

Supplement to
EARLY INDIAN FARMERS
and
VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

The National Survey
of
Historic Sites and Buildings

SITES OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

ARKANSAS

KNAPP MOUNDS, ARKANSAS

Location: Lanoke County, about 16 miles southeast of Little Rock on Mound Lake, 3 or 4 miles from the Arkansas River (E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of S10, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of S11, T1S, R10W).

Ownership: Unknown

Significance: The Knapp Group, one of the finest in the country, covers an area of about 85 acres. The site is surrounded by an earthen wall, which is semicircular with the open side at the edge of the lake. The wall is over a mile in length and five or six feet in height where it has not been reduced by cultivation.

Within the enclosure are 15 mounds, the largest of which, near the center of the semi-circle at the open side, is 48 feet in height and 280 by 150 feet at the base. During the flood of 1844 a number of people took refuge within this enclosure, which was the only spot above water in several square miles. The mounds encircled by the wall are probably of the domiciliary type.

Present Status: The present condition of the site is unknown.

References:

Shetrone, Henry C.
1930 The Mound Builders. New York

FLORIDA

FORT WALTON MOUND, FLORIDA

Location: In the center of the city of Fort Walton Beach.

Ownership: City of Fort Walton Beach.

Significance: The Fort Walton Mound site is the type site of the Fort Walton culture, a late prehistoric and early historic manifestation along the northwest Florida coast and in adjacent areas of the states to the northward. Fort Walton culture represents the Indian way of life in the area at the time of the discovery of the New World and the exploration of Florida by De Soto.

The temple mound at Fort Walton is 225 by 175 feet at the base, and is 12 feet high. The summit platform, 180 by 135 feet, is reached by an earthen ramp on the south side of the mound.

Excavations by Clarence B. Moore in 1901 produced a large number of burials accompanied by pottery vessels in the top three feet of the mound. More recent excavations have been carried out by Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks.

Present Status: The area around the mound has been set aside as a park area by the city of Fort Walton Beach. The City is now engaged in a program of restoration of the site and the development of a small museum near the mound.

References:

Moore, Clarence B.

1901 "Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Northwest Florida Coast." Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. 11, Pt. 4, pp. 419-427.

Wiley, Gordon R.

1949 Archeology of the Florida Gulf Coast.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 113.

LAKE JACKSON MOUNDS, FLORIDA

Location: Leon County, on the southwest shore of Lake Jackson, about 4 miles north of the Florida State Capitol in Tallahassee (Lots 472-475, Sec. 10, T1N, R1W).

Ownership: Privately owned.

Significance: The Lake Jackson Mounds site consists of five large mounds and adjacent village deposits.

The site dates from late prehistoric times, and possibly, ranges late enough to have still been occupied at the time of De Soto. The cultural material is representative of the Fort Walton Period of northwest Florida and adjacent states.

The largest mound is about 300 feet in diameter and 30 feet in height; it has a ramp on the east side.

Present Status: The site has been used for pasturage, and a portion of it has been planted as a pecan grove in the past. However, its present condition is not known.

References:

Griffin, John W.
1950 "Test Excavations at the Lake Jackson Site."
American Antiquity, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp.99-112.

Wiley, Gordon R.
1949 Archeology of the Florida Gulf Coast.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol.113.

SAFETY HARBOR, FLORIDA

Location: Pinellas County, in Phillippi Park (NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34, T 28E, R 16E).

Ownership: Pinellas County Park Board.

Significance: The Safety Harbor site is the type site of the Safety Harbor culture, a late prehistoric and early historic manifestation which represents the culture of the Gulf Coast Timucua Indians at the time of contact and somewhat before.

The site consists of A large temple mound about 150 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, which stands on a point of land protruding into Old Tampa Bay. From the mound village debris extends in both directions along the shore, and on the land behind the mound. At the northwest end of the village is a sand burial mound.

Present Status: The site, which is preserved by Pinellas County in Phillippi Park, is in good condition.

References:

Griffin, John W., and Bullen, Ripley P.
1950 "The Safety Harbor Site, Pinellas County,
Florida." Florida Anthropological Society
Publications, No. 2.

Willey, Gordon R.
1949 Archeology of the Florida Gulf Coast.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol.113.

GEORGIA

ROCK EAGLE EFFIGY MOUND, GEORGIA

Location: Putnam County, in the State 4-H Club Center, about 7 miles north of Estonton.

