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Powell Mound, Titterington, and the Cahokia Ceramic Collection at the Milwaukee Public Museum

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**POWELL MOUND, TITTERINGTON, AND THE CAHOKIA CERAMIC
COLLECTION AT THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM**

by
Erin Pruhs

A Thesis Submitted in
Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Science
in Anthropology

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May 2016

ABSTRACT

POWELL MOUND, TITTERINGTON, AND THE CAHOKIA CERAMIC COLLECTION AT THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM

by

Erin Pruhs

The University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee, 2016
under the Supervision of Professor John Richards

This thesis elucidates Milwaukee Public Museum documentation and archival correspondence between Paul F. Titterington and William C. McKern regarding the destruction of the Powell Mound at the Cahokia site in southern Illinois. Titterington was a respected avocational archaeologist known for his work in the Mississippi Valley and McKern served as an Assistant Curator in Anthropology at the Milwaukee Public Museum during the time of the Cahokia donations. From 1927 through 1941, Titterington and McKern exchanged correspondence concerning Cahokian archaeology and the Powell Mound. During this time, Titterington donated a variety of Cahokian artifacts to the MPM including ceramics, lithics, agricultural tools, and shell artifacts. The McKern-Titterington papers contribute to the documentation of the Powell Mound acquisitions which, in turn, used to identify materials in the MPM Cahokia collections associated with the Powell Mound salvage operations. The thesis also provides an attribute-based analysis and typological characterization of the ceramic assemblage donated by Titterington.

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Lastly, I would like to thank Samuel Barrett, W.C. McKern, and P.F. Titterington.
Without their curiosity and constant search for answers, none of this material would have been excavated and at the MPM.

Chapter 1

Background

This thesis elucidates Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM) documentation and archival correspondence between Paul F. Titterington and William C. McKern regarding the destruction of the Powell Mound at the Cahokia site in southern Illinois (Figure 1.1). Titterington was an Illinois physician and respected avocational archaeologist known for his work at Cahokia and nearby locales. McKern rose from his original position as head of Anthropology at the Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM) to become Director of the MPM in 1943 (Lurie 1983: 79). During his life, McKern was the first editor of *American Antiquity* (1935 to 1939), one of the founders of the Society for American Archaeology, and later the President of the Society (1940), (Lyman and O'Brien 2003: 5), and produced the Midwest Taxonomic Method (Lyman and O'Brien 2003: 4).

From 1927 through 1941, Titterington and McKern exchanged correspondence concerning Cahokian archaeology and the Powell Mound. During this time, Titterington donated a variety of Cahokian artifacts to the MPM including ceramics, lithics, and shell artifacts. The McKern-Titterington papers contribute to the documentation of the Powell Mound acquisitions which, in turn, was used to identify materials in the MPM Cahokia collections associated with the Powell Mound salvage operations. The thesis also provides an attribute-based analysis and typological characterization of the ceramic assemblage donated by Titterington.

The primary goals of my analysis is (1) to investigate the relationship between Titterington and McKern, to contribute to the evolving modern history of the site and understand the reasons for acquisition of the material by MPM; (2) to determine if any of the ceramic

vessels can be attributed to Powell Mound contexts; (3) to investigate attributes of the ceramics and place them in type varieties; (4) and to inventory the Cahokia rim sherds assemblage (Appendix A and B).

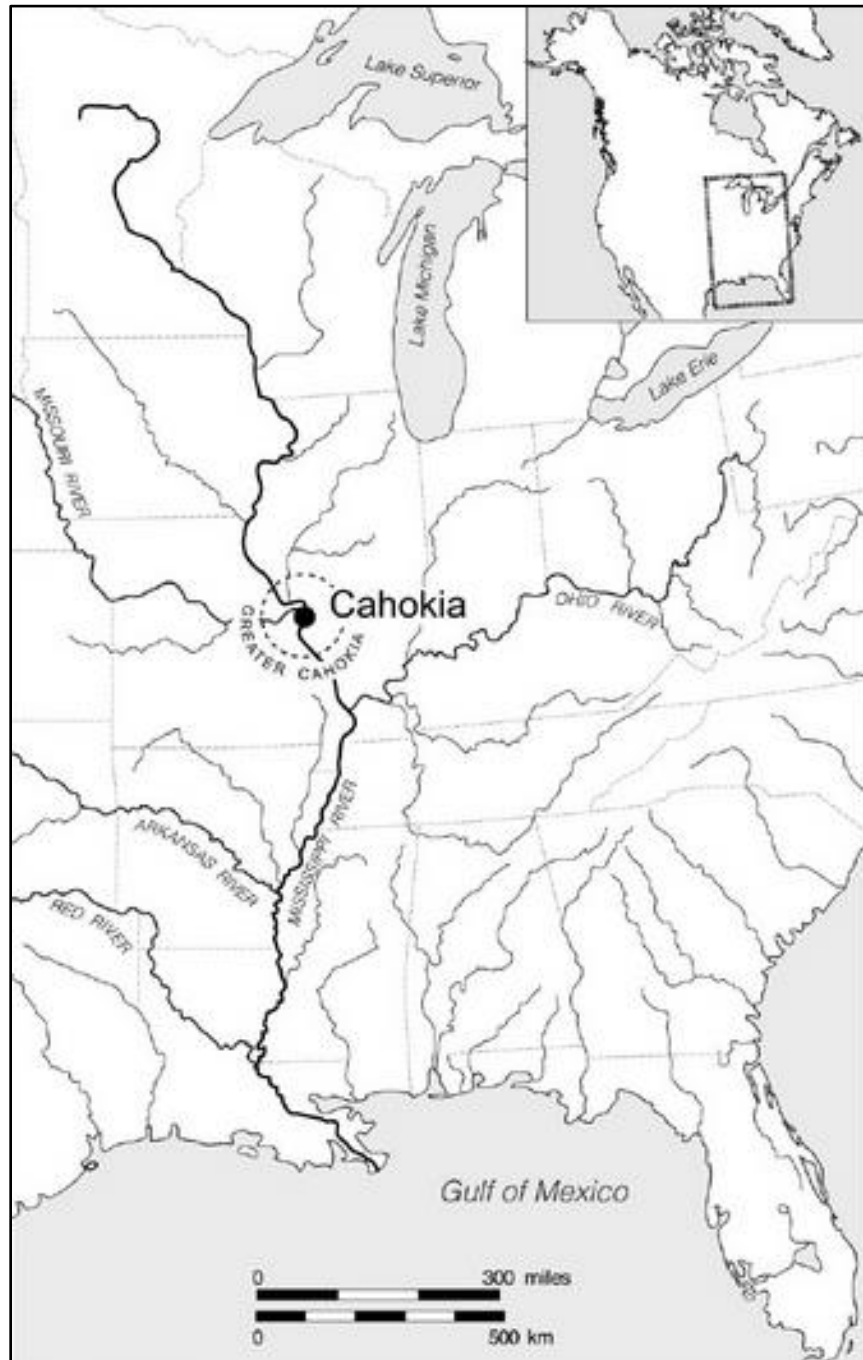


Figure 1.1 Map showing the site location of Cahokia (Alt, Krutchen, and Pauketat 2010:132)

General History of Cahokia

Situated in the American Bottom region of the Mississippi River floodplains, the prehistoric site of Cahokia is located east of the Mississippi River, opposite the confluence of the Mississippi River and the Missouri River. The site extends over about five miles and prior to European settlement, included at least one hundred earthen mounds in the areas surrounding Monks Mound (Figure 1.2) (Fowler 1997: 9). Cahokia flourished between A.D. 1050 and 1450 and was one of the primary centers of Mississippian culture, the most complex society in prehistoric North America. Mississippian is a term that is used to identify a late-prehistoric temporal period and to identify an organizational “‘adaptation’ and a configuration of cultural elements in the southeast” (Pauketat 1994:40). The inhabitants of Cahokia “eventually succumbed to the forces of history and change, leaving behind their mounds and other remains as evidence of their presence and leaving it to nineteenth and twentieth-century archaeologists to write their history and tell their story” (Fowler 1997: 1).

“The formation of Cahokia is synonymous with the beginning of the early Mississippian period” (AD 1050-1200) (Pauketat 2004:10). Shell-tempered pottery was the predominate type, and Mississippian pottery attributes (incurved-rim jars, bi-knobbed loop handles, and black-faced hooded bottles) have been used in order to delineate an early Mississippian horizon that went from eastern Oklahoma to western Tennessee (Pauketat 2004: 10). The Lohmann phase (1050-1100) was a time of dramatic events with consolidation of Cahokia’s political structure and contact with northerners. The early Stirling phase occurred in the next half-century (AD 1100-1150) and the late Stirling phase (AD 1150-1200) is part of the initial decline of Cahokia regional dominance; phase is identifiable by the widely distributed Ramey Incised Pots. Finally, the late Mississippian period (AD 1200-1600) includes the Moorehead phase (Pauketat 2004:12).

Currently, Cahokia is seen as the first and largest pre-Columbian city of North America and appears to have been part of an extensive Mississippian settlement extending west to the St. Louis, Missouri, environs. In 1982 the Cahokia site gained a UNESCO designation as a World Heritage Site (Chappell 2002: 173).

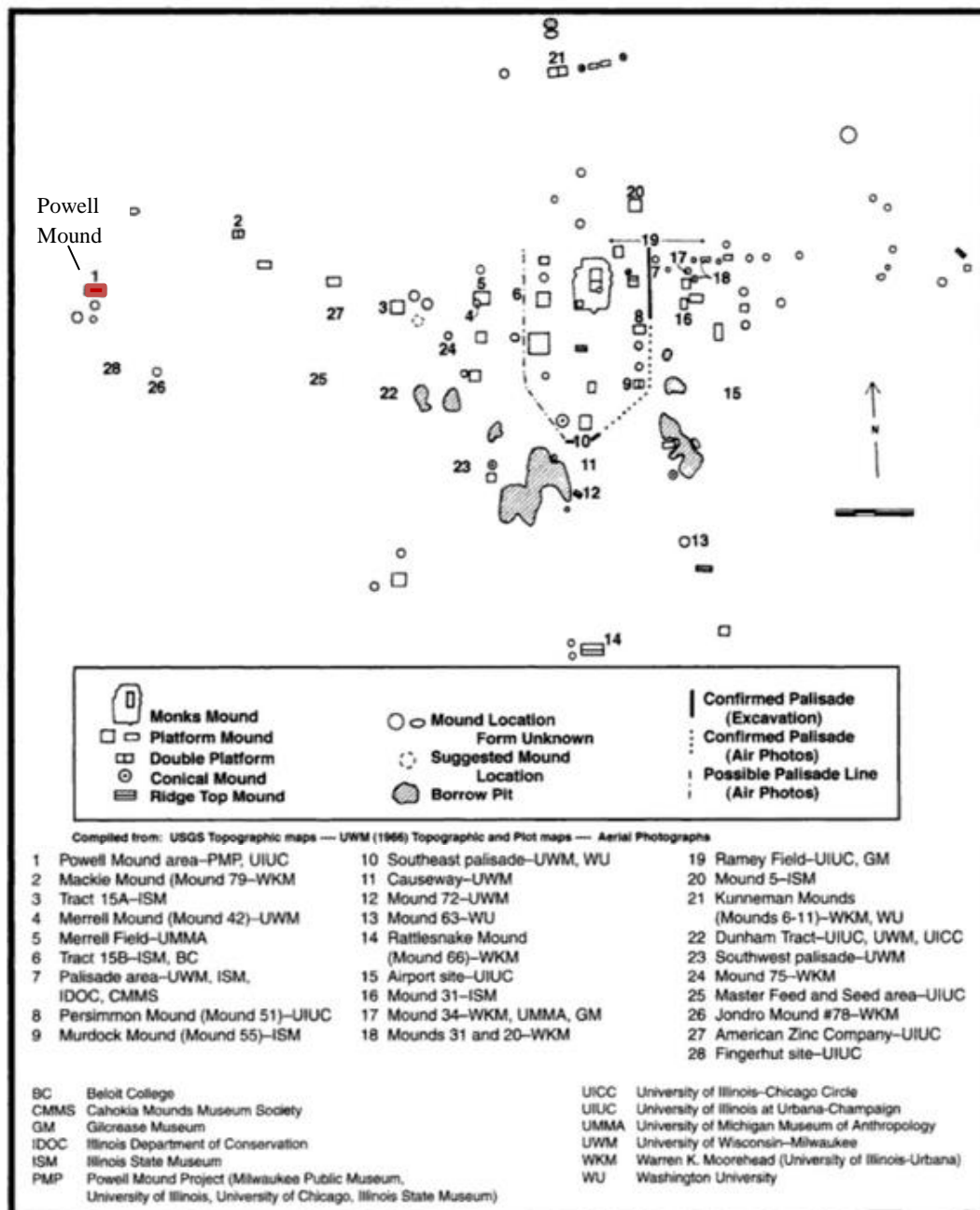


Figure 1.2 Cahokia site layout (Fowler 1997: 24)

The first person to write a detailed description of the site was Henry Brackenridge in 1811 (Young 2000: 3). Since the site's discovery, many institutions, museums, and individuals have worked to document and preserve the site. Prior to the acquisition of one hundred forty four acres of land by the state of Illinois in 1925, many mounds and tracts of associated land were destroyed by public and private development, including the Powell Mound (National Park Service 2004: 11).

The MPM Cahokia Collection

The MPM Cahokia collection includes materials from a variety of donors acquired from 1926 to 1943 but the Powell Mound related items were donated by Titterington, who was part of the informal Cahokia Protection Network (Young and Fowler 2000: 41). His involvement in Cahokia archaeology, especially pertaining to the Powell Mound, produced a limited collection of items salvaged from the mound's destruction in 1931. Through his correspondence with McKern, then Curator of Anthropology at the MPM, and a well-known Midwestern archaeologist, a portion of Titterington's Cahokia material was donated to the MPM. McKern made a number of trips to the site, but the majority of material was shipped to the museum from Titterington's excavation and collection efforts.

The Powell Mound (No. 86 in the Cahokia catalog) was located on the extreme west end of the Cahokia site proper. It was one of the largest mounds at Cahokia, second only to Monks Mound (Figure 1.3). The property on which the mound was situated was owned by the Powell brothers, William and Frederick. The Powells were horseradish farmers and they wanted the area leveled in order to deposit the mound debris to fill a nearby swampy area. They were aware that the mound contained archaeological material and offered a three thousand dollar incentive for

three years during the 1920s to any institution willing to excavate and move the dirt to the swamp area (Young and Fowler 2000: 40).



Figure 1.3 Air photo of the Powell Mound taken from the west in 1922
(Fowler 1997: 27)

The Powells' offer did spike some interest with state officials in Illinois who proposed, instead, that the state buy the mound and enough land to build an access road to the highway. The state's proposal was rejected by the Powell brothers, but was countered by their offer to sell the entire farm to the state, which was in turn rejected by the state. The state of Illinois and the Powell brothers were at a stalemate. This deadlocked situation led to an official discussion of condemnation proceedings on the area of Powell Mound (Young and Fowler 2000: 40). The threat of possible condemnation upset the Powell brothers, so in December 1930, they hired a steam-shovel operator to destroy the mound (Figure 1.4).



Figure 1.4 Leveling of the Powell Mound in 1931 (Fowler 1997: 28)

The initial destruction of the mound was hidden from the public view because it took place on the north side of the mound away from the nearby road. Eight days passed before Titterington became aware of the activity and he immediately contacted the University of Illinois for help (Young and Fowler 2000: 41). Young and Fowler (2000: 41) describe the mound's destruction:

The work was excruciating to watch. Titterington and his friends stood helplessly by as the shovel uncovered a 4 inch thick humus line that started at the base of the mound, rose 20 feet to about the middle, continued at this level for almost the entire length of the mound, and then dropped down again to the base. They were good enough archaeologists to know that they were looking at the cross section of an older flat-topped mound that lay inside the Powell Mound. At about the middle of the mound the steam shovel crashed into a cache of human bones. Beads and thousands of shells fell from the cut in the dirt. It appeared to the observers on the ground that a burial chamber about 30 feet long had been broken into. As they watched, the great shovel took massive bites from the side of the mound, rotated on its base, and dumped the contents into the bed of a truck to be carted off for fill. Nothing from the burial could be saved.

It was not until a second burial was unearthed by the steam shovel that Titterington and A.R. Kelly, of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, were finally allowed to become involved. The two archaeologists climbed into the bucket of the steam shovel and the operator raised the bucket to the burial to allow a close-up view of the burials in the vertical face of the cut (Young and Fowler 2000: 41). Titterington and Kelly noted that the burial contained cedar sticks, placed parallel, to one another, that were covered with a layer of bark. The bodies were placed on top of the bark, with five layers of shells laid over the burial area (Figure 1.5). The fact that the shells formed definite rows suggested that the shells were sewn onto garments. A final layer of bark covered the shells and was capped with twenty feet of dirt, in order to create the mound (Young and Fowler 2000: 42).

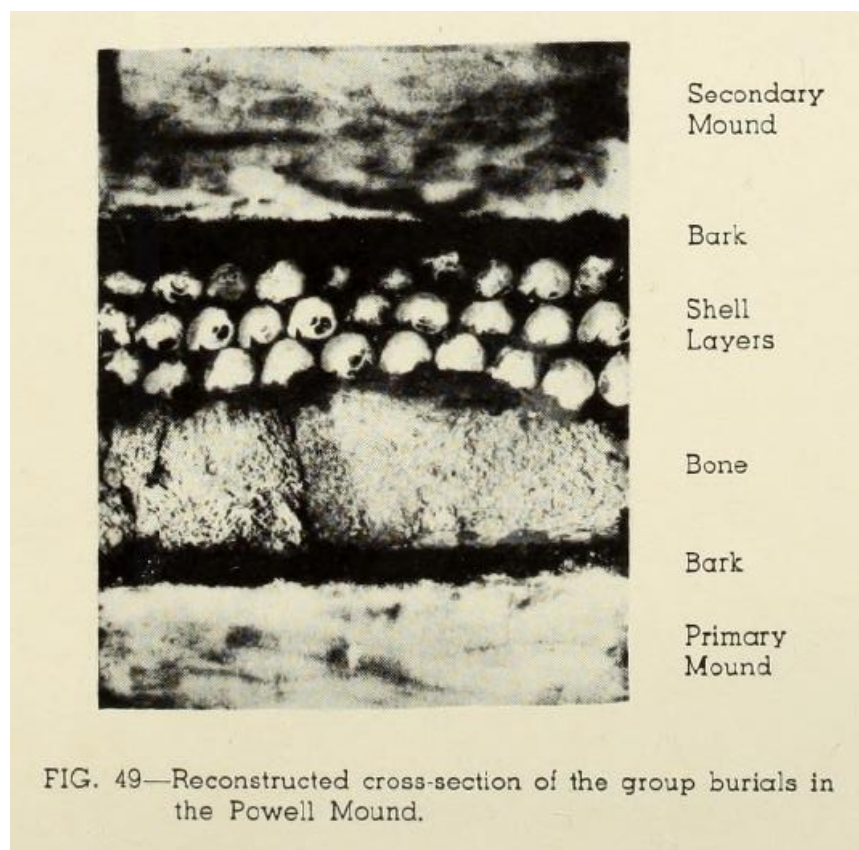


Figure 1.5 Reconstructed cross- section of the group burials in the Powell Mound
(Titterington 1938: 40)

The steam shovel exposed another feature, a cedar post located near the center of the mound. Titterington and Kelly noted the post's location just prior to it being removed by the shovel. By January 1931, only seven feet of the original forty-five- foot-high mound remained (Young and Fowler 2000: 44). The only artifacts recovered from the salvage excavation of Powell Mound before it was destroyed were perforated shell beads and copper-covered cedar ornaments (Young and Fowler 2000: 43).

The destruction of the Powell Mound gained the attention of several archaeology departments throughout the Midwest. In 1931, the Powell brothers granted permission to Thorne Deuel, then a graduate student at the University of Chicago, and McKern to conduct controlled excavations into the remaining seven feet of the mound. These excavations recovered broken ceramics from the mound fill, which suggested to McKern and Deuel that the fill was associated with what was then known as the Trappist phase of Cahokia (Young and Fowler 2000: 44).

These excavations were not fully reported; Titterington (1938), Kelley (1933), and Kelley and Cole (1931) all provided partial records (Ahler and DePuydt 1987: 5).

The MPM Cahokia Accession

From the late 1920s to the early 1940s, Cahokia site materials were donated to the MPM mostly through the efforts of Titterington (approximately 78% of collection material), with some small donations by C.A. Simpson, Jack Heibler, and H.H. Hollister. Many of these accessions are poorly documented with only basic information provided and a lack of provenience. However, archived correspondence between the donors and museum staff has helped to document the history of these materials. The donations added up to roughly 1,800 objects.

It is unclear, however, exactly how much of the MPM Cahokia material was associated with the Powell Mound. Materials accessioned under confirmed association with Powell Mound include a varied assortment of items (Table 1.1). The attempt at attribution of these artifacts with the burial mound was made at the MPM. In 1996, the MPM completed NAGPRA inventory forms for Powell Mound material, and noted them as unassociated funerary objects. The NAGPRA inventory forms were filled out for their association with the mound, not with a burial. There is one object, a miniature ceramic pot, which has a NAGPRA form but is associated with Monk's Mound.

Table 1.1
Items in MPM Powell Mound Collection

Item	Comment
clay briquettes	brown and orange; some light plant impressions (2)
tube shaped shell bead	rough surface
lot of chert cores	roughly worked (2)
lot of small shells	approximately 200 perforated marginella shells
semi-circular shell fragment	n/a
twisted shell fragment	columnella pendant
chert biface	drill
soil stratification model	contains shell, bone, and soil (pictured in Titterington 1938)
wood fragments	cedar, may be fragments of burial platform
rim sherd	shell tempered, extruded-everted rim, flat lip with tab; bands of 1 mm dia. punctates spaced 3-4 mm apart encircle inner and outer edge of lip
body sherd	this was particularly shell-tempered, red-slipped, engraved, modeled carved

Additional Powell Mound and Cahokia materials were episodically donated by Titterington and accessioned by McKern with the primary intent of developing a comparative collection for material from the Aztalan site in Wisconsin, which was excavated by Samuel in

1919, 1929, and 1932 (Barrett 1933). Barrett was the first Curator of Anthropology in 1909 and served as the director of the Museum from 1921-1939.

Correspondence between Titterington and McKern suggests that Titterington only sent objects that he deemed would be of interest to McKern because of the potential connection to Aztalan (Figure 1.6). Material from this exchange may have provided support for Barrett's assertion that Aztalan was an "offshoot" of Cahokia (Barrett 1933:60).

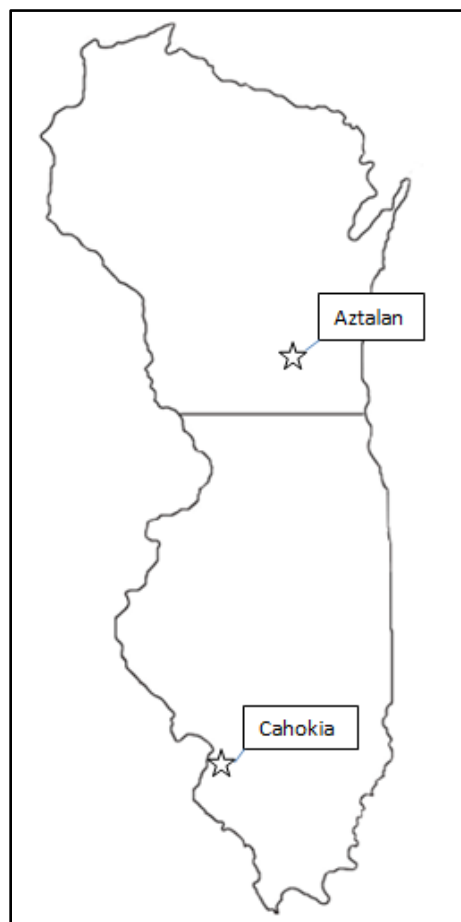


Figure 1.6 Relative locations of the Cahokia and Aztalan sites

The majority of these acquisitions occurred during the time of the Great Depression in the United States. The Depression affected all MPM departments, and the museum's ability to acquire and process incoming accessions, especially purchases. By 1932, the year of the

museum's fiftieth anniversary, the economic downturn had significantly affected the MPM's operating budget. According to Nancy Oestreich Lurie (1983: 66) "The annual budget of \$315,000 in 1931 had dropped to a little over \$275,500 in 1932 and was reduced further as the city's financial situation worsened because of non-payment of taxes and the drain on its decreasing resources for emergency assistance to the unemployed". Regardless of the effects that the Depression was having on the museum, MPM Director Samuel Barrett made the trustees aware that many of the staff members, including McKern, were willing to work their full shifts as a means of showing loyalty towards the institution (Lurie 1983: 66). By 1933, the city of Milwaukee had instituted a policy of not refilling positions that were vacated (Lurie 1983: 66). One of these positions was McKern's secretary.

"As the Depression deepened in 1933, there were further cutbacks. There was no money for field research, special specimen purchases, books for the library or new and replacement equipment" (Lurie 1983:66). Without available funding, the museum could not keep trained employees on staff in successive years to conduct field work.

From 1935 to 1941, the museum was awarded a number of WPA projects. According to Lurie, "The projects were designated according to four categories: construction, binding, sewing, and white collar". In-house records tend to describe the actual nature of projects; 'field research', for example, was formally 'white collar' work" (Lurie 1983: 69). The WPA funding and workers allowed the museum to resume some field work but with certain restrictions. For example, Lurie notes that "Barrett had occasion to rail against the vagaries of the federal bureaucracy in 1939 when a decree came out of Washington that funds could only be spent in the state where the sponsoring organization was located" (Lurie 1983: 71). As a result of this requirement, the

MPM's work at Cahokia was curtailed and McKern's ability to travel and conduct fieldwork at Cahokia was severely limited.

During the Depression, the Museum collected and processed material to the best of its ability. The Museum's anthropology department lost the position for the person who specialized in refitting ceramics, and as previously noted, McKern's secretary, Irene Reinbold. The latter was particularly problematic because she was responsible for assisting with McKern's correspondence. Unfortunately, the destruction of the Powell Mound occurred during one of the worst of the Depression years at the MPM and consequently, the Cahokia materials were incompletely accessioned as a result

Prior to the Depression "the [MPM] collections continued to grow, exhibit work progressed and the quality and quantity of original scientific work was on the increase" (Lurie 1983: 65). The museum's rapid growth in collections size contributed to challenges in maintaining the collections and processing new acquisitions in a timely manner. This led to occasional shortcuts in the accessioning process in an effort to save time. As a result, the majority of the collections acquired around the time of the Powell Mound destruction were accessioned as lots instead of individual numbers. However, in spite of the economic challenges and lack of staff during the Depression, the MPM managed to record the large donations from the Cahokia site in a rudimentary manner.

There were two vessels mentioned in Titterington's publication (1938) that were restored by the MPM, but owned by the Missouri Historical Society (Figure 1.7), along with one vessel (no catalog number) that was restored by, and property of, the MPM (Figure 1.8) that could not be located and is not in the MPM collection. The current location of this vessel is unknown.

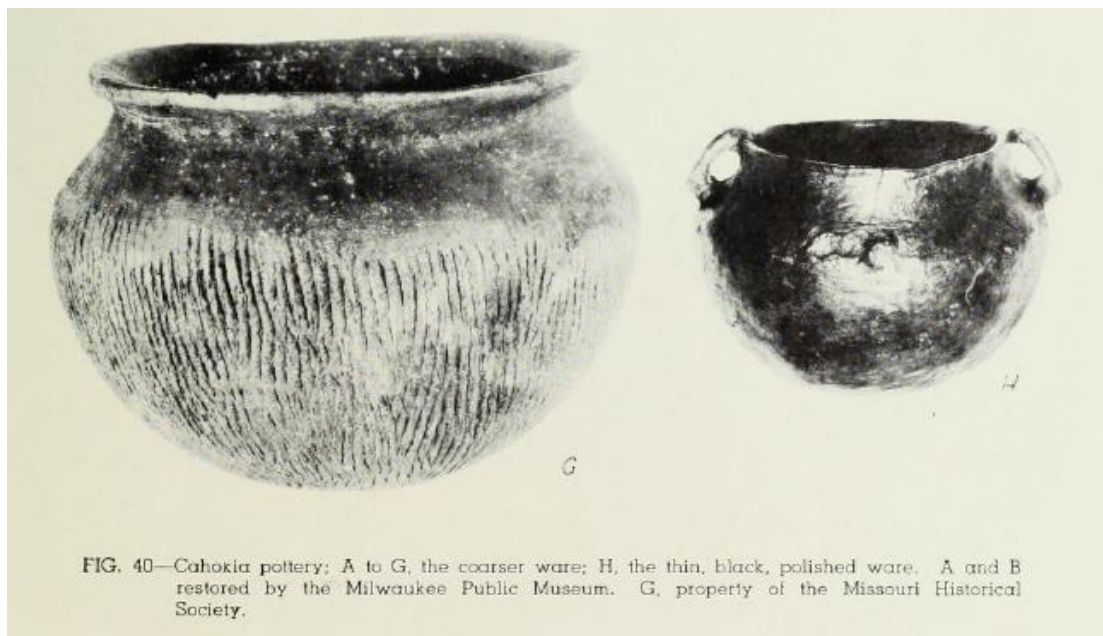


Figure 1.7 Vessels restored by MPM; property of Missouri Historical Society

(Titterington 1938: 35)

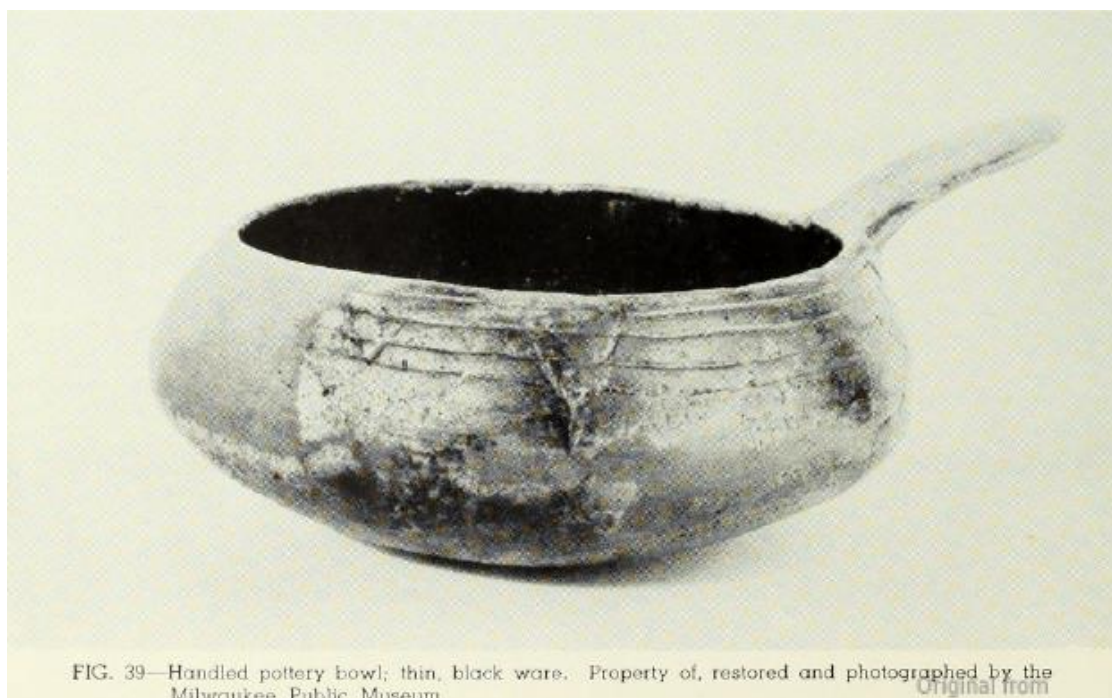


Figure 1.8 Vessel restored by and property of MPM (missing)

(Titterington 1938: 34)

Study Overview

Most of the primary sources used to document the MPM's Cahokia collection were obtained from the MPM's archives and library holdings. Unfortunately, Titterington's notebook, if it existed, pertaining to the MPM accessions, has not been found.

The MPM Cahokia collection contains a variety of stone tools, agricultural material such as hoes and spades, ceramics, shell and shell beads, copper, and miscellaneous items. The focus of this thesis, is however, confined to the rim sherds from the Cahokia collection as well as an attribute-based analysis and typological characterization of the rim ceramic assemblage donated by Titterington.

The inventory and analysis of the materials add to the ever growing knowledge about the site, while the correspondence will enhance the understanding of the collection and the excavation/salvage operations during that time. The information from the analysis and the correspondence was observed to hopefully determine where some of the material came from since field notes were not present at the MPM.

Thesis Overview

Chapter 2 provides an account of the MPM's involvement with the Cahokia site through the examination of correspondence between McKern and Titterington. Chapter 3 describes the methods used in the research. Chapter 4 offers an analysis of both the metric and morphological ceramic data collected. Chapter 5 summarizes the results of the study and provides suggestions for future research.

Chapter 2

The History of the Powell Mound Excavations: MPM Correspondence

From the year 1927 to 1941 correspondence was exchanged between McKern and Titterington (Appendix I). The vast majority of the letters were related to an ongoing conversation about Cahokia between the two, although some of the letters were between them and other individuals that were investigating the site as well. Unfortunately, the letters do not span the course of the excavations. The first accessioned group of materials came into the museum in 1926, but the letters stored in the archival collection at the MPM started in 1927. Fortunately, the end date of the letters and the last accession of objects from Titterington were both in 1941. Barrett and Titterington files, in MPM archives, did not yield any other correspondence. Also, some of the individuals mentioned were not described in more detail due to them being briefly stated in a letter, not being a key player in the research, and/or only being referred to by their last name.

Although materials from Cahokia were accessioned into the MPM's collection until 1943, my research only included Titterington's donations (1926-1941). Through analysis of the correspondence, the destruction and excavation of the Powell Mound were explored, as was the donation of artifacts from those excavations and surface finds. Other events that are not directly linked to excavations at Cahokia will be mentioned in chronological order to provide a timeline, document the various individuals who worked at the site, and enhance our understanding of the mound excavation. The evidence presented in this chapter is founded solely on what was gathered from these MPM written exchanges which began before the Powell Mound destruction.

Early field documentation about the site is scarce. Between 1927 and 1941 letters about the Cahokia research were archived at the MPM. The letters are a crucial pathway into the history of the excavation documenting first-hand accounts between MPM and other individuals. Not all of the available letters will be mentioned in this chapter due to the total number of letters (120), but primary content from the letters are utilized to illustrate a more succinct story.

A review of these letters was completed in order to help address a variety of questions including: How the museum acquired the Cahokia collection; why the collection was acquired; what the relationship was between the donor and the MPM; how much of the collection is derived from the destruction of the Powell Mound; and what is the possible provenience of other material in the collection.

The correspondence archived at the MPM starts on December 30, 1927, with a letter addressed to McKern from Titterington. This letter initiated a conversation that spanned almost fifteen years. The first letter references an earlier letter that I was not able to find in the archives.

In reply to your letter of October 20th, I am sending to you under separate cover a shipment of potsherds from the Cahokia Mound group; also, some of the material found on the village site...Mr. Simpson goes with me on my trips over there and has found very many nice points for you. He has picked up practically half of the material sent you in this shipment...I will continue to pick up the potsherds and material for you until otherwise notified. I am open to any suggestions you might have to make in aiding you in your work. (Appendix I, page 308)

The Cahokia site rediscovery and excavations were still in the very early stages and material had just started to travel between the site and the MPM, but links began to form between Cahokia and another site nearly 350 miles away (Aztalan). At the time that these excavations at Cahokia were occurring, McKern was processing excavated material from the Aztalan site

collected a few years earlier. These two sites are still studied together today for their direct connections to the Mississippian culture:

The points illustrated in the photograph are exactly of Aztalan type, but show greater variety of detail. The University of Chicago has found similar pottery and flints all the way across northern Illinois, and I have seen the type represented in materials from Minnesota. Apparently the culture which seems to have had its greatest development at Cahokia had quite a wide-spread influence. (Appendix I, page 309) (McKern to Titterington)

In a letter from McKern to Titterington on January 4, 1928, there was mention of ceramics with textile imprints that were first brought up earlier in the month by McKern. There was also a large assemblage of different types of Cahokia agricultural implements discovered.

I have recently had a very nice notched hoe added to my collection. This was found in the down-town district of St. Louis in making an excavation. It is purely of the Cahokia type both as to shape and material, and- to me- it is another point that proves that the twenty-five or so mounds destroyed in the growth of St. Louis were of the Cahokia group. (Appendix I, page 312)

Due to the nature of the environment, excavations appeared to have happened throughout the year. On February 21, 1928, Titterington wrote to McKern about materials that were found. Around this period of time a discussion began regarding the cultural groups represented at the site.

I did not realize there were so many fragments of agricultural implements in the village sites and fields until I started saving them for you. It must be that this was a great agricultural tribe. (Appendix I, page 313)

Titterington explains during the fall and winter months:

I believe that the best time to go over the ground is after the fall plowing or during the winter- that is from November to April. At this time, the fields are all plowed and the village sites are more easily seen. When the fields are planted, not a great deal can be done and the good will of the farmers is put at stake by going on the fields at that time. (Appendix I, page 313)

In the late 1920s, more information from Cahokia and Aztalan was gathered. McKern's findings from Aztalan, along with the examples collected by Titterington, led to a more concrete understanding of the site's connection. In a letter to Titterington dated March 6, 1928, McKern wrote:

There is no doubt about the polished nature of the sherds you wrapped separately (from Cahokia – referenced in February 21st, 1928 letter). Do you ever find polished black ware? Aztalan is a group of mounds and large enclosure situated in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. The mounds include, or did include before they were destroyed by local farmers, two platform mounds like the great Cahokia mound but much smaller. The pottery and many other articles found at this site are identical to those of Cahokia, and there is no doubt as to this being a northern outpost of the same culture that produced Cahokia. (Appendix I, page 314)

One of the largest challenges with the MPM's Cahokia collection is lack of precise provenience. McKern refers to a locality called "Cahokia (also referred to as Cahokia Mound Group)" and another called "near Cahokia (also referred to as Cahokia area)" (noted on MPM inventory forms). "Cahokia" is used to refer to objects that were found within the mound area, and "near Cahokia" materials were found outside of the mound area. There are a few references in the letters to other mounds, but it is uncertain, with the lack of proper documentation, which ones are actually being referenced. One possible clue, although the specific objects are unknown, is provided in a letter to McKern from Titterington dated April 16, 1928.

All the fields are now planted, and unless we have some exceptionally heavy rains we will not be able to get onto them again before next fall.

In regard to the black polished pottery, I believe that I have found some of it; also, some polished pottery of other colors. These polished fragments were picked up on Schmidt's mound, one of Moorehead's excavation sites, just east of the big mound. All of the other pottery fragments and all of the other materials have been picked up from two hundred yards to a mile west of the big mound.

In regard to the material, I do not believe I have given you a true conception of all that is there. On looking back, I believe that I have sent you mostly the materials from which the agricultural implements and the high-grade colored points are made. There is an abundance of rough flint, ranging from white to gray in color, of which I have sent only a few specimens. (Appendix I, page 315)

On October 26, 1928, Titterington wrote a letter to McKern mentioning the possibility of another culture's material at Cahokia.

To me, some of the potsherds in this shipment seem to be much thicker, of a poorer composition; and of a greater age than those usually found at Cahokia, suggesting a different culture.

There are also two potsherds from 30 miles North West of the Cahokia group. They are marked with pencil on the back. (Appendix I, page 322)

The pencil markings are an indication of pieces that are refits. McKern comments on the sherds that Titterington felt might be from a different culture, in the following letter (November 3, 1928):

You mention certain potsherds in the lot as thicker, of poorer composition and of greater age, suggesting a different culture. I think you refer to a number of sherds which are certainly of different culture. I should call them Siouan. They are thick, roughly surfaced, free from stone or shell tempering and represent an inferior type of ware. I suspect that their relatively poor condition may be due to the fact that they are softer and more easily decomposed than typical Cahokia ware, rather than being older. (Appendix I, page 323)

The letters offer very little provenience information for the artifacts. Some letters provide more information than others; however they are not as detailed as perhaps a journal or a field notebook would be. The descriptions of the objects are general and vague; some include a few details, but in general the letters offer little information regarding the locations where the objects are found. Titterington mentioned in a letter to McKern dated May 3, 1929 that he had sent some sherds that were found together.

The fragments of these two pots were found together in the bottom of a plow furrow; those portions removed by the plow I was unable to find, but feel that enough of the fragments are present that some idea as to the types can be obtained if you find them worth restoring. The pot with the rim was found inside of the one without the rim. (Appendix I, page 331)

It originally appeared to Titterington that there were three pots present, but after cleaning the sherds, he was able to determine that the minimum number of vessels was two. The soil condition in which the material was found caused difficulties as well. The inner pot contained a large amount of charcoal on its surface, but due to the soil conditions Titterington was unable to save or retrieve any of the residue. The material at the MPM does not appear to be cleaned in any manner, although some sherds appear to have less soil on them than others. Because there was not a conservator at the MPM at the time of this thesis, the sherds could not be cleaned other than a possible light brushing. The materials, for the most part, likely were not cleaned after being collected. In some cases, this has resulted in difficulty determining the surface treatment and/or temper. In this same letter, Titterington noted again what type of materials the MPM was receiving. Since the MPM was mostly concerned with the ongoing Aztalan site research, the material shipped to Wisconsin from Cahokia was just for comparison. This letter further substantiates this view since Titterington states he was only sending artifacts that he felt were of interest to McKern. He remarks:

There are thousands of potsherds over there, and I am sending only the ones that I feel will be of interest to you. If I am sending too many or uninteresting pieces, kindly inform me; or, if you want more – such as fragments that show neither rim nor design – I can send them. (Appendix I, page 331)

This letter also describes the field collection methods. Titterington mentioned that collecting following a rain fall was a way to retrieve more materials, since the rain was causing ravines to wash out deeply, making the work of finding material more productive.

On November 4, 1929, Titterington wrote to McKern to inquire how the Cahokia material was comparing to that from Aztalan. He asked whether the Wisconsin site had been producing materials such as “bone awls, pottery heads, arms and hands, etc., beads and shell ornaments.” These objects had all been recovered from Cahokia, and Titterington stated that unless notified by McKern, he would like to keep the materials, unless they would be of some help in building the evidence between Cahokia and Aztalan. Apparently, Titterington's main collection focus was not Cahokia but was instead the Missouri region. However, his desire to keep the objects was purely based on their association with the Cahokia site.

Titterington wrote to McKern on March 6, 1930: “I have heard from Dr. Kelly [from the University of Illinois], and he also seems to be interested – especially because of the facts that my collection is mostly surface finds and on account of the Cahokia material.”

It is unclear whether the collection that he was referring to is his entire collection or the Cahokia collection, and which material came from surface collections. This letter seems to have had an impact on Titterington and may have influenced his collecting practices. The following statement suggests Titterington may have broadened his collecting to include a wider variety of materials:

I certainly appreciate your efforts in putting me in touch with these men who are interested in archeology from a scientific standpoint. It has given me a keener insight on the subject and has made my collecting much more interesting. I am beginning to realize that the possession of a few nice specimens is far from being the most important factor. (Appendix I, page 344)

Regardless of the exchange between Titterington and McKern, Moorehead, the first professional archaeologist at the site, was still skeptical about the Aztalan and Cahokia connection. With Aztalan research continuing at the MPM. McKern wrote to Titterington on

December 2, 1930, to report a burial that McKern noted was the only burial that they (researchers and excavators) knew of that belonged to the “dominant Aztalan culture”. A photograph of the burial was sent to Titterington in an effort to further substantiate the evidence of the connection of the two sites.

I thought that you might want this picture since the Aztalan culture is, of course, the Cahokia culture, and I don’t know of any good illustrations of Cahokia burial. In fact, our [friend] Moorehead says that none have been found.

(Appendix I, page 351)

According to a letter from Titterington on December 4th, 1930, rainfall was needed in order to dissolve the clods on the plowed fields in which Cahokia was located and thus facilitate artifact collecting. This letter also mentions an early theory regarding the collapse of Cahokia:

The fact that we find so many fragments of large substantial pieces tends to bear out, in my mind, the theory that I once heard advanced – that the Cahokia people were practically annihilated and all of their belongings broken up. I don’t know the originator of the theory, but after having heard it and finding the fragments that we do it, in a way, seems logical. (Appendix I, page 352)

The only major location that is highlighted in the MPM Cahokia collection was the Powell Mound. It is uncertain what material is from the Powell Mound, or whether the materials derive from mound fill or feature contexts. A discussion that occurred after the destruction of the mound indicated the associated material represented different cultures, but only some of the material at MPM has been labeled as being directly from Powell Mound making corroboration difficult. The next collection of letters contain first-hand accounts of the destruction of the Powell Mound and the following letter from Titterington to McKern reports the beginning stages of the Powell Mound destruction process (December 27, 1930) (Figure 2.1):

During the past two weeks they have been removing the Powell mound of the Cahokia group with a steam shovel. It is the only one that I know of so far that

has shown any signs of burials. There are at least two and possibly three burials of a new type to me. I will enclose a photograph of a reconstructed cross-section.

We managed to save a clod imbedded in which there were shells in definite rows. What I should like to know now is how can I preserve this clod so that it will not go to pieces and be lost.

I have several other photographs, including one of the clod, in the process of making – copies of which I will send you upon completion.

Kelly of the University of Illinois was down last Saturday to look the situation over, and he sent his assistant down last Wednesday – who was able to trowel out the remaining small portion of one of these burials.

I might also add that there were several apparently intrusive burials found and that artifacts were conspicuous by their absence. (Appendix I, page 355)



Figure 2.1 Full view of Powell Mound being leveled in 1931 (Titterington 1938: 39)

On January 10, 1931, Titterington wrote to McKern again stating that most of the work had already been completed at that point. Titterington managed salvage some materials from the mound but was unable to retrieve wooden copper covered spindles (location unknown). By the

end of January, 1931, there was only four to five feet of the mound remaining. A letter by Titterington dated January 27, 1931, explains that there were plans to trench the base of the Powell Mound, but permission at that time was in the hands of the President of the University of Illinois and the excavation was being halted by the Powell brothers. In a letter to Dr. Kelly at the University of Illinois (January 28, 1931), Titterington related that the Powell brothers had granted permission and that trenching was to begin within the next couple of days or, at the maximum, within a month. The Powell brothers offered Kelly as many men as he needed to get the job done, but he reserved the right to dispose of any material that would be found, as he saw fit.

On April 10, 1931, McKern reassured Titterington that the additional material from the Powell Mound had arrived. According to the records at the MPM, accession number 10615, accessioned in 1932, had some documentation tied to the Powell Mound in the form of NAGPRA inventory forms. It is uncertain whether the other materials from that accession came from mound as well.

A letter from Titterington dated June 17, 1931, included a discussion about x-raying the material along with trying to figure out what to do with the remains from the site. At that moment, the skeletal remains were in the hands of Dr. Terry to be passed onto a “doctor friend.” It is unfortunately unclear if the material they are referring to comes from the Powell Mound, or even from Cahokia, but there is a possibility that the site reference was to the Isringhausen mound, since the name (Mr. Isringhausen) was mentioned in association with the skeletons. The skeletal remains, while unclear if they were from the Cahokia site, were examined by Dr. Terry and his assistant Dr. Williams, who was his classmate from Harvard University. The one burial studied is described in a letter dated July 3, 1931, as holding clavicles in its hands.

Regarding the x-ray idea, Titterington makes a suggestion to McKern concerning the x-raying procedure:

After you get back next Fall and have the time, send me ten sherds from each of five or six known cultures and known temperings to establish standards. You can also fix a problem for me by sending in a separate box a sherd or two from the cultures and temperings upon which we have made standards, but not giving me the data. Also, slip in a few sherds from cultures for which we have not made standards. I will work at it purely from an x-ray standpoint and see if I can bring out sufficient data for differentiation. If we cannot differentiate cultures, we may at least be able to differentiate temperings. (Appendix I, page 365)

One of the large pots that were x-rayed was determined to be tempered with shell after numerous x-raying of shells from the Titterington collection.

July 29, 1931 was an important date since it was the start of the Powell Mound excavation project conducted by Cole and Kelly from the University of Illinois, with assistance from McKern. However, McKern was unable to make the trip and the work began without him.

Excavations of the mound continued and were described in a letter from Titterington to McKern on September 21, 1931. Kelly and his team had managed to dig below the mound and discover a “pure Cahokia Village Site.” This area produced sherds from large pots. Titterington had acquired several samples of pottery sherds from the Powell Mound to x-ray, but the process was delayed to wait for rain in order to recover a larger selection of sherds. On September 24, 1931, McKern suggested that he send Titterington some potsherds from Wisconsin to be compared in the x-ray work. On October 17, 1931, those pottery sherds were finally sent off to Titterington with the following remark:

Most of the specimens, those with letters rather than numbers, are uncatalogued pieces from our collections from laboratory experimentation, so you can do what

you like with them. In writing to me about these specimens, refer to the number or letter with which they are marked.

I may be down to see you and the Powell Md. 2 excavations after all.

(Appendix I, page 375)

McKern and Barrett wrote that they would arrive in Collinsville on Friday in a letter dated October 20, 1931. According to Titterington (October 26, 1931 letter), the only reason the Powells allowed the excavation to continue was due to an earlier visit by McKern, Barrett, and George West, a founding father of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society (Birmingham 2005: 7). Will Powell sent a single bead off of three strings that were recovered from a large mound (M-46) as a thank you to McKern for coming to the site on January 10, 1931.

On November 20, 1931, McKern wrote to Titterington about the ceramic samples from Wisconsin that he had sent.

In a day or two I shall send the sherds you so kindly offered to x-ray. I am enclosing a list of the sherds. I don't care anything about the grouping so long as materials of the same sub-culture are kept together. Throw out any apparent duplicates you want to. I would like to suggest, if you will promise not to hit me, that you shoot the whole lot first and then select those that seem to illustrate variations in temper for the final plates. Remember that we pay for all materials, according to our agreement. (Appendix I, page 379)

The collecting of Cahokia Mound materials continued with new information conveyed in a letter on December 21st, 1931, from Titterington to McKern. The practice of collecting surface finds continued to allow comparison to what Kelly retrieved from underneath Powell Mound.

McKern clarified his actual involvement in Cahokia in a letter dated January 12, 1932 to Mr. Zimmerman, of the Kansas State Historical Society. Zimmerman was seeking information about lithics at the site. McKern referred to himself as "an invited guest" and the active excavation at Cahokia was under the direction of Kelly and the Department of Anthropology at

the University of Illinois. The artifacts that were retrieved at this time were returned to the University and controlled by Kelly and his department.

On February 21, 1933, Titterington wrote to McKern that he had started to gather a “fairly representative group of the Cahokia sherds” of which MPM, as stated previously, only received artifacts that were selected by Titterington to be of interest. In addition, not all objects collected by Titterington were sent to the MPM since he was also building his own collection with the material found at Cahokia.

In a 1934 letter to Titterington, McKern explains the classification of Aztalan and its culture and refutes the use of the word Cahokia in reference to it (January 17, 1934).

The Aztalan culture, that is to say the prehistoric Indian culture predominant at the Aztalan Village Site, Wisconsin, and responsible for the stockade village, the fine pottery and a vast majority of the other culture-indicative materials recovered from that site, is distinctly Middle Mississippi – not Woodland. Barrett has classified it, correctly I am satisfied, as: the Aztalan component of the Rock River focus of the Monk’s Mound aspect of the Middle Mississippi phase of the Mississippi basic culture. We have avoided the word “Cahokia” as that was the name of an historic Woodland tribe.

A certain amount of Woodland materials were also found at Aztalan, as I believe they are at Cahokia. These represent either an earlier or a later occupation of the site by people who were apparently in no way related to the Middle Mississippi group responsible for the large mounds, stockades, and the many strongly southern traits apparent in the village refuse deposits. (Appendix I, page 388)

Three pots acquired by Titterington were retrieved from a “road cut” and sent to McKern to further his studies of sites related to Aztalan (mentioned in a letter dated November 27, 1935). The pots, which all needed to be restored, were discovered through the means of a road-grading crew doing some work a mile and a half from the location of Monks Mound. The work exposed “five or six extended burials rather close together and with them found the three pots, the rough

knife, and the broken knife” (January 28, 1936). One of the restored pots was noted to have a tail, and was believed to possibly have had a head adornment as well. McKern said that it was a unique vessel for a Middle Mississippian site. In a letter dated April 29, 1936 Titterington stated his intentions of collaborating with the MPM and McKern. He mentioned that while he was assisting MPM’s research with Aztalan, he admitted to also using the MPM and McKern for his own advantage as a scientific resource.

Given the research interests of the MPM, some of the material was of greater value for comparison than others. Titterington stated that he sent some lithics to McKern and that if the MPM saw that the artifacts were of no value to them, then they should not hesitate to throw them away (March 9, 1936).

The Powell Mound salvage efforts recovered material not retrieved during surface collections. In 1996, NAGPRA inventory forms were completed for the Powell Mound material at the MPM, which was classified as having no cultural affiliation and being of indeterminate age. The exception was a miniature pot (32059/8689), which was the first object Titterington donated to the MPM. Unlike the other NAGPRA inventory forms, the location where this pot was found was specifically noted (Monk’s Mound) and it is probably Mississippian (AD 1000 to 1400), but with no cultural affiliation. In a letter from Titterington to McKern (January 6, 1938), Titterington addressed his concerns about the materials excavated from Powell Mound:

I am glad that you find the cache of the Cahokia material interesting. In regards to the Marginella beads the only ones that I have are from the Powell Mound. This also holds good for the beads made of the conch columella. Do you think that the Powell Mound burials can be classified as Cahokia; and do you think that there was originally a flat top mound that was covered over by a secondary mound?

Getting back to the cache of Cahokia beads. I regret that no photographs could be made in the field. They were found at a depth of ten inches in gumbo mud. If our

fore-sight had been as good as our hind-sight we could have taken them in, in a block of mud and let them dry and then worked them out. But as amateurs we were looking for a skeleton, which wasn't there, and did not give due consideration to the material at hand. (Appendix I, page 408)

At this point typologies and cultures associated with the Cahokia site had not been determined, but with the ever growing information, classifications became more refined over time.

In a letter dated March 16, 1938 McKern wrote to Titterington:

It is not going to be as simple as it sounds to provide for you classificatory names for Cahokia Mound Culture. It so happens, that more than one cultural manifestation is already known for the site. Kelly has used such tentative terms as "Old Village" and "Bean Pot" cultures. His Old Village Culture is the Monks Mound Aspect of the Middle Mississippi Phase, Mississippi Pattern. No name has been suggested for the other manifestation, and I doubt if we know enough about it to warrant giving it a name. It apparently is some aspect of the Middle Mississippi Phase. It is generally assumed that the platform mounds were built by the Old Village or Monks Mound manifestations. Whether the round-topped mounds are conical mounds superposed on platform mounds were built by the Bean Pot or some other manifestation remains to be determined.

Naturally, materials found on the surface are apt to belong to either of these manifestations or some additional culture of which we are now ignorant. The only lead I can give you is that certain artifacts and traits have definitely been associated with Monks Mound, and a few traits have definitely been associated with this so called Bean Pot manifestation. The Monks Mound traits include, beside house platforms, stone ear-stools; the Aztalan type of pottery; deer-scapula, split bone and polished bone awls; three-notched triangular points; unnotched stone "spades;" mushroom-shaped pottery pot shapers; extended burial in the flesh. The later Bean Pot manifestation includes pottery of the Don Dickson type, and I don't know what artifacts. Both manifestations probably used disc-shaped shell beads, conch shell columella, triangular points including the two-notched variety, and groove less axes or celts. (Appendix I, page 409)

In addition, McKern believed that it was possible that the Cahokia site may harbor some Upper Mississippian materials as well. (March 24, 1938).

As noted in some of the letters, and as I found in my analysis of the material present at the MPM, the collection includes some “trade” objects, although the source of these cannot be fully determined.

McKern further noted in a letter of November 28, 1938:

The occurrence of new traits in a single mound, or several mounds, is something which frequently occurs at any cultural site. Just exactly what it means is hard to say offhand. Sometimes it may mean that there is a time separation between these and other mounds excavated, which would permit slight cultural changes and innovations. In other instances it may mean only that certain traits are rare, like gold watches and diamond rings in our own culture, and will only be found occasionally. (Appendix I, page 417)

On November 28, 1940, Titterington wrote to James Griffin, of the University of Michigan, and explained his ordering system for materials that he had sent to The University of Michigan. In this letter he distinguished between the two main collection locales as “Cahokia Mound Group and “Cahokia Area”.

