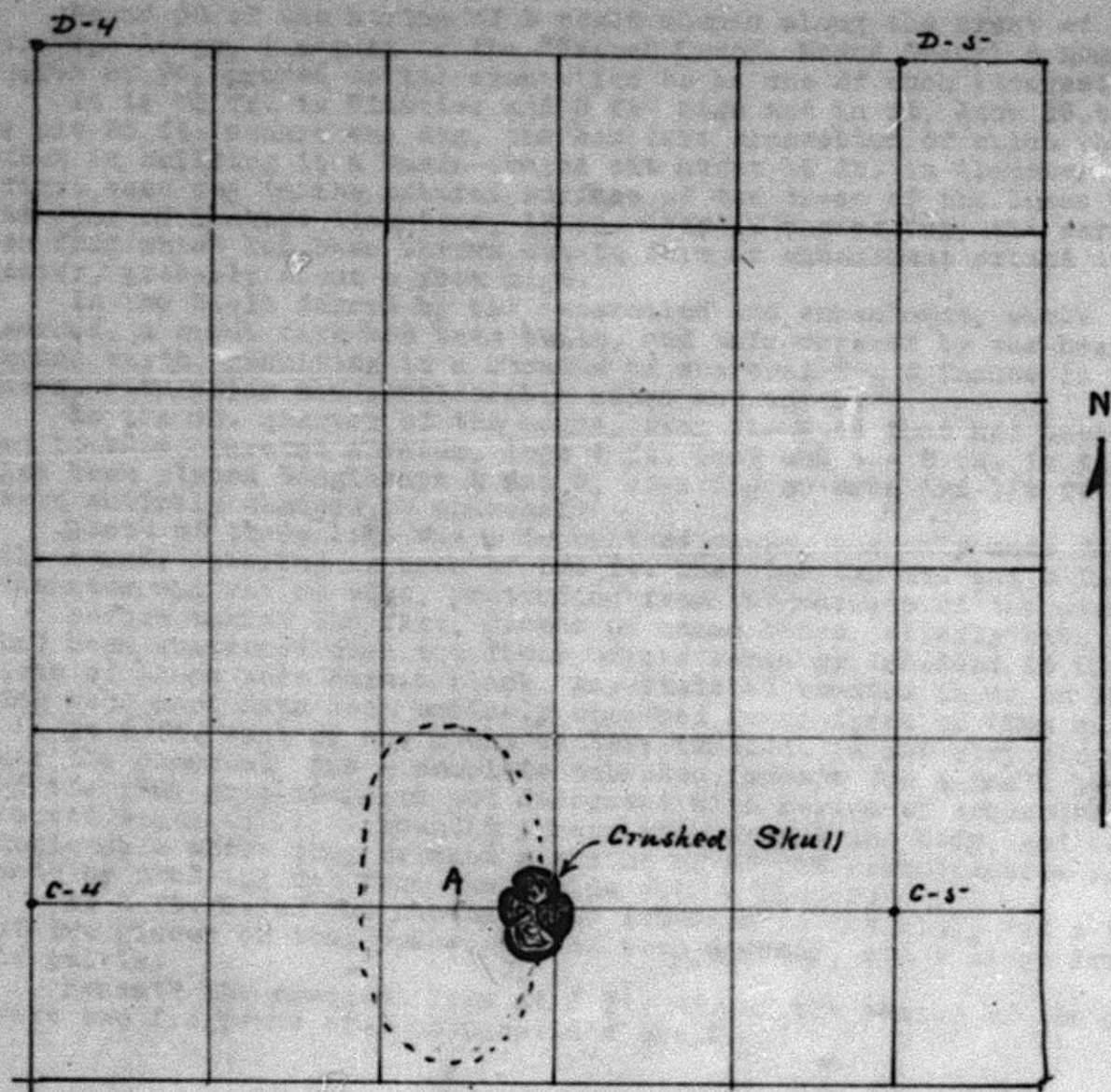
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

BURIAL No. 8.



Sec. E-4 of Mound #10 of "French Town"
Mound Group. Red earth (paint)
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

BURIAL No. 10.



A - Bundle Burial. 12 in. above Burial Floor
No red earth with this burial.

Mound #8 of the string of 9 round mounds along the crest of the Shakopee ledge, (a part of the "French Town" Mound Group) 4 mounds north of #4, proved on its excavation to be one of much interest.

It is 40 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high and in it, June 19, to 21st., a pit 20 ft. square was dug, the complete excavation of which showed that in building it a basin-shaped pit about 14 ft. in diameter had first been dug in the natural surface of the crest of the loess covered spur of Shakopee limestone, 18 in. deep in the center, the earth taken from which had been thrown out to form an embankment around its perimeter, probably about a foot high.

In the basin formed by the excavation and embankment, about 20 ft. across, a great fire had been built, and this covered by the heap of mound earth, resulting in a stratum of charcoal 2 - 6 inches in thickness, with which was considerable ashes and earth.

In the SE. quarter of the mound, over the wood that had been changed to this charcoal stratum, logs 4 ft. long and 4 - 8 in. in diameter had been placed lengthways E and W, covering an area 4x6-1/2 ft. These were entirely changed to charcoal.

South of these logs was a deposit of rocks, the only ones found in the mound, covering an area of 2x4 ft. One slab 2x2 ft. and 2 in. in diameter was set on edge, protruding from the surface of the mound.

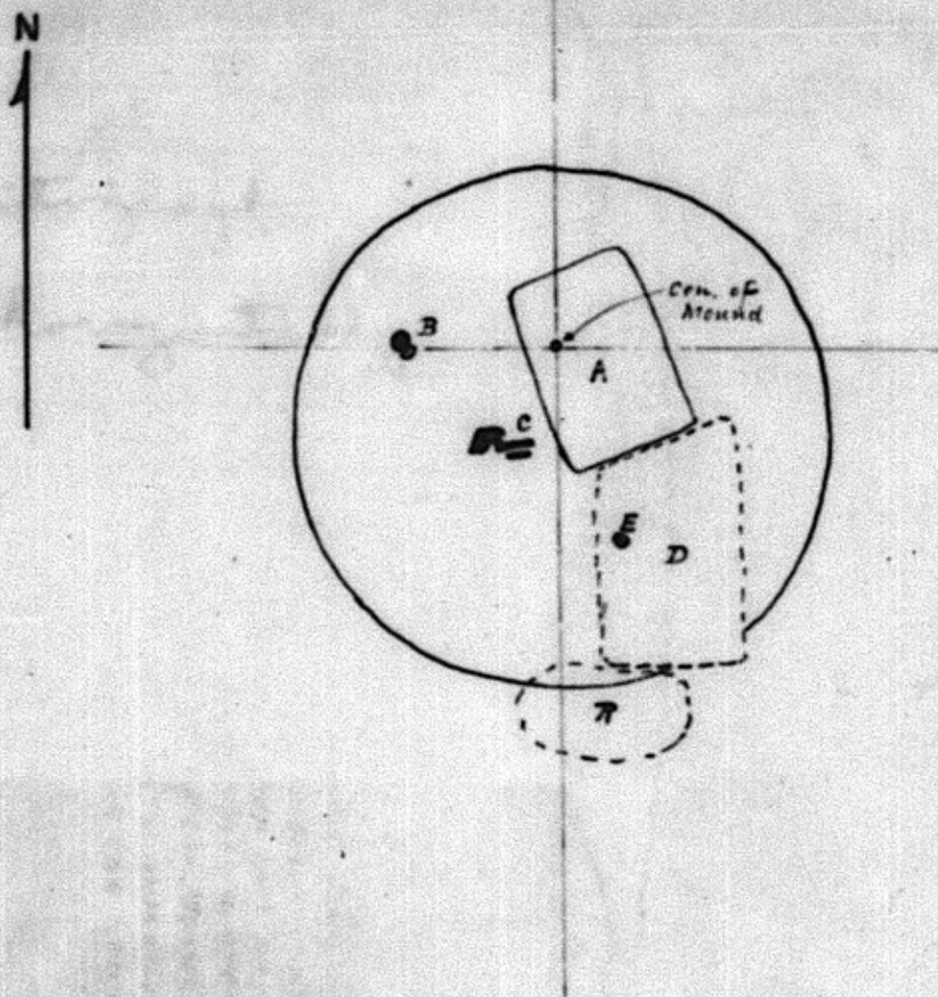
Before making the fire, pieces of human bones, chiefly bits of skulls, had been scattered over the floor of the basin or imbedded in the clay. Some of these were burned black. Any skeletal remains in or on the burning wood must have been entirely consumed as no trace of them was found.

At 5 ft. west of the mound center, imbedded in the clay directly under the charcoal was a complete unbroken, (except for a small piece out of the rim) grit-tempered pot decorated with strips of connected short curved lines -))) - running irregularly around the body, and especially noticeable where they crossed a string of slight protuberances around it made by pressing out from the inside with a finger.

At 2 ft. S. of the center, also imbedded in the clay, was a bundle of two pieces of long bones, one of them a femur, and a large fragment of pelvis.

Beneath the charcoal logs at 3 ft. SE. of the center of the mound, were two fragments of a thin child's skull.

PLAN OF BASIN-SHAPED PIT
IN MOUND NO. 8 OF "FRENCH TOWN" MOUND GROUP



A - Old Pit

B - Pot

C - Bundle Burial

D - Area covered with charcoal logs

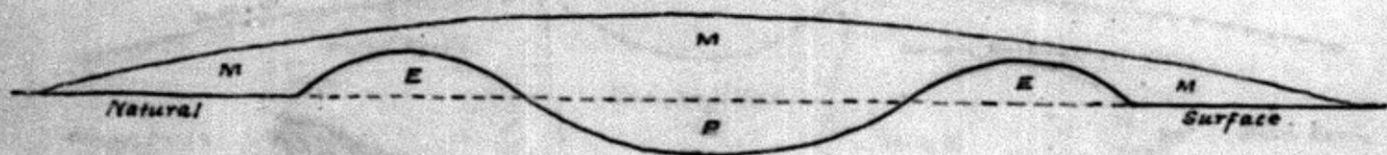
E - Part of Child's Skull

R - Heap of Rocks

Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 1 ft.

How Mound # 8 of the Trench-Town Group was Built.

Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 1 ft.



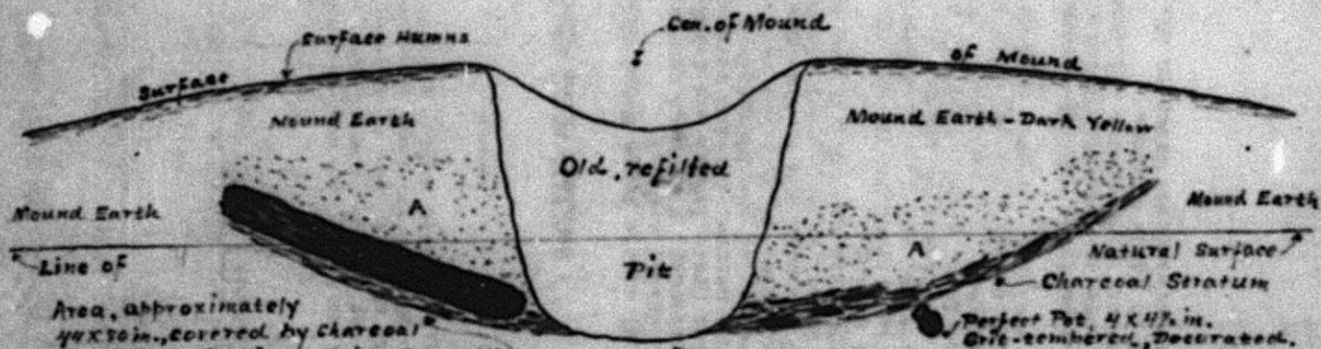
- P**- Basin-shaped Pit dug, 13 in. deep in Natural Surface.
E- Earth thrown out of Pit forming an Embankment around it.
 Pot, child's skull and Bundle burial were then buried in the clay at the bottom of the pit, after which a great fire was built in it and then smothered by the Mound Earth, **M**, heaped over it. This mound earth immediately above the charcoal was reddened by the heat.

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CROSS SECTION, EAST AND WEST THROUGH CENTER OF MOUND NO. 6
OF FRENCH TOWN MOUND GROUP.

Showing Basin Excavated in Natural Surface in which Great Fire
had been built as evidenced by charcoal Stratum.

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. = 1 ft.



Area, approximately
40 x 30 in., covered by charcoal
logs 6-8 in. in diam., lying E and W.
Under W. side of which was child's skull,
2 ft. SE of Mound. center, 40 in. below top
of Mound.

Directly S. of logs was a heap of rocks, 4 x 2 ft.,
one, 4 x 3 ft. and 2 in. thick, set edgewise, reached
the surface.

At 2 ft. S. of this point, and in yellow
clay, was a bundle burial - pieces of
the long bones and a pelvis.

A - Clay reddened by heat.

Below natural surface and bottom
of basin - light, yellow clay - loose.

MOUNDS Nos. 6 AND 7
OF "FRENCH TOWN" MOUND GROUP.

These small mounds, each 16 ft. in diameter and 18 in. high, of the "French Town" Group, were excavated July 2 and 3.

In Mound #6, at 6 ft. SW. of the center, and at the natural level, a somewhat crushed complete skull was found, but nothing else.

In Mound #7, at or about the natural level, the following were found: at 2 ft. NW. of center, a complete quite well preserved skull; in the first spading at 6 ft. NW. of the center, the proximal half of a humerus; at 4 ft. SW. and the same distance SE., were part of two innominate; and SW. of center 6 ft., a piece of the central part of a celt.

MARSHALL MOUND GROUP.

May 13, 1935.

Finished Mound #7 of the Deppe Mound Group 1 mi. N. of corporate limits of Bellevue, Friday A.M.

Afternoon and Saturday, found and surveyed two good Mound Groups on bluff tops between Green Island and Sabula.

One of these on a narrow, sloping westward pointing spur of the bluff between the valley of the Mississippi river and a deep ravine paralleling it, consisted of 11 round mounds in a compact string, one of which was over 5 ft. high and 4 were over 3 ft. high. All had been excavated but only 2 with anything like thoroughness - one last summer - and a few shovels of earth had been thrown out of the 3 most northerly small mounds - this spring.

In the yellow clay thrown out of the 3d. from the north was a fragment of skull, a patella, and a part of the shaft of an ulna, all burned to a jet black, - evidently a cremation.

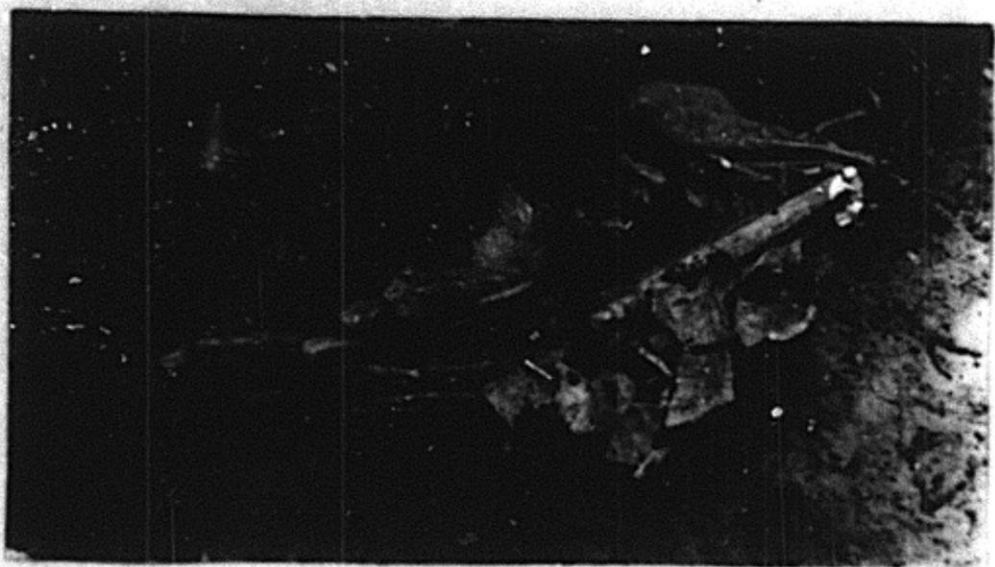
The owner of the farm, a Mr. Marshall, many years ago, had dug a pit in one of the largest to a depth of 6 ft. and had uncovered a single skeleton, fully extended and with the arms stretched out at right angles to the body. This skeleton, we were told by his son, was in a good state of preservation.

They also said a party of medical students had dug the other large mound, finding two rows of extended skeletons of which some of the bones were not in their proper places. Our informant was unable to say if any "relics" were found in these mounds.

This was the Marshall Mound Group on NW. Sec. 20, T. 85, R. 6 E.