Ownership: State of Georgia

Significance: Among the most unusual features of New World archeology are the two large stone effigy mounds, representing raptorial birds with outstretched wings. Both are located in Putnam County, Georgia, and both were measured and reported by the Smithsonian Institution in 1877.

One of these effigies, "Rock Eagle," was carefully restored in the 1930's. It is the smaller of the two; however, it measures 102 feet from head to feet, and 120 feet from wingtip to wingtip.

Although some archeological excavation has been conducted at the site, the period of construction, its builders, and its intended use continue to be uncertain. Since the majority of the ceramic wares which have been found in the immediate vicinity belong to the Mossy Oak period, or Early Woodland period, the mound is generally considered to belong in the Early Woodland horizon. As such it would be roughly contemporaneous with the Great Serpent Mound in Ohio.

Present Status: The effigy, as restored, is well-protected and well preserved. A viewing tower has been constructed so that the eagle-shape may be seen.

References:

Fairbanks, Charles H.
1956 Archeology of the Funeral Mound, Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. National Park Service Archeological Research Series, No. 3, p. 10.

Pope, G. D., Jr.
1956 Ocmulgee. National Park Service Historical Handbook Series, No. 24, pp. 20, 22.

ROOD'S LANDING, GEORGIA

Location: Stewart County, at the confluence of the Chattahoochee River and Rood's Creek (S $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 226, N $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 227, District 21)

Ownership: Unknown

Significance: The Rood's Landing site is a prehistoric settlement distinguished by eight large mounds. Five of these are situated around a broad open area which may once have been a plaza.

Three of the mounds are pyramidal and flat-topped, and a fourth may originally have had this shape. Two of the other mounds are circular with level summits, and another may have been so but the summit is now rounded through cultivation. Still another mound is also fairly level on top but is oval in plan. This large concentration of temple mounds indicates a major ceremonial center serving a large population from adjacent villages along the two waterways.

Three periods, an Earlier, a Middle, and a Later, have been formulated. These are distinguished by temporal changes in the domestic pottery at the site. Archeological investigations indicate that the earlier levels constitute such a sharp break with the indigenous tradition in Georgia that they must represent a different people who moved into the area from the west. Pottery from the Middle Period suggests that the inhabitants of the site during this time were descendants of the original invaders. During this period, the site was probably an important religious center, and may have supported the largest population.

In contrast, the Later Period at the site seems to represent a cultural discontinuity. The earlier inhabitants likely deserted the area, leaving it abandoned for some time. Whether this Later Period culture represents the descendants of the invaders or the invaded is not known; but the date of final occupation can be placed within 100 years of A.D. 1500.

Present Status: Unknown.

References:

- Caldwell, Joseph R.
1955 "Investigations at Rood's Landing, Stewart County, Georgia." Early Georgia, Vol. 2, No. 1.

IOWA

HOOK MOUND GROUP, IOWA

Location: Louisa County, 1 mile north of Toolesboro on the edge of the Mississippi River bluffs (SE, SE Sec. 33, T74N, R2W)

Ownership: Privately owned.

Significance: The Hook Mound Group, containing 70 mounds, is one of the largest intact mound groups in the State of Iowa. The mounds themselves, however, are rather small, and the highest is only about 24 inches in height. Many of them are no more than 12 inches high.

Present Status: Although most of the site has never been plowed, it has been in use as a pasture and hog yard for some time. This, however, does not appear to have done any real damage to the mounds. The site is in good condition.

MALCHOW MOUND GROUP (13DM3), IOWA

Location: Des Moines County, 1 mile north of Kingston at the edge of a high north-south bluff overlooking the Mississippi River flood plains ($W\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, T72N, R2W).

Ownership: Privately owned.

Significance: The Malchow Mound Group contains 60 mounds and is one of the finest and best preserved in the nation. Many of the groups are 4 feet in height and a few are about 6 feet high.

Below the south end of the group is a village site which, from surface collections, seems to have been occupied in the Hopewell culture period. Near it is another village site with seven mounds. Test excavations of these mounds also indicate a Hopewell occupation.

Because of the identification of the other nearby sites as belonging in the Hopewell period, it is thought that the Malchow Mound Group also falls in this period.

Present Status: Six of the mounds have been disturbed; however, the remaining 5⁴ are in excellent condition. The site is in pasture.

References:

Orr, Ellison
1963

Iowa Archaeological Reports, 1934-1939,
10 Vols. Archives of Archaeology, No.20.
Vol. 2, pp. 38-39.

