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Certain Aboriginal Remains

OF THE

Northwest Florida Coast

PART I

By CLARENCE B. MOORE

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Certain Aboriginal Remains

OF THE

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

BY

CLARENCE B. MOORE





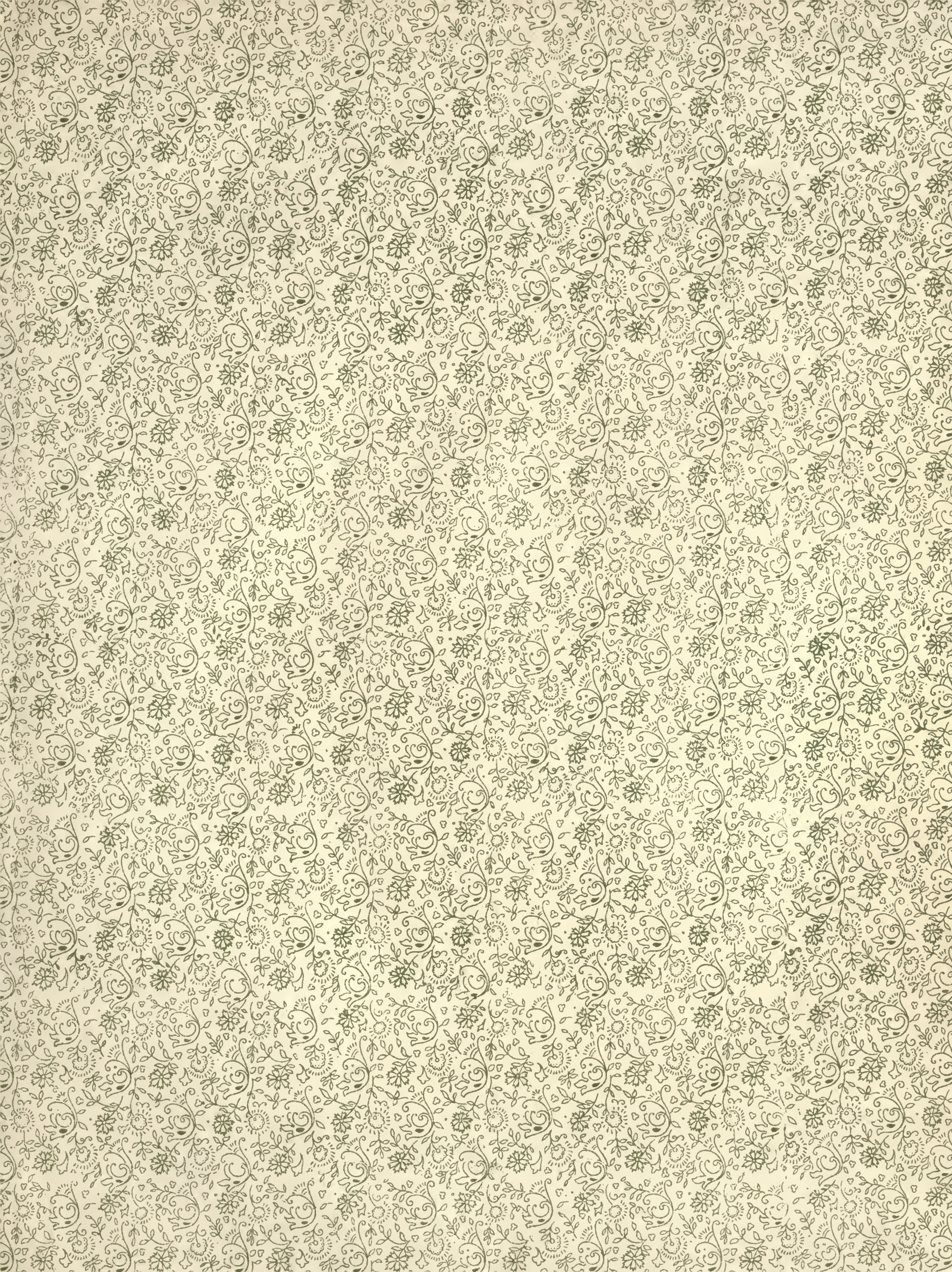
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CERTAIN  
ABORIGINAL REMAINS  
OF THE  
NORTHWEST FLORIDA COAST  
PART I.

BY

CLARENCE B. MOORE.

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REPRINT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL  
SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA, VOLUME XI.  
PHILADELPHIA, 1901.



PHILADELPHIA :  
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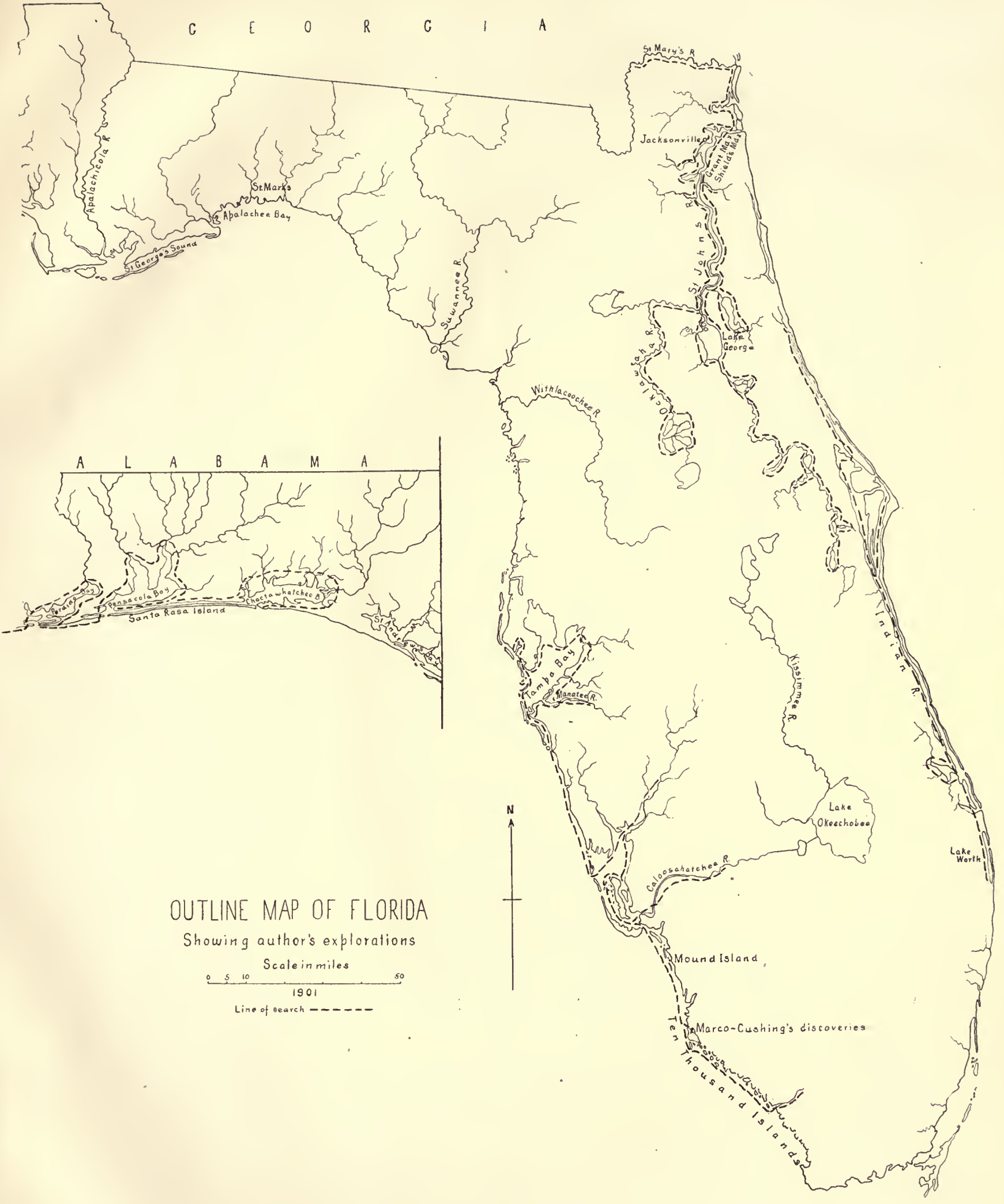


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Left at  
Clarence B. Moore.



G E O R G I A



### OUTLINE MAP OF FLORIDA

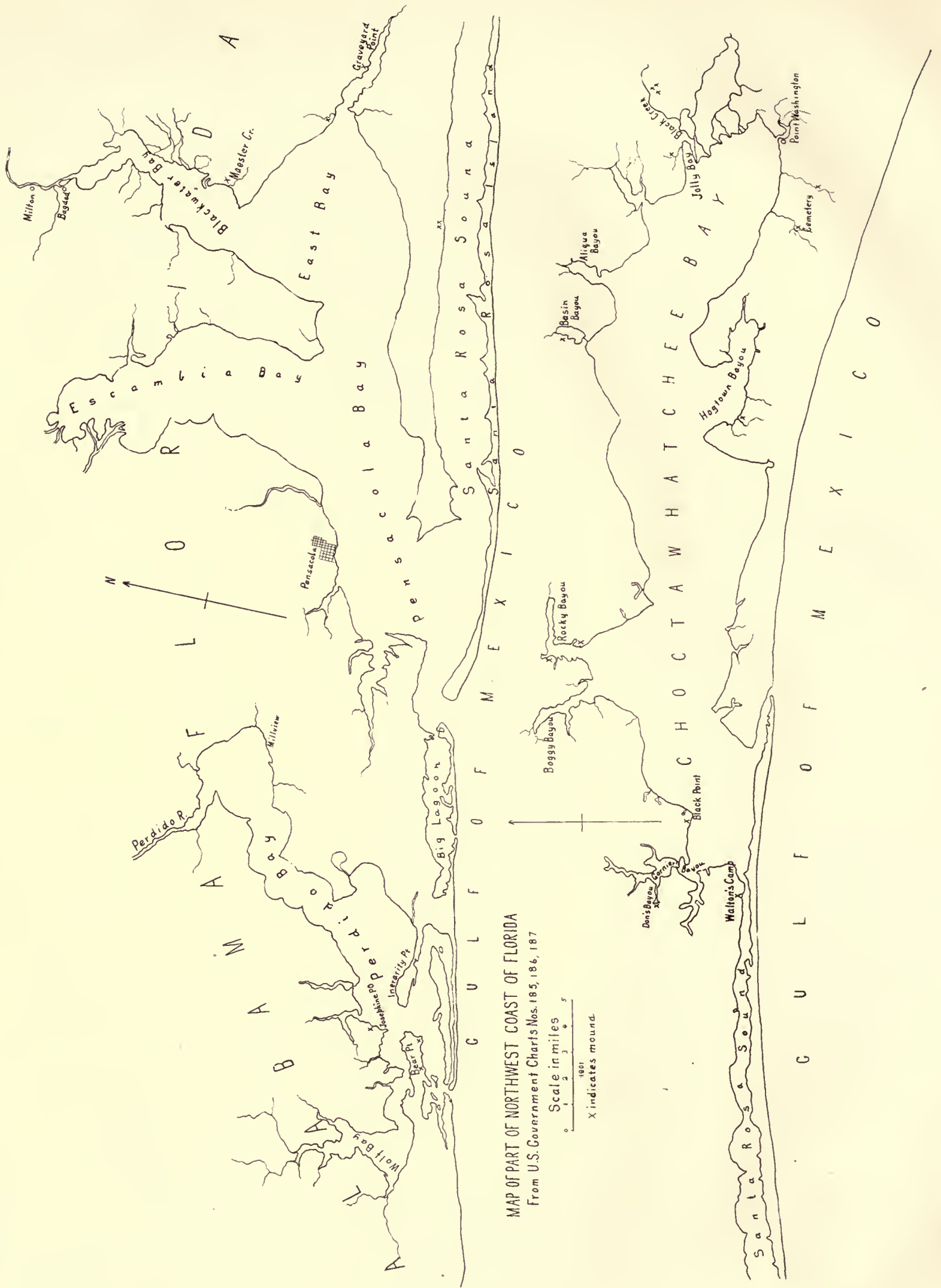
Showing author's explorations

Scale in miles  
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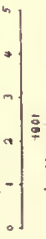




MAP OF PART OF NORTHWEST COAST OF FLORIDA

From U.S. Government Charts Nos. 185, 186, 187

Scale in miles



X indicates mound.



CERTAIN ABORIGINAL REMAINS OF THE NORTHWEST  
FLORIDA COAST.



PART I.

BY CLARENCE B. MOORE.

During the past ten seasons we have investigated aboriginal remains in the southern United States and have devoted most of that period to Florida and to the States that border it, Alabama and Georgia. By the outline map of Florida which we give, showing the territory covered by our work in that State, it will be seen that nearly all the waterways had been investigated by us, except the northwest coast. Now, this portion of Florida should be of great interest archæologically, bordering, as it does, a section stretching across much of southern Georgia and most of southern Alabama, and an investigation by us looking to the tracing of possible influence from States where we have done so much work, on peninsular Florida, which we know so well, through the coast-territory, seemed to be worth our while.

Beginning, then, in the winter of 1901, at Perdido bay, the coast-boundary between Alabama and Florida (see map), we explored carefully eastward, including Pensacola bay, Santa Rosa sound and Choctawhatchee bay. Our results, which are largely based on the discovery of earthenware, are given in this part of our Report.

It is our hope, next year, if all goes well, carefully to cover St. Andrew's, and St. Joseph's, bay, Apalachicola bay, St. George's sound, Apalachee bay and all the lower northwest coast to Tampa, including, perhaps, parts of some of the rivers that enter the Gulf along our route.

The mounds of the section we have explored, we know from experience, and of the territory we hope to visit, from reliable accounts, have been exposed to relentless attack by seekers for buried treasure. In no part of Florida is the pursuit of this *ignis fatuus* so intense, and persons, otherwise sane, seemingly, spend considerable portions of their time with spade and divining rod in fruitless search. Fortunately, the mounds, though injured, have not been destroyed.

In the way of legitimate research, Mr. S. T. Walker in the Smithsonian Report for 1883,<sup>1</sup> gives an account of his explorations along Pensacola bay, Santa Rosa sound and Choctawhatchee bay, with maps and with figures of human and animal

<sup>1</sup> Pg. 854, *et seq.*



heads which have served as handles for earthenware. Mr. Walker failed to find the deposit of earthenware in the great mound at Walton's Camp.

Professor Holmes informs us that an interesting collection of earthenware was taken from the mound at Bear Point, Perdido bay, by Mr. Parsons, then of the Coast Survey, and we are indebted to Professor Holmes for a series of illustrations of these vessels which resemble those found by us, and which will form a plate in Professor Holmes' forthcoming report on aboriginal earthenware of the United States, to be published by the Bureau of Ethnology.<sup>1</sup>

In the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1875, page 282, *et seq.*, G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon, U. S. A., publishes an account of "Indian Burial Mounds and Shellheaps near Pensacola, Florida, Bay." The author describes his explorations in the Bear Point Mound and in the mound at Walton's Camp, Santa Rosa sound, where he, also, we note, missed the great deposit of earthenware.

The student of the archæology of this part of the Florida coast is doubtless familiar with "The Narrative of Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca,"<sup>2</sup> who landed at Tampa in 1527 with part of an ill-fated expedition, and who spent six years (1528-1533) as a prisoner among the aborigines of the northwest Florida coast, living at places where explorations treated of in this volume were carried on, on Santa Rosa Island (Malhado Island) and near Pensacola bay. The inhabitants of this section are described as poor. We are told (p. 50) "for three months in the year they eat nothing else than these [oysters] and drink very bad water. There is great want of wood, and mosquitoes are in very great numbers. The houses are of mats, set up on masses of oyster shells, which they sleep upon, and in skins, should they accidentally possess them." Nevertheless, these coast aborigines were possessed of earthenware. "Before their houses were many clay pitchers of water," we are told (page 35).

Dr. M. G. Miller, who has accompanied us in all our mound work, determined, as to human remains, this season, as before, and aided in our work generally and in putting this Report through the press.

<sup>1</sup> We would call the attention of any reader wishing a more thorough acquaintance with the aboriginal ware of this country to:

"Pottery of the Ancient Pueblos."

"Ancient Pottery of the Mississippi Valley."

"Origin and Development of Form and Ornament in Ceramic Art."

All by Professor Holmes and all in the Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1882-1883; and in the same volume "A Study of Pueblo Pottery as Illustrative of Zuñi Culture Growth," by Frank Hamilton Cushing.

"Archæological Expedition to Arizona in 1895," by Jesse Walter Fewkes. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1895-1896.

"Illustrated Catalogue," etc., by William H. Holmes. Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1881-1882.

"Contributions to the Archæology of Missouri, Part I, Pottery," by the Archæological Section of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences.

"Antiquities of Tennessee," by Gates P. Thruston.

Various Reports on Antiquities of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, by Clarence B. Moore. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Volumes X and XI.

<sup>2</sup> English translation by Buckingham Smith. Privately printed, Washington, 1851.

*List of Mounds Investigated.*

(See Map)

Bear Point, Perdido bay.  
 Near Bear Point, Perdido bay.  
 Josephine P. O., Perdido bay.  
 Maester Creek, Blackwater bay.  
 Graveyard Point, East bay.  
 Santa Rosa sound (2).  
 Walton's Camp, Santa Rosa sound.  
 Don's Bayou, Choctawhatchee bay.  
 Black Point, Choctawhatchee bay.  
 Rocky Bayou, Choctawhatchee bay (2).  
 Basin Bayou, Choctawhatchee bay.  
 Jolly Bay, Choctawhatchee bay.  
 Black Creek, Choctawhatchee bay (3).  
 Near Point Washington, Choctawhatchee bay.  
 Cemetery near Point Washington, Choctawhatchee bay.  
 Hogtown Bayou, Choctawhatchee bay.

MOUND AT BEAR POINT, PERDIDO BAY, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALA.<sup>1</sup>

This mound was in woods about 150 yards in a N. W. direction from Bear Point, on land belonging to Mr. Arthur B. Jones, of Chicago, Ill.

The mound, which had been fairly riddled by previous digging, was roughly circular in outline, with a diameter at base of 80 feet. The summit plateau, also circular, was 63 feet across. As the mound was partly surrounded by depressions, whence sand for its making had come, its southern portion, built up against a natural slope, was somewhat difficult to determine as to height. On the northwest side the mound was 7 feet 2 inches above the general level and 8 feet on the northeast side. Measured from the south, it was but 1 foot 8 inches above the adjoining territory. Forest trees were on the plateau, including a fallen live oak 10 feet in circumference, 4 feet from the base.

The mound was dug through by us beginning at the extreme margin of the northern portion with a line of men extending about 50 feet. As no interments were met with until the summit plateau was reached, portions of the remaining marginal parts were omitted.

The mound was of yellowish sand, unstratified. A dark band marked the base, which was the original surface of the surrounding country. From the surface of the summit plateau in the northerly portions of the mound, to the base, was 5 feet 4 inches, and this depth was maintained until the slope of the ridge to the south was reached, where the mound and the slope merged.

<sup>1</sup> As Perdido bay is the coast boundary between Alabama and Florida, we have included this mound.



Some distance in from the margin, a second dark band began from 2 to 2.5 feet above the base. This band, which contained bits of charcoal and debris, marked a period of occupation, making it evident that the aborigines, after living for a while on a low mound, had heightened it and used it for burial purposes. Few burials were found below the upper band, and when they were met with, the band had been cut through. Two good examples of the domiciliary mound heightened and then used for burials have been described by us in preceding Reports; namely, the great Shields' Mound, near the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida, and the mound at Matthew's Landing, Alabama river.

In all, human remains were met with in forty-four places, counting only such burials as were seemingly undisturbed by previous digging.

Unless otherwise stated, burials were above the upper dark line in the mound.

Burial No. 1.—Two femurs and part of a radius.

Burial No. 2.—Two skulls with a conch-shell in association. These skulls, like all others in this mound, were badly decayed and are spoken of as skulls because enough of them remained to show that two crania, or the better part of two crania, had been interred.

Burials Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, consisted each of a single skull, unassociated with other bones. With Burial No. 12 were two shell beads.

Burial No. 6.—A lone skull covered by a circular dish inverted, unfortunately badly crushed. This dish, without basal perforation, of rather coarse, black ware, has incised decoration on the inner surface and a row of notches around the rim. Its diameter is 15.75 inches; its depth, 4 inches. A former cracked portion had been held together by cords or sinews running through perforations on either side of the crack. Incidentally, it is of interest to note that this method of repair was in use in Egypt probably 5000 years ago.<sup>1</sup> This dish has been sent to the Museum at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Burial No. 10.—Part of a femur, possibly a late disturbance.

Burial No. 11.—A few decayed fragments of one or two long-bones with a chert lancehead over 4 inches in length.

Burial No. 13.—A grave or a late disturbance. A pit running from, or from near, the surface, cutting through the upper dark band and extending almost to the base of the mound. On the bottom was a bit of a skull and a humerus.

Burial No. 14.—Fragments of decaying long-bones lying in sand unquestionably undisturbed.

Burial No. 15.—A bunch of badly decayed bones, principally long-bones, without a skull.

Burials Nos. 18, 26, 27, 33, 44.—Each a skull with a few other bones.

Burial No. 19.—A few bones without a skull.

Burial No. 20.—Bones falling in caved sand. With them was a quadrilateral

<sup>1</sup> "Naquada and Ballas," by W. M. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., L. L. D., and J. E. Quibell, B. A., London, 1896.

vessel with four rudimentary feet. The decoration is an incised representation of animal paws. Diameter at opening 3.6 inches; height, 2 inches (Fig. 1).



FIG. 1.—Vessel with Burial No. 20. Mound at Bear Point. (Two-thirds size.)

Burial No. 21.—Over the skull of a child, with which were four large shell beads, was an inverted bowl broken into many pieces. This bowl, since put together, is 11.25 inches in maximum diameter and 4.25 inches in depth. It has no basal perforation. The decoration, incised, Professor Holmes tells us, consists of a conventionalized animal head showing the eye and teeth. On either side are other parts of the animal's body highly conventional-

ized (Fig. 2). This symbolism on earthenware, which reached its greatest extent along the Gulf coast, will be treated exhaustively by Professor Holmes in his forthcoming work, to which we have already referred.