Excavations on the Powell Farm continued into the early 1940s. A letter from Titterington dated February 11, 1941, stated that there was a road crew that began digging into a hillside to retrieve enough dirt to fill in a new road. It was located on the northwest portion of the Cahokia Mound Group just in back of the Powell Farm. A slab (paint palette or cupping stone) or mortar was recovered from the hill during excavations (March 5, 1941). It is very rare to find this type of object and, at the time the letter was written, one had never been found near Cahokia or in the northern part of the Mississippi River Valley. Unfortunately, a photograph of the object was not found in the MPM archives.

With contractors trying to use the mounds as a source of fill for a new road, Deuel and others became concerned with the site’s ongoing destruction. With the amount of time and

money previously invested in Cahokia, it had come down to the site only being excavated through WPA grants. (April 1, 1941). The follow-up and last letter between McKern and Titterington discusses the possibility of future excavations by institutions, such as the Illinois State Museum. McKern's letter of April 11, 1941, is the last correspondence between McKern and Titterington regarding the Cahokia site.

Chapter 3

Methods

Correspondence between McKern and Titterington were reviewed in order to understand why the Cahokia materials were accessioned by the MPM. Museum records included donor files, accession records, and related correspondence. In addition, an attribute based analysis of the MPM's Cahokia ceramic assemblage was conducted. Details of the procedures are provided below.

Collections History

Ke EMu Collection Database Records

The Ke EMu collections database at the MPM contains basic information on all MPM collections. However, it yielded minimal information related to the Cahokia accession. Database entries related to the Cahokia materials are restricted to lot- level descriptions and basic acquisition information.

Donor Files

The MPM donor files were reviewed for information related to the Cahokia acquisitions. Unfortunately, the files provided little information regarding the individual donors. However, according to the files, the material at the MPM was collected by five different individuals or groups from 1926 – 1943. Donors include: P.F. Titterington (gift), C.A. Simpson (gift), Jack E. Heibler (gift), H.H. Hollister (gift), and the Missouri Historical Society (purchase).

Accession Files

Accessions are groupings of materials that come into the museum at the same time, from the same donor. The accession records include basic information about the donor, where the objects are from, who accepted the objects, in what form were they accepted (gift, purchase, or excavation), how many objects were in the group, materials, provenance and provenience, date collected and date received, condition, marks, value, corresponding paperwork, and additional notes.

Catalog Cards

Mulkerin (2013: 160) notes that museums sometimes tend to “question the veracity of the old information, but occasionally do have to give the past the benefit of the doubt; sometimes old records are good records”. Accordingly, the original accession documentation was reviewed in an attempt to verify collection information regarding location, donor, and physical description of the material accessioned. The MPM catalogue records typically provide: the object name, title, description, markings, size, material, color, estimated date, date it was catalogued, who it was catalogued by, how it was acquired, who acquired it, where it was from, information of the individual that gave it to the museum, general condition, restrictions, notes, value, and image. An example of a Cahokia catalog card is shown in Figure 3.1.

ENTRY CARD

From Dr. P. F. Titterington
 Address St. Louis, Mo.
 Date 3/24/32

Catalog No. 39457
 Accession No. 10615
 Item Potsherd

Class. NA US ILL CAHOKIA
 ARCH VESSEL EFFIGY TAIL MIDDLE MISS
 Intention Gift POTTERY

3/96
 D3-36-19

Figure 3.1 Index Catalogue Card – Accession 10615

MPM Catalog and Accession System

Accessioning is the formal acceptance of objects which are assigned numbers for groups brought in at the same time and from the same person. Most of the objects are then given a catalogue number, which is a unique number for that object. The MPM accepts acquisitions in the form of donations or purchases. The Cahokia accessions (Table 3.1) were all gifts (actively collecting), with one purchase from the Missouri Historical Society. Some of the Cahokia materials are in lots and not given an individual catalog number. The rim sherds that are in lots were assigned a decimal number (ex. catalogue#/accession#.001, etc.) and placed in bags. The numbers assigned are attached to data, research, and museum storage location, etc., for reference. Prior to digital collection databases, the information was recorded in large ledger books still utilized today for reference.

Table 3.1
Cahokia Accessions

Cahokia Accession #	Donor	Date	# of objects
8689	Titterington	1926	18
8972	Titterington	1927	151
9128	Simpson	1928	1
9129	Titterington	1928	96
9185	Titterington	1928	19
9235	Titterington	1928	120
9363	Titterington	1929	~92
9629	Titterington	1929	270
9795	Titterington	1929	~94
10615	Titterington	1932	~518
10617	Missouri Historical Society	1932	1
11756	Titterington	1935	31
12008	Titterington	1936	28
12101	Titterington	1936	31
12299	Titterington	1936	4
12524	Titterington	1937	2
12876	Titterington	1938	2
14163	Titterington	1940	1
14464	Heibler	1940	41
14740	Titterington	1941	2
15407	Hollister	1943	375

Photo Archives

The MPM photo archives include photographs from Titterington's field work as well as general photographs of Cahokia and the Powell Mound. These photographs all appear to be copies of originals on file at the University of Illinois.

Correspondence

Between 1927 and 1941 the main donor, Titterington, and McKern exchanged letters relating to Cahokia archaeology. A review of these letters was completed in order to help address a variety of questions including: How the museum acquired the Cahokia collection; why the

collection was acquired; what the relationship was between the donor and the MPM; how much of the collection is derived from the destruction of the Powell Mound; and what is the possible provenience of other material in the collection.

General Characteristics

My thesis research included detailed analysis and inventorying of ceramic rim sherds donated by the Titterington donated material. Data on the body sherds, regardless of decorations, were not noted for this research; the exterior sides were photographed along with the miniature pot (Appendix F). The attribute-based analysis included collection of morphological and metric data. Analytical procedures followed current conventions for descriptions of Mississippian ceramics.

Attributes of Material from Powell Mound and 1932 Accession

The provenience for the Cahokia material is listed as either “Cahokia” or “Near Cahokia” (noted on MPM inventory forms). Accession 10615 and the Powell Mound material were donated by Titterington in 1932. The Titterington collection was inventoried, and general stylistic information was recorded in order determine the range of Cahokia ceramics in the MPM collection. The Powell Mound ceramics and the other ceramics from the 1932 accession were described and analyzed.

Conservation Practices

At the writing of this thesis, MPM policy did not allow destructive or invasive analysis of artifacts. Consequently, analyses of the Cahokia sherds relied on visual inspection aided by a

10X power jeweler's loupe. Most sherds and other items do not appear to have been cleaned subsequent to their acquisition.

Sorting

Rim sherds were first sorted according to temper (Table 3.2). Attribute level data was recorded for each sherd and when possible sherds were assigned to known Cahokian ceramic types. An attempt was made to refit sherds in order to develop an estimate of the minimum number of vessels (MNV) in the collection.

Table 3.2
Collection Temper and Decoration

Temper	Decorated	Undecorated	Total
limestone	29	75	104
limestone-shell	12	70	82
shell-limestone	17	49	66
shell	7	17	24
indeterminate	5	9	14
grit	1	4	5
fine grog	3	0	3
grog	0	3	3
grit-limestone	1	1	2
grog-limestone	0	2	2
limestone-grog	0	1	1
shell-grog	0	1	1
Total	75	232	307

Quantitative Data

Metric data collected include sherd weight, wall and rim width, and orifice size. Wall and rim width was used to compute the Rim Protrusion Ratio (RPR) for each applicable vessel.

Weight

Weight was recorded in grams using an electronic scale provided by the MPM. Rim sherds were weighed individually, except in the case of refits, which were weighed together. Weight was recorded for the entire assemblage. The temper with the most frequency is listed first when two or more tempers are observed in the same sherd.

Wall and Rim Width

All measurements were recorded in centimeters up to three decimal places. The wall thickness was measured from the interior to the exterior just under the rim margin. The rim width was recorded from the interior back of the rim area to the edge of the lip. The average of three readings was calculated to determine the rim width.

RPR Rim Protrusion Ratio (RPR)

The average wall thickness was divided by the average rim width to determine the Rim Protrusion Ratio (RPR) of each vessel. RPR values have been shown to provide an independent means of assessing relative vessel chronologies in Mississippian ceramic assemblages (Holley 1988; Pauketat 1998; Richards 1992).

Orifice Diameter

The size and shape of a vessel can best be assessed by measuring rim sherds (Rice 1987: 222). The orifice diameter was measured in centimeters using an orifice diameter chart consisting of graduated circles. The percentage of the whole vessel represented by a rim sherd was also determined using the chart. Refits were measured together to determine the overall percentage present.

Morphological Data

Lip Form

The lip is defined as the margin of the mouth of a ceramic vessel or the edge of the rim (Rice 1987: 214). Flattened lip forms are produced when a planar surface separates the upper and lower rim margin (Richards 1992: 235). Pinched lips are created by pulling the exterior upper and lower rim margins out and creating a convergence (Richards 1992: 235). Rounded lips are formed when there is a deliberate shaping of the lip to create a convex surface that ranges from gently curved to a semi-hemispherical form (Richards 1992: 235). Typical lip forms are shown in figure 3.3.

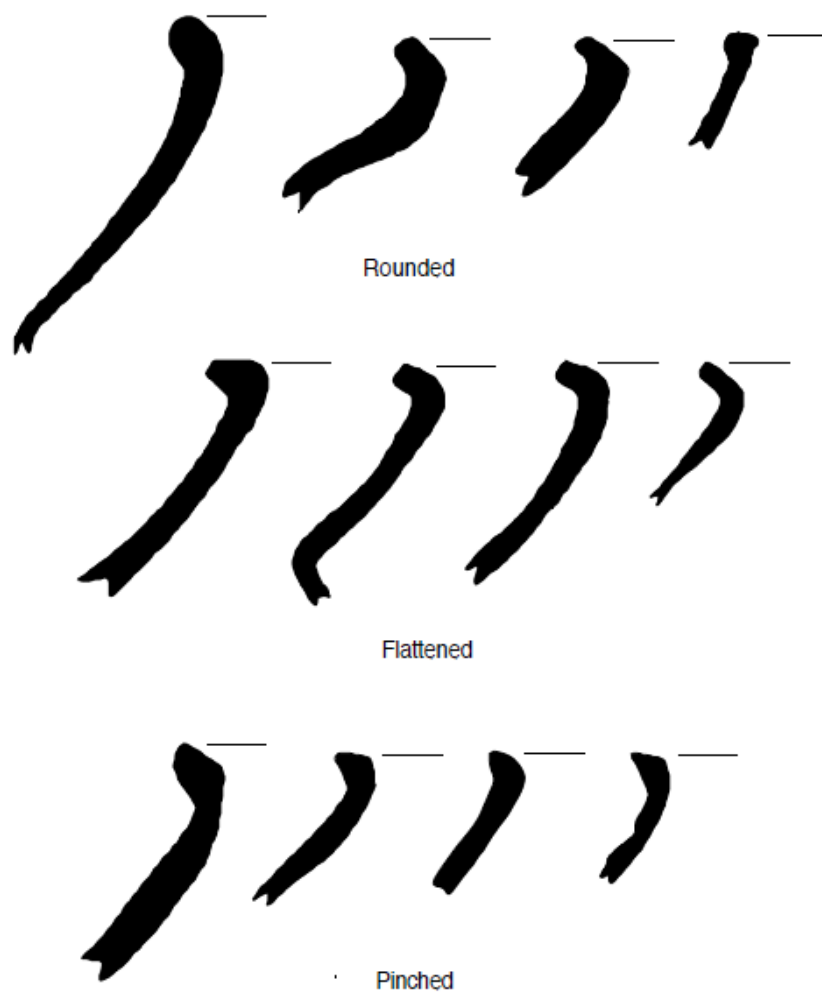


Figure 3.3 Lip forms (adapted from Richards 1992)

Rim Form

The rim is defined as the area between the change of orientation of the lip or margin and the side wall of a vessel (Rice 1987: 214). The following rim form definitions (Figure 3.4) are derived from Richards 1992, but are intended to be comparable to American Bottom conventions.

Direct-Unmodified forms have no additional modifications to the rim, and the interior and exterior walls are mostly parallel (Richards 1992: 225). Direct-Bolstered occurs when a half-round

piece of clay is welded and smoothed onto the exterior of the vessel neck at the point where the exterior rim margin and the lip meet (Richards 1992: 227).

Everted-Simple rims are formed by bending the rim outward at different degrees. The rim has a distinct break in the lower rim area and the neck of the vessel (Richards 1992: 227). Everted-Filletted rims are the result of welding a strip of clay to the area where the lower rim margin and the vessel neck of an everted rim jar meets (Richards 1992: 231). Everted-Extruded rims have pinched subsequent to initial eversions in form and non-parallel upper and lower rim margins (Richards 1992: 228). Everted-Bolstered are created when a strip is welded to the area of the junction of the lower rim of an everted or extruded vessel rim (Richards 1992: 231). Everted-Curled forms are a result of a rounded upper rim and a lower rim area that is concaved and flares outward creating a curled but sharp rim (Richards 1992: 227).

Rolled rims are produced by tightly coiling the upper and the lower rim margins, creating a rounded rim without an easily definable lip separation (Richards 1992: 232). Angled rims are extreme instances of eversion when associated with angled neck vessels (Richards 1992: 232). Collared rim forms are produced by welding strips of clay onto the exterior rim area and tend to completely cover the exterior or lower rim (Richards 1992: 232). Thickened rims are mostly associated with seed jars and swell inward (Richards 1992: 232). Swollen rims never appear in seed jars and have swelling of the interior and the exterior rim margins (Richards 1992: 232). Everted-Folded lip forms are created by bending a folded, everted rim toward the neck of the vessel (Richards 1992: 228). Thinned jars occur when the interior and exterior rim margins decrease in thickness extending out to the lip margin.

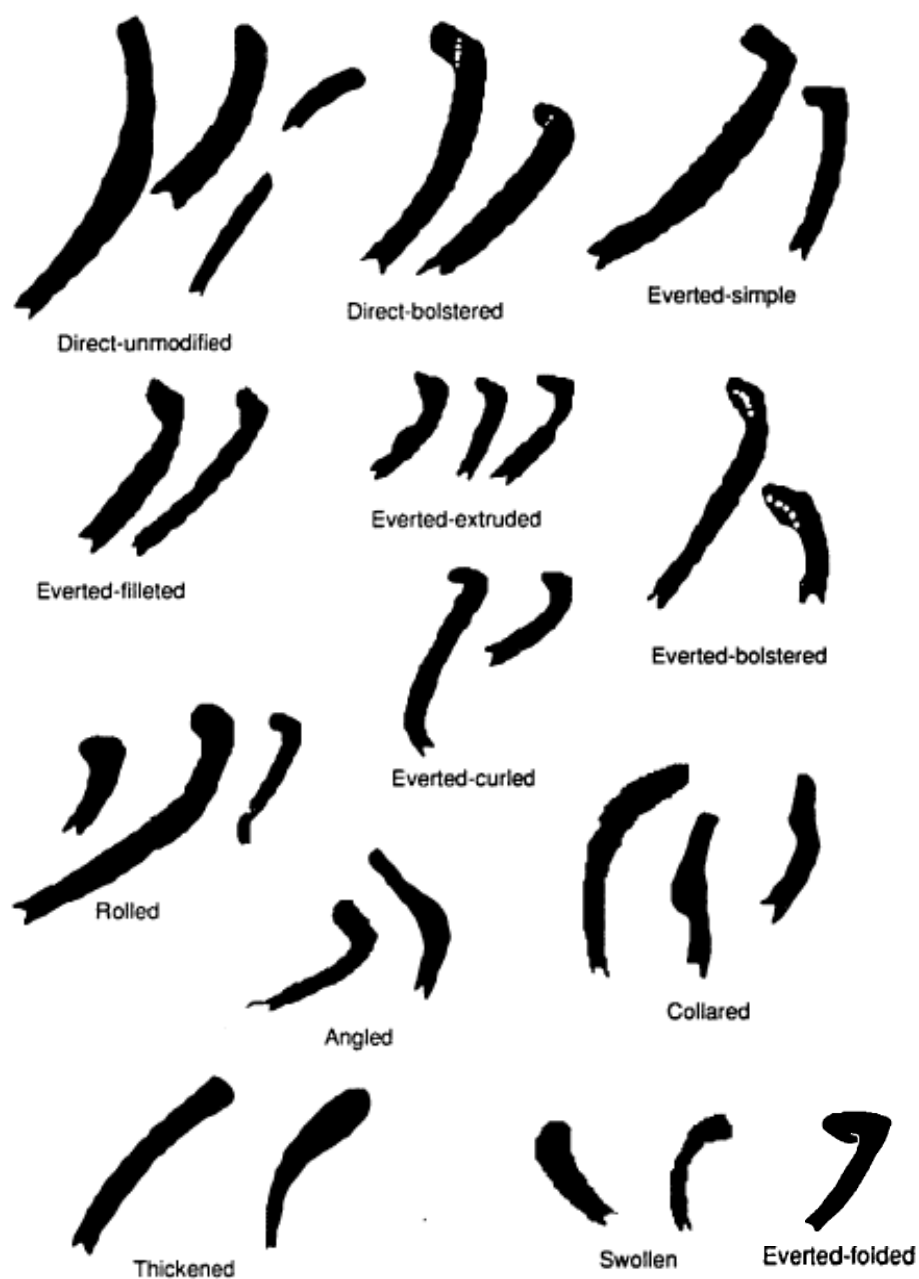


Figure 3.4 Rim forms (adapted from Richards 1992)

Temper

Temper is any non-plastic inclusions added to the clay in order to improve its workability and thermal shock resistance (Rice 1987; Sinopoli 1991). Temper type was identified based on

visual inspection only. Degree of leaching was noted by a “yes” – if the material was fully leached, “partial” – when some, but not all of the material was leached, and “no” – when none of the material was leached. Since visual inspection of uncleaned surfaces makes confident identification of temper problematic, the data presented in this thesis should be considered provisional.

Surface Treatment

Surface treatments in the MPM collection are either smooth or cordmarked. Smooth surfaced vessels have no additional texture added, but may have additive or subtractive decorations or slipped or smudged surfaces. Cordmarked surface treatments are applied to the exterior with a cordwrapped paddle. In some cases cordmarked pottery is also slipped.

Decoration

Decoration identified in the MPM Cahokia collections include bosses, stamps, circular punctates, incised lines (diagonal, vertical, horizontal, and scrolled), lugs, post-fired incised lines, lip notches, rocker stamping, mottled carved lines, and irregular shaped circular impressions.

Slip

Although slipping of vessel surfaces may be for functional purposes such as filling pores and making the pottery less permeable, slipped surfaces are categorized as decoration in the present analysis (Shepard 1971: 191). “Slips are usually a different color than the body of a vessel, and if distinctively colored they may be applied for that reason alone” (Rice 2005: 150). Slip color was matched to the closest Munsell colors, and the Munsell number along with the color name description was recorded.

Use-wear

Only five rim sherds exhibited possible residue relating to use. Instances of possible use wear are briefly noted in the thesis database.

Cahokia Pottery Types

Vessels in the MPM Cahokia collection were typed with reference to established Cahokian pottery types originally defined by Griffin (1949). Types defined by Griffin include Powell Plain, Ramey Incised, Monk's Mound Red, Cahokia Cordmarked, and Cahokia Red Filmed. Additional Cahokia and American Bottom ceramic types were defined by a number of subsequent researchers, including Joseph O. Vogel (1975) who elaborated on Griffin's original types (Emerson 1991: 245).

Pulcher Cordmarked

Pulcher Cordmarked pottery is limestone tempered and commonly has a darkened gray to black and a light to tan buff slip color (Griffin 1949: 55). The outer surface treatment is a cord-wrapped paddle impression that runs vertically down the entire body of the vessel; the cord size varies (Griffin 1949: 55). The interior surface is usually partially covered with red slip that dulled to a brown appearance. The vessel form includes a constricted mouth with a steadily insloping shoulder and a rounded base (Griffin 1949: 55). It is similar to Cahokia Cordmarked, but the temper is limestone instead of shell (Fortier 1996: 210).

Monk's Mound Red

Monk's Mound Red pottery includes jars, out-curving bowls, and seed jars. The temper is limestone, with red-slipped exterior and interior. Surface treatment is smooth with the main

decorative feature being the red slip, although both adornos and punctates located just under the lip may be present also (Griffin 1949: 52).

Cahokia Red-Filmed

Cahokia Red-Filmed pottery includes jars, bowls, effigy bowls, plates, and pans with shell-tempered pastes. Exterior surfaces are finished with a red slip that is sometimes burnished (Griffin 1949: 57).

Powell Plain

Powell Plain is typically shell-tempered, although limestone tempering is also semi-frequent. Vessel forms are predominantly jars but bowls occur also. Exterior colors range from black, to light buff to brown, with reddish slip semi-frequent and both dull and burnished surfaces present. Lip form is commonly rounded, but flattened lip forms occur too. There are no additive or subtractive decorations aside from handles (Griffin 1949: 50). The most common rim forms are everted and everted-extruded, but both direct and rolled rims are present as well.

Ramey Incised

Ramey Incised pottery is restricted to shell-tempered jars (Griffin 1949: 51). The most distinctive attribute is the presence of medium wide, shallow incised lines forming a wide variety of motifs that include scrolls, nested arcs, semi-circles, and waviform lines. The occurrence of multiple parallel lines bordered by punctates (typical of Oneota nested chevron pottery) is rare, but is sometimes present in Ramey Incised pottery (Emerson 1991: 27). Exteriors range from light-colored plain surfaces to dark brown or black highly reflective surfaces.

Cahokia Cordmarked

Cahokia Cordmarked is defined as shell-tempered pottery that commonly has a darkened gray to black and a light to tan buff slip color. The outer surface treatment is a cord-wrapped paddle impression that runs vertically down the entire body of the vessel; the cord size varies. The interior surface is usually partially covered with a red slip that may dull to a brown appearance. The vessel form is a jar with a constructed mouth, a steadily in-sloping shoulder, and a rounded base (Griffin 1949: 55).

Plain Ware

Plain Ware vessels that have smooth, undecorated surfaces and are unburnished are also present (Steponaitis 1983:54).

Foreign Types

The collection includes a number of ceramic types or wares with primary distributions outside the American Bottom. Examples include sherds representative of Great Oasis, Initial Middle Missouri variant, and Yankeetown series pottery.

Unclassified Types

Unclassified types include sherds not identified to a formal type as well as sherds whose condition prevented effective inspection.

Chapter 4

The MPM Cahokia Collection

Analysis was restricted to ceramics accessioned as Titterington donations. The collection includes 307 sherds weighing a total of 6697.6 grams. Approximately 271 vessels are represented by 307 rim sherds. The collection is dominated by Mississippian vessels but Middle Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, and foreign vessels are present also. Vessel forms present include jars (161), bowls (70), seed jars (20), bottles (4), plates (4), beakers (11), and juice presses (1).

Morphological and Metric Analysis

Vessel Form

Eight vessel forms are represented in the MPM cahokia collection (Table 4.1). vessel forms are predominantly (59.41%) jars; bowls are the next most common form (25.46%). There is only one example of a bowl-effigy and juice press. Eleven beaker sherds and beaker handles fragments are identified and found in various boxes in the collection.

Frequency breakdown of Vessel Form
No Selector
Total Cases 271
Number of Categories 8

Table 4.1

VESSEL FORMS		
Group	Count	%
jar	161	59.41
bowl	69	25.461
seed jar	20	7.38
beaker	11	4.059
bottle	4	1.476
plate	4	1.476
bowl-effigy	1	0.369
juice press	1	0.369

Rim Form

Rim forms are organized and broken down by vessel form (Table 4.2). Over a third of the vessels (96) have direct-unmodified rim forms, which is represented in all of the vessel forms except for the juice press. Everted forms (curled, extruded, filleted, folded, and simple) make up roughly 29% of the collection (79), most commonly observed in jars, with extruded –everted being the most common form. Cambered is the least frequent rim form with only one rim sherd from a jar.

Rows are levels of Rim Form
Columns are levels of Vessel Form
No Selector

Table 4.2
RIM FORMS

	beaker	bottle	bowl	bowl-effigy	jar	juice press	plate	seed jar	total
angled	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	7
	0	0	42.9	0	28.6	0	28.6	0	100
	0	0	4.35	0	1.24	0	50	0	2.58
	0	0	1.11	0	0.738	0	0.738	0	2.58
cambered	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
	0	0	0	0	0.621	0	0	0	0.369
	0	0	0	0	0.369	0	0	0	0.369
collared	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	5
	0	0	20	0	60	20	0	0	100
	0	0	1.45	0	1.86	100	0	0	1.85
	0	0	0.369	0	1.11	0.369	0	0	1.85
collared	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
	0	0	0	0	0.621	0	0	0	0.369
	0	0	0	0	0.369	0	0	0	0.369

cont.									
	beaker	bottle	bowl	bowl-effigy	jar	juice press	plate	seed jar	total
direct-bolstered	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	100
	0	0	1.45	0	0.621	0	0	0	0.738
	0	0	0.369	0	0.369	0	0	0	0.738
direct-modified	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
	0	0	0	0	1.86	0	0	0	1.11
	0	0	0	0	1.11	0	0	0	1.11
direct-unmodified	6	2	41	1	30	0	2	14	96
	6.25	2.08	42.7	1.04	31.2	0	2.08	14.6	100
	54.5	50	59.4	100	18.6	0	50	70	35.4
	2.21	0.738	15.1	0.369	11.1	0	0.738	5.17	35.4
everted-curled	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
	0	0	0	0	1.86	0	0	0	1.11
	0	0	0	0	1.11	0	0	0	1.11
everted-extruded	0	0	4	0	40	0	0	0	44
	0	0	9.09	0	90.9	0	0	0	100
	0	0	5.8	0	24.8	0	0	0	16.2
	0	0	1.48	0	14.8	0	0	0	16.2
everted-filleted	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
	0	0	20	0	80	0	0	0	100
	0	0	1.45	0	2.48	0	0	0	1.85
	0	0	0.369	0	1.48	0	0	0	1.85
everted-folded	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
	0	0	0	0	3.11	0	0	0	1.85
	0	0	0	0	1.85	0	0	0	1.85

	cont.								
	beaker	bottle	bowl	bowl-effigy	jar	juice press	plate	seed jar	total
everted-simple	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
	0	0	0	0	13.7	0	0	0	8.12
rolled	0	0	0	0	8.12	0	0	0	8.12
	0	0	3	0	35	0	0	0	38
	0	0	7.89	0	92.1	0	0	0	100
	0	0	4.35	0	21.7	0	0	0	14
	0	0	1.11	0	12.9	0	0	0	14
swollen	4	0	11	0	9	0	0	1	25
	16	0	44	0	36	0	0	4	100
	36.4	0	15.9	0	5.59	0	0	5	9.23
thickened	1.48	0	4.06	0	3.32	0	0	0.369	9.23
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	6
	0	0	16.7	0	0	0	0	83.3	100
	0	0	1.45	0	0	0	0	25	2.21
thinned	0	0	0.369	0	0	0	0	1.85	2.21
	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	8
	12.5	25	37.5	0	25	0	0	0	100
	9.09	50	4.35	0	1.24	0	0	0	2.95
	0.369	0.738	1.11	0	0.738	0	0	0	2.95
total	11	4	69	1	161	1	4	20	271
	4.06	1.48	25.5	0.369	59.4	0.369	1.48	7.38	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	4.06	1.48	25.5	0.369	59.4	0.369	1.48	7.38	100

table contents:
Count
Percent of Row Total
Percent of Column Total
Percent of Table Total

Lip Form

Three lip forms are represented in the collection (rounded, flattened, and pinched) (Table 4.3). Rounded lip forms make up over half of the rim sherds (58.3%), with flattened being the next most frequent, and pinched the least.

Frequency breakdown of Lip Form
No Selector
Total Cases 271
Number of Categories 3

Table 4.3

LIP FORMS

Group	Count	%
rounded	158	58.303
flattened	75	27.675
pinched	38	14.022

Orifice Diameter

The orifice diameters are averaged and are listed below by vessel forms (Table 4.4). Bowl forms, on average, have the largest orifice diameter (26.45%), while jar forms have a slightly smaller orifice average at 25.76%. The smallest orifice diameters, with roughly 12% each, are bottles and the juice press fragment.

Table 4.4

ORIFICE DIAMETER

Vessel Form	Avg. Orifice Dia. (cm)
beaker	16.82
bottle	12.75
bowl	26.45
jar	25.76
juice press	12
plate	23.6
seed jar	20.1

Temper and Temper Group

Twelve temper types are identified in the collection (Table 4.5). Limestone is the most frequent tempering agent appearing in six of the temper types (limestone, limestone-shell, shell-limestone, grit-limestone, grog-limestone, and limestone-grog). Grit inclusions occur the least frequent making up only 2.2% of the collection (6). Fourteen sherds are marked as indeterminate because of poor visibility of the paste. The temper with the most frequency is listed first (i.e. limestone-shell has more limestone than shell).

Frequency breakdown of	Temper
No Selector	
Total Cases	271
Number of Categories	12

Table 4.5
TEMPER TYPES

Group	Count	%
limestone	102	37.638
limestone-shell	62	22.878
shell-limestone	57	21.033
shell	20	7.38
indeterminate	14	5.166
grit	4	1.476
fine grog	3	1.107
grog	3	1.107
grit-limestone	2	0.738
grog-limestone	2	0.738
limestone-grog	1	0.369
shell-grog	1	0.369

Temper groups by vessel form are listed in table 4.6. The tempers are divided into groups based on the most frequent temper present. Limestone tempering is most frequent and is present in all vessel forms except plates and the juice press fragment. Shell, the second most frequent temper, occurs in all vessel forms except the bowl-effigy and juice press. Grog inclusions are

present in bottles (1), bowls (1), juice presses (1), and jars (5), while grit is present in bowls (1), jars (4), and seed jars (1); both making up a small portion of the collection. Temper inclusions for three bowls, ten jars, and one seed jar are not able to be identified.

Table 4.6
TEMPER GROUP TYPES BY VESSEL FORM

	beaker	bottle	bowl	bowl-effigy	jar	juice press	plate	seed jar	total
grit	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	6
	0	0	16.7	0	66.7	0	0	16.7	100
	0	0	1.45	0	2.48	0	0	5	2.21
	0	0	0.37	0	1.48	0	0	0.369	2.21
grog	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	8
	0	12.5	12.5	0	62.5	12.5	0	0	100
	0	25	1.45	0	3.11	100	0	0	2.95
	0	0.369	0.37	0	1.85	0.369	0	0	2.95
indeterminate	0	0	3	0	10	0	0	1	14
	0	0	21.4	0	71.4	0	0	7.14	100
	0	0	4.35	0	6.21	0	0	5	5.17
	0	0	1.11	0	3.69	0	0	0.369	5.17
limestone	10	2	57	1	80	0	0	15	165
	6.06	1.21	34.5	0.606	48.5	0	0	9.09	100
	90.9	50	82.6	100	49.7	0	0	75	60.9
	3.69	0.738	21	0.369	29.5	0	0	5.54	60.9
shell	1	1	7	0	62	0	4	3	78
	1.28	1.28	8.97	0	79.5	0	5.13	3.85	100
	9.09	25	10.1	0	38.5	0	100	15	28.8
	0.369	0.369	2.58	0	22.9	0	1.48	1.11	28.8
total	11	4	69	1	161	1	4	20	271
	4.06	1.48	25.5	0.369	59.4	0.369	1.48	7.38	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	4.06	1.48	25.5	0.369	59.4	0.369	1.48	7.38	100

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Exterior Color

Exterior slip color varied from shades of red to white, grays, and browns. The list of slip colors by frequency (most to least) is shown below (Table 4.7). Shades of red occur the most, with normal red being the most frequent (197). There are only six sherds with white exterior slip and nine with black smudge. Eight of the sherds are too weathered to determine a slip color. Yellowish red (1) and reddish yellow (5) are the only cases where shades of yellow occur in the collection.

Frequency breakdown of Exterior Color
 No Selector
 Total Cases 271
 Number of Categories 32

Table 4.7
 EXTERIOR COLOR

Group	Count	%
red	64	23.616
light red	27	9.963
light reddish brown	27	9.963
dark reddish gray	25	9.225
pink	13	4.797
reddish brown	12	4.428
very dark gray	11	4.059
dark red	10	3.69
black	9	3.321
light brown	8	2.952
weathered	8	2.952
mottled-dark reddish gray	7	2.583
pinkish gray	6	2.214
reddish black	6	2.214
reddish gray	6	2.214
white	6	2.214
dark gray	5	1.845
reddish yellow	5	1.845
mottled-red	3	1.107
brown	1	0.369
dark gray	1	0.369

cont.

Group	Count	%
gray	1	0.369
light gray	1	0.369
mottled-brown	1	0.369
mottled-light red	1	0.369
red and tan	1	0.369
reddish pink	1	0.369
very light brown	1	0.369
very pale brown	1	0.369
yellowish red	1	0.369

Dark Slip/Light Slip Ratio (DS/LS)

Slip colors are divided into light and dark colors. Two-thirds of the collection has slip colors that fall within the realms of light slip, while one-third is classified under dark slips. And the remaining eight are indeterminate/weathered. The ration of dark and light slip colors are listed below.

Frequency breakdown of LS/DS
 No Selector
 Total Cases 271
 Number of Categories 3

Table 4.8
DARK SLIP/LIGHT SLIP RATIO (DS/LS)

Group	Count	%
L	188	69.373
D	75	27.675
Indeterminate	8	2.952

DS/LS

Dark slip /light slip ratio by weight =0.367

Exterior Surface Treatment

The surface treatment is predominantly smooth (93.7%). The remaining 6.27% are cordmarked. The ratio of exterior surface treatment ratios are listed below (Table 4.9).

Frequency breakdown of Exterior Treatment
No Selector
Total Cases 271
Number of Categories 2

Table 4.9
EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT

Group	Count	%
smooth	254	93.7
cord-marked	17	6.27

Exterior Surface Finish

Slip is the most frequent surface finish composing 88% of the collection. Smudge are the second most common (7%) and plain is the least (2.2%). There are eight sherds that are indeterminate/ weathered. The surface finishes for the collection is listed in table 4.10.

Frequency breakdown of Exterior Surface Finish
No Selector
Total Cases 271
Number of Categories 4

Table 4.10
EXTERIOR SURFACE FINISH

Group	Count	%
slip	238	88
smudge	19	7
Indeterminate	8	3
plain	6	2.2

Exterior Surface Finish by Vessel Form

Slip surface finish appears in all vessel forms, while smudge and plain surface treatment are only observed in bowls and jars. Two bowls and six jars have an indeterminate surface finish. The exterior surface finishes by vessel forms are listed below (Table 4.11).

Rows are levels of Exterior Surface Finish
Columns are levels of Vessel Form
No Selector

Table 4.11
EXTERIOR SURFACE FIINISH BY VESSEL FORM

	beaker	bottle	bowl	bowl-effigy	jar	juice press	plate	seed jar	total
Indeterminate	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	8
	0	0	25	0	75	0	0	0	100
	0	0	2.9	0	3.73	0	0	0	2.95
	0	0	0.738	0	2.21	0	0	0	2.95
plain	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
	0	0	33.3	0	66.7	0	0	0	100
	0	0	2.9	0	2.48	0	0	0	2.21
	0	0	0.738	0	1.48	0	0	0	2.21
slip	11	4	60	1	137	1	4	20	238
	4.62	1.68	25.2	0.42	57.6	0.42	1.68	8.4	100
	100	100	87	100	85.1	100	100	100	87.8
	4.06	1.48	22.1	0.369	50.6	0.369	1.48	7.38	87.8
smudge	0	0	5	0	14	0	0	0	19
	0	0	26.3	0	73.7	0	0	0	100
	0	0	7.25	0	8.7	0	0	0	7.01
	0	0	1.85	0	5.17	0	0	0	7.01
total	11	4	69	1	161	1	4	20	271
	4.06	1.48	25.5	0.369	59.4	0.369	1.48	7.38	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	4.06	1.48	25.5	0.369	59.4	0.369	1.48	7.38	100

table contents:

Count

Percent of Row Total

Percent of Column Total

Percent of Table Total

RPR (jars only; excludes direct rims)

Only 120 sherds fit within the restrictions of having jar vessel forms and rim forms excluding direct rims. The average RPR is 0.58, with a median just under the average at 0.5775. The minimum RPR is 0.253 and the maximum is 1.511, with a range of 1.258. The standard deviation for the collection is 0.212. The table for the sherds applicable for RPR values in the whole assemblage is listed below (Table 4.12). Table 5.1 breaks-down the RPR Values for Mississippian Jars in the MPM Cahokia Ceramic Collection.

Summary of RPR
No Selector
271 total cases of which 151 are missing

Table 4.12
RPR (JARS ONLY; EXCLUDES DIRECT RIMS)

Count	120
Mean	0.58
Median	0.5775
StdDev	0.212
Min	0.253
Max	1.511
Range	1.258

Pottery Types

Pottery types identified in the MPM Cahokia collection includes Powell Plain, Monk's Mound Red, Plain Ware, Ramey Incised, Cahokia Cordmarked, Cahokia Red- Filmed, Pulcher Cordmarked, Bluff Ware, Great Oasis Trained, Initial Middle Missouri, Lloyd Cordmarked, and Wells Incised. The pottery types by frequency are listed below (Table 4.13).

Powell Plain composed roughly one-fifth of the collection (59), with Monk's Mound Red being the second most common (47). There is one sherd of each of the following: Bluff Ware, Great Oasis Trailed, Initial Middle Missouri, Lloyd Cordmarked, and Wells Incised.

Ninety-two sherds are unclassified. Unclassified pottery types include Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, Mississippian, and Foreign sherds. There are also possible Coles Creek and Yankeetown sherd types in the collection. There is also one Great Oasis Trailed sherd. The foreign sherds in the MPM collection may have come from Cahokia but it is possible also that Titterington acquired these from outside the Cahokia area.

Frequency breakdown of Pottery Type/Ware
 No Selector
 Total Cases 271
 Number of Categories 13

Table 4.13
 POTTERY TYPE/WARE

Group	Count	%
Unclassified	92	33.948
Powell Plain	59	21.771
Monks Mound Red	47	17.343
Plain Ware	28	10.332
Ramey Incised	16	5.904
Cahokia Cordmarked	11	4.059
Cahokia Red-Filmed	11	4.059
Pulcher Cordmarked	2	0.738
Bluff Ware	1	0.369
Great Oasis Trailed	1	0.369
Initial Middle Missouri	1	0.369
Lloyd Cordmarked	1	0.369
Wells Incised	1	0.369

Other ceramic fragments are present in the collection including one disk fragment, five stump ware fragments, eleven beaker handles, two juice press fragments, three effigy adornos, one lip tab, two wood duck effigies, and one hooded water bottle fragment was present. There are also thirty decorated body sherds that were photographed but not analyzed (Appendix F).

Chapter 5

Results

This thesis provides a ceramic analysis of the MPM Cahokia collection that was donated by P.F. Titterington between 1926 and 1943. The primary goals of my research were: (1) to investigate the relationship between Titterington and McKern and the MPM regarding Cahokia and the Powell Mound in particular; (2) to determine if any or all of the accessioned materials were recovered from the Powell Mound; (3) to conduct an attribute-based and typological analysis of the collection in order to characterize it in conventional terms; (4) and to inventory the Titterington pottery donation (Appendix A and B).

The MPM Cahokia Ceramic Collection

Correspondence between McKern and Titterington was reviewed in order to understand why the Cahokia materials were accessioned by the MPM. Museum records included donor files, accession records, and related correspondence. The inventory forms and accession cards provided an approximate amount for the total number of objects in each accession, but not an exact count.

In addition, an attribute based analysis of the MPM's Cahokia ceramic assemblage was conducted collecting sherd weight, wall and rim width, orifice size, vessel form, lip form, rim form, temper, color, surface treatment, surface finish, if the surface is burnished, and additional additive or subtractive decoration. Wall and rim width was used to compute the Rim Protrusion Ratio (RPR) for each applicable vessel. This information was gathered for sherds that have drawn profiles. The data is formatted in Microsoft Excel.

Rim sherds were first sorted according to temper. Attribute level data was recorded for each sherd and when possible sherds were assigned to known Cahokian ceramic types. An attempt was made to refit sherds in order to develop an estimate of the minimum number of vessels (MNV) in the collection.

The objects are stored in the archaeology/anthropology storage at the MPM, the data files are stored in the anthropology lab, and the correspondence is located in the MPM library/archives under letters addressed to and from W.C. McKern.

Characterization of the MPM Collection

Analysis was restricted to ceramics, specifically rim sherds, accessioned as Titterington donations. The collection includes 307 sherds weighing a total of 6697.6 grams. Approximately 271 vessels are represented by 307 rim sherds. The collection is dominated by Mississippian vessels but Middle Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, and foreign vessels are present also.

The Interpretive Center Tract-II, which is restricted to the Mississippi period, was on a higher ground and one block north of the ICT site and contained the remains of houses (Young and Fowler 2000: 204). “Lohmann-, Stirling-, and Moorehead- phase communities have been identified at the ICT-II based on structural and ceramic data (Collins 1990; Holley 1989)” (Pauketat 1997:126). The mean RPR Lohmann phase value at the ICT-II site was 0.61, with early and late Stirling facets at 0.54 and 0.48 respectively, and Moorehead at 0.42 (Pauketat 1998: 244). Based on ceramic types, all three phases are represented in the MPM Cahokia collection.

Powell Mound Date

The Ahler and DePuydt (1987) analysis of Powell Mound material set the premound component in the early Fairmount phase (now Lohmann phase). The depression fills and mound matrix aspects are temporally close, with a majority of ceramics from the Stirling phase found in the mound matrix (Ahler and DePuydt 1987: 24). “The ceramic assemblage indicates that the initial stages of mound construction took place in the Fairmount (or Lohmann) to early Stirling phases (Ahler and DePuydt 1987: 34).

The MPM documentation data does not clearly indicate which accessioned lots were recovered from the Powell Mound salvage operation. Most of the sherds are simply provenienced to Cahokia. Accessions 8972, 9129, 9185, 9235, 12008, 14163, 14740, and 10615 are all designated as coming from “Cahokia”, while 9795, 9363, 9629, 9795 are labeled as “Near Cahokia” or “Missouri & Illinois”. Sherds accessioned as “Near Cahokia” or “Missouri & Illinois” were not included in the analysis. Based on my typological analysis, 49.1% (133) of the sherds pertain to the 10615 accessions and/or fit under the phases (Lohmann and Stirling) associated with the Powell Mound and with a locality of “Cahokia” marked on the inventory forms.

RPR values for ceramics from the different phases at Cahokia were initially calculated by George Holley and have been refined by Timothy Pauketat’s analysis of the Tract 15A and Dunham Tract collection (Pauketat et al 1998). Lohmann phase jar rims tend to be angled and everted, but rolled and extruded rim forms do occur. Crushed shell, grog, grit, or limestone are the typical temper agents (Collins 1990: 33). In all but the earliest assemblages, shell is the major temper. Lohmann slip colors are usually plain, black, or brown (Collins 1990: 33). Holley (1989)

divided the Stirling phase into early and late aspects based on the data from ICT-II. Early Stirling ceramics have an Emergent Mississippian aspect, but the Ramey Incised type and other Stirling types dominate the assemblage (Collins 1990: 33). The Late Stirling phase includes jars with sharply angled rims, an increase in the frequency of Ramey Incised jars, and cordmarked ceramics (Collins 1990: 33).

The Lohmann phase should yield RPR values greater than 0.58 (Holley 1988). The RPR values for the Stirling phase are divided into early and late material, with the early values below 0.58 to around 0.50, and the late RPR phase material between 0.50 and 0.425 (Holley 1988). The shape of the lip and rim form may have caused some difficulty with proper measurements; the material being handmade, there are some inconsistencies with the manufacturing causing unevenness. Taking multiple sample points of measurements should have helped with these issues, but with human error on both the manufacturer and on the measuring end, some of the RPR values may not reflect the ceramic type selected by use of the attributes. Forty-one vessels fall within the Lohmann RPR, while thirty-two (36.8%) fall into the Stirling Phase RPR range (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1
RPR Values for Mississippian Jars in the MPM Cahokia
Ceramic Collection

Phase/Range	# of Vessel	% of Total
Lohmann >0.58	41	47.1
Early Stirling <0.58-0.50	17	19.5
Late Stirling <0.50- ~ 0.425	15	17.2
Moorehead <0.40	14	16.1
Total	87	

Total % not equal to 100 due to rounding error

Roughly half of the MPM rim sherd collection from Cahokia is likely from the Powell Mound or near the Powell Mound area. Forty-three vessels from the 10615 accession were

documented, drawn, and analyzed, along with the one sherd that was found in the labeled Powell Mound material drawer. Although this sherd (48251/14740) in the Powell Mound drawer was typed as an Emergent Mississippian type, less than half of the ceramic rim sherds from 10615 fit within the range of the phases and types associated with the Powell Mound.

There are nineteen vessels from the 10615 accession that fit into types from the Lohmann or Stirling Phase (Monk's Mound Red, Powell Plain, and Ramey Incised). The remaining twenty-three sherds from accession 10615 could not be typed.

The Pulcher Cordmarked and Cahokia Cordmarked ceramic vessels are not classified as being associated with the Powell Mound due to the surface treatment characteristics being linked to phases both prior to later than the Powell Mound phases. The remaining material in the Powell Mound drawer consists of: clay briquettes (2), tube shaped shell bead (1), lot of chert cores (2), lot of small shells (+200), semi-circular shell fragment (1), twisted shell fragment (1), chert drill (1), soil stratification model containing shell, bone, and soil (4), wood fragments (8), and a ceramic body sherd (1). The notes regarding the excavation stated the layout of the burials consisted of both shell and wood fragments. These material types, plus the soil samples, and the soil model containing bone fragments can be determined as coming from the Powell Mound. It is possible that the soil samples are from random areas on the site. However, Powell Mound was the major Cahokia excavation at that time, making it likely that the soil was all collected from the mound.

My analysis also suggests that the Ramey Incised vessels can likely be attributed to the Powell Mound. However, since this pottery type post-dates the Lohman phase (the presumed period of the Powell Mound major construction) it is possible that some of the Ramey Incised sherds were surface finds and not excavated. Nonetheless, the type is present in the Powell Mound

collection analyzed by Ahler and DePuydt. Ultimately, it is uncertain how many of the MPM sherds were surface finds and how many were recovered from the Powell Mound excavations/destruction.

Ninety-one sherds out of the total assemblage could not be typed and these should be subjected to additional analysis.

The MPM Cahokia collections includes a variety of vessels that fit within types characteristic of Lohman and Early Stirling phases and therefore date to the time period when the Powell Mound was constructed and in use. Based on the McKern-Titterington correspondence some portion of the collection includes sherds salvaged by Titterington from the Powell Mound during and after the mound's destruction. Unfortunately, a lack of details in the MPM accession records for this collection prevents confident assignment of most of the sherds to a Powell Mound context. Similar issues occurred in Ahler and DePuydt ceramic analysis of the 1931 material. "Due to the lack of specific provenience information and the probable mixed nature of large parts of the 1931 Powell Mound collection, it is difficult to assign the majority of the 1931 collections to any specific phase on any other basis than that of ceramic attributes" (Ahler and DePuydt 1987: 11). Earlier and later ceramic types likely were recovered from non-Powell Mound contexts on the Cahokia site.

The McKern-Titterington Connection

This thesis clarifies Milwaukee Public Museum documentation and archival correspondence between Titterington and McKern regarding the destruction of the Powell Mound at the Cahokia site in southern Illinois. From 1927 through 1941, Titterington and McKern exchanged correspondence concerning Cahokian archaeology and the Powell Mound.

During that time, Titterington donated a variety of Cahokian artifacts to the MPM. The McKern-Titterington papers contribute to the documentation of the Powell Mound acquisitions which, in turn, was used in attempting to identify materials in the MPM Cahokia collections associated with the Powell Mound salvage operations.

Additional Powell Mound and Cahokia materials were periodically donated by Titterington and accessioned by McKern with the primary intent of developing a comparative collection for material from the Aztalan site in Wisconsin, which was excavated by Samuel Barrett in 1919, 1929, and 1932 (Barrett 1933).

Correspondence between Titterington and McKern suggests that Titterington only sent objects that he deemed would be of interest to McKern because of the potential connection to Aztalan. Material from this exchange may have provided support for Barrett's assertion that Aztalan was an "offshoot" of Cahokia (Barrett 1933:60).

Significance of the Collection

Since its discovery only a fraction of the Cahokia site has been excavated and many Cahokia derived collections remain undocumented. In addition to its archaeological significance, the MPM collection is historically interesting because one of the reasons for its acquisition by McKern as a comparative collection to aid in analysis of the Aztalan site ceramic assemblage excavated by Barret in 1919, 1920, and 1932. Correspondence between Titterington and McKern suggests that Titterington only sent objects that he deemed would be of interest to McKern because of the potential connection to Aztalan

The McKern-Titterington papers offer a gateway into understanding the MPM's Cahokia related research while the physical materials add to the overall knowledge of the Cahokia site.

Most importantly, the correspondence between McKern and Titterington provides an historical perspective on the destruction of the Powell Mound, period archeological practices, the reasoning behind the MPM's acquisition, as well as a stark account of the effects of the Great Depression on the MPM.

My research has demonstrated that the MPM has a significant collection of Cahokia materials and at least some portion of the collection likely derives from Powell Mound. In addition, the McKern-Titterington letters illuminate aspects of Depression-era archaeology and highlight the close working relationship between McKern as a professional archaeologist and Titterington as a dedicated amateur.

Future Research

One of the reasons for conducting the research reported here was to make researchers aware of the Cahokia ceramic material stored at the MPM. Given recent advances in 3D scanning, it may eventually be possible to produce a web-based rendering of the collection and virtually reunite the materials with Cahokia collections housed elsewhere.

Compositional analysis was not conducted during the course of this thesis, although it may prove helpful in further research. A compositional analysis could be used to confirm a Cahokian/American Bottom source for the clay used and then additional comparative analysis could be utilized to try to relate the sherds to other Powell Mound collections. Materials collected from Thorne Deuel from excavations at Cahokia are stored at the Illinois State Museum.