Scholtz, James P.
1960

"The Kingston Site, A Hopewell Mound Group
in Southeastern Iowa." Journal of the Iowa
Archeological Society, Vol. 10, No. 1,
pp. 20-35

TOOLESBORO MOUND GROUP (13LA29), IOWA

Location: Louisa County, Town of Toolesboro.

Ownership: The State Historical Society of Iowa.

Significance: The Toolesboro Mound Group was originally composed of 12 conical mounds, eight of which were north of Toolesboro and four, south. However in 1934 only 6 of these could be located. These six remain in much the same condition they were in at that time.

In 1875 and 1886 excavations at the Toolesboro Group by the Davenport Academy of Science produced typical Hopewell artifacts, such as effigy pipes, copper axes, sheets of mica, and pearl beads.

Present Status: The State Historical Society of Iowa has owned two of the mounds for some time and recently acquired the remaining four by donation. The largest of these, Mound 2, is in excellent condition. It has never been excavated. Some of the others have been badly damaged, but on the whole, the site is in good condition.

References:

- Lynch, E. P., et al
1893 Proceedings of the Davenport Academy,
Vol. V, pp. 37-42.
- Orr, Ellison
1963 Iowa Archaeological Reports, 1934-1939,
10 Vols. Archives of Archaeology, No. 20,
Vol. 2, pp. 48-49.
- Pratt, W. H.
1876 Proceedings of the Davenport Academy,
Vol. I, pp. 106-111.
- Pratt, W. H., and Harrison, C. E.
1893 Proceedings of the Davenport Academy,
Vol. V, pp. 43-44.

TURKEY RIVER MOUND COMPLEX, IOWA

Location: Clayton County, southeast of the Town of Turkey River, extending southeastward along the high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River flood plains.

Ownership: Various public and private

Significance: The Turkey River Mound Complex is made up of seven groups of mounds: the group (13CT10) within Turkey River Mounds State Park, the Pete Adams Mound Group No. 1 (13CT5), the Pete Adams Mound Group No. 2 (13CT1), the Pete Adams Mound Group No. 3 (13CT2), the Pete Adams Mound Group No. 4 (13CT3), the Matt Adams Mound Group (13CT12), and the Gudovisay Mound Group No. 1 (13CT11). These will be discussed separately.

Turkey River Mounds State Park (13CT10)

This mound group is located in $N\frac{1}{2}$, NW, Sec. 11, T91N, R2W and SW, SW, Sec. 2, T91N, R2W. It is composed of 2 elongated structures each of which have 7 conical components, 8 linear mounds, 19 conical mounds, 1 tailed effigy mound, and an enclosed area consisting of a ditch surrounding an embankment. Of these 42 mounds, 20 are privately owned and 22 are included in the park.

No archeological excavation has been carried out at this site.

The elongated structures are privately owned and have been worn down by cultivation; however, they are still visible. Three of the other 6 mounds in private ownership have been pitted, but the others are in good condition.

Most of the conical mounds on the park have pits in them, but the linear mounds, the embankment, and the single-tailed effigy are in excellent condition. The single-tailed effigy is one of two known west of the Mississippi River and is the only one located on public lands. The enclosed area is the best preserved structure of its type in Iowa.

Pete Adams Mound Group No. 1 (13CT-5)

This group consists of 12 conical mounds, 4 linear mounds, and one tailed effigy mound. They are located in the W $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 18, T91N, R1W on privately owned property.

Five of the mounds were excavated in 1935, but no skeletal material or artifacts were found.

The land on which the mounds are located has recently been cleared. One mound has been leveled with a bulldozer, and the remaining 11 are threatened with destruction.

Pete Adams Mound Group No. 2 (13CEL)

This mound group is located in SW, NW, Sec. 18, T91N, R5W and is privately owned. It is composed of the "Woman Mound" and three conical mounds.

The "Woman Mound" is thought to represent a human figure. As such, it is the only effigy of its type west of the Mississippi.

All of the mounds are in relatively good condition.

Pete Adams Mound Group No. 3 (13CT2)

This group is located in the NE, NE, Sec. 13, T91N, R2W, and is in private ownership. The group was originally composed of one tailed effigy and two linear mounds. Only one of the linears remains, the other mounds having been destroyed by cultivation.

Pete Adams Group No. 4 (13CT3)

This group, located between the NW, NE and SW, NE portions of Sec. 13, T91N, R2W, is privately owned. Originally there were 4 conical mounds, 2 "turtle" or "lizard" effigy mounds, and 1 linear mound on the site. One conical and part of the linear remain.