FIG. 2.—Vessel with Burial No. 21. Mound at Bear Point. (Half size.)

Burial No. 22.—A skull with a few long-bones. With the bones was a beautiful bottle of smooth black ware, with a globular body incised in an interesting way over every portion. A white substance, placed in the lines, greatly emphasizes them. The neck of this bottle is missing through an early fracture. Maximum diameter, 3.25 inches. Near the vessel lay an iron nail.

Burial No. 23.—Part of a dish of smooth black ware with the remainder probably cut away by recent digging. Beneath were disturbed bones.

Burial No. 24.—Certain long-bones without a skull. An arrowpoint lay with them.

Burial No. 25.—Part of a dish of black ware, well smoothed, with an incised line encircling the interior below the margin. Recent digging had removed a con-



siderable part of this plate and possibly some bones, as a single molar only was present.

Burial No. 28.—At the base of a pit beginning at or near the surface, which extended through the upper dark band and a short distance below the base, were remains of what had been a wooden box about 2 feet square. Little more than dust remained. Badly rusted nails and small clamps of iron were present. Within the remains of the box, packed together, were: two skulls; four femurs; four tibiae; two scapulae; one clavicle; certain ribs and vertebrae; also glass beads.

Burial No. 29.—Skull and certain bones of an adult with some bones of a child, without the skull. With these were thirty large shell beads and three shell hairpins, the shanks partly decayed.

Burial No. 30.—Under an inverted bowl in fragments were: a small bit of shell and certain milk teeth; bitumen; twelve silver buttons; glass beads; an undated silver coin of Spanish-Mexico, which, we were informed at the United States Mint, was struck by Charles and Joanna between 1521 and 1550 A.D.; an iron spike; a small piece of sheet brass or copper with stamped decoration, evidently European. The bowl, which has been pieced together, is of black ware; has a maximum diameter of 15.4 inches, a depth of 6.75 inches. This bowl, whose decoration is much like that of Vessel No. 53 (Fig. 109) from the Cemetery near Point Washington, has been sent to the Museum of Natural History, New York City. We could not determine as to perforation through the absence of a part of the base.

Bitumen, as the reader is doubtless aware, was used by the aborigines as a sort of cement to hold in place in their sockets knives and the like. We shall have occasion again to speak of bitumen in describing the mound near Maester creek, East bay, which is not far from the ancient settlement of Charruco, where Cabeça de Vaca went to live after leaving the aborigines on Santa Rosa Island.

Burial No. 31.—Over the skull of an adult lay a circular dish of black ware in fragments. The rim is notched and a single incised line runs around the inside about 3 inches below the margin. This dish, imperforate as to its base, was sent to the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., where it has been carefully pieced together. We are indebted to Professor Putnam for photographs of this dish and of all vessels which, sent to the Museum from time to time in a fragmentary condition have there been put together.

Below the dish, lying on its side, was an imperforate vase, having a semi-globular body and slightly expanding neck with a diameter at aperture of 5.6 inches, a height of 4.25 inches (Fig. 3). This



FIG. 3.—Vessel with Burial No. 31. Mound at Bear Point. (Half size.)

vessel contained a number of marine bivalves which Mr. H. A. Pilsbry, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has identified as *Callista gigantea*.

Burial No. 32.—Certain bones of an infant and twenty-two large shell beads.

Burial No. 34.—Inverted and covering an adult skull with a few vertebrae, was a badly crushed bowl of black ware having incised decoration much similar to that on Vessel No. 31 (Fig. 28) from the mound at Walton's Camp. This bowl, which has been sent to the Museum of Natural History, New York City, is 17 inches in maximum diameter and 7 inches deep. A perforation had been made through the base.

In preceding Reports we have described the custom obtaining, mainly in peninsular Florida, to perforate the base of vessels put with the dead in order to "kill" the pot, it is believed, to free its soul to accompany that of the departed. We have described also, how, to a limited extent, this custom was noticed by us in the case of burial urns up the Alabama river and along the Georgia coast. We shall see in this Report how largely this basal perforation was practised along the northwest coast of Florida.

Burial No. 35.—The skull of an adult with part of a bowl lying to one side. A former digging had seemingly carried away the other part.

Burial No. 36.—Inverted and lying over a child's skull crushed flat, was a small, circular dish of black ware very badly broken. There is a certain amount of incised decoration on the inner surface. The base has a perforation. This bowl was sent to the Peabody Museum.

Burial No. 37.—The skull of a young adult was covered by an inverted bowl badly crushed, having an incised decoration much like the design shown on Vessel No. 41 (Fig. 35) from the mound at Walton's Camp. This bowl has been sent to the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

With the skull were: two shell ear-plugs; two iron nails; a section of shell somewhat worked; a quartz pebble; three bits of chert; an imperforate vase of black ware with incised decoration, lying on its side, 5.5 inches in maximum diameter of body and 4.25 inches in height (Fig. 4).

Burial No. 38.—Over the skull of an adolescent lay a bowl of brown ware having the body encircled by two incised lines below the margin. One handle which had stood upright above the rim, and was probably the head of a bird or of a quadruped, is missing. The other handle, semi-oval in shape, extends at right angles from the opposite side of the bowl. There is a basal perforation. This bowl has been sent to the Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Burial No. 39.—Two skulls, one of an adult, the other of a child, and a bit of femur were covered by a bowl with base-perforation, 13.25 inches in maximum diameter, 6.5 inches in height (Fig. 5). The decoration, incised, consists of a series of the figures shown in the half-tone reproduction. Professor Holmes believes the central one to be a conventional animal head with conventionalized parts of the body on either side.

Burial No. 40.—A pit running from the surface to the base of the mound,





FIG. 4.—Vessel with Burial No. 37. Mound at Bear Point. (Full size.)



FIG. 5.—Vessel with Burial No. 39. Mound at Bear Point. (Half size.)

which at this point was about 4 feet down. Toward the bottom of this pit had been thrown two skulls and some other bones not in contact, but separated by a certain amount of sand. Above all these more sand had been placed, and then a small pile of bones consisting of certain long-bones, a clavicle and a skull which was badly crushed. Immediately above these, forming an apex to the pile was the skull of an adult capped by an inverted bowl broken but since pieced together.



FIG. 6.—Vessel with Burial No. 40. Mound at Bear Point. (Half size.)

This bowl, 11.75 inches in maximum diameter and 5.5 inches high, has a small basal perforation. The decoration consists of two animal paws between a design made up of parallel curved lines surmounted by a punctate line. The small addition to this design shown in the half-tone occurs but once, and was probably inserted to fill space (Fig. 6). Beneath one of the skulls was a piece of iron.

Burial No. 41.—An inverted bowl of black ware, parts of which were not found, lay over what had perhaps been a burial of which practically nothing remained.

Burial No. 42.—A skull with some long-bones, having in association a discoidal stone of volcanic rock, 3.5 inches in diameter, and an object of iron, probably the handle of a cutlass.

Burial No. 43.—In a broad pit reaching almost to the base of the mound were scattered five skulls and a great mixture of other bones, mostly long-bones.

Several small vessels were found unassociated. A vase of black ware (Fig. 7),

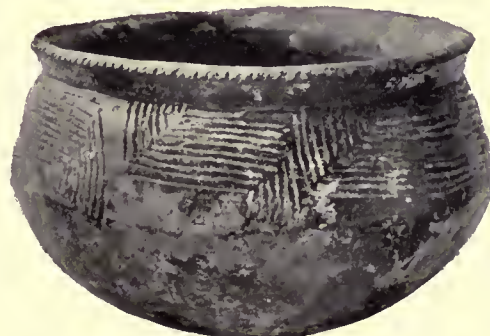


FIG. 7.—Vessel of earthenware. Mound at Bear Point. (Half size.)



imperforate, has incised decoration. Its maximum diameter is 5.1 inches; its height, 3 inches. This vase lay inverted, but unassociated with human remains. Probably recent digging had removed them.

In form and style of decoration the vessels surmounting burials in the Bear Point mound resemble somewhat those found by us capping urns on the Alabama river, but while the earthenware on the Alabama usually contains a large admixture of pounded shell, that of Bear Point, as a rule, has no shell, and where it is present, it is finely powdered and appears here and there in the vessel sparsely.

Sherds came from the mound in great numbers and in considerable variety. Some had been dropped singly during the making of

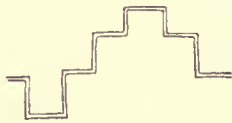


FIG. 8.—Decoration on sherd. Mound at Bear Point. (One-third size.)

the mound, while others lay together in undisturbed sand. On the surface, where diggers had thrown it, was much broken ware, and quantities lay in their refilled excavations.

Among the sherds, loose in the sand, were several with complicated stamp decoration.

Others had the loop-shaped handle so common in the middle Mississippi district and which we found along the Alabama river. Fig. 8 shows a "wall of Troy" decoration from a sherd in the Bear Point mound. Another sherd has a complicated and very neatly incised decoration as shown in Fig. 9. Various animal heads, handles of vessels, were met with, several together beneath the roots of a large tree.

In Fig. 10 we show a number of these handles of vessels: *a*, probably the head of a deer; *b*, a human head with the ears pierced, a duplicate to one found near by, doubtless from the same vessel; *c*, a quail's head; *d*, undetermined; *e*, head of a duck; *f*, a rabbit's head.

Throughout the mound, with human remains at times and again loose in the sand, where perhaps they had been thrown by recent digging, were many pieces of red oxide of iron of a bright crimson color, some showing where parts had been chipped off, probably for grinding, and others having a concave surface where material had been rubbed out for use as paint. With the red oxide, at places, was limonite for yellow paint. When Cabeça de Vaca was living with the aborigines of Charruco he made little trading trips to the westward going to the same Perdido bay where we found this paint in such abundance. He tells us (page 54), "such were what I carried into the interior \* \* \* [conches that are used for cutting, etc.], and in barter for them I brought back skins, ochre with which they rub and color their faces, and flint for arrowpoints, cement and hard canes of which to make arrows, and tassels that are made of the hair of deer, ornamented and dyed red."

Five hammer-stones lay together.

Loose in the sand, but probably in many cases disassociated from human remains by the constant digging to which the mound had been subjected, were: many hammer-stones; pebble-hammers; hones deeply grooved by sharpening of

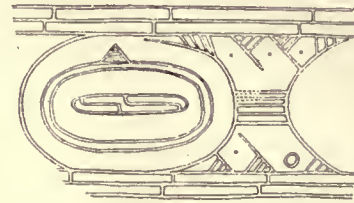


FIG. 9.—Decoration on sherd. Mound at Bear Point. (One-third size.)



FIG. 10.—Handles of vessels. Mound at Bear Point. (Full size.)



tools; over one dozen arrowheads or knives; two "celts" apparently of sedimentary rock, each over five inches in length; two small chisels, seven discoidal stones of various rocks, including porphyry<sup>1</sup> and shaly ferruginous sandstone, 1.1 to 2.75 inches in diameter.

In this mound, for the first time in our experience, we met with a form of burial where a solitary skull, or a skull with a few bones, is covered by an inverted bowl. In peninsular Florida we have not found vessels used to cover interments. In Georgia, urns containing single skeletons and capped by inverted bowls are found, also cremated remains similarly treated or placed upon the ground with a bowl turned over them. On the Alabama river, where we met with cremation but once, we found large vessels, capped by others inverted, sometimes containing remains of several individuals. The reader will see that the form of burial noticed at the Bear Point mound continues along the upper part of the Florida coast.

In the Bear Point mound were many objects of European provenance, showing some of the burials at least to be of post-Columbian date. This mound clearly adds to the force of what we have always maintained, that when articles were valued by the aborigines, they were interred with the dead, and that it is unlikely that a mound of any size containing no objects showing white contact, was made after intercourse with whites was begun.

#### MOUND NEAR BEAR POINT, PERDIDO BAY, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALA.

About one mile W. S. W. from Bear Point, in a garden belonging to Mr. Bill, resident on the place, is a mound with shell-fields adjoining. The mound, much spread by continual ploughing, has a present height of 30 inches, a base diameter of 48 feet. It is impossible to estimate the original dimensions and inadvisable to give them from hearsay. The entire southern half of the mound, from the margin and central parts of the northern portion, were dug through by us showing the mound to be of unstratified sand. There had been some comparatively recent disturbance.

Burials were first encountered 19 feet from the center. Seven in all were met with, consisting of bunches of bones badly decayed, rather loosely deposited, sometimes with, and sometimes without, the skull.

Two arrowheads, one of quartz, were with the burials, also numerous sherds, the small check-stamp predominating. Others were undecorated or had incised lines or punctate markings, or a larger check-stamp. Several bits of fine, smooth ware bore bright crimson paint. None of the sherds, so far as noticed, had intermixture of pounded shell, though ware of this kind lay on the surface of adjacent shell-heaps.

In the mound, also, were hammer-stones, hones and bitumen which, as we have said, was used as cement.

<sup>1</sup> Theodore D. Rand, Esq., of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has kindly determined for us the rocks mentioned in this Report, as accurately as possible without mutilation of specimens.

## MOUND NEAR JOSEPHINE POSTOFFICE, PERDIDO BAY, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALA.

A small sand mound about three-quarters of a mile in a northerly direction from the landing at Josephine Postoffice, in pine-woods, was dug through by us without result. The mound was doubtless the former site of a tepee.

At Inerarity Point, on the Florida side of the bay (see map), are numerous shell-fields and small shell-heaps. In addition to extended inquiries, careful search failed to locate a burial mound at this place.

## MOUND NEAR MAESTER CREEK, BLACKWATER BAY, SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLA.

Blackwater bay is an extension of East bay, which is a part of Pensacola bay. The mound, in sight of where Maester creek enters Blackwater bay, was dug through by us by permission of Mr. Frank Berrian, agent, who resides nearby. The mound, of sand, circular in outline, 3 feet high, 30 feet across the base, unstratified, had been dug into in two places by treasure hunters.

In addition to bones disturbed by former digging, and to burials of which almost no trace was left, human remains were met with by us at sixteen points. The form of burial included the bunch, the lone skull, and, in one place, a bunch of long-bones without a skull.

Beneath a cranium, together, were six cannon bones of the deer. Five were broken or partly decayed. One showed an end cut off squarely and seemingly had served as a handle of some sort. A lancepoint of chalcedony, 5.5 inches long, lay loose in the sand, also an arrowpoint of the same material and one of quartzite. In addition were a grooved hone and a small slab of red oxide of iron, showing a concavity through use. A number of masses of bitumen, one about the size of a coconut lay together. We have before referred to how Cabeça de Vaca made trading excursions from Charruco, an aboriginal settlement which cannot have been far from this mound, over to the head of Perdido bay, and brought back, among other things, ochre to be used as paint and cement which we know to have been bitumen, in all probability.

The earthenware in the mound consisted of five vessels, all deposited singly in the extreme marginal western part of the mound between south and northwest. They were unassociated.

Vessel No. 1.—A perforate vase with semi-globular body, constricted neck and rim slightly flaring. The decoration consists of roughly incised perpendicular lines around the neck starting from a punctate circle about one-half inch below the rim. Maximum diameter, 6.25 inches; height, 5 inches; diameter of opening, 4.5 inches.

Vessel No. 2.—A bowl of excellent ware, semi-globular body, incurving toward the aperture, and perforate base. The decoration consists of incised and punctate markings (Fig. 11). Maximum diameter, 9 inches; depth, 5 inches; diameter of opening, 6.2 inches.





FIG. 11.—Vessel No. 2. Mound near Maester creek. (About seven-ninths size.)

Vessel No. 3.—A bowl found inverted, oblate spheroid in shape, imperforate. The ware is fairly good. The decoration consists of incised lines and punctate markings around the rim as shown in Fig. 12.

Vessel No. 4.—A bowl badly broken, with faint check stamp markings.

Vessel No. 5.—An undecorated bowl of about three quarts capacity. The base has a perforation.



FIG. 12.—Vessel No. 3. Mound near Maester creek. (Half size.)

## MOUND NEAR GRAVEYARD POINT, EAST BAY, SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLA.

The locality takes its name from a modern graveyard adjoining a small church. The church, which faces the water, is in full sight of the mound, which has been under cultivation and seems greatly extended by it. The mound is roughly circular in outline. Its present diameter is about 75 feet; its height, 2.5 feet. Careful trenching convinced us that the mound was domiciliary in character.

Two and one-half miles in a westerly direction from the mound at Graveyard Point we dug through, without result, a small mound in woods, where treasure seekers had left a considerable excavation.

Other small mounds located during a careful search of bays around Pensacola had been too badly cut to pieces by seekers after treasure to invite investigation.

## MOUNDS NEAR SANTA ROSA SOUND, SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLA. (2).

About twelve miles from the western extremity of Santa Rosa sound, northern side, on ground formerly cultivated, and in full view of the water, were undergrowth removed, are two mounds but a few yards apart, surrounded by a considerable shell deposit. Each has been much spread by the plough.

The larger mound, circular in outline, has a base diameter of 81 feet. The summit plateau is 52 feet across. The height of the mound is 3.5 feet. To the northwest is an excavation 80 feet across and 5 feet 9 inches deep in the center, whence sand was taken for the building of the mound. Careful trenching indicated the mound to be domiciliary in character.

The smaller mound, 26 feet across the base and 2 feet 9 inches high, had been built after the thin shell deposit which covered the field was made, since this deposit extended beneath the mound. Above this shell was from 1 to 1.5 feet of sand in which were numbers of burials. Such as were met with by us in digging part of the mound lay flexed on the right side or showed disturbance, probably aboriginal. There were no artifacts with the remains, and such sherds as were met with had evidently been gathered with the material for the mound. These sherds showed variously the check-stamp, the complicated stamp, incised decoration and crimson paint.

## MOUNDS AT WALTON'S CAMP, SANTA ROSA SOUND, SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLA.

Walton's Camp, which got its name during the Civil War, is near the eastern extremity of Santa Rosa sound, northern side, on property belonging to Mr. J. T. Brooks, resident on the place.

At the water's edge is a shell-heap of considerable size. About 150 yards in a N. E. by N. direction, across a cultivated field, on the edge of woods, is a mound roughly oblong with rounded corners, having a major diameter of base of 223 feet east and west, parallel to the sound. The minor base-diameter is 178 feet. The summit plateau is 179 feet by 135 feet.



A graded way, 78 feet from its beginning to the edge of the summit plateau, joins the mound on the southern side, somewhat east of the center.

The mound is so surrounded by depressions, whence material for its construction was taken, that its exact height above the general level is difficult to get from the exterior. From a point on the southern side the altitude is 10 feet, 7 inches; from the northern side, 12 feet. In the digging it was found that the depth of the mound from the surface of the summit plateau to the base was probably about 12 feet on an average.

There had been much previous digging, the entire central portion of the mound being fairly riddled with excavations.

During our investigation eleven men on an average dug for seven days. This digging consisted of trenching at various points to determine the construction of the

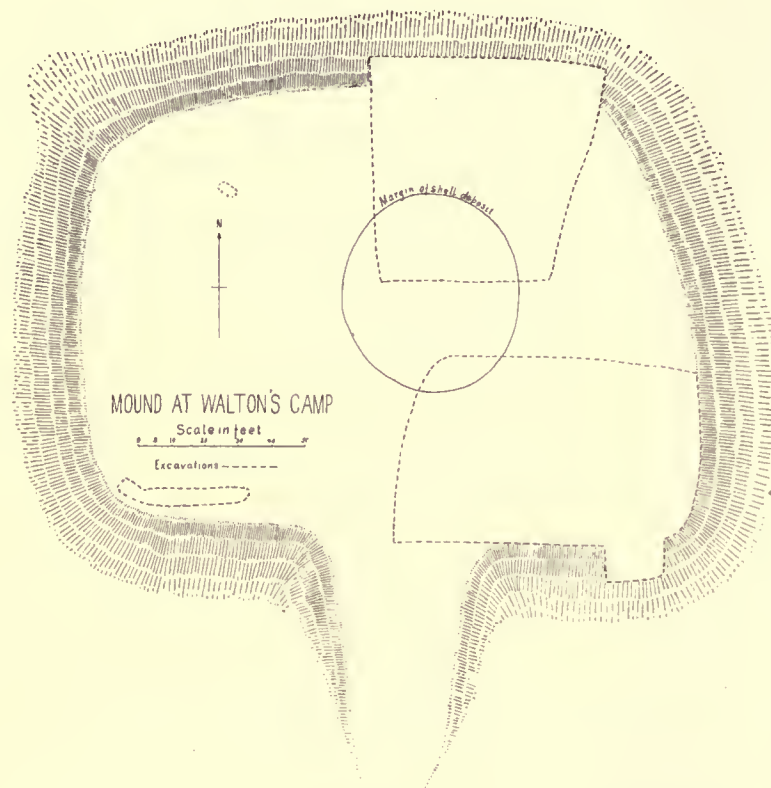


FIG. 13.—Plan of mound at Walton's Camp, showing excavations.

mound; the removal of a large part of the summit plateau to a depth of from 3 to 5 feet; the investigation of much of the marginal portion on the northern side of the mound (see diagram, Fig. 13, on which our principal work is shown).

Not far from the base, on the northern side, a trench 67 feet across at the start was continued in about 75 feet, converging to 45 feet at the end. This trench did not follow the base after sufficient work had been done to show we were dealing with a mound originally used for domiciliary purposes and later heightened and

broadened much in the manner of the mound at Bear Point, and of others of this class found elsewhere by us. Since writing our conclusions on this subject we have, on our return, read Mr. Walker's account of his visit to this mound, and find he, also, realized the fact of its enlargement at various periods.

Not far from the margin on the northern side, a black band about 7 inches thick was met with 4 feet from the surface of the mound, approximately. This band, like the one in the mound at Bear Point, colored by charcoal and organic matter, was the ordinary layer of occupation. The band did not continue through the mound, and was not found at the extremities or in the southern portion.

The central part of the summit plateau, say about 55 feet in diameter, had been heightened about 2 feet by a layer of shell covered with sand. Where this layer began, on the northern side, it was from 6 to 8 inches in thickness. This deposit of shell and sand was not taken into account in our measurement of the height of the mound.