Additional MPM Cahokia collection information may be contained in Titterington's field notebooks slated to be published by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey in the fall of 2016 as *The Titterington Notebooks*

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Appendix A: – Metric Raw Data							
ID	Pottery Type/Ware	Orifice Dia. (cm)	Orifice %	Wall Thickness	Rim Width	RPR	Weight (g)
32241/8972.001	Monks Mound Red	13	5	0.55	0.6		4.7
32884/9185.003	Unclassified	9	11	0.379	0.374		4.8
33008/9235.007	Unclassified	16	5	0.526	0.576		8.4
33008/9235.018	Unclassified	15	7	0.59	0.55		6.5
33008/9235.023	Unclassified	14	5	0.465	0.564		5.2
33983/9363	Unclassified	23	4	0.438	0.45		4.8
34004/9363	Unclassified	11	10	0.479	0.339		11.8
34461/9629	Unclassified	23	6.5	0.539	0.418		9.5
35766/9795	Unclassified	23	2.5	0.487	0.595		5.6
35777/9795	Unclassified	13	12	0.482	0.531		11.6
39491/10615.018	Unclassified	25	4	0.472	0.493		6.2
32173/8972ab	Cahokia Red-Filmed	25	12	0.779	0.693		97.5
32199/8972	Plain Ware	7	13	0.787	0.753		12.9
39489/10615.012	Unclassified	10	10	0.75	0.95		36.4
39491/10615.006	Unclassified	9	13	0.686	0.541		16.2
32179/8972	Plain Ware	32	11	0.514	0.597		22
32183/8972	Powell Plain	36	3	0.719	1.883		18.5
32189/8972	Unclassified	17	6	0.362	0.498		14.6
32197/8972	Unclassified	11	7	0.628	0.696		7.5
32198/8972	Powell Plain	60	2	0.995	1.097		12.1
32212/8972	Plain Ware	25	10	0.926	1.075		52.1
32225/8972	Plain Ware	40	2	0.964	1.158		14.9
32226/8972	Plain Ware	15	10	1.033	1.08		30.6
32233/8972	Unclassified	32	2	0.856	1.555		34.4
32235/8972	Unclassified	11	6	0.537	0.519		2.8
32238/8972	Unclassified	10	14	0.544	0.556		12.1
32241/8972.003	Monks Mound Red	20	3	0.64	0.65		4.1
32739/9129	Unclassified	20	5	0.48	0.429		4.6
32740/9129	Unclassified	45	4	0.853	0.888		24.9
32747/9129	Powell Plain	12	9	0.504	0.436		5.7
32752/9129	Monks Mound Red	11	5	0.509	0.534		6.7
32775/9129	Powell Plain	6.5	20	0.573	0.589		12.9
32776/9129	Plain Ware	23	4	0.764	0.788		28.9
32884/9185.004	Unclassified	13	7	0.413	0.397		3
32884/9185.010	Powell Plain	19	6	0.703	0.707		13.1
32884/9185.012	Powell Plain	25	5	0.652	0.672		9.8
32892/9185	Unclassified	10	17	0.627	0.699		18
32999/9235	Unclassified	45	3.5	0.613	0.79		13.2
33003/9235	Monks Mound Red	19	6	0.693	0.959		7
33008/9235.004	Powell Plain	32	7	0.716	0.659		22.9
33008/9235.012	Monks Mound Red	24	3	0.519	0.528		9.3
33008/9235.014	Monks Mound Red	19	4	0.462	0.444		4.2

ID	Pottery Type/Ware	Orifice Dia. (cm)	Orifice %	Wall Thickness	Rim Width	RPR	Weight (g)
33008/9235.016	Cahokia Red-Filmed	9	13	0.619	0.711		8
33008/9235.019	Unclassified	37	3.5	0.781	0.719		12.6
33008/9235.021	Monks Mound Red	40	4	0.822	0.844		40.4
33008/9235.022	Powell Plain	70	2.5	0.939	1.202		31.2
33943/9363	Powell Plain	41	3.5	1.086	1.28		30.7
33966/9363	Powell Plain	18	7.5	0.477	0.419		8.6
33967/9363	Monks Mound Red	56	4.5	0.972	1.163		38
33974/9363	Plain Ware	13	10	0.592	0.558		13.6
33981/9363	Monks Mound Red	32	1.5	0.541	0.59		5.6
33986/9363	Unclassified	11	11	0.562	0.551		10.8
34401/9629	Unclassified	13	9.5	0.562	0.46		11.7
34432/9629	Monks Mound Red	38	3	0.503	0.61		10.4
34445/9629	Unclassified	25	15	0.72	4.368		79.6
34446/9629	Unclassified	39	11	0.592	1.691		64.6
34474/9629	Unclassified	22	3	0.529	3.568		11
34481/9629	Unclassified	23	3	0.721	0.971		4.9
35752/9795	Unclassified	23	7.5	0.469	0.445		18.8
35753/9795	Plain Ware	18	7	0.85	0.87		54.8
35771/9795	Powell Plain	31	4	0.522	0.559		8.6
35775/9795	Monks Mound Red	23	8	0.53	0.571		11.7
35785/9795.001	Unclassified	22	5	0.668	0.593		8.3
39458/10615	Cahokia Red-Filmed	5	20	0.635	0.907		10.8
39489/10615.001	Powell Plain	29	5	0.536	0.472		16.8
39489/10615.002	Unclassified	18	4.5	0.584	0.446		9.1
39489/10615.003	Monks Mound Red	45	3	0.806	1.163		19.3
39489/10615.013	Unclassified	26	2	0.416	0.497		2.9
39489/10615.017	Pulcher Cordmarked	30	4	0.819	0.914		12.3
39491/10615.005	Unclassified	60	4.5	1.06	1.114		76.2
39491/10615.008	Monks Mound Red	40	4.5	1.071	1.195		40.6
39491/10615.009	Unclassified	40	3	0.927	1.109		31.9
39491/10615.011	Unclassified	21	4.5	0.495	0.919		7.1
39491/10615.012	Unclassified	20	6	0.667	1.424		5.8
39491/10615.013	Monks Mound Red	10	12	0.982	1.027		26.3
39491/10615.016	Unclassified	35	2.5	0.834	0.807		14.7
39491/10615.017	Unclassified	38	3	0.952	1.027		61.4
39491/10615.032	Unclassified	49	4.5	0.921	0.969		78.7
39491/10615.034	Powell Plain	27	4.5	0.487	0.6		11.3
39491/10615.037	Powell Plain	21	5	0.626	0.895		9.1
39491/10615.038	Unclassified	21	3	0.649	1.348		11.5
43503/12008.005	Powell Plain	14	7	0.476	0.484		10
43503/12008.008	Unclassified	18	3.5	0.447	0.444		6.5
43503/12008.009	Powell Plain	22	5.5	0.449	0.675		14.2

ID	Pottery Type/Ware	Orifice Dia. (cm)	Orifice %	Wall Thickness	Rim Width	RPR	Weight (g)
32209/8972	Unclassified	26	7.5	0.471	0.487		22.4
32171/8972	Powell Plain	31	11.5	0.636	2.13	0.299	55.4
32174/8972	Cahokia Cordmarked	18	12	0.412	0.761	0.541	30
32180/8972	Plain Ware	22	4	0.751	1.72	0.437	8.8
32184/8972	Cahokia Cordmarked	30	6	0.957	2.491	0.384	31.7
32185/8972	Powell Plain	16	7	0.277	0.66	0.42	5.1
32186/8972	Monks Mound Red	24	5.5	0.691	1.057	0.654	13.2
32187/8972	Powell Plain	70	1	0.657	1.072	0.613	5.6
32188/8972	Plain Ware	40	4	0.747	1.538	0.486	19.4
32191/8972	Cahokia Red- Filmed	38	3	0.609	0.916		8.7
32193/8972	Unclassified	12	4.5	0.725	2.82		14.3
32195/8972	Plain Ware	25	7	0.754	1.149	0.656	11.3
32196/8972	Plain Ware	25	6	0.74	1.275	0.58	10.9
32200/8972	Plain Ware	36	3	0.615	1.145	0.537	5.2
32203/8972	Cahokia Cordmarked	20	6	0.924	2.365	0.391	34.1
32206/8972	Powell Plain	24	11	0.468	0.915	0.511	16.1 (both)
32208/8972	Cahokia Red- Filmed	30	3.5	0.856	1.147	0.746	8.4
32218/8972	Plain Ware	32	5	0.691	0.833		18.1
32222/8972	Plain Ware	35	2.5	0.833	1.329	0.627	8.8
32223/8972	Cahokia Cordmarked	30	15	1.003	3.44	0.292	123.4
32224/8972	Monks Mound Red	43	2	0.665	1.511	0.44	19.3
32236/8972	Unclassified	40	2	1.039	1.386	0.75	12.3
32237/8972	Unclassified	18	7	0.78	0.8		14
32241/8972.002	Monks Mound Red	21	4	0.569	0.523		5.4
32732/9129	Cahokia Cordmarked	33	5	0.597	2.361	0.253	27.8
32733/9129	Monks Mound Red	30	4	0.632	1.588	0.398	12.9
32734/9129	Powell Plain	17	5.5	0.429	0.417		8.4
32738/9129	Unclassified	20	3.5	0.679	0.768		10.3
32741/9129	Monks Mound Red	9	9	0.673	0.73		24.1
32743/9129	Powell Plain	25	4	1.086	1.169	0.929	15.2
32744/9129	Powell Plain	20	4.5	0.486	0.521		8.1
32765/9129	Plain Ware	26	16	0.812	1.681	0.483	84.7
32767/9129	Powell Plain	38	3	0.844	1.099	0.768	52.5
32768/9129	Ramey Incised	20	8.5	0.659	1.331	0.495	15.8
32770/9129	Powell Plain	27	4.5	0.648	0.641		24.7
32774/9129	Powell Plain	20	3.5	0.509	0.884	0.576	5
32884/9185.002	Unclassified	15	5	0.673	0.902	0.746	8.3
32884/9185.005	Powell Plain	18	5.5	0.579	0.537		3.1
32884/9185.006	Powell Plain	14	9	0.624	0.595		22.9
32884/9185.007	Monks Mound Red	29	3	0.591	0.649	0.911	7.4

ID	Pottery Type/Ware	Orifice Dia. (cm)	Orifice %	Wall Thickness	Rim Width	RPR	Weight (g)
32884/9185.008	Monks Mound Red	25	2.5	0.73	0.85	0.859	11.9
32884/9185.011	Monks Mound Red	22	5	0.631	1.119	0.564	13.2
32884/9185.013ab	Cahokia Cordmarked	45	5	0.966	3.118	0.31	26.6
32889/9185	Monks Mound Red	15	7	0.898	1.013	0.886	15.4
32894/9185	Powell Plain	39	6	1.089	1.138	0.957	40.5
32895/9185	Powell Plain	25	10	0.635	1.528	0.416	29.1
32897/9185	Plain Ware	12	15	0.503	0.911		19.4
32983/9235	Bluff Ware	41	3	0.731	0.722		23.8
32984/9235	Ramey Incised	27	8.5	0.548	1.532	0.358	23.9
32985/9235	Ramey Incised	26	3	1.152	1.159		45
32987/9235	Unclassified	26	6	0.633	0.859	0.737	22.2
32991/9235	Monks Mound Red	36	3.5	0.801	0.722	1.109	20.4
32996/9235	Powell Plain	25	4.5	0.555	1.297	0.428	17.4
33001/9235	Monks Mound Red	32	3	0.431	0.449		3.1
33004/9235	Unclassified	20	3.5	0.714	0.927		7.7
33008/9235.001	Cahokia Red- Filmed	39	4.5	0.736	1.23	0.598	24
33008/9235.002	Powell Plain	37	6	0.805	1.43	0.563	21.4
33008/9235.003	Powell Plain	39	6	0.895	1.31	0.683	25.6
33008/9235.005	Unclassified	29	5	0.48	1.066	0.45	7.8
33008/9235.006	Unclassified	12	10	0.564	0.623	0.905	11.4
33008/9235.008	Unclassified	16	11	0.532	0.525		20.1
33008/9235.009	Unclassified	22	6	1.072	1.83	0.586	14.8
33008/9235.010	Plain Ware	19	9	0.894	1.668	0.536	25.5
33008/9235.011	Plain Ware	21	3	0.848	1.649	0.514	14.6
33008/9235.013	Powell Plain	36	5.5	1.182	1.861		43.3
33008/9235.015	Unclassified	13	8	0.545	0.83	0.657	4.9
33008/9235.020	Powell Plain	45	2.5	0.998	1.611	0.619	33
33939/9363	Unclassified	17	10	0.775	2.603	0.298	44.6
33944/9363	Plain Ware	24	5	0.784	1.219	0.643	14.3
33945/9363	Plain Ware	24	5.5	0.728	0.857		20.1
33946/9363	Plain Ware	25	5.5	0.778	1.155	0.674	15.8
33949/9363	Powell Plain	25	3	0.584	0.944	0.619	19.1
33952/9363	Powell Plain	14	12	0.486	1.681	0.289	21
33954/9363	Cahokia Cordmarked	29	6.5	0.849	2.637	0.322	32
33959/9363	Unclassified	25	5	0.696	0.737		15.4
33962/9363	Plain Ware	31	13	0.887	0.81		164.8
33972/9363	Plain Ware	35	3	0.845	1.717	0.492	38.2
33973/9363	Unclassified	26	8	0.573	1.423	0.403	32.1
33975/9363	Powell Plain	37	7.5	0.727	1.235	0.589	25.6
33976/9363	Cahokia Cordmarked	26	12.5	1.141	2.504	0.456	109.9
33977/9363	Monks Mound Red	21	7	0.696	0.651	1.069	22.1
33987/9363	Plain Ware	23	5	0.61	0.605	1.008	14.1

ID	Pottery Type/Ware	Orifice Dia. (cm)	Orifice %	Wall Thickness	Rim Width	RPR	Weight (g)
33990/9363	Cahokia Cordmarked	22	5.5	1.009	2.802	0.36	36.9
33993/9363	Powell Plain	19	6	0.792	1.177	0.673	18.7
33995/9363	Plain Ware	36	4.5	0.911	1.451	0.628	21.9
34393/9629	Cahokia Red-Filmed	10	60	0.465	0.408		178.1
34394&34395/9629	Ramey Incised	28	50	0.443	1.326	0.334	198.7
34397/9629.001-.008	Powell Plain	17	59	0.517	0.568		105.4
34398/9629.001	Unclassified	13	8	0.464	0.479	0.969	5.1
34400/9629	Unclassified	35	6	0.973	1.356	0.718	45
34408/9629	Powell Plain	27	7	0.513	0.903	0.568	45.2
34409/9629	Cahokia Cordmarked	24	9.5	0.615	2.577	0.238	29.4
34411/9629	Monks Mound Red	28	7	0.786	1.101	0.714	34.4
34414/9629	Powell Plain	26	9.5	0.535	1.157	0.462	44.1
34419/9629	Powell Plain	25	5	0.468	0.968	0.483	15.2
34423/9629	Unclassified	13	24	0.635	2.068	0.307	33.1
34425/9629	Unclassified	13	9	0.476	0.398	1.196	7
34428/9629	Ramey Incised	20	6	0.577	0.997	0.579	27.3
34430/9629	Ramey Incised	27	10.5	0.702	1.319	0.532	52
34431/9629	Cahokia Red-Filmed	44	4.4	0.868	1.178	0.737	56
34433/9629	Cahokia Red-Filmed	27	8.5	0.669	1.015	0.659	31.7
34435/9629	Unclassified	26	4	0.838	0.921		23
34438/9629	Ramey Incised	25	7.5	0.52	1.295	0.402	19.6
34442/9629	Ramey Incised	37	3	1.16	1.415	0.82	29.3
34444/9629	Lloyd Cordmarked	48	3.5	0.672	0.538		31.6
34450/9629	Powell Plain	24	10.5	0.624	1.232	0.506	42.1
34451/9629	Monks Mound Red	42	6.5	0.837	1.277	0.655	49.3
34455/9629	Ramey Incised	23	7	0.425	1.251	0.34	7.1
34457/9629	Unclassified	25	7	0.721	0.731		16.3
34460/9629	Powell Plain	18	12.5	0.569	1.07	0.532	16.3
34463/9629	Unclassified	22	6	0.737	1.046	0.705	11.7
34472/9629	Powell Plain	16	10	0.379	0.639	0.593	9.4
34473/9629	Powell Plain	15	9	0.529	0.796	0.665	22.8
34476/9629	Unclassified	19	8	0.402	1.218	0.33	6.3
34477/9629	Ramey Incised	14	10	0.293	0.809	0.362	4.5
34480/9629	Initial Middle Missouri	18	7	0.512	0.572		14.3
34487/9629	Unclassified	27	5	0.641	0.976	0.657	9.6
34490/9629	Monks Mound Red	20	9	0.669	0.555		21.4
35746/9795	Ramey Incised	26	18	0.678	1.676	0.405	42.5
35747/9795	Unclassified	29	9	0.635	0.957		316.8
35748/9795	Plain Ware	33	10	1.088	3.045	0.357	76.6
35750/9795	Plain Ware	38	6	0.618	2.244	0.275	52.2
35751/9795	Ramey Incised	14	11	0.537	1.08	0.497	16.7
35754/9795	Unclassified	50	5	1.065	0.944		45.5
35756/9795	Unclassified	18	8	0.881	0.776		36.5

ID	Pottery Type/Ware	Orifice Dia. (cm)	Orifice %	Wall Thickness	Rim Width	RPR	Weight (g)
35757/9795	Unclassified	60	2	0.871	1.139		33.4
35759/9795	Unclassified	34	4	0.704	0.613		11.4
35762/9795	Ramey Incised	15	10	0.582	1.657	0.351	22.3
35772/9795	Ramey Incised	25	5	0.709	1.258	0.564	15.7
35773/9795	Monks Mound Red	13	13	0.307	0.818	0.375	12
35780/9795	Pulcher Cordmarked	23	7.5	0.652	2.291		22.1
35782/9795	Great Oasis Trailed	26	6	0.878	0.708		32.6
39463/10615	Ramey Incised	10	10.5	0.555	1.707	0.325	14.8
39465/10615	Powell Plain	35	6	0.946	1.701	0.556	31.1
39466/10615	Monks Mound Red	44	7	1.106	1.662	0.665	61.9
39489/10615.014	Unclassified	18	4	0.638	0.869	0.734	5.5
39489/10615.015	Monks Mound Red	13	10	0.624	0.496		10.2
39489/10615.016	Powell Plain	20	3.5	0.507	0.829	0.612	3
39489/10615.018	Unclassified	30	2.5	0.667	1.123		5.2
39489/10615.019	Unclassified	32	3	0.659	0.779	0.846	8.2
39491/10615.001	Powell Plain	40	6	0.825	1.531	0.539	48.9
39491/10615.002	Unclassified	12	11	0.945	1.737	0.544	26.9
39491/10615.003	Unclassified	21	10	0.721	0.576		52.9
39491/10615.004	Unclassified	15	13	0.792	1.057	0.749	34
39491/10615.007	Unclassified	36	4	0.533	0.823	0.648	9.8
39491/10615.014	Powell Plain	20	5	0.816	1.238	0.659	50.4
39491/10615.019ab	Cahokia Red-Filmed	40	5	0.854	1.425	0.599	21.7
39491/10615.020	Unclassified	21	7.5	0.703	2.361	0.298	14.1
39491/10615.033	Monks Mound Red	31	5	0.811	1.206	0.672	23.9
39491/10615.035	Powell Plain	23	4	0.71	0.47	1.511	10.5
39491/10615.036	Cahokia Red-Filmed	16	9	0.779	0.986	0.79	28.6
39491/10615.039	Powell Plain	17	7	0.525	1.37	0.383	8
43503/12008.001	Unclassified	24	4.5	0.645	1.012	0.637	19.9
43503/12008.002	Unclassified	28	6	0.715	1.542	0.464	30.3
43503/12008.003	Unclassified	26	7.5	0.795	1.22	0.652	24.3
43503/12008.004	Powell Plain	30	6.5	0.633	1.159	0.546	34.3
43503/12008.006	Ramey Incised	15	12.5	0.585	0.962	0.608	17.3
43503/12008.007	Powell Plain	13	6	0.355	0.572	0.621	3.8
43503/12008.010	Powell Plain	24	5.5	0.518	0.882	0.587	12
48009/14163	Unclassified	10	10.5	0.512	0.622		20.1
48251/14740	Unclassified	13	12	0.414	0.743		8.5
9363 .001	Cahokia Cordmarked	27	10	0.654	2.059	0.318	24.9
32891/9185	Unclassified	12	14	1.499	2.275		62.8
32175/8972	Powell Plain	21	13	0.649	0.575		3.8
33948/9363	Unclassified	35	5.5	0.939	0.901		50.3
34412/9629	Wells Incised	15	20	0.542	3.653		45.5
35770/9795	Unclassified	35	4.5	0.538	1.563		9.6
32192/8972	Monks Mound Red	9	10	0.497	0.54		9

ID	Pottery Type/Ware	Orifice Dia. (cm)	Orifice %	Wall Thickness	Rim Width	RPR	Weight (g)
32207/8972	Monks Mound Red	6	9	0.776	0.684		8.9
32214/8972	Monks Mound Red	17	4	0.678	0.89		9.5
32216/8972	Monks Mound Red	25	2.5	0.713	0.75		4.6
32241/8972.004	Unclassified	24	3	0.751	0.837		3.8
32736/9129	Monks Mound Red	15	7	0.874	1.041		9.1
32737/9129	Monks Mound Red	8	7	0.871	0.914		10.2
32742/9129	Monks Mound Red	40	2.5	0.852	0.898		9.5
32751/9129	Monks Mound Red	12	5	0.597	0.629		7.4
32783/9129	Powell Plain	13	6	0.573	0.833		9.1
32884/9185.001	Powell Plain	7	13	0.423	0.392		8.9
32884/9185.009	Monks Mound Red	23	4	0.898	0.923		14.9
32890/9185	Monks Mound Red	28	4.5	0.909	1.027		19.6
32986/9235	Monks Mound Red	19	6	0.744	0.774		11.3
33008/9235.017	Monks Mound Red	16	6	0.756	0.845		9.4
33991/9363	Monks Mound Red	52	2.5	0.86	0.909		29.2
34488/9629	Unclassified	27	8.5	0.525	0.458		15
35767/9795	Monks Mound Red	15	4.5	0.962	1.02		15.5
39489/10615.004	Unclassified	25	4	0.614	0.456		4.7
39491/10615.010	Unclassified	21	5	0.619	0.688		10.4

Appendix B – Morphological Raw Data						
ID	Vessel Form	Rim Form	Lip Form	Leached?	Temper	Temper Group
32241/8972.001	beaker	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
32884/9185.003	beaker	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33008/9235.007	beaker	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
33008/9235.018	beaker	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.023	beaker	swollen	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
33983/9363	beaker	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
34004/9363	beaker	thinned	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
34461/9629	beaker	swollen	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
35766/9795	beaker	swollen	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
35777/9795	beaker	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.018	beaker	swollen	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32173/8972ab	bottle	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32199/8972	bottle	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	fine grog	grog
39489/10615.012	bottle	thinned	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.006	bottle	thinned	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32179/8972	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32183/8972	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32189/8972	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32197/8972	bowl	direct-unmodified	pinched	yes	grit	grit
32198/8972	bowl	everted-extruded	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32212/8972	bowl	swollen	rounded	partial	indeterminate	indeterminate
32225/8972	bowl	swollen	flattened	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32226/8972	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
32233/8972	bowl	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32235/8972	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	fine grog	grog
32238/8972	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
32241/8972.003	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32739/9129	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32740/9129	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32747/9129	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
32752/9129	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	no	limestone	limestone
32775/9129	bowl	swollen	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32776/9129	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
32884/9185.004	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32884/9185.010	bowl	swollen	flattened	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32884/9185.012	bowl	swollen	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32892/9185	bowl	thickened	rounded	yes	shell	shell
32999/9235	bowl	swollen	flattened	no	limestone	limestone
33003/9235	bowl	swollen	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.004	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.012	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.014	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.016	bowl	collared	flattened	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
33008/9235.019	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.021	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.022	bowl	swollen	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
33943/9363	bowl	rolled	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
33966/9363	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone

ID	Vessel Form	Rim Form	Lip Form	Leached?	Temper	Temper Group
33967/9363	bowl	swollen	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
33974/9363	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	Indeterminate	limestone	limestone
33981/9363	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
33986/9363	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
34401/9629	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
34432/9629	bowl	angled	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
34445/9629	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
34446/9629	bowl	angled	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
34474/9629	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
34481/9629	bowl	swollen	flattened	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate
35752/9795	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
35753/9795	bowl	thinned	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
35771/9795	bowl	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	limestone	limestone
35775/9795	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
35785/9795.001	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39458/10615	bowl	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	shell	shell
39489/10615.001	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
39489/10615.002	bowl	thinned	rounded	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate
39489/10615.003	bowl	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
39489/10615.013	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
39489/10615.017	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.005	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.008	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.009	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.011	bowl	thinned	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.012	bowl	angled	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.013	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	limestone-grog	limestone
39491/10615.016	bowl	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	shell	shell
39491/10615.017	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	Indeterminate	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.032	bowl	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.034	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.037	bowl	everted-filleted	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.038	bowl	direct-bolstered	flattened	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
43503/12008.005	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
43503/12008.008	bowl	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
43503/12008.009	bowl	swollen	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
32209/8972	bowl-effigy	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
32171/8972	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32174/8972	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32180/8972	jar	everted-simple	rounded	Indeterminate	limestone	limestone
32184/8972	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32185/8972	jar	everted-curved	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32186/8972	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	limestone	limestone
32187/8972	jar	rolled	flattened	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32188/8972	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	Indeterminate	grog	grog
32191/8972	jar	collared	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32193/8972	jar	collared	rounded	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate
32195/8972	jar	everted-simple	flattened	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32196/8972	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	Indeterminate	limestone	limestone

ID	Vessel Form	Rim Form	Lip Form	Leached?	Temper	Temper Group
32200/8972	jar	rolled	flattened	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32203/8972	jar	everted-folded	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
32206/8972	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32208/8972	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32218/8972	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32222/8972	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	limestone	limestone
32223/8972	jar	everted-simple	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32224/8972	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
32236/8972	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32237/8972	jar	direct-unmodified	pinched	partial	indeterminate	indeterminate
32241/8972.002	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
32732/9129	jar	everted-filletted	pinched	yes	limestone	limestone
32733/9129	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32734/9129	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32738/9129	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
32741/9129	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
32743/9129	jar	swollen	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32744/9129	jar	direct-modified	flattened	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32765/9129	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32767/9129	jar	rolled	rounded	no	limestone-shell	limestone
32768/9129	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	limestone	limestone
32770/9129	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32774/9129	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	limestone	limestone
32884/9185.002	jar	everted-filletted	pinched	partial	indeterminate	indeterminate
32884/9185.005	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
32884/9185.006	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32884/9185.007	jar	swollen	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
32884/9185.008	jar	swollen	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
32884/9185.011	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32884/9185.013ab	jar	swollen	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32889/9185	jar	everted-simple	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
32894/9185	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32895/9185	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32897/9185	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
32983/9235	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	no	grit	grit
32984/9235	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	yes	shell	shell
32985/9235	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32987/9235	jar	swollen	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32991/9235	jar	swollen	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
32996/9235	jar	everted-simple	flattened	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33001/9235	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
33004/9235	jar	collared	flattened	partial	indeterminate	indeterminate
33008/9235.001	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
33008/9235.002	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33008/9235.003	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
33008/9235.005	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.006	jar	swollen	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.008	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
33008/9235.009	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
33008/9235.010	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone

ID	Vessel Form	Rim Form	Lip Form	Leached?	Temper	Temper Group
33008/9235.011	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33008/9235.013	jar	direct-bolstered	flattened	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33008/9235.015	jar	everted-simple	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
33008/9235.020	jar	swollen	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
33939/9363	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
33944/9363	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
33945/9363	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	indeterminate	indeterminate
33946/9363	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	grog	grog
33949/9363	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
33952/9363	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
33954/9363	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	indeterminate	indeterminate
33959/9363	jar	collared	flattened	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate
33962/9363	jar	angled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
33972/9363	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	no	grit	grit
33973/9363	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	Indeterminate	limestone	limestone
33975/9363	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
33976/9363	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	grog-limestone	grog
33977/9363	jar	thinned	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
33987/9363	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	no	limestone	limestone
33990/9363	jar	everted-simple	flattened	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33993/9363	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33995/9363	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34393/9629	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	shell	shell
34394&34395/9629	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34397/9629.001-.008	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
34398/9629.001	jar	swollen	flattened	Indeterminate	limestone	limestone
34400/9629	jar	everted-folded	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
34408/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
34409/9629	jar	everted-simple	rounded	partial	shell	shell
34411/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
34414/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
34419/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell	shell
34423/9629	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34425/9629	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	shell	shell
34428/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34430/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34431/9629	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	shell-limestone	shell
34433/9629	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
34435/9629	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
34438/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34442/9629	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34444/9629	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	no	grog	grog
34450/9629	jar	everted-simple	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
34451/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
34455/9629	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34457/9629	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	shell	shell
34460/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
34463/9629	jar	everted-curved	flattened	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34472/9629	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	limestone	limestone

ID	Vessel Form	Rim Form	Lip Form	Leached?	Temper	Temper Group
34473/9629	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
34476/9629	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	shell	shell
34477/9629	jar	everted-curved	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34480/9629	jar	cambered	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
34487/9629	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	shell	shell
34490/9629	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	shell	shell
35746/9795	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
35747/9795	jar	direct-modified	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
35748/9795	jar	everted-simple	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
35750/9795	jar	everted-folded	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
35751/9795	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	shell-limestone	shell
35754/9795	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
35756/9795	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
35757/9795	jar	direct-modified	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
35759/9795	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	shell-limestone	shell
35762/9795	jar	everted-simple	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
35772/9795	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	shell	shell
35773/9795	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	grit	grit
35780/9795	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
35782/9795	jar	angled	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
39463/10615	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
39465/10615	jar	everted-filleted	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39466/10615	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
39489/10615.014	jar	everted-extruded	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
39489/10615.015	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
39489/10615.016	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	yes	shell	shell
39489/10615.018	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	indeterminate	indeterminate
39489/10615.019	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.001	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.002	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	partial	shell	shell
39491/10615.003	jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.004	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.007	jar	everted-extruded	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.014	jar	rolled	rounded	no	shell-limestone	shell
39491/10615.019ab	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	shell	shell
39491/10615.020	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
39491/10615.033	jar	everted-filleted	pinched	yes	limestone	limestone
39491/10615.035	jar	thinned	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.036	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
39491/10615.039	jar	everted-simple	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
43503/12008.001	jar	rolled	rounded	yes	indeterminate	indeterminate
43503/12008.002	jar	everted-simple	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
43503/12008.003	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	shell	shell
43503/12008.004	jar	rolled	rounded	partial	indeterminate	indeterminate
43503/12008.006	jar	everted-extruded	pinched	yes	shell-limestone	shell
43503/12008.007	jar	everted-folded	pinched	yes	shell	shell
43503/12008.010	jar	everted-folded	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
48009/14163	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	grit-limestone	grit
48251/14740	jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	yes	fine grog	grog
9363 .001	jar	everted-simple	rounded	yes	limestone-shell	limestone

ID	Vessel Form	Rim Form	Lip Form	Leached?	Temper	Temper Group
32891/9185	juice press	collared	rounded	partial	grog-limestone	grog
32175/8972	plate	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33948/9363	plate	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	shell-grog	shell
34412/9629	plate	angled	flattened	yes	shell	shell
35770/9795	plate	angled	rounded	yes	shell-limestone	shell
32192/8972	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	limestone	limestone
32207/8972	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
32214/8972	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
32216/8972	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
32241/8972.004	seed jar	swollen	flattened	yes	shell	shell
32736/9129	seed jar	thickened	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
32737/9129	seed jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
32742/9129	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
32751/9129	seed jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	no	limestone	limestone
32783/9129	seed jar	thickened	flattened	partial	limestone-shell	limestone
32884/9185.001	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
32884/9185.009	seed jar	thickened	flattened	yes	limestone	limestone
32890/9185	seed jar	thickened	flattened	partial	limestone	limestone
32986/9235	seed jar	thickened	rounded	partial	shell-limestone	shell
33008/9235.017	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
33991/9363	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
34488/9629	seed jar	direct-unmodified	pinched	yes	limestone-shell	limestone
35767/9795	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	yes	limestone	limestone
39489/10615.004	seed jar	direct-unmodified	rounded	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate
39491/10615.010	seed jar	direct-unmodified	flattened	Indeterminate	grit-limestone	grit

Raw Morphological data cont.									
ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
32241/8972.001	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32884/9185.003	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.007	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	reddish gray	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.018	dark red	L	slip	smooth	no	dark red	slip	smooth	incised lines on exterior - horizontal
33008/9235.023	dark red	L	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - Diagonal and horizontal
33983/9363	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - Diagonal
34004/9363	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	incised lines and punctates/stamps on exterior
34461/9629	light red	L	slip	smooth	yes	light red	slip	smooth	incised lines on exterior - horizontal and diagonal
35766/9795	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	horizontal incised lines on exterior surface
35777/9795	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - mottled carved
39491/10615.018	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	incised lines on exterior - horizontal and diagonal
32173/8972ab	red	L	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	
32199/8972	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.012	red	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.006	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	gray	slip	smooth	
32179/8972	reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
32183/8972	black	D	smudge	smooth	yes	black	smudge	smooth	
32189/8972	dark red	L	slip	smooth	yes	reddish brown	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - horizontal; Coles Creek?
32197/8972	white	L	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	rocker stamping
32198/8972	weathered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32212/8972	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32225/8972	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	
32226/8972	weathered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32233/8972	dark red	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32235/8972	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	yes	very dark gray	smudge	smooth	exterior incised lines - Diagonal
32238/8972	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	bossed/1 broken boss and horizontal line stamps
32241/8972.003	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32739/9129	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - Diagonal
32740/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32747/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32752/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	
32775/9129	black	D	smudge	smooth	yes	dark gray	slip	smooth	
32776/9129	reddish yellow	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	
32884/9185.004	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	horizontal lines on exterior
32884/9185.010	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	yes	very dark gray	smudge	smooth	
32884/9185.012	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	lug on exterior lip
32892/9185	reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	incised lines/impressed - diagonal
32999/9235	light reddish brown	L	plain	smooth	no	light reddish brown	plain	smooth	lug on exterior lip

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
33003/9235	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	lug on lip
33008/9235.004	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.012	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.014	red and tan	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.016	dark red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	incised groove parallel to circumference on lip
33008/9235.019	dark gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	incised lines on interior surface - horizontal and vertical
33008/9235.021	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.022	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33943/9363	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33966/9363	dark red	L	slip	smooth	yes	dark red	slip	smooth	
33967/9363	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33974/9363	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	
33981/9363	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33986/9363	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	yes	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
34401/9629	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	diagonal incised lines on exterior
34432/9629	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
34445/9629	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
34446/9629	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
34474/9629	reddish yellow	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
34481/9629	light gray	D	slip	smooth	no	light gray	slip	smooth	scalloped lip
35752/9795	mottled-red	L	slip	smooth	yes	mottled-red	slip	smooth	
35753/9795	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
35771/9795	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
35775/9795	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
35785/9795.001	light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
39458/10615	light red	L	slip	smooth	yes	gray	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.001	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	brown	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.002	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.003	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.013	pinkish gray	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.017	light brownish gray	D	slip	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.005	dark gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.008	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.009	reddish yellow	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.011	very light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.012	pinkish gray	L	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.013	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.016	red	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.017	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.032	pinkish gray	L	plain	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.034	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	yes	reddish brown	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
39491/10615.037	black	D	smudge	smooth	yes	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.038	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	
43503/12008.005	mottled-brown	D	slip	smooth	no	mottled-brown	slip	smooth	
43503/12008.008	reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
43503/12008.009	mottled-dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	mottled-dark gray	slip	smooth	
32209/8972	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	lug or broken handle
32171/8972	black	D	smudge	smooth	yes	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32174/8972	weathered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
32180/8972	weathered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	smooth	no	yellowish red	slip	smooth	
32184/8972	brown	L	slip	cord-marked	yes	red	slip	smooth	
32185/8972	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
32186/8972	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32187/8972	black	D	smudge	smooth	yes	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32188/8972	weathered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	smooth	Indeterminate	light red	slip	smooth	
32191/8972	red	L	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
32193/8972	weathered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	exterior incised lines - Diagonal
32195/8972	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	
32196/8972	light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	dark brown gray	slip	smooth	
32200/8972	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	groove with fine punctates on lip

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
32203/8972	weathered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
32206/8972	black	D	smudge	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
32208/8972	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
32218/8972	light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
32222/8972	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	lug
32223/8972	weathered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
32224/8972	yellowish red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32236/8972	light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
32237/8972	light red	L	slip	cord-marked	no	pinkish gray	slip	smooth	cord wrapped stick impressed and bossed
32241/8972.002	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32732/9129	light reddish brown	L	slip	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
32733/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32734/9129	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	lugs on exterior
32738/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32741/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	repair hole
32743/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32744/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	black	smudge	smooth	black residue
32765/9129	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
32767/9129	reddish black	D	slip	smooth	yes	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
32768/9129	reddish black	D	slip	smooth	yes	light red	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - Diagonal

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
32770/9129	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32774/9129	black	D	smudge	smooth	yes	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32884/9185.002	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	stamp along exterior lip
32884/9185.005	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32884/9185.006	dark gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	dark gray	slip	smooth	
32884/9185.007	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32884/9185.008	red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32884/9185.011	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32884/9185.013ab	dark reddish gray	D	slip	cord-marked	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32889/9185	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	circular punctates
32894/9185	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32895/9185	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	yes	dark gray	slip	smooth	
32897/9185	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32983/9235	very dark gray	D	plain	cord-marked	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
32984/9235	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	shallow, wide, and curved incised lines on exterior
32985/9235	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
32987/9235	reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	gray	slip	smooth	lug on exterior lip
32991/9235	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
32996/9235	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	yes	very dark gray	smudge	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
33001/9235	red	L	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	
33004/9235	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish gray	slip	smooth	impressions on exterior top of lip - stamps
33008/9235.001	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	very light brown	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.002	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.003	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.005	white	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish gray	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.006	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.008	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	reddish gray	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.009	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.010	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.011	reddish yellow	L	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.013	red	L	slip	smooth	yes	light red	slip	smooth	
33008/9235.015	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	impressions on lip - stamps
33008/9235.020	light red	L	slip	smooth	yes	mottled-red	slip	smooth	
33939/9363	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	no	very dark gray	slip	smooth	scalloped impressions on lip
33944/9363	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	
33945/9363	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
33946/9363	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	
33949/9363	dark red	L	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
33952/9363	pinkish gray	L	plain	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
33954/9363	red	L	slip	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
33959/9363	gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
33962/9363	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
33972/9363	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	
33973/9363	white	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - Vertical and diagonal
33975/9363	dark reddish brown	D	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	
33976/9363	reddish gray	D	slip	cord-marked	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
33977/9363	red	L	slip	smooth	yes	reddish brown	plain	smooth	
33987/9363	dark red	L	slip	smooth	yes	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
33990/9363	dark reddish gray	D	slip	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
33993/9363	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	
33995/9363	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	
34393/9629	red	L	slip	smooth	no	pinkish gray	plain	smooth	
34394&34395/9629	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - Vertical and diagonal
34397/9629.001-.008	red	L	slip	smooth	yes	pink	slip	smooth	
34398/9629.001	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - Diagonal, vertical, and horizontal
34400/9629	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
34408/9629	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light gray	slip	smooth	
34409/9629	dark reddish gray	D	slip	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
34411/9629	red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
34414/9629	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
34419/9629	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
34423/9629	light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
34425/9629	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	mottled-reddish gray	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - diagonal
34428/9629	mottled-red	L	slip	smooth	yes	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - scrolled; handle
34430/9629	mottled-dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - scrolled
34431/9629	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
34433/9629	reddish yellow	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
34435/9629	white	L	slip	smooth	no	very light brown	slip	smooth	
34438/9629	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - scrolled
34442/9629	mottled-red	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - horizontal
34444/9629	red	L	slip	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
34450/9629	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	yes	gray	slip	smooth	
34451/9629	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
34455/9629	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	yes	reddish brown	slip	smooth	exterior incised lines - scrolled
34457/9629	mottled-dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	gray	slip	smooth	
34460/9629	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
34463/9629	reddish pink	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	
34472/9629	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
34473/9629	light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	
34476/9629	reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	thick impressed lines on top of rim
34477/9629	red	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	plain	smooth	exterior incised lines - scrolled
34480/9629	red	L	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
34487/9629	pink	L	plain	smooth	no	pink	plain	smooth	
34490/9629	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
35746/9795	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	yes	gray	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - diagonal and vertical
35747/9795	light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	pinkish gray	slip	smooth	
35748/9795	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	black residue or burnish on interior surface
35750/9795	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
35751/9795	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - diagonal

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
35754/9795	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
35756/9795	white	L	slip	smooth	no	white	slip	smooth	
35757/9795	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
35759/9795	pinkish gray	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	horizontal line additive on exterior surface near rim
35762/9795	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - diagonal
35772/9795	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - diagonal and vertical
35773/9795	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	
35780/9795	light reddish brown	L	slip	cord-marked	no	red	slip	smooth	
35782/9795	light brown	L	slip	smooth	no	brown	slip	smooth	incised lines on the exterior - horizontal and diagonal
39463/10615	reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	yes	pinkish gray	slip	smooth	incised lines on exterior - horizontal
39465/10615	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
39466/10615	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.014	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.015	mottled-light red	L	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.016	dark gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
39489/10615.018	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish yellow	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
39489/10615.019	black	D	smudge	smooth	yes	gray	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.001	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.002	reddish black	D	slip	smooth	yes	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	incised lines on lip
39491/10615.003	very pale brown	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.004	reddish black	D	slip	smooth	no	reddish black	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.007	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.014	mottled-dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark gray	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.019ab	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.020	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.033	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.035	black	D	smudge	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.036	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.039	reddish black	D	slip	smooth	yes	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	
43503/12008.001	mottled-dark reddish gray	D	plain	smooth	no	light reddish brown	plain	smooth	
43503/12008.002	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	incised horizontal line on lip
43503/12008.003	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
43503/12008.004	mottled-dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
43503/12008.006	mottled-dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	yes	pink	slip	smooth	incised lines on exterior - diagonal
43503/12008.007	reddish black	D	slip	smooth	yes	reddish gray	slip	smooth	
43503/12008.010	very dark gray	D	smudge	smooth	yes	very dark gray	smudge	smooth	
48009/14163	pinkish gray	L	slip	smooth	no	brown	slip	smooth	circular punctates on lip, neck, and shoulder. Incised diagonal lines on body.
48251/14740	light reddish brown	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	triangular lug on lip. Punctate border of rim and dragged line extending out from triangle.
9363 .001	dark gray	D	slip	cord-marked	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32891/9185	white	L	slip	cord-marked	no	light red	slip	smooth	
32175/8972	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33948/9363	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
34412/9629	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	dark reddish gray	slip	smooth	incised lines on interior lip
35770/9795	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish black	slip	smooth	
32192/8972	dark red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	exterior incised lines
32207/8972	red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32214/8972	red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32216/8972	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	

ID	Exterior Color	LS/DS	Exterior Surface Finish	Exterior Treatment	Exterior Burnished	Interior Color	Interior Surface Finish	Interior Surface Treatment	Comments
32241/8972.004	red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	
32736/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	circular punctates on exterior
32737/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	weathered	Indeterminate	smooth	circular punctates on exterior
32742/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	yes	red	slip	smooth	incised lines on exterior
32751/9129	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	Indeterminate	smooth	
32783/9129	dark gray	D	slip	smooth	no	very dark gray	smudge	smooth	prefired hole
32884/9185.001	dark reddish gray	D	slip	smooth	no	reddish gray	plain	smooth	
32884/9185.009	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32890/9185	red	L	slip	smooth	no	reddish brown	slip	smooth	
32986/9235	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	circular punctates on exterior
33008/9235.017	red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
33991/9363	dark red	L	slip	smooth	no	red	slip	smooth	
34488/9629	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	light brown	slip	smooth	
35767/9795	red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	circular punctates on exterior surface
39489/10615.004	pink	L	slip	smooth	no	pink	slip	smooth	
39491/10615.010	light red	L	slip	smooth	no	light red	slip	smooth	

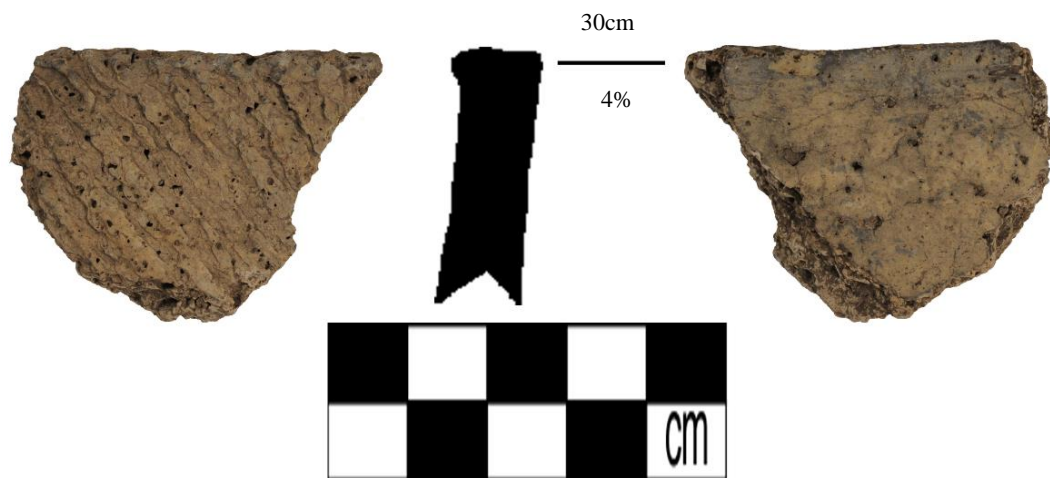
Appendix C: Rim Profiles and Photos

Pulcher Cordmarked

35780/9795



39489/10615.017



Monk's Mound Red

32192/8972



32207/8972



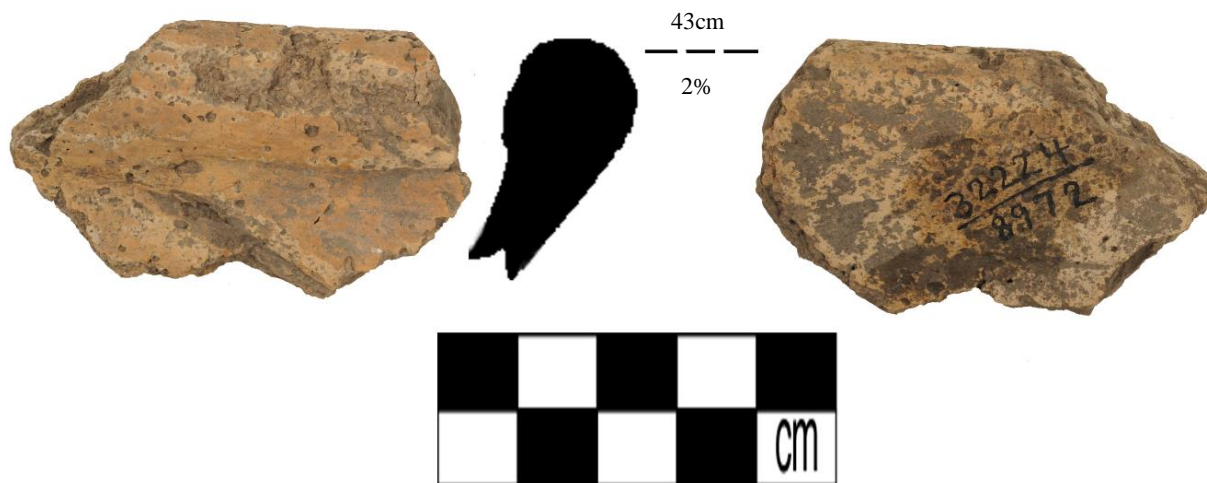
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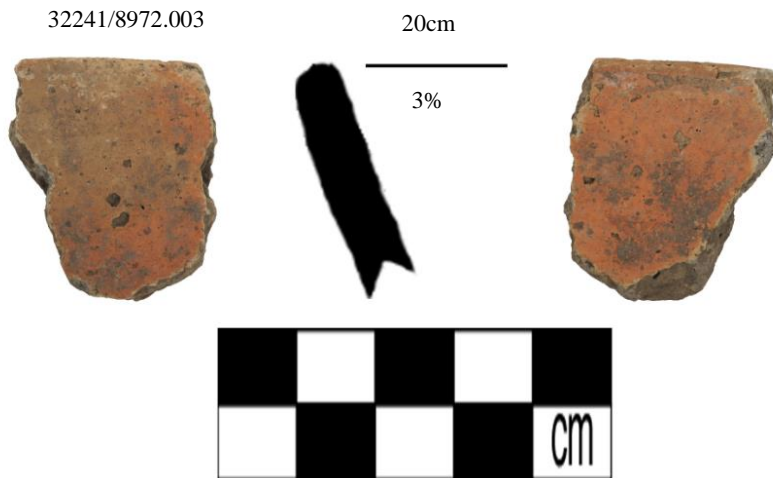
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32224/8972



32241/8972.003



32736/9129



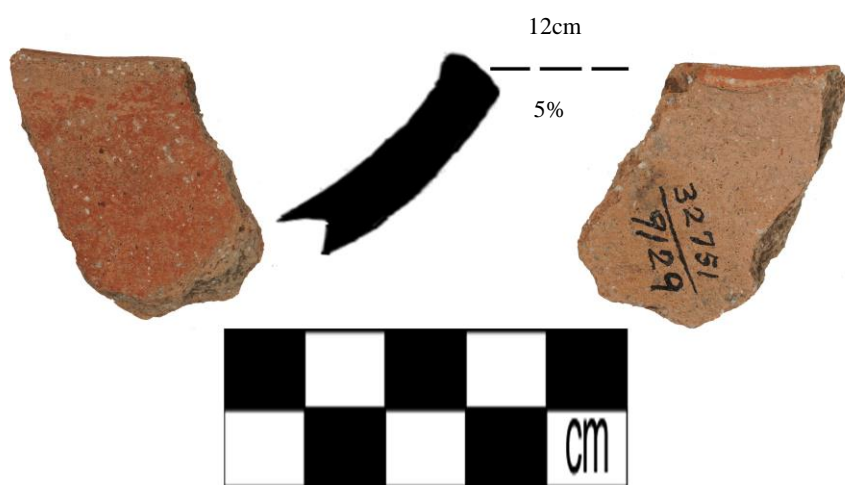
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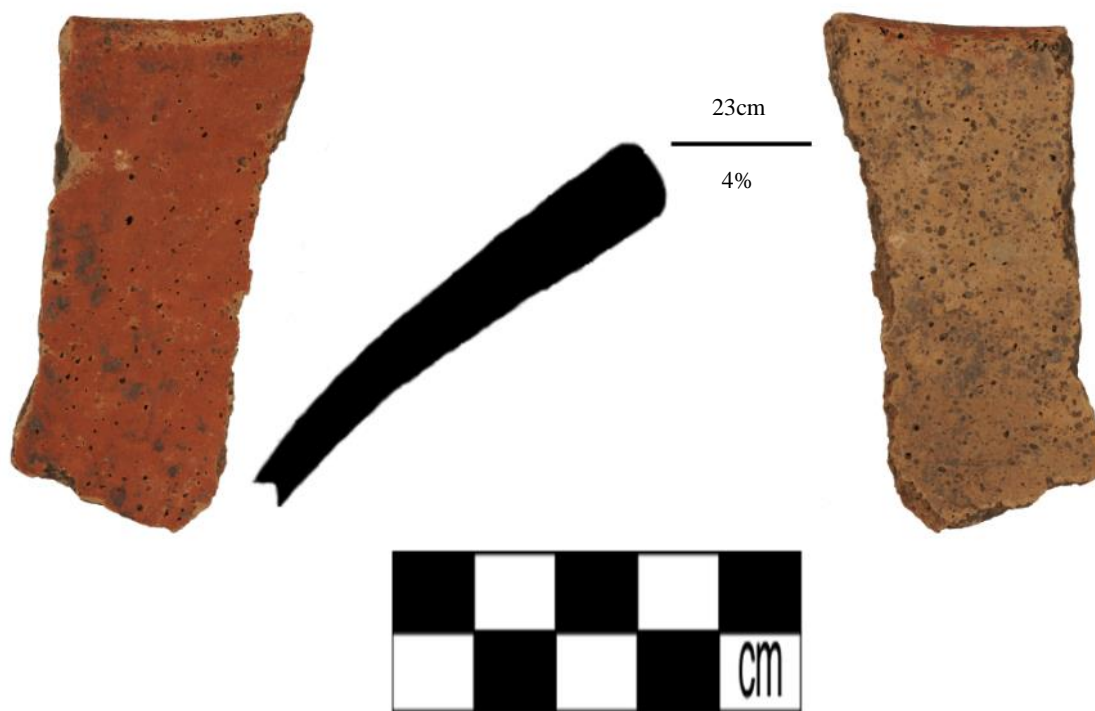
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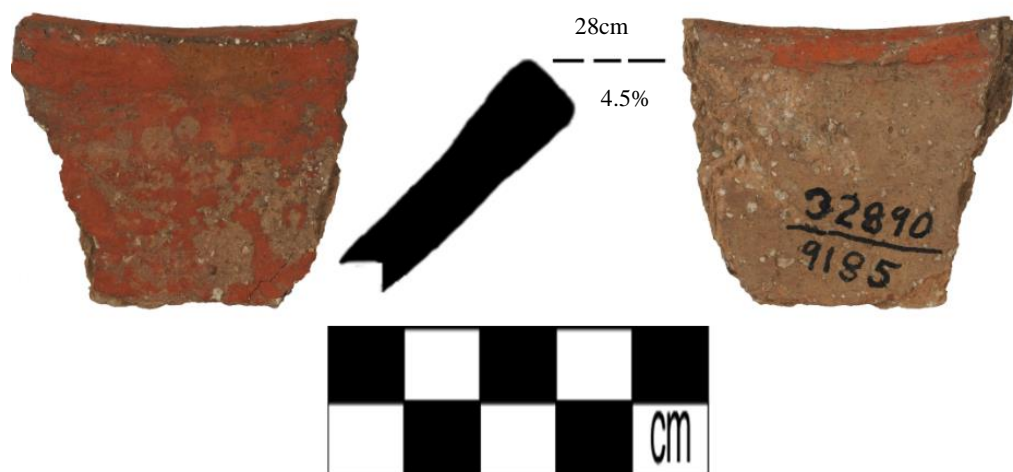
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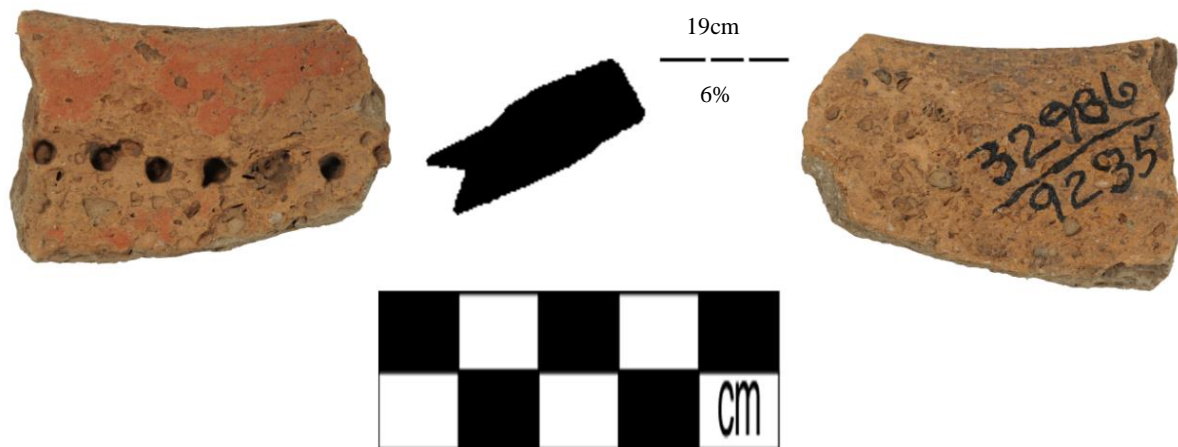
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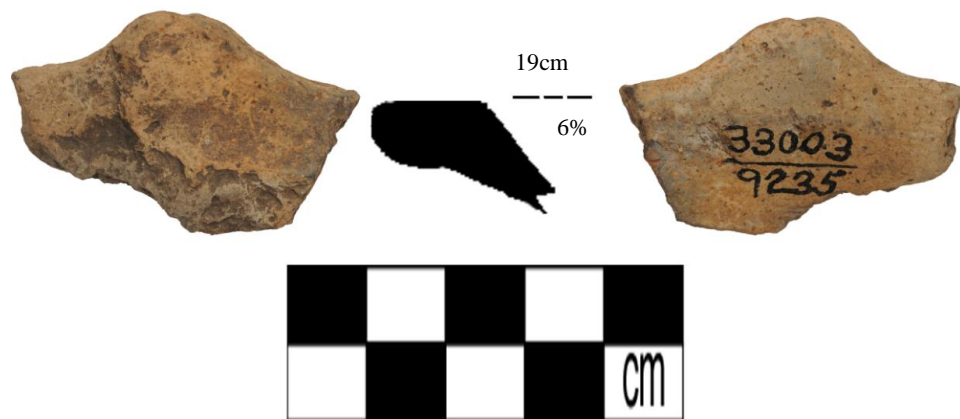
32890/9185



32986/9235



33003/9235



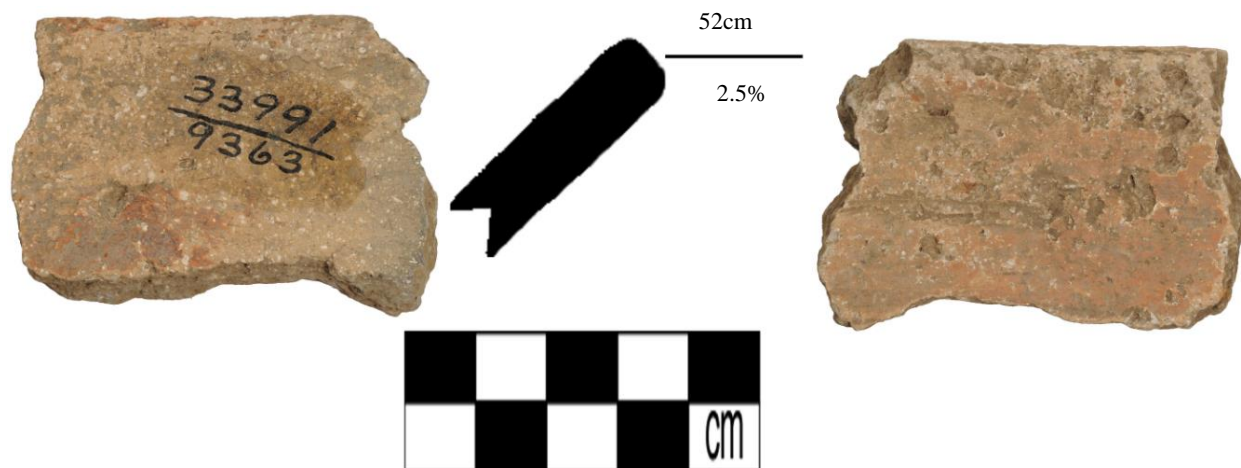
33008/9235.021



33977/9363



33991/9363



34411/9629



34432/9629



34451/9629



35773/9795



35775/9795



23cm



8%



39465/10615



35cm



6%



39466/10615



32186/8972



32241/8972.001

13cm

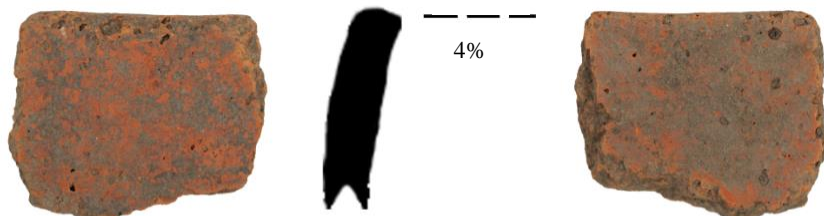


5%



32241/8972.002

21cm



4%



32733/9129



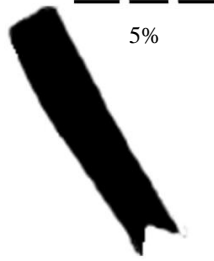
32741/9129



32752/9129

11cm

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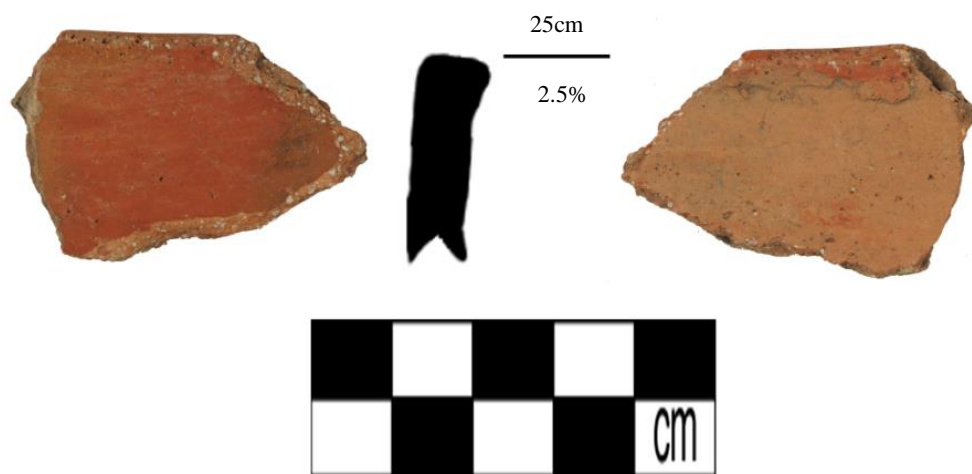
32884/9185.007