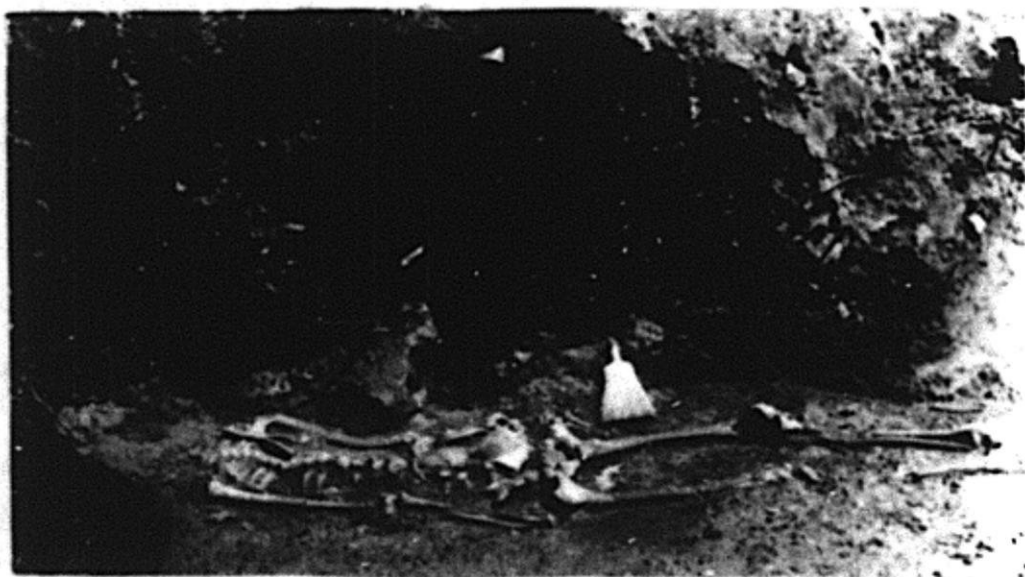
Bundle Burial # 9. Mound # 10



Bundle Burial # 8, Mound # 10



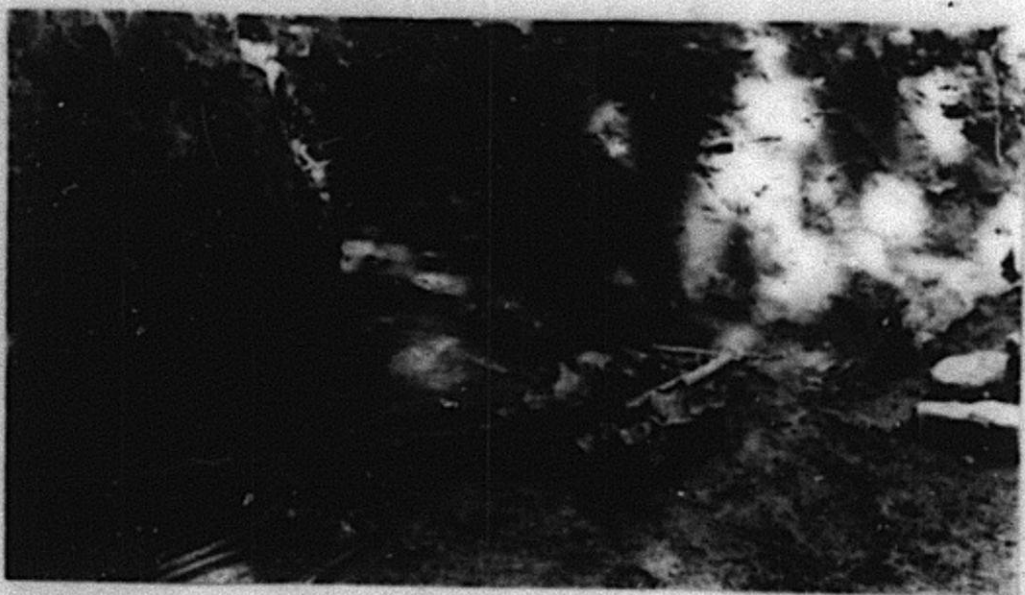
Triple Burial - # 3, Mound # 10. Looking North



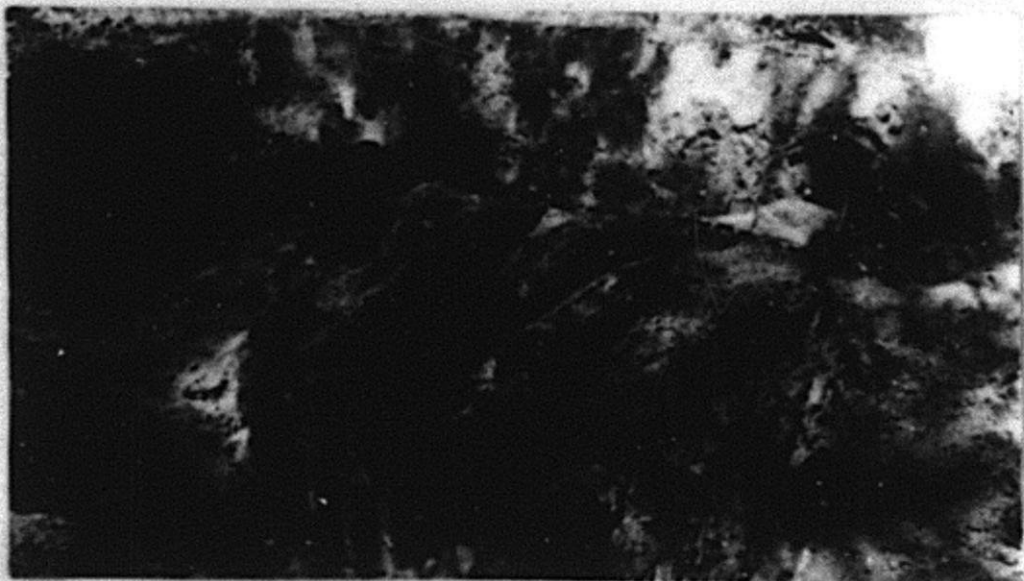
Burial # 4, Mound # 10. Looking North.



Burial # 7, Mound # 10. Ceremonial Flint
found at (X)



Bundle Burial, No. 8. Mound # 10



Charcoal Logs in SE quarter of Mound # 8



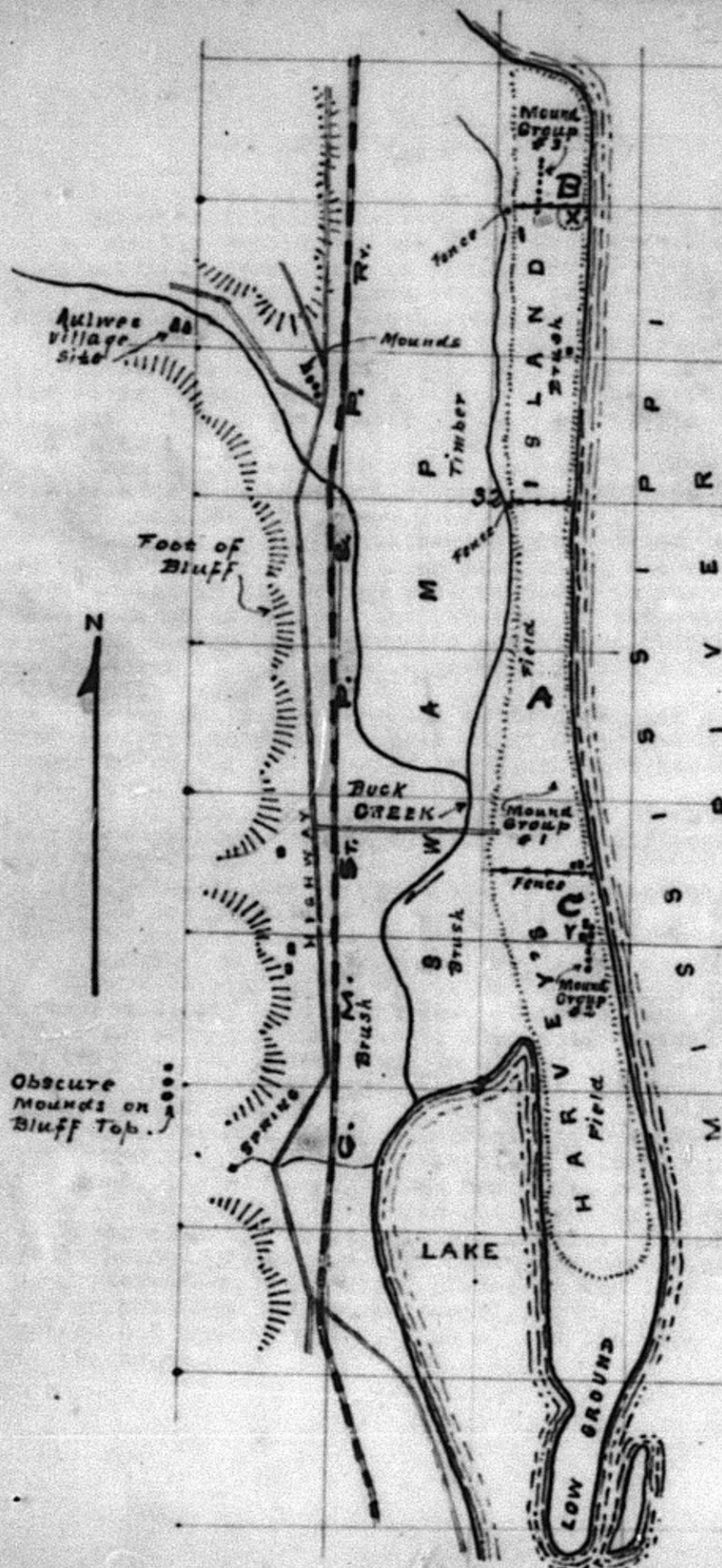
Bundle Burial in SW quarter of Mound # 9



Complete Pot, except for small nick in rim,
imbedded in clay immediately below stratum
of charcoal - shows black in photo - 5 ft. west
of mound center of Mound No. 8.

Grit tempered and decorated with strips
of short connected curved lines running
irregularly round the body NW.
Looking east.

HARVEY'S ISLAND MOUND GROUPS.



HARVEY'S ISLAND
 1 1/2 to 3 1/4 Mi.
 N. of
 Business Part
 of
 Guttenberg, Ia.
 Scale, 1 in. = 1/4 Mi.

- X - Gravel Pit.
 Y - Janek Farm House
 A - See Page 133,
 Vol. XII for Map
 B - See Page 196
 Vol. III for Map
 C - See Page 195
 Vol. III for Map

THE HARVEY'S ISLAND MOUND GROUPS.

Harvey's Island is an old sand-bar of the Mississippi River when, greatly swollen by the flood from the melting Wisconsin Glacier, reaching from bluff to bluff, 75 ft. deep.

Over the sand, towards the end of the great flood, was deposited a couple of feet of black sandy gumbo-like soil.

This old bar was probably at one time connected with the one on which the city of Guttenberg is built, and like it, is highest near the river, with a gentle slope back to the west, Harvey's Island being cut off from the bluffs and the Guttenberg terrace by a slough and lake.

This island extends N. and S. with a width of less than a quarter of a mile, almost entirely across Sections 5 and 9, Township 92, R. 2 W. and Sec. 32, T. 92, R. 2 W.

Mound Group #1, a scattering group of mounds, one of which is a large effigy, lying wholly on Section 32, was surveyed by us many years ago. A plat of the survey will be found in one of the "Record" volumes made by us and now the property of the State Historical Society.

The most of this group is now almost obliterated by cultivation. As we remember it none of this group exceeded 4 ft. in height, most of them being around 2 ft.

Group #2 is a procession of round mounds N. and S. along the ridge of the sand-bar terrace parallel to and 350 ft. from the river, south of and in the yard of the Junck farm house on Govt. Lot 2 of Sec. 5, T. 92, R. 2 W.

The indications are that the mounds of this group are very old and that they were built by people of a different culture from those who built Group #1.

Originally Mounds No. 2 and 3, were probably 4 or 5 ft. high and 30 to 40 ft. in diameter. Cultivation has reduced their height to 20 - 24 in. and increased their diameter to approximately 60 ft.

Mounds 1, 4 and 5 were smaller, being now but 10 in. high.

Work on this group was begun July 15, by digging four 6-ft. wide trenches N. and S. in Mound #2. Trench A, the most westerly, was 32 ft. long as was B the next to the East. Trench C was 28 and D 24 ft. in length. The excavations in all of these were carried down through 20 - 22 in. of mound earth, the 24 in. of waterlaid black soil, to and into the sand.

Trenches C and D were barren. In Trenches A and B, was a burial pit, 4x8 ft., filled with the black soil, extending 10 in. down into the sand, the center of which was 7 ft. west of the mound center.

In the north end of this pit were six or perhaps more, bundle burials, at least there were six skulls. The skulls were those of a round headed people and when first uncovered seemed in a fair state of preservation but went to pieces on the least attempt at handling. The fragmentary long bones comprising part of three bundles had been set on end against the N. side of the pit. They broke in two almost at the touch.

The remainder was an unidentifiable mass of fragments in a condition resembling wet ashes. Except for a half dozen pieces of long bones lying on the bottom to the south, there were no other skeletal remains in the remainder of the pit.

Scattered in the earth filling to the south of the bundles, and in a "nest" beside one of the skulls, were 65 rolled copper beads 1 in. long and $3/16$ in. in diameter.

At two different places in the filling and 4 in. above the floor of the pit was a bear's fang in a good state of preservation.

At 13 ft. South and 5 ft. W. of the mound center, were the feet of an intrusive burial, a young woman 25 - 30 years old. She had been buried in the flesh and the undecayed parts of her skeleton extended horizontally N 80 W, 62 in., that being her height. Only 6 of the ribs remained and all the bones of the hands and most of the pelvis had also decayed. In the earth around her neck was half a pint of small purplish-black trade beads. Over the left breast was a thin circular copper disk covered with cloth resembling velvet, 4 in. in diameter, and lower down a similar disk 3 in. in diameter. Just inside the perimeter was a ring of half-moon shaped perforations, $1/4$ in. long and regularly spaced $1/4$ in. apart. Inside this ring were two others of diamond-shaped perforations about $1/4$ in. in length, also regular as to size and spacing. The 3 in. disk was identical with the other except that the inner ring of perforations were small round holes $1/16$ in diameter. The disks as well as the beads were of undoubted white man's manufacture.

Work of excavating mound #2 required work of 2 men 36 hours, - refilling, 16 hrs.

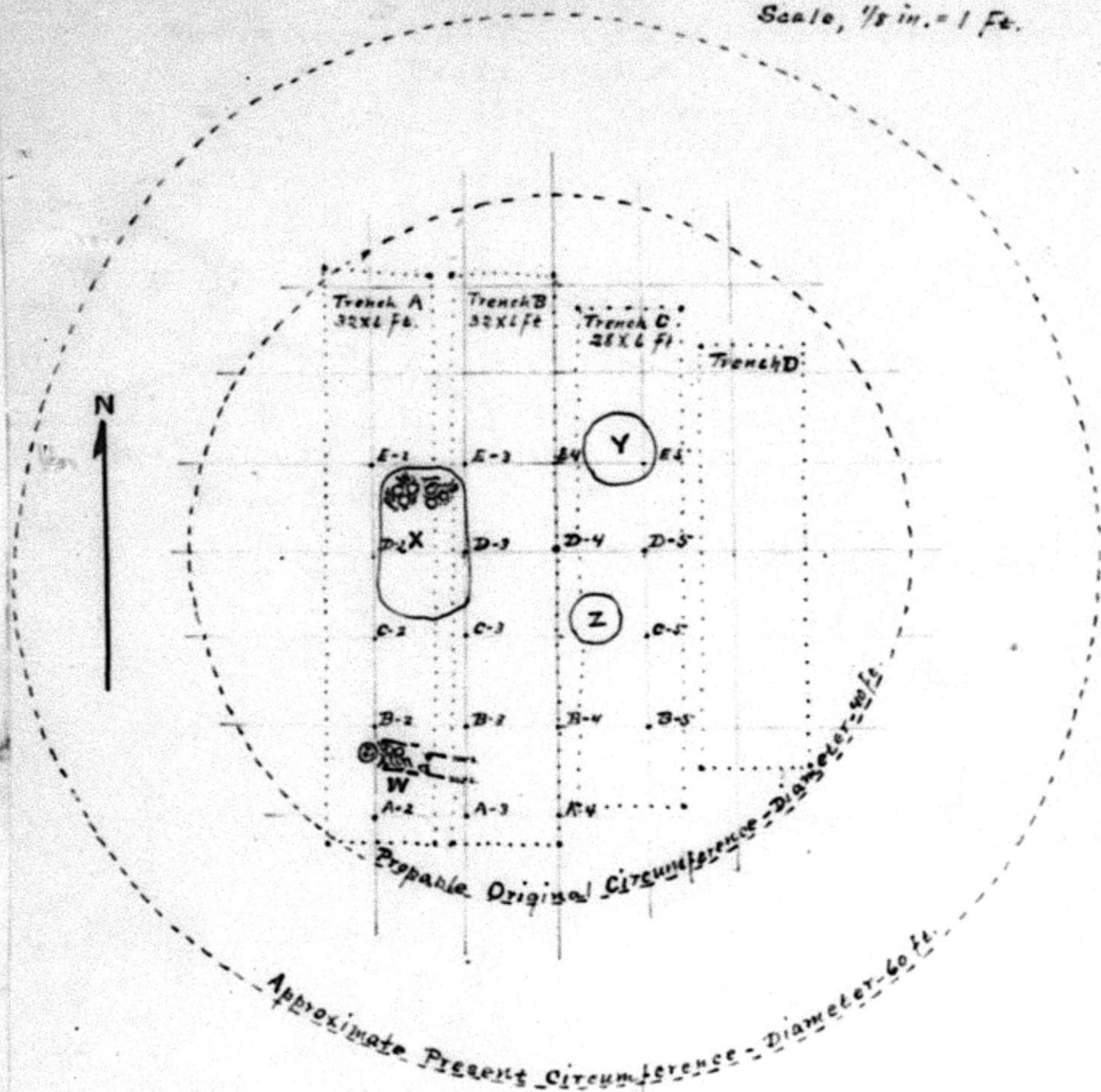
Plan of Mound #2 of Harvey's Island

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Mound Group # 2.

22 in. high

Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. = 1 Ft.