Pete Adams Mound Group (13CE12)

This group is located on the SE, NE, Sec. 13, T91N, R2W, and is privately owned. Its present condition is not known.

Gudovissy Mound Group No. 1 (13CE11)

Group No. 1 is located on the SE, SE, Sec. 18, T91N, R1W, on privately owned property. It originally consisted of 16 conical mounds, 2 linear mounds, and 1 large tailed effigy mound. In 1935, only 8 of the conical mounds remained in good condition although 4 others could be seen. Present condition is unknown, but it is thought the mounds have been destroyed by cultivation.

Present Status: The mound groups at Turkey River Mounds State Park, Pete Adams Mound Group No. 1, and Pete Adams Mound Group No. 2 are all either in excellent or good condition. The remaining groups have all been destroyed in large part.

References:

Orr, Ellison
1963

Iowa Archaeological Reports, 1934-1939, 10 Vols.
Archives of Archaeology, No. 20. Vol. 3,
pp. 74-99; Vol. 4, pp. 77-80; Vol. 8, pp. 90-98.

MARYLAND

ACCOKEEK CREEK SITE, MARYLAND

Location: Prince Georges County, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the town of Piscataway on the Potomac River

Ownership: Alice L. L. Ferguson Foundation.

Significance: The Accokeek Creek Site is a multicomponent site which was intermittently occupied for at least 5000 to 6000 years.

The earliest occupations of the site occurred in pre-pottery Archaic times; these were small camp sites which appear to have been sporadically occupied.

At the beginning of the Early Woodland period, when pottery was first being made, there were intermittently occupied villages on the site. This type of occupation continued throughout the whole of Early Woodland times and continued into the Middle Woodland period.

In the Middle Woodland period, however, the villages became larger and more permanent. By the beginning of Late Woodland times, the site was occupied by a large village with palisade and ossuary burials, a multitude of houses and the whole range of Late Woodland cultural materials. The occupation of this village is thought to have been on a permanent basis, with the village being established perhaps as early as A.D. 1200 and continuing on to the 1620's. However, the climax of this occupation occurred in the 15th or 16th century.

This Late Woodland village was visited in 1608 by Captain John Smith, who recorded it as "Moyoane." As Moyoane, the site is covered in Theme VIII, "Contact with the Indians," and certainly it is of importance in that context. Yet since the major occupation and cultural development represented at the site occurred in pre-contact Late Woodland times, it seems to be of greater importance in Theme III, "Indian Villages and Communities."

Present Status: The Accokeek Creek Site is in farmland. In appearance it survives little changed from the time of Indian occupation.

References:

- Ferguson, Alice L. L.
1937 "Burial Area in Moyaone." Journal of the
Washington Academy of Sciences, Vol. 26,
No. 6, pp. 261-67.
- Stephenson, Robert L., and Ferguson, Alice L. L.
1963 The Accokeek Creek Site: A Middle Atlantic
Seaboard Culture Sequence. University of
Michigan Anthropological Papers, No. 20.

MISSOURI

RESEARCH CAVE (ARNOLD CAVE), MISSOURI

Location: Callaway County, near Portland (NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30, Twp. 46 N, R 7W)

Ownership: Privately owned.

Significance: Located at the head of a picturesque ravine which opens on the valley of the Missouri River, Research Cave contains significant prehistoric Indian remains deposited intermittently over a span of time exceeding 8,000 years. The cave is a sandstone shelter similar in some respects to Graham Cave in Montgomery County, Missouri. It contains evidence of four different occupations, as follows:

1. Upper Level: This deposit represents use by whites in the period following the War of 1812. Evidence of an interesting frontier industry was found. The industry involved the leaching of saltpeter from the ash deposits stemming from the earlier aboriginal occupations. The saltpeter produced was used in making gunpowder and the industry probably resulted from the needs of local pioneers. Many Missouri pioneers were from Kentucky where saltpeter was also produced from cave deposits. It is estimated that 75 % of the saltpeter used for gunpowder by the United States during the War of 1812 was taken from caves.

2. Middle Levels: Although the sequence is not absolutely clear due to inadequate reporting of the limited excavations in the cave, it appears that an early historic or late prehistoric Indian occupation is in evidence. Shell-tempered pottery and small triangular projectile points representative of a Mississippian occupation were found here.