29cm

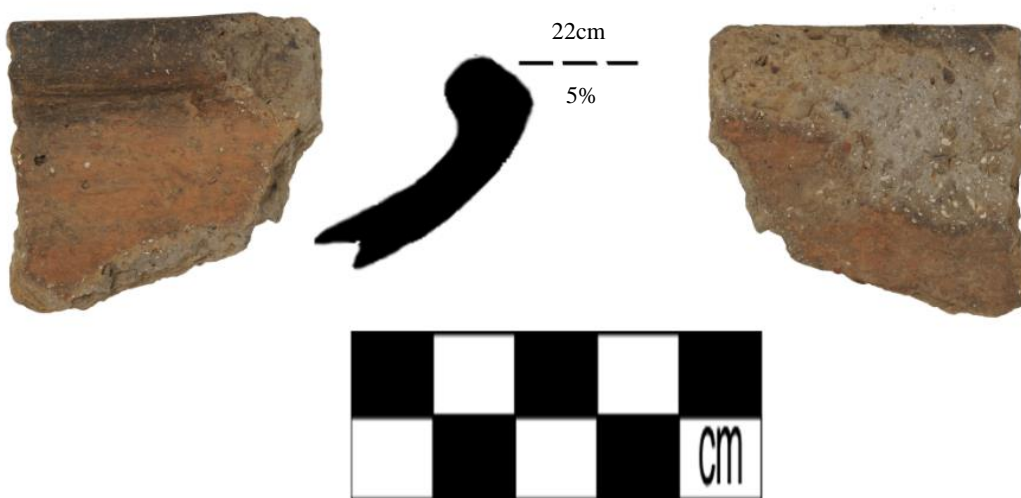
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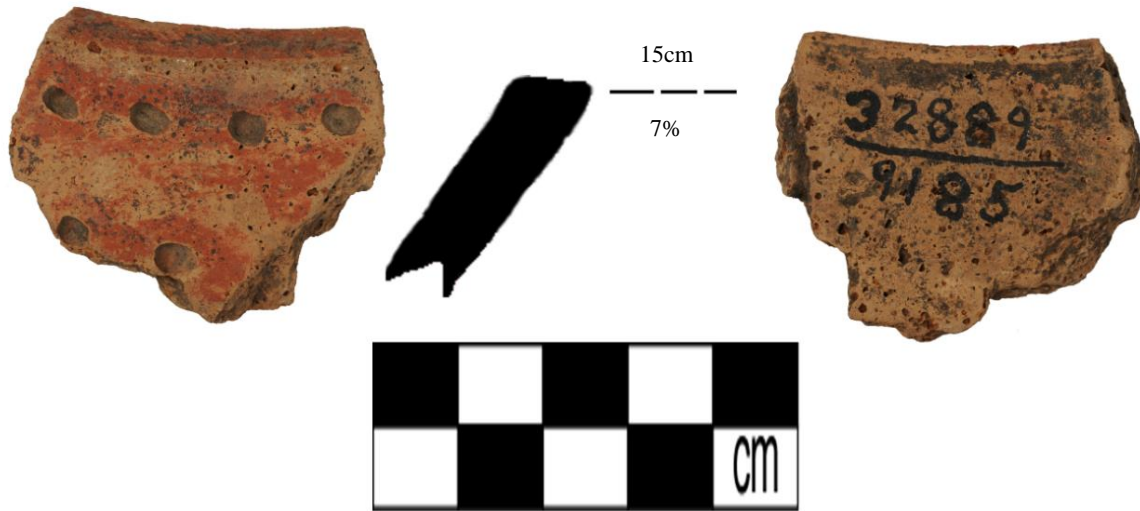
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32884/9185.011



32889/9185



32991/9235



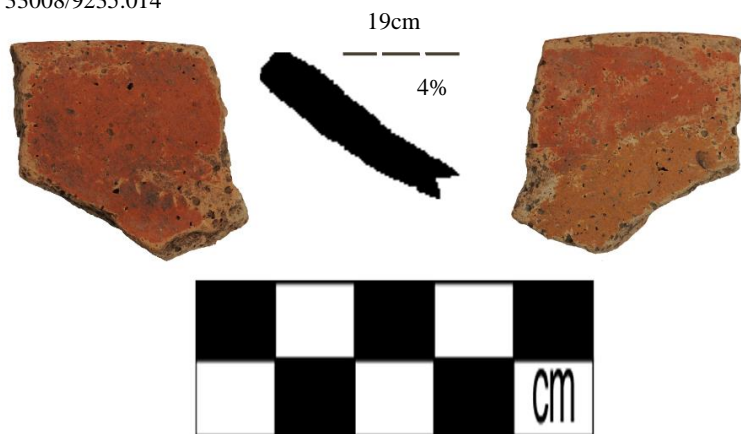
33001/923



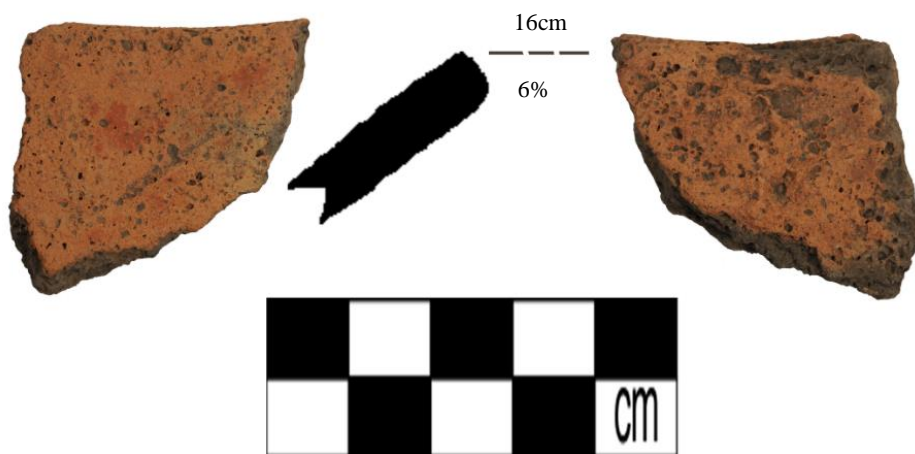
33008/9235.012



33008/9235.014



33008/9235.017



33967/9363



33981/9363



34490/9629, 34478/9629



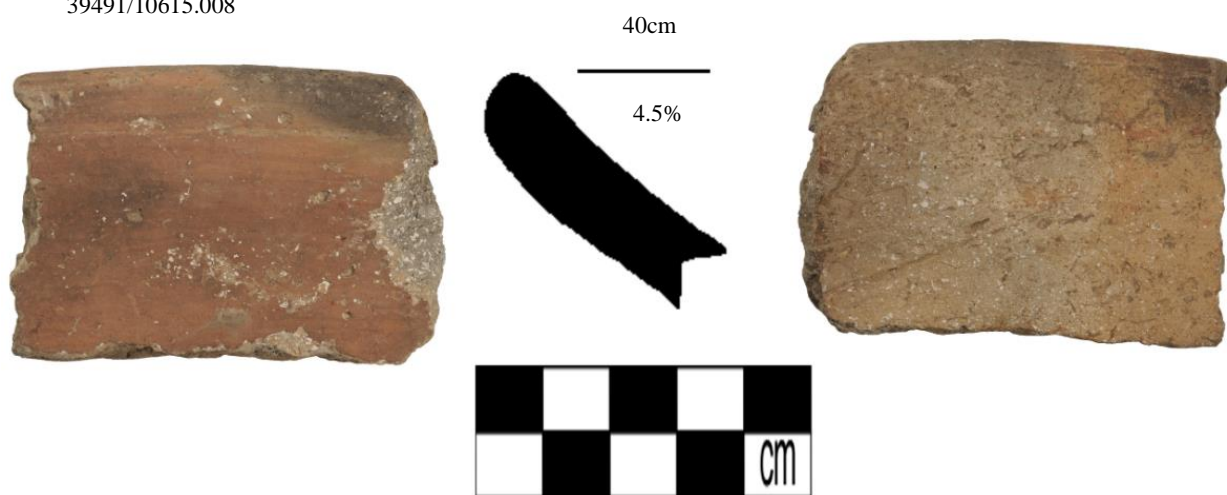
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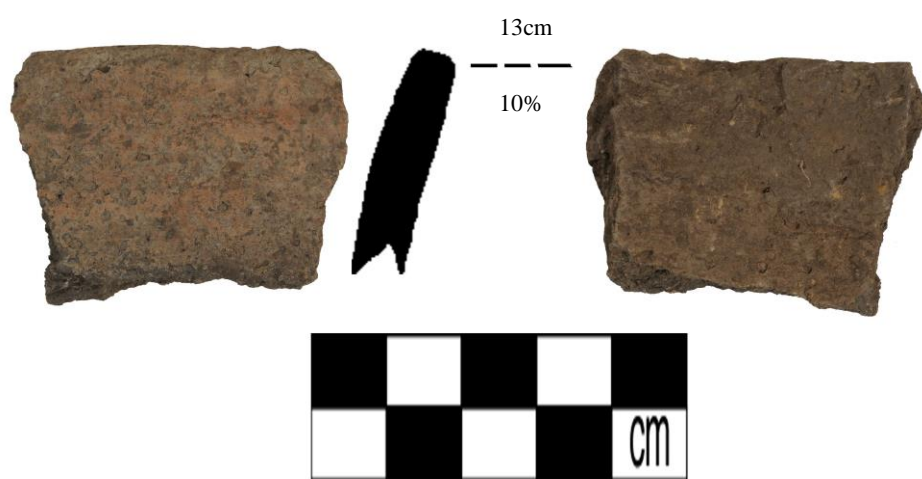
39489/10615.003



39491/10615.008



39489/10615.015



39491/10615.033



Cahokia Red- Filmed

32191/8972



32208/8972

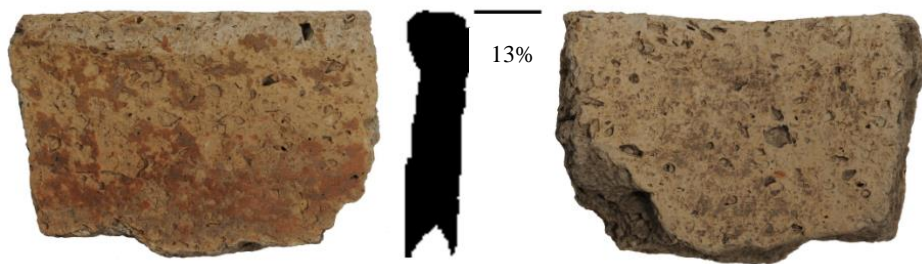


33008/9235.001



33008/9235.016

9cm



13%



34393/9629

10cm

60%



34431/9629



34433/9629



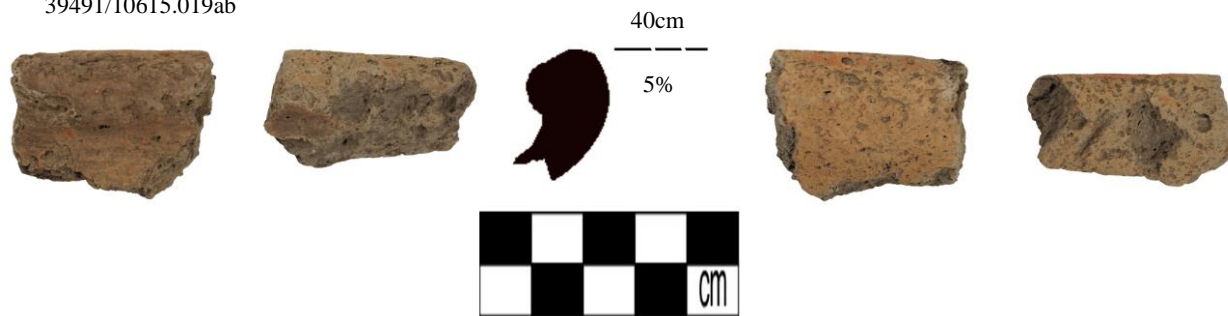
39458/10615



39491/10615.016



39491/10615.019ab



39491/10615.036



32173/8972ab



Powell Plain

32175/8972



32183/8972

36cm

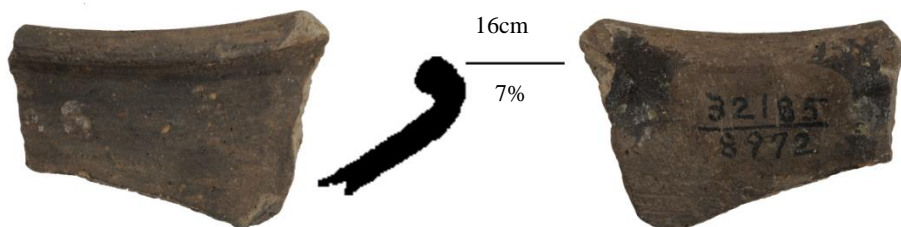
3%



32185/8972

16cm

7%



32187/8972



32198/8972



33952/9363



32171/8972

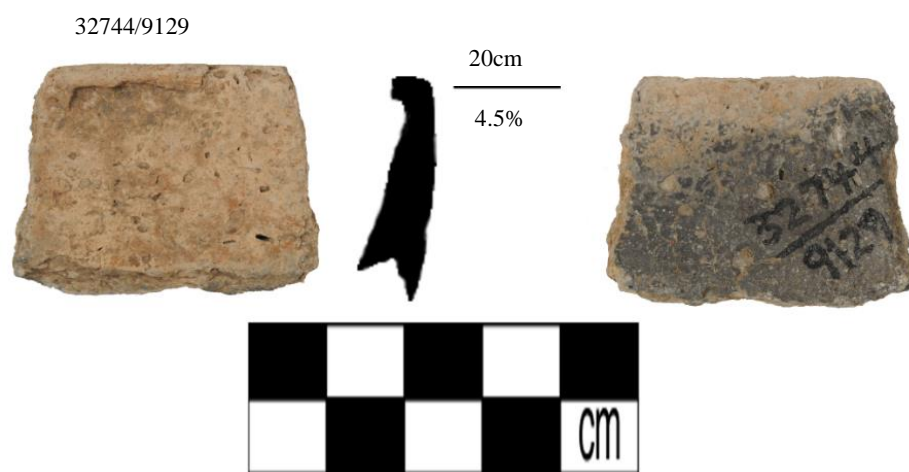


32206/8972, 32201/8972



32734/9129





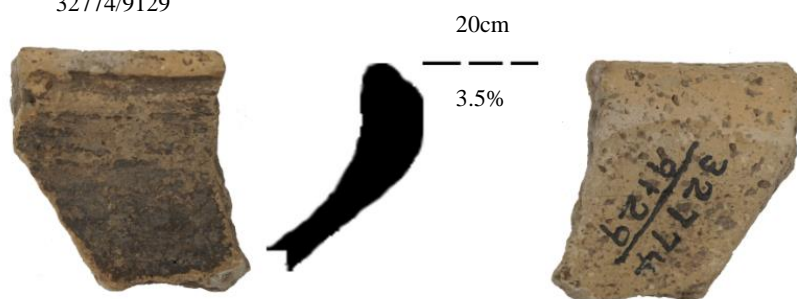
32770/9129



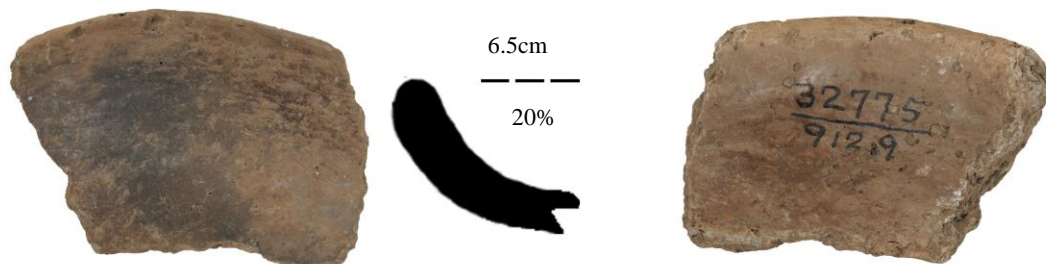
32767/9129



32774/9129



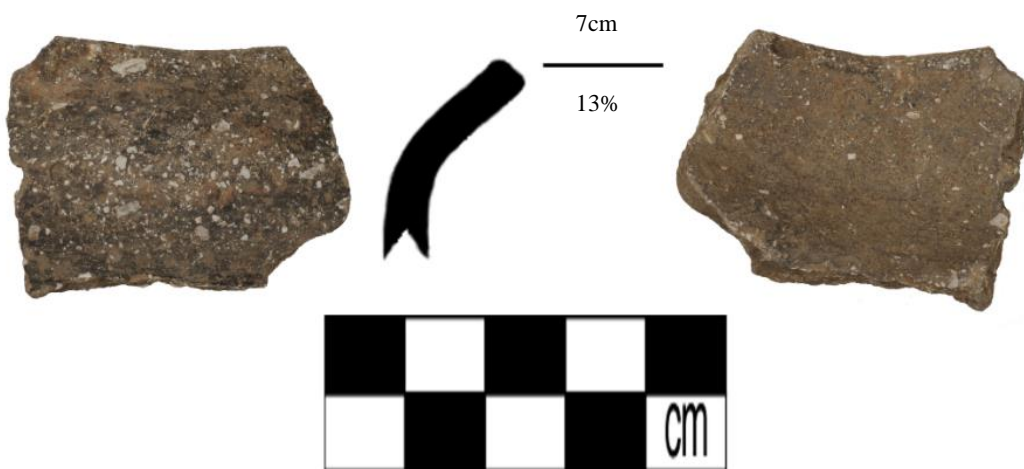
32775/9129



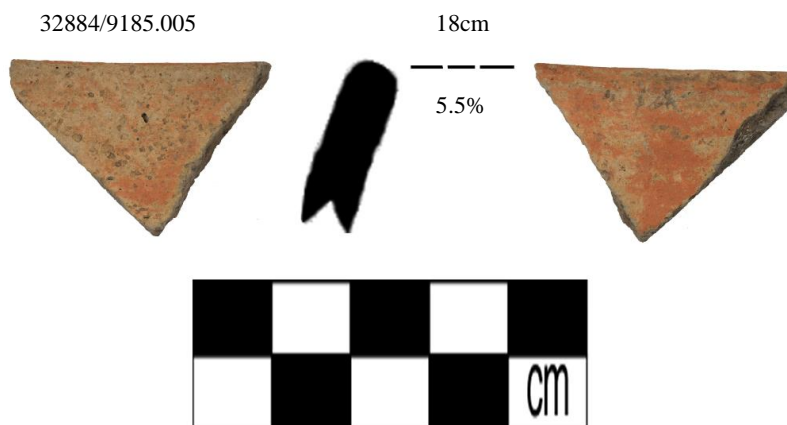
32783/9129



32884/9185.001



32884/9185.005



32884/9185.006



32884/9185.010



32884/9185.012



32894/9185



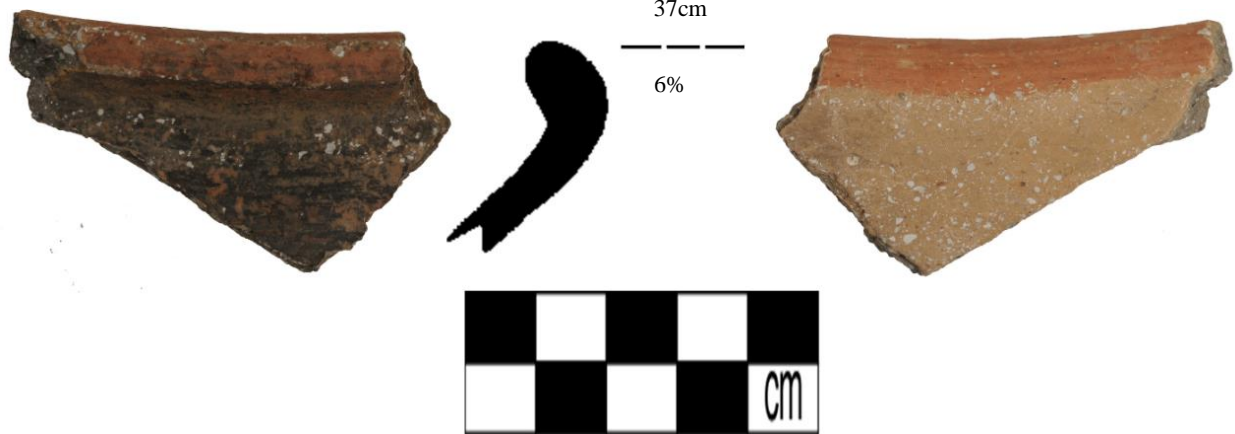
32895/9185



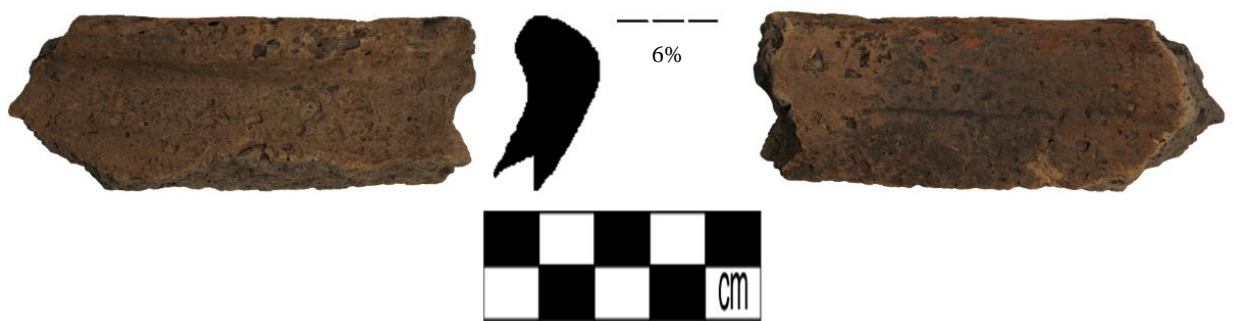
32996/9235



33008/9235.002



33008/9235.003



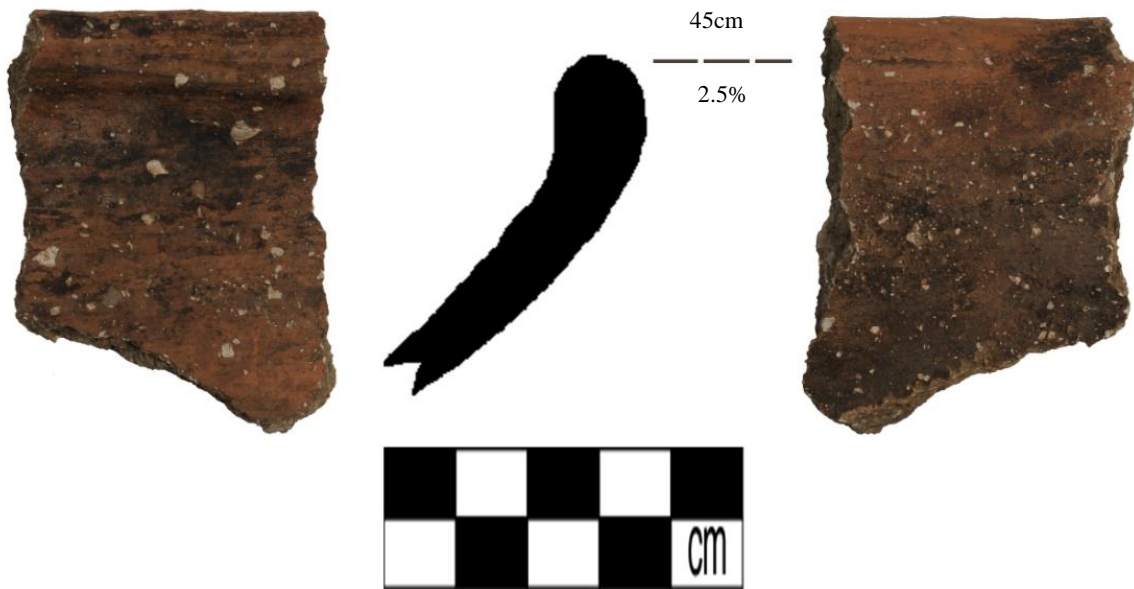
33008/9235.004



33008/9235.013



33008/9235.020



33008/9235.022



33943/9363



33949/9363



33966/9363



33975/9363



33993/9363



34397/9629.001-.008



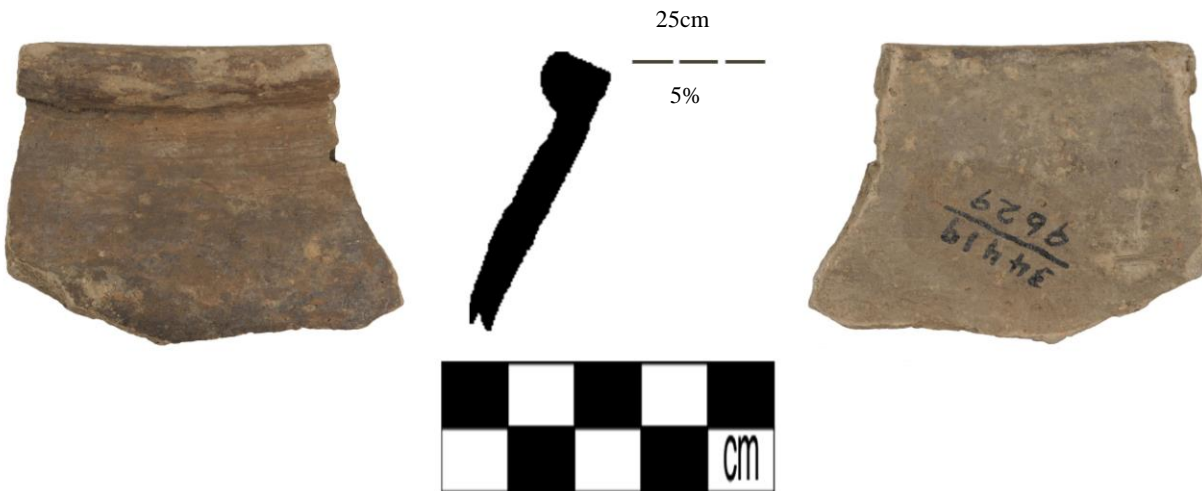
34408/9629



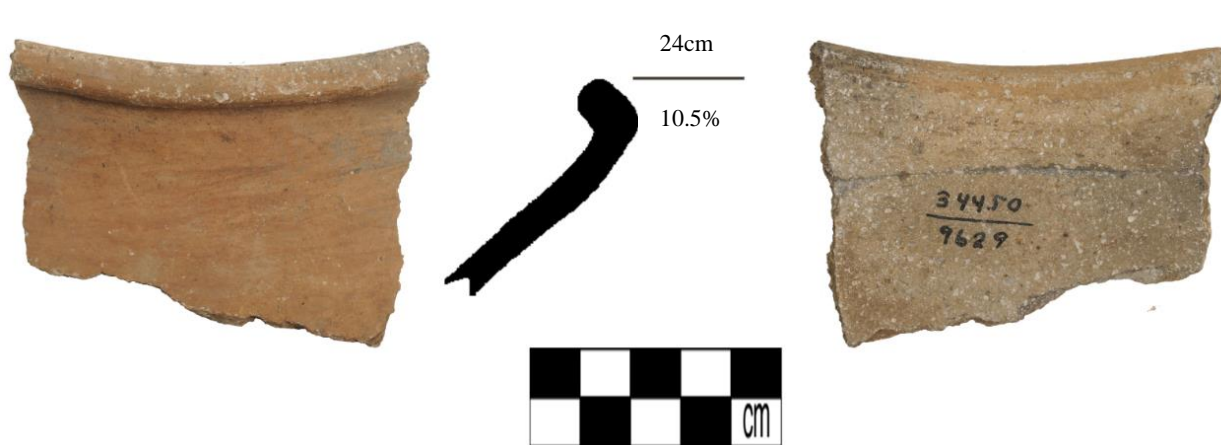
34414/9629



34419/9629



34450/9629



34460/9629



34472/9629



16cm

10%



34473/9629



15cm

9%



35771/9795

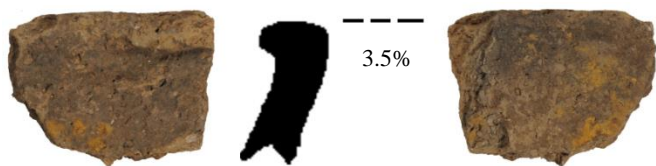


39489/10615.001



39489/10615.016

20cm

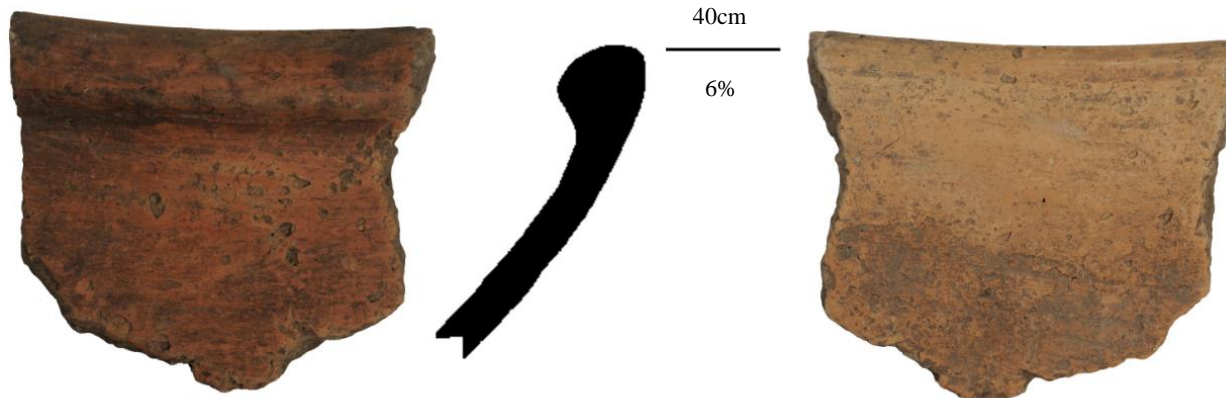


3.5%



39491/10615.001

40cm

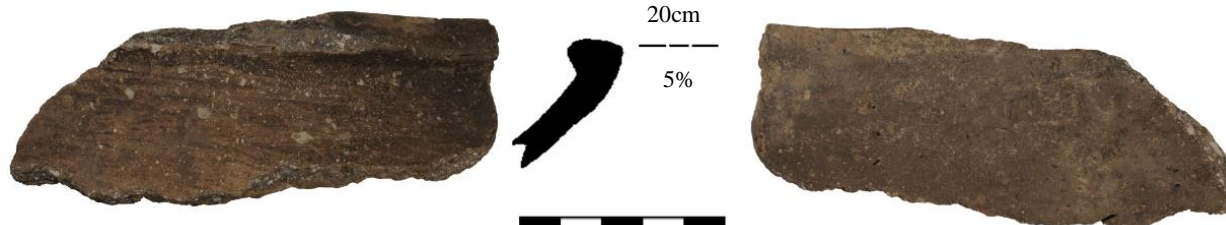


6%



39491/10615.014

20cm



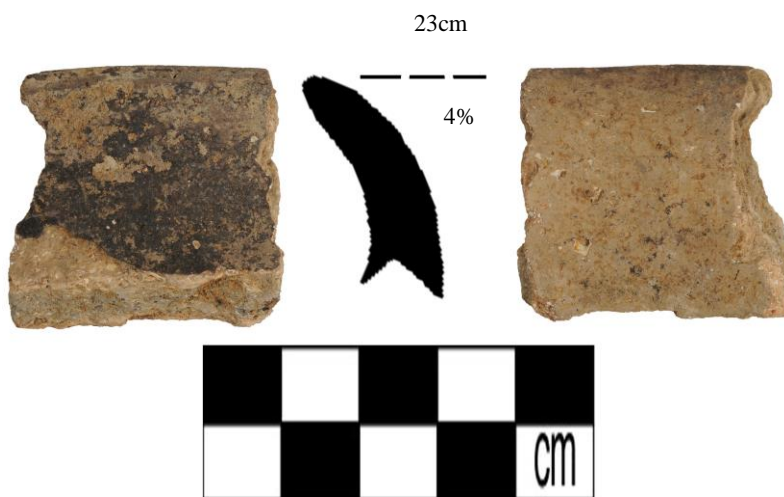
5%



39491/10615.034



39491/10615.035



39491/10615.037

21cm

5%



39491/10615.039

17cm

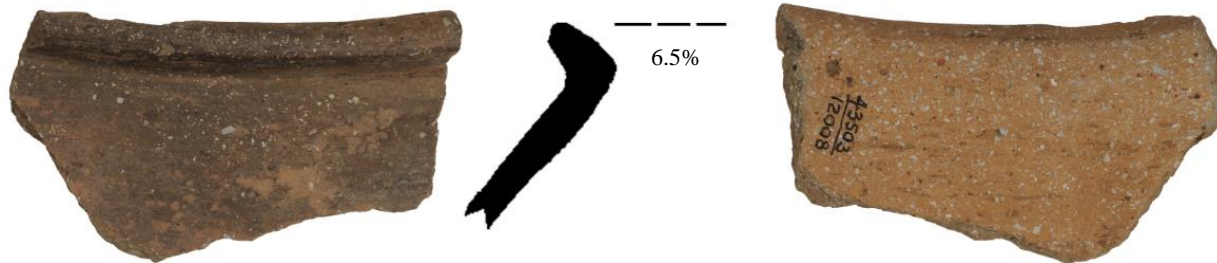
7%



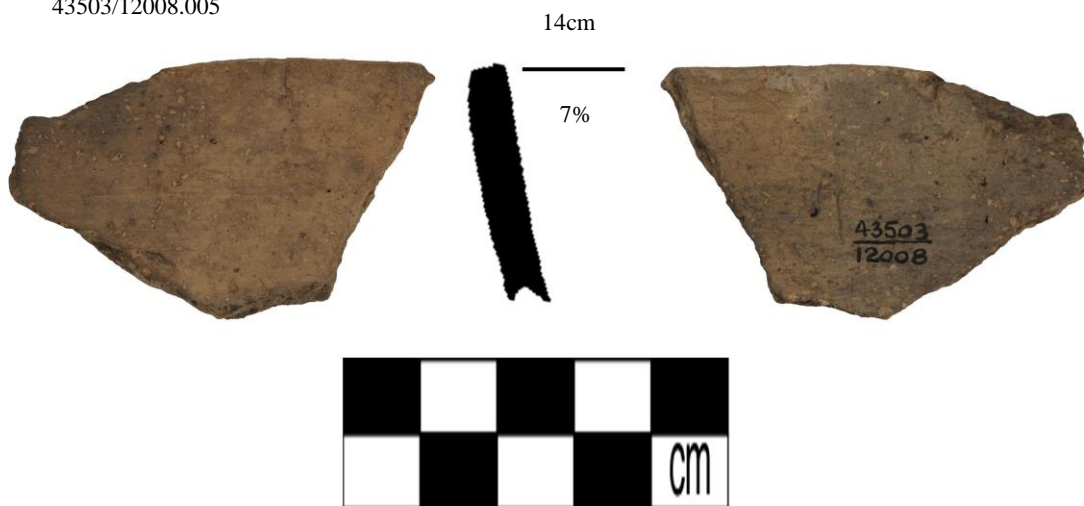
43503/12008.004

30cm

6.5%



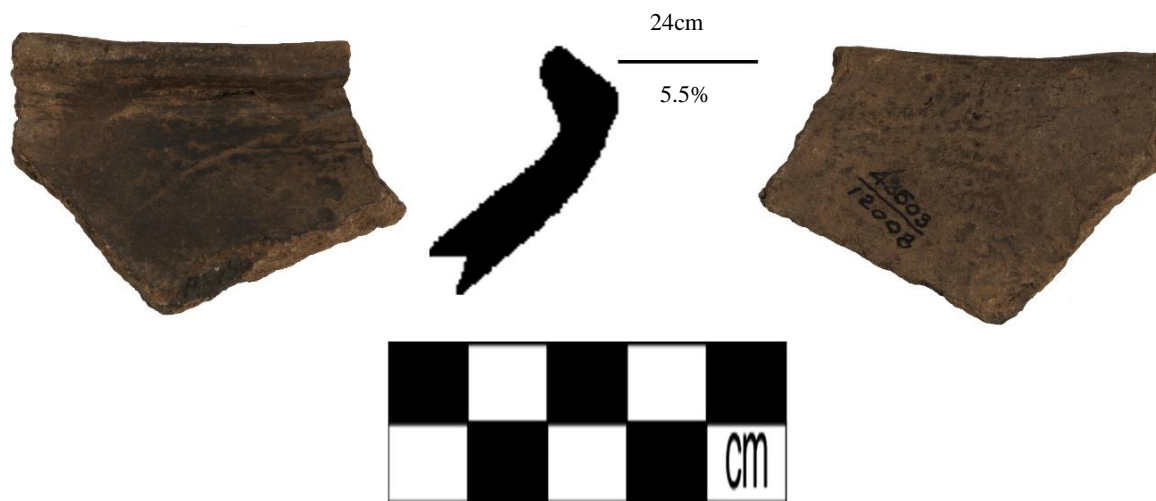
43503/12008.005



43503/12008.007



43503/12008.010

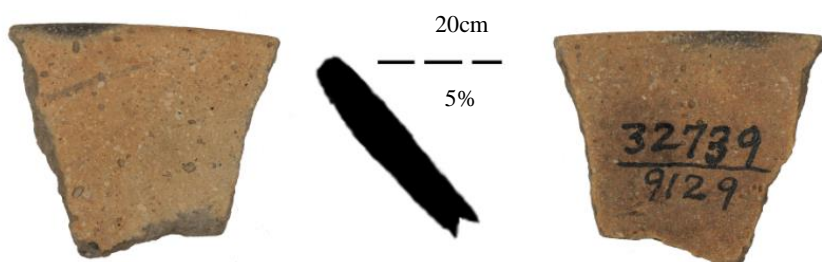


43503/12008.009

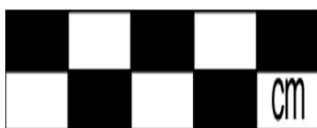
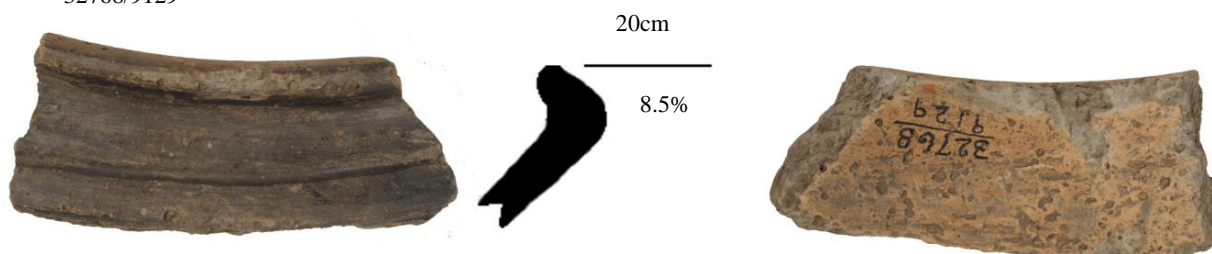