W - Intrusive Burial 10 in. below surface of Mound.

X - Primary Burial Pit. 58 in. below surface of Mound.

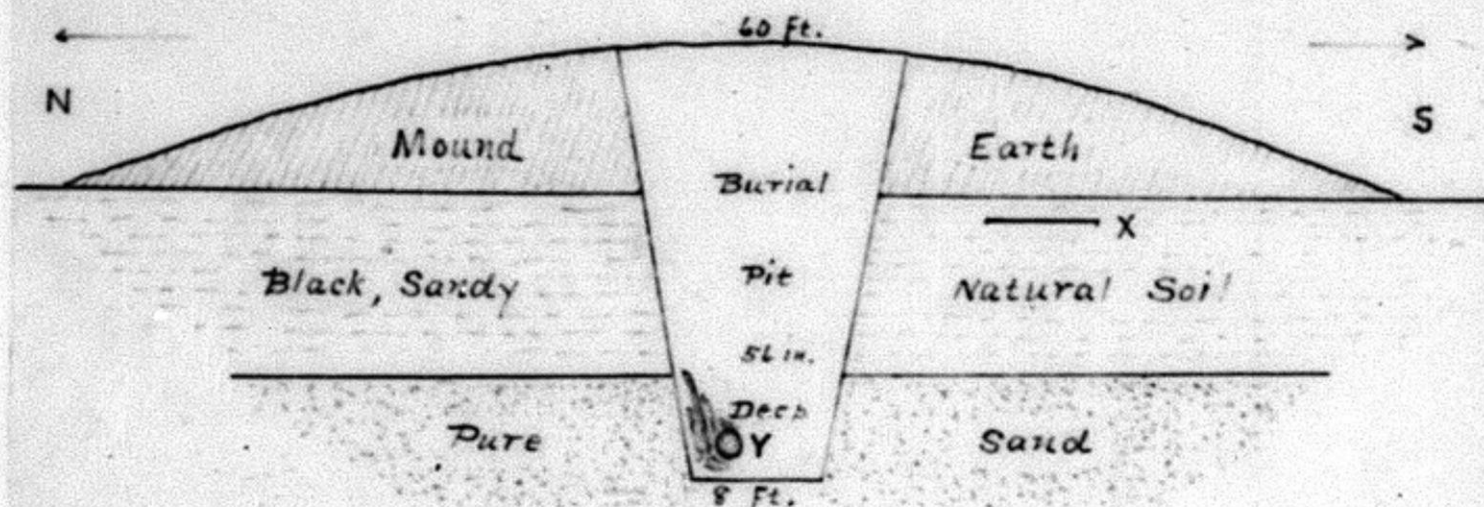
24 in. below natural surface 12 in. in pure coarse sand.

Y and Z - Two barren Pits, 18 in. in sand

Excavated, July 15th, 1935

Profile Section of Mound #2 of Harvey's Island, N and S.
Mound Group #2.

Horizontal Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. = 1 ft.
Vertical Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. = 1 ft.



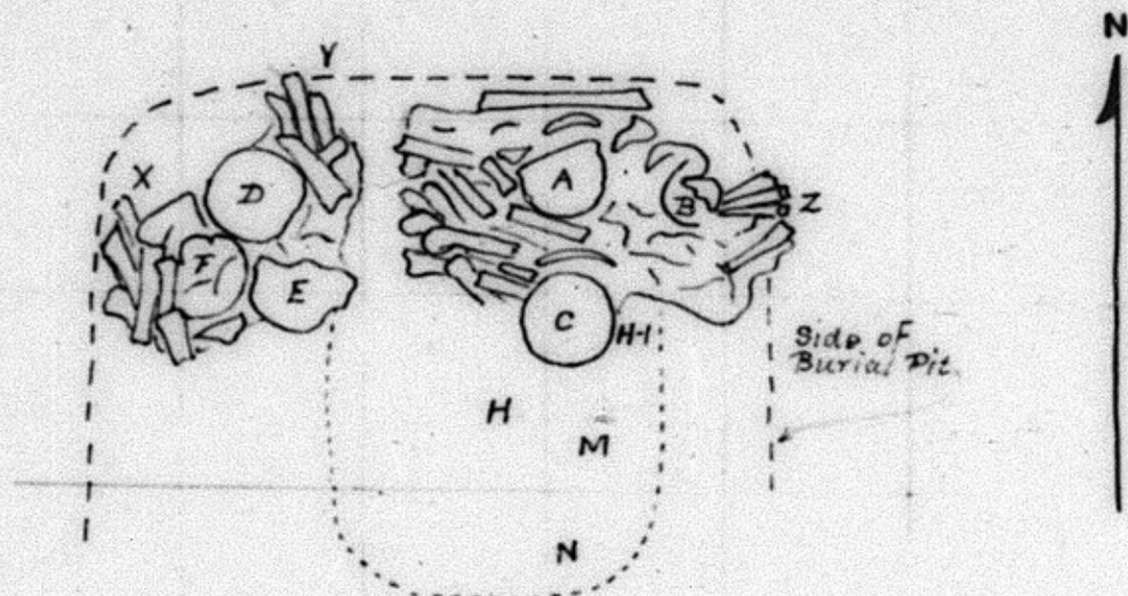
Height of Mound - 22 in.
Natural Soil - 24 in. thick
Burial Pit - 10 in. in sand

X - Intrusive Burial - 10 in. below surface.
Y - Primary Burial.

BUNDLE (PRIMARY) BURIALS IN NORTH END OF
BURIAL PIT IN W. 1/2 OF MOUND NO. 2 OF
HARVEY'S ISLAND MOUND GROUP NO. 2, 3 MI.
NORTH OF GUTTENBERG, IA.

Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

E-3



A mass of badly decayed, mostly indistinguishable, bones, at least 3 bundles of which were set on end against the N. end of the burial pit at X, Y and Z.

A, B, C, D, E and F - Brachycephalic Skulls.

H - Areas where were found, especially at H-1, 65 rolled tubular copper beads, 1 in. long and 3/16 in. in diameter.

M, N - Where bear's Fangs were found on or immediately above floor of pit at Sharp line between filled-in mound earth and pure sand in situ.

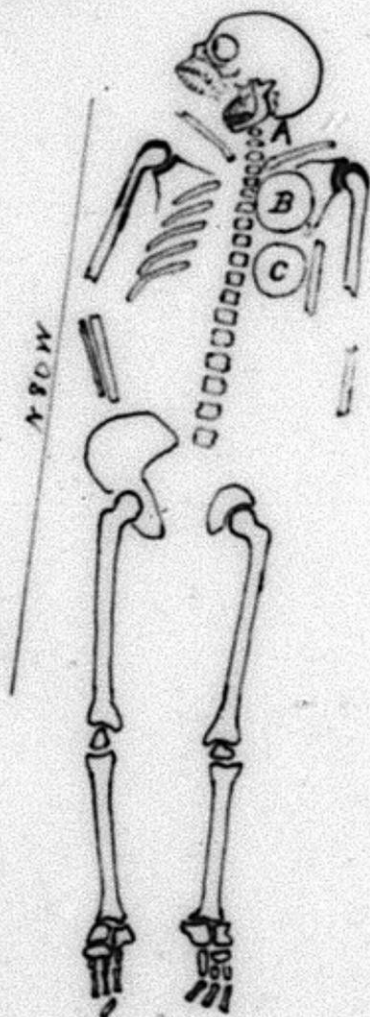
Mound - 60 ft. in Diameter, 22 in. high. 24 in. From natural surface down to pure coarse sand.

Burial Pit, 90 in. N and S and 48 in. E and W - 10 in. deep in sand

SKELETON OF INTRUSIVE BURIAL
IN MOUND NO. 2
OF HARVEY'S ISLAND GROUP
No. 2.

From Center of Mound, S. 13 ft.;
thence N80W, 5 ft. to end of toes.
Thence N80W, 12 in. to top of Skull
A young woman, 25 to 30 years old.
Has wisdom teeth—all sound, not
much worn—regular.
Supraorbital ridges
not prominent.

Height 62 in.
Length of foot 7 in.
" tibia 12 "
" femur 16 1/4 "
Between heads
of femurs 5 "
Skull 5 1/4 x 5 3/4

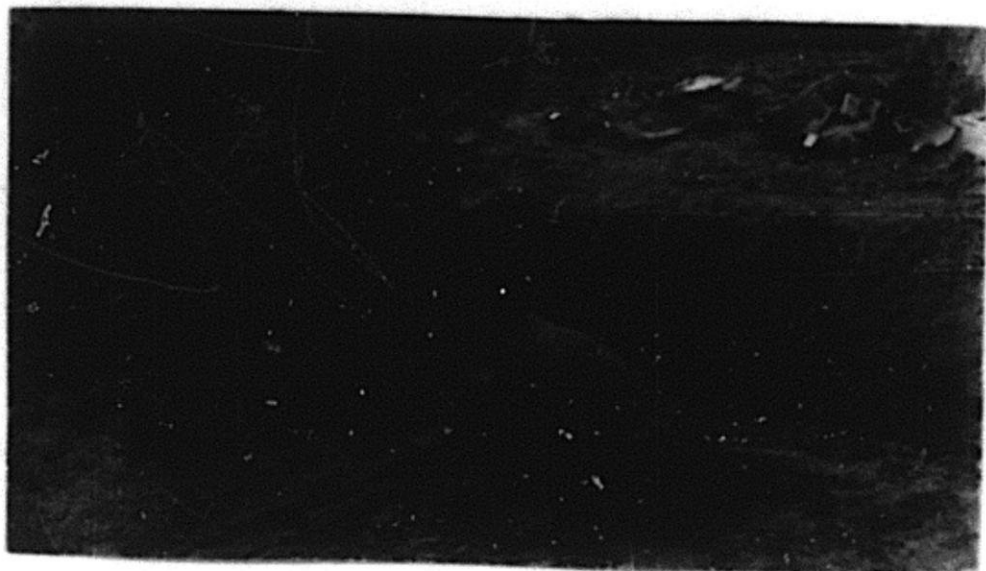


A - 1/2 pt. of small, black or
purplish trader's beads
around neck.

B - thin copper disk, 4 in.
in diameter, covered on
one side with velvet (?)
cloth, and having just
inside the perimeter a
ring of semi-lunar
perforations of uniform
size - 1/4 in. - and regularly
spaced 1/4 in. apart.
Inside this ring were two
others of lozenge-shaped
perforations, uniform
sized and regularly spaced.

C - similar disk, 3 in. in diameter,
except that the inner ring
of perforations were round
holes.

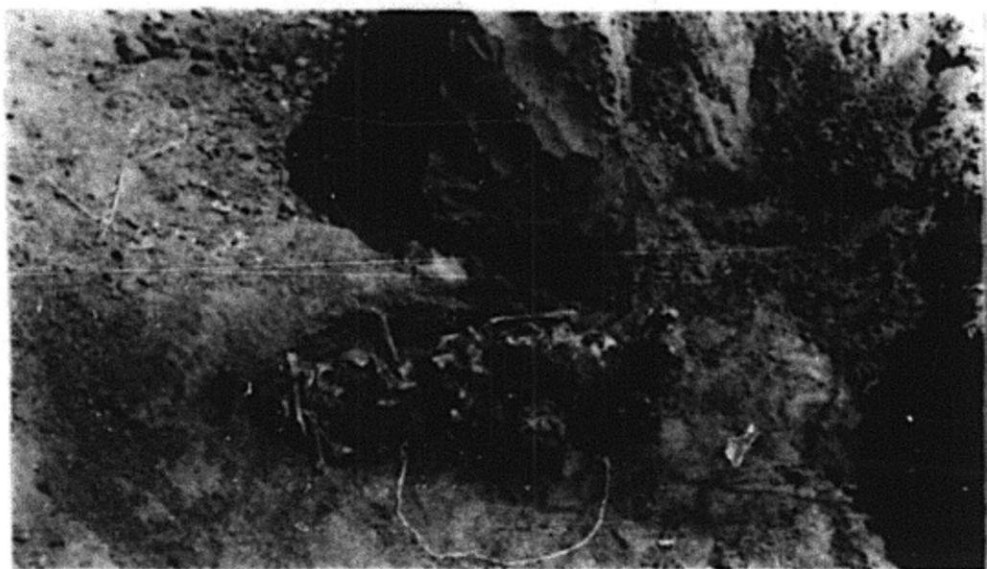
Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.



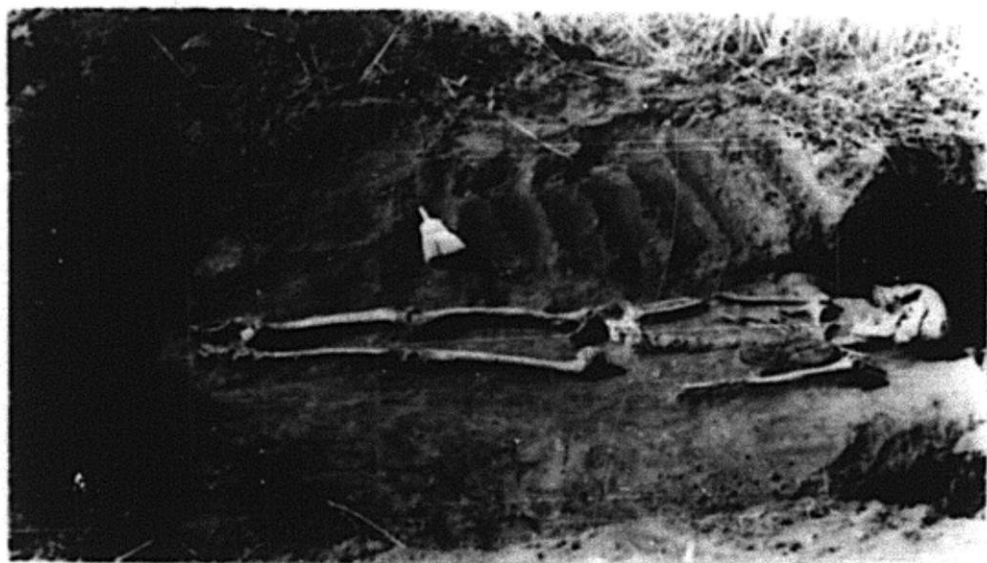
Grit-tempered Pot from Mound #1 - as found.
Looking South.



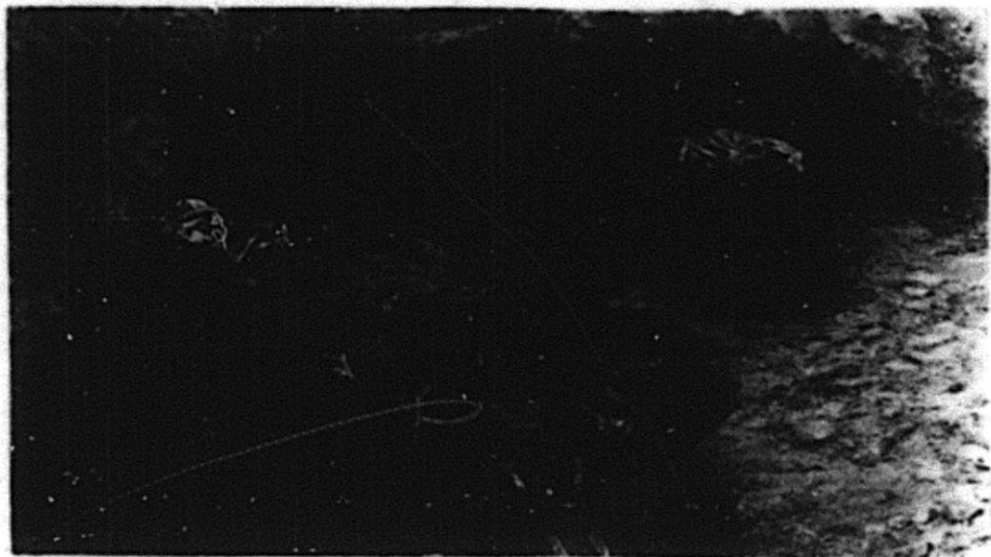
Same Vessel as above - nearer view
Looking South.



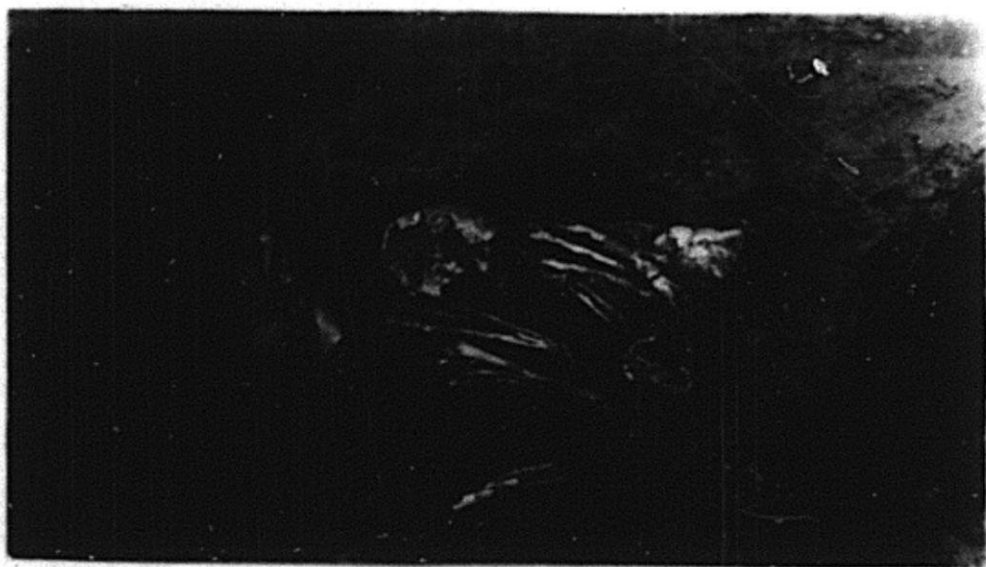
Bundle (Primary) Burials, Mound # 2
Looking North.