A second major late prehistoric complex is represented by grit-tempered pottery, the exterior surfaces of which are either roughened with a cord-wrapped paddle, or are smooth. The lips and upper rims of vessels in this category are decorated in the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland style. A series of large corner-notched projectile points and a series of smaller corner-notched projectile points probably are also representative of this Woodland complex. These levels also contained perishable items not usually found in such sites in the Eastern United States. Cord made of vegetable fibers; textiles; sandals; and

a desiccated burial enclosed in a woven bag have been found. Other important vegetable remains such as seeds, nuts, corn cobs, gourd fragments and a tobacco stalk also come from these levels. Leather fragments; sticks showing signs of use or work by man; feathers; the foreshaft of an arrow (or spear-thrower dart) with projectile point still lashed to the shaft; and a charred wooden paddle constitute additional highly interesting finds.

3. Lower Levels: The lower levels of the cave appear to have been similar to those in Graham Cave, in which there was evidence of an occupation representing the Paleo-Indian and Archaic horizons of the Middle West. All of the major projectile point types of the early horizon of Graham Cave are duplicated in Research Cave, including fluted and lanceolate points, large side-notched points, and Dalton points. Large trapezoidal scrapers and oval scrapers were also characteristic of the lower levels.

Research Cave, therefore, offers a series of snapshots of human cultures as these developed in the Middle West over at least 8,000 years. The developments begin with people who lived in the area shortly after the last glaciation--people who depended on hunting, and probably also on food gathering and fishing. Stone work attributable to these people is characteristic of that of hunting groups over much of the East, the Middle West, and the Plains at this time. Dressing of hides, and related activities (probably including butchering of the products of the hunt) is suggested by the variety of scraping and cutting tools found. Following a gap in the sequence, the cave provides evidence of peoples who made pottery of the type generally referred to as "Woodland" in the Eastern United States. A series of projectile points represents remains of weapons for use in hunting or defense. Since these remains are attributable to the Middle and Late Woodland, it may also be inferred that at least some of the dead of this group were buried in earth mounds. At least a part of the perishable remains recovered are said to have come from levels associated with the Woodland materials. The shelter thus offers an extraordinary glimpse of material objects, and activities associated with them, not normally available from sites in the Middle West. The Mississippian occupation, evidence of which is embodied in the shell-tempered pottery and small triangular projectile points, represents the end of the prehistoric occupation.

Present Status: Research Cave is about 35 feet wide by 40 feet deep at the main opening, and, in this area, contains deposits

six to seven feet deep. The cave also contains 23 known rooms in addition to the main opening. The excavations performed to date have all been carried out by the University of Missouri and the Missouri Archeological Society under scientifically controlled conditions. Approximately 20 percent of the site has been studied. In addition to the deposits within the main shelter, cultural debris extends down the slope in front of the shelter as well. An interesting feature on top of the cave also of aboriginal origin, is a mortar, shaped in a natural sandstone pedestal. The site is in good condition. It is being used as a cattle shelter at the present time.

References:

Shippee, J. M.

1957

"Research Cave Explorations" in "A Report of Progress--Archeological Research by the University of Missouri, 1955-1956." Special Publication of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia, Missouri, pp.49-56.

OHIO

HOPETON EARTHWORKS, OHIO

Location: Ross County, on east bank of the Scioto River across the River from Mound City Group National Monument (T1N, R22W, Springfield Twp., SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1)

Ownership: Various private owners.

Significance: The Hopeton Earthworks is the site of a large ceremonial center dating from Hopewell times. It is composed of large conjoined circular and square earthen enclosures with attached small circular enclosures, 4 burial mounds, and parallel earthen walls. Located just east across the Scioto River from Mound City National Monument, the sites are undoubtedly related.

The earthworks were described by Squire and Davis in 1848 as being made up of a 20-acre rectangle, 900 feet on a side, adjoining on its north side a circle 1050 feet in diameter enclosing 20 acres, plus two small circular enclosures adjoining the exterior of the east wall of the rectangular enclosure, one circular enclosure 500 feet north of the large circle and two small circular features 1/4 mile to the southeast. Each of these circular adjunct earthworks is broken by an opening. A pair of parallel linear earthworks 150 feet apart extend 2400 feet from the northeast corner of the rectangle, where they join the circle, southwest toward the Scioto River. Twelve gateways, or openings, 25 feet wide are located in the walls of the rectangle and the intersecting segment of the circle.

Present Status: Throughout the years the earthworks have been greatly damaged by cultivation. However, portions of them are still several feet high, and most of the portions which have worn down are still visible. Those which cannot be seen on the ground can still be picked out in aerial photographs.