Ramey Incised

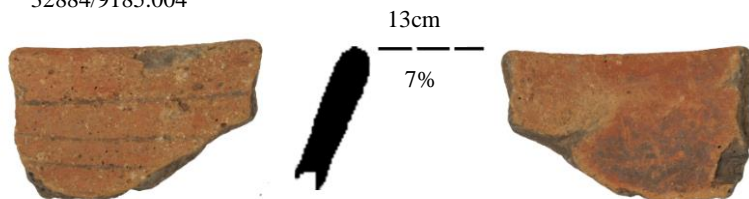
32739/9129



32768/9129



32884/9185.004



32984/9235



32985/9235



34394, 34395/9629



34398/9629.001



34428/9629



34430/9629



27cm

10.5%



34438/9629



25cm

7.5%



34442/9629



37cm

3%

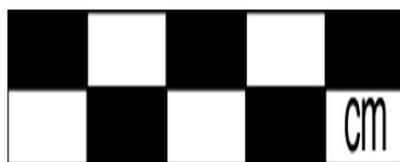


34455/9629

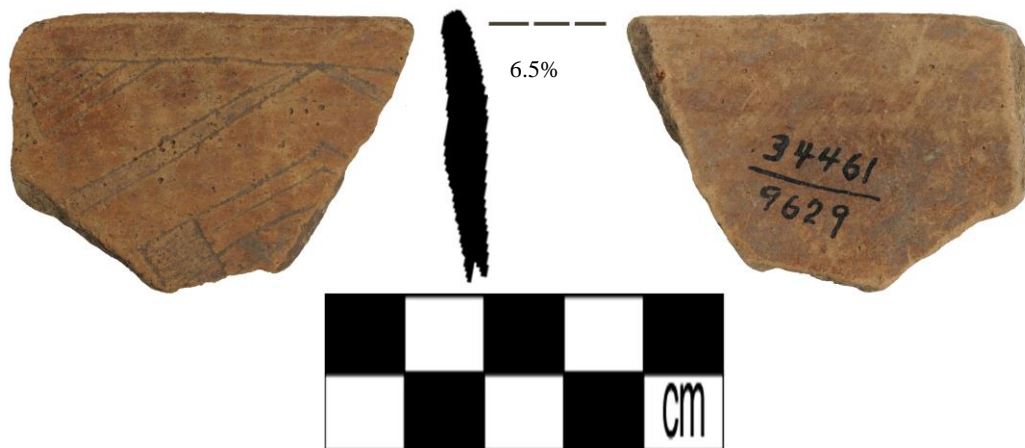


23cm

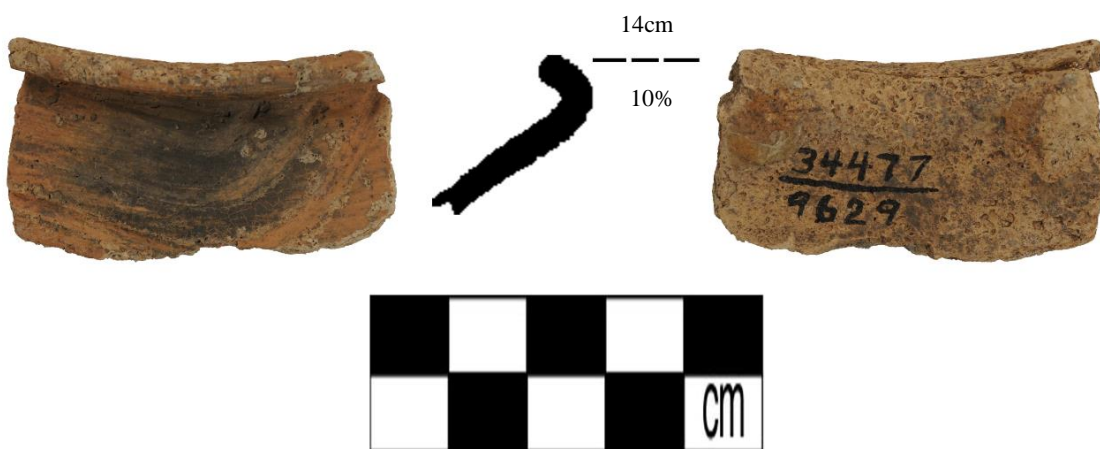
7%



34461/9629



34477/9629



35746/9795, 34456/9629

26cm

18%



35751/9795



14cm

11%



35762/9795



15cm

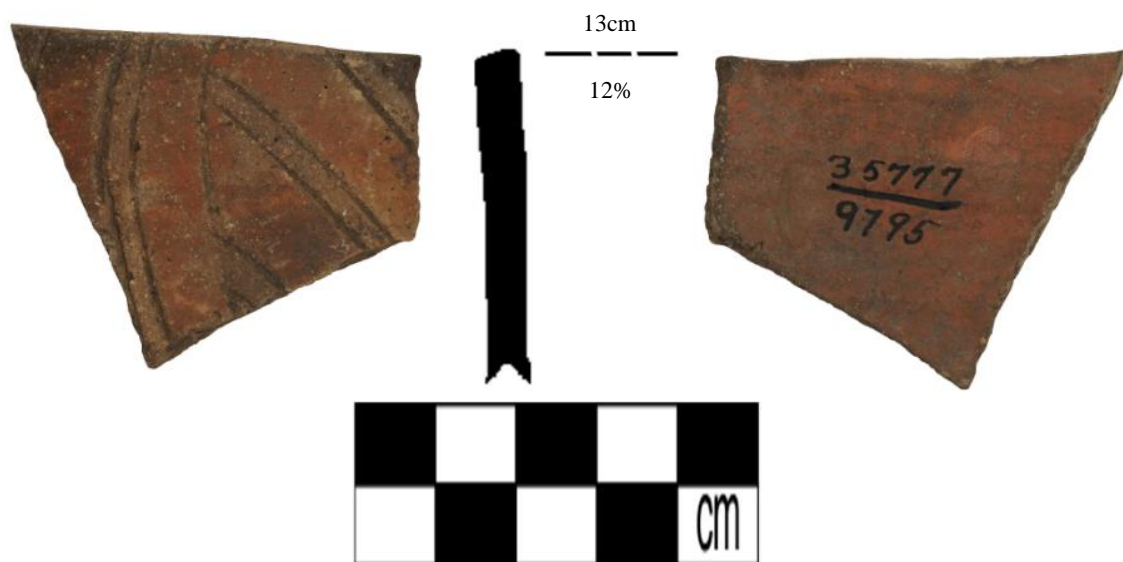
10%



35772/9795



35777/9795



39463/10615



10cm

10.5



43503/12008.006



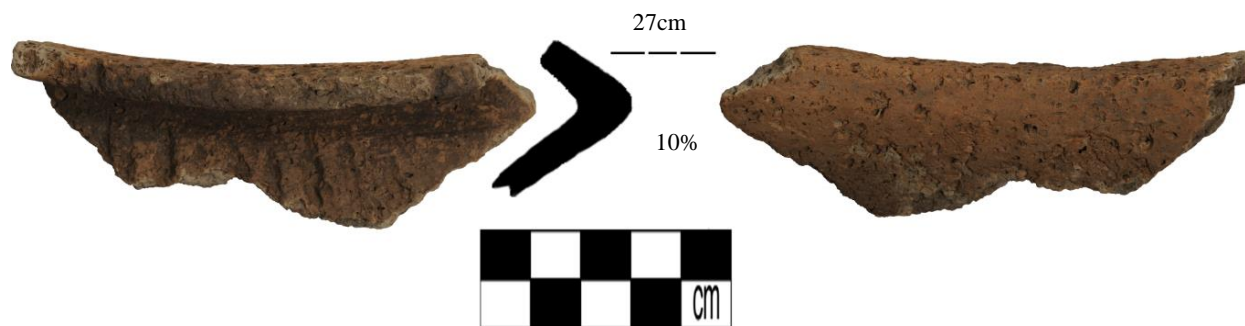
15cm

12.5%



Cahokia Cordmarked

9363.001



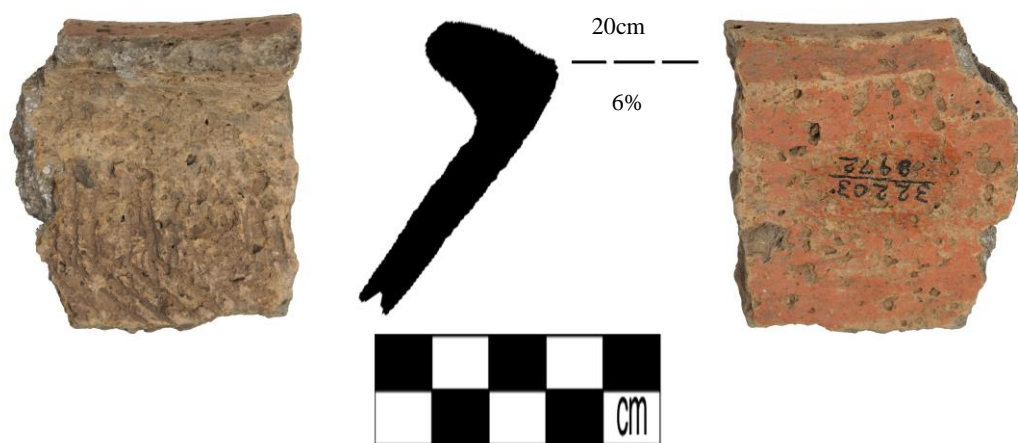
32174/8972



32184/8972



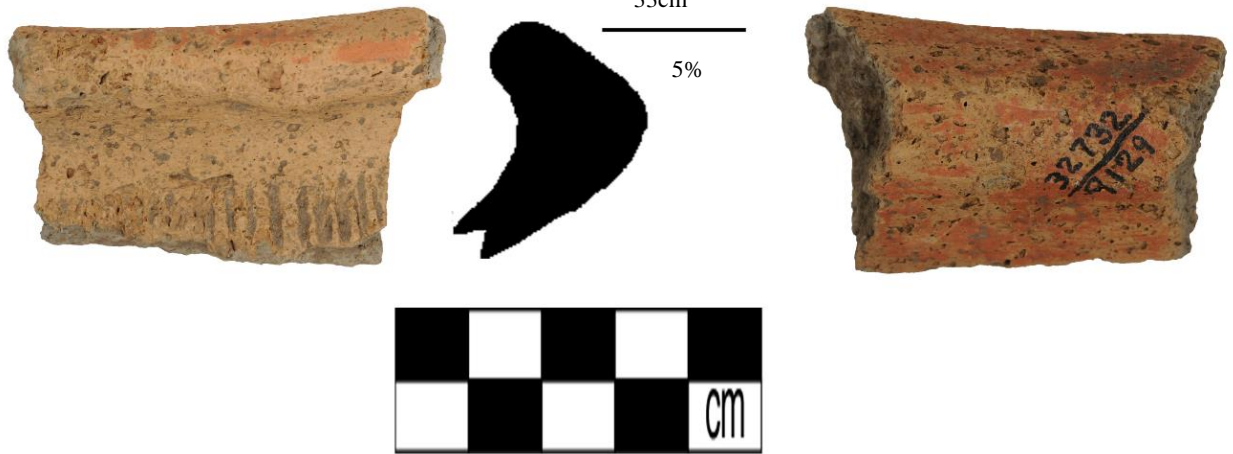
32203/8972



32223/8972, 32229, 32248, 32227, 32230



32732/9129



32884/9185.013ab



33954/9363



33976/9363



33990/9363



34409/9629



Plain Ware

32179/8972



32180/8972



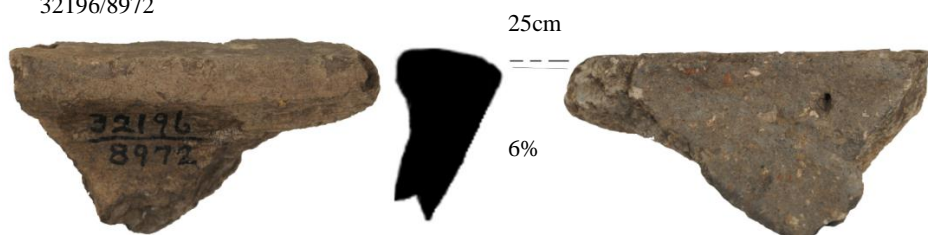
32188/8972



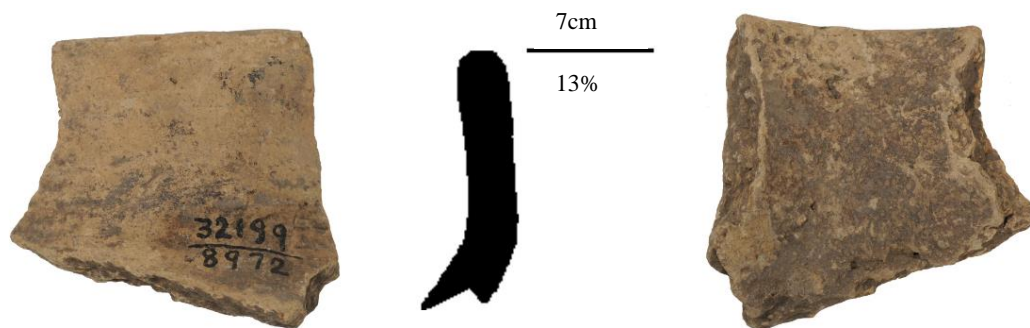
32195/8972



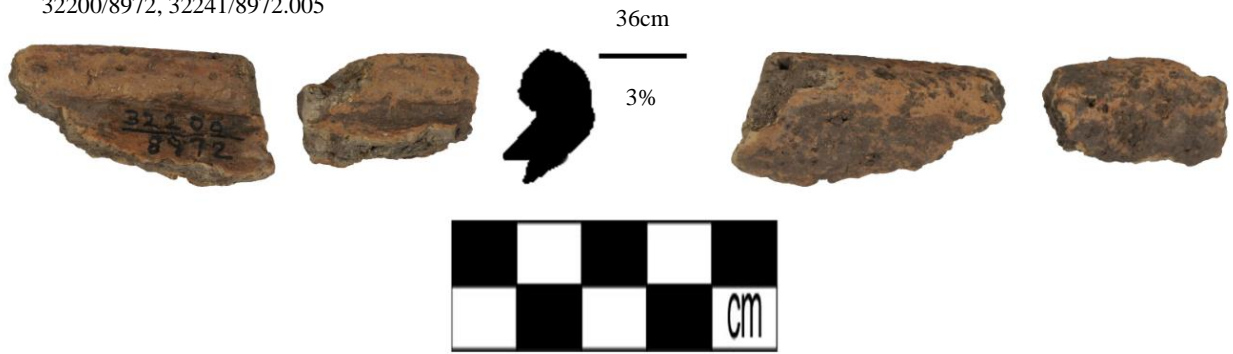
32196/8972



32199/8972



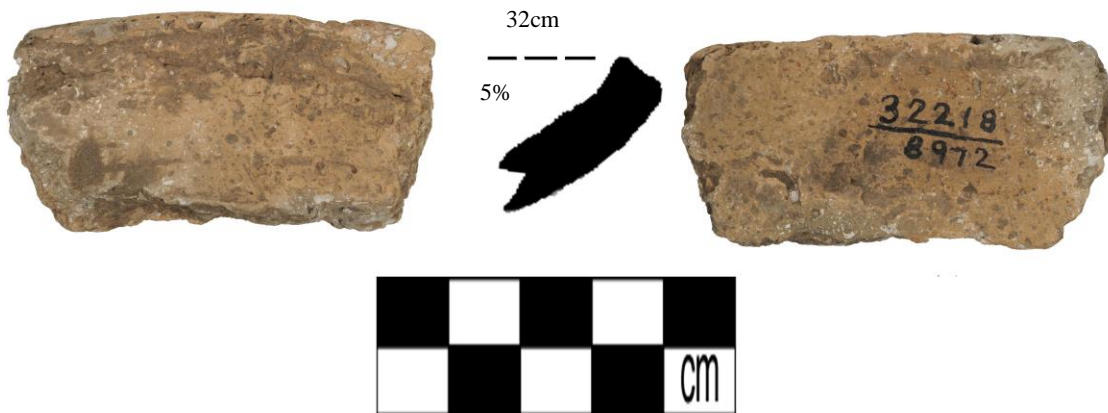
32200/8972, 32241/8972.005



32212/8972



32218/8972



32222/8972



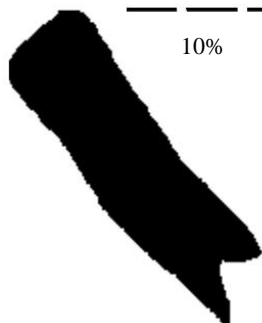
32225/8972



32226/8972

15cm

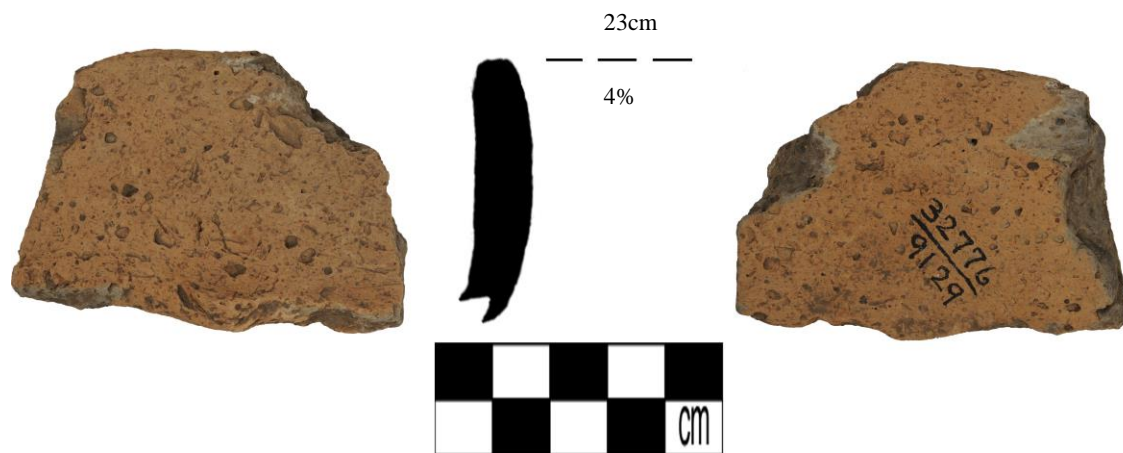
10%



32762/9129, 32765/9129, 32763/9129



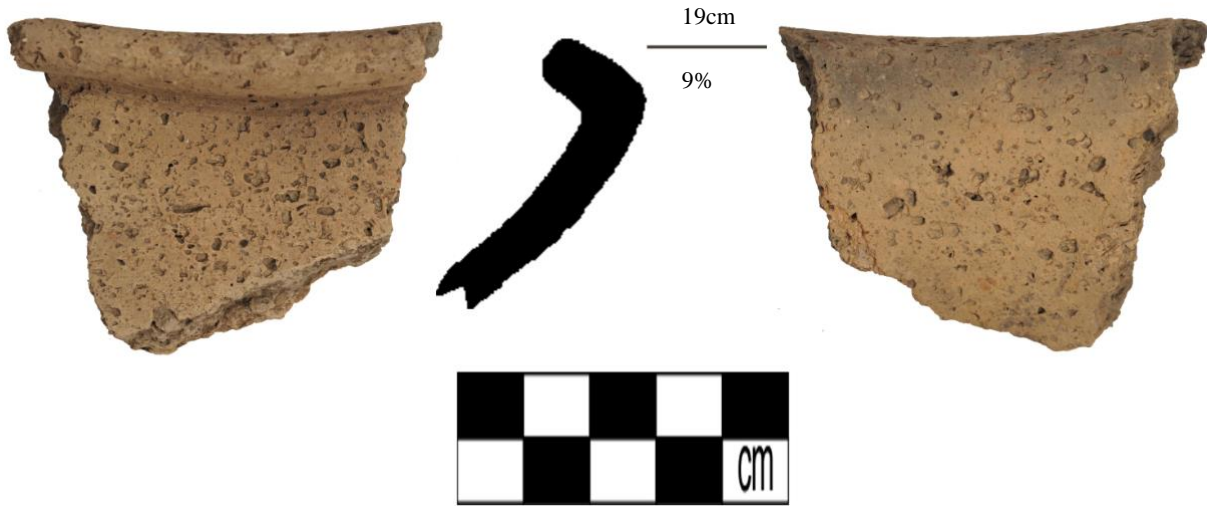
32776/9129



32897/9185



33008/9235.010



33008/9235.011



33944/9363



33945/9363



33946/9363



25cm

5.5%



33962/9363



31cm

13%



33972/9363

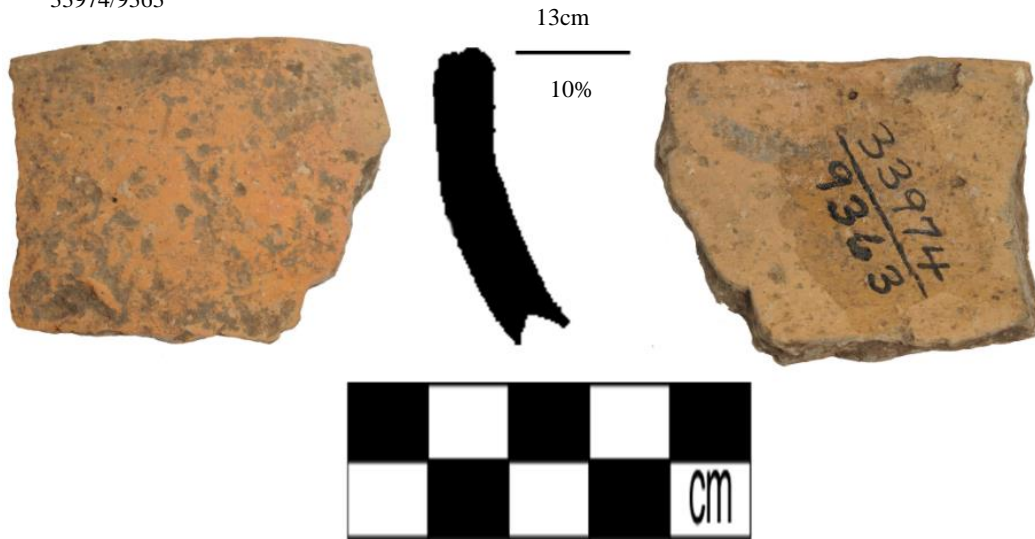


35cm

3%



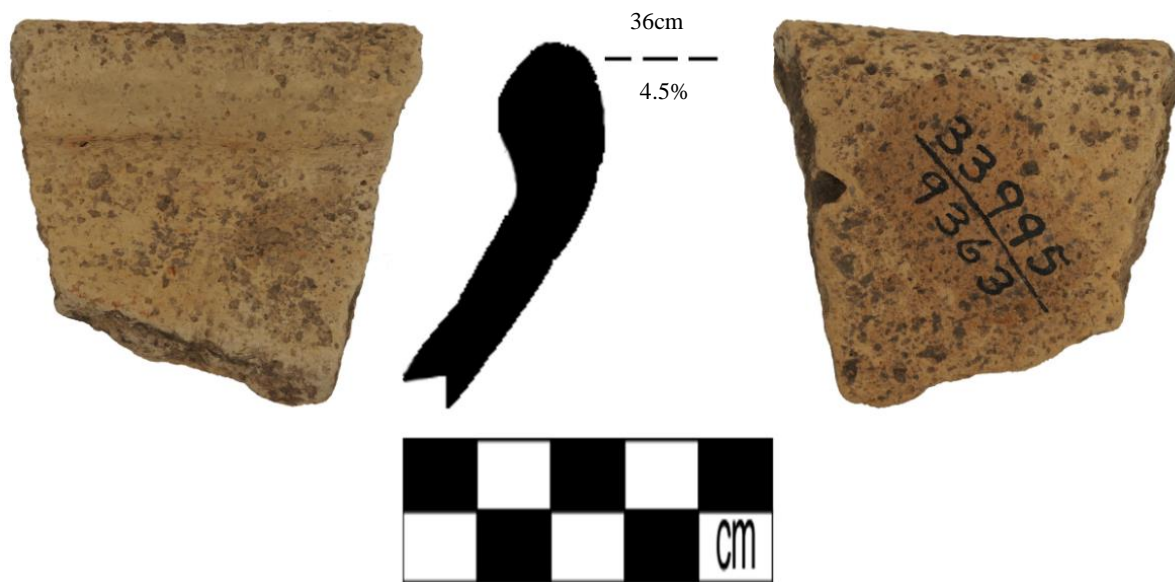
33974/9363



33987/9363



33995/9363



35748/9795



35750/9795



35753/9795



Bluff Jar

32983/9235



Coles Creek – like

32189/8972



Crudware

32233/8972



Effigy Bowl

32209/8972



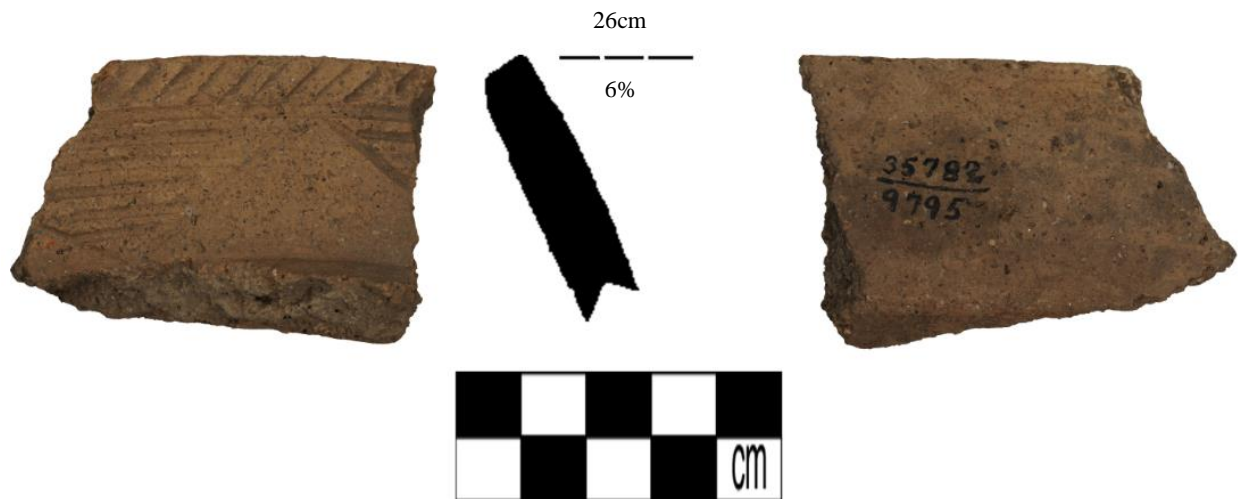
Emergent Mississippian

48251/14740



Great Oasis Trilled

35782/9795



Lloyd Cordmarked



Wells Incised Plate



Unclassified – Middle Woodland



32238/8972



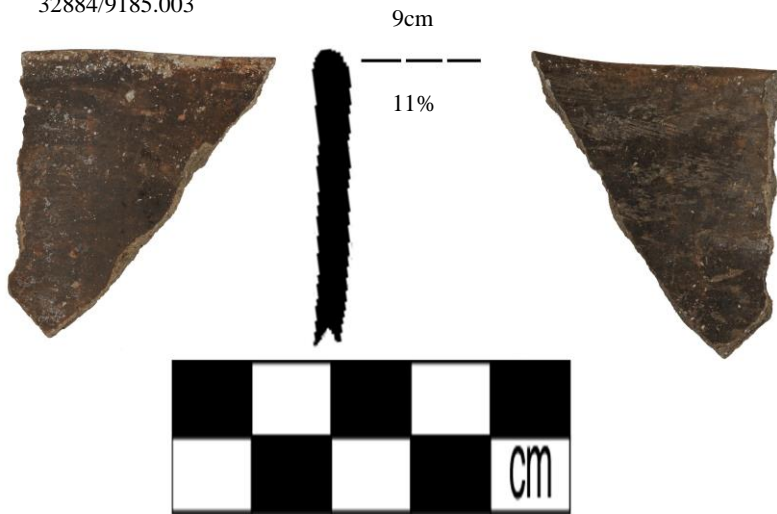
Bottle

39489/10615.012



Beaker

32884/9185.003



33008/9235.007



33008/9235.018



33008/9235.023



33983/9363



34004/9363



35766/9795



39491/10615.018



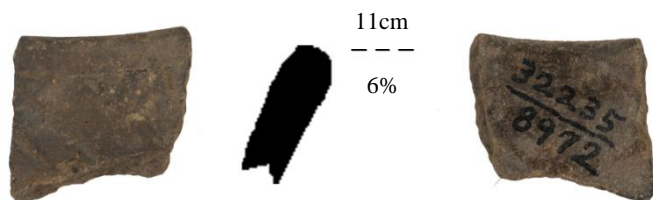
Juice Press



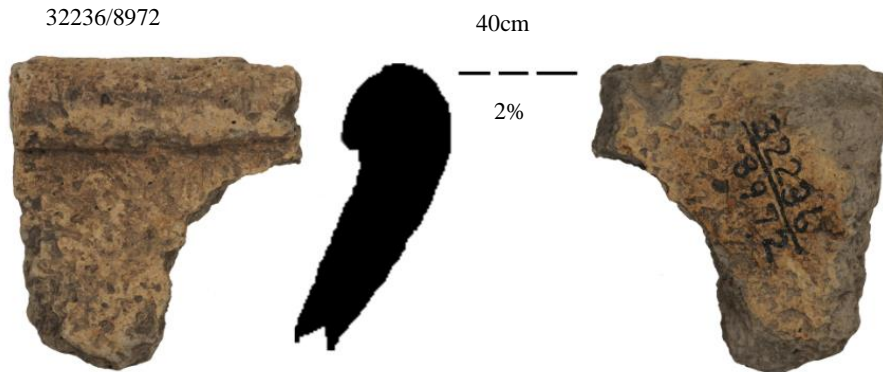
Unclassified

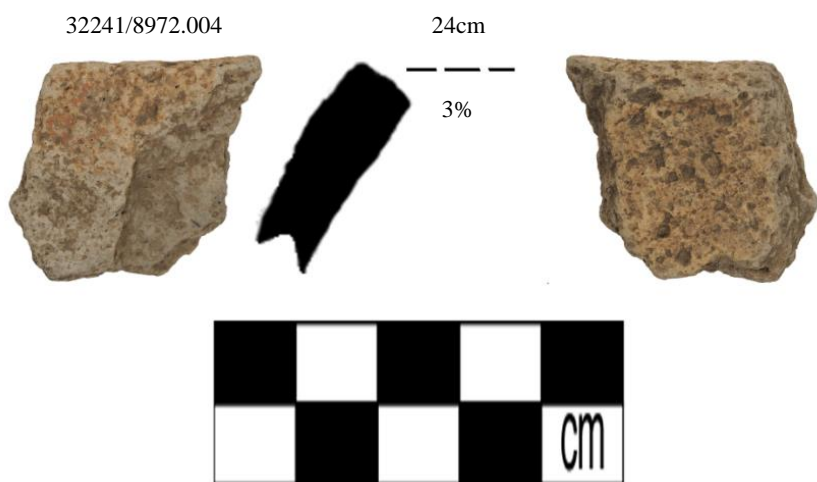


32235/8972



32236/8972

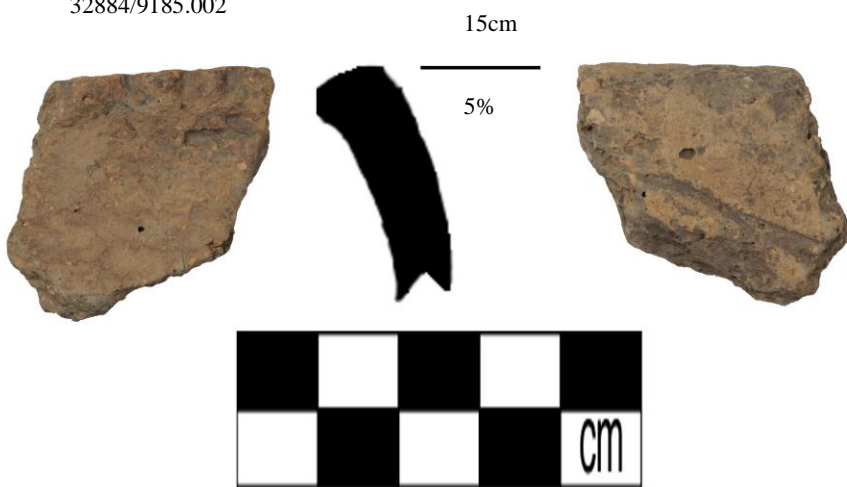




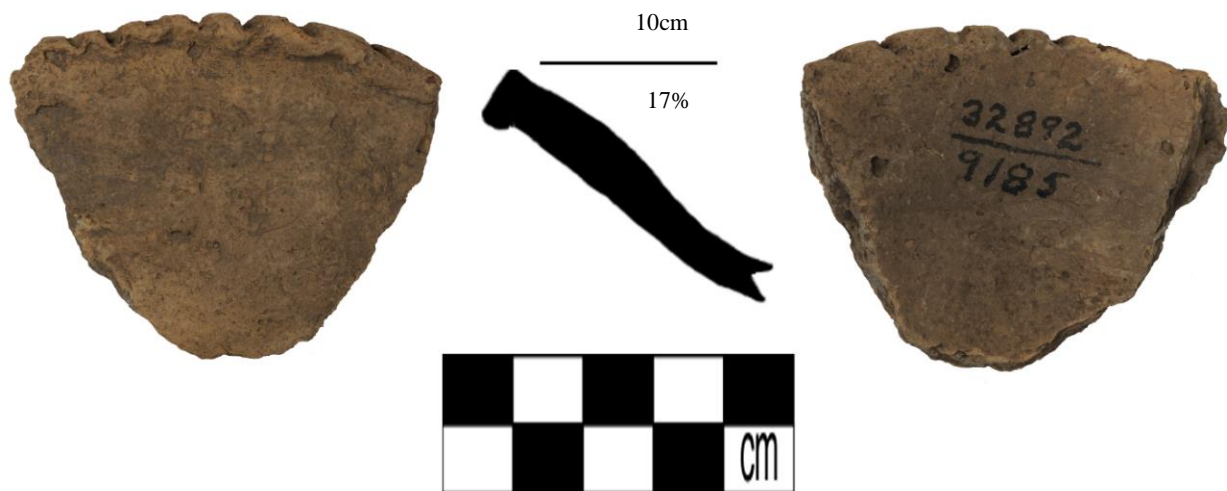
32740/9129



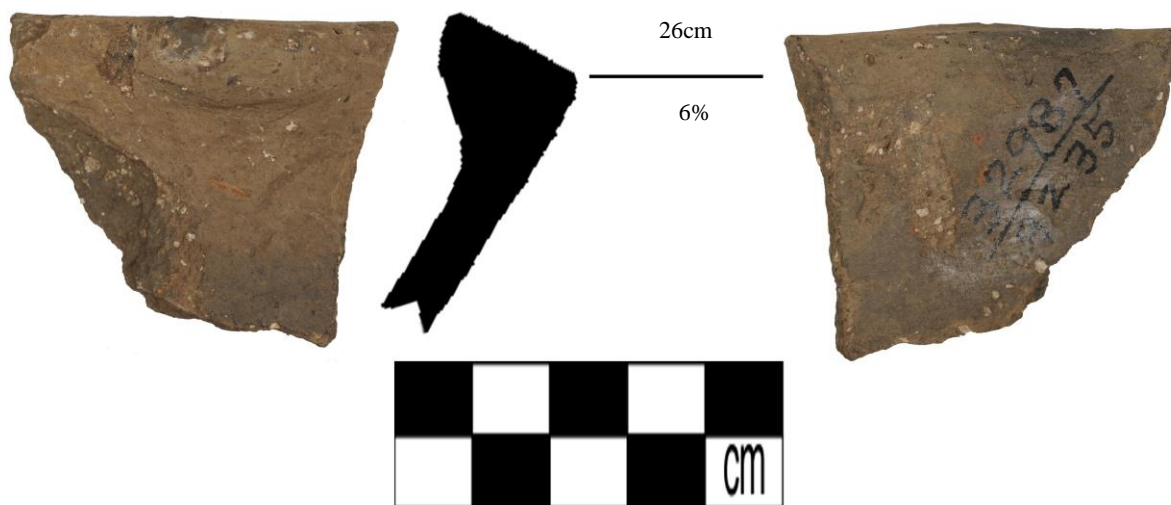
32884/9185.002



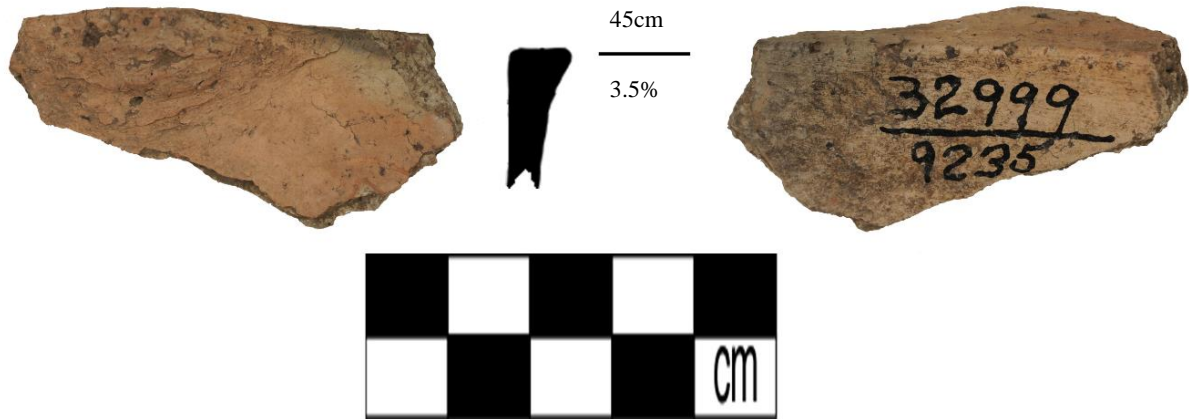
32892/9185



32987/9235



32999/9235



33004/9235



33008/9235.005



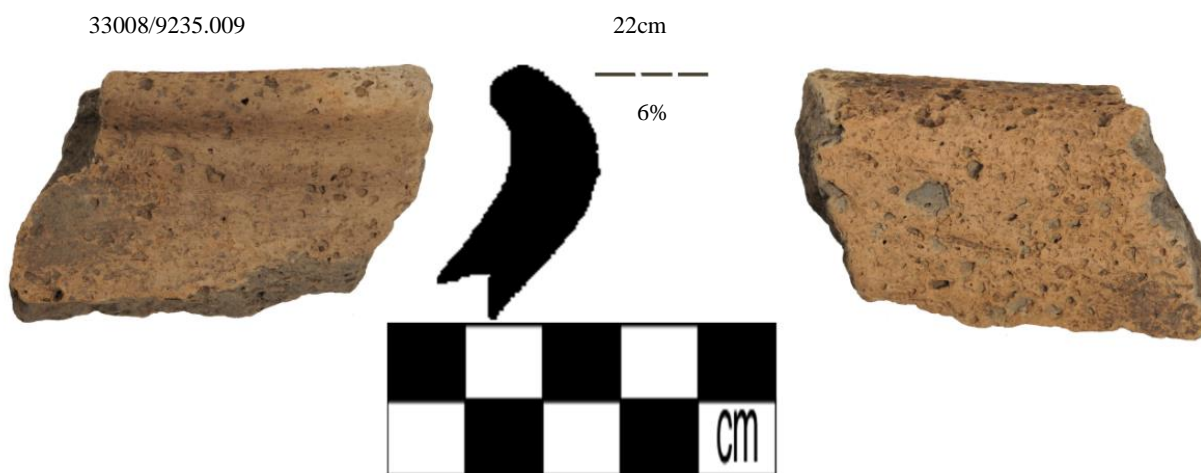
33008/9235.006



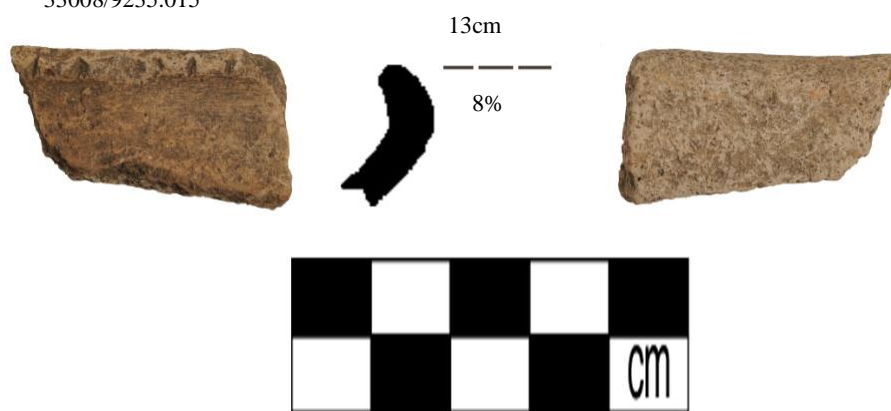
33008/9235.008



33008/9235.009



33008/9235.015



33008/9235.019



33939/9363



33948/9363



33959/9363



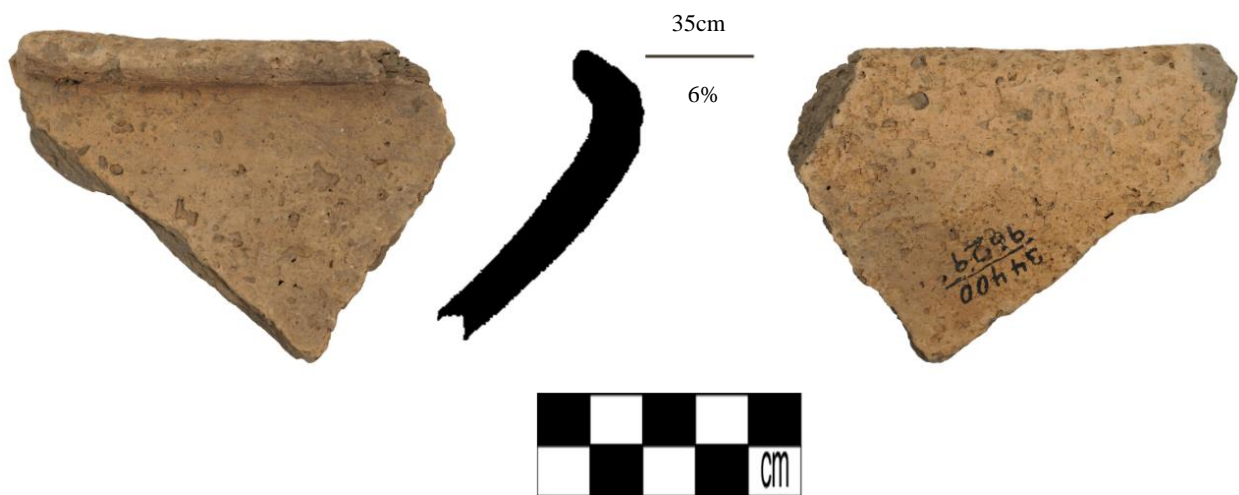
33973/9363



33986/9363



34400/9629



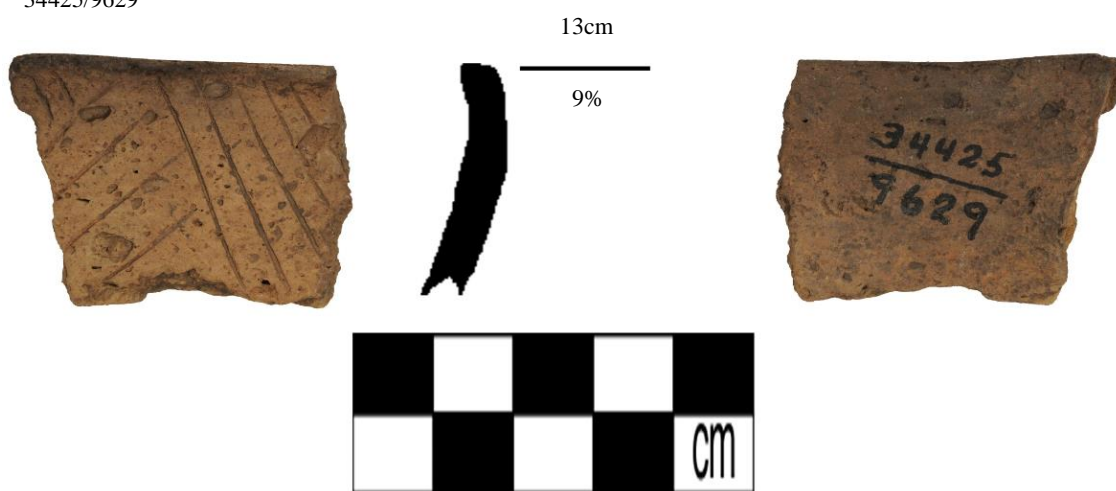
34401/9629



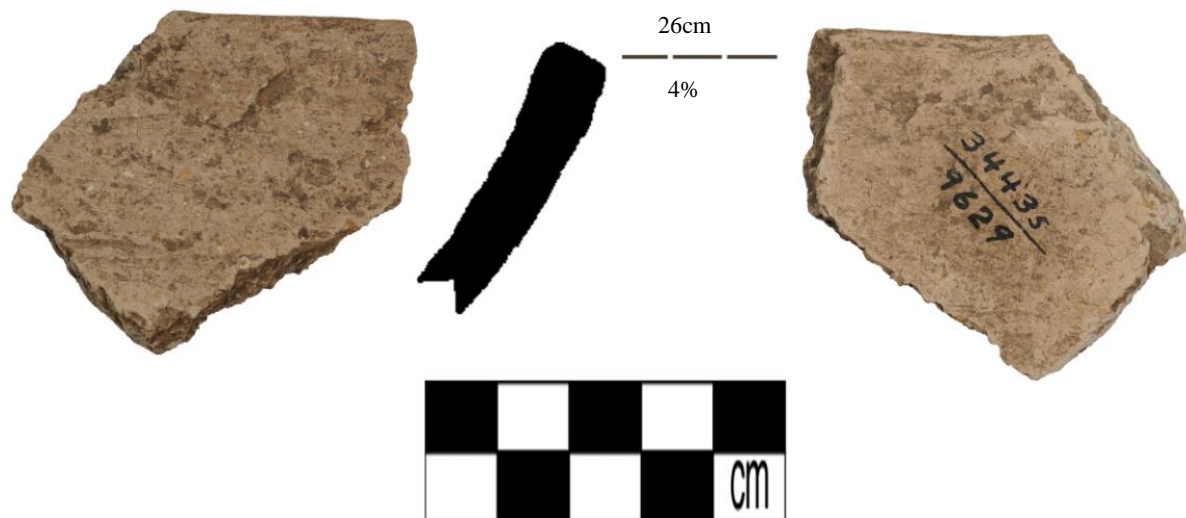
34423/9629



34425/9629



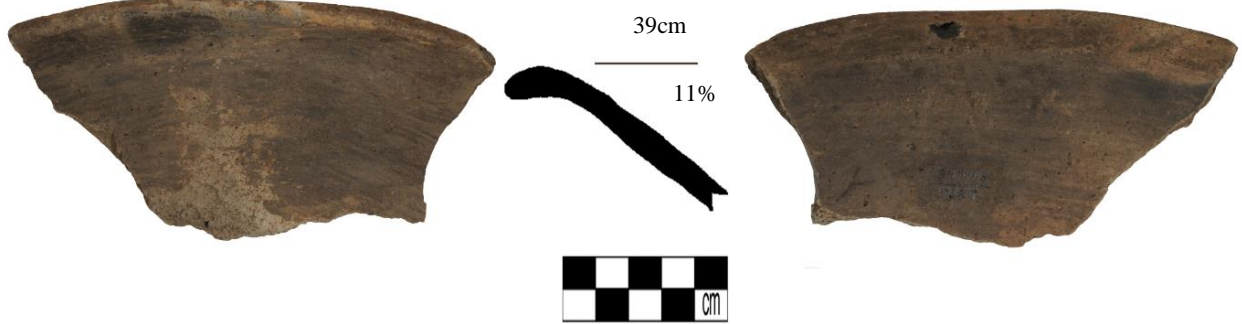
34435/9629



34445/9629



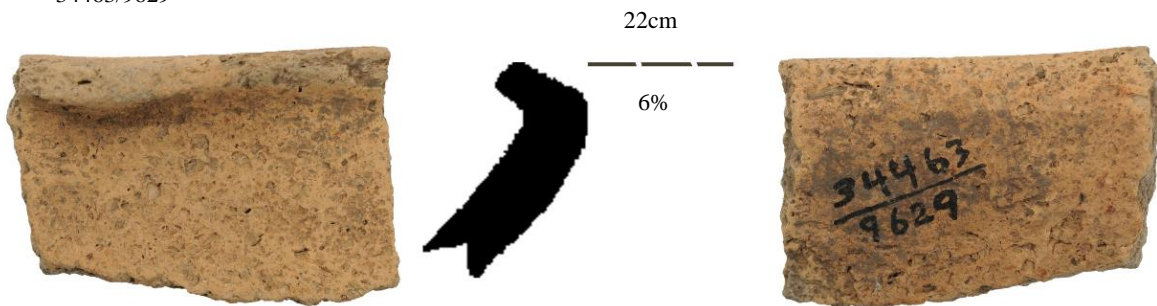
34446/9629



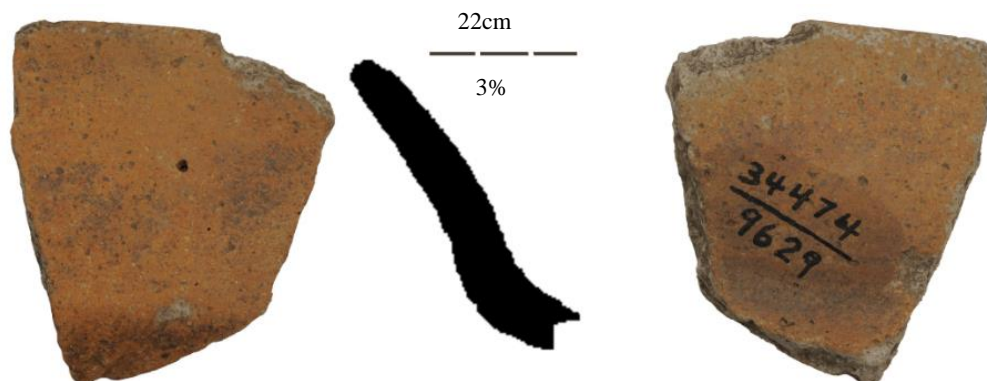
34457/9629



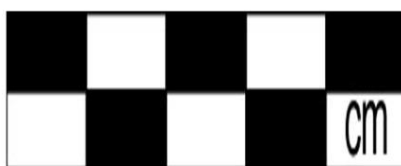
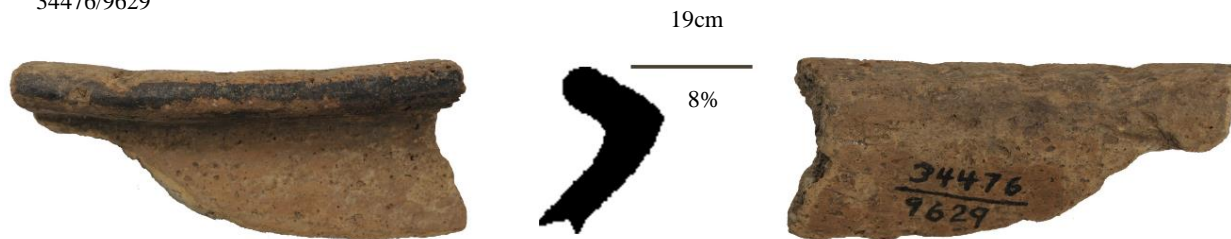
34463/9629



34474/9629



34476/9629



34480, 34407/9629



34481/9629



34487/9629



34488, 34489/9629



35747/9795



35752/9795



35754/9795



35756/9795



35757/9795



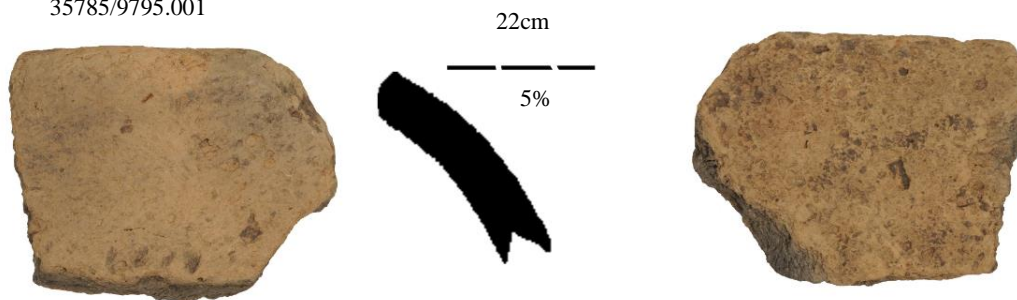
35759/9795



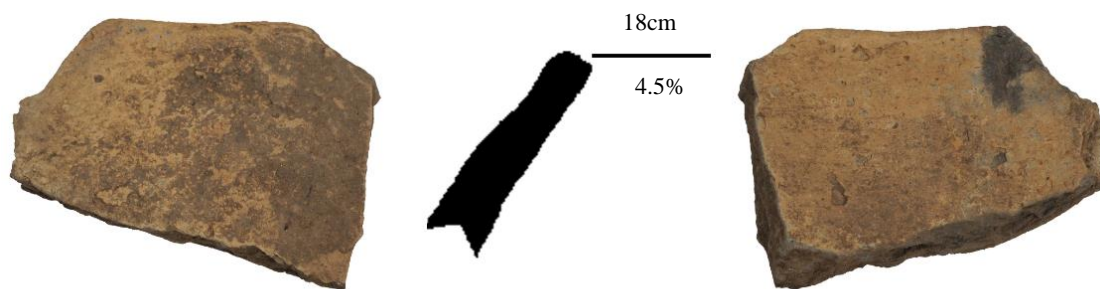
35770/9795



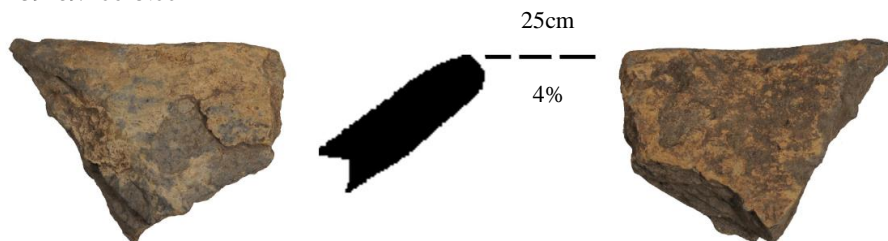
35785/9795.001



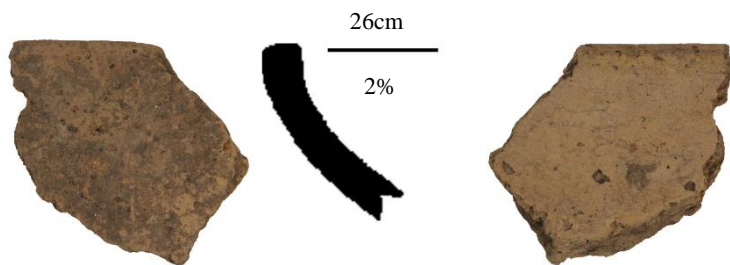
39489/10615.002



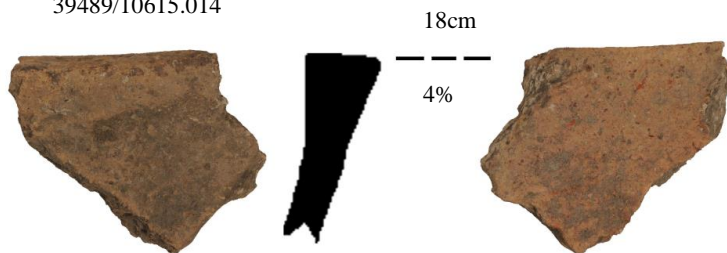
39489/10615.004



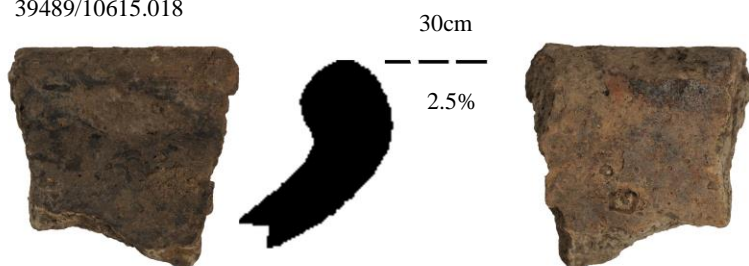
39489/10615.013



39489/10615.014



39489/10615.018



39489/10615.019



39491/10615.002



39491/10615.003



39491/10615.004



39491/10615.005



39491/10615.006



39491/10615.007

36cm



4%



39491/10615.009

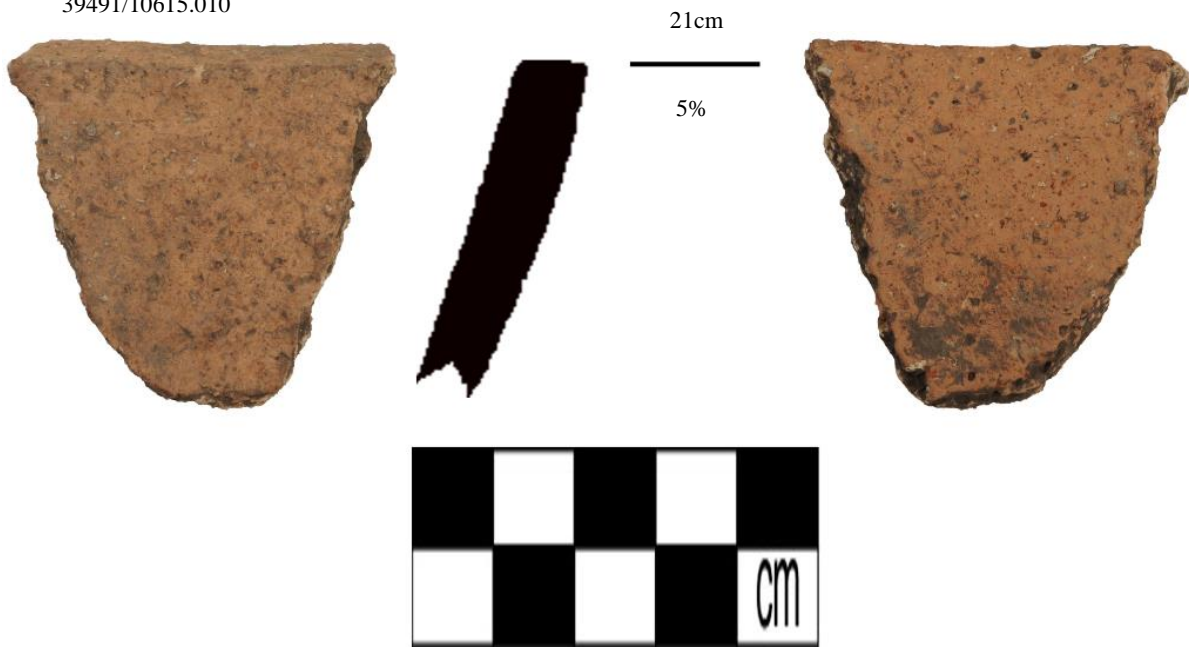
40cm



3%



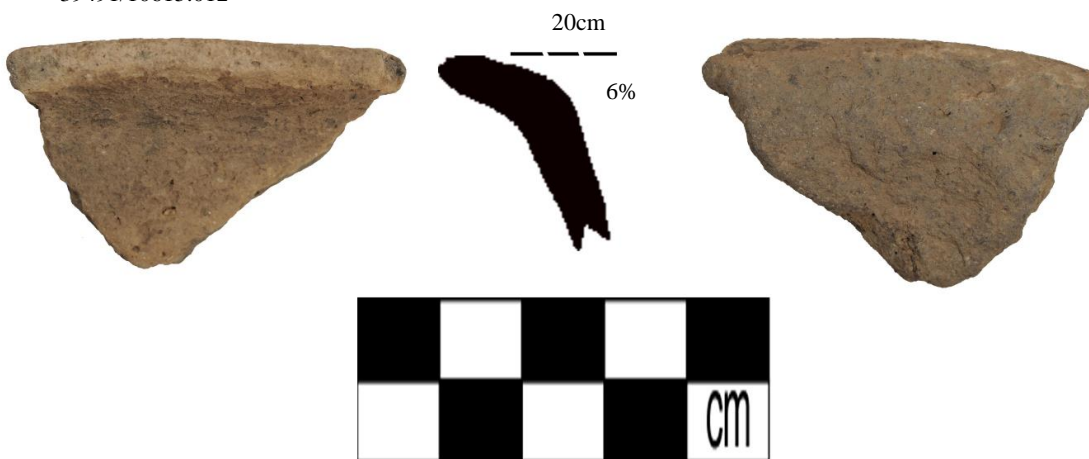
39491/10615.010



39491/10615.011



39491/10615.012



39491/10615.013



39491/10615.017

38cm



3%



39491/10615.020

21cm



7.5%



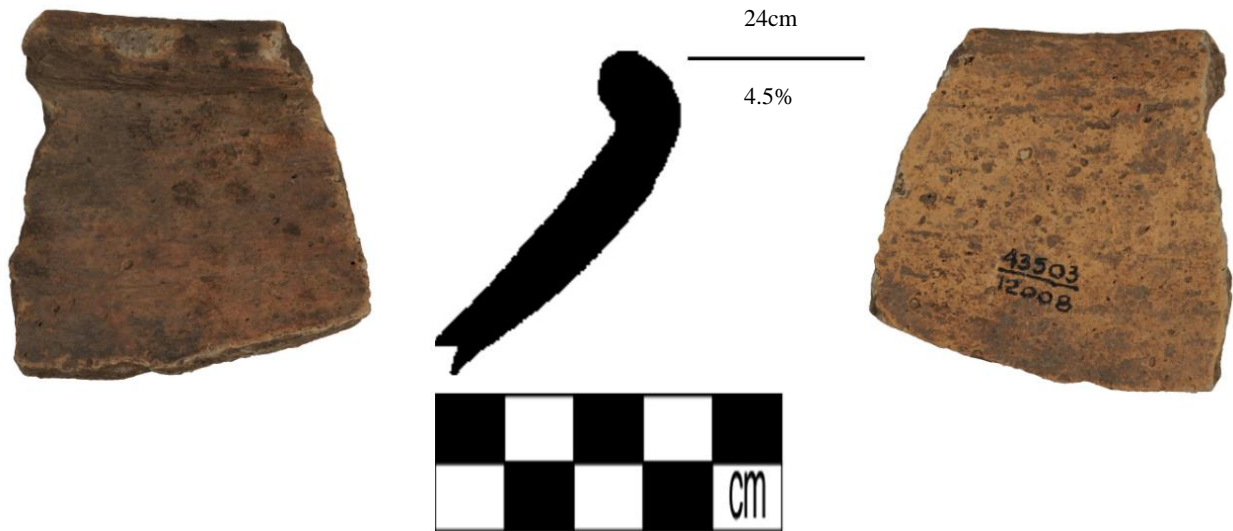
39491/10615.032



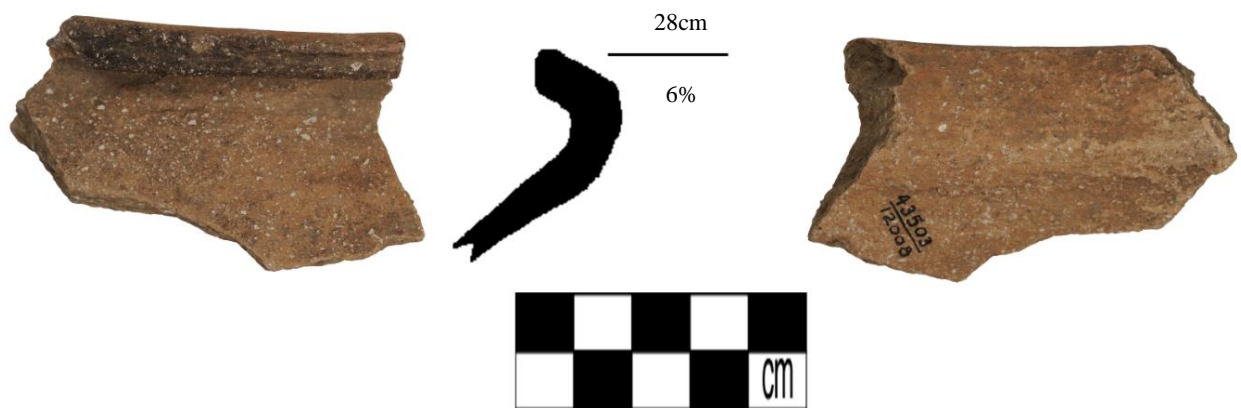
39491/10615.038



43503/12008.001



43503/12008.002



43503/12008.003



43503/12008.008

18cm

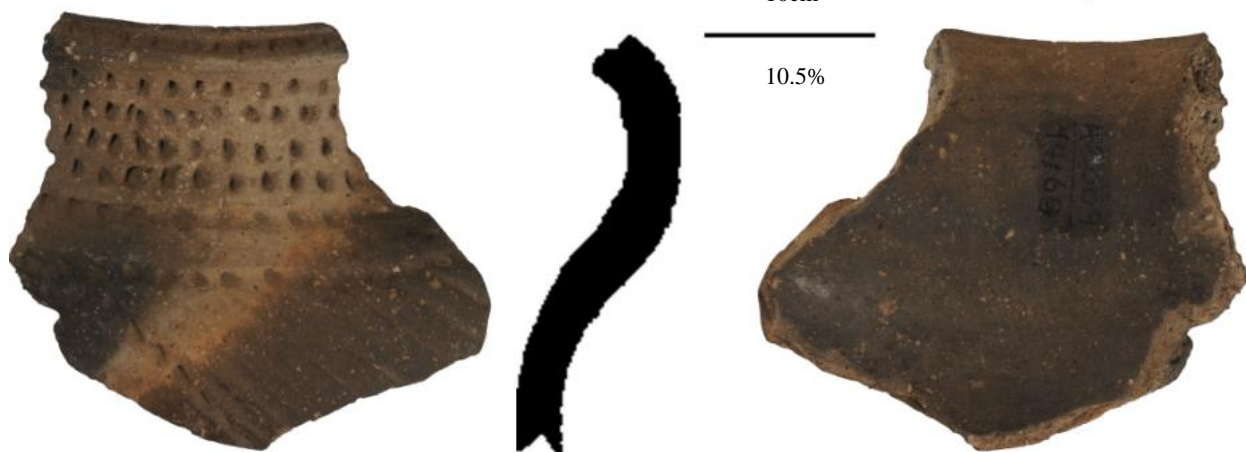
3.5%



48009/14163

10cm

10.5%



Appendix D: Powell Mound Drawer Material

39450/10615 – clay briquettes



39447/10615 – tube shaped shell bead



34442/10615 – lot of chert cores



39444/10615 – lot of small shells and misc.



39445/10615 – semi-circular shell fragment



39446/10615 – twisted shell fragment



39448/10615 – chert biface



3950/10615 – soil stratification model



39449/10615 – wood fragments

232



48251/14740 – rim sherd



48252/14740 – body sherd



Appendix E – Indeterminate Rim Sherds

34398.002



34000/9363



35762, 32178, 32194, 32177/9795



32210, 32220, 32232, 32204, 32217, 32211, 32205, 32219, 32234/8972



236

32784, 32785, 32786/9129



34418, 34482, 34427, 34486, 34404/9629

237



34439, 34415, 34471, 34406/9629



238

39489.020-024

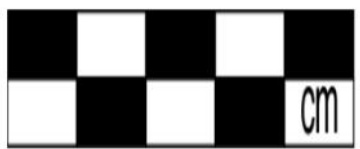


39489.025-029

239



39491.021-025



39491.026-031



241

8972.005-011



32769, 32749, 32748, 32773, 32772, 32745, 32750/9129



242

32884.015-021/9129



33008/9235 lot



243

33963, 33996, 33979, 33965, 33951, 33957/9363



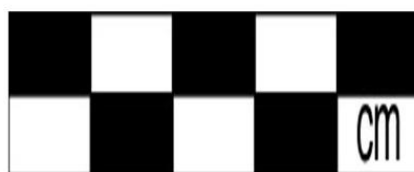
33964, 33958, 33985, 33982, 33953, 33955/9363



34424, 34443, 34437/9629



34448/9629



35785/9795



35768, 35760, 35764/9795



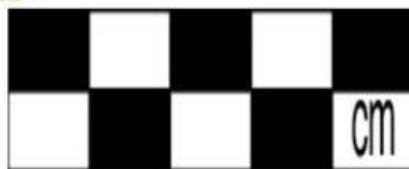
39491.040-044



39491.045-050



34421/9629



Appendix F – Decorated Body Sherds

32181/8972



32202/8972



32215/8972



32990/9235



32993/9235



32998/9235



33000/9235



33002/9235



33006/9235



33968/9363



33971/9363



34422/9629



34483/9629



34491/9629



35774/9795



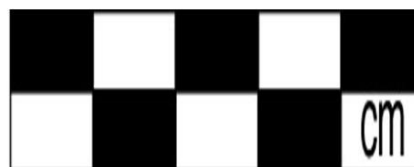
35776/9795



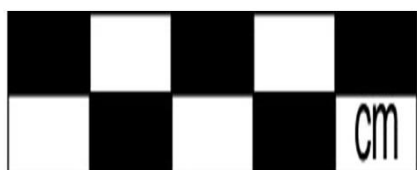
35783/9795a



35783/9795b



35785/9795



43503/12008



43503/12008



No numbers





32059/9639



Appendix G – Inventory Forms

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 8689 and 8972 (1926 and 1927)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
32059	8689	pot, reddish surface, black paste	Cahokia
32170	8972	elbow pipe bowl, broken	Cahokia
32171	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32173 a,b	8972	rimsherd, red slip (glued)	Cahokia
32174	8972	rimsherd, cord/textile impressed	Cahokia
32175	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered, red slip	Cahokia
32176	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32177	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32178	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32179	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32180	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32181	8972	potsherd with incised curved lines	Cahokia
32183	8972	rimsherd, smooth finish	Cahokia
32184	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32185	8972	rimsherd	Cahokia
32186	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32187	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32188	8972	rimsherd	Cahokia
32189	8972	rimsherd, incised	Cahokia
32190	8972	rimsherd with cord impressions	Cahokia
32191	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32192	8972	rimsherd with incised lines	Cahokia
32193	8972	rimsherd with incised lines	Cahokia
32194	8972	rimsherd, reddish slip	Cahokia
32195	8972	rimsherd, terra cotta ware	Cahokia
32196	8972	rimsherd	Cahokia
32197	8972	rimsherd, incised lines	Cahokia
32198	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32199	8972	rimsherd, terra cotta ware	Cahokia
32200	8972	rimsherd, terra cotta ware	Cahokia
32201	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32202	8972	potsherd, incised curved lines	Cahokia
32203	8972	rimsherd, cord impressed	Cahokia
32204	8972	rimsherd, grey ware	Cahokia
32205	8972	potsherd, grey ware with red slip	Cahokia

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 8972 (1927)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
32206	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32207	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32208	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32209	8972	rimsherd, knob protrusion	Cahokia
32210	8972	rimsherd, cord imprinted	Cahokia
32211	8972	rimsherd, heavy terra-cotta ware	Cahokia
32212	8972	rimsherd, terra-cotta ware	Cahokia
32213	8972	potsherd, incised	Cahokia
32214	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32215	8972	potsherd, incised	Cahokia
32216	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32217	8972	rimsherd, undecorated	Cahokia
32218	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32219	8972	rimsherd, red-brown ware	Cahokia
32220	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32221	8972	potsherd, terra-cotta ware, red slip	Cahokia
32222	8972	rimsherd, terra-cotta ware	Cahokia
32223	8972	rimsherd, cord imprinted	Cahokia
32224	8972	rimsherd, terra-cotta ware	Cahokia
32225	8972	rimsherd	Cahokia
32226	8972	rimsherd, terra-cotta ware	Cahokia
32227	8972	rimsherd, trace of red slip	Cahokia
32228	8972	potsherd, heavy cord imprints	Cahokia
32229	8972	rimsherd, cord imprinted	Cahokia
32230	8972	rimsherd, red-brown ware	Cahokia
32231	8972	potsherd, cord imprints, thick	Cahokia
32232	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32233	8972	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32234	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32235	8972	rimsherd, curved lines	Cahokia
32236	8972	rimsherd, terra cotta ware	Cahokia
32237	8972	rimsherd, cord imprints & punctates	Cahokia
32238	8972	rimsherd, punctates	Cahokia
32239	8972	potsherd, horn-like protrusion	Cahokia
32240	8972	potsherds, cord imprinted (17)	Cahokia

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 8972 and 9129 (1927 and 1928)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
32241	8972	potsherds, various kinds (51)	Cahokia
32245 a-e	8972	pottery handles (5)	Cahokia
32246 a-i	8972	pottery handles (9)	Cahokia
32248	8972	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32732	9129	rimsherd, incised lines	Cahokia
32733	9129	rimsherd, reddish buff slip	Cahokia
32734	9129	rimsherd, knob protrusions	Cahokia
32735	9129	rimsherd, grey with buff slip	Cahokia
32736	9129	rimsherd, red slip with 4 punctates	Cahokia
32737	9129	rimsherd, red slip with 6 punctates	Cahokia
32738	9129	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32739	9129	rimsherd, incised	Cahokia
32740	9129	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32741	9129	rimsherd, terra cotta with red slip	Cahokia
32742	9129	rimsherd, incised	Cahokia
32743	9129	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32744	9129	rimsherd, terra-cotta	Cahokia
32745	9129	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32746	9129	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32747	9129	rimsherd	Cahokia
32748	9129	rimsherd	Cahokia
32749	9129	rimsherd, grey ware	Cahokia
32750	9129	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32751	9129	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32752	9129	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32753	9129	dipper handle fragment	Cahokia
32754	9129	potsherd, brownish ware	Cahokia
32755	9129	potsherd, incised lines	Cahokia
32756	9129	potsherd, reddish outer surface	Cahokia
32757	9129	potsherd, criss-crossed incised lines	Cahokia
32758	9129	potsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32759	9129	potsherd, red surface	Cahokia
32760	9129	potsherd, red surface, weathered	Cahokia
32761	9129	potsherd, decorated	Cahokia
32762	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9129 (1928) cont.