Intrusive Burial, Mound # 2
Looking SW



Burials in Mound # 3. Note Extended
and Bundle Burials in Pit 12 in. in Sand, with
bundle burials on either side at natural level.
Looking North,



Bundle Burial on N. side at Natural Level
Looking NW

Mound #3 of Harvey's Island Group #2.

This mound, the third from the south end of the group, has a present diameter of 60 ft. and a height of 20 in. The line between the 20 in. of mound earth remaining after 75 - 80 years of cultivation, and the alluvial soil below, is sharp and distinct. Below the 20 in. of alluvial sandy soil is the pure sand of the old river bar, ~~and~~ underlying and forming the foundation for the whole island.

Into and through the alluvial soil and 12 in. into the sand the pre-historic people who built the mound had dug a burial pit which at the bottom was 6 ft. N. and S. by 3 ft. E. and W. About 1/3 of this pit was in Section C-3 of the Mound, the remaining 2/3 being in Sec. B-3.

In the center of the pit floor lay the few remaining fragments of the skeleton of a primary extended burial with head to north - one-third of the femora, the tibiae, and what was probably a fragment of each of the two humeri, a bit of the skull. On either side on the floor was a scanty bundle burial, the one on the left (East) side having under it three bear's fangs, each having 1 - 2 cone shaped small pits on either side, connecting with the same number on the other.

Cross section of bear's fang



Perforations

The primary burial pits in these Harvey's Island Mounds were easily found by excavating the trenches down to the sand. Wherever the black soil dipped sharply down into it there was a pit.

At the natural surface - bottom of the mound earth, in Sections C-3 and C-4, were two bundle burials, the one in C-3 certainly containing two brachycephalic skulls, that in C-4, one. These latter burials were probably made during the building of the mound and by the same people, and not intrusive burials.

The bones of all the burials were in a very advanced state of decay, - those composing the burials in C-4 like wet ashes.

After the inclusions in this mound were uncovered and fully cleaned up, it was visited Aug. 2, by about 50 of those attending the Wild Life School at McGregor, in charge of Dr. Keyes.

1934

D-3

D-4

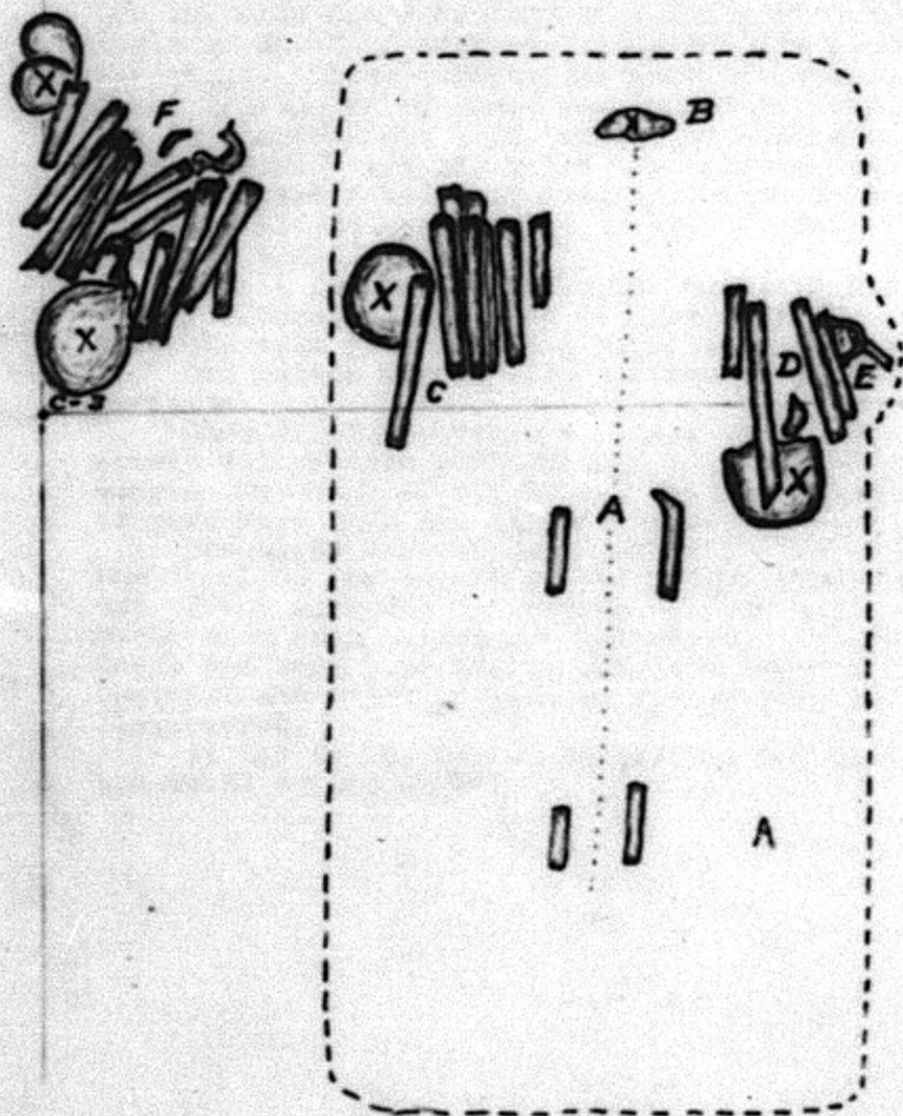
Plan of Burials in Mound # 3 of Harvey's
Island Mound Group # 2, on Gov't Lot 2, Sec. 5,
T. 92, R. 2, 3 mi. N. of Guttenburg, Ia. Scale, 1 in. = 1 ft.

A - Burial Pit, 3 x 6 ft. 1 ft. in pure sand under 20 in.
of black alluvial soil and 20 in. of Mound Earth.

B - Remnant of extended Primary Burial on
floor of Burial Pit

Excavated Aug. 1, 1925-

N



C-4

C, D - Bundle Burials on
floor of Burial Pit
E - 3 Perforated Bear Fangs
F, G - Bundle Burials at the
Natural Level-Bottom
of Mound Earth.

X - Skulls.

All bones far gone in
decay.

Mound #1

Harvey's Island Group #2.

This mound, the second one excavated, 150 ft. west of the river on the scarcely noticeable ridge of the terrace and 330 ft. south of the Junk farm house, is the most southerly of the string of five, running almost due north, composing Group #2.

It is now 40 ft. in diameter and 10 in. high, the height having been much reduced, the margin spread out, as in the other four of the group, by much more than half a century of cultivation.

The first spading uncovered a pot 10 in. in height and 7-1/4 in. in diameter, tempered with much coarse grit, and egg-shaped from the neck down. The neck, which flared slightly outward, was 6-1/2 in. in diameter and 1-1/2 in. high. Around the rim, both inside and out, were incised parallel lines, 1/4 in. long and 1/16 in. apart, across areas 1/4 in. wide and extending diagonally down from the edge 3/4 in. at an angle of about 45 degrees. Those outside slanted to the left, inside, to the right. These decorations were probably made in part by a stamp. About 1/2 in. below these was a row of deep, round indentations 3/16 in. in diameter and 1 in. apart, extending entirely around the bottom of the neck. 1/2 in. below the indentations around the upper part of the bowl were 3 belts of diagonal incised lines 1/4 in. long and approximately 1/16 in. apart. The belts, 1/4 in. wide were about half that distance apart.

From 1 in. below the belts, downward for 4 in., the bowl was entirely covered with a maze of irregular short twisted vertical lines, probably made with a string or grass wound stamp.

The bottom shaped like the small end of an egg, was without decoration.

When first uncovered we hoped to be able to remove this vessel almost entire (see photographs) but were disappointed, considerable coarse material of the bottom crumbling away. However we were able to save more than 3/4 of it - enough to make a good restoration.

The upper side of this pot as it lay with top to the East, was at the level of the bottom of the mound earth at its junction with the top of the surrounding terrace. After not so many more plowings it would have been struck and destroyed. Evidently a shallow pit (10 in. deep) had been made and it had been deposited therein with possibly skeletal and other perishable inclusions, all of which had entirely disappeared.

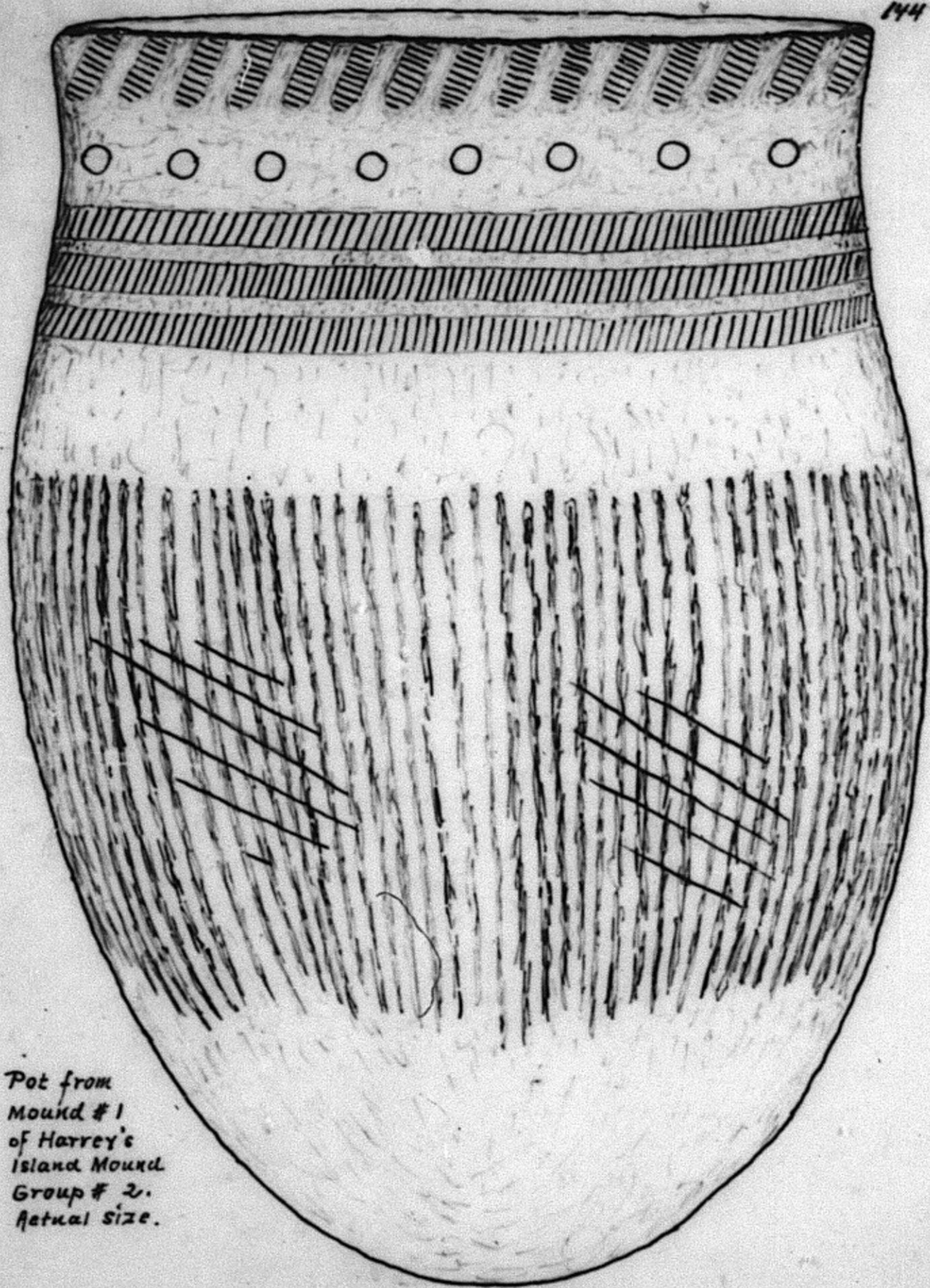
It lay in SE. corner of Section E-2 at 6 ft. N. and 6 ft. W. of the mound center at D-2.

At 6 in. below the pot were 4 pieces of finger long round bones in an advanced state of decay, and 4 ft. to the NE. at a depth of 3 ft. were a few badly decayed scattered fragments.

The mound was completely excavated down to the gravel but no other inclusions were found.

On the following page is a sketch of this, so far as our archaeological work has been carried on, unique vessel, actual size.

For comparison see figure No. 1, Plate VIII of Vol. I of Report of Proceedings of Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, 1876.



Pot from
Mound #1
of Harrey's
Island Mound
Group # 2.
Actual size.

Mound Group #3
Harvey's Island Groups.

At the extreme north end of the long, narrow island, is an old weed-grown field, extending N. and S., somewhat west of the center of which, and partly in the SW. corner of the SE. of Sec. 29, and extending south in the brush across the section line between Secs. 29 and 32, T. 93, R. 2 W., is a string of 9 small mounds, the 7 in the old field much reduced by cultivation.

Mounds No. 8 and 9, in the brush ~~across~~ ^{in Sec. 32,} had never been disturbed and had a diameter of 34 and 36 ft. respectively, and a height of 2 ft.

The mounds in the field had diameters of 20 to 40 ft. and heights of 8 to 18 inches.

In Nos. 4 and 9, pits 12 ft. square were dug down to the gravel, 18 in. below the natural surface but no inclusions of any kind were found.

In the brush at about 250 ft. SW. and 75 ft. from W. edge of terrace is a long mound running nearly N. and S., for 110 ft. and having a diameter of 28 ft., and height of 20 inches.

From the Sec. line south for half a mile is brush and on the S. side, beginning at the quarter Sec. line, are 2 long mounds running north into the brush land. At the north end of the most westerly is a 2 ft. high round mound. These mounds - unsurveyed - should be included with the surveyed mounds of Group #1.

Between Groups 1 and 3, and near the E. edge of the terrace, are other mounds - three or more - 1 to 3 ft. high, not yet surveyed.

Also along the E. edge of the terrace and on the brush land, - unsurveyed - is a string of small mounds having a height of less than 6 in.

SURVEY OF
PLEASANT RIDGE (JENNINGS-LINDBERGH)
GROUP OF EFFIGY MOUNDS
UNDER PROJECT 1047, IOWA LEARNING BOARD
NOV. 7-10, 1935

Dr. Charles R. Keyes,	Supervisor
Ellison Orr,	Ass't Supervisor
Fred Orr,	Field Worker
Harrison Toney,	Field Worker

Jennings-Liebhardt Mound Group.

Lots 3 and 4, Sec. 3, T. 95, R. 3, Clayton County, a total of approximately 133 acres, should be eventually acquired. Twenty-six acres of this, the SE. part of Lot 3, the boundary lines of which are marked on blue-print by crayon, should be secured without delay as the trust control of it is desirous of selling and it may pass into hands that will place that part of the land on which the mounds are located under cultivation. It is corn land. Access can be had from State highway #13 along the Mississippi River, over the Old Military trail or from county road #_____ one-half mile to west.

This is, without question, the finest of the few groups containing effigy mounds in Iowa, and equal to the best to be found in Wisconsin which is preeminently the effigy mound area; this Old Military trail from Prairie du Chien to Ft. Atkinson wound around the sandstone spur on which the most northerly mounds are located and still shows very distinctly; the scenic outlook is one of the finest on the Mississippi River; all of Lot 4 and most of the part of Lot 3 desired is covered with a heavy growth of timber up to 18 in. in diameter - red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, sugar maple, basswood, white birch, populus grandidentata, and many varieties of shrubs; on the north ~~rare~~ slope of the sandstone spur are found in abundance, mosses and ferns not easily accessible elsewhere; it would be a valuable adjunct to the Wild Life School at McGregor which annually attracts many lovers of nature from many States; the mounds are large, well preserved and form a compact group.

The 26 acres of Lot 3, can be purchased for \$26.00 per acre. Lot 4 would probably be appraised at about the same price; and there is a possibility that it may be secured by gift.

The part of Lot 3 desired is in pasture - about 1/4 of it next the rim is very rough and precipitous with cliffs and precipices. The spur on which are the mounds has but a few trees.

Mounds, timber and flora generally would require but little maintenance. Except to provide a road for access and a parking area, the entire tract should be let severely alone. Even fencing except to preserve forest conditions on Lot 4, is not needed. Adjoining land owner, under certain restrictions, could be allowed to pasture Lot 3. The only necessary maintenance expense would be that occasioned by having some supervision to prevent digging in the mounds or the cutting of the timber. No immediate need of protection. The great and always imminent danger is from the sale of the land to some enterprising farmer who would proceed to get it under cultivation. ~~prospect of~~

Efforts are now under way with some success to raise the money to secure by purchase the part of Lot 3 wanted. The people owning Lot 4 are non-resident but reported wealthy. They are being approached in an effort to secure this lot as a gift.