No burials were met with in the northern part of the mound until 35 feet in from the margin of the summit plateau, and then only disturbed fragments left by former digging, no intact burials being found prior to the abandonment of the trench almost at the center of the mound. The western end and the northeastern portion of the mound showed no trace of use as places of interment.

Beginning almost exactly at the southeastern corner of the plateau and extending a little down the slope were burials, many of which were capped by inverted vessels of earthenware. The area where burials with earthenware were most numerous extended 39 feet to the westward and 32 feet to the northward of this southeastern corner. But one large vessel was found farther in and a few small ones which accompanied, but did not lie over, burials. Interments uncovered by bowls extended considerably farther into the mound and to the westward from where the covered burials lay. Burials, then, in the mound were about as follows: in the area to the southeast, as described by us, were various forms of burial, including some of the variety met with by us at the Bear Point mound, where lone skulls, or skulls with a few bones, were capped by inverted bowls. In the extreme southern portion of the central part of the mound were burials without the down-turned bowl, and in the northern part of the center, presumably the same form of burial had existed, as parts of large bowls were not found with the disturbed remains, but all this area, except the comparatively small portion to the south, which was excavated by us, had been so thoroughly dug into by others that exact determination as to form of burial was impossible. Still, judging from the absence of fragments of large vessels, to which we have referred, and that there is no history of the finding of vessels there, we believe all the burials in this central area were similar in form to those met with by us in its southern margin. Roughly speaking, that part of the mound where all burials were without earthenware corresponded with the central shell deposit of which we have spoken, and which is shown on the plan, and we believe this shell deposit was placed in the mound in connection with these burials.

It has seldom been our fortune to investigate a mound where exact determina-



tion of burials was so difficult, for, in addition to the great amount of later disturbance, aboriginal burials were so spread that it was difficult to say where one burial ended and another began. According to our account, kept with the strictest attention, 66 burials were met with, none, we believe, over 3 feet in depth. Such of these as were accompanied by vessels of earthenware will be described, particularly, later. Other burials were some at full length, some bunched. In addition, there were solitary skulls and fragmentary parts of the skeleton. Cremation was absent.

Few artifacts, save earthenware, were met with, either loose in the sand or with the dead. There were: pebble-hammers; three large, flat hones of fine-grained ferruginous sandstone; shell beads with a number of burials; two shell hair-pins; three discoidal stones, one of granitoid rock; two rude cutting implements of quartzite; two hatchets, one, 9 inches long, of indurated slate; a flat

chisel of the same material, 7 inches long; a bead of bone, 2 inches in length; several masses of red oxide of iron, hollowed out by use as paint; a bead of red jasper, 1 inch in length; many arrow and spear points, some loose in the sand, others with interments. In addition, was a lancehead 3.6 inches in length and 2.6 inches broad, of most unusual form, being heart-shaped as to outline. Mr. Rand is unable to identify the rock of which this lancepoint was made, without mutilating the specimen. Upon the material is a deposit which at first was supposed to be calcareous, but which failed to react with acid (Fig. 14). This interesting specimen lay with two arrow-points near an adult skull.



FIG. 14.—Lancepoint. Mound at Walton's Camp.  
(Full size.)

The earthenware in the mound at Walton's Camp was its especial feature. Forty-nine vessels, more or less complete, were taken out by us in addition

to some small ones badly broken, which, showing no feature of particular interest, and not in association with burials, will not be described by us.

Many vessels among those taken out, we regret to say, were broken by our men since, lying superficially beneath masses of roots, they were, of necessity, exposed to blows from spades or axes. Many more were found crushed to pieces by roots or by weight of sand, aided, no doubt, by the effect of frost.

In the mound, with whole vessels, were great numbers of fragments in undisturbed sand. Sometimes parts of vessels had been interred, and often parts, broken to pieces, lay in a little pile. Again, numbers of fragments were heaped together.



## CERTAIN ABORIGINAL REMAINS OF THE N. W. FLORIDA COAST. 439

These often came from many vessels, being a few parts of each so that it seemed as though fragments, usually decorated, had been saved for burial in the mound. These heaps were not found immediately with human remains and were probably buried in a general way. We shall have occasion again to speak of this custom in describing the cemetery near Point Washington.

All through the mound were single fragments of vessels which had got in during the period of occupation or with sand from neighboring fields during construction. These sherds bore, as a rule, the check-stamp as decoration and also various combinations of the complicated stamp. We found no stamped earthenware in conjunction with burials, though there was abundance of it in fragments on the surface of surrounding fields where the aborigines had lived. It would seem, then, that the stamped decoration was in use on vessels intended for domestic purposes and not on mortuary ware.

There is a wide range in the quality of the ware from the mound at Walton's Camp. Some is excellent, much is inferior. As in the ware in the Bear Point mound, small quantities of finely pounded shell are present in places, that is to say locally and not in even mixture throughout the vessel. There is one exception, however, a small vessel where shell coarsely pounded shows on the surface even, as is often the case on vessels of the middle Mississippi district and from the Alabama river. The loop-shaped handle, so often found in the districts we have just named, was present in the mound at Walton's Camp.

A number of heads of earthenware, which had served as handles on vessels, were loose in the sand.

The predominating forms of ware in this mound were the bowl and the dish, and it is interesting to note that a form of dish entirely new, we believe, was discovered by us, namely, a six-pointed, or star-shaped style.

Perforation of the base of vessels was almost universal in this mound, not only in the case of those buried directly with dead, but fragments which included the base had also the perforation, though the remainder of the vessels was not present. We are unable to decide whether parts of vessels were "killed" before interment in the heaps of ware we have described, or whether vessels, having undergone perforation, were broken and then scattered here and there in the mound.

In peninsular Florida we noted, and were first to describe, a curious custom, an account of which we take from one of our preceding publications. "This was the only occurrence in the mound of ready-made mortuary ware. For the benefit of those not familiar with our previous Reports on the Florida mounds, we may say that it was the custom in that State often to knock out the bottom, or to make a hole through the bottom, of earthenware vessels, previous to inhumation with the dead, and that this custom is believed to have been practised with the idea that the mutilation 'killed' the vessel, freeing its soul to accompany that of its owner into the next world. Apparently, however, it entered the minds of the more thrifty among the aborigines that vessels of value might serve a better purpose, and hence there arose a class of ceremonial ware, usually small in size, often of fantastic



design and always of flimsy material, with bases perforated during the process of manufacture. This cheap ware was probably kept on hand and did duty for vessels more valuable and less readily spared."

In the mound at Walton's Camp we met with this ready-made mortuary ware in one case only, the most westwardly occurrence in our experience. It is interesting to note this fact since perforation of the base made after completion of the vessel occurs to the westward and up the Alabama river, though sparingly.

We shall now give a description of the various vessels taken from the mound by us and of their finding.

Vessel No. 1.—A vase, perforate as to base, found lying on its side near human remains. The body, oblate spheroid, is decorated with the current scroll. The neck, slightly flaring, has incised and punctate decoration as shown in Fig. 15. Height, 6 inches; maximum diameter, 5.5 inches. This vessel, when found, had parts missing, and, in addition, was struck by a spade.



FIG. 15.—Vessel No. 1. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)



FIG. 16.—Vessel No. 2. Mound at Walton's Camp. (One-third size.)

Vessel No. 2.—An imperforate bowl found inverted over the skull and some bones of a child, with which were two shell hair-pins and an arrowpoint or knife. This bowl is 15.4 inches in maximum diameter and 7 inches in depth. It has an interesting incised symbolical decoration. The design, which is repeated around the vessel, is shown in Fig. 16.

Vessel No. 3.—This bowl was found in four pieces with fragments of other vessels. Cemented together, it measures 6.5 inches in maximum diameter and 2.8 inches in depth. There is a basal perforation. The decoration, incised and punctate, is shown in Fig. 17.



FIG. 17.—Vessel No. 3. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)

Vessel No. 4.—This vessel, of inferior ware and without decoration save a scalloped margin, lay crushed to fragments near a single skull with which were four arrowpoints or knives and the curious lancepoint we have figured.

Vessel No. 5.—A circular dish of inferior black ware inverted over a few phalanges. The decoration, rather rudely done, is incised. The basal perforation is to one side of the center. Diameter, 13 inches; depth, 2.5 inches (Fig. 18).



FIG. 18.—Vessel No. 5. Mound at Walton's Camp. (One-third size.)

Vessel No. 6.—A bowl found crushed to pieces, inverted over a solitary skull. The base has a perforation. The decoration, a species of scroll, is incised. The fragments were sent to Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., whence the photo-



graph used in the half-tone was furnished us with the measurements: maximum diameter, 17.25 inches; depth, 5.75 inches (Fig. 19).

Vessel No. 7.—The larger part of a six-pointed dish of black ware, found in fragments and sent to the Davenport Academy of Natural Science, Davenport, Iowa. We shall have occasion, later, to refer to this type.

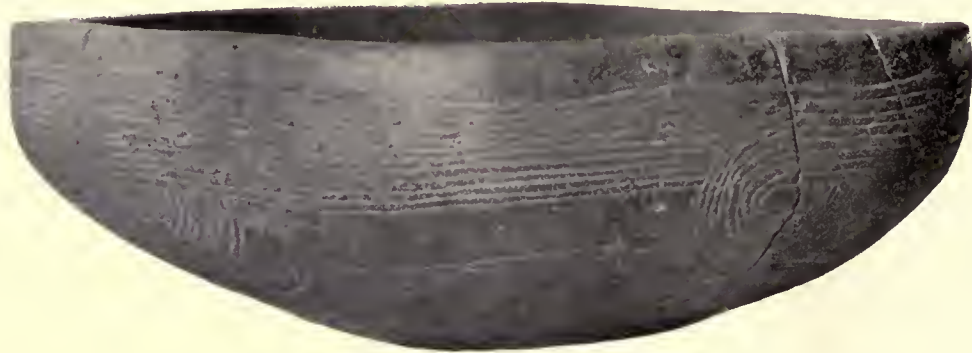


FIG. 19.—Vessel No. 6. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Two-sevenths size.)

Vessel No. 8.—A bowl, broken, with base perforation, found lying about 2 feet from a bunched burial, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, aperture up. It has been pieced together and sent to the Museum at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The decoration, incised, is much like that on Vessel No. 40 (Fig. 102) from the cemetery near Point Washington. Maximum diameter, 10.2 inches; depth, 4.1 inches.

Vessel No. 9.—This vessel, much resembling a cap in shape with visor before and behind, is said to belong to a class modelled after trays of wood. It is unbroken



FIG. 20.—Vessel No. 9. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)

save for a basal perforation. It is of yellow ware, and is notched around the margin except at the handles. There is an incised meander decoration. Major diameter, 10.5 inches; minor diameter, 8.25 inches; depth, 3.6 inches (Fig. 20). It lay, inverted, over a single fragment of bone, though others had probably disappeared through decay.

Vessel No. 10.—A small bowl found with many fragments of earthenware just below the surface.

Vessel No. 11.—This interesting bowl of excellent red ware is intact with the exception of a mortuary perforation. It lay, inverted, over the skull of an adult, the skull of an adolescent, a few vertebræ and the clavicle of a child. The decoration, incised, uniform all around, consists of a series of conventionalized heads in which the eye and teeth are prominent. Maximum diameter, 15.25 inches; depth, 6 inches (Fig. 21).



FIG. 21.—Vessel No. 11. Mound at Walton's Camp. (About half size.)

Vessels Nos. 12 and 13.—Small bowls from the same deposit as Vessel No. 10. One has three small handles. A fourth handle is missing. The other, with incised and punctate decoration much resembling that on Vessel No. 24, this mound, has been sent to Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Both vessels are perforate as to the base.

Vessels Nos. 14, 15, 16.—Vessel No. 14, a counterpart of Vessel No. 9, this mound, lay inverted, in fragments, on a dish of black ware also inverted. This dish, with incised and punctate decoration, is six pointed, or star-shaped. There is a base-perforation. Maximum diameter, 14.75 inches; depth, 3 inches (Fig. 22). This interesting type, as we have stated, we believe to be new. Professor Putnam and Professor Holmes had not seen it previously. Partly between Vessels Nos. 14 and 15 lay a portion of a vessel in fragments. All this ware lay above an infant's skull. Vessel No. 14; pieced together, has been sent to Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Vessels Nos. 17 and 18.—Small bowls found together just below the surface apart from human remains.

Vessels Nos. 19 and 20.—Vessel No. 19, a circular dish of crude black ware,



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8.5 inches in diameter and 1.5 inches in depth, having incised decoration on the inner surface, lay face down on Vessel No. 20, which, inverted, was over a few fragments of the bones of a child. These bones lay upon a large portion of another dish. Vessel No. 20, a bowl of brown ware, intact with the exception of a basal



FIG. 22.—Vessel No. 15. Mound at Walton's Camp. (About half size.)

perforation, has an admirably executed incised and punctate decoration as shown in Fig. 23. Maximum diameter, 13.8 inches; depth, 6.5 inches. Vessel No. 19, also, is perforate.

Vessel No. 21.—A small, rude, imperforate bowl, undecorated with the exception of four knobs on the margin, lay about 1 foot from human remains.



FIG. 23.—Vessel No. 20. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)

Vessel No. 22.—A large fragment with much of the rim missing lay, inverted, over a skull with a few other bones.

Vessel No. 23.—A star-shaped dish of black ware, found crushed, with a small portion missing, has been sent to the Peabody Museum. No human bones were found in association.

Vessel No. 24.—An imperforate bowl found inverted over the skull of an infant. The decoration is a series of partially interlocked scrolls with punctate and lined work in addition. Maximum diameter, 12.5 inches; depth, 5.3 inches (Fig. 24).



FIG. 24.—Vessel No. 24. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)



Vessel No. 25.—A bowl 6.8 inches in diameter and 2.9 inches in depth, with perforate base and incised and punctate decoration. This bowl came from just below the surface (Fig. 25).



FIG. 25.—Vessel No. 25. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)

Vessel No. 26.—A bowl of black ware, perforate, having a notched rim, incised and punctate decoration, lay near Vessel No. 24. Maximum diameter, 6 inches; depth, 3.2 inches. This bowl, with small protuberances, is, doubtless, a life-form somewhat resembling Vessel No. 49, this mound, which, however, is more clearly defined, distinctly representing a fish.

Vessel No. 27.—A perforate bowl found lying on its side near human remains. The decoration is similar to that of Vessel No. 40 (Fig. 102) from the Cemetery near Point Washington. Maximum diameter, 5.1 inches; depth, 2.8 inches.

Vessel No. 28.—Found, badly crushed, inverted over a few fragments of bone.

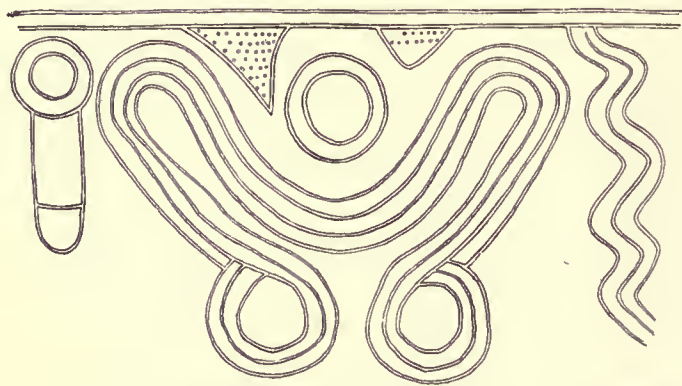


FIG. 26.—Decoration. Vessel No. 28. Mound at Walton's Camp. (One-third size.)

The decoration, which Professor Holmes believes to be a highly conventionalized head with the eye above and parts of the body on either side, is shown in Fig. 26.

Vessel No. 29.—A perforate bowl in fragments found inverted over a skull and some bones of an infant and certain bones of a child with which were a considerable number of shells of *Marginella*, pierced

to use as beads. The decoration consists of a repetition of three upright wavy lines. This bowl is now at the Peabody Museum.

Vessel No. 30.—A perforate vessel 5.5 inches by 4.6 inches and 2.8 inches in depth, representing a frog much after the manner of the ware of the middle Mississippi district. The legs, fashioned separately and pressed upon the body, have fallen off in part (Fig. 27).

Vessel No. 31.—A bowl found, badly crushed, inverted over the skull of an adult. This bowl, which has been pieced together, and sent to the Museum of Natural History, New York, is imperforate. The decoration, incised and punctate, consists of a series of designs as shown in Fig. 28, which doubtless represents jaws with teeth and possibly an eye in the center. Maximum diameter, 16 inches; depth, 5 inches.

Vessels Nos. 32 and 33.—A bowl with a single handle almost upright and the current scroll decoration. The base is perforate. The dimensions are 5.5 inches long by 5 inches across; the height, 2.5 inches (Fig. 29). This bowl lay inverted just below the surface with no bones in association. Beside it lay Vessel No. 33, also inverted, in fragments.

Vessel No. 34.—A small, perforate bowl with incised and punctate decoration (Fig. 30).



FIG. 27.—Vessel No. 30. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Full size.)

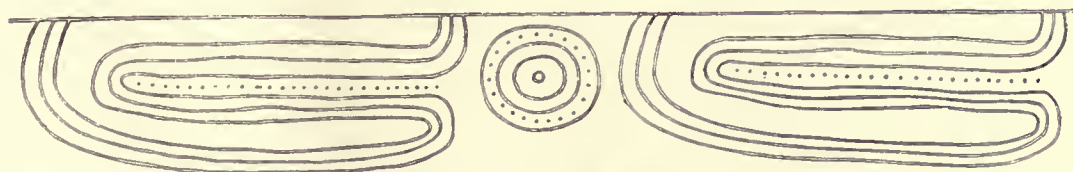


FIG. 28.—Decoration; Vessel No. 31. Mound at Walton's Camp. (One-fourth size.)



FIG. 29.—Vessel No. 32. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Two-thirds size.)

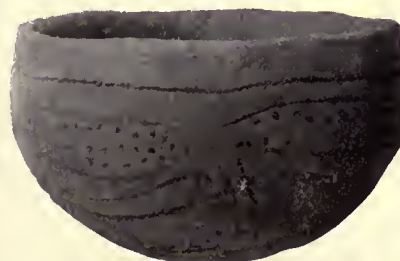


FIG. 30.—Vessel No. 34. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)



Vessel No. 35.—Small bowl badly broken.

Vessels Nos. 36 and 37.—Both perforate as to the base. Vessel No. 36\* (Fig. 31), 7.8 inches maximum diameter, 2.5 inches in depth, with the favorite partially interlocked scroll decoration, was found inverted over Vessel No. 37 standing upright.



FIG. 31.—Vessel No. 36. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Three-quarters size.)

The base of Vessel No. 37 rested upon a number of fragments of pottery piled one upon another in such relation to each other that it was evident the breakage occurred before the fragments were placed together. These pieces, when put together, formed part of a dish, only. Vessel No. 37, a pot, has four loop-shaped handles and incised and punctate decoration. Its maximum diameter is 5 inches; its height,

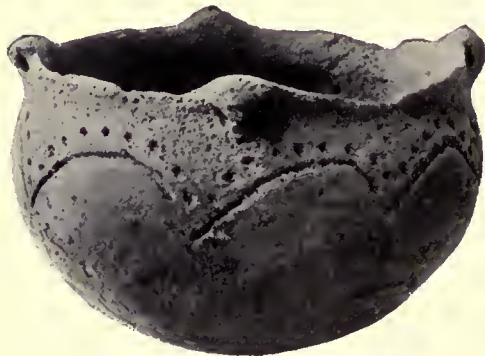


FIG. 32.—Vessel No. 37. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)

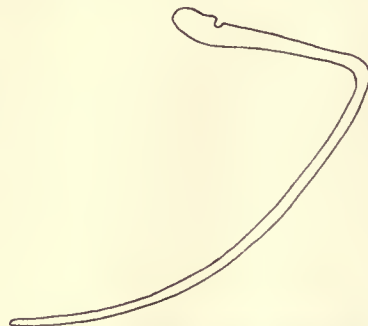


FIG. 33.—Section of Vessel No. 38. (Half size.)

3.2 inches (Fig. 32). There is a deposit of soot showing domestic use, a rare occurrence among mortuary vessels in this part of Florida.

Vessel No. 38.—This vessel with incurved rim and incised decoration on the upper portion, rather rudely executed, has a basal perforation. The vessel lay near the four preceding ones, apart from human remains. Diameter, 9 inches; diameter of aperture, 5 inches; height, 2.75 inches (Figs. 33, 34).

Vessel No. 39.—Certain fragments of a dish piled one on the other over a few decaying fragments of the bones of an infant, with which were shell beads.



FIG. 34.—Vessel No. 38. Top view. Mound at Walton's Camp. (About seven-ninths size.)

Vessel No. 40.—This bowl of about 3 pints' capacity, with perforate base, though inverted, was not associated with human remains. The decoration consists of notches at the rim and a single incised line with five small knobs.



Vessel No. 41.—Parts of a bowl lying over a few remnants of long-bones of a young person. The decoration consists of a series of designs similar to the one shown in Fig. 35.

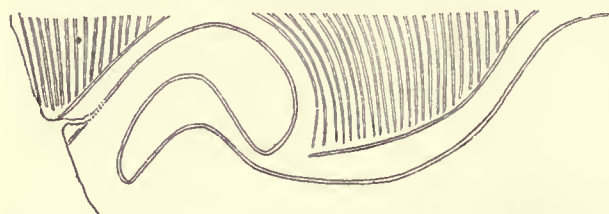


FIG. 35.—Decoration; Vessel No. 41. Mound at Walton's Camp. (One-third size.)

this custom, so often met with in peninsular Florida, at the beginning of the description of this mound.

Vessel No. 42.—A double cup found by the side of the skull of a child. Diameters, 4 inches by 2.5 inches; height, 2.6 inches. There is a scroll decoration incised on the rather inferior ware (Fig. 36). Each base is perforate but not through the knocking out of fragments as in the other cases noted by us, but by means of careful cutting while the clay was soft. We have referred to



FIG. 36.—Vessel No. 42. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Full size.)