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
32760	9129	potsherd, red surface, weathered	Cahokia
32761	9129	potsherd, decorated	Cahokia
32762	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32763	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32764	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32765	9129	rimsherd	Cahokia
32767	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32768	9129	rimsherd, line parallel to rim	Cahokia
32769	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32770	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32771	9129	potsherd with handle	Cahokia
32772	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32773	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32774	9129	rimsherd	Cahokia
32775	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32776	9129	rimsherd, terra-cotta ware	Cahokia
32777	9129	rimsherd, terra-cotta ware	Cahokia
32778	9129	potsherd, dark ware	Cahokia
32779	9129	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32780	9129	potsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32781	9129	potsherd, heavily shell tempered	Cahokia
32782	9129	potsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32783	9129	rimsherd, perforated	Cahokia
32784	9129	rimsherd, decorated rim	Cahokia
32785	9129	rimsherd, scalloped edged	Cahokia
32786	9129	rimsherd, ridged rim	Cahokia
32787	9129	pipe bowl rim	Cahokia
32788	9129	potsherd, shallow incised lines	Cahokia
32789	9129	pipe bowl rim	Cahokia
32790	9129	potsherd, 3 punctates	Cahokia
32791	9129	potsherd	Cahokia
32792	9129	potsherd, net impressed	Cahokia
32793	9129	potsherd, cordmarked	Cahokia
32796	9129	dipper handle	Cahokia
32797	9129	dipper handle fragment	Cahokia

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9185, 9235, 9795, 9129 (1928, 1928, 1929, 1928)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
32885	9185	potsherd	Cahokia
32886	9185	potsherd, cord or textile imprinted	Cahokia
32887	9185	pottery effigy head	Cahokia
32889	9185	rimsherd, red with 6 punctates	Cahokia
32890	9185	rimsherd, red slip	Cahokia
32891	9185	rimsherd, decorated	Cahokia
32892	9185	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32893	9185	rimsherd, red coloring	Cahokia
32894	9185	rimsherd, red coloring	Cahokia
32895	9185	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32897	9185	rimsherd, porous texture	Cahokia
32979	9235	rimsherd, incised lines	Cahokia
32980	9235	potsherd, shell tempered blackware	Cahokia
32981	9235	potsherd, stone tempered	Cahokia
32983	9235	potsherd, cord imprinted	Cahokia
32984	9235	rimsherd incised with curved lines	Cahokia
32985	9235	rimsherd incised with parallel lines	Cahokia
32986	9235	rimsherd, 6 punctates	Cahokia
32987	9235	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32988	9235	potsherd, textile imprinted	Cahokia
32989	9235	handle with grooves	Cahokia
32990	9235	potsherd with incised lines	Cahokia
32991	9235	potsherd	Cahokia
32992	9235	potsherd, red painted	Cahokia
32993	9235	potsherd, incised lines	Cahokia
32994	9235	potsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
32995	9235	potsherd, shell tempered blackware	Cahokia
32996	9235	rimsherd, incised	Cahokia
32997	9235	handle fragment	Cahokia
32998	9235	potsherd, incised line decoration	Cahokia
32999	9235	rimsherd, stone tempered	Cahokia
35779	9795	potsherd, cord marks	near Cahokia

Unlabeled

1 sherd in 32801/9129

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9235 and 9363 (1928 and 1929)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
33000	9235	potsherd, red painted, incised line	Cahokia
33001	9235	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
33002	9235	potsherd, red painted	Cahokia
33003	9235	rimsherd, shell tempered	Cahokia
33004	9235	rimsherd, impressions	Cahokia
33005	9235	potsherd, handle, pitted surface	Cahokia
33006	9235	potsherd with incised decorations	Cahokia
33008	9235	potsherds (92)	Cahokia
33939	9363	rimsherd with decorated rim	Missouri & Illinois
33940	9363	potsherd, red ware, weathered	Missouri & Illinois
33941	9363	rimsherd, cord imprinting	Missouri & Illinois
33943	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33944	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33945	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33946	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33947	9363	potsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33948	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33949	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33950	9363	potsherd with 2 cord imprinted lines	Missouri & Illinois
33951	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33952	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33953	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33954	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33955	9363	rimsherd, smooth & shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33956	9363	potsherd, deeply cord imprinted	Missouri & Illinois
33957	9363	rimsherd with incised lines	Missouri & Illinois
33958	9363	rimsherd	Missouri & Illinois
33959	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33960	9363	potsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33961	9363	potsherd, stone & shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33962	9363	rimsherd	Missouri & Illinois
33963	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33964	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33965	9363	rimsherd, textile imp.	Missouri & Illinois
33966	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9363 (1929)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
33967	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33968	9363	potsherd with incised lines	Missouri & Illinois
33969	9363	potsherd with cord imprinted lines	Missouri & Illinois
33970	9363	rimsherd with diagonal incised lines	Missouri & Illinois
33971	9363	potsherd, wide incised lines	Missouri & Illinois
33972	9363	rimsherd, heavily stone tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33973	9363	rimsherd with incised lines	Missouri & Illinois
33974	9363	rimsherd, orange & buff	Missouri & Illinois
33975	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33976	9363	rimsherd, cord imprinted below rim	Missouri & Illinois
33977	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33978	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33979	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33980	9363	potsherd, shell tempered red ware	Missouri & Illinois
33981	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33982	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33983	9363	rimsherd with incised lines	Missouri & Illinois
33984	9363	potsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33985	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33986	9363	rimsherd with incised lines	Missouri & Illinois
33987	9363	rimsherd	Missouri & Illinois
33988	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33989	9363	potsherd, shell tempered, smooth	Missouri & Illinois
33990	9363	rimsherd, cord imprinted	Missouri & Illinois
33991	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33992	9363	potsherd with incised lines	Missouri & Illinois
33993	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33994	9363	rimsherd, grooved along rim	Missouri & Illinois
33995	9363	rimsherd, shell tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33996	9363	rimsherd, stone tempered	Missouri & Illinois
33999	9363	potsherds (14)	Missouri & Illinois
34000	9363	potsherds (8)	Missouri & Illinois
34001	9363	potsherds (2)	Missouri & Illinois
34002	9363	pottery handles (4)	Missouri & Illinois
34003	9363	potsherds, textile impressed (2)	Missouri & Illinois

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9363 (1929)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
34004	9363	rimsherd, incised decorations	Missouri & Illinois
 <u>Unlabeled</u>			
1 rimsherd			

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9629 (1929)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
34396	9629	potsherds, light colored ware (112)	near Cahokia
34397	9629	potsherds, light colored ware (16)	near Cahokia
34398	9629	potsherds (31)	near Cahokia
34399	9629	potsherds with cord imprint (17)	near Cahokia
34400	9629	rimsherd, light ware	near Cahokia
34401	9629	rimsherd with incised line	near Cahokia
34402	9629	handle piece, cord imprints	near Cahokia
34403	9629	potsherd, red color on surfaces	near Cahokia
34404	9629	rimsherd, red slipped	near Cahokia
34405	9629	potsherd, incised lines	near Cahokia
34406	9629	rimsherd, incised geometric design	near Cahokia
34407	9629	potsherd	near Cahokia
34408	9629	rimsherd, light ware	near Cahokia
34409	9629	rimsherd, cord imprinted	near Cahokia
34411	9629	rimsherd, red painted	near Cahokia
34412	9629	rimsherd with incised line	near Cahokia
34414	9629	rimsherd, light ware	near Cahokia
34415	9629	rimsherd with incised decoration	near Cahokia
34417	9629	knob of pottery vessel	near Cahokia
34418	9629	potsherd, cord imprinted	near Cahokia
34419	9629	rimsherd, dark ware	near Cahokia
34421	9629	potsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
34422	9629	potsherd with incised decoration	near Cahokia
34423	9629	rimsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
34424	9629	rimsherd with shoulder	near Cahokia
34425	9629	rimsherd with incised decorations	near Cahokia
34426	9629	leg of darkware pot	near Cahokia
34427	9629	rimsherd, light ware	near Cahokia
34428	9629	rimsherd with handles	near Cahokia
34429	9629	potsherd, grey ware, surface painted	near Cahokia
34430	9629	rimsherd with incised scroll design	near Cahokia
34431	9629	rimsherd, red paint	near Cahokia
34432	9629	rimsherd, shell tempered	near Cahokia
34433	9629	rimsherd, paint inside rim	near Cahokia
34434	9629	rimsherd, shell tempered	near Cahokia

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9629 (1929)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
34435	9629	rimsherd, stone tempered	near Cahokia
34437	9629	rimsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
34438	9629	rimsherd, incised with scroll	near Cahokia
34439	9629	rimsherd, incised geometric design	near Cahokia
34441	9629	potsherd, portion of handle attached	near Cahokia
34442	9629	potsherd, broad incised design	near Cahokia
34443	9629	rimsherd, incised	near Cahokia
34444	9629	rimsherd, cord imprinted	near Cahokia
34445	9629	rimsherd	near Cahokia
34446	9629	rimsherd of shallow vessel	near Cahokia
34447	9629	potsherd, incised geometric design	near Cahokia
34448	9629	rimsherd, incised design	near Cahokia
34450	9629	rimsherd, shell tempered	near Cahokia
34451	9629	rimsherd, shell tempered	near Cahokia
34455	9629	rimsherd	near Cahokia
34456	9629	rimsherd, broad incised dec.	near Cahokia
34457	9629	rimsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
34459	9629	rimsherd, broad incised decoration	near Cahokia
34460	9629	rimsherd, brownish grey	near Cahokia
34461	9629	rimsherd, incised geometric design	near Cahokia
34463	9629	rimsherd	near Cahokia
34464	9629	potsherd, cord imprinted	near Cahokia
34465	9629	knob of vessel, grey ware	near Cahokia
34466	9629	leg of vessel, shell tempered	near Cahokia
34467	9629	leg of vessel	near Cahokia
34468	9629	loop or handle of vessel	near Cahokia
34469	9629	ceramic effigy hand	near Cahokia
34470	9629	knob-shaped fragment	near Cahokia
34471	9629	rimsherd, incised design	near Cahokia
34472	9629	rimsherd, shell tempered	near Cahokia
34473	9629	rimsherd, shell tempered	near Cahokia
34474	9629	rimsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
34475	9629	potsherd, cord imprinted	near Cahokia
34476	9629	rimsherd, brownish-grey	near Cahokia
34477	9629	rimsherd, incised scroll design	near Cahokia

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9629 and 9795 (1929)

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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
34478	9629	rimsherd, light brown ware	near Cahokia
34479	9629	potsherd, shoulder piece	near Cahokia
34480	9629	rimsherd, brownish red	near Cahokia
34481	9629	rimsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
34482	9629	rimsherd with indentations	near Cahokia
34483	9629	potsherd, red & incised	near Cahokia
34486	9629	rimsherd, red surfaces	near Cahokia
34487	9629	rimsherd, reddish brown	near Cahokia
34488	9629	rimsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
34489	9629	rimsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
34490	9629	rimsherd, light ware	near Cahokia
34491	9629	potsherd with incised decoration	near Cahokia
35745	9795	potsherd, yellow-grey, red surface	near Cahokia
35746	9795	rimsherd, incised lines	near Cahokia
35747	9795	rimsherd	near Cahokia
35748	9795	rimsherd, shell tempered	near Cahokia
35750	9795	rimsherd, shell tempered	near Cahokia
35751	9795	potsherd, broad incised design	near Cahokia
35752	9795	rimsherd, undecorated	near Cahokia
35753	9795	potsherd, grey ware, shell tempered	near Cahokia
35754	9795	rimsherd, heavy grey ware	near Cahokia
35755	9795	handle of vessel	near Cahokia
35756	9795	potsherd, almost white	near Cahokia
35757	9795	rimsherd, grey, shell tempered ware	near Cahokia
35758	9795	knob of vessel	near Cahokia
35759	9795	rimsherd, dark grey, shell tempered	near Cahokia
35760	9795	potsherd, grey ware	near Cahokia
35762	9795	potsherd, incised decoration	near Cahokia
35763	9795	potsherd, incised parallel lines	near Cahokia
35764	9795	rimsherd	near Cahokia
35765	9795	rimsherd	near Cahokia
35766	9795	rimsherd, incised parallel line	near Cahokia
35767	9795	potsherd, punctate decoration	near Cahokia
35768	9795	rimsherd, notched rim	near Cahokia
35769	9795	potsherd, shoulder of vessel, red slip	near Cahokia

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9795 (1929)

**MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
Anthropology Department
Illinois Archaeology Inventory
March 1996**

Illinois--Cahokia
D-3--36--27
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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
35770	9795	rimsherd, dark grey ware	near Cahokia
35771	9795	rimsherd, grey ware, darker surface	near Cahokia
35772	9795	potsherd, shallow incised decoration	near Cahokia
35773	9795	potsherd, grey ware, grit tempered	near Cahokia
35774	9795	potsherd, incised line decoration	near Cahokia
35775	9795	rimsherd, grey ware with red slip	near Cahokia
35776	9795	potsherd, incised narrow lines	near Cahokia
35777	9795	potsherd, parallel incised lines	near Cahokia
35778	9795	potsherd, shell tempered, cordmarks	near Cahokia
35780	9795	potsherd, grey ware, cord printed	near Cahokia
35781	9795	potsherd, cord marked angular	near Cahokia
35782	9795	potsherd, incised designs	near Cahokia
35783 a-b	9795	potsherds, narrow incised lines (2)	near Cahokia
35784	9795	potsherds (3)	near Cahokia
35785	9795	potsherds, incised decorations (3)	near Cahokia
35795	9795	tiny shallow bowl	near Cahokia
35801	9795	ceramic effigy of animal head	near Cahokia

Unlabeled

2 red-slipped sherds
6 potsherds
1 handle fragment
1 rimsherd

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 12876 (1938)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
 Anthropology Department
 Middle and Upper Mississippian Ceramic Inventory
 Effigy jars: one human effigy-spout in head
 Animal effigies include bird, dog or bear, frog with forelegs serving as handle.
 Drawer 756
 Page 1 of 1

Cat.#	Acc.#	Object Description	Locality
8		vessel, animal grips	Arkansas
12		vessel, animal grips	Arkansas
32		bowl	Arkansas
28834	7852	bowl, broken rim	Yell Co., AK
47341	12876	pot, mended	Cahokia ware Ill
49341	16473	effigy bowl	Crittenden Co., AK

Purchase from Missouri Historical Society Accession 10617 (1932)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
 Anthropology Department
 Middle and Upper Mississippian Ceramic Inventory
 Jars-lug handles, undecorated
 Drawer 734
 Page 1 of 1

Cat.#	Acc.#	Object Description	Locality
6		vessel	Arkansas
25		bowl	Arkansas
28		bowl	Arkansas
156		bowl	Arkansas
15277	4829	flat clay dish	Arkansas
39493	10617	pot	Cahokia Ill
49335	16473	vessel, missing effigy head	Crittenden Co.,
AK			
49358	6473	vessel, 2 flat rim handles	Mississippi Co.,
AK			
*529	(May be collector's number)		

Purchase from Missouri Historical Society Accession 10617 (1932)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
Anthropology Department
Illinois Archaeology Inventory
March 1996

Illinois archaeology
in other locations
page 1 of 2

<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
no #		human skull fragment	Long Lake, Lake Co.
	Osteo C2		
2525		hoe with reproduction handle	Madison Co.
	ID Kehoe Stone Tech Materials - Raw		
11314	240	limestone pipe	Wauponsee, Grundy Co.
	Pipe drawer 7		
E13164	3639	tomahawk pipe	Northern Illinois
	Pipe drawer 8		
13429	2824	large stone axe	Warsaw, Illinois
	Fakes #1 drawer		
13967	3639	steatite monitor pipe	6 mi SW of Warren, IL
	Sense of Wonder exhibit		
14374	3639	tube pipe of banded slate	DeKalb, Illinois
	Pipe drawer 3		
14424	3639	pipe of brown sandstone	Hanover, Illinois
	Pipe drawer 9		
14848	3716	hematite celt	Illinois
	WI Celts #4		
15158	4109	plaster cast of frog effigy pipe	Calhoun Co.
	Pipe drawer 9		
35743	9793	cast of stone pipe	orig. from Calhoun Co.
	Pipe drawer 5		

Purchase from Missouri Historical Society Accession 10617 (1932) cont.

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
Anthropology Department
Illinois Archaeology Inventory
March 1996

Illinois archaeology
in other locations
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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
35744	9793 Pipe drawer 5	cast of stone pipe	orig. from Calhoun Co.
39493	10617 Mid/Upp. Miss. Dr.734	globular pot with loop handles	St. Clair Co./Cahokia
43009	11756 Mid/Upp. Miss. Dr.782	pottery vessel	Southern MO or IL
47341	12876 Mid/Upp. Miss. Dr.756	Cahokia-ware pot, mended	U.S.
50673 a-f	17562 Basement vault	Hopewell ceramic figurines	Calhoun Co.
58207	25576 Thomson #37	card of 21 points	Illinois

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9363 (1929)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
Anthropology Department
Illinois Archaeology Inventory
August 1997

Illinois
Missing Objects
page 1 of 1

<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
2501		stone implement	St. Clair Co.
2510		stone implement	Madison Co.
2522		stone implement	Jersey Co.
11214		flint hoe	Millcreek, Union Co.
11238		spearpoint	Illinois
22370	6115	quartzite blade	Warren, Illinois
33997	9363	potsherd, cord imprint	Jersey Co.
34394	9629	potsherds	near Cahokia
34395	9629	potsherds	near Cahokia
34485	9629	potsherd	near Cahokia
35792	9795	potsherd	near Cahokia
43697	12101	galena, artificially shaped	Cahokia
43698	12101	potsherds (2)	Cahokia
56714	22623	projectile point, Thebes type	Illinois

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9629 and 10615 (1929 and 1932)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
Anthropology Department
Illinois Archaeology Inventory
March 1996

Illinois--Cahokia
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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
34393	9629	potsherds, shell tempered (13)	near Cahokia
39453	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39454	10615	rimsherd, decorated rim	Cahokia
39456	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39458	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39459	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39460	10615	pottery leg	Cahokia
39462	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39463	10615	rimsherd, incised	Cahokia
39465	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39466	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39467	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39468	10615	rimsherd with red paint	Cahokia
39469	10615	pottery handle	Cahokia
39470	10615	rimsherd	Cahokia
39489	10615	potsherds (150)	Cahokia
39491	10615	potsherds (108)	Cahokia
39492	10615	potsherds (27)	Cahokia
43503	12008	potsherds, shell tempered (28)	Cahokia
43699	12101	potsherds, smooth & cordmarked (17)	Cahokia
43700 a-b	12101	potsherds, cordmarked (4) 2 a & 2 b	Cahokia
43701	12101	potsherds, heavily cord marked (9)	Cahokia
43702	12101	potsherd, Middle Mississippi ware	Cahokia
48009	14163	rimsherd, punctuate dots and lines	Cahokia
48179	14464	potsherds, Upper Miss. Phase (41)	Cahokia

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
Anthropology Department
Illinois Archaeology Inventory
March 1996

Illinois--Cahokia
D-3--36--30
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<u>Catalog #</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Object Description</u>	<u>Locality</u>
39442	10615	chert cores (2)	Cahokia
39443	10615	clay briquettes (2)	Cahokia
39444	10615	small shells (Marginella) (200+)	Cahokia
39445	10615	shell fragment	Cahokia
39446	10615	shell fragment	Cahokia
39447	10615	tubular shell bead	Cahokia
39448	10615	chert drill	Cahokia
39449 a-h	10615	wood fragments (8)	Cahokia
39450 a-d	10615	model of shell & bone, soil samples	Cahokia
48251	10615	rimsherd w/ lug, punctuate design	Cahokia
48252	10615	potsherd, red & buff slip, design	Cahokia

Unlabeled

block of clay, approx. 20 cm high (container marked baked clay approx. 1600 yds west of Powell Mound)

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 8689 (1926)

CAT/Acc# 32057/1009
object: pottery Quantity: 1
Form: jar (necktrim)
Type: ? improper reconstruction
Age: likely Mississippian period
Remarks: 3 nails present in neck
Note from donor inside jar "This is
a repaired Cahokia piece, but
doubt that this is its original Form."
Written on an envelope postmarked
Nov 23 1926 St. Louis MO w/ 2¢ stamp)

(over)

CAT/Acc# 32056/8689
object: pottery Quantity: 1
Form: Jar
Type: CAMPBELL Applique Jar
(Phillips 1970: 61)
Age:
Remarks: Note from donor inside jar
"I am almost sure this is from the
Cahokia Group but CAN'T prove it"
Inv. by Timothy E. BAUMANN Fall '93

(over)

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 8689 (1926)

PUBLIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE

ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 8689

Number of Specimens 18

Locality South Mississippi Valley

From whom P. F. Titterington

Address 214 - Metropolitan Bldg.
Saint Louis, Missouri

Date of Receipt December 11, 1926

By Gift

Department Archaeology

Date of Cataloging Dec. 13, 1926

Catalog No. 32055 - 32072

Complete info from vault
4/4/2000 TAA

5 - Pots

10 - Potsherds

1 - Pottery
1 - Stone pipe

1 - Bear's tooth

12 - Photographs of
archaeological specimens

1 - rubbing stone

(for departmental reference
only; not to be cataloged)

Form 5001

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 8972 (1927)

PUBLIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE

ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 8972

Number of Specimens 91
 Locality Shokha Wood Group in Illinois
~~near St. Louis, Missouri~~

From whom Dr. P.F. Titterington
 Address Suite 212, W. St. Louis Bldg.
St. Louis, Missouri

Date of Receipt Aug. 3 1927

By Gift

Department Archaeology

Date of Cataloging Aug. 21-26 1927

Catalog No. 32158 - 32248

Complete info from vault
 4/4/2000 TAA

Archaeological Specimens
of pottery, stone, and shell

Form 5001

Accession Card of C.A. Simpson Collection Accession 9128 (1928)

PUBLIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 9128

Number of Specimens 1

Locality Cahokia Group, Illinois

From whom C. A. Simpson

Address 6253 North Blvd,
St. Louis, Missouri

Date of Receipt January 4, 1928

By Gift

Department Archeology

Date of Cataloging January 24, 1928

Catalog No. 32726

1- Stone hoe
from the Cahokia
Mound Group, Illinois.

Form 5001

Inventory of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9129 (1928)

PUBLIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 9129

Number of Specimens 97

Locality Cahokia Group, Illinois

From whom Dr. P.F. Titterington

Address Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Date of Receipt January 4 1928

By Gift

Department Archaeology

Date of Cataloging Jan 12-23 1928

Catalog No. 32727-32822

Archaeological
Specimens from the
Cahokia Mound Group.

Cahokia

Form 5001

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9185 (1928)

PUBLIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 9185
Number of Specimens 19
Locality Calabria Md. Dist. old
From whom Rev. P.F. Titterington
Address 212 Metropolitan Bldg
St. Louis, Mo.
Date of Receipt March 20 1928
By Gift
Department Archaeology
Date of Cataloging March 26 1928
Catalog No. 32879 - 32897

13 potsherds
1 collection of potsherds
1 collection of shells
3 collections of stone flakes
1 collection of sharpening stones

Form 5001

Complete info
from vault
3/22/00 *ag*

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9235 (1928)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM

ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 9235
Number of Specimens 34
Locality Missouri and Illinois
From whom Dr. P.F. Titterington,
Suite 212 - Metropolitan Bldg.,
Address Saint Louis, Missouri.
Received May 31 19 28.
By Gift.

Department Archeology.

Cataloged Jan. 13-14 19 28.

Catalog No. 32979-33012.

Lot of Archeological material:

- 2928 - Potsherds
1 - Lot potsherds.
2 - Artifacts
1 - Lot of worked stones.
1 - Metal mounted piece of glass

Form 500f

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9363 (1929)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM

ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 9363

Number of Specimens 92

Locality Calochea Mound Region

From whom Dr. P.F. Titterington

Address Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg
St. Louis, Missouri

Received November 13 1928

By Gift

Department Archaeology

Cataloged Jan. 21-25 1929

Catalog No. 33914-34005

3- Parts of Stone hoes

3- hoes

2- lots of workshop material

1- stone discoidal

1- Stone anvil (small)

10- Artifacts

1- part of ground stone celt

1- piece of pierced shell

2- shell cores

1- lot shell cores

61- potsherds

5- lots potsherds

1- lot paint stones

complete info
from vault
3/22/00 af

Accession Card of P.F. Titterton Collection Accession 9629 (1929)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD
Acc. No. 9629
Number of Specimens 122
Locality Cahokia Mounds, Illinois
From whom Dr. P.F. Titterton
Address Suite 212 Metropolitan Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.
Received June 1 1929
By Gift
Department Archaeology
Cataloged Oct. 22 1929
Catalog No. 34370 — 34491

92 pots/bands
1 pot
7 lots of pots/bands
1 shell core
3 lots of broken stone implements
2 grinding or polishing stones
1 polished stone object
1 chert knife
1 chert hoe
2 drill points
10 arrow points
1 clay brickette

122

Form 5001

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 9795 (1929)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 9795

Number of Specimens 94

Locality Cahokia Mounds

From whom Dr. P.F. Titterington
Suite 212 Metropolitan Bldg.
Address St. Louis, Mo.

Received November 29, 1929

By Gift

Department Archeology

Cataloged Feb. 14 1930

Catalog No. 35745 - 35838

1 trade bell

13 pottery figurines

38 potsherds

3 lots of potsherds

26 stone implements

7 lots of stone implements

3 bone awls

1 lot of copper fragments

1 lot of shell fragments

1 lot of shell beads

94

These materials were found
on campsites near the Cahokia
Mounds

Form 5001

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM

ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 10615
 Number of Specimens 51
 Locality Cahokia, Ill.
 From whom Dr. P.F. Titterington
 Street 212 Metropolitan Bldg.
 City St. Louis, Mo.

Received Nov. 1 1932

By Gift
 Department Archeology

Cataloged March 27 1932

Catalog No. 39442-39492

51 Archeological
specimens

complete
 accession info
 from vault

2/28/2000

(aap)

Accession Card of Purchase from Missouri Historical Society Accession 10617 (1932)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 10617
Number of Specimens 1
Locality St. Clair Co. Illinois
From whom St. Louis Memorial
Museum for P.F. Pilkington
Street
City St. Louis, Mo.

Received March 24 1932
4 00 By Purchase

Department Archaeology
Cataloged March 24 1932

Catalog No. 39493

1 pot

complete
accession info
from vault
2/28/2000 aag

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 11756 (1935)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 11756
Number of Specimens 20
38
Locality Illinois & Missouri
From whom Dr. F.P. Titterington
City 6615 Waterman St.
Street St. Louis, Mo.

Received June, 4, 1935

By gift

Department Archeology

Cataloged Oct. 3, 1935

Catalog No. 42997-43016

5 drills
25 projectile points
1 pottery vessel
2 fake pipes
2 fake gorgets
1 fake banner stone
1 fake hoe
1 fake engraved gorget

*Complete information
from vault*

3/13/2000 TAA

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 12008 (1936)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 12008

Number of Specimens 24

Locality Illinois

From whom P.F. Titterington

City 213, Metropolitan Bldg

Street St. Louis, Mo.

Received Dec. 1, 1935

By gift

Department Archaeology

Cataloged Feb 5 1936

Catalog No. ~~4350~~ - 43503

Lot of pottery from Cahokia

(No acknowledgement)

Complete info
from vault
3/16/2000
TAA

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 12101 (1936)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 12101

Number of Specimens 8

Locality Cahokia, Illinois

From whom Dr. P. F. Titterington

City 212 Metropolitan Bldg.

Street St. Louis, Mo.

Received March 13 1936

By G. T. T.

Department Archaeology

Cataloged June 18 1936

Catalog No. 43687-43705

Complete info from
vault

3/16/2000 TAA

1 Lot of Grooved
1 Lot of abraders
1 " of galena
2 shell columella
3 bones
1 Lot pot sherds

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 12299 (1936)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 12299

Number of Specimens 4

Locality Cahokia

From whom P.F. Titterington

City St. Louis Mo.

Street Metropolitan Bldg.

Received Nov 22 1936

Gift By E. L. L.

Department Archeology

Cataloged Dec 3 1936

Catalog No. 5

44311 Fake Obsidian Pt

44312 Garget Fake

44313 Pottery Handle

44314 Pot sherd

Complete info from
vault
3/16/2000 TAA

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 12524

Number of Specimens 2

Locality Monks Mound Villiage Site

From whom P. F. Titterington

City St. Louis Missouri

Street 212 Metropolitan Bldg.

Received May 1936

By Gift

Department Archaeology

Cataloged June 28, 1937

Catalog No. 45657-8

2- pointed double edged knives

(Do not send acknowledgement)

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 12876 (1938)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM

ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 12876

Number of Specimens 2

Locality U.S.

From whom P.F. Titterington

City St. Louis, Mo.

Street 212 - Metropolitan Bldg.

Received March 10 1938.

By Gift

Department Archeology

Cataloged March 10 1938.

Catalog No. 47340 + 47341

1- Pot - mended

Cabokia ware - effigy bowl

1- Pot - mended - Cabokia

ware - effigy present bowl

Complete info from
vault

3/16/2000 TAA

Accession Card of P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 14163 (1940)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 14163
Received APRIL 8 1940
Classification ARCHEOLOGY
Number of Specimens 1
Locality CAHOKIA, ILL.
Cataloged APRIL 9 1940
Catalog No. 48009
1 RIMSHEED

DO NOT ACKNOWLEDGE

Complete acc info
from card.
3/25/00
JHB

B.V.
Hudson

From whom PAUL F. TITTERINGTON
Street SUITE 212, METROPOLITAN BLDG
City ST. LOUIS, MO.
By (Gift, Exch., Purch., Coll., Mdel) GIFT

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM

Received May 15 1941

Classification Archaeology

Number of Specimens.....2.....

Locality. Cahokia Village Site....

Madison, Co., Ill.

Madison Co., Ill.
Cataloged May 15 1941

Catalog No.

1 rim sherd with lug...-48251

1 body sherd-slipped - 48252

Complete acc. info
from vault.

3128100

JK

0.1.
analog

From whom Dr. P. F. Titterington

Street Suite 212 Metropolitan Bldg.

City ---- St. Louis, Mo.

By G.M. (Exch., Purch., Coll., Made)

Accession Card of H.H. Hollister Collection Accession 15407 (1943)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
ACCESSION CARD

Acc. No. 15407
Received Jan. 22 1943
Classification Archaeology
Number of Specimens 375
Locality North America
Cataloged FEB 5 1943
Catalog No. 48409 - 48783

1 large collection of
archaeological material from
North America

Mr.
From whom H.H. Hollister
Street 900 S. 23rd St.
City Milwaukee
By G.H. (Exch. Purch. Coll. Mails)

Complete Acc. file copied
Amcm 4/97

Accession Card of H.H. Hollister Collection Accession 15407 (1943)

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
DISPOSITION RECORD
✓ Check here when removed from record books.
Department of Anthropology
Specimens bearing the following catalog numbers
have been donated to the Museum
Explorer's Club.
Date April 8, 1949
Curator _____
Cat. No. _____
48737-grooved axe
Acc# 15407
DISPOSED PAGE 16
OK
R. H. H. Hollister
OK
H. H. Hollister

This card must be deposited with the Director previous
to the removal of specimens from the building.

File by Department and Dates.

Appendix H – MPM Powell Mound Report and NAGPRA Forms

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
S. A. BARRETT, DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 13, 1931.

To the Board of Trustees
of the
Milwaukee Public Museum.

Ladies and Gentlemen:-

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees desires to make the following report concerning the activities of the Museum during the past month.

(21162) Through the cooperation offered by Dr. Kelly of the University of Illinois this institution was represented at the excavation of the Powell Mound, one of the large mounds of the Cahokia Group near St. Louis. Mr. McKern spent some days as observer at these excavations and secured some very excellent information which will be of great value to us in connection with our studies of the Aztalan Culture, as there is evidently a very close relationship between these two types.

(2218) Check Room Equipment. At the last monthly meeting attention was called to a very serious condition which obtained in connection with the Check Room, and the Director was authorized to proceed at once to secure the proper equipment for this Check Room in order to put it into the best condition and to provide the greatest possible checking facilities.

After going over the whole situation it was found that the removal of one section of wall was necessary. This was done on a time and materials basis. Also, after going over the different types of equipment it was found that one certain kind of equipment which provided checking facilities for 340 would give us the best arrangement possible for the space available. The cost of this equipment properly installed we found to be \$691 which seemed a reasonable price, and the equipment was therefore ordered and was installed on March 7. This places our Check Room in a far better condition than it has been at any time heretofore and will enable us to take care of about four times as many visitors as heretofore.

We are still going to find difficulty in coping with the situation on rush days. especially in view of the fact that the Public Library has no check room and that a great many people come over, check their wraps and then go to the Library, thus throwing the burden on the Museum's Check Room for both the Library's and Museum's patrons. This matter has been called to the attention of the Library authorities and it is hoped that in due season it may be possible for the Library to install a check room which will greatly relieve our press on Sundays, holidays and other rush days.

(2340) We are pleased to report that on February 22, Washington's Birthday, we placed on exhibition a large equestrian mural of General Washington painted by Mr. Peter. Mr. Peter began this picture

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

(4510) ANTHROPOLOGY

During the past month a period of sixteen days was spent by the Curator in assisting archeologists from the Universities at Illinois and Chicago in the excavation of the Powell Mound, Cahokia Group, near Collinsville, Illinois. This work was undertaken at the urgent invitation of Dr. Kelly who was in charge. Its importance to a student of Wisconsin archeology lies in the fact that the Cahokian culture is found at Aztalan in Wisconsin and local conclusions depend upon a broader knowledge of the culture than may be obtained from the single Wisconsin site. A great deal of interesting and important information was obtained.

Several thousand specimens were cleaned and moved from the basement storage rooms to new storage quarters on the fourth floor. This will permit a more ideal organization of stored materials.

ACCESSIONS: 241 specimens were accessioned. Of these, 136 were ethnological, 104 were ethnological and one was numismatical.

CATALOGUING: 244 specimens were catalogued. Of these, 139 were ethnological - value \$443.00; 104 were archeological - value \$95.00; and 1 was numismatical - value \$.10.

EXHIBITING: 10 specimens illustrating Peruvian archeology were newly placed on exhibition. 30 Peruvian specimens were reinstalled in new settings. 20 specimens illustrating games were newly placed on exhibition. Cases were rearranged for the installation of the new African ethnological collection which is now being placed on exhibition.

LECTURES: Four lectures were given as follows:

Feb. 4	Archery	West Allis High Foresters Club	27 E. Wolff
18	Wisconsin Archeology	Boy Scouts, Markesan	125 T.L. Miller
20	Indians of Great Plains	General Public-Seminar	114 WCMcKern
27	People of Frozen North	General Public-Seminar	150 AKFisher

Respectfully submitted,

March 9, 1931

(Signed) W. C. McKern, Curator.

(4530) LOWER ZOOLOGY

The following activities are hereby reported for this department for the period from February 10 to March 7 inclusive:

EXHIBITS - No new exhibits installed during this period. Mr. Jeske reports as working on the wax reproduction of vegetation to go in the future new Soft-shelled Turtle group, the background of which was recently finished.

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 39443

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age Amcm

Object: lot of clay briquettes (2) 7/96

Materials: ceramic

Description of object: brown & orange; some light Include sketch (if possible)

plant impressions

Measurements (in centimeters): see drawing

Remarks: - could be mound fill - Amcm 7/96

height 1.5 cm
width 4.5 cm
length 2 cm

height 1.5 cm
width 6 cm
length 6.5 cm

Accession date: 3/24/32

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington

St. Louis MO

The place where the object was acquired: Powell mound, Cahokia
(St. Clair County, Illinois)

The object was: (donated) collected purchased other

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☒ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file none Other _____

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by PHD/Titterington
7/8/96 Ann McMurley

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 39447

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age Amcm

Object: shell bead 7/96

Materials: shell

Description of object: tubular; rough surfaced Include sketch (if possible)

Measurements (in centimeters): see tracing

Remarks: - could be mound fill - Amcm 7/96



Accession date: 3/24/32

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington
(St. Louis MO)

The place where the object was acquired: Powell mound, Cahokia

The object was: donated (St. Clair County IL) collected purchased other

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☒ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file ☒ Other none

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by 7/20/96
7/8/96 Ann McHale

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 37442

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age - Amcm

Object: lot of chert cores (2)

Materials: chert

Description of object: roughly worked Include sketch (if possible)

Measurements (in centimeters): see drawing

Remarks: could be mound fill - Amcm 7/96

Accession date: 3/24/32

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington

The place where the object was acquired: St. Louis MO

The object was: ☒ donated ☐ collected ☐ purchased ☐ other (Powell Mound, Cahokia St. Clair County, Illinois)

Photo Negative # : _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☒ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file ☐ Other none

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by Amcm
7/8/16

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 39444

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age Amcm

Object: lot of small shells (200+) 7/96

Materials: shell (ammonia?)

Description of object: small cream shells. Include sketch (if possible)

Measurements (in centimeters): see tracing

Remarks: -could be mound G11 - Amcm 7/96



Accession date: 3/24/32

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington
St. Louis MO

The place where the object was acquired: Powell Mound, Cahokia

The object was: donated collected purchased other (St. Clair County, IL)

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☒ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file Other _____

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by 7/10/96

7/8/96

Ann M. M...

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 39445

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age - Amcm
7/96

Object: shell fragment

Materials: shell

Description of object: semi-circular piece from Include sketch (if possible)
along edge

Measurements (in centimeters): see drawing

Remarks: - could be mound fill - Amcm 7/96



Accession date: 3/24/32

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington

St. Louis, MO
The place where the object was acquired: Powell Mound, Cahokia

(St. Clair County, IL)
The object was: ☒ donated ☐ collected ☐ purchased ☐ other

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☒ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file ☐ Other none

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by Ann M. Mule

7/8/96

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 39446

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age Amcm 7/96

Object: shell fragment

Materials: shell

Description of object: twisted piece with pointed ends Include sketch (if possible)

Measurements (in centimeters): see tracing

Remarks: -could be mound 611 - Amcm 7/96



Accession date: 3/24/32

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington
(St. Louis MO)

The place where the object was acquired: Powell mound, Cahokia
(St. Clair County, IL)

The object was: donated collected purchased other

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☒ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file ☐ Other none

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by 7/20/96
7/8/96 Ann McMiller

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 39448

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age Amcm 7/96

Object: chert drill

Materials: chert

Description of object: see sketch Include sketch (if possible)

Measurements (in centimeters): see sketch

Remarks: - could be mound fill - Amcm 7/96



Accession date: 3/24/32

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington
(St. Louis MO)

The place where the object was acquired: Powell Mound, Cahokia

The object was: donated collected purchased other
(St. Clair County IL)

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☐ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card
☒ Documentation file Other _____

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by 7/18/96

Amcm

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 39450 a-d

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age - Amcm

Object: soil stratification model (4)

Materials: shell, bone, soil

Description of object: a) block of yellowish soil; Include sketch (if possible)

b) block of yellowish soil; c) 7 chunks of

soil with shell bits & for plant impressions in them;

d) glass box with stratigraphy model (P) that includes shell, teeth & bone (P)

Measurements (in centimeters): to include measurements

Remarks: - could be mound fill - Amcm 7/96

Accession date: 3/24/82

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington

St. Louis MO

The place where the object was acquired: Powell Mound, Cahokia

The object was: donated collected purchased other St. Clair County, IL

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☐ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file none Other _____

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by April Jones

7/8/96

Ann McMullen

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

report: Miami

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 32059

Accession Number: 8689

Culture/tribe/band/village: probably Mississippian, AD 1600-1400
 Object: pot (miniature) AMCin 7/96
 Materials: ceramic

Description of object: red exterior with blackened interior, rim broken Include sketch (if possible)

Measurements (in centimeters): height: 7cm rim diameter: 5cm

Remarks: cat bk says found at west base of
Monte mound proper. Collector # 16664.

Accession date: 12/13/26

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington

The place where the object was acquired: St. Louis Mo
Cahokia, Illinois (Southern Ill. Valley)
(St. Clair County)

The object was: ☒ donated ☐ collected ☐ purchased ☐ other

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☒ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file

Other Murdock HRAF
Historical Dictionary of North American Archaeology
(attached)

This form was completed on 5/21/20 by J.R. Hammon
7/8/96 Ann McMullen

Powell Mound NAGPRA Forms, P.F. Titterington Collection Accession 10615 (1932)

Milwaukee Public Museum

NAGPRA INVENTORY SHEET

Catalog Number: 39449 a-4

Accession Number: 10615

Culture/tribe/band/village: no cultural affiliation - indeterminate age Amcm

Object: lot of wood fragments (8) 7/96

Materials: wood

Description of object: wood pieces of wood, one possibly charred

Include sketch (if possible)

by sketch



Measurements (in centimeters): see drawing

Remarks: could be mound fill Amcm 7/96



Accession date: 3/24/32

The name of source: Dr. P.F. Titterington Collected by: Dr. P.F. Titterington

The place where the object was acquired: St. Louis MO
Powell Mound, Cahokia

The object was: donated collected purchased other

Photo Negative #: _____ (Please attach xerox, if possible)

Sources checked: ☒ Catalog card ☒ Catalog book ☒ Accession card

☒ Documentation file Other _____

This form was completed on 3/21/96 by APD Hammy

7/8/96

Ann McMurtry

D3-36-30

Appendix I - Cahokia Correspondence

December 30, 1927 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

December 30th, 1927.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Assistant Curator,
Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor:--

In reply to your letter of October 20th, I am sending to you under separate cover a shipment of potsherds from the Cahokia Mound group; also, some of the material found on the village sites. I have sent mostly the different types of flints and some of the translucent material from which the very fine arrow heads are made. There are a few pieces of granite that I believe are fragments of axes. We find these granite ax fragments that weigh up to two pounds, but I figure that the smaller ones will answer your purpose just as well because they are the same material as the larger ones. I have wrapped several spade fragments separately. Practically ninety-five per cent of all of the spades, hoes, and large spears that I have seen from this group of mounds have been of this material. The spade is sent to you by a cousin of mine, Mr. C. A. Simpson, #6253 North Drive, St. Louis. Mr. Simpson goes with me on my trips over there and has found very many nice points for me. He has picked up practically half of the material sent you in this shipment.

I am also sending to you under separate cover a photograph of one hundred and fifteen points that are the select pieces from the twenty-two hundred complete and fragmentary points from this group of mounds in my collection. These twenty-two hundred points and approximately twenty-five larger pieces represent the gleanings of four men, totalling about thirty-five years. I have tried to line up the different types so that you may have something with which to compare your points.

Sometime, if possible, I should like to have you come to St. Louis for a few days, ~~over~~ ^{perhaps} a week-end as my guest. I feel that this photograph is fairly good, but it does not bring out the high quality of the material used in making these points. At any time, I will throw my collection open to you for study, and could give you a Saturday afternoon and Sunday in going over the mounds which are about a forty-five minute drive from my home.

I will continue to pick up the potsherds and material for you until otherwise notified. I am open to any suggestions you might have to make in aiding you in your work.

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington

January 4, 1928 McKern to Titterington

Jan. 4, 1928.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Mo.

Dear Doctor:

Your letter of December 30, with the specimens and the beautiful photograph, were duly received. You may be sure that we are more than grateful for them. I am glad that you included the collection of flints, a very important element in any study collection. I notice that this material includes Wisconsin quartzite, which of course may have been obtained from glacial drift formations rather than through trade. Among the potsherds, I find three pieces bearing true textile imprints, representing three, distinct kinds of textiles. Do you know if anything has been determined regarding the textiles of the Cahokia culture?

The points illustrated in the photograph are exactly of Aztalan type, but show greater variety of detail. The University of Chicago has found similar pottery and flints all the way across northern Illinois, and I have seen the type represented in materials from Minnesota. Apparently the culture which seems to have had its greatest development at Cahokia had quite a wide-spread influence.

I greatly appreciate your generous invitation, and I shall certainly try to visit you next spring.

I may have told you that I had a most interesting stay in the Wisconsin field last summer, obtaining some very interesting specimens including several rare types of pots and several fine bone implements, all obtained from mound graves.

I shall write under separate cover to Mr. Simpson thanking him for his generous donation of the fine agricultural celt.

I am going to see to it that, sooner or later, you get some good specimens of Wisconsin copper implements. That is about the least that we can do for you.

Sincerely hoping that the new year brings you success and happiness, I remain,

Sincerely,

W. E. Kern

January 4, 1928 McKern to C.A. Simpson

Jan. 4, 1928.

Mr. C. A. Simpson,
6253 North Drive,
Saint Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Through the kindness of Dr. Titterington, We have just received the fine stone hoe from the Cahokia district which you so generously donated to this museum. I wish to take this occasion to unofficially thank you for this kindness which we greatly appreciate. You will be officially thanked in a later communication. Through the efforts of you and Dr. Titterington, we are accumulating a most interesting study collection of archeological materials from your district, a collection which is of vast importance in the study of our local archeological field.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. C. McKern.

January 27, 1928 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

January 27th, 1928.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Assistant Curator,
Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

My dear Doctor:--

Your letter of January 4th has been duly received, and I have made an effort to find literature on textiles of the Cahokia group and I am sorry to say with very little success. The only thing I have found is in Moorshead's report on the work done in this group in 1922. There were several small copper turtles that had several different wrappings around them found in a mound approximately fifteen miles from the large mound. I imagine you have this report in your library.

*This letter was found
a good many years
ago.*

Am glad that the material and photograph proved of some value to you. I made a trip to the mounds last Sunday and found several pottery fragments with the textile imprints upon them and quite a number of pieces of material- there being six or eight spade fragments among them. The amount on hand at this time is hardly large enough for a shipment. An outstanding point to me is the high luster without apparent polish that the complete arrow heads have as compared to the raw material that I am sending you. I should like to know how you account for this.

I have recently had a very nice notched hoe added to my collection. This was found in the down-town district of St. Louis in making an excavation. It is purely of the Cahokia type both as to shape and material, and- to me- it is another point that proves that the twenty-five or so mounds destroyed in the growth of St. Louis were of the Cahokia group. *I now have 4 or 5 types of ag. implements from this group.*

Anything that the Museum sees fit to send me in the line of copper implements will be greatly appreciated and very highly prized. Trusting that you will be able to make a trip down here next Spring, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington.

Last Sunday I also found four pottery fragments (on a small mound) about 50 yards east of the big mound, that appear to be glazed- not highly of course, but they are very smooth & carry a polish that the other fragments do not have. P. F. T.

February 21, 1928 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

February 21st, 1928.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Assistant Curator,
Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

My dear Doctor:--

Under separate cover, I am sending you another shipment of Cahokia materials and pottery fragments. I have searched all the public and private libraries that I know about for articles pertaining to Cahokia textiles and am sorry to report that nothing has been found.

I did not realize there were so many fragments of agricultural implements in the village sites and fields until I started saving them for you. It must be that this was a great agricultural tribe.

The polished pottery fragments-- or at least what I take to be polished fragments are wrapped separately in the box containing the pottery. I will have to admit that I am unable to tell the difference between the true textile sherds and the fragments imprinted by the cord-wrapped paddles. I will again confess my ignorance and ask you the meaning of the word "Aztalan."

I am sorry to hear that you will not be able to get down before late summer or fall. I believe that the best time to go over the ground is after the fall plowing or during the winter-- that is from November to April. At this time, the fields are all plowed and the village sites are more easily seen. When the fields are planted, not a great deal can be done and the good will of the farmers is put at stake by going on the fields at that time.

Sincerely yours,



March 6, 1928 McKern to Titterington

March 6, 1928.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

My Dear Doctor:

I have been out of town, which accounts, I trust, for my long delay in answering your last letter. The Cahokia specimens arrived in good condition, and I can assure you that we were very glad to get this addition to our Cahokia-study collection.

I had the pleasure recently of hearing Moorehead, Shetrone and others discuss the Cahokia district, and at the same time saw some illustrations of Cahokia pottery with textile imprints, like the three which you sent me. I gather from what they said that nothing has been published on the subject.

There is no doubt about the polished nature of the sherds you wrapped separately. Do you ever find polished black ware? Aztalan is a group of mounds and large enclosure situated in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. The mounds include, or did include before they were destroyed by local farmers, two platform mounds like the great Cahokia mound but much smaller. The pottery and many other articles found at this site are identical to those of Cahokia, and there is no doubt as to this being a northern outpost of the same culture that produced Cahokia.

I hope that I shall be able to visit you during the early part of the next winter. Thanking you again for your much appreciated donation, I remain,
Very sincerely yours,

April 16, 1928 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

April 16th, 1928.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Assistant Curator,
Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

My dear Doctor:--

I am expressing to you today another shipment of materials and potsherds. This will probably be the last shipment this spring. All of the fields are now planted, and [unless we have some exceptionally heavy rains we will not be able to get onto them again before next fall.]

In regard to the black polished pottery, I believe that I have found some of it; also, some polished pottery of other colors. These polished fragments were picked up on Schmidt's mound, one of Moorehead's excavation sites, just east of the big mound. All of the other pottery fragments and all of the other materials have been picked up from two hundred yards to a mile west of the big mound.

In regard to the material, I do not believe I have given you a true conception of all that is there. On looking back, I believe I have sent you mostly the materials from which the agricultural implements and the high-grade colored points are made. There is an abundance of rough flint, ranging from white to gray in color, of which I have sent you only a few specimens.

I will be glad if you can make your trip down here early next fall so that I will know better just what you desire. The spear that I am sending is the common-type large spear of this group of mounds. Am sorry that I have not a more perfect specimen to send you, but it is the best I can do at this time. To me, the outstanding features are the thinness and the fact that they are all made from the same material and are the same shape.

The small rectangular piece of glass with the copper mounting I do not believe is an Indian relic. If you can tell me what it is, I would appreciate it. You will note several highly polished chips from spades. I have six points, showing the polished surface, made from these chips. Have you found anything similar in your territory?

Trusting that I may hear from you in the near future, and remaining at your service- I am

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington

April 24, 1928 McKern to Titterington

April 24, 1928.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis.

My Dear Dr. Titterington:

Accept my sincere thanks for the last shipment of Cahokia specimens. Some of the potsherds are exceptionally good. The black polished ware is identical to that of Aztalan in every particular. The pottery material included another good example of textile imprinted decoration. The vessels with angular shoulders, represented by several of the sherds which you sent, are also characteristic of the Aztalan pottery. I consider the spear point to be a good, representative specimen and am very glad to get it.

We have a few spades from this district showing the same use-polish marking the chips you sent, but I know of no points made from these polished chips. Some knives showing a similar polish seem to have gotten it from use rather than from the previous condition of the material.

The glass with the copper frame is a new one to me. I have no opinion, at present, as to who made it or why. If any suggestion comes to me, I shall send it on.

I have just completed a bulletin on the local field which I shall send you when it is in print, probably towards the end of the year.

Very sincerely yours,

May 24, 1928 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

May 24th, 1928.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Assistant Curator,
Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

My dear Doctor:--

Yesterday, a friend of mine
gave me the following numbers of the "Wisconsin
Archaeologist": --

Volume six, Number four	1907
" seven " "	1908
" ten " one	1911
" eight " two	1909
" four " three and four	1906

I have read all of these, and
since they all deal with Wisconsin Archaeology
I will be only too glad to turn them over to you
if they will prove of any value. The volumes are
in fair shape, considering the fact that they went
through our recent tornado and were rescued from a
totally wrecked house.

Went over to the mounds last
Sunday morning just for a general survey, and found
the crops a little too far advanced for successful
Indian relicing. However, I found an imperfect
flat discoidal, three or four pottery fragments of
interest, a few shell spirals, and a few more pieces
of translucent material. I will hold these pieces
until next fall, unless the flat discoidal should
be of sufficient interest that you want it at this
time; if you do, let me know.

I will certainly appreciate a copy
of your Bulletin when it is off the press.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington.

May 28, 1928 McKern to Titterington

May 28, 1928.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 21 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

My Dear Doctor:

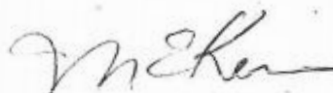
We would be very glad to receive the numbers of the Wisconsin Archeologist mentioned in your letter, if you have no use for them. We have them all in the general museum library, but we are short most of them in the department library.

It will probably be more convenient for you, and just as satisfactory to us, if you hold the materials which you contemplate sending us until next fall. Thanks to you, we are accumulating a most interesting study collection of campsite materials from the Cahokia district.

I am starting Friday for Trempealeau County, on the Mississippi, where I shall spend about two months in sound excavation. I shall keep my eyes peeled for evidence of the Cahokia culture in that district.

Thanking you for new favors, and again for the many past favors, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



September 14, 1928 McKern to Titterington

Sept. 14, 1928.

Dr. F. F. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

My Dear Doctor:

In looking over my correspondence, I find that I neglected to answer the receipt of the Wisconsin Archaeologists which you so kindly sent me. I am very sorry for this long delay, which I sincerely hope will not be interpreted as lack of gratitude on my part. I was very glad to get the numbers, which include several issues which I did not have in my office library. Thanks ever so much.

I enjoyed a profitable field season this year. I did not find Cahokia materials on the Mississippi, as I had half expected to, but I did find Ohio mound culture there, in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin. These mounds produced some very fine specimens, including copper axes, copper breastplates, copper beads, stone pipes, Ohio type of pottery, and very large knives and spearpoints of obsidian, chalcedony, jasper and quartzite. Some of the copper specimens had served to preserve attached pieces of prehistoric cloth. Pearl beads and silver-covered wooden beads were also found. I am writing up the results of this work for the American Anthropologist.

Trusting that this finds you in good health and normal state of happiness, and thanking you again for the publications, I remain,

Cordially,

September 17, 1928 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

September 17th, 1928.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Assistant Curator,
Public Museum,
Milwaukee Wisconsin.

My dear Doctor:--

Your letter of the 14th at hand, and I am glad that the publications prove of some value to you. I did not send these until a couple of months after I wrote you about having them. Have no excuse other than neglect.

I was over at the Monks' Mound group yesterday morning; my second trip this season, and wish to report that I have sixty-five or seventy potsherds, about one hundred pieces of materials, a seven and a half inch spade which shows no use and a nine and a half inch spade which shows considerable use, one small shell spoon, and several shell spirals. All of the fields are not available for hunting as yet, but will be by the middle of November.

If this mound group and what I could show you in it and in my collection would be of sufficient interest for you to come down this fall, I would like to keep these pieces I have on hand until you arrive so I could see how you study them. If it is impossible for you to come down, I will send them up and continue to get others for you as I have in the past.

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington.

September 24, 1928 McKern to Titterington

Sept. 24, 1928.

Dr. P. L. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

My Dear Doctor:

I was glad to hear of your continued activity in your district. You are serving to make a visit to your city eventually necessary to me, but I can not promise that it will be this fall. I had planned to see you next month, but another trip, in a different direction, has become positively necessary, and I am not yet certain that I can work both trips into my program. I shall let you know definitely a little later.

I think that I have a couple of small copper spearpoints for you. I am not certain that they are available as yet, but if I can possibly get them, they are by all means yours.

I have just visited a most interesting primitive site where the Indians mined quartzite in great quantities. This stone is one most extensively used in prehistoric Wisconsin as a material for arrowpoints, spearpoints, knives and other implements. This is the second site where quartzite was actually quarried to be located in this state.

Very sincerely yours,

McKern

October 26, 1928 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

October 26th, 1928.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor McKern:--

Today, I am expressing the material and potsherds that Mr. Simpson and I have picked up so far this fall; also, the discoidal that I mentioned in a previous letter.

All of the fields are not accessible as yet; and, in view of the fact that we have had only two good rains, we feel we have been exceptionally fortunate. We have not found any small pieces of high quality, but have found the spades and one very nice chisel. In unpacking the box, you will find one of the spades and a small shell in the excelsior.