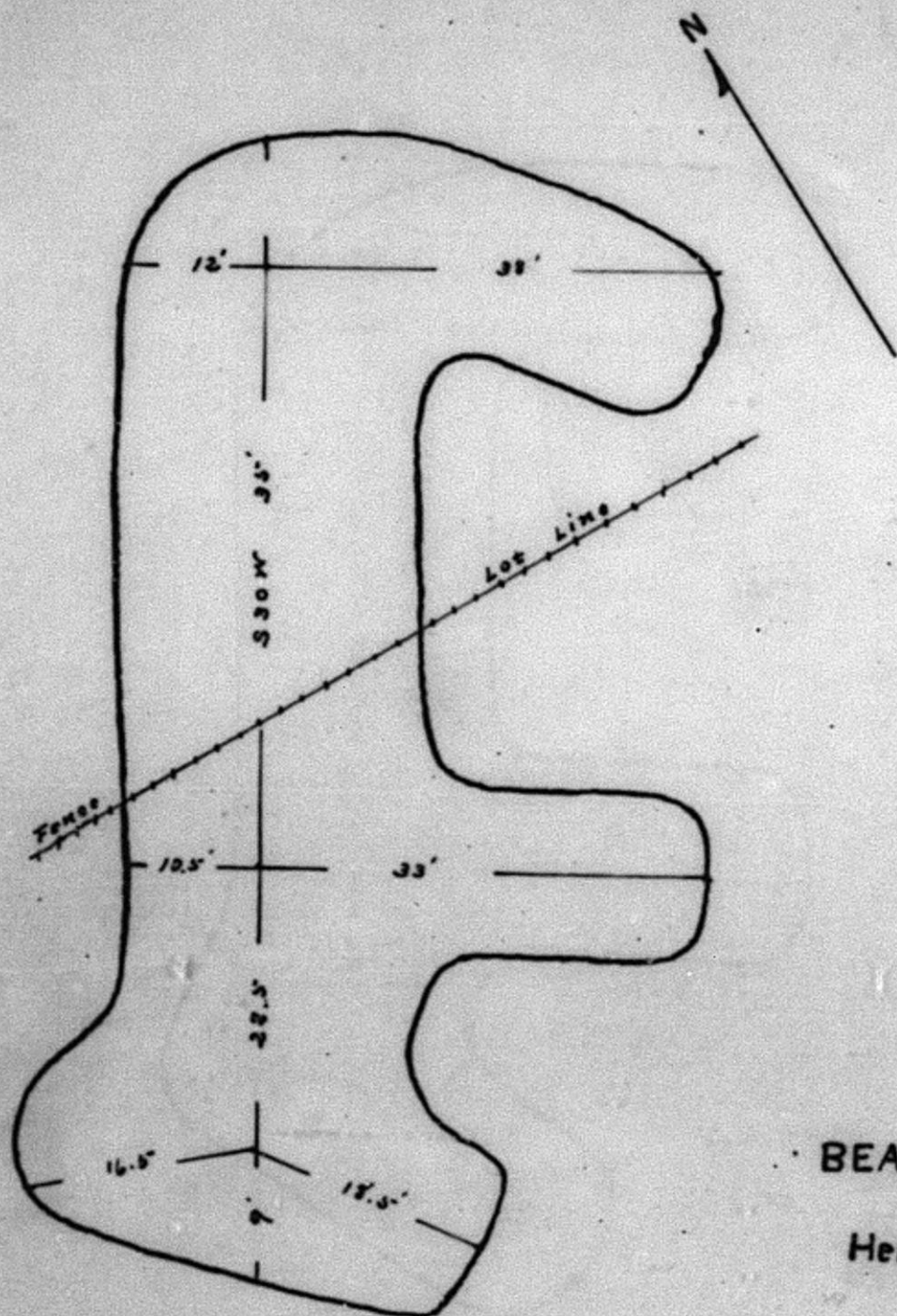
As it is impossible to say just where a mound begins, length and width cannot be given with exactness, and owing to the greater or less slope of the natural surface it is still more difficult to give a correct elevation. The height of any certain point when taken from one side is almost certain to be different from what it would be if taken from the other. The following dimensions are close approximations.

Mound No.	Kind	Length of body	Width of body	Height
1	Linear	192 ft.	19 ft	24 in
2	"	98 "	19 ft	24 in
3	Bear	93 "	24 "	
4	"	85 "	19 "	
5	"	101 "	21 "	
6	Bird	68 "	142 "	from tip to tip of wings
7	Bear	86 "	24 "	
8	"	80 "	24 "	
9	"	82 "	24 "	
10	"	80 "	20 "	
11	"	75 "	24 "	
12	"	88 "	20 "	
13	"	100 "	21 "	
14	Bird	74 "	92 "	from tip to tip of wings
15	"	53 "	"	" " " "

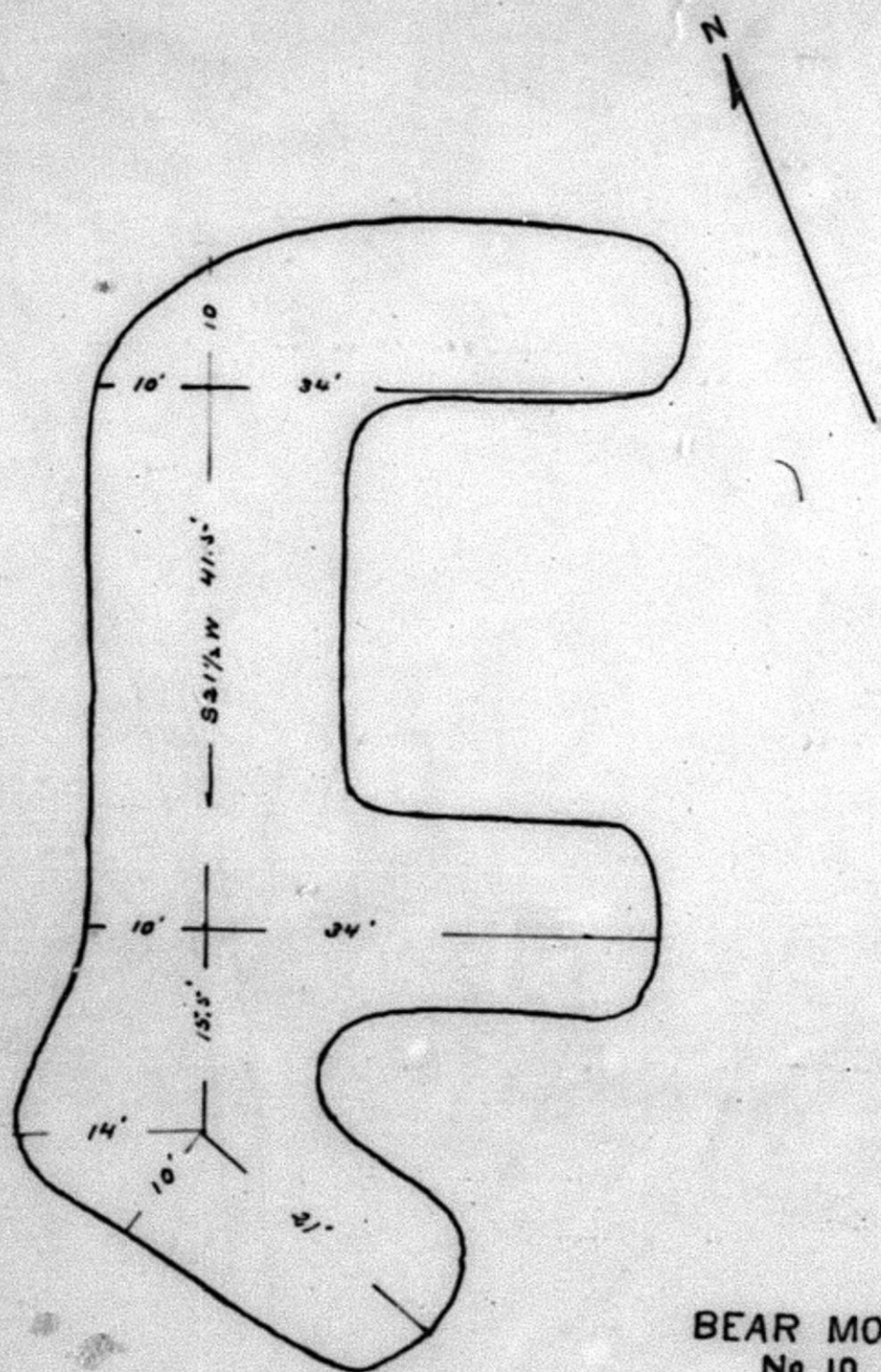
The bear mounds have an average length of 87.4 ft; an average body width of 35 ft; and a height of from 2 to 3 ft.

The front legs average 34 and the hind, 35 ft. in length.

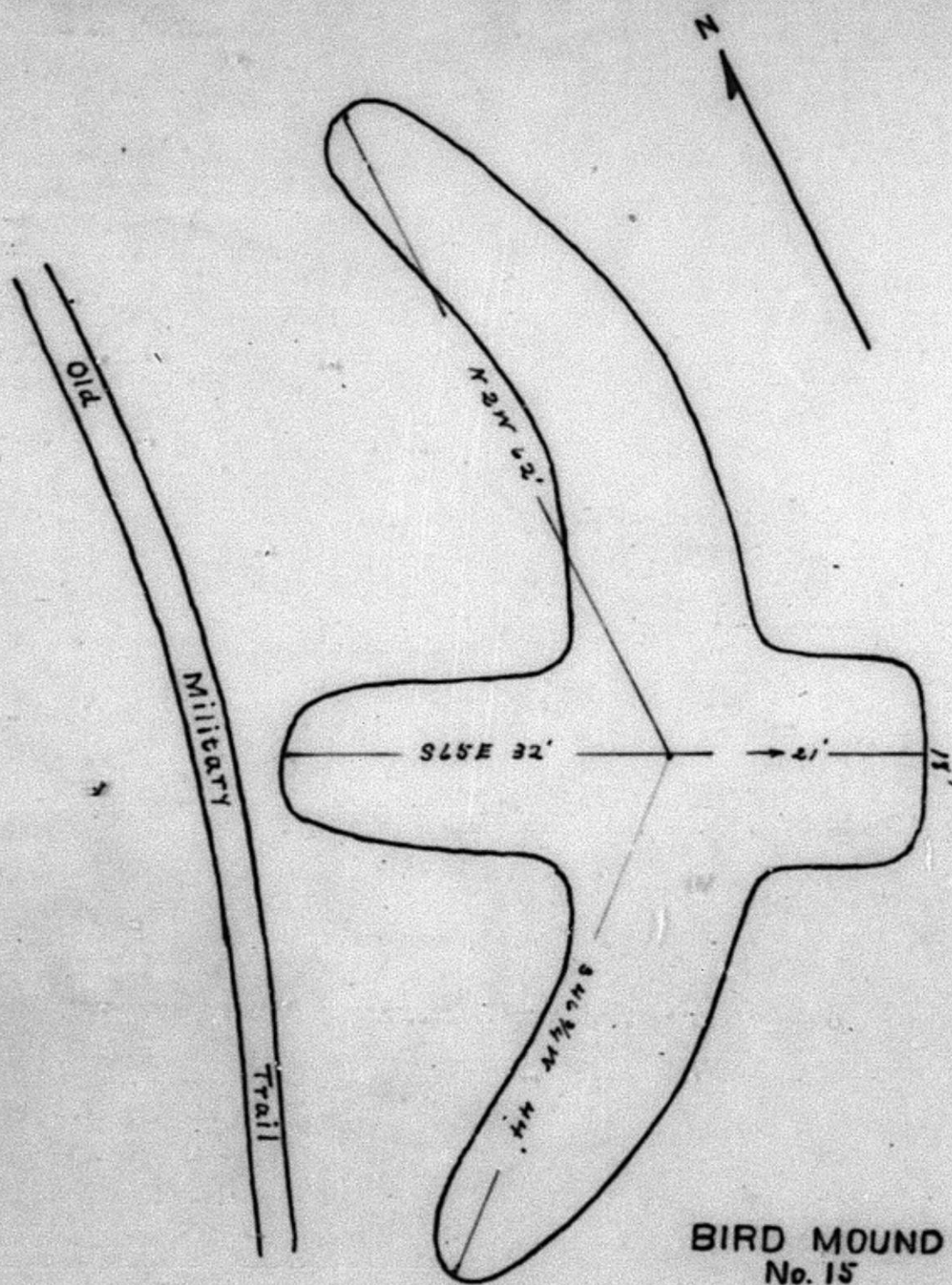
The legs of the animals and the wings of the birds gradually decrease in height towards the extremities, gradually merging with the soil at the natural surface.



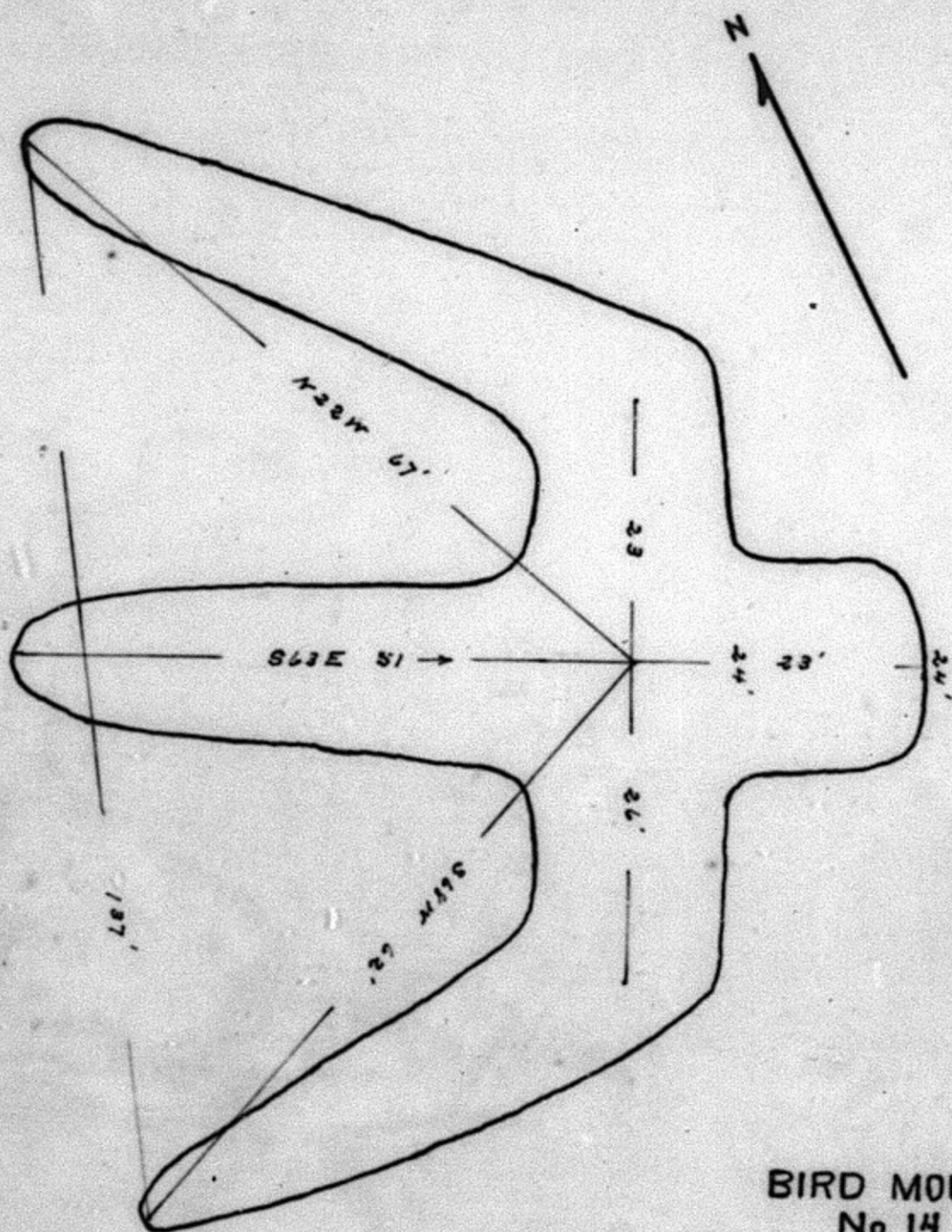
BEAR MOUND
No. 7
Height, 26 in.



BEAR MOUND
No. 10



15-3-



Sec. Cor.
Stone

2200 ch.

2700 ch.