Vessel No. 43.—A bowl of poor material with incised decoration, having on one side, as handles, two upright effigies of the human head. At the other side, a flat handle such as usually represents the tail in bird-effigy vessels of the middle Mississippi district, projects horizontally. A considerable part of the base is missing. Maximum diameter, 9 inches; depth, 4 inches (Fig. 37).



FIG. 37.—Vessel No. 43. Mound at Walton's Camp. (One-third size.)

Vessel No. 44.—A small vessel shattered by a blow from a spade. Infant bones were in association.

Vessel No. 45.—A bowl, crushed to pieces, inverted over fragments of the skull of an infant or of a young child. With the exception of a few missing parts, this bowl has been pieced together, showing a perforation of the base. Maximum diameter, 16 inches; height, 5.5 inches.

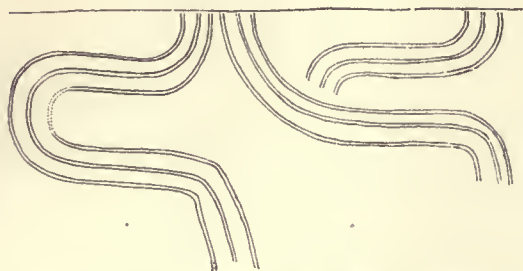


FIG. 38.—Decoration, Vessel No. 45. Mound at Walton's Camp. (One-third size.)

The decoration, shown in Fig. 38, may be divided into three parts, the two to the right of the reader are repeated around the bowl. The part to the left appears but once. This bowl has been sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

encircling, incised lines below the rim (Fig. 39). It lay near the skull of a child.

Vessel No. 47.—A small, imperforate pot with two loop-shaped handles, found inverted, by the side of an infant's skull with which were three mussel shells.

Vessel No. 48.—A flat-bottomed perforate cup of inferior ware, with rude, symbolical decoration, found near the surface. This cup, struck by a spade, has been pieced together. Diameter of aperture, 4.5 inches; of base, 2.8 inches; depth, 3 inches (Fig. 40).



FIG. 39.—Vessel No. 46. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)



FIG. 40.—Vessel No. 48. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Two-thirds size.)

Vessel No. 49.—Part of a bowl of about two quarts' capacity, in fragments, found with other ware, apart from human remains. This interesting bowl, showing the influence of the middle Mississippi district, is a life-form representing a fish. On one side a clearly defined head projects. Half way around, on either side, projections doubtless represent fins. That part of the bowl which included the





FIG. 42.—Handles of earthenware vessels. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Full size.)

tail is missing. The decoration, found on various vessels representing fish, perhaps symbolizes fins (Fig. 41).



FIG. 41.—Vessel No. 49. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)

Fig. 42 shows five handles of bowls, representing heads of birds, from the mound at Walton's Camp.

Four interesting sherds have been selected from those found at the Walton's

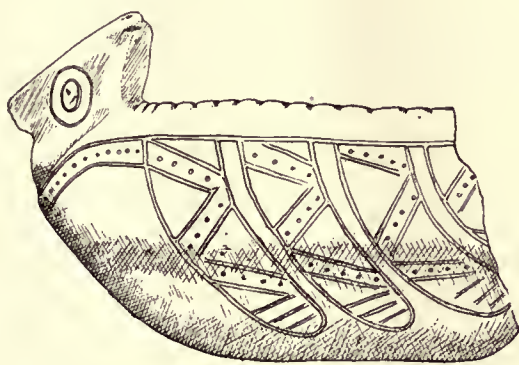


FIG. 43.—Sherd. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)



FIG. 44.—Sherd. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)

Camp mound. Fig. 43 shows the head of an owl with conventionalized wing. Fig. 44 gives the complicated stamp-decoration already described as coming from the



midden refuse in the mound. Fig. 45 represents a head, a series of which evidently ran around the vessel. The drawing is made from two fragments, one of which

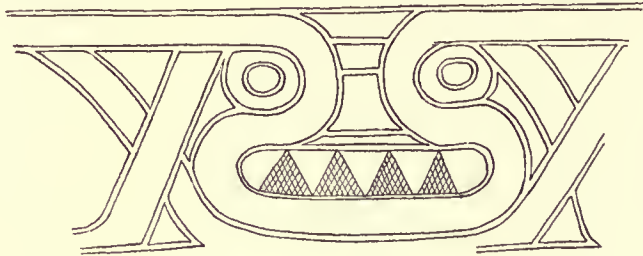


FIG. 45.—Sherd. Mound at Walton's Camp. (Half size.)

shows one portion of the head; the other, the remainder. Fig. 46, when turned on end, shows a head with eye, mouth and teeth.

In the cultivated field to the west of Mr. Brooks' house and about one-quarter of a mile in a westerly direction from the great mound, in full view from

the Sound, is a sand mound at present 7.5 feet in height. It had been much dug into before our visit. Careful investigation on our part met with no success and confirmed our belief that the mound had been erected for domiciliary purposes.

Various small mounds are in the neighborhood of the great one investigated by us. Careful digging convinced us that all were of a domiciliary character. In one containing midden refuse with much shell was a piercing implement of bone and a buck-horn handle with a socket to receive an implement.

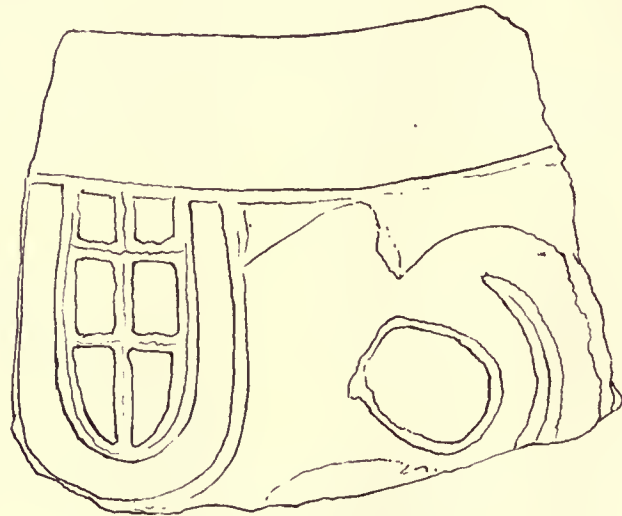


FIG. 46.—Sherd. (Full size.)

#### MOUND NEAR DON'S BAYOU, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLA.

Garnier's Bayou is near the western extremity of Choctawhatchee Bay. Don's Bayou enters Garnier's Bayou on its western side.

In scrub, about 200 yards in a westerly direction from the landing, at the head of Don's Bayou, in a field on Government property showing signs of early cultivation, is a mound of irregular outline, greatly spread by the plough, apparently. The major and minor basal diameters are 80 feet and 50 feet respectively. The present height is 3 feet. Thorough trenching showed the mound to be of sand and probably erected as a dwelling site.

#### MOUND NEAR BLACK POINT, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, WALTON COUNTY, FLA.

About one-quarter mile in a northwesterly direction from Black Point, in scrub, formerly a cultivated field, on Government property, is a rather symmetrical mound of circular outline with basal diameter of 83 feet.

The diameter of the summit plateau is 46 feet. Thorough trenching showed the mound to have been a place of residence only. Isolated sherds lay here and there in the sand of which the mound was composed, some of excellent quality, undecorated, with the check-stamp, with the complicated stamp and with incised decoration.

MOUNDS NEAR ROCKY BAYOU, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, WALTON COUNTY, FLA.

On the west side of Rocky Bayou, about 1.5 miles up, in scrub, not far from the water's edge, was a mound, circular in outline, 28 feet across the base and 2 feet 3 inches in height. A small trench had been dug through the central part.

This mound, which was demolished by us, was of unstratified sand. Three badly decayed skulls, each with some fragments of other bones, were met with and a few small pieces of bone lying alone.

About 8 inches below the surface, apparently unassociated, was a tobacco pipe of soapstone, similar to those we have found in mounds near the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida, where the orifice for the stem almost equals in size the bowl of the pipe. In shape the pipe forms almost a right-angle with one side 4 inches in length, the other side, 3 inches.

With human remains, near together, were five small vessels of yellow ware, all perforate as to the base. Three are undecorated bowls, each of about one-half pint capacity. Another, semi-globular, 3.6 inches in maximum diameter, has the rim turning inward to leave an aperture of about 1.7 inches. The height is about 2.4 inches. The fifth vessel has the form of a gourd. Its length is 4.6 inches; its height, 2.8 inches. The diameter of aperture is 1.4 inches (Fig. 47). The end of the stem has



FIG. 47.—Gourd-shaped vessel. Mound at Rocky Bayou.  
(Two-thirds size.)

a small irregular hole which seems to have come through decay.

A graceful "celt," probably of igneous rock, with well-ground edge and rounded end, 8.5 inches in length, lay near the surface.

In various parts of the mound were several vessels, parts of vessels and sherds, of no particular interest.

About 100 yards east of the eastern side of the mouth of Rocky Bayou, in a field formerly cultivated but now overgrown with scrub, is a mound of irregular outline, with basal diameters of 72 feet and 112 feet. The height is 4 feet. Careful trenching gave every indication that the mound had been domiciliary in character.



## MOUND NEAR BASIN BAYOU, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, WALTON COUNTY, FLA.

This mound was in thick scrub, about one-quarter mile in a westerly direction from the first habitation on the western side of the bayou, on property of Mr. George Berry, of Portland, Fla. The mound proper had a diameter of base of 40 feet, a height of 6 feet 6 inches. A graded way 28 feet long and 20 feet across, where it joined the mound on its S. W. side, was about 3.5 feet lower than the mound where it united with it.

A hole involving half of the central part of the mound had been dug previous to our visit.

The mound, with the exception of certain marginal parts, was dug through by us. Careful search failed to discover that dark line which we usually recognize as marking the base. The outer part of the mound at the N. E. side was composed entirely of black, loamy sand, rich in organic matter, having a maximum depth of 6 feet. This did not seem to be midden material, but muck from swampy ground near by. The remainder of the mound was of yellow sand, with black sand above it in varying depths, but nowhere approaching the depth of the black sand at the side of the mound.

While the former digger doubtless disturbed certain burials, yet, as the excavations made by him converged considerably, it is not likely a large percentage was affected. It is probable that certain burials had disappeared through decay, as, in addition to some scattered bones, but four burials were met with by us. Three of these consisted of decaying fragments of skull with friable pieces of long-bones, all between 6 and 7 feet in depth. A number of long-bones in fragments lay together.

Five and one-half feet from the surface was a bowl 3 inches in diameter, with perforate base. No remains were found near it, though it is likely a burial had lain with it.

No artifacts were with burials, practically all objects met with by us being near the bottom of the deposit of black loam on the northeastern side of the mound, in which were no burials.

Near together were four undecorated bowls all with base-perforation and all slightly broken in addition. Near them lay many pieces of mica.

Several fragments of excellent yellow paste lay somewhat scattered. Pieced together, they showed a fragment 7.5 inches in height, of a cylindrical vessel with flat base. The design, carefully made with a blunt point, is symbolical. The head of a duck stands out in relief for a handle (Fig. 48). Most careful search was made for the remainder of this vessel throughout the entire deposit of dark sand, and we are forced to believe that the fragments obtained by us represent all that was in the mound, and that this portion of the vessel, as Mr. Fewkes says of another class of objects, "should come under the group of sacrifices called substitutional, or symbolical, a part for the whole."<sup>1</sup>

A number of scattered fragments formed part of a pot decorated with crimson paint.

<sup>1</sup> "Property-right in Eagles among the Hopi," *American Anthropologist*, October-December, 1900, p. 690.

CERTAIN ABORIGINAL REMAINS OF THE N. W. FLORIDA COAST. 457

Also in fragments, rather closely associated, immediately on the base of the black loam deposit was a large part of an effigy-vase of yellow ware. The figure is that of a male in a squatting position. Its height is 9.5 inches. It is 6.5 inches across the shoulders and has a maximum thickness of 5.3 inches. The diameter of the aperture, which is at the top of the head, is 3.4 by 3 inches. The arms, which



FIG. 48.—Fragment of vessel. Mound near Basin Bayou. (About two-thirds size.)

had been fashioned separately and fastened to the body by pressure, are missing. Around the head is a band, part of which has fallen from the forehead and part from the back. Much of the base is wanting. This interesting effigy, taken from the front and from the side, is shown in Figs. 49, 50.

Isolated sherds showed fine ware with incised decoration. The complicated stamp was represented by four varieties.

No use of powdered shell with the paste was noted.





FIG. 50.—Same. Side view. (Two-thirds size.)



FIG. 49.—Effigy-vase. Mound near Basin Bayou. (Two-thirds size.)

## MOUND NEAR JOLLY BAY, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, WALTON COUNTY, FLA.

Jolly bay is at the eastern end of Choctawhatchee bay. Landing at the head of Jolly bay, on the north side, and keeping about one mile inland in an N. N. W. direction, a mound is reached in pine woods on the verge of hammock land near a fine stream of water. The mound, on property of Mr. R. L. Burnham, resident on the place, was investigated by kind permission of the owner. The mound had been dug into more extensively than any of its size it has been our fortune to see and, as usual, vain search for treasure was the motive of the wreck. Little beyond the sloping portion of the mound and part of the eastern end remained intact. Fortunately for us, deposits of earthenware in mounds in this section of the country are often marginal, so that we believe little, if any, pottery was destroyed by previous digging. We were informed by Mr. Burnham that he had been present when others were seeking for gold, and had witnessed the finding of but one pot since the digging began, twenty years ago.

The height of the mound as we found it, was 3 feet 9 inches; its diameter east and west was 70 feet and 55 feet north and south. Its summit plateau was 51 feet by 38 feet.

All undisturbed parts of the mound which was composed of unstratified sand, were dug through by us.

Twenty-seven undisturbed burials were met with. These were lone skulls; skulls with a few fragments of long-bones, and, occasionally, long-bones without the skull, all badly decayed.

With one skull was a lancepoint 5 inches in length. Another skull had eight arrowpoints or knives, five of quartzite, three of jasper.

With a burial was a piercing implement made from the column of a *Fulgur*.

A small chisel of undetermined rock, a broken "celt" and several arrowpoints, one of blue quartz, lay loose in the sand.

On the southern side of the mound, beginning at the general level, dark sand extended below the surface, continuing into the slope for a considerable distance. In this sand were several vessels, and burials also were present in it.

In all, fourteen vessels were met with, all but one or two in the sloping portion of the mound, and none much farther in than the margin of the summit plateau.

We give in detail a description of the vessels.

Vessel No. 1.—A little below the surface, almost at the beginning of the upward slope, with no bones in association, lay an interesting dish of yellow ware, five pointed, with basal perforation. The decoration, which is incised and punctate, is evidently symbolical. Maximum diameter, 7.5 inches; depth, 2.3 inches (Fig. 51).

Vessel No. 2.—2 feet 10 inches down, inverted over the skull of an infant, with other bones near by in a condition resembling sawdust, was a bowl with incised decoration much the same as that on Vessel No. 20 (Fig. 23) from the Walton's Camp mound. Maximum diameter, 8.8 inches; depth, 4 inches. The base is imperforate. On the sides of the bowl is much soot indicating use for domestic purposes.



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Vessel No. 3.—3 feet 3 inches down, upright, unassociated, was an undecorated, perforate bowl of excellent ware. The rim, thickened, projects horizontally about .5 inch. Maximum diameter, 6.5 inches; depth, 2.7 inches.



FIG. 51.—Vessel No. 1. Mound near Jolly Bay. (About full size.)

Vessel No. 4.—This vase, with perforate base, undecorated, of about one quart capacity, has a globular body and an upright neck, slightly expanding, 1.25 inches high.

Vessel No. 5.—A rude, undecorated bowl of about one quart capacity.

Vessel No. 6.—A bowl, 3 feet down, inverted over a fragment of human bone. The ware is inferior. The decoration is incised. From one side a head, probably representing that of a frog, projects. Opposite, a tail, apparently, has been lost through breakage (Fig.52). Maximum diameter, including head, 3.6 inches; depth, 1.8 inches.



FIG. 52.—Vessel No. 6. Mound near Jolly Bay. (Full size.)

Vessel No. 7.—3 feet down, lying on its side, un-associated, was a perforate vessel with undecorated, globular body and upright neck, slightly flaring, 2 inches in height. The neck has a poorly defined check-stamp decoration.

Vessel No. 8.—This bottle, imperforate, of dark ware, is probably the most



FIG. 53.—Vessel No. 8. Mound near Jolly Bay. (Full size.)



interesting vessel taken by us from the Florida coast. It fell with caving sand, so that data as to its association with human remains were not obtainable. The body, which tapers to a flat base 1.8 inches across, has a maximum diameter of 5 inches.

The undecorated upright neck expands slightly. The height is about 4.5 inches. The decoration, carefully engraved, represents, on one side of the body of the bottle, a head wearing a grotesque mask having the beak of a bird and the bird's eye so often shown on aboriginal work. Above the head is a conventionalized serpent marking. The engraved decoration is shown

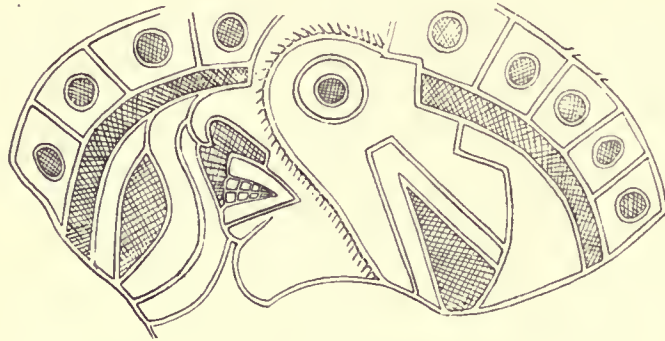


FIG. 54.—Engraved decoration on Vessel No. 8. (Half size.)

on the half-tone representation of the bottle (Fig. 53) and diagrammatically in Fig. 54.

On the opposite side of the bottle is an engraved design representing an eagle



FIG. 55.—Vessel No. 8. Opposite side. (Full size.)

with extended wings and head turned to the reader's left (Figs. 55, 56). Two vertebrae of a child were in the sand within this bottle.



FIG. 56.—Engraved decoration on Vessel No. 8. Opposite side. (Half size.)

Vessel No. 9.—Fragments of part of a bowl.

Vessel No. 10.—Bowl, perforate base, inferior ware with four incised, encircling, parallel lines. Maximum diameter, 8.25 inches; depth, 5.2 inches. From the rim, projecting obliquely upward, are six rude animal heads, much resembling in style those shown on Vessel No. 13, this mound.

Vessel No. 11.—A bowl with rough, incised decoration and in-turned rim a



FIG. 57.—Vessel No. 11. Mound near Jolly Bay. (About half size.)

little less than 1 inch in width. From the body are four projections. This vessel, which rudely represents a life-form, lay tilted on its side 2 feet below the surface. No bones were in association. The base is perforate (Fig. 57).

Vessel No. 12.—A rather rude, imperforate bowl with bird-head handle and conventional tail on the opposite side. The decoration on the

upper part of the bowl, which is slightly thicker than the lower part, is incised. Diameter of body, 7 inches; depth, 4.75 inches.

Vessel No. 13.—A bowl of inferior ware, perforate, with undecorated body and four projections, rude representations of animal head (Fig. 58). Maximum diameter, 7.6 inches; depth, 4.4 inches. This bowl has been used for culinary purposes.

Vessel No. 14.—Soon after our work on this mound began, parts of a vessel of dark ware, the body surrounded by several incised lines, were thrown out by a digger. Somewhat later other parts were met with. About two hours after this the same digger found several other fragments of this vessel, much farther in. At the end, almost the entire vessel was present and such small parts as were missing no doubt escaped our attention and that of the digger. From all this it would





FIG. 58.—Vessel No. 13. Mound near Jolly Bay. (Half size.)



FIG. 59.—Handle of vessel. Mound near Jolly Bay. (Full size.)



FIG. 60.—Handle of vessel. Mound near Jolly Bay. (Full size.)

seem that an entire vessel had been broken and its parts scattered on the sand during the construction of the mound.

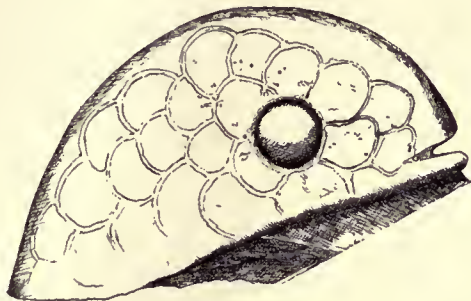


FIG. 61.—Handle of vessel. Mound near Jolly Bay. (Half size.)

Loose in the sand were three handles of vessels; two representing human heads (Figs. 59, 60), and one the head of a fish, neatly executed (Fig. 61.)

MOUNDS NEAR BLACK CREEK, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, WALTON COUNTY, FLA. (3).

These mounds lay in sight of each other in an old field about 2.5 miles up Black Creek and one mile inland in a southwesterly direction from Mr. David Evans' lower landing.

The mounds had all been under cultivation, and evidently all had been greatly spread by the plough. The smallest was less than one foot in height. The others were 70 feet and 96 feet in diameter and 1.5 feet and 4 feet in height, respectively. All these mounds were carefully trenched with no result, save to indicate their former use as places of domicile.

MOUND NEAR POINT WASHINGTON, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLA.

This mound was about two miles in a westerly direction from Point Washington, near a spring of excellent water. The spring feeds a pond from which a narrow creek, navigable for small boats, runs to the bay, somewhat over a mile distant. The mound, on the property of Mr. Simeon Strickland, Sr., of Point Washington, who kindly permitted us to dig, was of circular outline, 36 feet across the base and 6 feet high. Previous diggers, treasure seekers, we were told, had made a large hole in the center, probably 8 feet in diameter, and had driven a trench in from the margin.

The mound, of yellow sand without stratification, was demolished by us.

Burials were central to a certain extent, the first being met with 8 feet in from the margin. In all eleven were met with by us at depths varying from 2 feet to the base of the mound, and doubtless a considerable number was destroyed by the hunters for gold. The form of burial was the solitary skull, sometimes accompanied by a few fragments of other bones or, occasionally, long-bones without the skull



were met with. On the center of the base of the mound, 6 feet down, was the only skeleton found, being the bones of an adolescent lying at length to the knees, with the lower legs flexed under.