I will be in Chicago the first seven days of December to attend a convention of the same organization that called me to Milwaukee two years ago. If you are going to be in town on Saturday, December 8th, and if I will not cause you any inconvenience, I should like to come up to Milwaukee to see the specimens which you found this past summer. If it would be of interest to you, I could bring with me one hundred fifty or two hundred of the small Cahokia points without any trouble.

Trusting that this shipment will prove of some value to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington.

P.S.
To me, some of the potsherds in this shipment seem to be much thicker, of a poorer composition, & of a greater age than those usually found at Cahokia, suggesting a different culture. Am I right?

There are also two potsherds from 30 miles north west of the Cahokia Group. They are marked with pencil on the back.

November 3, 1928 McKern to Titterington

Nov. 3, 1928.

Mr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

My Dear Doctor:

Your letter of October 26, and the fine lot of specimens which you sent us, are at hand. The specimens greatly enhance the value of our growing Cahokia collection, and we are deeply grateful for them.

You mention certain potsherds in the lot as thicker, of poorer composition and of greater age, suggesting a different culture. I think you refer to a number of sherds which are certainly of a different culture. I should call them Siouan. They are thick, roughly surfaced, free from stone or shell tempering and represent an inferior type of ware. I suspect that their relatively poor condition may be due to ^{the fact that} they are softer and more easily decomposed than typical Cahokia ware, rather than being older.

I am sending, under separate cover, two small copper spearpoints, from Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, which may prove acceptable to you. They are not too good, but are genuine. I shall try to get you something better in future.

I shall be delighted to see you on Saturday, Dec. 8, and shall look forward to your visit with ~~with~~ the most pleasant anticipation. I should certainly like to see the Cahokia points if bringing them will not put you to too much trouble.

Sincerely yours, *W. C. McKern*

November 7, 1928 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

November 7th, 1928.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

My dear Doctor:--

The two spear points and your letter reached me Monday noon. I surely appreciate them and thank you very much for sending me these specimens. They are the only thing of that type that I have.

If I should be forced to make any changes in my plans concerning December 8th, I will notify you. At present, however, I am counting very much on seeing the relics that you found last summer. It will be no trouble at all for me to bring the small Cahokia points.

Thanking you again for the coppers, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington.

December 6, 1928(?) Titterington to McKern

The Drake

Lake Shore Drive &
Upper Michigan Ave.,



UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE DRAKE HOTEL COMPANY
OWNERS OF THE BLACKSTONE
Cable Address "DRAKEHD"

CHICAGO

Dec. 6 -28

Dr. W. E. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee Wisconsin

Dear Doctor,

Arrive at Hotel Schrader
late Friday night. Will see you
Saturday morning as per plans.
Am bringing the Cahokia points & a
few other pieces.

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington.

December 12, 1928 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

December 12th, 1928.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Associate Curator,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Dr. McKern:--

After leaving you Saturday, I happened to think that I did not get the name and address of this man in Kentucky who may be in a position to help me recover on the fake that Ward sold me. I would appreciate your sending this information to me. Also forgot to tell you that I got the spear from Mr. Richter.

We arrived home safely, but Mrs. Titterington has been sick in bed with a bad cold ever since we got home. The sleeper was more like a refrigerator car than a Pullman.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington.

December 21, 1928 McKern to Titterington

Dec. 21. 1928.

My Dear Mr. Titterington:

Please pardon this late reply to your last letter. Pressure of work has led me to neglect my correspondence during the last week.

In regard to the fake specimens, write to W. H. Greenaway, Post Office Inspector, Louisville, Kentucky. Give him all the details you can relative to the matter. I sincerely hope that you get a refund.

Extend my best regards to include Mrs. Titterington.

Sincerely yours,



January 3, 1929 McKern to Titterington

Jan. 3, 1929.

Dr. P. W. Titterington,
218 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I have finally gotten around to answer your last letter of about a month ago. I misplaced the letter and thought that it was answered. This morning I found it while giving the old desk a first-of-the-year cleaning. I am awfully sorry about this inexcusable delay.

Thanks indeed for the prints of the type specimens for Cahokia. I was certainly glad to get them. I hope that those last rains brought you good fortune in the field.

I believe that the only contribution that I made to the discussion of the little beaver pots was that the same motif, the beaver holding the stick in its mouth and paws - or sometimes just in its paws, is one of the traditional symbols for the beaver in the art of the Northwest Coast Indians; the totem-pole crowd you know.

I expect to see Dr. Guthe, Chairman of the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys, National Research Council, before very long, and I certainly shall advise him to get in touch with you regarding getting something started in Missouri.

I surely hope that you and Mrs. Titterington will find occasion to visit us soon, and to see the Ingelsen collection. Please extend my regards to include Mrs. Titterington.

Sincerely,

McKern

February 25, 1929 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

February 25th, 1929.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Associate Curator,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Dr. McKern:--

We have had snow on the ground continuously since January 1st. Saturday, it warmed up, the snow melted, - and yesterday I was over at the Mounds. I made one previous trip after seeing you in December.

Simpson and I have several pottery and spade fragments, but hardly enough for a shipment. Some of the pottery is well marked and I believe it will prove of some interest to you. We have found only two perfect points on the two trips.

We have had a pretty good rain today, and expect to make several trips over to the Mounds in the next two or three months. When we get enough on hand, will make you a shipment.

Respectfully yours,

P. F. Titterington

March 4, 1929 McKern to Titterington

March 4, 1929.

Dr. P. P. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

My Dear Doctor:

I was glad to receive your recent letter, and to hear that you can actually get into the field again. You are far ahead of us in that respect. Wisconsin is still under a heavy blanket of snow, and I would not be surprised if we had some more of it before a real thaw arrives.

Your description of the potsherds found sounds interesting. Send us whatever you wish when convenient. You know that we are always glad to get the materials.

I would surely like to get out with you on one of your excursions, but I have my hands full here. I am trying to get out a bulletin before the field season begins. We plan to continue work where we left off last season, in Trempealeau County.

I wish you the best of success this summer.

Cordially,



May 3, 1929 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

May 3rd, 1929.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor McKern:--

Am sending to you today two boxes of potsherds and spade fragments. In the smaller of the boxes, you will find a portion of a rim of one pot that I am afraid I have ruined for you by becoming too ambitious with LePage's glue. The fragments of the other two pots I am sending at the request of my wife before I have a chance to ruin them. The fragments of these two pots were found together in the bottom of a plow furrow; those portions removed by the plow I was unable to find, but feel that enough of the fragments are present that some idea as to the types can be obtained if you find them worth restoring. The pot with the rim was found inside of the one without the rim. While digging them out, I was under the impression that there were three pots present, but could differentiate only two after I had cleaned the fragments. The inner pot contained a large amount of charcoal none of which I was able to save because they were buried in mud.

There is one small pot with a piece broken out of the side that is quite common in this group; search for this fragment was unsuccessful.

There are several fragments with decorations on the inside of the rim. I have not noticed this in this locality before.

There is a fragment with corded markings and a very wide rim. I believe in my previous shipment there is a fragment that will match this one.

Will have to admit that I am still holding out on you. This winter, Simpson and I have found approximately one hundred arrow heads, five or six of which are exceptionally good; one twelve and seven-eighths inch spade- perfect and highly polished; one small hoe made from the bit of a spade; and one small effigy owl pot with the opening over the breast and abdomen of the owl.

If you have any suggestions to make, I will be only too glad to receive them. There are thousands of potsherds over there, and I am sending only the ones that I feel will be of interest to you. If I am sending too many or uninteresting pieces, kindly inform me; or, if you want more- such as fragments that show neither rim nor design- I can send them.

Am planning on going over next Sunday because we have had a very heavy rain followed by four inches of snow which melted in about as many hours. There are several ravines that are being washed out quite deeply that have been quite productive.

Trusting that this shipment will prove of more or less value to you and that you will have exceptionally good success in your excavations this summer, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington

May 6, 1929 McKern to Titterington

May 6, 1929.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

Thank you for the fine lot of potsherds which I have just received from you, following your explanatory letter of May 3. The specimens are exceptionally good and we are delighted to get them. I am anxious to see what we can make out of the material, in the way of mending and restoration, but I fear that I shall not be able to get at the job until this fall. Our director has just returned from Africa with a boat load of specimens, and we must drop everything else now and tend to cataloguing and storing the stuff.

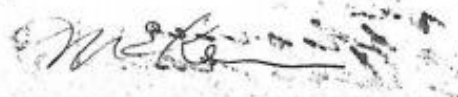
Only one of your boxes has arrived, but I suppose that the other will be in tomorrow. If it does not show up in a reasonable length of time, I shall notify you.

The material you are sending is exactly what we need. Any sherd showing rim or design treatment will be most acceptable.

The plans for our field work this summer are not as yet complete, but it promises to be an interesting and profitable season.

Trusting that your own field activities this spring continue profitable and interesting, I remain,

Sincerely,



October 10, 1929 Titterington to McKern

JOSEPH W. M. D., President,
Bank Building,
Nebraska.
A. C. ERNST, M. D., President-Elect,
Humboldt Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.
AMEDEE GRANGER, M. D., First Vice-President,
931 Canal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
DONALD S. CHILDS, M. D., Second Vice-President,
318 Guernsey Building,
Syracuse, New York.
WILLIAM E. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.,
Third Vice-President,
Stanford University Hospital,
San Francisco, California.



ROBERT J. MAY, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer,
3005 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

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Charlotte Sanatorium,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

CLYDE O. DONALDSON, M. D.,
Lathrop Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN F. HERRICK, M. D.,
Hofmann Block,
Ottumwa, Iowa.

Annual Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana,
November 28-December 2, 1929.

PAUL F. TITTERINGTON, M. D.,
Counselor for Missouri,
315 Metropolitan Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Pct. 10 29

*Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee, Wis.*

*Dear Dr.
Just a line to let you
know that things are beginning
to open up over at the mound.
It rained five days last week
but still it was insufficient
to break up all of the clods. It
has been a very dry summer.
I still less than half of
the ground has been plowed
but found some interesting
potsherds & a good Cahokia point -
three notched. Haven't had a
chance yet to locate the bucket
(I believe that is what you called them), but
haven't forgotten about it.
Have made some wonderful
additions to my collection this
summer - 3 good banners & good
flints - one exceptionally fine ^{curved} flint
knife.*

Saw a short squib in one of
our local papers awhile back
about a group of 300 mounds
near Quincy, Ill. that the
Chicago Univ. had been working
on this summer. Didn't know
any body there; so wrote in
care of the department & got a
very nice letter from a man
by the name of Krogman. He
answered my question whether
the culture they found was
Hopewell or Cahokia in favor of
the Hopewell. Answered his letter
by offering my collection to him
for study. However my stuff is
probably too far south to do him
any good.

Read with great interest the
account of your work for the
1928 season. I hope that your
1929 season was as fruitful.

Is there anything other than
potsherds & spade fragments that
you want me to pick up this
winter?

You may be interested to know
that the Whelpley collection is now
stored at Washington Univ & that
approximately 70,000 of the 25,000 has
been raised.

Sincerely yours,
L. H. Burpee.

October 18, 1929 McKern to Titterington

Oct. 18, 1929.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I was glad to hear from you, and particularly that you had established a pleasant contact with the University of Chicago crowd. I think that you will find that Krogsan is human, co-operative and a very likable chap. He is quite a young fellow, but a very capable one, and I believe that he knows his Illinois field better than any other student in that state.

The additions you have recently made to your collection sound interesting, and I hope that your good luck continues. As to the materials you are so generously collecting for us, the potsherds and spade fragments will continue to be very thankfully received.

Did you know that our mutual friend Moorehead has broken into print with an expression of disbelief in my statement that we have both Hopewell and Cahokia cultures in Wisconsin? He demands to see the evidence. Well, the evidence is here whenever he really wishes to see it; I certainly am not going to send it to him. So long as the rest of the crowd accept my conclusions I am not worrying about Moorehead's opinions. This reminds me that I have not sent you the information I promised when I was in Saint Louis. Ambroid can be purchased for about \$1.25 a pint by writing to the Ambroid Company, 227 Miller Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. The University of Illinois has gotten out three papers on the

November 4, 1929 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

November 4th, 1929.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

My dear Doctor:--

Your letter of two weeks ago is at hand, and I found it very interesting.

I have to be in Toronto Sunday morning, December 1st, and thought if it would be convenient to you I would leave St. Louis Friday night, November 29th, and spend Saturday or what portion of it you could give me with you in Milwaukee.

I was over at the mounds again yesterday morning and found a few more potsherds and about twenty arrowheads - none of the arrows being anything exciting. I should like to see what you have from your local group in the line of bone alle, pottery heads, arms and hands, etc., beads and shell ornaments.

I have quite a few of the above mentioned specimens - most of which I am desirous of keeping but would be only too glad to give to you if they fit in with the building up of a complete study collection. They do not add materially to the intrinsic value of my collection, and are of interest to me chiefly through my association with the Cahokia group.

There is available at this time here in St. Louis a shrunken head from the Zaruma region of Ecuador. I know nothing about these things other than that some of them are more or less modern and others have been made by the ancient Indian. I have seen this specimen and it is shrunken to about one-fifth the size of a normal head with hair about fifteen inches long. The features are well preserved and, as a whole, I believe it is in good condition. As before stated, I know absolutely nothing about these specimens, and this one is available for approximately \$50.00. If, by any chance, it should prove of interest to you, I will endeavor to get it for you or put you in touch with the man who has it.

The fore part of this week was keep pretty busy by Mrs. T. having an attack of appendicitis. She was operated this morning and is doing very nicely.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington
P.S. I have now heads "Cahokia mounds" *to hand*
anything I can do to help you *prove*
your point, I will be only too glad
to do. *P.F.T.*

November 11, 1929 McKern to Titterington

Nov. 11, 1929.

Dr. W. V. Titterington,
Suite 212 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I shall be delighted to see you Saturday, November 30;
or any other time, for that matter. You may be sure that I shall
be here on the job. I am anticipating a good long visit with you.
If we have anything that you would like to see, you certainly shall
see it.

We now have six of the shrunken heads mentioned in your
letter, and would not be interested in purchasing another. Thanks
for the information just the same. The price asked is quite
normal, in so far as I may judge without seeing the specimen.

I am sincerely sorry to hear of the ill state of Mrs.
Titterington's health, and surely hope that she is improving
rapidly.

Please extend my best regards to include Mrs. Titterington,
in which Dr. Barrett joins me.

Sincerely your friend,

McKern

November 14, 1929 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

November 14th, 1929.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin:--

Dear Doctor:--

I received your letter last Tuesday and upon checking over my time in Milwaukee Saturday, the 30th, I find that I shall have only four hours to spend in your City.

I am seriously thinking of coming to Milwaukee on Friday, the 29th, and spending that day and Saturday morning with you if my presence for that long a time will not interfere with your work.

When you and Dr. Barrett were at my home last Spring, Dr. Barrett mentioned that he would like to make plaster paris casts of two of the pipes that I have in my collection. If this is still his desire, I would be only too glad to bring them along.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington

November 26, 1929 McKern to Titterington

Nov. 26, 1929.

Dr. F. F. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I sincerely hope that you can spend a day and one-half with us, as planned in your last letter. Do not worry about interfering with my work; the friendship and cooperation of men such as you is certainly worth much more to this institution than two days of my work.

If it proves convenient for you to bring with you those two pipes to which you refer in your last letter, we would greatly appreciate the opportunity to make casts from them.

I hope to finish my next bulletin on Wisconsin effigy mounds before Thanksgiving. If so, I shall certainly have something specific to be thankful for.

We sincerely hope that the state of improvement in Mrs. Titterington's health is satisfactory. My very best regards until I see you.

Sincerely,

W. C. McKern.

December 3, 1929 Titterington to McKern



ROYAL YORK HOTEL
· TORONTO ·

Tuesday Dec. 3rd 1929.

Dr. W. C. McKern
Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Doctor

Arrived here as per schedule &
the meeting is on full sway.

Was sorry to have missed you
Saturday morning & more sorry to
hear of Mrs. McKern's illness. I trust
that she is O.K. by now.

Went out to the Royal Ontario
Museum yesterday afternoon. Saw
a lot of very nice things, most of
which were over my head. It was
the first collection of stone age material
of any consequence that I have ever
seen outside of the states.

I certainly want to thank you &
your staff for the wonderful time
shown me. Mr. Ringisen's collection
is great. Piece after piece, the types of which
I have never seen before & the perfection
of which I wish I had to go a long way
to see again. Sincerely, Titterington.

December 7, 1929 Titterington McKern

EDWARD W. ROWE, M. D., President,
First National Bank Building,
Lincoln, Nebraska.
EDWIN C. ERNST, M. D., President-Elect,
Humboldt Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.
AMDEE GRANGER, M. D., First Vice-President,
221 Canal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
DONALD S. CHILDS, M. D., Second Vice-President,
316 Guernsey Building,
Syracuse, New York.
WILLIAM E. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.,
Third Vice-President,
Stanford University Hospital,
San Francisco, California.



ROBERT J. MAY, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer,
805 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

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Charlotte, North Carolina.

CLYDE O. DONALDSON, M. D.,
Lathrop Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN F. HERRICK, M. D.,
Hofmann Block,
Ottumwa, Iowa.

Annual Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana,
November 26-December 2, 1927.

PAUL F. TITTERINGTON, M. D.,
Counselor for Missouri,
212 Metropolitan Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

12-7-29.

Dr W.C. McKern
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Doctor
My Sec'y is busy with mail
cards; so kindly accept the long hand.
I'm sure you will find the
photos of the Cahokia spades & points.
We have had 10 days of drizzling
rain sometimes spitting up to
a pretty good shower. That means
only one thing - The mountains rest
Sunday.

I'm glad the pipes are above the
average. Wouldn't have known in
if it hadn't have been for you.
Have been looking for more like
them but unsuccessful so far.

Rec'd a letter yesterday about
collection 50 miles south east of here
That puts it about 40 miles south of
Cahokia. It should be full of spades
& have some spades as Cahokia but

somewhat different materials.
It is for sale but will have to
wait until the roads are passed
before I can see it.

Mr. Ringheim's collection
over shadows mine to quite an
extent but still I have the
consolation of having a few things
that he apparently can't duplicate.
Was telling Mrs. T. about it & I may
have to bring her up to see it.
Her remark was "now, that is
the kind of a collection that I
would like to see".

You mentioned putting me in touch
with Mr. Tuttle(?) I would certainly
appreciate it. Because with the
proper backing we might get
something started here.

When we were talking about
the beaver pots with the beaver
holding a stick in his mouth & paws
you told me of its significance.
Will now ask you to re-enlighten me.

Sincerely
Tuttleington.

If photos are too dark - let me know.
L.

December 10, 1929 McKern to Titterington

Dec. 10, 1929.

Mr. P. F. Titterington,
212 Metropolitan Bldg.,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I am glad you enjoyed seeing the Pinceisen collection. I was greatly disappointed not to be able to be with you on Saturday. Something like that is always springing up to take the joy out of life. Mrs. McKern had a rather severe attack of something they call intestinal "flu". She's well on the road to recovery now.

I surely appreciated the visit we had, and hope you may see your way clear to visit us often. The pipes are in the hands of Mr. Porteus for casting. I showed them to Mr. West, our local pipe expert, and he was not familiar with the type from Illinois. He thought they were from a much more southern source. He confirmed our opinion that they are exceptionally fine specimens.

Sincerely,

March 6, 1930 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

March 6th, 1930.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor:--

The pipes reached me in excellent condition today. I am glad that the reproductions turned out so well and are of value to you.

I wish to repeat that I trust my writing for the pipes has in no way offended you. This man who is coming to see my collection is especially interested in pipes and discoidals, and as I said before I want to make as good a showing as possible.

I have had two communications from Dr. Guthe in which he stated he was glad to know of my collection. He also asked me to get in touch with Dr. Kelly of the University of Illinois. This I did. I have heard from Dr. Kelly, and he also seems to be much interested - especially because of the facts that my collection is mostly surface finds and on account of the Cahokia material. I sent him one of the photographs like the large one I sent to you a couple of years ago. As yet I have not heard from him.

Since writing you last, I have fallen heir to one six inch slate banner on one side of which there is a rather heavy lime deposit, about twenty-five good arrows, and three plumb bobs.

I hope to be able to make a trip to the mounds this coming Sunday.

I certainly appreciate your efforts in putting me in touch with these men who are interested in archeology from a scientific standpoint. It has given me a keener insight on the subject and has made my collecting much more interesting. I am beginning to realize that the possession of a few nice specimens is far from being the most important factor.

If I can be of any service to you in the future, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Yours sincerely,

P. F. Titterington.

June 7, 1930 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

June 7th, 1930.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor:--

The Missouri Historical Society
is cutting down their collection of Indian relics very
materially on account of lack of space and the lack of
interest in American archeology. They are disposing of
approximately three-fourths of their collection.

There are five spades that range from
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 15" for which they are asking \$25.00 apiece. There
are numerous smaller spades and hoes priced down to \$3 or \$4.
There are a large number of arrow heads and considerable pottery-
some of it from the region adjacent to the Cahokia group and
which is considered Cahokia pottery. There are, however, no
specimens of thin, decorated or polished ware.

*Some
effigy
pottery.*

They are not as yet ready to let this stuff
go and I thought I would notify you of it, having in mind the
possibility that some material from this area might be of
interest to you. If it is not, do not hesitate to say so.

We have had practically no rain this spring,
and since writing you last I have made only one trip to the
mounds which was quite profitable. I found one very thin
three-notch Cahokia point and I ran across a farmer from whom
I bought a very small celt, two 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " spades and about fifty
points.

I as yet have heard nothing from Dr.
Kelly or Dr. Guthrie. Presume they are quite busy preparing
for their summer field work. You no doubt will be doing
out before long yourself.

Sincerely,

P. F. Titterington

June 23, 1930 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS June 23rd, 1930.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Trempealeau,
Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor:--

Your letter of July 19th at hand and I consulted Mr. Fowke as to what the prospects would be for your getting some of the specimens in a month from now. He seemed to think they were pretty good.

They are not selling out their entire collection but are getting rid of approximately two-thirds of it, naturally keeping the best third. There is a new administration in charge of the Society, and they not only care nothing about Archeology but begrudge the space occupied by the archeological specimens.

I, personally, have had first pick of the material of which they are disposing and have obtained some twenty-five or thirty specimens. They will, from all appearances, have some pottery and spades which will I think be of interest to you. I find that most of the pottery is southeast Missouri rather than Cahokia. Most of the spades come from St. Clair, Illinois, just south of the Cahokia mound group.

I would suggest that, if you are still interested in obtaining some of these specimens, as soon as you get back to Milwaukee get in touch with me and I will advise you of the status of things at that time. I have secured for myself nine pieces of pottery and if everything should be gone by the time you get back I might be prevailed upon to divide with you.

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington.

October 2, 1930 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

October 2nd, 1930.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Dear Dr. McKern:--

Would you mind giving me your formula for the substance you use in repairing broken spears?

I have recently obtained a very thin $6\frac{1}{4}$ " Cahokia knife made of red translucent material which is broken into three pieces: also, a rather heavy Missouri ceremonial knife broken into two pieces. The portion that I have is $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long, the break occurring in about the middle so the fragments are somewhat heavy. This is a wonderful piece. The sad part of it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " of the point is missing.

This has been a dry season which has not produced many relics, *outside of the material obtained from the Mrs. West, Mo.*

I had the pleasure of watching Drs. Cole and Deuel in some of their excavations on Labor day and seeing the Dickson layout the day before. These parties informed me that you had visited them during the summer.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington.

*P.S.
Since I did not hear from you I took it that you were not interested in the pottery about which I wrote you.
A. F. T.*

October 16, 1930 McKern to Titterington

Oct. 16, 1930.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 212, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Titterington:

I am sorry that I did not answer your last letter on the day of its receipt. The next day I went out on a little field excursion, from which I have just returned, and nearly two weeks have elapsed since your letter should have been answered.

For mending stone objects, small and large, we use a specially manufactured product called Ambroid, manufactured and retailed by the Ambroid Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. I believe the price is \$1.25 a pint, but a pint will last a long time. I believe that you will have to write direct to the factory for it. You will also need some acetone with which to thin the ambroid. This you can purchase at any drug store. The proper procedure is to mix a thin solution of ambroid, about four parts of acetone to one of ambroid, stir thoroughly, and apply thinly to prime the broken surfaces of the object to be mended. After the priming is dry, and it will dry very rapidly, mix a new solution of equal parts of ambroid and acetone and apply as a glue to mend the object. Hold it firmly together for a minute and place on edge in a dish of sand, so that there is no weight on the break. Let dry for an hour or two. After it is dry, you can moisten a piece of cloth with acetone and remove, carefully, any of the ambroid, or ambroid and sand, adhering to the surface of the mended piece.

I should have sent you some word in regard to the pottery and other materials that were for sale. At the time there were no funds available for purchasing such materials. However, at the present time, we have funds available, but I suppose that it is too late now to consider purchase of any good pieces from that collection. We could not be particularly interested in the southern Missouri pottery, but we could consider some good notched bowls.

I am glad that you got down to see that Nixon show. What do you think of it? I spent about three days with Cole and his crew. There is no doubt that they have a good field there. I am surely sorry that I missed you there.

Cordially,

McKern

October 22, 1930 Titterington to McKern

WILLIAM J. HUBERT, M. D., President,
East Washington Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
BERT J. MAY, M. D., President-Elect,
2503 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.
I. SETH HIRSCH, M. D., First Vice-President,
11 East 68th Street,
New York, New York.
EDWARD L. JENKINSON, M. D.,
St. Luke's Hospital,
Chicago, Illinois. Second Vice-President.
ORVILLE N. MELAND, M. D.,
1407 South Hope Street,
Los Angeles, California. Third Vice-President.



WALTER T. BRONSON, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer,
Northwestern University Medical School,
McKinlock Campus,
Chicago, Illinois.

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Butler Building,
San Francisco, California.

Annual Meeting, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
New Royal York Hotel
December 2-6, 1929

PAUL F. TITTERINGTON, M. D.,
Counselor for Missouri,
Metropolitan Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 22-30

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Dr. McKern

In regards to notched hoes I am
in touch with the Curator of the Mus. Hist.
Society. My request has to go thru the
usual official channels & as soon as I
hear one way or the other I will let you
know. I have disregarded two hoes on back
of this letter held by a dealer here for
the amounts indicated. I would consider
the \$7 piece as only fair, but think it
priced right considering it is from a
dealer. The very fine translucent hoes
are very scarce & when available sell for
\$75 to \$100. The average good flint hoes 5-6 inches
long retails for \$20-40. I am quoting dealers
prices & have had only one good hoes offered to
me in the past two years.
Have been quite fortunate lately in
obtaining good spears 6-7-8-9 inches long. Too dry
for any success at Cahokia.

Sincerely,

Titterington.
If interested in hoes let me hear soon because this
... ..

October 27, 1930 McKern to Titterington

Oct. 27, 1930.

Mr. P. V. Titterington,
214 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

Sincere thanks for your watchful outlook on our behalf. I want you to know, if you do not already, how greatly we appreciate your fine cooperative attitude.

The hoes of which you send tracings are not just exactly what we want. If possible, our available funds permitting, we would like to have one or two specimens illustrative of the better class of these implements. They need not be exceptionally large, but of good form and materials.

I am sure to hear that the dry weather has prevented successful field work this fall. Surely you have had some rain by now. We are getting plenty of it just at present.

As you know, I am always interested in any news from your dear district.

Sincerely,

McKern

December 2, 1930 McKern (?) to Titterington

Dec, 3, 1930.

Dr. P. P. Titterington,
212 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I am sending you, under separate cover, two prints which may prove useful to you. The smaller is of a bundle reburial from an effigy mound in Dodge County, Wisconsin, with bones representing five individuals present. It accurately illustrates the usual type of reburial for this state, and shows the bundling of long bones together.

The other print shows an extended flesh burial from the Aztalan site, Jefferson County, Wisconsin. It is the only burial found which we know to belong to the dominant Aztalan culture. There were several thousand disc shell beads with the burial. I thought that you might want this picture since the Aztalan culture is, of course, the Cahokia culture, and I don't know of any good illustrations of Cahokia burials. In fact, our beloved friend Moorehead says that none have been found.

May good luck attend your lecture, and if there is anything else that I can do, send me a telegram and I shall respond by air mail.

Sincerely,

December 4, 1930 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

December 4th, 1930.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor:--

The two pictures arrived in good shape today, following your letter of yesterday. I certainly appreciate your assistance.

Since writing you, I have been asked to make three more talks on our local archeology. It will necessitate my making numerous photographs of my material for lantern slides. I will use a 5 x 7 camera, and if photos of some of our local specimens would be of value to you, I would be glad to send you prints and let you select those that are of interest.

Last Saturday and Saturday night, we had our first good rain in eight months. Naturally, Sunday morning found me at Cahokia. Due to the extreme dryness of the ground, the rain was insufficient to dissolve all of the clods on the plowed fields. However, two of us found twenty-seven points, the triangular type predominating and among which were five perfect specimens.

We also found a fragment representing approximately one-third of a very fine white quartz discoidal. We found numerous fragments of large spears and several large sherds. We also found a large number of fragments of axes. The fact that we find so many fragments of large substantial pieces tends to bear out, in my mind, the theory that I once heard advanced - that the Cahokia people were practically annihilated and all their belongings broken up. I don't know the originator of the theory, but after having heard it and finding the fragments that we do it, in a way, seems logical.

At the present time, I do not have sufficient sherds and fragments to make you a shipment, but as soon as I do I will gladly send them - taking it for granted that you are still interested in building up your study collection from the Cahokia district.

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington

December 9, 1930 McKern to Titterington

Dec. 9, 1930.

Dr. P. W. Titterington,
211 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doctor:

I shall be very glad to take advantage of your generous offer to permit us to make prints of negatives which you are having made of specimens in your collection. Thanks a lot.

I am glad to hear that the field is beginning to produce gain. Yes, we are still interested in any of the potsherds or broken artifacts which you do not care to keep. You can either send it by express, collect, or we shall refund the postage. Have you any objection to my forwarding some of the potsherds to the pottery repository at the University of Michigan? Naturally, they would be sent in your name. This repository was made to receive pottery samples from all over the Mississippi Valley, and to circulate desired specimens from student to student, on request; a sort of "circulating library" of potsherds. The project is sponsored and supported by the National Research Council. I have already sent them samples of Wisconsin pottery.

Sincerely,

McKern

December 11, 1930 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

December 11th, 1930.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

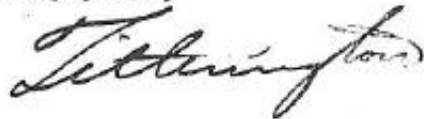
Dear Doctor:--

In regard to sending some of the Cahokia
potsherds to the circulating library for such material at the
University of Michigan, it is perfectly all right with me.
You may put this material to whatever use you see fit. I feel
that this study collection we are building up is of more value
in your hands than in mine. You see scientific men daily
while I see only a very few yearly.

Regarding the photographs, I have not as
yet made all that I shall have to make. I have, to date, eighteen
or twenty and when I get a sizable group I will send the negatives
to you so you can make the type of print you most desire. Would
suggest that, after the prints are made, you send them to me so
I can give you the data because some have been made with the idea
of showing material rather than the artifacts themselves. It will
no doubt be around the first of the year or possibly later before
I shall be able to send the negatives.

If I remember correctly, I sent you an 11 x 14
print of the various types of Cahokia projectile points. If I am
wrong, please advise.

Very truly yours,



December 27, 1930 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

December 27th, 1930.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Doctor:--

During the past two weeks, they have been removing the Powell mound of the Cahokia group with a steam shovel. It is the only one that I know of so far that has shown any signs of burial. There are at least two and possibly three burials of a new type to me. I will enclose a photograph of a reconstructed cross-section.

We managed to save a clod imbedded in which there were shells in definite rows. What I should like to know now is how can I preserve this clod so that it will not go to pieces and be lost.

I have several other photographs, including one of the clod, in the process of making- copies of which I will send you upon completion.

Kelly of the University of Illinois was down last Saturday to look the situation over, and he sent his assistant down last Wednesday - who was able to trowel out the remaining small portion of one of these burials.

I might also add that there were several apparently intrusive burials found and that artifacts were conspicuous by their absence.

Later on, when I get all of my photographs and data together, I will get in touch with you further.

Very truly yours,

P. F. Titterington

January 6, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

January 6th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Dr. McKern:--

You may think it queer that I did not telegraph Dr. Cole in the first place about the destruction of the Powell mound.

I have understood right along that the Chicago University and Illinois University had divided the State, the Illinois University taking the southern half- and that the Cahokia group came under their jurisdiction.

Neither did I write to Dr. Cole because I do not feel that I know him well enough to send him the type of letter that I wrote you.

I trust that my letter will not in any way embarrass Kelly. My criticisms are constructive. No doubt Kelly will spend some time in the district close to St. Louis, and I do not want him to have any hard feelings toward me.

Yours sincerely,

P. F. Titterington.

January 10, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

January 10th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. McKern:--

I received your letter this morning, and am delighted to hear that you are coming down. It will afford me great pleasure to see you and Dr. Barrett again and to meet Mr. West.

I know that we can go over Mr. Powell's place, however most of the work has been done. It is barely possible that they will be using some small scrapers, the weather permitting.

There are a few other places where we can go if you so desire. There is one place in particular where I would like to take you so you can see for yourself the opposition to the State.

There is one small collection owned by one of the farmers in the group that will probably be worth seeing. Outside of that I do not know of any Cahokia material other than my own of sufficient quantity that would pay you to make the trip to see it. There are several rather large collections in the territory adjacent to St. Louis, but the Cahokia material is very scant.

I have in my possession all of the material of interest found in the Powell mound except the wooden copper covered spindles. I know that it will be all right with Mr. Powell for me to keep this material until after your visit.

I will be able to give you the greater part of my time Friday and Saturday and all of Friday evening. Mrs. T. has a bridge party scheduled for Saturday evening and I shall have to be counted out at that time.

Mrs. T. joins me in extending to you *party* an invitation to have dinner with us Friday evening.

If you arrive in St. Louis early Friday morning, I would suggest that you come to my Metropolitan Building office around nine o'clock. By that time I will have finished my hospital work. If you arrive after nine A. M. Friday, let me know the time and I shall be glad to meet you.

In regard to notifying Kelly of your coming, I do not see the necessity of it unless Museum ethics demand it; if so, I shall be glad to send him such notification. He, personally, has not spent over six hours at the Powell site and that was on December 20th.

Sincerely,

Titterington

40. m.

Had some time this P.M.; so ran
over to Powell's. There is 4-5 feet of
the base of the mound left.
Powell will be glad to see you
& tell you about the mound in
its course of destruction. Also
saw the owner of the small
collection & he will be glad
to show it to you.

C. F. J.

January 27, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 211 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

January 27th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Dr. McKern:--

I am in receipt of a letter under date of January 22nd from Dr. Cole telling me of the letter that Dr. Barrett wrote to him in regard to the Powell mound. Cole has written to Kelly, and I have a copy of the letter in which he asks Kelly if he is in a position to do the excavating and if not if there is any objection to either you or the University of Chicago doing it.

I am in receipt of a letter dated January 26th from Kelly in which he tells me that he has heard from Cole about trenching the base of the Powell mound. He has to wait a few days until he hears from the President of the University of Illinois before he knows whether he can do the work or turn it over to you and Cole. He winds up his letter by asking me to go over to Powells and "pave the way" for him to have a talk with Powell in which he desires to seek Powell's whole-hearted co-operation for the remainder of the work to be done.

Wouldn't it be well if I had a letter from you, dated about January 23rd or 24th, in which you relate the importance of the possible connection between the Cahokia group and your Aztalan group? I do not contemplate any trouble in obtaining permission to trench the base of the mound because I feel that permission has already been given. I imagine that you are of the same impression from your talk with Powell while you were here. However, it has been my experience that the more letters and documents you are able to show some of these farmers the further along you can get.

I have not sent the Powell study collection for two reasons: first, procrastination, - second, the drug store next to me has not received any strong boxes since you were here. The first reason is about ninety-nine per cent of the cause of the material not having been sent. It will be on its way in a few days.

I have made the pictures of the pipes for Mr. West, but one of them is not as satisfactory as it might be so I am holding off on that until I photograph it again. As I understand it, there is no hurry for these photos.

Yours sincerely,

Titterington.

is ... telegraph you to come down

January 28, 1931 McKern to Titterington

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

January 28th, 1931.

Dr. A. R. Kelly,
University of Illinois,
6332 Lincoln Hall,
Urbana, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Kelly:--

Your letter of January 26th
reached me yesterday morning.

It was impossible for me to
get over to see Powell in person so I talked to him
last night by phone. His re-action is favorable.
He desires that you begin excavating as soon as possible --
preferably within the next few days or at least within
the next thirty days. He has offered to get you as
many men as needed for the work. He has also offered
to furnish all tools. Your labor will cost you \$5.
per day per man.

Mr. Powell reserves the right
to make such disposal as he sees fit of any material
that may be found. He asks that you notify him when
you expect to start work so that he can have the stage
set for you.

Sincerely,

Titterington

Copy to
Dr. Fay Cooper Cole.
Dr. W. C. McKern.
Mr. J. W. Powell.

P.S. Even though permission has been obtained for
you to do this work, I still would appreciate the letter about
which I wrote you yesterday, because in talking to Powell
I spoke as though I already had this letter in my possession.

P.F.T.

March 26, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
NATIONAL METROPOLITAN MUSEUM
SAINT LOUIS

March 26th, 1931.

Dr. T. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear McKern:--

Under separate cover, I am sending you the pictures of the pipes for Mr. West; also, a description of the other pipes in my collection. If any of these should not be satisfactory, have Mr. West let me know just what he wants, and I will try again.

You will find a picture on which there are two views of a shell pendant which was picked up last Saturday by J. W. Powell while walking across the field over which the dirt from the mound was spread. Later on, I will send you another picture of the three necklaces from the Powell mound. In the picture you have, you will notice that the pendant is badly broken. I had a piece of shell which I thought was from a third pendant but it finally dawned upon me it might be from the broken pendant pictured. Upon investigation, I found that it was. After putting this piece in place, it was no difficult matter to fill in the missing portion with artificial stone. I did this last night, and when I get the reconstruction finished I expect to rephotograph the three necklaces.

I find that benzine and paraffin as a preservative for shell is unsatisfactory on account of a tendency to soften. The beads that I treated in this way I am going to have to embroid.

I have the Cahokia pot at the house and will try to get it off to you at the end of this week or the first of next. I tried to ~~sell~~ them down on the price without any luck. Their attitude has changed and they regret very much that they let any material go at all. The status at present is this:-- it is generally known that they have some material which they will sell; they have put the price so high that practically all buyers are discouraged, but if any one wants to pay the price they ask the material is obtainable. You can make your check payable to the Missouri Historical Society and send it either to me or to them direct at the Jefferson Memorial Building.

Denel is still here, and at the present time is photographing some of the material at the Missouri Historical Society. Yesterday, he was working on the Montezuma-Powell material.

Since you left, we have spent about eighty per cent of the evenings up until the first of this week photographing my material. Denel made a very thorough job of it I think, making some fifty-five negatives all told. He has seventeen or eighteen on my Cahokia material and the balance on the counties bordering the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers in this locality. We struck off two sets of prints; one for him and one for me. I wanted to strike off a set for you; but with such a large order time did not permit, since I had to do the printing at the office in between appointments. These negatives will be on file at the Chicago University. If there are any that you would like to have, they will be available.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington

March 28, 1931 McKern to Titterington

March 28, 1931.

Dr. P. P. Titterington,
312 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doc.:

I am enclosing the check for four dollars with which to pay for the Cahokia pot. Thanks a lot for your trouble, and do not feel bad about the price as we consider it an exceptional bargain as it is. I know that Vest will be tickled to get the pipe photographs, which have not arrived as yet, and I shall take the liberty of thanking you on his behalf.

The find of the shell pendant was most fortunate. It occurs that it is going to be worth the effort to look over that filled-in area on the Powell farm from time to time. The more I think of it, the more I wonder just what would have been saved of the materials and data from the Powell mound if it had not been for a gentleman named Titterington.

I am surely glad that Denel got those prints of your collection and of the specimens in the Jefferson Memorial Building. I am glad that you did not go to all the trouble of printing a set for me, as the photos. will be in the hands of the University of Chicago and we can have access to them at will. You have done a great plenty for us, and we surely appreciate it.

I told Denel in a recent letter to tell you that we have sent you several of our publications in the past, which apparently you have not received, and so we are sending the same publications to you again. Please notify me if they arrive or not. We are sending them to your office address. If you would prefer to have them directed to your home address, please send it to me.

Please extend my best wishes to Mrs. Titterington, the charming little daughter and Sly.

Sincerely,

McKern

April 1, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 211 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

Apr. 1st 31

Dear Mac

Just to let you know
that the pot left today
effuse collect. In one end of
box you will find Powell mound
material pick up by flight
me Sunday 3/28/31. There are
3 brown flint ^{shale} fragments from
1/8 mi W of tobacco mound. All other
materials from Powell mound.
including one badly decomposed

! yundum - ready
The publications
have not as yet
arrived. House
Address is 6619
Waterman Ave.
Sending them to office
is O.K.

In haste

LT

April 10, 1931 McKern to Titterington

April 10, 1931.

Dr. P. M. Titterington,
Suite 313, Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doc.:

The pot arrived in good order. Thanks a lot for your
trouble, and for the excellent Powell wood materials, which I
suppose you did to get.

I am all out of a two top over preparations for the field
season which begins about June 1. In addition to preparations
for that, I have about six major jobs to complete before taking to
the field. Plenty to do and no time in which to do it.

Sincerely,

June 17, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

June 17th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Museum Excavation,
Cassville, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr:--

Am sending you some notes and photographs. I know I am taking unfair advantage of you while in the field, but a condition has arisen upon which I need expert advice.

When leaving Mr. Isringhausen after my forage into Illinois, he said to me- "Do not say anything to any of the Universities about this. I don't want those highly educated fellows around. They want everything for nothing, and any of my kin that have gotten anything from a University have had to pay plenty for it."

I have succeeded in getting the skeletal material across to Dr. Terry on the ground of giving it to a Doctor friend, but how am I to get the rest of the work done scientifically? This is my first venture; there are many things that I can see I should have done and didn't, and Lord knows how many things I should have done that I don't see.

Mr. Isringhausen wants me to come back in the Fall, after the crops are out, to take down the whole mound. He will call his clan together-- some six or eight sons and sons-in-law and a few willing neighbors. He says they will do the heavy work and that I can do the brushing and picture-taking (as he calls it.) He also says that he wants me to have all the relics -- which is nice for me but which may cast some doubt upon my scientific interest among the scientific men.

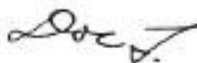
In regard to x-raying the pottery, it seems to me that it might be possible that something of value could be worked out after standards have been established. If it seems so to you, I have this suggestion to make:

After you get back next Fall and have the time, send me ten sherds from each of five or six known cultures and known temperings to establish standards. You can also fix a problem for me by sending in a separate box a sherd or two from the cultures and temperings upon which we have made standards, but not giving me the data. Also, slip in a few sherds from cultures for which we have not made standards. I will work at it purely from an x-ray standpoint and see if I can bring out sufficient data for differentiation. If we cannot differentiate cultures, we may at least be able to differentiate temperings.

These two pointed pots are strangers to me in this locality. Can you give me any idea about them?

I want to apologize for calling upon you at your busiest time, but I had planned to get in touch with either Dr. Cole or Kelly if we found anything in this mound worth investigating. Since this line of procedure is, for the present, at a standstill I would like to know what course you think I should take.

Sincerely,



July 3, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

July 3rd, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Museum Expedition,
Cassville, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr.--

Your letter reached me yesterday and the x-rays today.

I am well pleased to note that you think I did a good job and am justified in proceeding further.

Since sending you this dope, I have been paid a visit by Kelly, and he sure is a changed man; and, strange as it may seem, for the better. He now appears to be able to bring himself down to the level of the common herd. My reaction to him this trip may be due to the fact that he also has encouraged me to proceed further with this excavation. He arrived the day after I gave Dr. Terry the skeletal material. Dr. Terry's assistant, Dr. Williams, was Kelly's classmate at Harvard, and Kelly was on the way out to see him. I felt sure that the subject of this skeletal material would come up and I thought it best that Kelly should learn of it through me rather than through Washington University -- especially since I had just had a visit with Kelly. He offered to lend me one of his men at any time I wanted to do more work on this mound, and also suggested that I write up what I have done and publish it through the University of Illinois. He also wants me to publish whatever I do along the line of x-ray work through the University of Illinois. I made him no promises. I told him that you were the first scientific man that ever gave me a break, and that it would be no more than natural for me to do my experimental work through you-- especially if it should happen to turn out to be of some value. He took it very gracefully, and said it was no more than could be expected that I should feel that way.

The one skeleton appearing to hold something in its hands is just a freak of the burial; the bones which it appears to be holding are the clavicles.

Have been trying to get hold of some southeast Missouri potsherds, but as yet have had no luck. It has been too hot to go over to Cahokia, and there has been insufficient rain to wash any of the sherds out; so, at the present time I have the desire to try to classify sherds by the x-ray, but no sherds upon which to work. I may be barking up the wrong tree, but I believe something can be done along this line. In the past week, I have x-rayed practically every piece of shell in my collection, and am now sold on the idea that the tempering in the large pot is due to shell.

Kelly also informed me that he wants to go into the small mound at Powell's around the first of August. He is going to put a fellow by the name of Sterling in charge, and bring Pete down from Utica to help him. He also made the statement that he expected you to be down, due to your Astalan interest.

Am taking my vacation the first two weeks in August, and am going to spend a part of it with Cole at Lewistown. Are you going to be in the field in Wisconsin at that time? I thought if you were, and Cole is not turning out much while I am there, I might run up and pay you a visit.

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

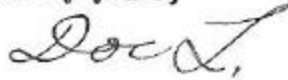
#2.

Of course, a lot would depend upon the weather, and since Dr. Cole has been kind enough to extend this invitation I do not wish to appear ungrateful by running out on them.

I also have to figure a few days in northwest Missouri with my wife and her people.

Speaking of weather, we have had eight consecutive days with an average temperature of about 102, getting down to about 98 for the nights. I imagine that your nights have been sleepable.

Sincerely yours,



July 29, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

July 29th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Route #2,
Cassville,
Wisconsin.

Dear Mc:--

Am leaving Friday for my vacation; August 1st to 4th to be spent with Cole and 5th to 9th working in the Isringhausen mound.

Sorry that you will not be able to get down to visit Cole or be with Kelly while he is working in the Powell mound. They start the Powell mound project next Saturday. As I understand it, the engineers are there now staking it off for the excavators.

Will inform you as to what luck I have some time after the middle of August.

Last night, I was called out to inspect about eight hundred local arrowheads, and was fortunate enough to find around seventy-five that I could use.

I also found that these people have the first twenty-five or thirty volumes of the Report of the Bureau of Ethnology; also four or five of their Bulletins. These books can be purchased for \$50.00. Would they be of interest to you? If so, drop me a line in care of Dr. Cole at Lewistown. If I do not hear from you there by next Tuesday, my last day with Dr. Cole, I will ask him if he can use them. The books are in good condition, and I believe the price rather low.

Trust that you are having plenty of good luck to average up for your lack of it during the first part of your season.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington

September 10, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

September 10th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

Dear Mr.--

I have heard that you are due back from your vacation the fore part of September, and I have been waiting for that time to arrive so I could continue to pester you.

Since writing you last, I have x-rayed around seventy-five or eighty potsherds from southeast Missouri, the Don Dixon mound, and the Tampico site. I believe that my results would be more interesting if I could study the material and the x-rays together with some one who knows pottery. One of the southeast Missouri sherds is, to me, somewhat suggestive of Hopewell. Has that culture been located that far South?

While you were on your vacation, I received the Museum publications and read them with a great deal of interest, especially your Hopewell variant. In viewing the photographs, I noticed that the grooves in the sandstone arrow straighteners (?) do not show up very clearly. May I suggest that, in photographing grooves in sandstone, you wet said grooves with water applied rather sparingly with a camelshair brush?

I had a nice four-day visit with Cole and picked up some very valuable pointers. Also spent four days excavating in the Isringhausen mound, and found six complete skeletons and at least five disturbed skeletons. The artifacts were rather few. I found three plumb bobs, a broken arrowhead and a shell pendant in the disturbed area and five disc beads around the neck of a small child. I also found a condition similar to what Cole has found in his bluff culture- i.e. the disturbance of a flexed burial by letting an extended burial down through it. I failed to find any more pottery. I would be glad to send you a set of the photographs on this second excavation if you would like to have them.

Is there any chance of your getting down to see the work at Powell's this Fall? If there is, and you could arrange to let me have two or three hours of your time to get me straightened out on the potsherds, I would certainly appreciate it.

I know that you are quite busy and have plenty of irons of your own in the fire-- still it seems that I have nerve enough to call upon you when in deep water.

Yours sincerely,

P. F. Titterington

September 15, 1931 McKern to Titterington

Dept. of Anthropology,
Sept. 15, 1931.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
212 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Dock:

I have just returned from my vacation to find awaiting me your letter of September 10. I was glad to hear from you again and to receive the data on your x-ray experimentations on pottery.

I have never heard of Hopewell culture finds in southeastern Missouri, but this may be entirely due to a lack of information about that district. The discovery of Hopewell in such a locality would be in no way surprising.

Thanks for the dope on photographing the sandstone "arrow straighteners". I shall certainly make use of it in the immediate future in my forthcoming bulletin on the Upper Mississippi culture. Illustrations are not worth printing unless they tell their story clearly. What do you think of the potsherd illustrations in that last bulletin?

I should certainly appreciate a set of photographs illustrating your last excavation work. Judging from the notes and photographs of the preceding work, you have a most interesting site there, offering culture peculiarities that do not quite fit in to any culture complex that I knew anything about. Did Cole attempt to culturally place your mound builders?

I see no chance of getting down your way this fall at all. As much as I should like to see you and the results of your work, as well as to see what they are doing at the Powell diggings, I have so much work stacked up here in front of me that I shall have to work like energy personified to keep from being buried. Maybe I shall be able to visit you next spring. I am as interested in your work there as can be, and I am surely sorry that I can not immediately take a hand in your work, which I am sure would result at least in as much profit to me as to you, probably more.

I had a pleasant vacation, but I am glad to be on the job again. My best regards to every one, including the Powell boys.

Sincerely,

September 21, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

Sept. 21st, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr.--

Enclosed, you will find the additional records to date on the Isringhausen mound No. 1.

The first page is the report of Washington University on the skeletal material of which you already have the photographs. You will note that I have made some changes -- somewhat embarrassing but permissible for an amateur I hope. Upon remeasuring the mound, I think it is 37½ ft. x 30ft. x 4 ft. rather than the measurements previously given. I missed the measurement as to the location of the skeletons south of the long axis by four feet so it is necessary to subtract that amount from skeletons Nos. 2 to 7 inclusive. I have reversed the statement that the mound was easily distinguished from the soil below it; instead of being in gravel as I thought - I was in a bunch of small calcareous deposits. Also, note the changes in the relation of the skeletons to the base of the mound in the last paragraph on the first page of the notes. I slipped on the photograph of skeleton No. 8 and all that shows of it is the top of the skull.

Dr. Cole would not commit himself as to the probable culture of this mound. Denel expressed the opinion that the two pots were Algonkian, suggestive of your Lake Michigan culture and of Key's Woodland culture. If I am right in that the extended burials were let in at a later date, it is a similarity to Cole's bluff culture at Lewistown. I need help to figure out what it is.

I forgot to mention one of the things I have found in the x-ray of pottery. It is not uncommon to find a sharply outlined body of great density about the size of a BB shot or larger. In cutting down upon them, they seem to be iron deposits. I have found them in potsherds from three counties in southeast Missouri and from the Dickson mound. I had occasion to fluorescope three southwest pots and saw some opaque shadows somewhat similar to those described above. I could not obtain this specimen, so I have written Nesbit and he is going to send me some southwest sherds. Could you give or lend me a few Upper Mississippi and Lake Michigan sherds? Any leached sherds would not be defaced and would be returned in a couple of days. I think the photographs of the sherds illustrated in your articles are exceptionally good and they are much better than usually seen. I am going to make an effort to see if any more of the sherds suggestive of Hopewell in southeast Missouri can be found and get the exact location of the site. I believe that if you could get hold of Volume No. 1, Houck's History of Missouri, the second chapter might be of interest in your Axtalan comparisons. In several places, he speaks of burnt clay in which

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

Page No. 2

there is grass and straw found in mounds in southeast Missouri. He also reports having found twenty-eight thousand mounds in a superficial survey of the State.

Cole has expressed the desire for some of the skeletal material from the mound in which I am working. Would you be interested in any of it? I am probably half way through the mound at this time, and if the remaining half is as productive as the first has been- there will be plenty for both of you.

I am sorry that you will not get down to see Kelly's work this Fall because they are finding some very interesting stuff. Below the mound, they have apparently run into a pure Cahokia village site - if there is such a thing. They are finding quite a number of large sherds from large pots.

I have several sherds from the Powell mound that I want to x-ray, but am waiting for a good rain to see if I cannot get a bigger selection. Will keep you informed from time to time as to how the x-ray works out.

Sincerely,

Doc T.

*Keep the diagram of skeletal positions
if you so desire, I have a duplicate.
P.F.T.*

September 24, 1931 Titterington to McKern

Sept. 24, 1931.

Dr. P. S. Titterington,
212 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doc:

Your account of the work on the Isringhausen mound No. 1 strikes me as the first class report on a first class job. Fortunately, you had a very interesting mound to work on and I consider the results of your work as important & interesting.

When I stated that the culture differed from anything with which I was specifically acquainted, I referred to the specific number of traits which you have there: pottery type, burial mound type, burial types, associated artifacts and so on. There is little doubt that the pottery belongs to that large unexcavated class, unless it is called Woodland, which includes our Lake Michigan ware. But the complex of traits you have there is foreign to Wisconsin as far as my knowledge of the field equips me to say. I have a rather vague idea of Cole's stuff culture, especially as to pottery type, and so can not offer an intelligent opinion as to the accuracy of your culture diagnosis.

Have you any plans for publishing the results of your work? If so, all right. If not, we would be glad to publish them in the Wisconsin Archaeologist, the organ of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, which comes out quarterly. I do not want to cross the matter, and you may have found some better, more appropriate place to publish it, but think it over. I publish the results of work in other states than Wisconsin not infrequently.

Thanks a lot for your notes and photographs, which I was very glad to get, for the reference in Houder's History of Missouri, and for your generous offer to send us some of the bone materials from your excavations. However, in regard to the latter, I believe that such bone materials as you want to spare should all go to a single physical laboratory, and I would suggest that you send the whole lot to Cole, where they would serve to much better purpose since his workers are closer to Illinois problems than we are. I am thinking of the most profit to science that can come from the disposal of your materials.

I shall send you Wisconsin potsherds for x-ray work in the very near future, as soon as I can get around to it. There can be no doubt as to the importance of your experimenting.

Sincerely,

September 25, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

September 25th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin:--

My dear Mr:--

Your letter reached me this morning, and I am well pleased to learn that you feel that my working in a mound is justifiable.

In regard to publishing it, the thought had not occurred to me until Cole mentioned it in regard to the x-ray of pipes and pottery. Kelly has offered to publish anything I want through the University of Illinois. The way I feel about it is this:

You were the first one to give me a break in the scientific game, and if you think the material worth publishing and really want to do it, I prefer to turn it over to you. I don't believe that you would want to do it before the mound was completed. I am about half through it now and do not see any chance of getting it finished before next summer. It is taking all my time trying to keep my head above water without taking any time off and running up other expenses.

I have just recently obtained a very wonderful pipe, plowed out of a mound six miles below where I have been working. It is an effigy handled pipe and I will try to send you a photo at a later date. There was also a plain handled pipe found which was badly broken. I have been able to repair it so it is not a total loss.

Will be glad to receive the Wisconsin potsherds any time that it is convenient for you to send them.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington

October 17, 1931 McKern to Titterington

Oct. 17, 1931.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
312 Metropolitan Bldg.,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doc:

I have finally gotten around to sending you a few sherds of Wisconsin pottery for your x-ray experiments. Do not be alarmed at the large size of the box; it was the only one that I had available that would serve the purpose at all. If this stuff is not in character with what you want, make your wants more explicitly known and I shall send you a better lot.

Most of the specimens, those with letters rather than numbers, are uncatalogued pieces from our collections for laboratory experimentation, so you can do what you like with them. In writing to me about these specimens, refer to the number or letter with which they are marked.