LOT

LOT

3

No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

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Levels of "Old Military Road" in Sec. 3, T. 95, R 3 E
All stations are T. P.s

1935

Sta	-	-	Sta.	Elev.	Sta 0 at waters edge, Mississippi Riv.
0	11.63	.25	1	11.38	Cen. Highway #13 at culvert
1	9.66	.92	2	20.12	at NE cor "Military Road" monument.
2	11.28	.25	3	31.15	
3	12.80	.40	4	43.55	
4	12.30	4.50	5	51.35	at stake 8 of transit survey of road
5	10.90	.19	6	62.06	at stake 7 of transit survey of road
6	12.53	.36	7	74.23	
7	11.42	.34	8	85.31	
8	12.42	.71	8 1/2	97.02	
8 1/2	11.23	4.59	9	103.66	at stake 6 of transit survey of road
9	12.30	.35	10	115.61	
10	12.42	.65	11	127.37	at stake 5 of transit survey of road
11	12.02	.40	12	138.99	
12	13.05	.50	13	151.54	
13	12.24	1.85	14	161.93	at stake 4 of transit survey of road
14	12.62	.67	15	173.88	
15	12.52	.41	16	185.99	
16	12.07	.69	17	197.36	at stake 3 of transit survey of road
17	11.75	.59	18	208.52	
18	8.20	4.88	19	211.84	at stake 2 of transit survey of road

[transcript of Page 157, continued]

19	12.14	.10	20	223.88	
20	11.82	.99	21	234.71	at stake 1 of transit survey of road
21	12.54	.19	22	246.06	
22	12.05	.43	23	257.68	
23	11.35	3.22	24	265.81	at stake 0 of transit survey of road
24	10.80	1.82	25	274.79	at E & W 1/8 sec. line
25	10.50	2.85	26	282.13	at stake at Mound # 16 - Oneota peneplain
26	1.35	7.72	27	276.07	at stake at polypody point
27	11.10	.69	28	286.48	
28	10.22	3.65	29	293.05	at stake near spring
29	8.20	4.30	30	296.95	at stake in corner of field
30	8.75	3.95	31	301.75	at gate in fence--N & S 1/8 sec. line

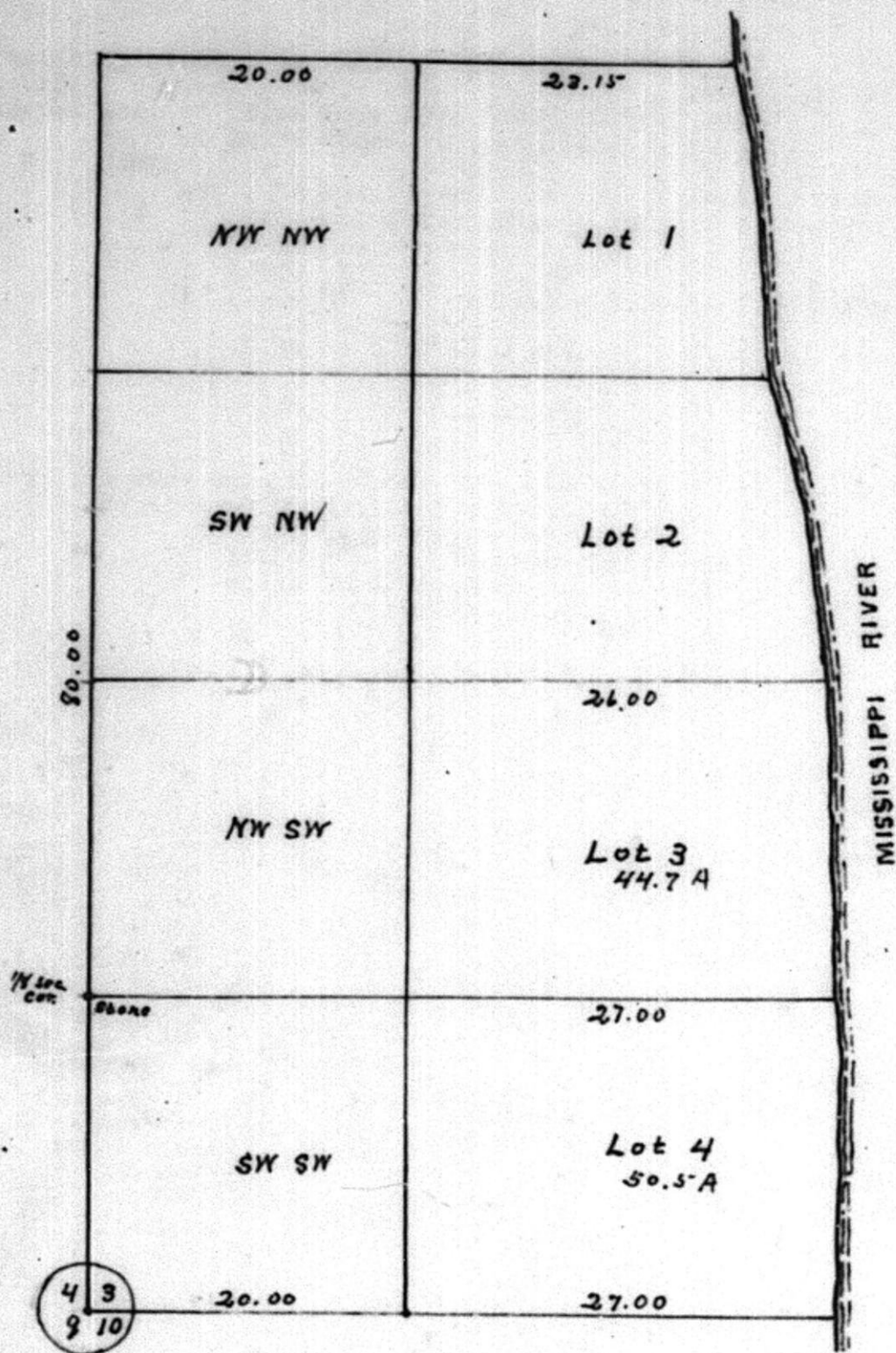
31	8.50	1.38	32	308.87	at stake at beg. curve
32	11.45	.63	33	319.69	
33	12.00	.13	34	331.56	
34	12.85	.75	35	343.66	
35	10.81	6.49	36	347.98	at top of St. Peter sandstone
36	6.21	3.44	37	350.75	
37	9.25	5.20\	38	354.80	
38	6.45	10.85	39	350.40	at top of St. Peter at N & S 1/8 Sec. line
39	11.45	4.80	40	357.05	at 1/16 Sec. cor. cen. SW Sec. 3
40	11.66	1.12	41	367.59	at Cen. of Road crossing E & W 1/8 Sec. line
41	10.66	3.55	42	374.70	at nat. surface at Bear Mound # 7 on 1/8 line
		1.37		376.80	at top of Bear Mound # 7
42	2.50	10.83	43	366.37	at nat. surface at Bird Mound # 6 on 1/8 line
		10.30		366.90	at top of Bird Mound # 6
43	1.10	11.81	44	355.66	
44	5.45	9.42	45	351.69	at stake at edge of terrace
45	7.90	10.25	46	349.34	at stake at SE point of terrace
46	7.22	10.04	47	346.52	at stake at NE point of terrace
47	12.64	2.65	48	356.51	
48	12.16	0.00	49	368.67	
49	10.65	1.76	50	377.56	at nat. surface at Bear Mound # 3
		.00		379.32	at top of Bear Mound # 3

FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY
OF PLEASANT RIDGE
(JENNINGS-LIEBHARDT)

MOUND GROVE

SW SEC. 3 T. 95, R. 3 W.
ONE AND ONE-HALF MILE
N. OF MARQUETTE, IOWA.

MAP OF SEC. 3, T. 95, R. 3 W.



Field Notes of Survey of Pleasant Ridge (Jennings-Liebhardt) Mound
Group, SW. Sec. 3, T. 95, R. 3 W. 1-1/2 mi. N. of Marquette, Iowa.
Nov. 7-10, 1935.

Beginning at cor. to Secs. 3, 4, 9 and 10,
T. 95, R. 3 W.

Var. 7°-30' E

thence East at 18.66 intersect "OLD MILITARY ROAD"

at 20.16, fence cor. at 1/8 Sec. cor.

" North

Var. 6°-20' E

at .76 set stake 25 ft. E. of head of bird effigy

" 2.32 set stake on left wing of second bird effigy

" 5.00 set stake

" 10.00 " "

" 11.70 " " in cen. of head of bear mound, 10 lks.
W. of line

" 17.74 to 1/16 Sec. cor. in cen. of SW. Sec. 3.

From 1/8 Sec. cor. N. of cor. to Sec. 3, 4, 9 and 10, T. 95, R. 3 E.
E. along 1/8 Sec. line - fence

at 6.50 deep ravine runs N.

" 19.00 top of St. Peter sandstone

" 20.12 to 1/16 Sec. cor. in cen.
of SW. Sec. 3.

From 1/8 Sec. cor. E of cor. to Secs. 3, 4, 9 and 10,
 W. to cen. of "Old Military Road
 1.50 ch.
 From Stake 5.00 ch. W to Old Military Road
 .97 ch.
 From Stake 10.00 ch. W. to Old Military Road
 1.38

From 1/16 Sec. cor. in cen. SW. Sec. 3,

East along 1/8 Sec. line - fence

at 1.50 cen. Old Military Road
 " 2.10 cen. N. end body "Bear" Mound # 8
 " 3.26 " body "Bear" Mound # 7
 " 5.21 " body and wings "Bird" Mound # 6
 " 7.00 set stake at edge of plateau

thence N 73-3/4E 3.37

" N 6-3/4E 4.26

" N 30-1/2W 1.10

" N 79-3/4W 4.00

" N 54-3/4W 1.73

" N 17-3/4W 2.37

" N 80 W 4.39

" N 57 W 4.49

intersect 1/8 Sec. line, set stake.

to NW point of plateau

This plateau on which is part of group of Effigy
 Mounds, is the north running spur of St. Peter
 sandstone 80-100 ft. above Oneota peneplain.

From 1/16 Sec. cor. in cen. SW. Sec. 3,

North

5.31 along 1/8 Sec. line to cen. Old Military Road

at 6.70 cen. of long mound

" 9.77 stake at plateau edge.

" 11.80 cen. of Old Military Road

SURVEY OF OLD MILITARY ROAD. (1)

164

Sta.

1	From intersection of same with S. line Sec. 3		
2	N24E	1.16	
3	thence N2-1/2E	3.18	
4	" N6-1/2W	5.10	
5	" N2 E	1.75	
6	" N14-1/4E	2.68	
7	" N23-3/4E	1.02	
8	" N35-3/4E	1.98	
9	" N14-1/4E	1.14	to E & W 1/8 Sec. line 1.50 E of 1/16 Sec. cor.
10	" N 3-1/4E	1.61	
11	" N12-1/2W	1.69	
12	" N32-1/2W	2.51	to intersect N & S 1/8 Sec. line..
13	" N44-3/4W	2.69	
14	" N71 W	3.23	to stake near small cedar tree

SURVEY OF OLD MILITARY ROAD (2)

Sta				
14	thence	S	S-1/2W	4.16 to cen. of Old Military Road near small cedar tree
16	"	N	16°-10'W	5.90 along old road
16	"	N	24-3/4E	.50 " " "
17	"	N	43-3/4E	.50 " " "
18	"	N	80-1/4E	1.00 " " "
19	"	N	80-1/4E	4.91 to intersect N & S 1/8 Sec. line fence at 11.80 ch. N. of 1/16 Sec. cor. in cen. of SW. Sec. 3.
20	"	S	72 E	5.00 set stake - from this station road follows foot of bluff closely.
21	"	S	41 E	3.69 set stake-spring S 56-1/2 W .57
22	"	S	89-1/2E	3.79 set stake bluff S of this station a nearly vertical ledge of sandstone 80 ft. high carpeted with polypody fern, moss, and reindeer moss.
23	"	S	51-1/4E	3.38 set stake - W end of long mound bears 87-1/2 E .43
(From E end of Md 383E 5.11 to extreme point of Oneota limestone spur.)				
24	"	South		5.50 to 1/8 (?) Sec. line
"	"	S	82-1/2W	4.00 to E and W fence
"	"	S	73-1/4W	2.71 " stake at edge of plateau on 1/8 Sec. line.

SURVEY OF OLD MILITARY ROAD (3)

166

Sta. at 1/8 (?) Sec. line B.T. Birch 12 N 38-1/2 W 18

25	thence	S 4-3/4 W	3.83	set stake 1
26	"	S 14 E	5.06	" " 2
27	"	S 22-3/4 E	3.81	" " 3
28	"	S 33 E	2.44	" " 4
29	"	S 20-1/4 E	at .50	cross ravine
		"	2.56	set stake 5
30	"	S 39-3/4 E	1.87	" " 6
31	"	S 60-1/2 E	3.06	" " 7
32	"	S 51-1/2 E	1.00	" " 8
33	"	S 37 E	1.50	" " 9
34	"	S 59-3/4 E	1.17	" " 10
				at Old Military Road Monument.
	East	at 1.37	to cen. Highway #13	
	from Monument			
		at 1.53	to fence	
		" 1.80	to cen. R.R.	
		" 3.47	" waters edge.	

From cen. of Road #13 E of Monument

N 4 W 3.12 along center of road
thence N1E 6.84 " " " "

to point directly E of
high point in bluff

" N1W 11.78 to P.O. opposite head of island -
75 ft. cliff on W alongside highway.

From cen. highway to fence .21

" " " " " cen. R.R. .26

" " " " " water 1.25

" N3-1/2W at 4.00 Ravine comes in from W

" " 8.75 " " " " "

" 16.44 " " " " "

Cliff at top of bluff 349W

From cen. highway to fence .18

" " " " " R.R. .26

" " " " " water 1.11

From Sta 24 where Old Road crosses
1/8 Sec. line

	S57-1/2 E	2.00	to top of divide spur of Oneota limestone
thence	S27 E	4.00	along divide
"	S29-1/4 E	2.95	to N end of long Md. .30 wide, 24 in. high at N end, 48 in. high at S end.
"	S16-1/2 E	2.21	to S. end of same
"	N53-1/2 E	.33	to N end of 2d long mound, .30 wide, 10" high.
"	S47-1/2 E	2.10	to S end of same (50 lks E to edge of precipice)

FIELD NOTES AND PLAT OF SURVEY
OF PLEASANT RIDGE (JENNINGS-LIMBARDT)
GROUP OF EFFIGY MOUNDS ON SEC. 3,
T. 95, R. 3 W., ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES
NORTH OF MARQUETTE, IOWA.

From NW end of long Mound #1
 S57-3/4E at .95 intersect N43 1/8 Sec. line
 at 2.91 to SE end of long Mound #1

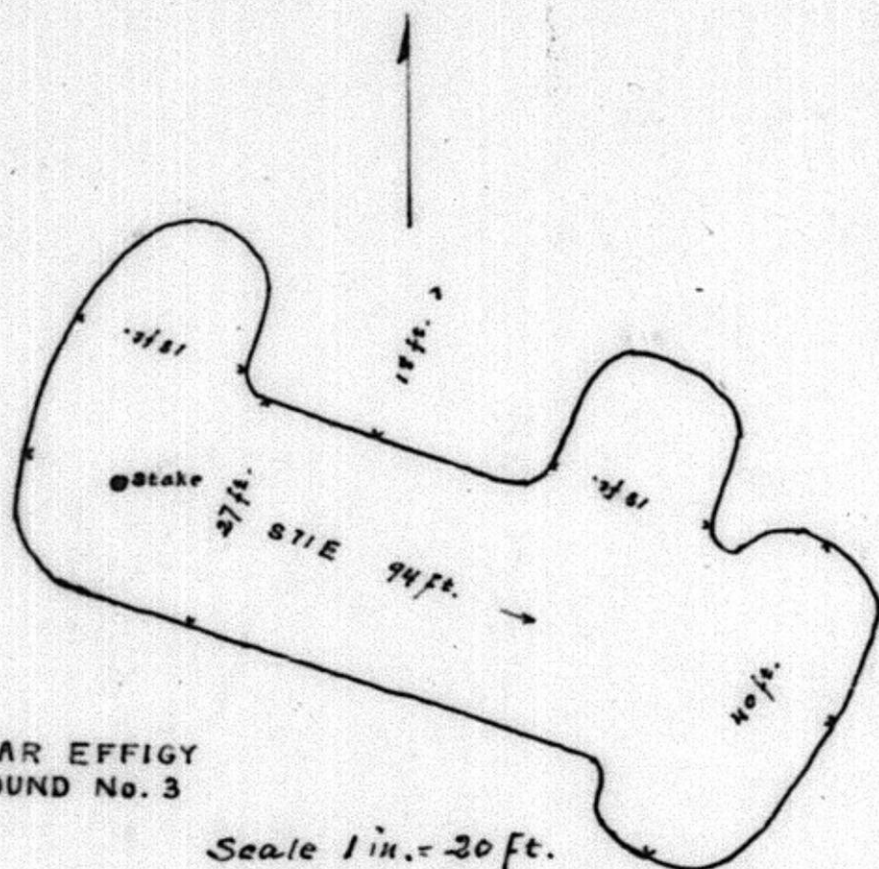
.28 wide
 24 in. high
 .28 wide
 24 in. high

171

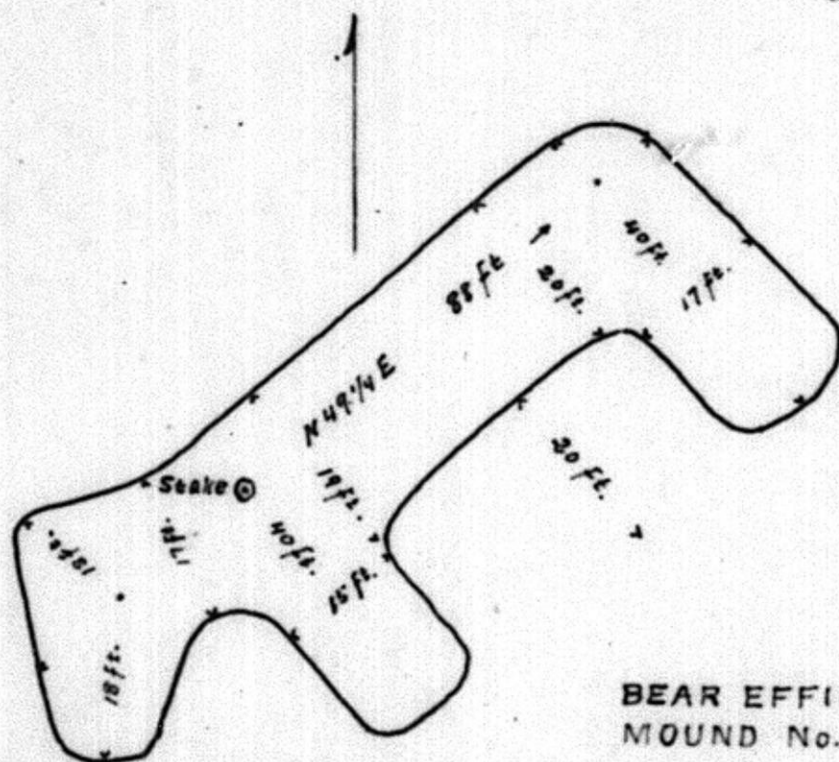
th S 45 E 1.49 to NW end long Mound #2

th S 44-3/4 E 2.10 to SE end Mound #2

th S 67-3/4 E .88 to stake rear end Effigy mound #3
 Height.....