With the exception of a thick sheet of mica below this skeleton, no artifacts were met with in the mound in direct association with the dead. Two arrowheads were loose in the sand, as was a ball of galena, about 2 inches in diameter. There was present, also, a part of a small disc of copper, or of brass, too minute and too corroded for determination.

While no tributes were placed immediately with burials, yet, as we have seen to be the case elsewhere, there was in this mound a large deposit of earthenware, marginal in the main, placed generally.

In the N. E. part of the mound, not far from the margin, where the mound was a trifle over two feet in height, was sand much darker than the rest, though not so markedly in contrast as was the black loam in the marginal part of the mound near Basin Bayou. In this sand in the Point Washington mound, in close association, in contact even or, at times, one placed partly within another, were ten vessels of from one pint to two quarts capacity, approximately, the under ones lying on the base of the mound. A short distance away were five additional vessels while, a little further in, lay a number of others. In all, thirty-eight vessels of earthenware came from the mound, all, save two, from or from the vicinity of, the place we have noted. Of the two exceptions, one was from the margin, but several yards distant from the rest, while the other fell with caving sand from near the surface. This vessel was imperforate as to the base and was the only one met with by us in the mound clearly without mortuary mutilation, though several were too fragmentary for determination.

One of the groups of vessels lay with their bases resting upon great fragments of much larger vessels, as on a floor.

In two cases vessels whose bodies tapered to the base, had the base entirely knocked away instead of perforated simply. In one case, the base was found later, some distance from the vessel to which it belonged.

Of the thirty-eight vessels found by us none exceeded two quarts in capacity, and in none was admixture of powdered shell apparent. The paste, yellow, as a rule, ranged from inferior to most excellent quality, resembling the ware of peninsular Florida. Many were undecorated; others offered no novelty in shape or ornamentation, while others, again, were crushed to fragments. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves in description to vessels worthy of especial notice.

Vessel No. 1.—This vessel, of excellent ware, was found in a number of pieces and without a base. The design is incised (Fig. 62).

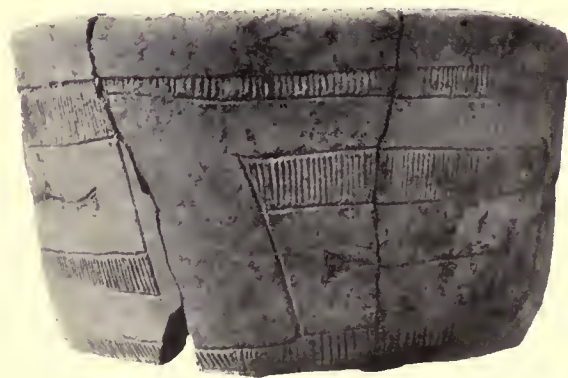


FIG. 62.—Vessel No. 1. Mound near Point Washington.  
(Half size.)

Vessel No. 2.—This vase has the lower half of the body hemispherical; the upper part somewhat constricted. The neck is slightly flaring. There have been four small projections from the rim, of which two remain. Encircling the rim on the upper surface is an incised line. The ornamentation, incised, is a cross-hatch beneath two arching parallel lines. Maximum diameter, 5.5 inches; height, 4.5 inches (Fig. 63).



FIG. 63.—Vessel No. 2. Mound near Point Washington. (Half size.)

Vessel No. 5.—A vase of thick ware with flat base, and quadrilateral as to the lower part of the body. The upper part turns inward. The neck is upright. The ornamentation, incised and punctate, shown on the two sides in Fig. 64, is repeated on the other two sides. Capacity about one pint.

Vessel No. 6.—An acorn-shaped vessel of less than one pint capacity, with pinched decoration, perhaps intended to imitate the acorn (Fig. 65).



FIG. 64.—Vessel No. 5. Mound near Point Washington. (Full size.)

Vessel No. 14.—This vase, of inferior ware, resembles Vessel No. 5, this mound, as to shape of body which, in this case, is undecorated. The vessel, which





FIG. 65.—Vessel No. 6. Mound near Point Washington. (Two-thirds size.)



FIG. 66.—Vessel No. 14. Mound near Point Washington. (Half size.)

flares slightly at first and then becomes upright, has six parallel circles of punctate markings. Capacity about one quart (Fig. 66).

Vessel No. 18.—This interesting vessel of thick and excellent ware, a light yellow with many traces of crimson paint, somewhat resembles in shape of body Vessel No. 5. The head of an owl projects horizontally from one side. On either



FIG. 67.—Vessel No. 18. Mound near Point Washington. (Full size.)

side, behind the head, are deeply incised representations of wings. An incised tail is opposite the head. Just above the tail is a neatly made perforation as for suspension. Presumably a corresponding one on the opposite side has been omitted. The capacity is less than one pint (Fig. 67).



FIG. 68.—Vessel No. 19. Mound near Point Washington. (Full size.)

Vessel No. 19.—This vessel, of good yellow ware, bearing traces of crimson paint, has a double compartment with a human head between for a handle. The decoration, incised and punctate, is confined to one compartment. The closing of the scroll is a treatment similar to that found on vessels from Yucatan (Fig. 68).

Vessel No. 21.—The body is semi-globular, with high and slightly expanding neck. The base is flat. The body is undecorated. Around the neck is an interesting complicated decoration conferred by the use of a stamp. Maximum diameter, 5.75 inches; height, 6 inches (Fig. 69).

Vessel No. 22.—A bowl with semi-globular body and thickened rim, of about three pints capacity. The interior has a coat of crimson paint, as has part of the outside.

Vessel No. 25.—A vase of flattened outline, of most excellent yellow ware





FIG. 69.—Vessel No. 21. Mound near Point Washington. (Three-quarters size.)

and with gracefully rounded rim. The complicated decoration, beautifully carved, confined to the upper portion, is practically all shown in Fig. 70. Fig. 71 gives the outline of the side. Maximum diameter, 6 inches; height, 3 inches; diameter of aperture, 3.5 inches.

Vessel No. 27.—A pot with two encircling lines of punctate markings (Fig. 72).

Vessel No. 29.—A pot with ovoid body, of about two quarts' capacity. A thick rim flares slightly. A border .5 inch in diameter, consisting of complicated stamp decoration, is just below the rim. Diameter, 5.6 inches; height, 6.8 inches (Fig. 73).

Vessel No. 35.—In shape an inverted truncated cone. The ware, bright yellow, has been colored crimson about one inch below the rim. Next follows a band about 1.75 inches broad, without paint, with incised decoration. The remainder of the vessel is crimson. Parts are missing. Height, 6 inches; maximum diameter, 4.5 inches (Fig. 74).



FIG. 70.—Vessel No. 25. Mound near Point Washington. (About one-sixth oversize.)





FIG. 71.—Section of Vessel No. 25. (Half size.)



FIG. 72.—Vessel No. 27. Mound near Point Washington. (Half size.)



FIG. 73.—Vessel No. 29. Mound near Point Washington. (One-third size.)



FIG. 74.—Vessel No. 35. Mound near Point Washington. (One-third size.)



FIG. 75.—Vessel No. 38. Mound near Point Washington. (Half size.)

Vessel No. 38.—A fragment of a vessel of eccentric form, of very superior ware, beautifully decorated. Traces of crimson paint remain (Fig. 75).

CEMETERY NEAR POINT WASHINGTON, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY,  
WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLA.

Over a score of years ago, we were told, persons living at Point Washington noticed earthenware vessels, or parts of vessels, projecting above the ground in a hammock about 3.5 miles west of their settlement. Incidentally, it may be said that the word hammock is used in certain parts of the Southern United States to describe a tract of land on which grow the palmetto, the oak and certain other trees, in contradistinction to the pine barrens, the swamp, the marsh, or the prairie. This hammock, which is about three acres in extent, lies in from the bay and is surrounded by pine woods. It is said that former visitors from the town obtained a number of vessels at this place, though we saw but little evidence of former digging, either on or below the surface.

Four and one-half days were passed by us at the cemetery with ten men to dig and three men to supervise.

About one-quarter of an acre was dug through by us and it is our belief that that part of the hammock containing burials was thoroughly dug by us, the limit being determined not only by the spade but by sounding rods of iron which we found so useful in our work at the aboriginal cemetery at Durand's Bend, Alabama river.

The cemetery near Point Washington was not exactly level, there being a number of irregular rises in the ground with flat spaces between. These rises, which probably did not exceed a foot in height, in three cases contained large deposits of human bones, solid masses with outlying bones here and there, these bones not being enough apart to call them separate burials, nor yet so closely associated that they might be considered one interment. One of these deposits had seventeen skulls, all of adults but one, as to which we had not sufficient data to judge. Numbers of long-bones accompanied the skulls. In other parts of the cemetery were single skulls, others with long-bones and, in a few cases, long-bones without the crania, in addition to the burials found under earthenware vessels, which will be taken up later.

Certain skulls from the cemetery showed marked flattening as by compression. Captain Bernard Romans, in his "A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida,"<sup>1</sup> page 82, tells us, speaking of the Choctaws, "their women disfigure the heads of their male children by means of bags of sand, flattening them into different shapes, thinking it adds to their beauty."

Artifacts other than vessels of earthenware were not numerous. A piece of iron lay near a skull and glass beads were with a number of burials. There were also: shell beads in many places; several undecorated gorgets of shell; a hoe-shaped implement of calcareous lime-stone, much disintegrated, with one of the masses of skulls; a large hone with a burial; eleven bits of chert and two arrowpoints together, with human remains; two glass finger-rings loose in the sand; two pendants of shell resembling barbless arrowpoints in shape, with a burial; a piercing implement of shell, wrought from a columella, with two circular grooves.

While the burials without earthenware covering were largely in the low mounds, burials under vessels were chiefly in the slopes of the mounds or in the levels and depressions between them.

At certain places in the cemetery, from a few inches to one foot below the surface, as in other cases reported by us, but still more noticeably so, lay quantities of earthenware over considerable areas. No burials were with or beneath these deposits which, at places, were so near together as almost to resemble a floor. These deposits were made up of fragments of vessels, some very large; occasionally a small, well-made vessel, usually with some imperfection; or bowls rarely over one quart in capacity, of poor material, often undecorated and sometimes broken in addition.

During our entire investigation, though particular care was exercised and

<sup>1</sup> New York, 1775.



the matter was constantly kept in view, no vessel of any size was reconstructed from pieces present in these deposits. Parts of smaller vessels, probably intended for domestic use, lay among the sherds. It has suggested itself to us that possibly vessels broken in domestic use were put aside and carried in numbers to the cemetery, where these fragments were spread upon the surface with small, unbroken vessels, not with, but near, the burials. In lapse of time leaf mould and shifting sand could readily account for the superficial depth at which these deposits were found. Fragments, during conveyance and deposit, would become greatly mixed, which would account for our inability to find full complement of parts of vessels and, moreover, as it seemed to us that decorated portions predominated, it may be that such parts were more carefully preserved. A definite method to settle this question, to which we have already referred in our account of the mounds at Bear Point and at Walton's Camp, would be to preserve each fragment of ware found during an investigation and, at the end, to endeavor to restore vessels from parts found at various points. This herculean task, however, could be attempted reasonably only in the case of a cemetery which had never undergone previous disturbance.

The earthenware at the cemetery contained practically no admixture of pounded shell, though here and there a small amount was present locally in vessels as was the case with those in the mound at Walton's Camp.

When bowls lay inverted over burials, such burials were from 1 to 3.5 feet in depth.

Vessel No. 1.—A life-form of coarse yellow ware, imperforate. The decoration is punctate. There are small holes at either end for suspension. Length, 4.1



FIG. 76.—Vessel No. 1. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)

inches; maximum diameter, 2 inches; depth, 1.6 inches (Fig. 76). A small part of the tail was broken by a trowel. This interesting little vessel lay apart from burials with many pieces of broken ware.

Vessel No. 2.—A bowl found in fragments but since pieced together. The base is perforate; the decoration, incised. Maximum diameter, 10 inches; depth, 5

inches (Fig. 77). No human remains were found with this bowl though probably they had disappeared through decay.

Vessel No. 3.—Found lying on its side, crushed to fragments.

Vessel No. 4.—Inverted, crushed to fragments, parts missing.

Vessel No. 5.—Inverted, imperforate base. The decoration is a partially inter-locked scroll rudely done. There are notches around the rim. Maximum diameter, 12.75 inches; depth, 7 inches.



FIG. 77.—Vessel No. 2. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

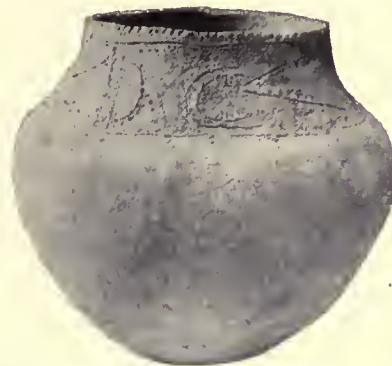


FIG. 78.—Vessel No. 7. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

Vessel No. 6.—One half of a large star-shaped dish lying inverted over a fragment of a skull, three large shell beads and two pebbles.

Vessel No. 7.—A pot three pints in capacity, perforate, with rough decoration on the neck (Fig. 78). This pot lay inverted just beneath the surface.

Vessel No. 8.—About the same size as Vessel No. 7 and lying in fragments near it.

Vessel No. 9.—A vessel of eccentric shape with incised and punctate decoration, perforate and with two small holes for suspension. Length, 6 inches; maximum diameter, 2.7 inches; height, 1.7 inches; diameter of aperture, 1.3 inches (Fig. 79).



FIG. 79.—Vessel No. 9. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)



FIG. 80.—Vessel No. 10. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)

Vessel No. 10.—A water-bottle of black ware, interestingly incised on body and on base. A white material has been rubbed into the lines. The base is perforate. There are two small holes for suspension, at the rim. Maximum diameter, 4 inches; height, 4 inches; aperture, 1.2 inches (Fig. 80). This bottle lay with the seventeen skulls and the mass of bones to which we have referred.





FIG. 81.—Vessel No. 11. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)



FIG. 82.—Vessel No. 12. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)



FIG. 83.—Vessel No. 13. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

Vessel No. 11.—A bottle similar to Vessel No. 10, with base perforation, holes for suspension and white material in the incised lines. Maximum diameter, 4.6 inches; height, 4.4 inches; aperture, 1.4 inches (Fig. 81). This bottle lay almost in contact with one of the skulls to which we have referred.

Vessel No. 12.—A bottle of inferior ware, rudely incised. The base is imperforate. Maximum diameter, 2.5 inches; height, 3.1 inches; aperture, 1 inch (Fig. 82). This bottle lay about 2 feet 8 inches down and about 9 inches below the mass of bones to which reference has been made. With it were small fragments of human remains.

Vessel No. 13.—An undecorated, wide-mouthed bottle with body heart-shaped in outline. The base is perforate. This bottle lay almost inverted. No bones remained near it. Diameter of body, 6.6 inches; height, 7.5 inches; diameter of aperture, 3.8 inches (Fig. 83).

Vessel No. 14.—An imperforate bowl partly crushed by a large root, since pieced together. The decoration, incised, represents highly conventionalized bird-wings though, in this case, the head and the tail of the bird do not appear



FIG. 84.—Vessel No. 14. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

on the bowl. In one instance, to the reader's left, on the bowl (Fig. 84) the circle has not been filled in as have the others. Maximum diameter, 13 inches; depth, 6.3 inches. This bowl lay inverted over the skull of an adult. Beneath the skull were a number of long-bones while one foot lower down was another skull. These bones were apparently the advance guard of a mass of remains behind and to one side of them which formed the deposit with the eleven crania to which we have referred.

Vessel No. 15.—Possibly part of a small bottle, though the aperture seems too smooth to mark the presence of a fracture. The decoration, incised and punctate, confined to the top of the body, is given, with section, in Fig. 85.

Vessel No. 16.—A large fragment lying by the side of Vessel No. 17. The decoration, a common one, consists of a series of concentric diamonds with central circles.



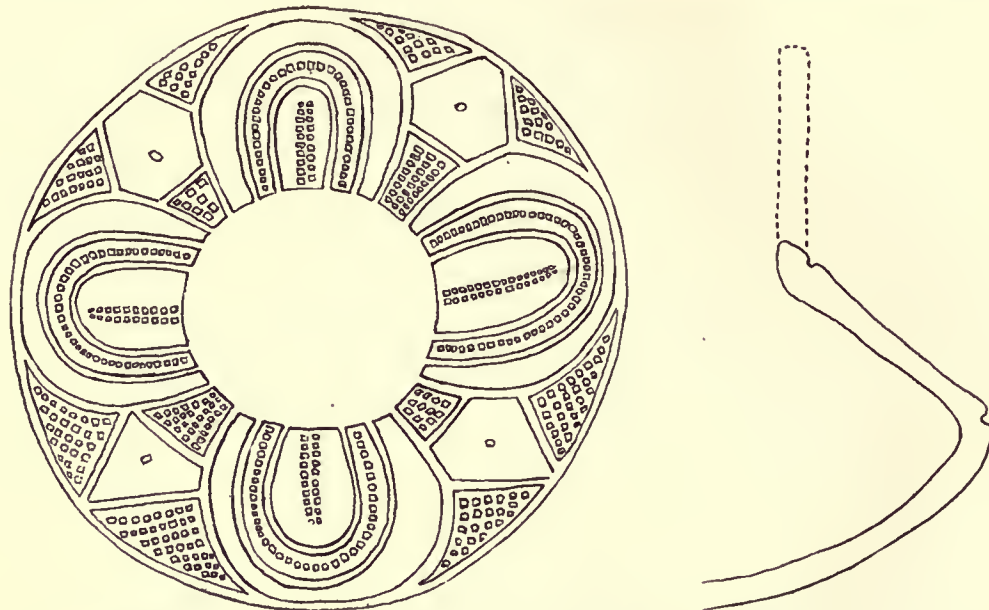


FIG. 85.—Vessel No. 15. Top view and section. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)

Vessel No. 17.—An imperforate bowl of black ware found, badly crushed, inverted over a human skull with a fragment of clavicle and some vertebrae. With these was a chisel of iron or of steel. This bowl, put together with the exception of a small part of the rim, which is wanting, has an incised decoration shown in Fig. 86. Maximum diameter, 15.5 inches; depth, 6.4 inches.



FIG. 86.—Decoration, Vessel No. 17. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

Vessel No. 18.—A bowl, badly crushed, found turned over the skull of an adult, about 2 feet from Vessels Nos. 16 and 17. This bowl, 3 feet 6 inches down, lay at a considerably greater depth than the vessels ordinarily. The decoration, incised, is a form of the partially interlocked scroll. The fragments of this bowl were sent to the Davenport Academy of Natural Science, Davenport, Iowa.

Vessel No. 19.—A bowl found upright in one of the deposits of sherds. The base is perforate. The decoration is incised scroll and punctate, much like that of Vessel No. 24 (Fig. 24) from the mound at Walton's Camp. Maximum diameter, 9.5 inches; depth, 4.5 inches.

Vessel No. 20.—A bowl with perforate base, lying just beneath the surface

with no associated remains. The decoration, incised, is in the main similar to that of Vessel No. 40 from this cemetery. Maximum diameter, 6.8 inches; depth, 3 inches.

Vessel No. 21.—A large fragment of a vessel, lying over a skull.

Vessel No. 22.—Found just below the surface, lying on its side in the deposit of sherds, containing, and surmounted by, parts of other vessels, was a vessel of two compartments, which, we believe, represents the open bivalve rather more conventionalized than is sometimes seen in the ware of the Mississippi district, a good example of which may be found on Plate VI in Thruston's excellent



FIG. 87.—Vessel No. 22. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About seven-elevenths size.)

“Antiquities of Tennessee.” The decoration on the body consists of a form of incised scroll. On the base of one compartment are concentric circles. On the other base, these circles begun, have not been completed. There are no basal perforations (Fig. 87).

Vessel No. 23.—An imperforate bowl inverted over fragments of the skull of a child or of an infant, 11.5 inches maximum diameter, 6.5 inches in depth. The decoration, incised, is shown in Fig. 88. By a small crack near the rim three holes, intended to allow a sinew or a cord to strengthen the parts, have been begun but not completed.

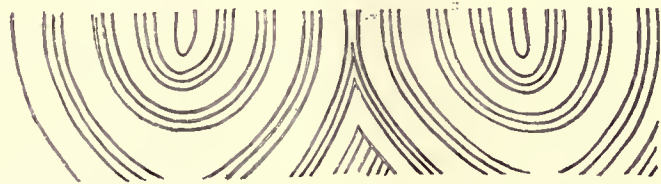


FIG. 88.—Decoration, Vessel No. 23. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About one-third size.)

Vessel No. 24.—A large fragment from the pottery layer, having on one side an animal head for a handle.

Vessel No. 25.—A perforate bowl inverted over the skull of an old person,



which showed marked artificial flattening. Maximum diameter, 13.2 inches; depth, 6 inches. The decoration is shown in Fig. 89. This bowl, mounted over

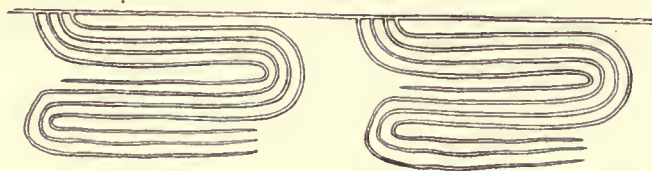


FIG. 89.—Decoration, Vessel No. 25. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

the skull which was found beneath it, placed upon sand and roots from the cemetery, has been sent to the Museum at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Vessel No. 26.—A little above Vessel No. 25 and to one side of it was an unbroken, imperforate bowl, lying over the skull of an adult with which were one piece of tibia, one ulna, one clavicle, part of a humerus, a piece of a pelvis and one half of a lower jaw. On the upper part of the bowl is incised decoration, evidently symbolical, while designs representing animal legs and paws encircle the body of the bowl. Maximum diameter, 15 inches; depth, 6.8 inches. This bowl, mounted over the burial found beneath it (Fig. 90) is at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where may be seen the principal part of all our collections.