All in all, the site is relatively well preserved. The parts of it which are not could be accurately restored.

References:

- Squire, Ephraim G., and Davis, Edwin H.
1848 Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley.
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vol. 1,
Washington.

Powell, Frederick W.

1894

"Report of the Director." Twelfth Annual Report,
Bureau of American Ethnology, 1890-1891.
Washington.

Shetrone, Henry C.

1930

The Mound Builders. New York.

TENNESSEE

CHUCALISSA, TENNESSEE

Location: Shelby County, south of Memphis on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River.

Ownership: Memphis State University

Significance: Chucalissa is the site of a large Indian village of the Mississippian archeological horizon. A central plaza area is surrounded by an earthen ridge on which stood the houses of the inhabitants. On the north side of the plaza is a large pyramidal temple mound with a ramp, and to the west side is a burial area.

Excavations have revealed many details of the site. A stabilized cut through the earthen ridge contains several house floors which have been dated by radiocarbon. A large section of the burial ground has been excavated and is preserved under cover.

Present Status: The temple and a number of the houses have been reconstructed, and a small museum has been built just off the major part of the site. The site is a public park and is quite well cared for.

SITES FOR FURTHER STUDY

FLORIDA

ROSS HAMMOCK SITE, FLORIDA

Location: Volusia County, E part Sec. 40 (Antelm Gay Grant), T19S, R35E.

Ownership: Within limits of new National Aeronautics and Space Administration area.

Significance: The Ross Hammock site, located on the shores of Mosquito Lagoon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Oak Hill, Volusia County, Florida, consists of a shell midden and two large burial mounds. The largest mound is 170 by 110 feet in size, with a height of 23 feet.

Test Excavations were carried out in 1963 by the Florida State Museum and the William L. Bryant Foundation. The midden proved to be largely of St. Johns I times (0 to 800 A.D.), a period only sparsely represented in stratigraphic context in Florida. Pottery of St. Johns II times was found only superficially. A test in the large burial mound located over 40 burials in fairly good state of preservation. This mound is also believed to date from the St. Johns I period.

The Ross Hammock site because of its size, early date, and state of preservation possesses considerable archeological significance. The Florida Anthropological Society is interested in attempting to study, preserve and interpret the site.

Present Status: The site is in good condition.

MICHIGAN

NORTON MOUND GROUP, MICHIGAN

Location: Kent County, two miles south of Grand Rapids (Wyoming Twp., T6N, R12W, Secs. 3 and 4).

Ownership: City of Grand Rapids.

Significance: The Norton Mound Group is the most important Hopewell mound group in Michigan and is perhaps the best preserved group of Hopewell mounds in the country.

The site represents a strong cultural intrusion into western Michigan from the Illinois Valley by way of northern Indiana, and is part of the general northward movement of Hopewell culture about the time of the birth of Christ. As the only remaining group of Grand River Hopewell mounds of any number and size, the site represents the center of this culture in the Michigan area. The site is composed of 17 mounds, the largest of which is 15 feet high and 70 to 80 feet in diameter. Two of the other mounds are near this size; the remainder are smaller.

The site was partially excavated in 1874 and again in 1915, but 13 of the mounds remained in relatively undisturbed condition, when the University of Michigan began excavation there in 1963. Six of the smaller mounds were excavated. Complete burials were recovered in most of these mounds. Burial goods with them included copper celts, awls, and beads; conch shell containers; bone awls and pins; worked beaver incisors; deer antlers; turtle shell bowls with incised designs decorating them; clam shell spoons; pottery; and chipped and ground stone artifacts.

Excavation will again be conducted at the site this summer (1964) by the University of Michigan under a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Present Status: The site is quite well preserved. A program of reconstruction has been undertaken, and all the mounds which were excavated in the summer of 1963 have already been restored. The site is a city park belonging to the City of Grand Rapids.

References:

Quinby, George I., Jr.

1941a

The Goodall Focus, An Analysis of Ten Hopewellian Components in Michigan and Indiana.
Prehistory Research Series, Vol. II, No. 2,
Indiana Historical Society.

1944b

"Hopewellian Pottery Types in Michigan."
Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science,
Arts, and Letters, No. 25, pp. 189-95.

1960

Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes, 11,000 B.C.
to A.D. 1800. University of Chicago Press.

INDIAN FORT (Fortified Hill), near Gila Bend,
Arizona

HILTON HEAD SHELL RING, Hilton Head Island,
South Carolina