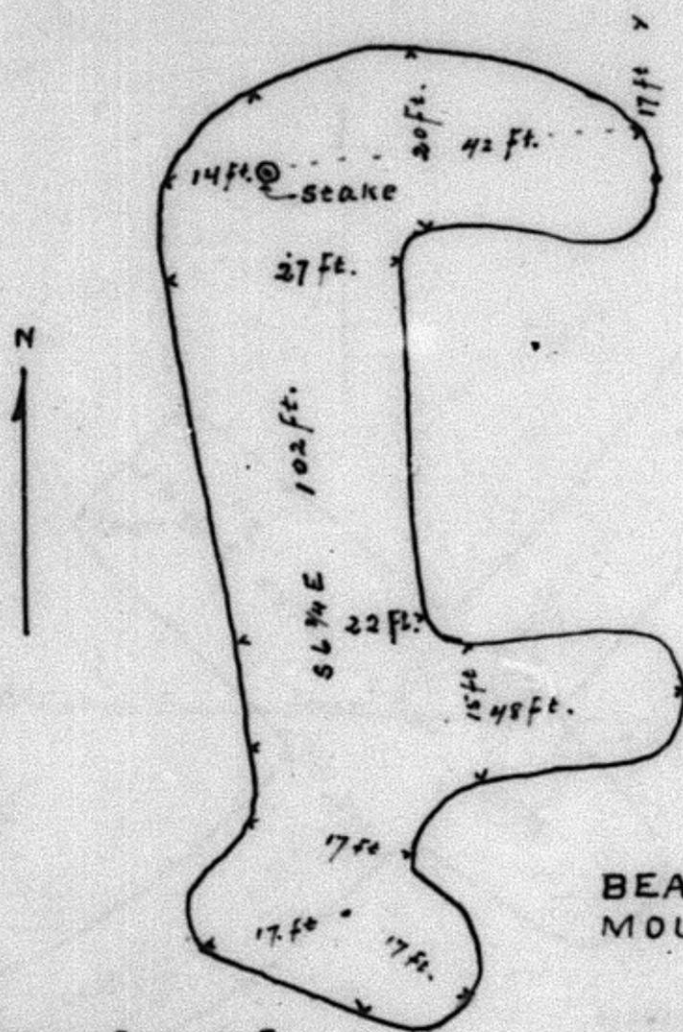


From stake at rear end of Mound #3
 S 63 E 2.05 to stake at shoulder
 Mound #4. Height.....



Scale, 1 in. = 20 ft.

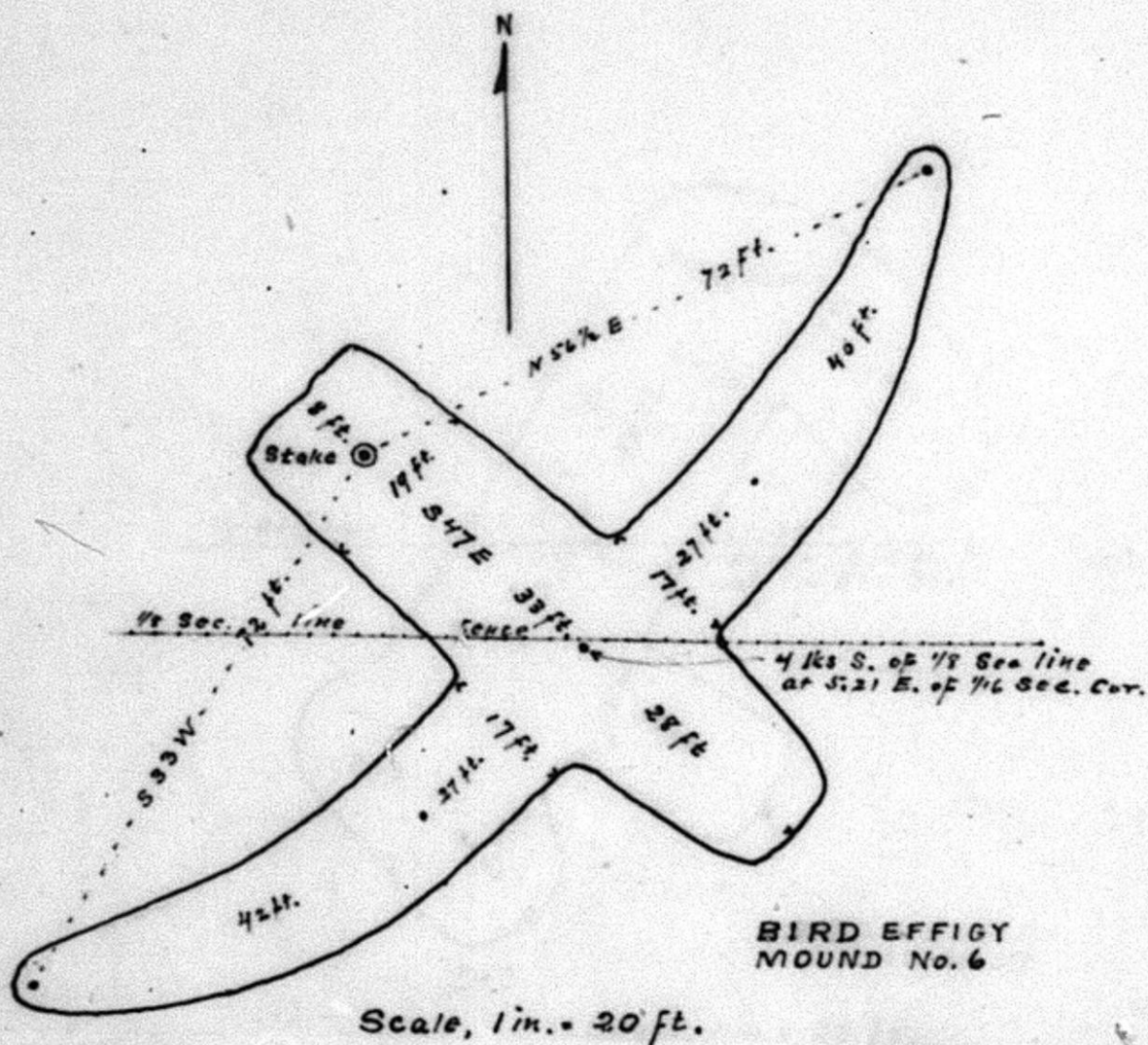
From Stake at rear end of Mound #3
 S60-1/4 W 1.19 to stake at rear end of
 Mound #5, Height.....



BEAR EFFIGY
 MOUND No. 5

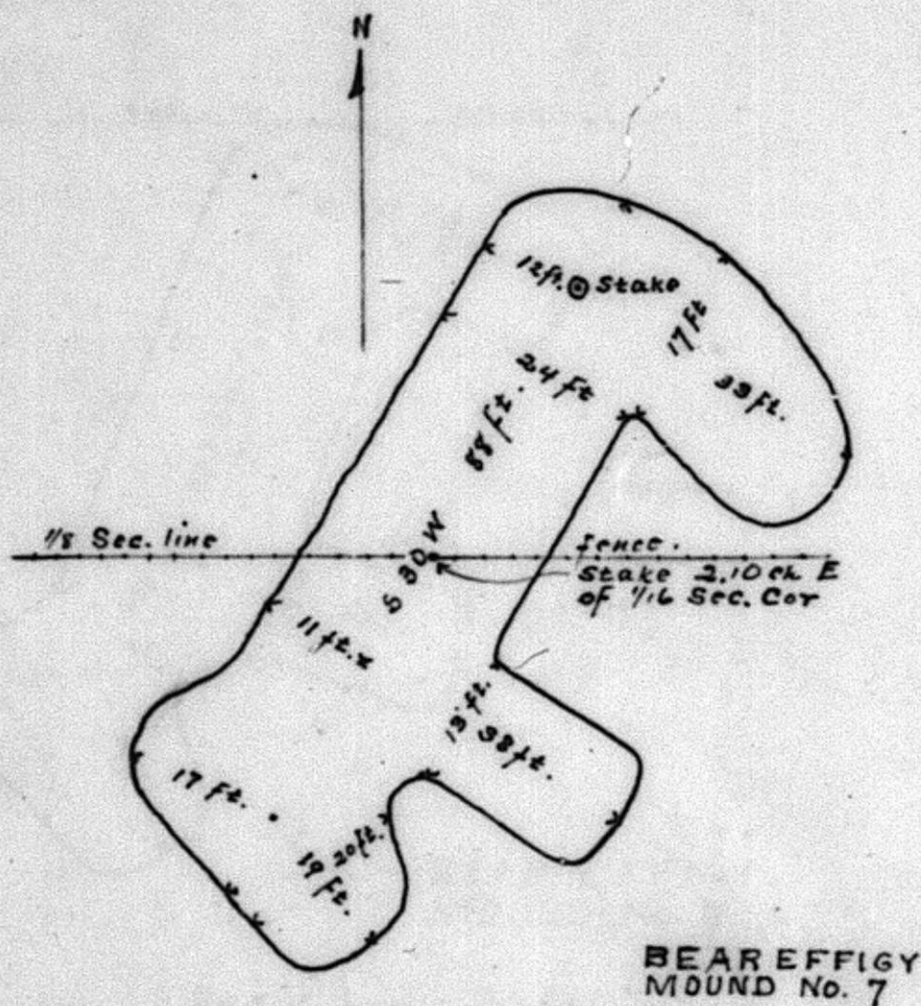
Scale, 1 in. = 20 ft.

From Stake at rear end of Mound # 5
 S 26 E 2.05 to stake on tail of
 Bird Effigy Mound #6.



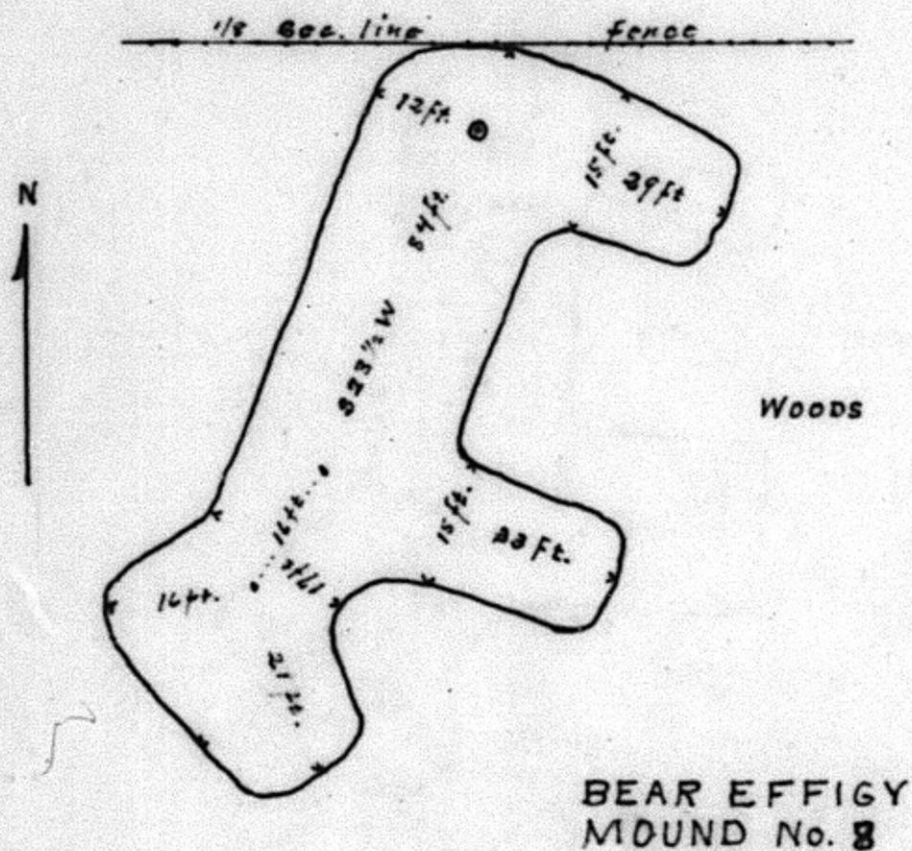
From Stake on tail of Bird Effigy #6
 N 82-1/4 W 1.33 to stake rear end
 Bear Mound #7.

173-



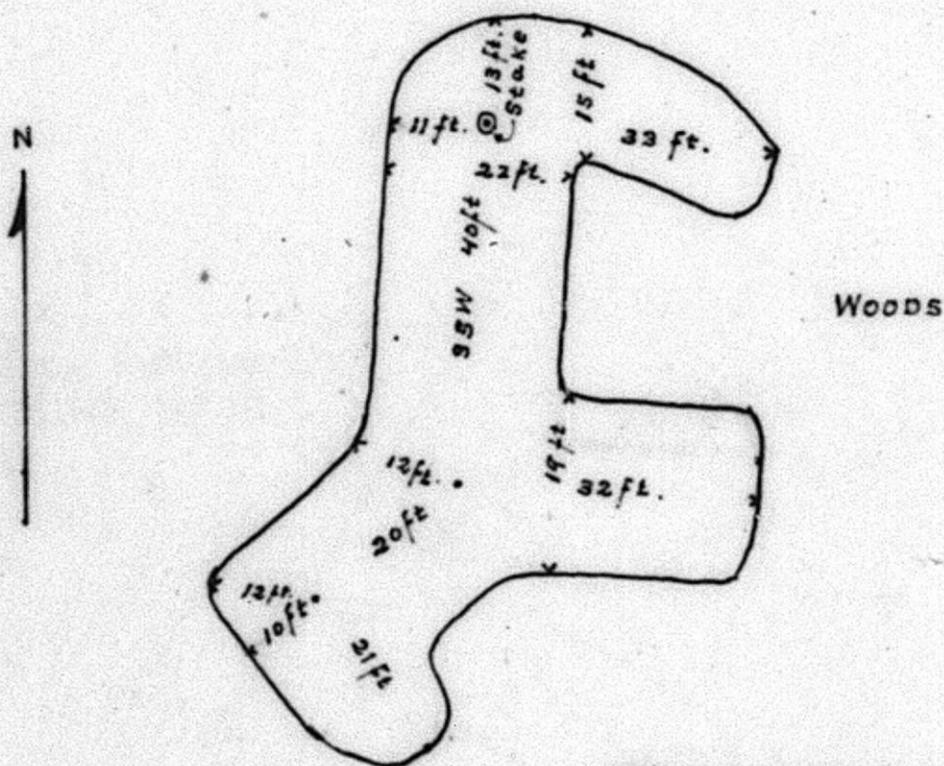
Scale, 1 in. = 20 ft.

From stake on rear end of Mound #7
S 69-1/2 W 1.52 to stake on rear end
of Mound #8. Height...v...



Scale, 1 in. = 20 ft.

From Stake at rear end of Mound #8
 S 13-1/2 W 2.04 to stake at rear end
 Mound #9. Height.....



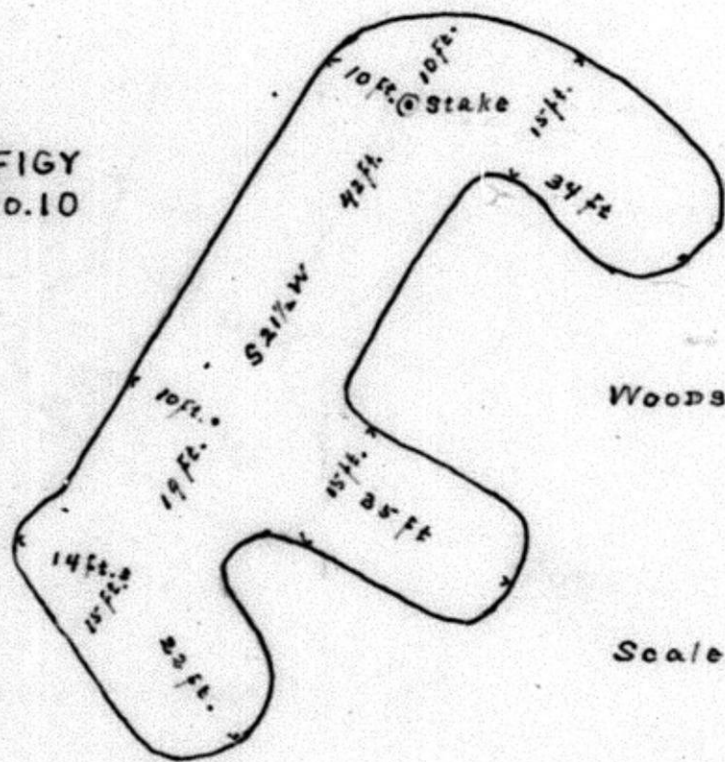
BEAR EFFIGY
 MOUND No. 9

Scale, 1 in. = 20 ft.

From Stake on rear end of Mound #9
S 23-1/2 W 1.78 to Mound #10. Height....