Vessel No. 27.—Immediately under the burial with Vessel No. 26 lay an imperforate bowl over the skull of a woman. The incised decoration is a combination



FIG. 91.—Vessel No. 28. Outline. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)

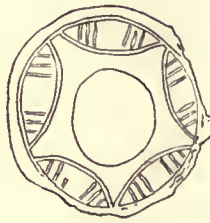


FIG. 92.—Same vessel, top decoration. (Half size.)

of the favorite scroll. Maximum diameter, 11 inches; depth, 5 inches. This bowl with its skull and with sand from the cemetery, has been sent to the Free Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.



FIG. 93.—Same vessel, decoration of body. (Half size.)

Vessel No. 28.—This little vase was found, upright, slightly mutilated, in a layer of fragments. Incised decoration is on top and interesting incised symbolical decoration surrounds the body. Maximum diameter, 3.2 inches; height, 3 inches; aperture, 1 inch (Figs. 91, 92, 93).

Vessel No. 29.—This little vase was found inverted but apart from human remains. A part of the base was knocked in by the blow of a spade. There is rude, incised decoration of curved lines on the body and on the neck. Maximum diameter, 2.7 inches; height, 3.5 inches (Fig. 94).

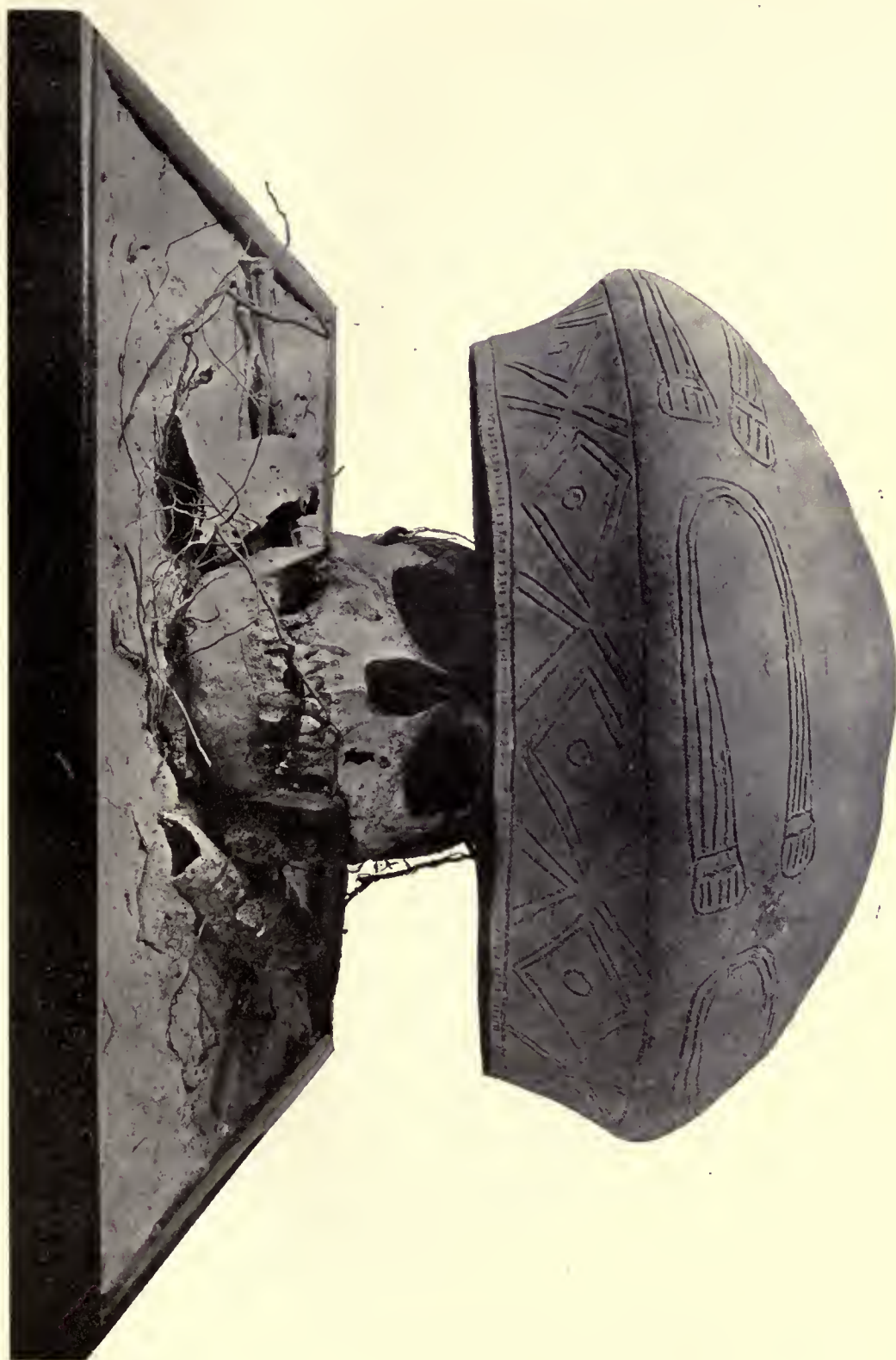


FIG. 90.—Vessel No. 26 in place over burial. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About one-third size.)





FIG. 94.—Vessel No. 29. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)

Vessel No. 30.—This interesting, imperforate, dipper-shaped vessel lay inverted over fragments of the skull of an adult. Incised decoration of diamonds, circles and straight lines surrounds the upper part of the body. A solid handle, 3 inches in length, projects horizontally from one side. Diameter of bowl, 8 inches; depth, 3.4 inches (Fig. 95).

Vessel No. 31.—This graceful, imperforate vessel, evidently modelled after a section of a gourd, lay inverted over the skull of an adolescent, about one-half foot distant from Vessel No. 30. At the end of the handle is a small hole for suspension. The incised decoration is shown on Fig. 96. Diameter of body, including handle, 10.3 inches; breadth of body, 7.1 inches; depth, 3 inches.

Vessel No. 32.—This vessel, representing an owl with the head and conventional tail and incised decoration of conventionalized wings, lay somewhat crushed by roots over a skull in fragments (Fig. 97). Maximum diameter, 11.5 inches; depth, 4.8 inches.

Vessel No. 33.—This bowl lay over the skull of an adult, in contact with Vessel No. 32. The upper part of the body is surrounded with incised decorations,



FIG. 95.—Vessel No. 30. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About seven-elevenths size.)



FIG. 96.—Vessel No. 31. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About seven-tenths size.)



FIG. 97.—Vessel No. 32. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)

among which may be recognized the usual aboriginal bird's eye and symbolical designs often found on vessels representing fish. The base of the bowl is imperforate (Fig. 98). Maximum diameter, 18.8 inches; depth, 9 inches.

Vessel No. 34.—This bowl lay inverted on one side of the base of Vessel No. 35. The base was imperforate, but a piece has been knocked out by a blow from a spade.

Vessel No. 35.—A perforate bowl of light-colored ware, found inverted over a few fragments of a skull. The incised design is much like that on Vessel No.





FIG. 98.—Vessel No. 33. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

50, from this cemetery, which, however, has projecting heads. Maximum diameter, 14.3 inches ; depth, 5.5 inches.

Vessel No. 36.—This interesting bowl, of excellent ware, perforate as to its base, has on one, side projecting slightly, what seems to be a representation of the



FIG. 99.—Vessel No. 36. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About seven-fifteenths size.)

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head of a frog much in the manner of heads we see on bowls from Nicaragua. Below are incised designs intended for legs and feet. Symbols encircle the upper part of the bowl. Maximum diameter, 15.7 inches; depth, 7.2 inches (Fig. 99).

Vessel No. 37.—This bowl, badly crushed by roots, lay inverted over the skull of an adult. Restored, the base shows a perforation. The decoration, the well-known scroll, has a pink material inset in the lines (Fig. 100). Maximum diameter, 15.5 inches; depth, 7 inches.



FIG. 100.—Vessel No. 37. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

Vessel No. 38.—Inverted, but with the rim slightly tilted upward, were two halves of a bowl over a skull in fragments with a few long-bones. These two halves did not lie as though placed in the mound as a whole, and subsequently



FIG. 101.—Decoration, Vessel No. 39. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

fractured, since a broken margin of one side was turned away from the corresponding margin of the other side.

Vessel No. 39.—This beautiful little bowl of black ware, imperforate, lay on its base, unassociated. The decoration, incised, is shown in Fig. 101. The upper part, the partially interlocked scroll, is uniform throughout. Below, the designs would seem to connect the vessel with that class bearing projecting heads and tails of fish, on which some of these symbols often appear. Maximum diameter, 5.5 inches; depth, 2 inches.

Vessel No. 40.—Resting on its base was a perforate bowl (Fig. 102), 15.8 inches in maximum diameter and 8.2 inches in depth. The incised decoration represents a conventional animal head with other parts of the body. Within this





FIG. 102.—Vessel No. 40. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)



FIG. 103.—Vessel No. 45. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About five-sixths size.)

bowl were decaying fragments of a skull and other bones. Capping the bowl was a large fragment of a vessel, inverted. Here for the first time on the Florida coast we find the regular enclosed burial so often described by us as present along the Alabama river and in mounds of the Georgia coast.

Vessel No. 41.—This imperforate bowl was found inverted over fragments of a skull of an adult. Part of the ware had been crushed in by a large root and the bowl received a blow from a spade, in addition. The incised decoration is a variety of scroll similar to that on Vessel No. 20 (Fig. 23) from the mound near Walton's Camp. Maximum diameter, 16.3 inches; depth, 8.3 inches.

Vessel No. 42.—A bowl crushed to fragments by a large root, inverted over the fragments of a skull of an adult. To one side lay a single shell bead. This bowl was sent to the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

Vessel No. 43.—A perforate, six-pointed, or star-shaped, dish of black ware with the decoration usual on these dishes, somewhat rudely executed, lay turned over some fragments of bone resembling sawdust more than anything else. Maximum diameter, 17.2 inches; depth, 4.2 inches. Holes have been drilled on either side of a crack to permit the lashing together of the parts. This vessel, which, as we have said before, is of an entirely new type, has been sent to the National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Vessel No. 44.—A bowl of yellow ware, badly crushed by roots. The decoration is a form of the favorite scroll.

Vessel No. 45.—A bowl found in contact with Vessel No. 44, having for handles on one side, three rude models of birds' heads, one looking in, two looking out, and on the other, the conventional bird's tail. The incised decoration, as might be expected, represents conventional bird-wings (Fig. 103). Diameter of body, 7.75 inches; height, 2.7 inches. This vessel, part of which was badly crushed by roots, lay over minute fragments of bone.

Vessel No. 46.—An imperforate dish of yellow ware, of the six-pointed type, found over certain bones of a child, with shell beads. This dish, badly crushed when found, has been pieced together, showing the usual decoration on vessels of this type. Maximum diameter, 18 inches; depth, 4.7 inches.

Vessel No. 47.—A bowl with basal perforation, found lying over a skull, occiput down. Pressure against the chin had caused the side of the bowl to give way. One foot distant and a little above the level of the inverted rim of the bowl were certain long-bones. The skull, which was much better preserved than were most from this cemetery, was sent with the bowl and sand for mounting, to the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass. The decoration on the bowl is similar to that on Vessel 41 (Fig. 35) from the mound at Walton's Camp.

Vessel No. 48.—A bowl found crushed to fragments, lying over the skull of an adult. The pieces, carefully collected, were sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Vessel No. 49.—A pot, imperforate, with notches around the rim and a



six-pointed margin. This pot was found inverted (Fig. 104). Maximum diameter, 5.5 inches; depth, 3.7 inches.

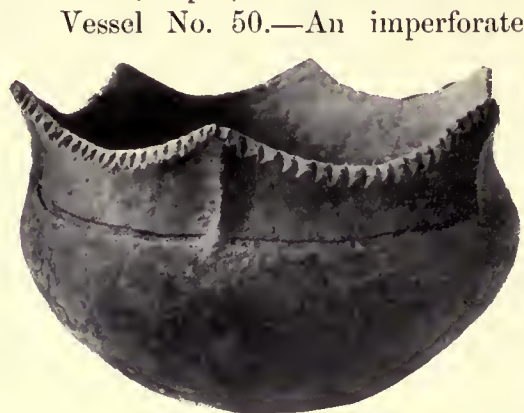


FIG. 104.—Vessel No. 49. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)

scattered bones. Incised decoration shown in Fig. 106, covers the body and imperforate base. Diameter of body, 3.9 inches; length of neck, 1.2 inches; height, 4.8 inches.

Vessel No. 52.—This handsome bowl of black ware, imperforate (Fig. 107) has



FIG. 105.—Vessel No. 50. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

incised decoration, with light colored material inset in the lines (Fig. 108). It lay in a mass of human bones loosely scattered. Maximum diameter, 4.9 inches; depth, 3.5 inches.

Vessel No. 53.—An imperforate bowl with lined decoration and conventional legs and paws below, lay inverted in the same mass of bones as Vessel No. 52 and about one yard from it (Fig. 109).

Vessel No. 54.—This vase, of inferior yellow ware, lay on its side in the same mass of bones from which came Vessel No. 51. The decoration is punctate with

Vessel No. 50.—An imperforate bowl of light-colored clay, found, badly crushed, turned over the skull of an adult. The incised decoration consists of diamonds, small circles, etc., similar to other vessels already figured. From either side a head, presumably that of a frog, projects (Fig. 105). Again we would call attention to bowls of Nicaragua in connection with these small heads, projecting from the side. Maximum diameter, 14.5 inches; depth, 6.8 inches.

Vessel No. 51.—A bottle of black ware, found lying on its side with a deposit of



FIG. 106.—Vessel No. 51. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)



FIG. 107.—Vessel No. 52. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Two-thirds size.)



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the favorite scroll (Fig. 110). There is a basal perforation made previous to baking. Maximum diameter, 3.6 inches; height, 3 inches.



FIG. 103.—Decoration, Vessel No. 52. Cemetery near Point Washington.  
(One-third size.)



FIG. 109.—Vessel No. 53. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About seven-twelfths size.)



FIG. 110.—Vessel No. 54. Cemetery near Point Washington.  
(Full size.)

Vessel No. 55.—A bowl, imperforate, with symbolical decoration rudely executed (Fig. 111). Maximum diameter, 6.5 inches; depth, 3.5 inches. This bowl, one side of which was crushed by a blow from a spade, lay over the skull of a child.

Vessel No. 56.—This vessel lay on its side, in the pottery deposit just beneath the surface. The ware is poor and rather rudely decorated. The rim has two perforations for suspension, a feature seldom met with in this section. A basal perforation lies to one side of the center. Parts of the vessel are missing. Maximum diameter, 5.3 inches; height, 4 inches; aperture, 4.5 inches (Fig. 112).

Vessel No. 57.—This small, six-pointed dish of bright yellow ware, perforate as to the base, lay in a deposit of pottery and, like nearly all vessels from such deposits, it is imperfect, having one corner missing.

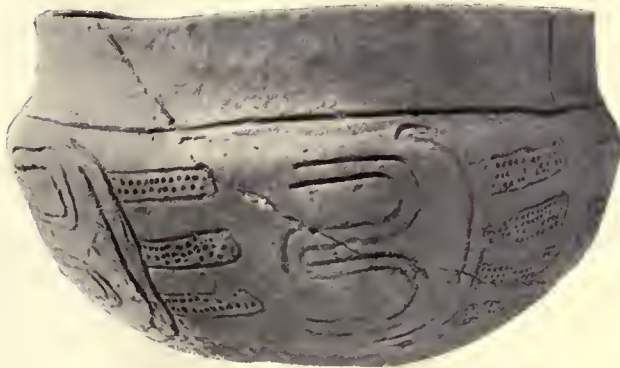


FIG. 111.—Vessel No. 55. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)



FIG. 112.—Vessel No. 56. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)

Fig. 113 shows a number of handles of vessels from the cemetery near Point Washington. The heads of various birds are shown in *a*, *b*, *c*, *f*, *h*, and *i*. An unusual form, two birds' heads, each looking in an opposite direction, is shown in *g*. The head of a turtle is poorly represented by *j*. In reality the head is very life-like, being of black ware decorated with red paint. The animals represented in *d* and *e* are doubtless dogs. Cabeça de Vaca, during his travels, met with many aboriginal dogs.

In Fig. 114 we have additional handles of vessels from the cemetery.

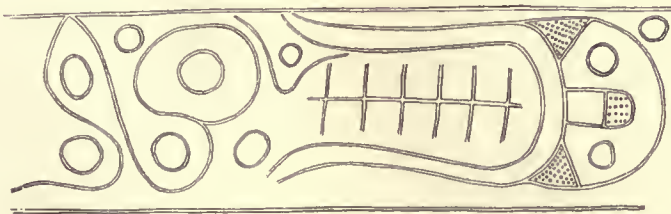


FIG. 115.—Decoration from part of vessel. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

Heads of owls, presumably, are shown in *a* and *c*. We have in *b* an entire bird with a head disproportionately large. A bird's head is shown in *d*. Another dog is figured in *e*.

Fig. 115 shows symbolical decoration on a large sherd.





FIG. 113.—Handles of Vessels. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)



FIG. 114.—Handles of Vessels. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)



The head of an owl, a handle on a vessel, is shown in Fig. 116. The ware is most excellent and there is decoration with red paint.



FIG. 116.—Sherd. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

Fig. 117 gives a large frog's head.

In Figs. 118; 119, we have two views of a part of a vessel which has had the head of a bird projecting upward and wings extending horizontally as handles.

A human head belonging to a bowl is shown in Fig. 120. This head is hollow and small objects within rattle when shaken. Fig. 121 represents a fragment of a vessel having for a handle the head of a serpent. To the reader's left may be seen a place on the vessel from which another head, presumably that of a serpent also, has disappeared. To one familiar with the markings on

a Florida rattlesnake, the diamond-shaped design on the vessel must be highly



FIG. 117.—Sherd. Cemetery near Point Washington. (About two-thirds size.)

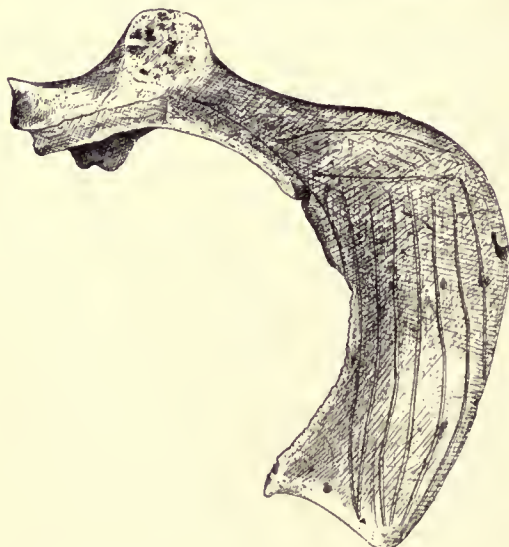


FIG. 118.—Sherd. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Half size.)



FIG. 119.—Same. Another view. (Half size.)

suggestive. The aborigines of Florida, in common with those of many other places, held the serpent in high esteem. "Nor have I seen a savage who would willingly kill a snake," says Captain Bernard Romans in his "Concise Natural History of East and West Florida."<sup>1</sup>



FIG. 120.—Handle of Vessel. Cemetery near Point Washington. (Full size.)

William Bartram, who travelled in Florida before our Revolutionary War, tells most amusingly of how a rattlesnake, having full possession of an Indian village,



FIG. 121.—Sherd. Cemetery near Point Washington. (One-third size.)

was killed by him, and how, afterward, certain braves feigned a fierce attack upon him, with much noise, that the manes of the snake, believing them to be his avengers, might be appeased.<sup>2</sup>

We have found a small effigy of a snake in copper in the mound at Mt. Royal, St. John's river, Florida, which place we believe to be the site of the town of the great King, near the lake

<sup>1</sup> Page 101.

<sup>2</sup> Travels. Dublin, 1793, p. 258 et seq.



(Lake George) visited by part of the colony of Huguenot French on their journey up the river, the rest remaining at Fort Caroline near the river's mouth.

MOUND NEAR HOGTOWN BAYOU, CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, WASHINGTON  
COUNTY, FLA.

At Hogtown Bayou are the principal shell deposits of Choctawhatchee bay, which are extensive, but in no wise comparable with those of the St. John's river, or with many on the Florida east coast, or on parts of the west coast, farther south.

It is our belief that a cemetery lies undiscovered at this place, as previous search by others has failed to locate a mound there, and careful investigation on our part availed only to find a small mound near the water's edge, about one mile up the bayou on the south side. This mound contained no burials.

The results of our exploration of the northwest Florida coast, so far as we have gone, that is from the Alabama boundary to the easternmost extremity of Choctawhatchee bay, are of considerable interest.

A new form of burial has been met with in our work, namely, that where a lone skull or a skull with a few bones lies beneath a down-turned vessel of earthenware. In but one case was the enclosed form of burial found, i. e., where human remains placed in a vessel are covered by an inverted dish, bowl or large fragment of earthenware. Incidentally, we may say the inverted vessel over human remains lying on sand prevails in Georgia, but these remains have been cremated, while cremation has not been met with on that part of the northwest Florida coast investigated by us.

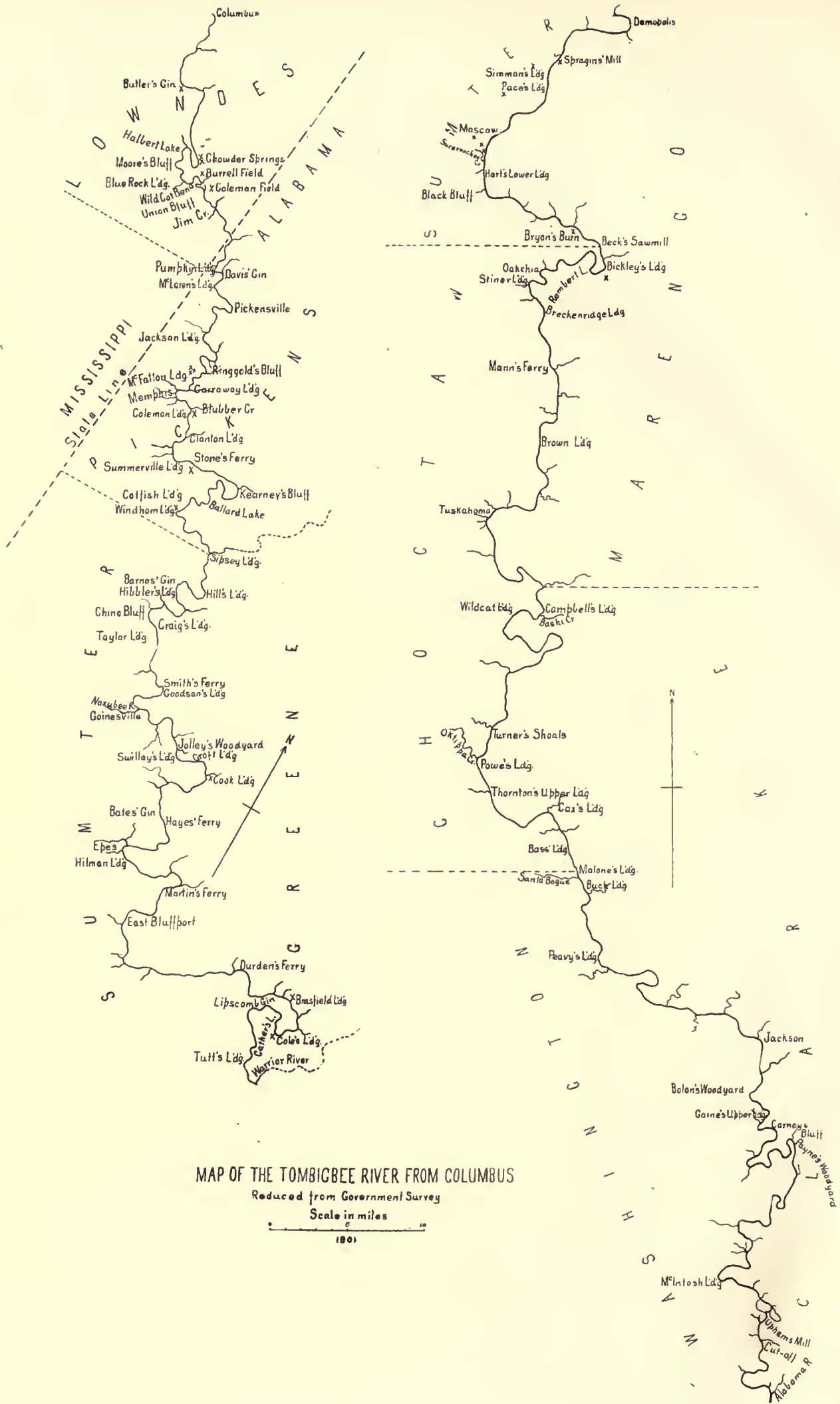
Little of interest but earthenware has come from the mounds and cemeteries lately explored by us, but of earthenware a most striking collection has been obtained. This ware is purely aboriginal in style, no trace of European influence appearing in its make or decoration, which latter is largely symbolical. A mixture of cultures is plainly apparent in this ware. We have many of the life-forms of the ware of the middle Mississippi district, but the admixture of coarsely powdered shell in use in that section is wanting in the clay of vessels here. We find the complicated stamp decoration of Georgia and of Carolina, but the tempering of the clay with small pebbles forming "gritty ware" is not met with. We encounter in this northwest Florida district, ware from the soft paste of the kind so well known in peninsular Florida to the eastward, while, on the other hand, we find the black, polished ware of Mississippi and districts to the westward of our field of research.

The small check-stamp found everywhere else by us is also abundantly present in the district we have lately explored.

Perforation of the base of earthenware interred with the dead, so widely practised in peninsular Florida and occasionally met with in lower Georgia and Alabama, though unknown, we believe, in the middle Mississippi district which seems so

greatly to have influenced the ware of the northwest Florida coast, is very prevalent in this coast district. This mutilation of base consisted in the knocking out of a small portion before interment with the dead in fulfilment of some ceremonial rite. In peninsular Florida, as we have already pointed out in this Report, the aborigines went a step farther and prepared in advance, presumably, flimsy mortuary ware with a base-perforation made during process of manufacture. This ready made mortuary perforation, which we have never encountered in Alabama, Georgia or Carolina, was met with by us, in our researches this season in very few instances and to the eastward of Pensacola bay only. It might seem that the custom to perforate the base of earthenware by fracture, originating in Florida, or brought there from we know not where, spread upward and sideward to a limited extent and that ready made mortuary perforation, probably a refinement and an afterthought, was less widely disseminated. All this, however, before final conclusion, had best await results of work we hope to be able to do the coming season.





MAP OF THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER FROM COLUMBUS

Reduced from Government Survey

Scale in miles



100

## CERTAIN ABORIGINAL REMAINS OF THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER.

BY CLARENCE B. MOORE.

Two years ago, in 1899, we investigated the antiquities of the Alabama and Mobile rivers<sup>1</sup> with rather interesting results, showing the existence on the Alabama river of the custom of plural burials of uncremated remains in urns, these urns being capped by other vessels inverted.

It seemed to us that an investigation of the Tombigbee river, which, with the Alabama, forms the Mobile river, would be desirable.

To facilitate and greatly to expedite our work, J. S. Raybon, Captain of the flat-bottomed steamer from which our mound work is done, started with a companion from Columbus, Miss., on the Little Tombigbee river, and pursued a downward course to the junction of that river with the Black Warrior and on down the Tombigbee river (see map) to its union with the Alabama, in all a distance of about 334 miles.

In this work, which was most conscientiously done, Captain Raybon spent nearly four months, and located, we believe, nearly every camp-site and mound of the entire territory covered by him. The owners of these antiquities, addressed in advance, almost unanimously granted permission to investigate, so, from the outset of our work in the winter of 1901, our entire time could be devoted to direct research.

Elaborate charts, in sections, kindly furnished us by Major William T. Rossell, U. S. Engineer, Mobile, Ala., and R. C. McCalla, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Tuscaloosa, Ala., greatly facilitated our work.

We had hoped, on the Tombigbee river, to locate cemeteries at or near localities showing former aboriginal occupation, but after much search with sounding rods and with trenches without favorable result of any sort, work on camp-sites was abandoned and mounds alone were looked into.

After six weeks' work vigorously pushed by our large party, including our trained diggers aided by ample local assistance, where necessary, so little in a positive way had been gained by us that our search was given up at Bickley's Landing, 29 miles below Demopolis, Ala., and 178 miles from Columbus, Miss, our starting point. From Bickley's Landing to the union of the Tombigbee with the Alabama is a distance of 156 miles, left uncovered by us. Reports from this territory were less encouraging than had been those from that investigated by us.

<sup>1</sup> "Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Alabama River," *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, Vol. XI.



We give, for the use of any future explorer, a list of camp-sites and mounds on the Little Tombigbee and Tombigbee rivers, as located by Captain Raybon. We are, of course, unable to vouch for the nature of those below the end of our investigation and show on the map only such as were visited by us.

We wish to extend sincere thanks to all owners of property who kindly granted us permission to investigate, and where such permission was accorded it is so stated in our list.

- Butler's Gin, mound, James Cox, Esq.
- Chowder Spring, mounds, William S. Mustin, Esq., permission.
- Chowder Spring, mound, Messrs. Halbert & Vaughn, permission.
- Halbert Lake, mound, P. M. Halbert, Esq.
- Moore's Bluff, camp-sites, J. T. W. Hairston, Esq., permission.
- Moore's Bluff, camp-site, W. Snowton, Esq.
- Blue Rock Landing, camp-sites, A. B. Mybrick, Esq., permission.
- Wild Cat Bend, mound and camp-site, J. T. W. Hairston, Esq., permission.
- Union Bluff, camp-site, Hon. T. B. Franklin, permission.
- Opposite Union Bluff, mound, J. T. W. Hairston, Esq., permission.
- Jim Creek, camp-site, William Baldwin, Esq.
- Pumpkin Landing, camp-site, Mrs. S. C. Monk.
- Davis Gin Landing, mound and camp-site, J. E. Stewart, Esq.
- McLaren's Landing, mound and camp-site, Winston Jones, Esq.
- Pickensville Landing, camp-site, Mrs. W. A. Peterson, permission.
- Pickensville Landing, camp-site, W. H. Horton, Esq., permission.
- Jackson Landing, camp-site, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.
- Ringgold's Bluff, camp-site, Milton B. Curry, Esq., permission.
- Ringgold's Bluff, mound and camp-sites, Mrs. Susan West, permission.
- McFaddon Landing, mound and camp-site, B. B. Cohen, Esq., permission.
- Carraway Landing, camp-site, Mrs. Caroline Carraway.
- Memphis Landing, mound, Mr. Mouchett, permission.
- Blubber Creek, mounds, Lee Stone, Esq., permission.
- Coleman Landing, mounds and camp-sites, A. H. Cooper, Esq., permission.
- Clanton Landing, camp-sites, Mrs. Henrietta Bradford, permission.
- Stone's Ferry, camp-site, Richard Lang, Esq.
- Summerville, mound, James B. Summerville, Esq., permission.
- Kearney's Bluff, camp-site, William Hagaman, Esq., permission.
- Ballard Lake, camp-site, William Hagaman, Esq., permission.
- Cat-fish Landing, camp-sites, James Luke, Esq., permission.
- Windham Landing, mound and camp-sites, W. B. Peebles, Esq., permission.
- Sipsey Landing, camp-site, D. Poyner, Esq., permission.
- Hill's Landing, camp-site, John W. Cook, Esq., permission.
- Opposite Barnes' Gin, camp-site, John W. Cook, Esq., permission.
- Barnes' Gin, camp-site, Messrs. W. M. and J. A. Halsell, permission.
- Hibbler's Landing, camp-site, Messrs. W. M. and J. A. Halsell, permission.

- China Bluff Landing, camp-site, John W. Cook, Esq., permission.  
 Craig's Landing, mounds, John W. Cook, Esq., permission.  
 Taylor's Landing, mounds, Mrs. Jane Pettit, permission.  
 Smith's Ferry, camp-site, Hugh Lang, Esq., permission.  
 Goodson's Landing, mound and camp-site, Logan Waller, Esq., permission.  
 Noxubee river, camp-sites, R. Hibler, Esq., permission.  
 Gainesville, camp-site, B. May, Esq.  
 Gainesville, camp-site, Dr. Williams, permission.  
 Jolley's Woodyard, mound, J. H. Rogers, Esq., permission.  
 Swilley Landing, camp-site, Freemon Cook, Esq., permission.  
 Croft Landing, camp-sites, J. J. Drew, Esq., permission.  
 Cook Landing, mound and camp-site, B. A. J. Outland, Esq., permission.  
 Cook Landing, mound, J. C. Childs, Esq.  
 Bates' Gin, camp-site, Samuel Jones, Esq., permission.  
 Hayes' Ferry, camp-site, E. F. Bouchelle, Esq., permission.  
 Epes, mound, Doctor Epes.  
 Hilman's Landing, mound, J. J. Hilman, Esq., permission.  
 Martin's Ferry, camp-sites, J. J. Hilman, Esq., permission.  
 East Bluffport, camp-sites, James Hewbanks, Esq., permission.  
 Durden's Ferry, camp-site, Louis Salem, Esq.  
 Durden's Ferry, camp-site, W. B. Baltzell, Esq., permission.  
 Lipscomb Gin, mounds and camp-sites, E. P. Lipscomb, Esq.  
 Brasfield Landing, mound, J. S. Brasfield, Esq., permission.  
 Cole's Landing, mounds and sites, Mrs. Hugh Cole, permission.  
 Cather's Landing, mound and site, Messrs. Mayer Brothers, permission.  
 Tutt's Landing, camp-site, Messrs. Mayer Brothers, permission.  
 Demopolis, mound, Hon. T. F. Howze, permission.  
 Spragins' Mill, mound, T. S. Spragins, Esq., permission.  
 Simmons' Landing, mounds, Robert B. Flowers, Esq., permission.  
 West Pace's Landing, mounds, J. B. Meriwether, Esq., permission.  
 Moscow, mounds, R. W. Larkins, Esq., permission.  
 Hart's Lower Landing, camp-site, J. T. Hart, Esq., permission.  
 Black Bluff, camp-site, Abram Abrams, Esq.  
 Bryan's Burn, mound, John Erwin, Esq.  
 Beck's Sawmill, mounds, Thomas J. Beck, Esq., permission.  
 Bickley's Landing, mounds, Mrs. M. E. Crane, permission.  
 Rembert Landing, mounds, D. J. Meador, Esq., permission.  
 Oakchia Landing, mounds, W. B. Gilmer, Esq.  
 Stiner Landing, mounds, K. Stiner, Esq.  
 Breckenridge Landing, mounds, Messrs. J. D. Carter and Brother, permission.  
 Breckenridge Landing, mounds and camp-sites, W. H. Evington, Esq.  
 Mann's Ferry, mounds, Hon. W. H. Taylor, permission.  
 Mann's Ferry, mounds, Misses M. E. and E. V. Luther, permission.



Mann's Ferry, mounds, Messrs. H. A. and D. D. Woolf, permission.  
 Brown Landing, mounds, J. A. Watters, Esq., permission.  
 Tuskahoma, mound, B. B. Nobles, Esq., permission.  
 Campbell's Landing, mound, S. P. Noble, Esq., permission.  
 Opposite Bashi Creek, camp-site, J. S. Henson, Esq., permission.  
 Bashi Creek, mound, S. P. Noble, Esq., permission.  
 Opposite Wildcat Landing, mound and camp-site, S. P. Noble, Esq., permission.  
 Turner's Shoals, camp-site, Mrs. Monetta.  
 Opposite Oktippa Creek, camp-site, Mrs. E. Monetta.  
 Opposite Powe's Landing, mounds, H. A. Powe, Esq., permission.  
 Thornton's Upper Landing, mound, T. J. Cowan, Esq., permission.  
 Thornton's Upper Landing, camp-sites, J. P. Armistead, Esq., permission.  
 Cox's Landing, mound, J. W. Nichols, Esq., permission.  
 Bass' Landing, mound, D. B. Bass, Esq., permission.  
 Malone's Landing, mound and site, Mrs. Henrietta Malone, permission.  
 Buck Landing, mound, Mrs. Henrietta Malone, permission.  
 Santa Bogue Creek, mound, F. Boykin, Esq.  
 Peavy's Landing, mound, F. Boykin, Esq.  
 Jackson, mounds, Charles Saint, Esq., permission.  
 Jackson, mound, C. W. Zimmerman, Esq., permission.  
 Jackson, mound, T. I. Kimbell, Esq., permission.  
 Bolan's Woodyard, mound, James Richardson, Esq.  
 Gaines' Upper Landing, mound, H. L. Gaines, Esq., permission.  
 Carney's Bluff, mound, P. A. Bryant, Esq., permission.  
 Payne's Woodyard, mound, T. H. Bush, Esq.  
 McIntosh Landing, mound, A. F. Hook, Esq., permission.  
 Upham's Mill, mound, William Mehars, Esq.  
 Cut-off, mound, C. G. Foot, Esq., permission.  
 Cut-off, mound, G. D. Tuatt, Esq.

#### MOUND AT BUTLER'S GIN, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISS.

The mound, oblong in shape, is in a cultivated field about 200 paces S. S. E. from the landing, on property of Mr. James Cox, of Columbus, Miss. It is 8 feet high, with basal diameters of 128 feet and 180 feet. The diameters of the summit plateau are 80 feet and 137 feet. This mound is a refuge in flood time, and has houses upon it. No investigation was allowed.

#### MOUNDS NEAR CHOWDER SPRING LANDING, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISS.

In a cultivated field, about 250 yards N. N. E. from the landing, on property of William S. Mustin, Esq., of Columbus, Miss., is a mound of circular outline, 5 feet 8 inches high, 80 feet across the base. Part has been under cultivation. On the other portion is a small log cabin. Considerable excavation in various parts showed the mound to be of sandy clay. This mound was probably domiciliary.

About 100 yards N. N. W. from the preceding, in woods bordering the field, is a mound on property of Messrs. Halbert and Vaughn, Columbus, Miss. The mound is of sandy clay. Wash of freshets has made its outline irregular. It is 5 feet 3 inches in height and 90 feet by 104 feet across the base. The mound was largely dug into by us to the base, including central parts, resulting in the finding of several bunched burials and a number of isolated bones. We may say here, for the benefit of those not familiar with mound work, that the bunched burial consists of a lot of loose bones piled together in a heap. It was often the aboriginal custom to expose the dead until the flesh disappeared and to bury the bones at certain intervals of time. One small, rude, clay pot with a loop-shaped handle at either side of the rim was found unassociated.

In the Burrell field, about one-half mile in a straight course N. E. from Wild Cat Bend, is a mound on the property of J. T. W. Hairston, Esq., of Martinsville, Va. It is of clayey sand, 3 feet 2 inches high, and 60 feet by 70 feet across the base. This mound was largely excavated without result.

In the same field, which was a dwelling site, apparently, considerable sounding was done with iron rods. About one foot below the surface one skeleton was met with, buried on the left side with the thighs at right angles to the body and the legs parallel to the thighs.

#### COLEMAN MOUND, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISS.

This mound, well known through all the district, probably originally was a parallelogram in shape, but the washing of high water has made the outline irregular. It is about one mile in a northerly direction from Union Bluff, on property of J. T. W. Hairston, Esq., of Martinsville, Va. Though the owner courteously gave us permission to dig, we refrained from doing so, as the mound was of the regular domiciliary type and, farthermore, its great value as a place of refuge, and the presence of a number of houses upon it, made investigation inexpedient.

#### MOUNDS NEAR GOOSE POND, PICKENS COUNTY, ALA.

Goose Pond is in the swamp about one mile in a westerly direction from Me-Fatton Landing. Near the pond are three mounds, within a few feet of one another, on property of B. B. Cohen, Esq., Sheffield, Ala.

The most northwesterly, about 30 feet in diameter and 2 feet 3 inches in height, had a previous excavation in the center, about 5 feet in diameter. Considerable digging on our part in the loamy sand yielded one bunched burial—a pile of bones surmounted by a skull.

The middle mound had been cut to pieces by previous digging.

The most southeasterly of the mounds, of loamy sand, 24 feet diameter of base, 1 foot 9 inches in height, though previously untouched, yielded nothing to a careful examination.



## MOUNDS NEAR BLUBBER CREEK, PICKENS COUNTY, ALA.

About 130 feet from the river's bank and 300 yards south of Blubber creek, approximately, were five mounds on property of Lee Stone, Esq., Birmingham, Ala., nearly in a straight line N. W. and S. E., and two in a more southerly direction, as shown in the plan (Fig. 1).

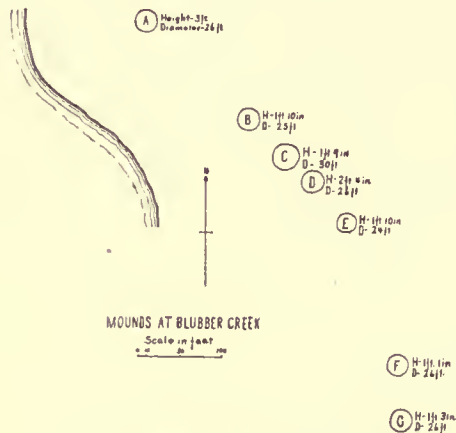


FIG. 1.—Mounds at Blubber Creek.

Mound A, the most northwesterly, like all the others, consisted of sand, with perhaps a slight admixture of clay. A great tree grew upon it, filling it almost solidly with roots. Slight investigation yielded nothing.

Mound B was practically dug away. At the center of the base were a few fragments of bones, badly decayed, and teeth of an infant. With these were a few small shells, perforated for use as beads, and a small number of shell beads. With these bones was a water-worn boulder, 11 inches in diameter and three inches thick, considerably pitted on either side—doubtless used for pounding

maize. Beneath this stone was a great number of pebbles, some broken.

Mound C was entirely dug away. At two points were a few fragments of human bone and, 30 inches down at the center of the base, were some bones of a child with milk teeth, having shell beads at the neck.

Mound D was dug out as to its central parts. One human tooth alone was met with.

The central parts of Mound E were dug through. The bones, or part of the bones, of an adult were met with 20 inches down; also fragments of bones near the margin.

Mound F seemed to have been a dwelling site and to have grown by slow deposit. The sand was dark with organic matter, and fire-places were here and there. There were much broken pottery and two discs cut from fragments of pots. Discs of this kind, of which we have frequently written before, were doubtless used in a game. They are found in various parts of the United States and Canada, and have been met with by us in numbers along the Alabama river, in South Carolina and in Georgia, but not in peninsular Florida.

Mound G was centrally dug out. A few decayed bones of an adult were met with and a rude arrowhead of chert loose in the sand.

## MOUND AT SUMMERVILLE, PICKENS COUNTY, ALA.

In a great cultivated field, about one-half mile in an easterly direction from the landing, on property of James B. Summerville, Esq., of Stone, Ala., is a mound roughly circular in outline, rising about 11 feet above the general level, though,

from excavations near the base, whence material for the mound came, it seems much higher. It is circular in outline, 172 feet across the base, with a diameter of 100 feet on the summit plateau. This mound, of great value to the owner, to pen stock in time of freshet, was entrusted to us with a courtesy that marked so many mound proprietors of Mississippi and of Alabama. As excavations on the sides, though refilled, would leave the mound subject to wash when exposed to water, trenches were dug on the summit plateau only. A number of these showed the mound to be of clayey sand with here and there fire-places and refuse material. This mound, like others of its class, was erected, doubtless, as a living site and a place of refuge.

#### MOUND AT WINDHAM LANDING, PICKENS COUNTY, ALA.

This mound, on the edge of a cultivated field, about 150 yards N.W. from the landing, on property of W. B. Peebles, Esq., of Vienna, Ala., was 19 feet in diameter and 1 foot 8 inches high. The removal of two-thirds of the mound, including the center, showed neither burial nor artifacts.