178

BEAR EFFIGY
MOUND No.10

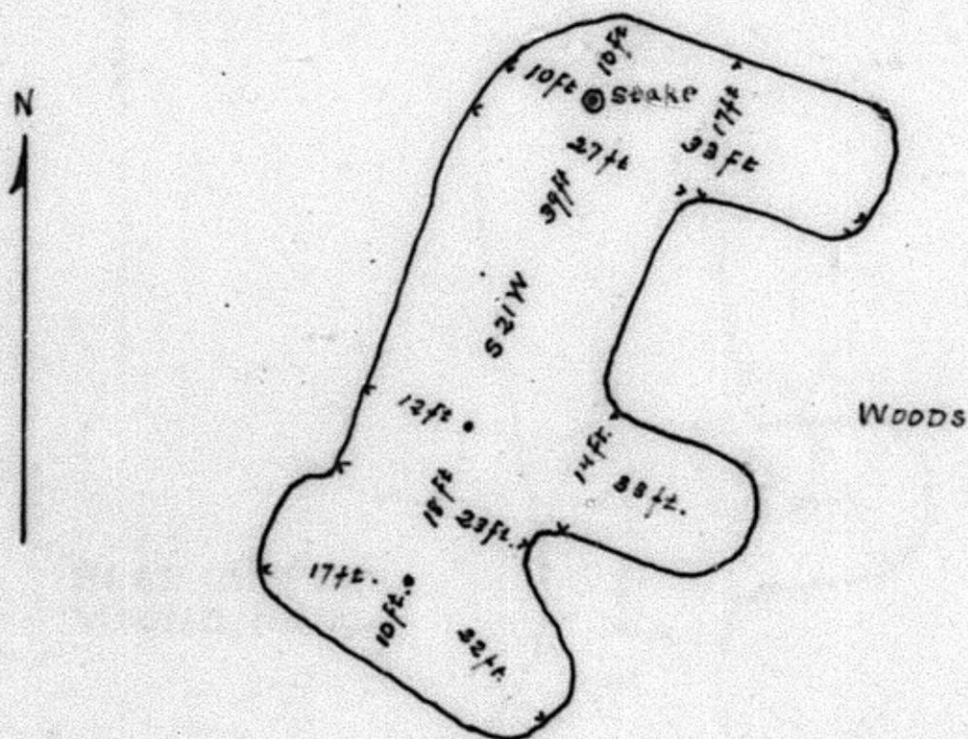


Scale, 1 in. = 20 ft.



From Stake at rear end of Mound #10
S 22 W 1.57 to stake rear end Md. #11.

179

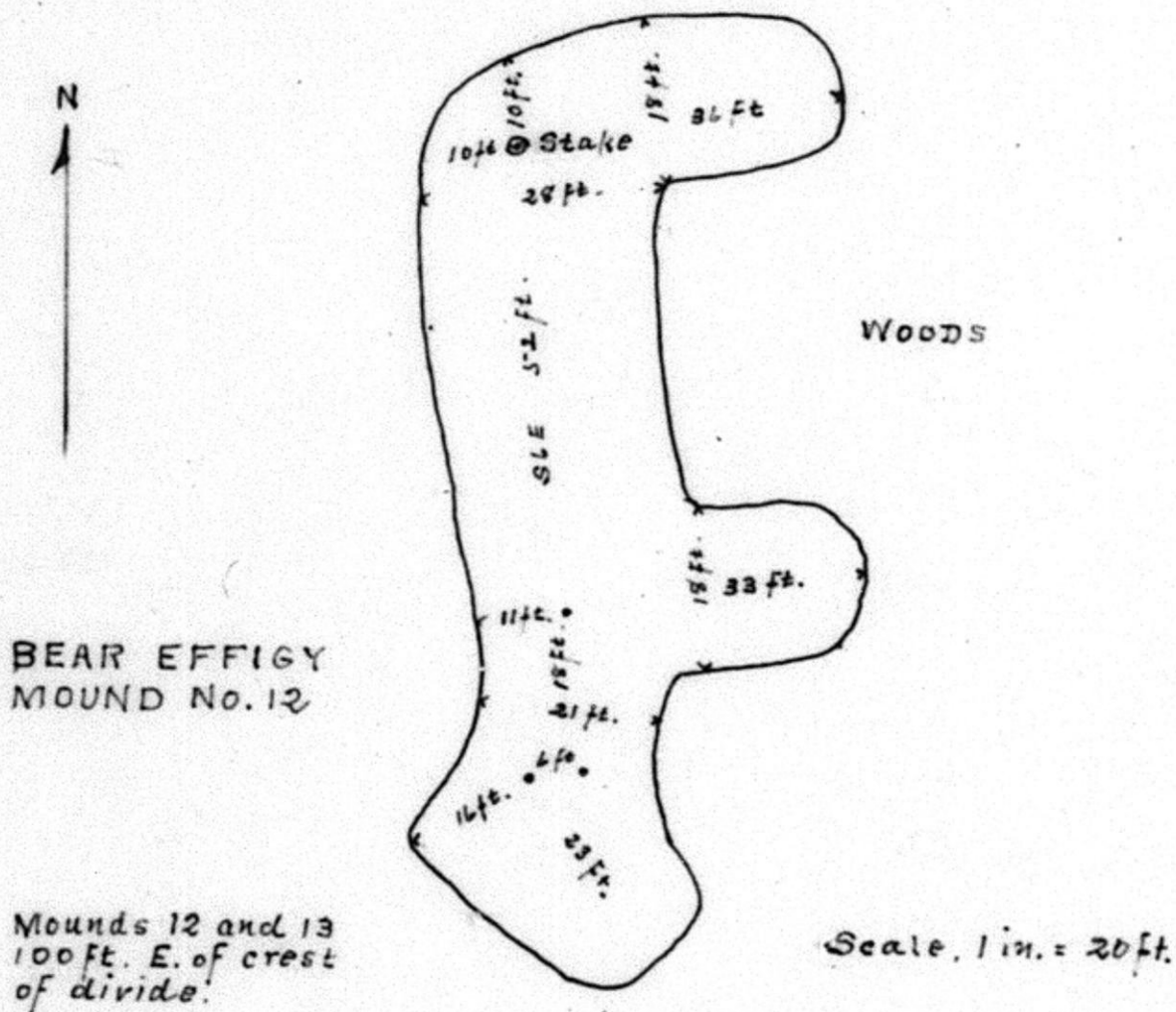


BEAR EFFIGY
MOUND No. 11

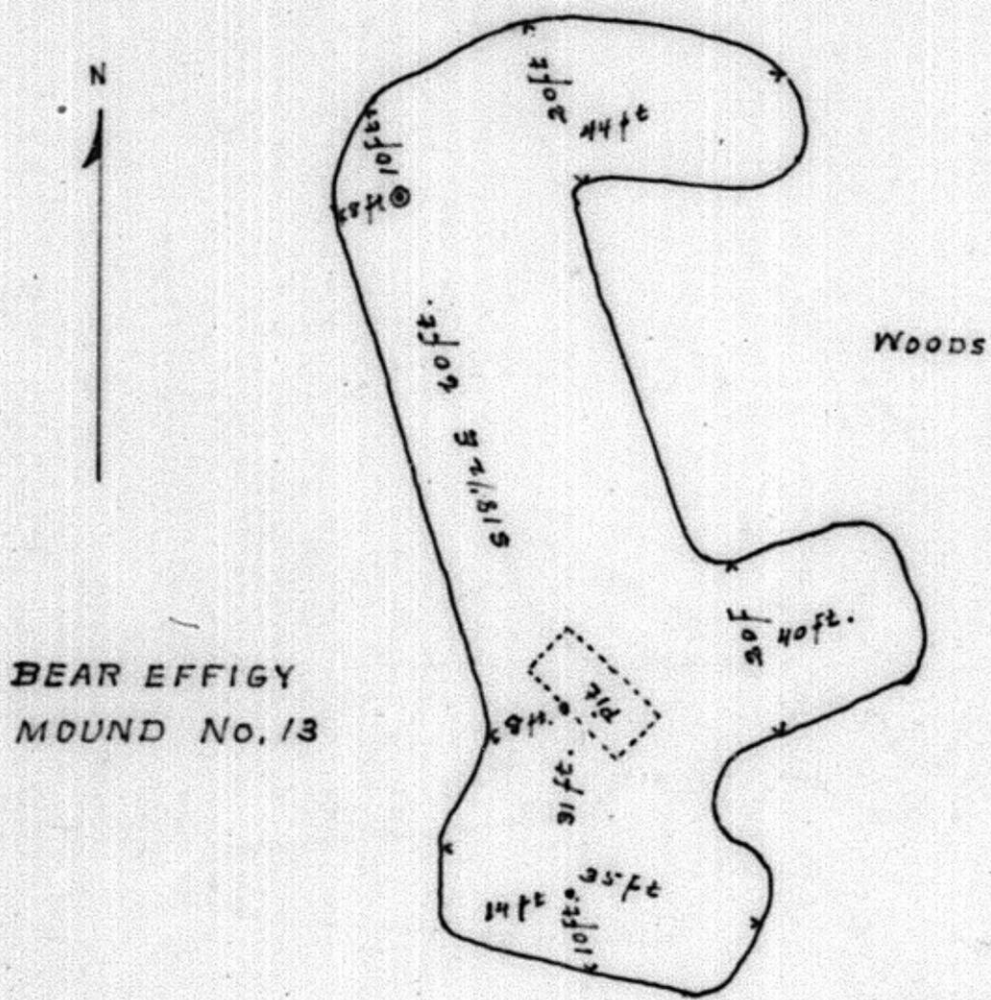
Scale, 1 in. = 30 ft.

From Stake in rear end of Mound #11
S 8 E 2.18 to stake in rear end of
Mound #12.

180



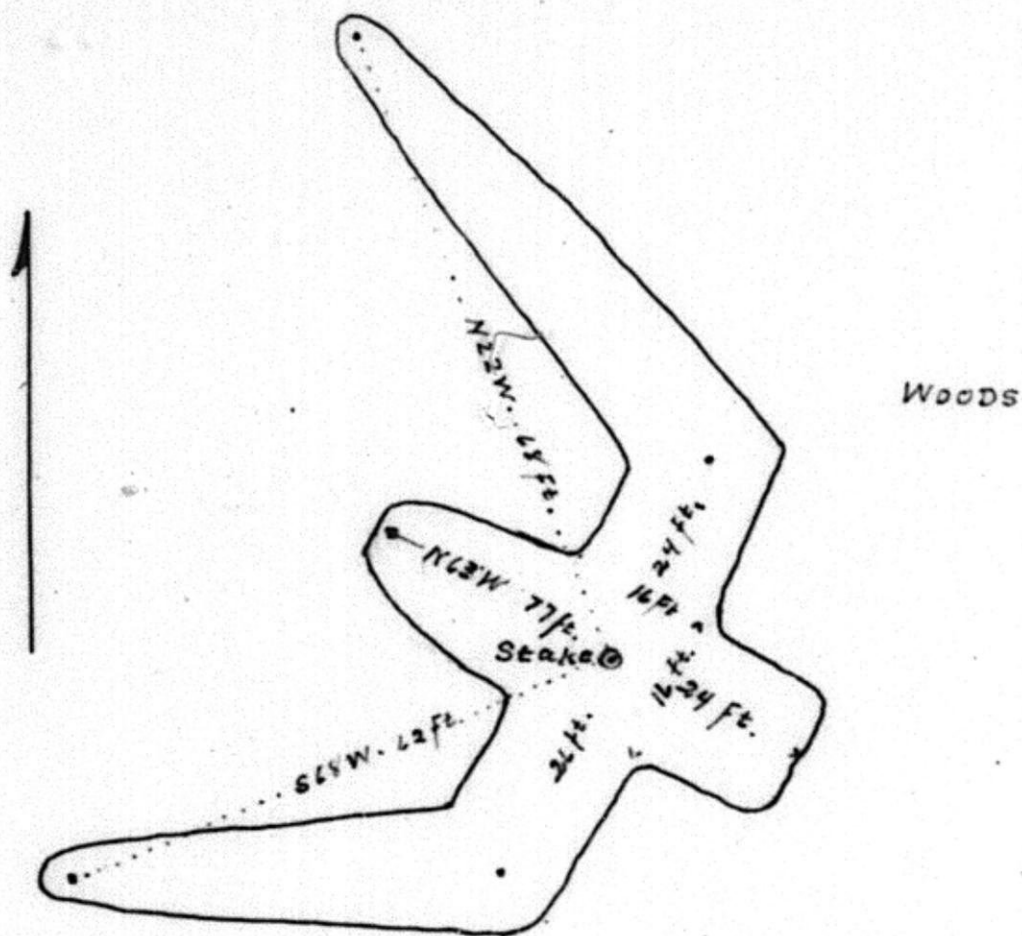
From Stake in rear end of Mound #12
S 11-1/2 E 1.95 to Mound #13
Height.....



BEAR EFFIGY
MOUND No. 13

Scale, 1 in. = 20 ft.

182
From stake in cen. body of Bird Effigy
Mound #15 N 32-1/2 E 2.06 to cen. body of
Bird Effigy Mound #14.

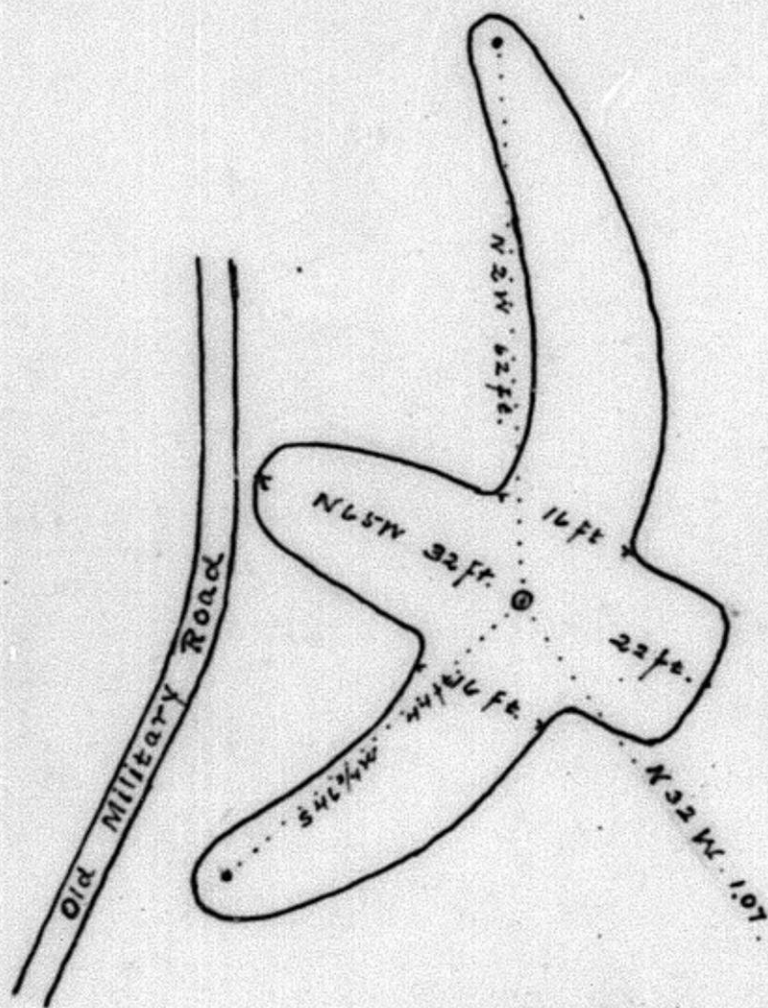


BIRD EFFIGY
MOUND No. 14

Scale, 1 in. = 20 ft.

From 1/8 Sec. cor. E. of cor. to Secs. 3, 4, 9 and 10,
T. 95, R. 3 W, N 32 W, 1.07, to stake in cen. body
of Bird Mound #15.

183



1/8 Sec. Cor. on Sec. line E. of
Cor. to Secs 3, 4, 9 and 10, T. 95, R. 3.
Sec. Line fence

PLATE
OF

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

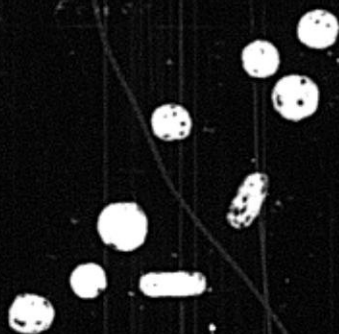
L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

L. F. L. L. L.

7/50



Small white
objects
on dark background

Small white
objects

S. W. 1/4 Sec. 10

A

B

Rd 100

Field

Road 100

PLAT
1/4

1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W.,
 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W.,
 road, S. 10 E. Sec. 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W.,
 and 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W.,
 and 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W.,

Survey of 1/4 Sec. 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 E., S. 10 W.

Transcribed by: 6612101 Date: 3/2/01 City: Chm

r. S&S Corp.

Week

Vice Corp.

NTOUND GROUP

May 1977

$$P = (U_1, \dots, U_A) \in \mathcal{P}$$

F...

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

PLA-

SABLA MUND G3

on Terrace

SN SEC 14 T 34 S 7 E

114 121 02 50

PLAT
of

MARSHALL ISLAND
GROUP

NW Section 27 1894

Survey by E. S. Dyer, May 1894

BELLEVUE MOUNTAINS

Falls

City Reservoir

5

1

3

2

1

70

100

100

100

PLAT

OF

LENEWELDER GR LP

NW Sec 13 T 57 N R 4 E

Survey of Edison Co

YUL 10 1923

State of N. C.

SHED



Bar



Garden

CHURCH
REQUIRE



Map 4

300



720

ML 23 10/18



ML 22 10/22



PLA

HARVEY'S ISLAND
MOUND GROUP 1922

BY G. S. COLE

300 S. T. 10/18

100 S. E. 10/18

100 S. E. 10/18

100 S. E. 10/18

MISSISSIPPI

196

Edge of
Terrace

Edge of
Terrace

Box 3

Box 3

Box 3

Box 3