#### MOUND AT COOK'S LANDING, GREENE COUNTY, ALA.

In a cultivated field, about 300 yards in a N. N. E. direction from the landing, on property of J. C. Childs, Esq., of Warsaw, Ala., is a mound covered with trees, very symmetrical, 5 feet high, 35 feet across the base. Previous to our coming, a trench had been dug in from the margin and the immediate center of the mound removed. The southern half of the mound was dug through by us, showing it to be of clayey sand in places and of clay in others. No bones or artifacts were found.

#### MOUND NEAR HILMAN'S LANDING, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

In a cultivated field about one-half mile S. E. from Hilman's Landing is a mound 6.5 feet in height, on property of J. J. Hilman, Esq., of Epes, Ala. Wash of water in time of freshet had given it a rather irregular outline. Its diameter of base is about 108 feet, and that of the summit plateau is 62 feet. As houses were upon it, and as it was clearly of a domiciliary type, no digging was done by us.

#### CAMP-SITE, EAST BLUFFPORT LANDING, GREENE COUNTY, ALA.

At East Bluffport, on property of Mr. James Hewbanks, colored, are extensive fields, over which the river has swept at times, giving them the appearance of the cemetery at Durand's Bend on the Alabama river, which we have described in another Report. Arrowheads of chert, small bits of human bone and fragments of pottery are abundant in places, but, unlike the case at Durand's Bend, the potsherds were, as a rule, small and undecorated, coming, seemingly, from cooking utensils of moderate size rather than from great burial urns or from the decorated vessels that usually surmounted them. A careful examination of the territory yielded nothing



underground, and, besides arrowheads, only a small semilunar knife, chipped from a jasper pebble, from the surface (Fig. 2). From the owner of the property we obtained a rude undecorated earthenware pipe of considerable size, somewhat broken.



FIG. 2.—Knife. East Bluff-  
port Landing. (Full  
size.)

#### BRASFIELD MOUND, BRASFIELD LANDING, GREENE COUNTY, ALA.

This noble mound towers above cultivated fields about one-half mile in a N. E. direction from Brasfield Landing, on property of J. Stanhope Brasfield, Esq., of Demopolis, Ala. This mound and the Grant mound near the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida, are the most impressive in appearance it has been our fortune to meet with. The mound, on land high above the wash of freshets, has to-day as sharp an outline, practically, as when it was completed. Oblong in shape, its upward slope is at an angle of 30 degrees. Its base has a length of 200 feet running N. W. by N. and S. E. by S. and a minor diameter of 168 feet. The summit plateau is 135 feet by 105 feet. The mound, measured at the ends, is about 19 feet in height. At the sides it is somewhat less, owing to an upward slope of the surrounding territory. There is no graded way or means of access to the summit save by clambering up the sides. Certain terraces in the neighborhood, we were told, had no connection with the mound, being circle-ditches made in recent times to prevent the wash of rain. As domiciliary mounds of this character sometimes have burials near the surface, trenches were dug in the summit plateau with no other result than to show the mound to be made of various materials—of sand, of clay and of sand and clay.

It was such mounds as this, doubtless, that De Soto's men saw on their march, and an extract from Pickett's "History of Alabama,"<sup>1</sup> taken from Garcillasso de la Vega, may not be out of place :

"The houses of the Chiefs, with but few exceptions, stood upon large and elevated artificial mounds. When the Indians of 1540 resolved to build a town, the site of which was usually selected upon low, rich land, by the side of a beautiful stream, they were accustomed, first, to turn their attention to the erection of a mound from twenty to fifty feet high, round on the sides, but flat on top. The top was capable of sustaining the houses of the Chief and those of his family and attendants; making a little village by itself of from ten to twenty cabins, elevated high in the air. The earth to make this mound was brought to the spot. At the foot of this eminence a square was marked out, around which the principal men placed their houses. The inferior classes joined these with their wigwams. Some of these mounds had several stairways to ascend them, made by cutting out incline-planes, fifteen or twenty feet wide, flanking the sides with posts, and laying poles horizontally across the earthen steps, thus forming a kind of wooden stairway.

<sup>1</sup> P. 64 *et seq.*

But, generally, the lofty residence of the Chief was approached by only one flight of steps. These mounds were perpendicular, and inaccessible, except by the avenues already mentioned, which rendered the houses upon them secure from the attack of an Indian enemy. Besides the motive of security, a disposition to place the Chief and his family in a commanding position, and to raise him above his subjects, caused the formation of these singular elevations."

#### MOUND AT COLE'S LANDING, GREENE COUNTY, ALA.

This mound, circular in outline, 3 feet in height, 36 feet across the base, is but a few yards from the river bank, about 200 yards in a N. W. direction from the landing. It is on property controlled by A. Y. Sharpe, Esq., of Demopolis, Ala. All the central part of the mound, which was of hard clay, was carefully dug through by us. No interments were met with but, loose in the clay, was a polished hatchet of volcanic rock.

#### MOUNDS AT SPRAGINS' MILL, MARENGO COUNTY, ALA.

Spragins' Mill is about eight miles below Demopolis, on the east side of the river. The mounds, which were beautifully rounded and but a few yards apart, were 150 yards from the water and one-quarter mile in a northerly direction from the mill, on property of T. J. Spragins, Esq., of Demopolis, Ala.



FIG. 3.—Shell pendant. Mound at Spragins' Mill. (Full size.)

The southernmost mound, circular in outline, 3 feet 4 inches high, had a basal diameter of 40 feet. The mound, which was intact, was dug through by us, save a marginal part on one side. It was unstratified, of brownish sand. In addition to a few scattered bones, human remains were found at five points.

Burial No. 1.—Decaying skull and a few fragments of long-bones.

Burial No. 2.—Skull, long-bones of legs, one humerus, all crumbling through decay.

Burial No. 3.—Skull with scattered bones. With these were two rudely-shaped bits of shell, perforated, and a triangular shell pendant, pierced for suspension (Fig. 3).

Burial No. 4.—Nearly 3 feet down and just below the center, four crania and a pile of various bones. With one skull was a small, neat arrowhead and nearby lay a lancehead of quartzite, 5 inches in length.

Burial No. 5.—Skull of an adult, alone.

The northernmost mound, 4 feet 9 inches high, had a diameter of 40 feet across the base and resembled the other in shape and in material. A hole about



2 feet in diameter had previously been dug near the center. This mound was practically dug through by us. Human remains were present in nine places.

Burial No. 1.—A single femur.

Burial No. 2.—A skeleton of an adult, flexed on the right side, heading S.

Burial No. 3.—Skeleton of an adult, flexed on left side, heading N. N. W.

Burial No. 4.—Skeleton of a powerful adult, male, flexed on the left side, heading E. In contact with the skull were seven fish-hooks of bone, each about 1 inch in length. Four were more or less decayed. The reader of our Report of the Alabama river<sup>1</sup> may recall that in a mound near Montgomery we found a large fish-hook of shell, said to be the only one of that material ever met with east of the Pacific slope, and one of bone. Bone fish-hooks are less uncommonly met with, though far from numerous. These two cases are the only ones where fish-hooks have been found by us.

The hooks from the mound at Spragins' Mill and from the Alabama, like most others we have seen figured as coming from the United States, are unbarbed. Rau,<sup>2</sup> however, shows a barbed fish-hook from New York. A barbed hook is figured in the Archæological Report, Minister of Education, Ontario, 1900. The barbed hook may possibly be a more northern type. Eskimo influence has been suggested.

Burial No. 5.—Skeleton of adolescent, full length on back, heading N. E.

Burial No. 6.—Lower part of a skeleton, lying in the same direction and by the side of Burial No. 5. The upper part had been removed by the previous excavation of which we have spoken.

Burial No. 7.—Bones disturbed by the plow or by cattle.

Burial No. 8.—Near the center, 4 feet down, on the black basal line, a skeleton of an adult, flexed on the left side, heading N.

Burial No. 9.—Skeleton of an adult, flexed on right side, heading S. W.

Loose in the sand, separately, were: a pitted hammer-stone of considerable weight; a pitted smoothing-stone; a small and handsome chert arrowhead; a rude arrowhead. Together, were deposited five hammer-stones, the largest 6 inches in diameter. Four were more or less pitted. With these was a large pebble, rudely notched on opposite sides for attachment. Near these were: a stone with three pits; pitted hammer-stone; a triangular pebble chipped on one side to a rude cutting edge. A pebble similarly treated was found elsewhere in the sand.

#### MOUNDS NEAR SIMMONS' LANDING, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

In the swamp, about 1.5 miles, from the landing, in a W. by S. direction, on a ridge, were three mounds in sight of each other. The most westerly, of unstratified sand, had basal diameters of 34 feet and 40 feet. The height was 3.5 feet. No trace of previous examination was apparent. The mound was dug through by us with the exception of a small portion surrounding a tree. The results were as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Vol. XI, p. 322.

<sup>2</sup> "Prehistoric Fishing," p. 128.

Burial No. 1.—2 feet to 3 feet from the center, 4 feet down, on the base, was a lone skull with a few rough shell beads.

Burial No. 2.—3 feet down, a skeleton flexed on the right side, the skull 8 feet from the center, the rest of the skeleton extending toward it.

Burial No. 3.—2 feet down, about 6 feet from the center, a bunch of bones with two skulls.

The second mound, 50 paces in an easterly direction from the former, was 26 feet across the base and 2 feet high. Traces of a small trench were apparent. The mound was dug through by us.

Near the center, 2 feet down, was a skull, and then, at a distance, thighs, legs and feet. Apparently the earlier trench was responsible for the missing bones. With the skull were a few rough shell beads.

The third mound was 17 paces in an easterly direction from the second. The base-diameter was 21 feet; the height 3 feet. There seemed to have been no previous examination. The mound was demolished by us except a small marginal part around a tree. Twenty-six inches down, near the center, was a bunched burial with a cranium on top.

#### MOUNDS NEAR WEST PACE'S LANDING, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

These mounds, of which we located over one dozen, are on Cedar Ridge, which runs through the swamp about 3.5 miles in a S. W. direction from Simmon's Landing, on property of J. B. Meriwether, Esq., of Demopolis, Ala. The mounds, of sand and of circular outline are irregularly placed along the ridge which runs in a north and south direction. The most northerly mound has a height of 2 feet, a diameter of 30 feet. The next, with a diameter of 20 feet and 17 inches high, is 94 feet from the former in a S. W. by S. direction. The third mound, 428 feet from the second, is 3 feet high and 33 feet across the base. The other mounds are less widely separated. None is over 3 feet in height. Unfortunately, the principal ones had been dug into previously in central parts. Supplementary investigation accorded these resulted in the discovery of a few disturbed human bones. Three mounds, apparently intact, were centrally dug out by us. In one nothing was met with. In another were loose bones in three places. The third, near the center, had a skeleton of a young adult, lying at full length on the back.

#### MOUNDS NEAR MOSCOW, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

In a cultivated field, about 1 mile in a westerly direction from the landing, on property of Robert W. Larkins, Esq., Coatopa, Sumter County, Ala., was a mound apparently intact in respect to investigation, but much spread through cultivation. The diameter of base is 30 feet; the height, 3 feet. A central excavation was made by us 19 feet by 20 feet, through clayey sand, unstratified, to the base.

Burial No. 1.—3 feet down, 8 feet from the center, were several fragments of long-bones under the skull of an adult.



Burial No. 2.—5 feet from the center, 2 feet down, lay a large bunch of long-bones, including three humeri, with the skull of an adult on top. To one side was another skull.

Burial No. 3.—4 feet down, about 5 feet from the center, was a skull from which the lower jaw was wanting, over a femur and part of an ulna.

In woods on high ground, about 1 mile in a southerly direction from Moscow Landing, about 400 yards from the river, were eight mounds, also on property belonging to Mr. Larkins. Three of these were investigated by us.

Considerably the largest was 26 feet across the base and 3.5 feet in height. There was no trace of previous digging. The mound, practically dug through by us, was of a mixture of sand and clay, unstratified.

Burial No. 1.—2 feet 8 inches down, 6 feet from the center, were portions of two humeri.

Burial No. 2.—1 foot down, 5 feet from the center, lay an isolated skull.

Burial No. 3.—3 feet 4 inches down, 3.5 feet from the center, was a skull and part of one humerus.

Burial No. 4.—At the same level and about half a foot from Burial No. 3, lay the skull of a child with two fragments of long-bones. Six inches away were five cannon bones of deer piled parallel to one another.

Burial No. 5.—2 feet from the center, 1 foot down, was a lone skull, crushed and rotten, as were all in this mound.

An arrowhead and a scraper lay loose in the sand.

A slight elevation near by yielded no results. It was probably the site of a tepee.

The next largest mound in the group was 2 feet high and 22 feet across the base. We noticed no trace of previous examination.

An excavation 11 feet by 12 feet in the center showed human remains, disturbed by one of our diggers before inspection by us. Nearby were: a bit of stone; a bone with a groove worn into it; a rough arrowhead; several chips of chert; and a rude, undecorated tobacco-pipe of earthenware with a former fracture, which was considerably increased by a blow from a spade.

#### MOUND NEAR SUCARNOCHEE CREEK, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

Likewise on the property of Mr. Larkins, on a tongue of land between the river and Sucarnochee creek, about 35 yards from the edge of the bluff and 1.25 miles below Moscow, approximately, was a symmetrical mound in the woods. Its height was 4 feet; its basal diameter 25 feet. This mound, which showed no previous investigation, had so inviting an appearance that it was entirely dug through by us except a small portion around the roots of a large tree. The mound was composed of clay with but a slight admixture of sand. In different parts of the mound were:

Burial No. 1.—A lone skull, badly decayed.

Burial No. 2.—A solitary skull, crushed flat.

Burial No. 3.—Centrally, a single skull in fragments. With it was part of what must have been a fine weapon of quartzite, a spearhead or a dagger. The fragment, from which a part is missing at either end, is 7 inches in length.

Burial No. 4.—Two femurs.

#### MOUND AT BRYAN'S BURN, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.

In a great cultivated field, about one-half mile W. N. W. from the landing, on property of John Erwin, Esq., Greensboro, Ala, is a mound which has been badly washed, 150 feet long by 106 feet across. Its height is 5.5 feet. It is known far and wide as "The Indian Mound." A number of excavations indicated the mound to belong to the domiciliary class.

#### MOUNDS NEAR BICKLEY'S LANDING, MARENGO COUNTY, ALA.

About one-half mile in a southerly direction from the landing, on property of Mrs. M. E. Crane, of Myrtlewood, Ala., forty mounds, in sight one of another, many marginally in contact, were located by us, and possibly some escaped our notice. These mounds were nearly all of circular outline and none exceeded 5 feet in height. All were seemingly intact. All were above high-water mark and most were symmetrical, though a few had been a little spread by cultivation.

Ten of these mounds were entirely dug through by us, except marginal parts surrounding large trees. All were composed of a mixture of sand and clay and unstratified.

Mound I.—4 feet high, 26 feet basal diameter.

Burial No. 1.—2 feet 7 inches down, a crushed skull with some teeth and 1 foot away, three cervical vertebræ and more teeth. With the skull were a drill and a knife (Fig. 4), chipped from jasper pebbles, and a lot of pebbles and chippings.



FIG. 4.—Knife chipped from pebble. Mound at Bickley's Landing. (Full size.)

Burial No. 2.—4 feet from center, 3 feet 4 inches down, were fragments of femurs; two tibiæ, one with foot bones and an extra os calcis, the other with os calcis and astragalus only. Nearby was a large layer of charcoal.

Burial No. 3.—3 feet down and 4 feet from center lay a lone skull and several cervical vertebræ. With these were: one knife chipped from a pebble; a hammer-stone the size of a clenched hand; sixty-one pebbles, doubtless material for drills, etc.; eight pebbles partly chipped.

Burial No. 4.—5.5 feet from center, 3 feet down, was a skeleton at full length, with the exception of one thigh, which lay at an angle. With the bones were: decayed shells; pebbles; small arrow-points; a hammer-stone; decaying animal bones, possibly implements; and a drill beautifully chipped from a jasper pebble, the surface of which showed on the base of the drill (See Fig. 5).

Mound II.—Diameter, 18 feet; height, 3 feet.





FIG. 5.—Drills chipped from pebbles. Mounds at Bickley's Landing. (Full size.)

Burial No. 1.—2 feet down; about 6 feet from center, a solitary skull.

Burial No. 2.—Near center, 1 foot down, seven skulls with a large collection of various bones.

Burial No. 3.—16 inches below the preceding, a lot of long-bones.

Mound III.—3 feet high, 22 feet diameter.

No burials were met with in this mound and it is likely all traces of bones had disappeared through decay since human remains in the other mounds were in a very bad condition. A large hammer-stone was the only artifact met with.

Mound IV.—4.5 feet high, 25 feet in diameter.

Burial No. 1.—4 feet from center, at short distances apart and at somewhat different depths, but all probably thrown together on the slope of the mound as it was forming, were a skull and femur, one femur and two tibiae and a single skull.

Burial No. 2.—3 feet from center, 2 feet down, were two femurs, one tibia, one humerus.

Burial No. 3.—5 feet from the center, 4.5 feet down, was a skeleton which had been interred while partly held together by ligaments. The skull and some vertebrae lay a short distance away and one humerus was reversed as to position.

Burial No. 4.—4 feet from the center, 2 feet down, was a single skull. Associated with it were some pebbles, some flakes and an arrowpoint. Another skull lay a short distance farther in.

Burial No. 5.—A lone skull 5 feet from the center, 1.5 feet down.

Burial No. 6.—5.5 from the center and 4.5 feet down, were fragments of pelvis, a femur and a tibia.

Burial No. 7.—2.5 feet from the center, 5.5 feet down, lay a solitary skull.

Burial No. 8.—4 feet from the center, 1 foot 8 inches down, a skull of a child.

Mound V.—This mound, unlike the others given here, was oblong in shape, tapering at the ends and slightly crescentic. Its basal diameters were 40 feet and 20 feet; its height, 2 feet 7 inches.

Burial No. 1.—10 feet from center and 2 feet down, were one humerus, two femurs and two tibiae.

Burial No. 2.—At the center, 3.5 feet down, on the basal line, lay a skull with other bones, in fragments. With these was a rude tobacco pipe of earthenware broken to pieces by the digger, also pebbles and animal bones.

Burial No. 3.—10 feet from center, 3 feet down, lay one skull and fragments of various bones.

Mound VI.—1 foot 3 inches high, 21 feet diameter.

Burial No. 1.—At the center, 2 feet 3 inches down, were a few badly decayed fragments of long-bones showing serious inflammatory disease.

Burial No. 2.—2 feet down, 3 feet from center, was a single skull. Part immediately with this skull and part between it and Burial No. 1, were thirteen small arrowpoints, some delicately made; a lancehead; a small hone; flakes; a large arrow or spearpoint; a decayed bone implement and certain bones of a deer and of a rodent.

Mound VII.—3 feet high, 24 feet diameter.

Burial No. 1.—4 feet down, 3.5 feet from the center, were fragments of human bones including parts of two skulls, burnt and calcined. At first glance it seemed as though cremation had been practised but the presence close to the bones of a hole extending down from the surface, where a stump had burnt out and baked the surrounding clay, showed the fire to have been accidental. Fragments of charcoal from the part of the tree above ground still lay upon the surface.

Mound VIII.—3 feet high, 26 feet diameter.

Burial No. 1.—5 feet from center, 2 feet down, were a skull, a tibia and a femur.

Burial No. 2.—1 foot 10 inches down, were fragments of a skull in caved soil.

Burial No. 3.—4 feet from center, 3 feet 8 inches down, was a skull with some cervical vertebræ and part of one shell bead.

Burial No. 4.—2 feet from center, 4 feet down, lay a pelvis, a bit of femur and other loose bones nearby. With these were a hammer-stone and an awl chipped from a pebble.

Burial No. 5.—3 feet 8 inches down, 4.5 feet from the center, were two femurs and heel bones.

Mound IX.—3 feet high, 22 feet diameter.

Burial No. 1.—5 feet from center, 2 feet down, a lone skull and a lancepoint.

Burial No. 2.—3 feet 6 inches from center, 2 feet down, were scattered fragments of bones.

Burial No. 3.—3 feet 4 inches down, were a skull and a few cervical vertebræ. Another skull lay above.

Burial No. 4.—At center, 8 inches down, were some long-bones.

Mound X.—3 feet high, 20 feet diameter. This mound was the only one investigated by us which had been ploughed over.

Burial No. 1.—2.5 feet from the center were one tibia and part of a pelvis.

Burial No. 2.—2 feet from the center lay a solitary skull near the surface.

Burial No. 3.—At the center, 2.5 feet down, were a skull, a humerus and some vertebræ. With them were: pebbles; a pebble-hammer; a bone piercing implement; an arrowpoint; a cannon bone of a deer; decayed shell beads.

At Bickley's Landing, as we have stated, our investigation of the Tombigbee river was abandoned. Though the results cannot be considered of great interest, there are points to which it may be well to call the attention of the reader.

Presumably cemeteries, unmarked above ground, are on the Tombigbee as



they are on the Alabama, but there is no history of their discovery and nowhere along the river, on the surface, did we find fragments of vessels that seemed to have been for other than household use, judging from the fact that they formed parts of comparatively small vessels.

Readers of our Report on the Alabama river may recall that in connection with one burial only on all that river was cremation met with by us. On the Tombigbee, it was not found at all. Now, in peninsular Florida, cremation is met with to a certain extent. Cremated bones are found sometimes lying mixed with unburnt bones and calcined fragments of human bones lie in or near fire-places, though we do not recall having met with there on any occasion, masses of calcined fragments away from unburnt bones and with no fire-place in the vicinity, such as we found so often in Georgia. Still, the use of fire in connection with burials obtained at times in the mounds of the peninsula, though it was far from general. Cremation then, in the peninsula, such as it was, can hardly have reached there from southern Alabama where its use was so extremely limited, especially as the use of fire in connection with human remains was not met with by us in that portion of northwestern Florida through which it would have to pass to reach the peninsula from Alabama. We must look, therefore, we think, to Georgia as the territory through which cremation passed to reach Florida for. in Georgia, isolated pockets of fragments of cremated bones; masses of cremated fragments, placed on the ground and covered with inverted vessels; and vessels filled with cremated remains and capped by inverted bowls were plentifully met with by us.

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