I think that you are right in withholding the publication of the results of your recent field work until the job is complete. The University of Illinois publications are without question much finer and more worth-while publications in every respect than our little Wis. Archeological bulletins, so if I were you I would hesitate considerably before turning down their bid to publish your reports. My whole reaction was that your work should be reported in print, and the Archeologist would be tickled to have your paper if no other, better means of publication is available.

I may be down to see you and the Powell Md. 2 excavations after all. I shall wire you as soon as I know.

Sincerely,

October 19, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

October 19th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear McKern:--

Your letter and sherds reached
me this morning.

Am certainly glad to hear that you
are coming down to this vicinity. I will get busy and ray
the material you sent so if you have the time we can go over
it. Am getting into deep water and need some help.

Will talk to you further regarding
the publication of my notes when I see you.

Sincerely yours,

Doc

October 20, 1931 McKern to Titterington

Oct. 20, 1931

Dr. P. F. Titterington

212 Metropolitan Bldg.,

Saint Louis, Missouri

Dr. Barrett and I arrive in Collinsville Friday morning for one day stay. Will call you from Commercial Hotel on arrival. Hope we can see you.

W. C. McKern.

Charge - City of Milwaukee account

City business

Museum

Marq 6810

October 26, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS
October 26th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

My dear Mr:--

The large bowl is packed and the Express Company notified today to pick it up. In one end of the box you will find the x-ray of the four sherds that you wanted. Wrapped in newspaper in the bowl are seven sherds. I give you this information so nothing will be overlooked.

Yesterday afternoon, I took a guest of Mrs. T's over to see the mound in which the boys are digging. I had an opportunity to have a nice long talk with Will Powell. He instructed me to send you with his compliments one bead off of the three strings that were found in the big mound (M-46.) I am sending them out today by mail. You might be interested to know that the visit by you, Dr. Barrett, and Mr. West last winter was the deciding factor in his decision to permit the scientific work on his property to continue.

In regard to the sherds that you want rayed for your next publication, send them down to me whenever you are ready, and I will be more than glad to do the work for you. I would suggest if you desire any special arrangement of the sherds that you put a sticker on each sherd and number it and then draw a diagram placing the sherds by number. The sticker will not interfere with the x-ray and can be removed so as not to mar the specimen for your purposes.

We certainly enjoyed your visit with us and hope that it will not be too long before you get down this way again.

Sincerely yours,

Doc L.

*Bowl - from Site C. Ariz.
14 miles East of Roosevelt Dam.*

November 20, 1931 McKern to Titterington

Nov. 20, 1931.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
212 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doc.:

Thanks a lot for the Southwest pot, the sherds and the x-ray prints. Although I have delayed a long time in answering the receipt of these, you know that I am just as grateful as if I had made an immediate acknowledgement. All arrived in good condition.

I am going to write to the Powell boys thanking them for the beads. Please send me their postoffice address, and initials.

In a day or two I shall send the sherds you so kindly offered to x-ray. I am enclosing a list of the sherds. I don't care anything about the grouping so long as materials of the same sub-culture are kept together. Throw out any apparent duplicates you want to. I would like to suggest, if you will promise not to hit me, that you shoot the whole lot first and then select those that seem to illustrate variations in temper for the final plates. Remember that we pay for all materials, according to our agreement.

I have a duplicate copy of the list of sherds here, so if it is necessary to write about the matter, refer to the sherds by number. You will find that some of the numbers are duplicated; that simply means that a number of sherds were catalogued as a single specimen.

I hope that all is going well with you and yours, and that Thanksgiving finds turkey on the table and happiness in your hearts.

Sincerely,

W. C. McKern.

November 28, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

November 28th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:--

The potsherds reached me in good condition yesterday.

I have made the preliminary films, but will not be able to get to the final until some time week after next because we are having our X-ray Meeting here next week and I shall be pretty much snowed under.

On a hurried study, I am of the opinion that your Grand River sub-culture is a shell-tempered ware. One specimen contains a small amount of grit.

The western Uplands sub-culture consists chiefly of hole-tempered ware with some shell-tempered ware. Some of the hole-tempered is no doubt a disintegrating shell tempered. This is brought out very nicely in one specimen. One or two of these specimens also show a small amount of grit (Y)

The Lake Winnebago sub-culture is primarily shell-tempered. A few of the B-B shot are noted and two specimens (one especially) contain sufficient small irregular white shadows to strongly suggest the possibility of a grit tempering. The grit spoken of above is hardly sufficient to suggest a grit tempering, but may be just isolated pieces in the clay.

After our X-ray Meeting, I will study the material more thoroughly and see if anything additional can be learned.

Yours sincerely,

Doc T.
Will try to bring out all of the variations in the finds.

Any suggestions?

*Mr. Will Powell & Mr. Fred Powell
East St. Louis, Ill.
RR #3.*

December 13, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 412 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

December 13th, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

My dear Mr:--

I have finally gotten around to finishing up your material. Handling it purely from an x-ray standpoint, I believe that it is all primarily shell-tempered.

Three of the four Grand River sherds are definitely shell tempered while one contains a small amount of grit. The particles are smooth in outline and suggest the presence of sand rather than the irregular grit tempering of the Lake Michigan ware. I believe that this piece is shell tempered and that the grit present may possibly have been in the clay; however, this is not definite.

The Western Uplands sub-culture shows quite a good deal of hole tempering with some shell. The further along I get, the more I am inclined to believe that some of the hole tempering is due to a disintegrated shell. Two of these pieces show a few scattered opacities suggestive of sand. No. 36741 may contain one of the BB shot effects.

The Lake Winnebago material is shell tempered. The two specimens marked No. 38815 contain numerous small BB shot effects. It would be interesting to know whether these are iron concretion or particles of waterworn sand. A few of the other sherds of this sub-culture show one or two of these small opaque bodies.

The Western Uplands material, from an x-ray standpoint, shows considerably more disintegration. Could this be interpreted that this culture was older than the others, or would it mean a more rapid disintegration? Do you know of any way to distinguish between the two?

In the final lay-out, I have lined up two of the Grand River sherds to give the best idea of the shell tempering, two of the Lake Winnebago sherds showing the BB shot effects, and two of the western Uplands sherds to demonstrate the hole tempering.

If you should desire some different arrangement, it would be easy enough to cut out the sherds you care to show and paste them together with passepartout binding- making any arrangement that you desire.

You will note that the backgrounds range from a dirty gray to a black. This is due to the difference in the thickness of the pieces. The thinner pieces require considerably less exposure than the thicker pieces. The dark gray backgrounds are the results

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

#2

of the light exposures for the thin pieces. This can be overcome by painting around the shadow with opaque.

I believe that the best way to illustrate the material in your article would be in the form of the negative rather than the positive, because all x-rays are studied from the negative. *What is your opinion?*

Have started my article on "The Use of the X-ray in the Archeological Laboratory" and hope to be able to submit it to you some time next month.

Pete sent down eight sherds from Urbana yesterday and they all seem to be a shell-tempered ware. One of them has me puzzled because I have't seen any other like it as yet. Am returning the sherds, and sending you the x-rays under separate cover.

In reply to your insistence that you pay for all materials, I have invested \$7.50.

Sincerely yours,

Doc L.

Will be glad to shoot any material for you at any time. If you want me to shoot a different set up on any of this material don't hesitate to say so.

P.F.T.

December 18, 1931 McKern to Titterington

Dec. 18, 1931.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
212 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doc.:

I have the returned sherds and the x-rays, and I am very much pleased with the latter. They show exactly and clearly what I wish to show. Abundant thanks for the time and trouble you have expended and experienced on my behalf. I shall remember you in my prayers. I am enclosing a check for expenses as stated by you, although it seems to me that must have trimmed the figures considerably.

The accumulating expense of charities this year, and other similar incidentals, has influenced us this year to cut out Christmas cards. Perhaps my Scotch blood is asserting itself. Or perhaps it is just Milwaukee thrift. In any case, they are out. So, let me use this occasion to express the wish of my heart that Mrs. Titterington, the other young lady and you experience all the happiness which tradition associates with the Christmas season, and that the New Year brings increased prosperity to you all.

Cordially,

December 21, 1931 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

December 21st, 1931.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr:--

Received your letter and check this morning,
and am glad to hear that you are well pleased with the results.

After I had returned your material to you, I
had another thought along the lines of technique; and after trying
it out I believe that the films are somewhat clearer with a little
more definition and contrast than those previously made. If you
would be interested, I would be glad to have you return the material
you are using in your final set-up for re-examination. *taking*
draw diagram of way you would want them positioned.

Am enclosing copies of the pottery prints that
I am planning on using in my article. Would like to have your
suggestions and criticisms. One of the prints that I am sending
is too dark and has a muddy background but I have'nt a better one
available at this time.

I spent yesterday over at the mounds and picked
up about fifty or sixty surface sherds for study and comparison with
some that Kelly got from under the Powell mound, having in mind the
possibility of getting some light on the disintegration of shell.
To my surprise, I found several grit tempered sherds. Have'nt had a
chance to knock off the x-rays as yet.

Hope to have my article ready for your criticisms
by the middle of next month.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. T.

January 4, 1932 Mark E. Zimmerman (Kansas State Historical Society) to McKern

KANSAS
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Hirke McArthur
WILLIAM E. DONNELLEY, SECRETARY
TOPEKA

White Cloud, Kansas- Jan. 4, 1932

Mr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
My dear Mr. McKern:-

I have just read an account of your work on the Powell mound, one of the Cahokia group.

This article states that you found arrowheads, tools, and utensils that portray advanced civilization.

I have Prof. W. K. Moorehead's report on his investigations of the Cahokia mounds, published by the University of Illinois.

I have a report of the investigations made on the Crescent mound, by Dr. Don F. Dickson, Lewistown, Illinois.

Moorehead and Dickson show that the builders of Cahokia, and the Crescent mound, used a particular type of triangular arrowpoint. This type was used by the Quivirans in Kansas, and also, by the White Pawnees of Harehey. This type was last used, by the Arikara in North Dakota, and by the Skidi on the Loup river in Nebraska.

This type is cut on the "keystone" angle of 23 and a half degrees. This type was of two sorts, one with stem and notches, the other without either. The two were symbols of the angles made by the sun each year. This angle was the J. H. V. H. or Jehovah the sun.

I shall be pleased to have a few outlines of the arrow points from the Powell mound.

Truly yours

Mark E. Zimmerman

Kansas State Archaeologist
White Cloud, Kansas

January 12, 1932 McKern to Mark E. Zimmerman (Kansas State Historical Society)

Jan. 12, 1932.

Mr. Mark E. Zimmerman,
Kansas State Archaeologist,
Shute Cloud, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Zimmerman:

In answer to your recent letter, regarding artifacts from the Powell Found of the Cahokia Group, I participated in that work only as an invited guest. The work was conducted under the direction of Dr. A. R. Kelly, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. All the specimens secured from the investigations are now in the keeping of Dr. Kelly, to whom I advise you to send your request for tracings and detailed information.

We have a northern outpost of the culture in Wisconsin, dominant at the Aztalan site in Jefferson County, but the triangular projectile points secured from that site do not observe any uniform angle. As a matter of fact the variation of angle is ~~at least~~ more than thirty degrees.

Trusting that Dr. Kelly can supply you with the information you require, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. C. McKern, Curator.

February 21, 1933 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

February 21st, 1933.

Dr. W.C. McKern,
Milwaukee Public Museum,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr:--

The exclosure is self-explanatory. It doesn't look to me like much of a piece; however, you can't tell a whole lot from the photograph.

Everything is rather quiet in this vicinity. We have had almost a week of spring weather, and if it keeps up much longer I fear I shall have to sneak off some Saturday and Sunday and do a little more digging.

Went over to the Cahokia group Sunday morning and picked up about twenty points and fifty potsherds. Am beginning to get together a fairly representative group of the Cahokia sherds. There has been some very fine southeast Missouri effigy pottery floating around the past two weeks, but nobody has sufficient money to stop it and the owner does not see fit to cut his prices.

Are you going to attend the Meeting of the Illinois Academy of Sciences in East St. Louis May 5th and 6th? Guthe in his answer to my letter, a copy of which I sent you, was of the impression that the A. A. A. would probably meet with some other Organization at the World's Fair in Chicago this summer. I have heard nothing more from Kelly, so it remains to be seen if the joint Meeting will be held in East St. Louis.

Yours sincerely,

P. F. Titterington.

*Don't suppose too
much for
bothering you.*

January 17, 1934 McKern to Titterington

Jan. 17, 1934.

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 415 Lister Bldg.,
Saint Louis,
Missouri.

Dear Doc.:

The Aztalan culture, that is to say the prehistoric Indian culture predominant at the Aztalan Village Site, Wisconsin, and responsible for the stockaded village, the fine pottery and a vast majority of the other culture-indicative materials recovered from that site, is distinctly Middle Mississippi - not Woodland. Barrett has classified it, correctly I am satisfied, as the Aztalan component of the Rock River focus of the Monk's Mound aspect of the Middle Mississippi phase of the Mississippi basic culture. We have avoided the word "Cahokia" as that was the name of an historic Woodland tribe.

A certain amount of Woodland materials were also found at Aztalan, as I believe they are at Cahokia. These represent either an earlier or a later occupation of the site by people who were apparently in no way related to the Middle Mississippi group responsible for the large mounds, stockades, and the many strongly southern traits apparent in the village refuse deposits.

I am glad to hear that you are coming on so well with your report, which I shall be very much interested to see in printed form. Best regards to all.

Sincerely,

McKern.

November 19, 1934 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

November 19th, 1934.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.
Dear Mr. McKern:

Enclosed you will find the record of our efforts of November 11th. In the morning, we found Nos. 12, 13, and 14, and at lunch time No. 15. When we got back from lunch, we worked out No. 15, and about a quarter of two found Nos. 16 and 17. While working them out, we ran into the four underneath them and then had to work like sixty to get things uncovered enough for a photograph. You can see that the shadows are quite long in our last two pictures.

No. 21 is the burial of an adult male beyond middle age with a single slab over the chest. Several of the bones are diseased, and there is quite an anterior bowing of the left tibia which you can see in one of the photographs.

The time was getting late and we took up the bones, after having marked them, and I was scratching around in the dirt with a small trowel to make sure there were no artifacts under any of the burials. When I got to the region of the neck of No. 21, I ran across the pipe a picture of which I am enclosing. We searched carefully for any part of the stem that might have been remaining. Upon looking at the end of the bone stem in the pipe, about half of it appeared to be weathered and the other half appeared somewhat fresher. We were unsuccessful in finding any more of the stem, and like to feel that no more of it was there.

The pot was found about two feet to the south of the head of No. 21, about eight inches below the surface. One side of it is pretty badly wrecked by having been hit with the grubbing hoe in such a manner that it was badly pulverized.

This will be our last trip to Jersey County this fall. The ground is getting too wet to work well, so we are transferring activities to Cahokia.

Sly and I went over yesterday morning and picked up eight or ten points. Sly found a very fine point of a type which we do not have. I believe that it was intended for a five-notched point, and for some reason or other the fifth notch was never made.

I am mounting my Cahokia points in Riker mounts, grouping them according to my ideas of their classification. It also makes them much easier to handle and to display.

Do you have any report on your Pollander group other than the one in the year book? If so, I should appreciate a copy of it - if available.

I want to revise my article on the bluff mounds so as to include the past summer's work. I shall not be able to get to it much before the middle of the winter. Am getting mixed up in a bunch of court work and have to attend our annual Meeting in Memphis the first week of December.

Yours sincerely,

Doc.

P. S.

Am enclosing the original x-ray of the pipe so you can see the amount of detail lost in reductions.



November 22, 1934 McKern to Titterington

Nov. 22, 1934.

Dr. P. P. Titterington,
212 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Saint Louis,
Missouri.

Dear Doc:

Well, I see your luck is still with you. Mr. West is of the opinion that Handled pipes are among the rarest forms to be encountered in the Mississippi Valley, and you seem to have struck the very home and center of their distribution, judging from number encountered in a limited area. This particular pipe is very interesting because of the remainder of a bone stem and the two holes in the stem. I suppose that the blind hole was a first, unsuccessful attempt. Have you any other interpretation? I should like to know whether the bone tube is part of a stem entirely of bone or just the connecting piece of a large wooden stem.

I am taking the liberty of keeping the x-ray negative just long enough to permit our photographer to get some prints of it. I shall return it to you as soon as these are made, with one of the prints. Our man thinks that he can improve on your print. With your permission, I shall give Mr. West one of the two prints of the pipe you sent me.

I note that the pottery vessel is in character with the other pots you found, characteristically Woodland with a limited shape variety, judging from the several specimens you have encountered. I still believe that you have there the manifestations of a single cultural variant.

As you tramp over the Cahokia sites, think occasionally of old man McKern, who hasn't had any real field fun for a long time now and who is growing positively sick of the enforced inactivity. Give my best regards to Sly.

Sincerely,

McKern.

June 3, 1935 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

June 3rd, 1935.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

Dear Mc:--

Today, under separate cover, I am sending you the loop-handled water-bottle, the Cahokia points, and the fake pieces that I promised about a month ago. The bottle is from Pemiscot County, Missouri, six miles southwest of Caruthersville.

*replaced for
the material
banned
leave in the
box.*

A week ago last Sunday, I spent in the field (the first time this year), and I am sending you a copy of the photos. It was a little too wet for entirely satisfactory work.

Received your letter last week. Inasmuch as you did not mention anything about Knoblock's proposed Atlas on banners, I take it that you do not think much of it. I can't help but feel that it has the possibility of being a valuable contribution, even though it is being gotten out by a dealer.

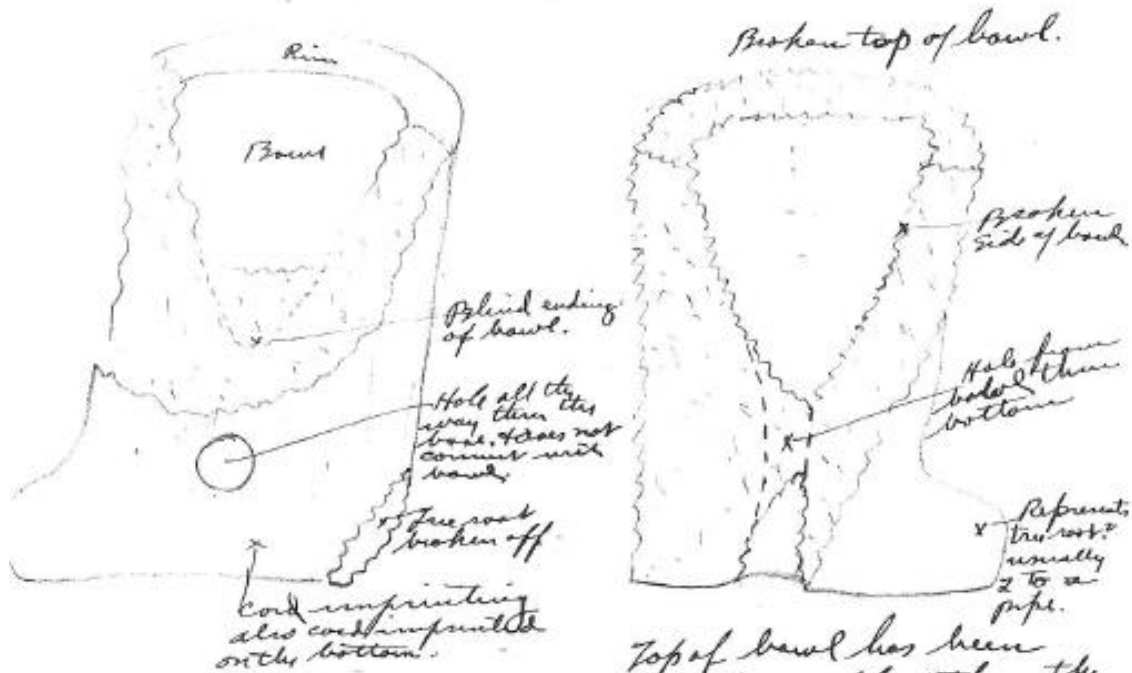
It will be perfectly all right with me not to put the spud article in your first Journal. Later on, I think I shall be able to give you another short article on some material that appears to be primarily Cahokia. I have always thought that they were pipes in the effigy of a tree-stump, made of a poorly puddled clay, tempered with a very coarse grit and cord-imprinted. I obtained one the other day and the fragment of another in which there is a hole passing through the piece, about one inch above the base, that does not connect with the hole in the bowl. I can account for three or four in which the stem-hole extends from the bottom of the bowl straight downward through the bottom of the pipe. There is some doubt in my mind that these are pipes. Will draw you a diagram so as to clarify this poor description.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington

about 6" high

about 4" high



Top of bowl has been broken off & then the piece was split almost longitudinally

Can you give me any dope on these? Have seen none of these perfect & it is not surprising. The material is very crumbly. The one on upper left is the most perfect that I have seen. Would an article on these be in order? Could ~~be~~ ask for information & might stimulate the question & answer section.

November 27, 1935 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

November 27th, 1935.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. McKern:

We got in our last day's digging on Sunday, the 17th, after about two weeks of rain. We found the soil a little too wet to work readily and, as I said before, this was a rush job.

We found another mass uncremated burial containing five children and six adults. If we are able to get back to this mound in the spring, we will take some more off of each side- especially the east side, because there is no doubt in my mind that we have missed some burials in these areas.

Dr. Barrett's talk was very interesting, and I enjoyed immensely the hour we were able to spend together after his lecture. He pointed out a curved knife, in my collection, of which Mr. West wants a picture. I will try to make this picture week after next and also prints of two pipes that I got from the Payne collection.

We had the Southern Medical Association meeting here last week, and I have an x-ray meeting at the Statler Hotel in Detroit next week, so have been forced to put my Indian relic activities in the back-ground.

Last Sunday, I went over to Cahokia and obtained about fifteen or eighteen points and a very nice unused hoe about six inches long. One of the farmers plowed up two unused spades about three hundred yards northeast of the Powell mound in which you were working. This farmer is expecting a new arrival in the family and thinks that these two spades should pay the doctor bill; so as yet I have not been able to get them. One is 12 1/2" long and the other 13".

I have hopes of finding some nice material probably next spring after some good, heavy rains. They raise a lot of horseradish over there, and that necessitates plowing about thirteen inches deep. One family bought a tractor and a special plow this fall so they could plow deeper. This field has been plowed to a depth of nineteen inches, so quite a layer of undisturbed soil has been turned over. One of the men thinks that he saw at least one and possibly two spades plowed up - but they were immediately covered so they couldn't be located. As he says, when they are operating this tractor and heavy plow, they have'n't time to "mess around" with rocks.

You will note that I have re-written part of the field notes on Mound 68. This was due to an omission and to the misinterpretation of a diseased process rather than a fracture. In other words, I should'n't write up my notes until I have made a more thorough study of the materials.

In regard to the three pots found in the road cut, two of them could be very easily repaired but the most interesting one is beyond my ability. If you would like to have these pots for comparison with your Atsalan materials, I will be glad to give them to you. If you think they are worth repairing- O. K.; if not, you can put them in your study collection.

Yours sincerely,

Sorry you will not be in St. L. at the AAAS. Your other meetings should meet with it. Have never seen program but he answered a letter that

I wrote him about six years ago so I think I'll like him. He has ambitions to put up an exhibit of Jersey's materials. Will be at Hotel 2 latter Detroit next week.

Doc.

December 20, 1935 McKern to Titterington

Dec. 20, 1935.

Dear Doc:

About three weeks ago I received from you a letter and series of photographs illustrating your last (up to that time) research work in the field. Since that time I have been so tied up with supervising the projects and swamped with other work that most of my correspondence has of necessity been neglected. I am trying to catch up a bit now, and find that I can fill two of your letters with one and the same stone. Thank you for the data and photographs. What field of yours has a likelihood of producing data and materials.

I observe that the Columbia also still offers good hunting. I hope that you get the snakes. You know very well that I should be delighted to get those rottery specimens, whether or not they can be restored. If you are still disposed to give them, after my long delay in answering, please send them "collected" by someone, and please be still further in debt to you.

There will be no question but that the newly acquired data on *Salmia* eggs will add to the interest of your article, but an increase in the length of the article and the addition of more of a technical material would render the article less suited for the use for which I had intended it. I have planned to run a series of short articles on species, identically like your's, each with a single marginal illustration. These are to be run under "Herpetologica", both because of their brevity and to bolster up that division. There is one such article in the issue now in press, due in January, and your article is intended for the April issue now in preparation. If you insist on revising the article I shall not attempt to stop you, but it will serve our purposes much better just as it is. How about it? The additional material could be reserved for a future, similar article.

I deserted my desk for three days, which I had no right to do, to attend the Northern Mississippi Valley Conference at Indianapolis. It was an invitational affair, conducted without a program, a real round-table meeting, for the purpose of checking up on the classification method and finding out just where we are. It was a great meeting, resulting in accord on method and in determining how little we really know as yet about the field. It's a good thing to find out once in a while just how much you don't know.

I hope that the St. Louis meeting will be the success it promises to be.

Barrett and Post join me in wishing you the very happiest of holiday seasons.

Sincerely,

McKern.

January 28, 1936 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

January 28th, 1936.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

Dear Mr.:-

The American Antiquity reached me today. Haven't had a chance to read it yet, but am planning on a very enjoyable evening.

Have finally gotten the three pots packed and brought down to the office. I have included the two flint knives that were found in the same group with the pots. Don't know whether I told you how the pots were found: a road-grading crew was doing some work a mile and a half west of Monks' Mound and found five or six extended burials rather close together and with them found the three pots, the rough knife, and the broken knife. About twenty-five feet east of this group and not associated with a burial was found the spud I wrote you about. The burials were about two and one-half to three feet deep, while the spud was about three and one-half feet deep.

In unpacking the box, watch out for two small newspaper bundles tied with string. One of the knives is wrapped in newspaper inside of one of the pots. My attempt at restoration of the most badly broken pot is rather poor, but I believe enough of the pot is there to give you some idea of its type. The big, heavy handle of this pot suggests a beaver-tail, but none of the beaver-head was found.

I called the Washington University professor and told him of your tentative plans for a dig next summer; he asked that, when the proper time comes and you have something definite, you let us know - so the boys can make their applications.

In regard to a brief summary of my more recent work, I have nothing to send at this time. Anything I would send would duplicate my summer vacation's work that you wrote up in the October issue of Antiquity.

Our thermometer here has been playing around from twelve above to twelve below zero. If it would seek a level and "stay put" for a while, I don't believe we would notice the cold so much, even though we do have a high humidity.

Have been sending Mr. West some photos of flints. Am quite anxious to see his Bulletin because I know that it will be good.

Sincerely yours,



February 3, 1936 McKern to Titterington

February 3, 1936

Dr. P. P. Titterington
212 Metropolitan Bldg.
Saint Louis
Missouri

Dear Doc:

For the first time in two weeks a Milwaukeean can stick his nose outside the door without getting frost scabs on it this morning, with the thermometer as low as twenty-one and seldom as high as zero, and with the atmosphere as damp as such cold weather permits. I surely hope that we have seen the last of that for a while. I can take the heat any old way it comes, but I am a damned poor Eskimo.

I am utterly delighted with the Cahokia specimens. They are all most acceptable, and that large vessel of fine ware is particularly a beauty. I hope that we can do a good job at restoration, and I think that we can. Thank you no end for the lot.

Speaking of pottery, I have a man now working eight hours a day, five days a week, at nothing but pottery restoration. We are doing work for several other institutions as well as cleaning up our own own program. We are getting the experience and complete records out of it, which makes it a paying proposition, and in addition we are saving a number of vessels which might otherwise never be restored. Materials at hand include about twenty vessels from Iowa, and some very rare local pots from the Oshkosh Museum.

Sincerely,

W. C. McKern

March 9, 1936 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG
SAINT LOUIS

March 9th, 1936.

Dr. W. C. McKern,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

Dear Mr.:-

Was over at Cahokia a week ago yesterday, and found a few pieces. We have't had any rain as yet so the camp sites are not in ideal condition. One of the pieces found was a small, rectangular hoe in the dirt that was removed from the cut where the spud and the materials that I sent you were found. I am sending this hoe to you under separate cover along with some other pieces. It is the one that is not marked. Am sending two other hoes that are marked and some other Cahokia materials. Some of the sharpening stones and pieces of galena may be of no value to you, and if they are not - do not hesitate to throw them out.

(affixed
to letter)

Am sending Griffin a bunch of Cahokia sherds in response to his article in the last copy of "Antiquity."

It will be another month or six weeks at the earliest before we can do any digging in Jersey County, and before long I want to run up and see what luck I am going to have with the new owner of the farm on which we were working last fall.

Sincerely yours,

Doc.

P.S. Rec'd your letter relative to the opening paragraph of the spud article. You say you accepted it as I wrote it & I believe I copied it from your previous letter & made an addition or two. Has Lemley sent in his head pot article? Am interested in seeing it in print because I helped him get five of his specimens. Then he comes to St. L. & shows me the finest head pot I ever saw within a block of my office.
P.F.T.

April 29, 1936 McKern to Titterington

April 29, 1936

Dr. H. F. Titterington
212 Metropolitan Building
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

I enjoyed your newsy and informative letter very much. You certainly manage to keep in close touch with what is happening in the various fields of your district. I am sorry to hear that those Cahokia mounds are being removed, but in consideration of what has not been for it, it might be worse. The bones you describe look interesting, particularly the larger of the two, and the sandstone specimen has me guessing. Do you think that it is a finished specimen? Could it possibly be an ear-spool in course of manufacture? I am sure that it is not an electric insulator, or the unfinished handle of a desk drawer, otherwise I have no intelligent suggestions.

I was glad to get your report on the meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society. I have received their publications, and I met Berry at the Luncheon meeting. He appears to be the right sort of chap, and I wish him and the Society all the luck in the world.

I am glad to know that you are in on it. Congratulations are due you, first on your elevation to the American College of Radiology, and second on your success in getting permission to dig on the McCarthy place. You were always lucky, or perhaps it's that you have a way with you.

Your catalogue card as outlined in your letter looks all right to me. I have seen some that are a great deal more complex and permit no additional, important information to be recorded. I prefer the simplicity of your card.

We are definitely to go into the field this summer under conditions similar to those prevailing last year. So many qualified men have applied for positions as student members of the field staff that I have not looked for additional help. We cannot take care of half the applications now at our disposal. This explains my failure to approach Washington University in search of help.

In a few days now I expect to have completed the restoration of the fine Cahokia pot you sent us. It is going to be a dandy. The tail fits in all right but I believe that there was a head, now missing. The shape of the vessel is unique, in so far as I know, for any Middle Mississippi site.

Sincerely yours

May 6, 1936 McKern to Titterington

May 6, 1936

Dr. F. F. Titterington
Suite 213
Metropolitan Building
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

In regard to the pipe, I believe that it was accessioned and catalogued as a donation. If so, it was undoubtedly my mistake, and I shall proceed to rectify it. It may take a week to get it before the Board, but I can promise its return within 10 days at the most. In any case, I shall send it to you just as soon as possible. I don't blame the man for wanting his pipe back, and no harm is done at this end although it is a nice specimen.

I spent the week end in northwestern Wisconsin selecting sites for the field work this summer. There are plenty of good sites up there, and my only trouble has been in choosing between the sites.

Recently a "Cahokia" type point of copper, and a bone harpoon with six barbs arranged bilaterally were found at Aztalan. I have never seen anything like them from any site. Now duplicate that at Cahokia if you can.

Sincerely

E. C. McKern

ECM/eu

September 17, 1936 McKern to Titterington

September 17, 1936

Dr. F. F. Titterington
Suite 612
Metropolitan Building
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

It suddenly occurs to me that in my last letter I neglected to say anything regarding your offer to send recently found pottery specimens to me. Whether you intend this as a donation, or to let us attempt the restoration for you, I should be very glad to receive the specimens. I am anxious to examine the ware first-hand.

As soon as I can get prints of the photographs taken, I shall send you pictures of the Cahokia pots which you sent me last year. The thin shallow bowl is an exceptionally fine specimen, unique in many respects. I doubt if you knew what you were giving away. I shall give it a catalogue value of \$100.

Sincerely

W. G. McKern

WGM/ou

August 18, 1937 Titterington to McKern

BOYD STATE MUSEUM POLYMER BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

August 18, 1937

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

Your letter of August sixth was forwarded to me up in the country. I am surely sorry that you and Lemley could not come up, because the week-end that I planned for you I had seventeen burials exposed.

I opened mound fifty-two, according to my diagram, and chose it on account of the extensive disturbance that it showed on the surface. The top three feet three inches were completely riddled and, as near as we could tell, contained fifteen disturbed burials. We found seventeen burials that we could work out. Some of the seventeen were disturbed. We removed the whole mound except for a small column that we left to show the original height. We found no burials on the West side. But we did find two child burials that I believe were originally surrounded by limestone slab vaults where the stones stood on edge. With one of the children there was a small rough discoidal. That was the only artifact that we found in this mound. As I once heart Cole say: "The loot was rather disappointing."

From here we went over to mound sixty-nine and spent four days. We exposed seven burials, three child and four adult. One of the adults was a young male that had ninety-one Marginella beads scattered beyond the skull. A fragment of a bone hairpin was in front of the skull. There were two broken bone awls and a rectangular piece of antler at the right elbow. One of the awls can be restored, but the antler piece and the other awl, I am afraid, are beyond redemption. There was a shell disc bead about three-fourths of an inch in diameter at each side of the skull in such a position that they might have been hair ornaments.

I came in last Thursday and left three burials in the bank. I am planning on going up and working them out this coming Sunday. I will send you a copy of the write-up and photographs later. I was in hopes that Rinaldo would pay me a visit, but he didn't show up.

Friday of last week Renno and I drove up to Quincy to see Stevens' collection, then over to see Dickson and on the way back we stopped at Beardstown to see another collection. I obtained a very nice Jersey County discoidal from Stevens.

Things in Cahokia are opening up rather early this year. They are taking the horse ^{road} out already and are plowing exceptionally deep. The net results so far are a celt, a notched hoe, and a flint ^{re} bitted spade. Saturday I obtained a seventeen inch Cahokia spade that

I have been after for ten years.

Martha is in camp in Colorado and Mrs. T. left today to go up to her Mother's for two and one-half weeks. I expect to spend my evenings cleaning up bones and going over my Cahokia materials with an idea of making comparisons with your Aztalan materials. I am also going to write you an article for your "Correspondence" section of ANTIQUITY.

Sincerely yours,

Doc.

PFT:MA

In regard to the small tabs on the pot Rinaldo has several shards of a very large pot with similar tabs.

October 28, 1937 Titterington to McKern

SAINT LOUIS

Oct. 28, 1937

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr:

A week ago today one of the farmers at Cahokia struck a rock with a plow. This was the beginning of his digging out a refuse pit. The rock he struck was a sandstone mortar. There was another sandstone mortar in the pit along with two sandstone sharpening stones and three small irregular cubes of sandstone with smooth surfaces that make one think of new sharpening stones. He also found seven large shell hoes and fifty or so unworked muscle shells. There were seventeen small conchs, five of which had been worked into pendants, and three of which were in the process of making pendants. Nine appear to be unworked, and are badly broken. There were about forty pot sherds, eighteen of which were from one pot. The others were from numerous pots.

We felt that he might have missed something, especially from the pot sherd angle, so Sunday morning we went over and dug the pit out again. We found about thirty-five or forty more pot sherds, about half of which belong to the same pot as the eighteen he found. It was my idea that it was possibly eighteen inches in diameter and shaped like the old wooden chopping bowls. We have about half or possibly more of the side wall and two good sized pieces of the bottom.

From there we started over to a place where a skeleton had been plowed out last fall, with an idea of seeing what we could find. On the way over we saw four disc shell beads on the surface. We started scratching around and discovered the main cache. There are in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred or two thousand of the beads, ranging from a quarter of an inch to one and five-eighths of an inch in diameter. Some are very finely made, and others are crude, being nothing more than irregular pieces of shell. Some had been broken by the plow, inasmuch as they were at the depth of eight inches. They had been strung fairly well according to size when they had been placed in the ground, but in the mud we had no chance of working them out. We brought them in and dried them, and we are going to be able to save most of them. They were not with a burial or any other associated artifacts. Do you think that this cache of beads should be kept intact? There are so many of them that I have an idea it would be well to divide them into several representative groups. If you would be interested I would be glad to give you one of the groups. I would also like to give you the fragments of the big bowl for the museum.

Sincerely yours,

Doc.

PFT:MA

November 3, 1937 McKern to Titterington

Nov. 3, 1937

Dr. P. P. Titterington
212 Metropolitan Building
Saint Louis
Missouri

Dear Doc:

I have lost my stenographer, so you will have to excuse my own typing peculiarities. The girl, who was on our WPA staff, got a job with some private firm. I am glad on her account, but it puts me in a deep hole. I am about two weeks behind in my correspondence, and I don't see how writing eight letters per day and receiving ten will enable me to catch up very soon.

I am most unhappy to report that I have also lost my pottery man. He was called back to his old pre-depression job last week. I now have no one to restore pots, and I anticipate trouble in finding a qualified man to take his place. You had better hold your specimens until you hear from me to the effect that there is another man on the job.

Thank you for the additional notes on your interesting work. The rim perforations you describe do occur occasionally in local Woodland vessels, but is, I believe, much more commonly present in Mississippi vessels.

Your more recent finds at the Cahokia sites are most interesting. Have you ever heard of a similar large cache of beads found in that region? I don't know exactly what to say about a division of the beads. Realizing that I am not acquainted with personal and other factors which may be involved, I should recommend that the cache be kept together providing there is any chance of it ever finding its way intact to some museum. There may be strong arguments against that, of course, but, generally speaking, I believe that the materials in any single find should be kept together - with complete data covering associated facts. Naturally, if the cache is to be split, I greatly appreciate your generous offer to donate one element to this museum. The fragments of the large bowl will be most welcome received in any case.

I am entirely on my feet again, and intend to stay there. Please give my very best regards to Mrs. Titterington and your daughter.

Sincerely,

McKern

November 13, 1937 Titterington to McKern

ROBERT LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

Nov. 13, 1937

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr:

First, let me thank you for the photograph of the Cahokia pot which you restored for me. It came sometime ago, and I forgot to acknowledge it in my last letter.

In regard to the cache of beads from Cahokia, I will follow your advice and keep them together. There was another fellow with me at the time that they were found, but I happen to be the finder. He is a very open-minded fellow, so there will be no trouble at all in holding them as one unit. I got tired of cleaning them, so I hired the maid to do it at "two bits" a hundred. When she got through, there were nineteen hundred and sixty, all of which were made of shell except two of bone. I have been working on the photographs of the beads and the refuse pit materials, but I have been delayed because one of our x-ray men is seriously ill with pneumonia. Another one of the x-ray men in town and I have absorbed his work so that he will not loose his hospital. It is keeping us plenty busy. I had planned on going to the Indianapolis meeting, but this extra work may prevent it. Are you going to the meeting?

*of the
simila
cache.*

I will send the fragments of the Cahokia pot from the refuse pit as soon as possible, probably sometime next week. I was playing with the pieces the other night, and there are forty-two inches of rim sherds. I imagine that the bowl probably stood five or six inches high. I have all of the side wall in one area which continues well down towards the center of the bottom of the bowl. I think there is plenty for restoration, but my first idea as to the amount of the bowl we had was overestimated.

I am sorry to hear that you have lost your pottery man and your secretary. By any chance, did the pottery man get the Jersey county pot restored that I sent you last spring? I hesitate to ask you this question, because I do not want you to misconstrue my meaning. It doesn't make any particular difference, but I am just curious to know. Do not interpret it as trying to put on the pressure.

I received a letter from Duell the other day telling me that the Rameys are tearing down a mound on their place. He wanted me to go over to see what I could find out about it, but as yet I haven't had a chance to go. Anyway, if it is on Ramey's, they are watching it like hawks, and there wouldn't be much chance of doing anything.

November 29, 1937 McKern to Titterington

FRANK L. TITTERINGTON
OF P. F. TITTERINGTON
212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

November 29, 1937

Mr. P. F. Titterington
212 Metropolitan Bldg.
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

Enclosed sending you (or rather the office is) the small Jersey County pot, which, fortunately, our restorer completed before leaving us. I shall also send you a photographic print of the vessel as soon as it is completed. Let me know if the vessel arrives in good condition.

The Cahokia sherds are now in our hands. From a casual examination I believe that you have in the lot parts of two different vessels. However, sending will settle that matter one way or another. The bowl had a red-brown interior glaze, which is not apparent on certain of the sherds you sent; there also appear to be other differences between two readily separable sets of sherds. If we have enough of the bowl to warrant restoration, it will be a fine specimen.

Like you, I have never heard of a cache of beads ~~of~~ similar to the one you found. Some old Cahokian must have been in the business up to his ears. It is too bad you couldn't have gotten photographs of the cache in situ, and in course of being removed. I am glad to hear that the cache is to be kept intact.

I expect to attend the Indianapolis meeting if possible, providing the proposed archaeological conference materializes; I have not heard that the latter is definitely coming off.

I shall be interested in the complete list of Jersey County traits when you have it finished; I believe that I have the list pretty well in mind now.

The last report on Woodland pottery in central Canada comes from Reindeer Lake, northern Saskatchewan, more than five hundred miles north of the border. The ware found there is characteristic Lake Michigan variety.

We hope that you and the family spent a very enjoyable Thanksgiving.

Sincerely,

W. C. McKern.

December 29, 1937 McKern to Titterington

December 29,
1937

Dr. . P. Titterington
Suite 212 Metropolitan Building
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

The photographs of shell beads and ornaments from the Cahokia cache are very interesting; thank you a lot for sending them. They illustrate as fine an assortment of Cahokia beads and other shell artifacts as I have seen. About the only things missing for this cultural group are conch columella and Marginella beads, and I am not certain that the latter really are important for the Monks Mound Aspect.

I failed after all to make the Indianapolis meet. I shall have to let Deuel do me wrong without being present to fight back. I understand that Dr. Ralph Linton will give a talk there and will say, among other things, that what American archaeology needs most is more amateur workers; I thought that that would interest you, coming from the Head of the Department of Anthropology at Columbia University.

Sincerely

WGH/eu

W. C. McKern

January 6, 1938 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

January 6, 1938

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

The photograph of the pot reached me in good condition. Thanks a lot.

I am glad that you find the cache of the Cahokia material interesting. In regards to the Marginella beads the only ones that I have are from the Powell Mound. This also holds good for the beads made of the conch columella. Do you think that the Powell Mound burials can be classified as Cahokia; and do you think that there was originally a flat top mound that was covered over by a secondary mound? I am planning to include the Powell Mound razing in my Cahokia article. There are some photographs made by the University of Illinois I would like to use. Can you tell me to whom I should write for permission or would it be sufficient just to give the University credit?

Getting back to the cache of Cahokia beads, I regret that no photographs could be made in the field. They were found at a depth of ten inches in gumbo mud. If our fore-sight had been as good as our hind-sight we could have taken them in, in a block of mud and let them dry and then worked them out. But as amateurs we were looking for a skeleton, which wasn't there, and did not give due consideration to the material at hand.

I hope you received the classification of cultural traits that I sent some time ago. There is one correction to be made in the first group on the first page. The word intermediate should be changed to indeterminate. This is a typographical error that slipped by me. I sent a copy to Duell and he tells me in his letter that he is to be in charge of the Museum at Springfield. He didn't make much of an explanation. Is he terminating his association with Cole?

Naturally I am interested in Linton's opinion regarding the amateurs. I wonder how many of the professionals agree with him?

I see that you have your old stenographer back and when you get your pottery man back I have another Jersey County Pot that I would like to send up, if I haven't already worn out my welcome.

Sincerely yours,

P. F. Titterington
P. F. Titterington

PFT:GHD

Am brushing in a new string & am having a hell of a time. Started this letter yesterday, made her stay with it until she got it right. P.F.

March 16, 1938 McKern to Titterington

March 16,
1938

Dr. P. F. Titterington
Suite 212 Metropolitan Building
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

I am glad to hear that the Cahokia article is on its way toward completion. I should be very glad to offer the critical review of it which you require, for what it is worth.

It is not going to be as simple as it sounds to provide for you classificatory names for Cahokia Mound Culture. It so happens, that more than one cultural manifestation is already known for the site. Kelly has used such tentative terms as "Old Village" and "Bean Pot" cultures. His Old Village Culture is the Monks Mound Aspect of the Middle Mississippi Phase, Mississippi Pattern. No name has been suggested for the other manifestation, and I doubt if we know enough about it to warrant giving it a name. It apparently is some aspect of the Middle Mississippi Phase. It is generally assumed that the platform mounds were built by the Old Village or Monks Mound manifestations. Whether the round-topped mounds and conical mounds superposed on platform mounds were built by the Bean Pot or some other manifestation remains to be determined.

Naturally, materials found on the surface are apt to belong to either of these manifestations or some additional culture of which we are now ignorant. The only lead I can give you is that certain artifacts and traits have definitely been associated with Monks Mound, and a few traits have definitely been associated with this so-called Bean Pot manifestation. The Monks Mound traits include, beside house platforms, stone ear-spools; the Aztalan type of pottery; deer-scapula, split bone and polished bone awls; three-notched triangular points; unnotched stone "spades;" mushroom-shaped pottery pot shapers; extended burial in the flesh. The later Bean Pot manifestation includes pottery of the Den Dickson type, and I don't know what artifacts. Both manifestations probably used disc-shaped shell beads, conch shell columella, triangular points including the two-notched variety, and grooveless axes or celts. Possibly the two cultures share other

March 22, 1938 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 412 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

March 22, 1938

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac,

Thanks for all the dope you gave me in your recent letter. There's one thing that you left unanswered and that is about the two University of Illinois photographs that I want to use. In as much as they have no archaeological department at this time, will it be all right to go ahead and use them--giving the University credit, of course.

Tomorrow I will send you a pot sherd that I picked up last Sunday morning two hundred yards west of the northwest corner of Monk's Mound. I have never seen anything like it from over there.

One of the fellows with me picked up a rolled copper bead about twenty feet from the sherd. The bead is quite heavy, is thirteen sixteenths of an inch long, five sixteenths at one end and nine sixteenths at the other. It is a rather rough affair with quite a large hole.

I would like to have your opinion on the sherd. Add it to your collection, if you desire or else we can turn it over to Jimmy Griffin.

Sincerely yours,

Doc

PFT:EE

March 24, 1938 McKern to Titterington

March 24,
1938

Dr. P. F. Titterington
Suite 212 Metropolitan Building
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

I should observe a certain amount of caution about publishing University of Illinois photographs without the consent of that institution. Some institutions are rather cranky about that sort of thing, including the Milwaukee Public Museum. We are always ready to grant permission for the publication of prints in legitimate works, but we have to insist upon this permission since there are certain commercial outfits, such as Underwood and Underwood, who will steal whenever and wherever they get the chance.

It is true that there is no Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, but the photographs are still the property of that institution and they might have rigid rules and regulations covering their use. It would do no harm to find out about this. I am sure that they will give you the required permission.

The rolled copper bead you describe is the sort of thing which we encounter regularly at Upper Mississippi sites from New York to Nebraska. Of course, it may occur with other cultures as well, but I do not know that such beads have been encountered previously at Middle Mississippi sites. It is possible that you may have Upper Mississippi influence affecting the late Cahokia manifestation, as suggested by some of the late Cahokia pottery. However, this remains to be demonstrated.

I have not received the sherd as yet. I shall be glad to give you my opinion of its cultural place after examining it--providing I have an opinion.

Sincerely

WCM/eu

W. C. McKern

April 26, 1938 McKern to Titterington

April 26,
1938

Dr. P. F. Titterington
Suite 212 Metropolitan Building
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

I have gone over your paper rather carefully, and it is my honest reaction that it is a very good presentation of the factual matter it contains. I have no general adverse criticism. I have placed a number of notes in the margins for your consideration; they concern certain details which bring questions to my mind.

I do not know just how far you want me to go in editing this paper. I have edited in all matters other than construction and punctuation. I feel that the construction is generally good, although I might suggest a few rearrangements. It is my reaction that the punctuation is poor, but ideas on punctuation vary greatly with authors, and even with editors. I shall keep my hands off the punctuation if you say so. Please let me know what your desires are in this matter, and I shall get the paper back into your hands rather immediately.

I am satisfied that there is an important demand for information such as you have in this work, and that the presentation you have made serves importantly to fill this demand. I am in no position to say whether or not the book will sell, but there are many students who will be anxious to have such a source of facts on their reference shelves. You can put in my order for one copy immediately.

I don't believe that I ever commented upon the curious sherd from Cahokia which you sent me some time ago. I frankly admit that it has me stumped. The ware and rim shape are more suggestive of a manifestation which is called Mill Creek, in Iowa, which is definitely related to Plains Mississippi; but the decoration is not characteristic of Mill Creek. I shall show the sherd to Keyes when he comes in next month and see what his reaction is. In any case, it is a very interesting specimen.

July 22, 1938 McKern to Titterington

July 22,
1938

Dr. P. F. Titterington
Suite 212 Metropolitan Building
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

I have just returned from a short vacation to find awaiting me your last letter and a copy of your Cahokia publication. Permit me to congratulate you upon the neat appearance, excellency of illustrative matter and fair price of this paper. Moreover, I more than ever have the reaction that papers such as this fill a definite need. We could stand a lot more of them if they could be gotten out by men equally familiar with similarly important fields. Please provide me with the price per copy, so that I can advertise it in the "Some Recent Publications" division of the journal.

Thank you for the additional notes on your field work. Once in a while a field man encounters an absolutely barren mound, insofar as burials or artifacts are concerned. As a matter of fact, proportionately you have been exceptionally lucky in avoiding such mounds. It may be good for your soul to encounter one once in a while just so you won't get into the mental habit of expecting too much.

I had a very pleasant trip east, encountering relatively cool weather on the way. I seemed to be following a series of storms which resulted in ridding all highways of dust and producing mild, exhilarating weather. It was even cool in Washington which is the next thing to a miracle. I enjoyed some very good conferences with the gang in Washington, and made some interesting studies of specimens in the National Museum from Wisconsin and the South Seas. I am sorry I could not have planned my vacation in your direction, but my wife has a sister in Washington and I had been promising to take her out there for years. It had gotten around to the point where I had to make good those promises.

Best wishes for an enjoyable summer.

Sincerely

WCM/eu

W. C. McKern

October 25, 1938 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

October 25, 1938.

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

We have been exceptionally fortunate this fall in having good weather. I have made two trips since writing you and uncovered ten or twelve burials each time. I am enclosing a poor photograph of a small pot that was not associated with a burial and was cut in two with a grubbing hoe. Its outstanding feature is the decoration. It is rather thick grit-tempered ware, and you can see the irregular rows of punctate markings on the body. There are three or four irregular rows of similar markings around the outside at the top.

A new feature for this group is two perforated mussel shell holes, similar to those from Cahokia, that were found in this mound, one at a depth of about a foot, and the other at a depth of about 18 in. They were not associated with a burial. One was on the east side of the mound and the other on the west.

I am going to try to make another trip to Jersey County next Sunday; however, our weather may break any time. I was over at Cahokia Sunday morning and things are extremely dry, so our Cahokia season hasn't opened up. However, I picked up five celts, a small hoe, and an 11 in. chisel that the boys found during the summer, also two discoidals that were found about twenty-five years ago in the field across the road south of the Powell Mound.

A group of M.Y.A. boys last week uncovered a skeleton in the bluffs at the edge of Collinsville. After some difficulty I found one of the boys who said his partner had the skeleton in Kansas City, so I didn't get to see it. This boy told me that there were two funny looking rocks at the head of the burial. He said one of them looked just like a turtle and the other just like an old setting hen. One of the other boys in the group took them home to give to the neighbor children as toys. Naturally I have instructed this fellow to try to get them back, because they are from the same district as the rabbit pipe that was found last winter.

I was talking to the Washington University boys last week, and any time that Fisher wants to come down and go over the teeth of the skeletal material that I gave them last winter will be all right. They have no one interested in doing it. With the material that I have gotten this summer there are probably about 300 specimens available.

Dr. George Kays was in town for four or five days a couple of weeks ago on a buying trip. I would liked to have talked with him and to have gotten a line on his Cahokia materials, but he didn't get in touch with me and I didn't feel that I should take the liberty to call him.

Sincerely,

Doc.

PFT:EB
Enc.-1.

November 14, 1938 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

November 14, 1938.

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

Inasmuch as we had a two inch rain-fall here a week ago today, I spent Saturday afternoon at Oshekia. About 400 yards east of the north end of Monk's Mound I saw several pot sherds on the surface. In probing on each side of them I located the remains of a large, cord-imprinted pot. The pot had been placed upright in the ground with the rim above the plow line. I am sending these sherds to you under separate cover.

Among the smaller sherds there are a few that I do not believe belong to the large pot, but inasmuch as they were in the immediate vicinity, I am sending them along. There are two rim sherds, but I do not believe that either one of them belong to the large pot, inasmuch as the rim sherds are red on the inner surface and the large pot is black.

I have this area marked and will watch it closely this winter and next spring, and if any more cord-imprinted sherds make their appearance I will send them to you. If you find that this pot is worth restoring, you had better keep it.

I am spending the week of November 26 at Pittsburgh, attending our annual x-ray meeting. Is there anything there in the line of American Archaeology that I should see?

Sincerely yours,

Doc.

PFT:WB

This pot appears to be of the same type as Fig 40 & in my Cahokia article.

November 23, 1938 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

November 23, 1938.

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

Enclosed you will find the summary on this season's digging, the Outline of Cultural Traits brought up to date and the photographs.

Early in the summer I sent you the first bunch of photographs of Mound 55, of the road burial, and the white burial. In the Cultural Traits you will notice several small things listed under heading XIII that do not appear on the previous outlines. Why they have not appeared previously, I cannot say.

There will be no hurry on the pottery. I will add the description of the various pots to the summary after you get through with them. If you would have time to write me a brief description when the time comes I would appreciate it.

I cannot account for the large number of juvenile burials in Mound 50. So far, it has run almost 50% up to puberty; and the percentage of individuals in their teens is higher than in the other mounds excavated. Two years ago I figured out the percentage of burials up to puberty in all of the work done up to that time, and it was approximately 37½%.

We had another good rain last week, so last Sunday I went to Cahokia again. We found another refuse pit that had been almost completely plowed out. We recovered portions of two pots, but I feel that they are not sufficient for restoration. Even though we found several sherds of each pot, there are no rim sherds present. One is an exceptionally fine ware. It was a rather large pot of exceptionally hard, thin, black ware.

If you should want these sherds from these two pots, I shall be glad to send them to you; otherwise, I'll send them to Jimmy Griffin. I do not want to send you material that you cannot use.

Sincerely,

Doc.

PFT:WB
Enc.

November 28, 1938 McKern to Titterington

November 28,
1938

Dr. R. F. Titterington
Suite 212 Metropolitan Building
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

My boys will soon get around to the big pot from the Cahokia Site. They are a little bit behind in their schedule, but if all the contributors of potsherds would be as patient as you have been, it will come out all right in the long run. We are now working on the last of your pottery specimens sent in about a year ago, or so it seems to me. At least two of these vessels have miniature head-like protuberances at the rim. I shall try to get these vessels photographed and on their way to you within a week, or two at most. I nearly forgot to thank you for the large Cahokia pot, which we are very glad to get.

If you want descriptions of these pots sooner than I can get the vessels to you, let me know, and I shall be very glad to supply the necessary data immediately.

In regard to the sherds of the two pots from Cahokia, I do not like to be a hog. We can use any materials of that sort which you do not care to retain, but Jimmy would also like to have representative materials from that site. Under the circumstances, perhaps you had better send them to him, since he is more apt to make use of them in the near future than we are.

Thank you for the summary of the season's work, and for the new list of culture traits. The occurrence of new traits in a single mound, or several mounds, is something which frequently occurs at any cultural site. Just exactly what it means is hard to say offhand. Sometimes it may mean that there is a time separation between these and other mounds excavated, which would permit slight cultural changes and innovations. In other instances it may mean only that certain traits are rare, like gold watches and diamond rings in our own culture, and will only be found occasionally. Again, specialized equipment, such as that belonging to a medicine man, would be found in no grave other than that of the medicine man. You can toss a coin to see which of these applies to your case.

December 6, 1938 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

December 8, 1938

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

Your letter came last week while I was in Pittsburgh at the X-ray meeting.

I went to the Corneige Museum while there, and they have a number of very outstanding individual pieces, such as banner stones, pipes, and discoidals, most of which are from the Mississippi Valley. I did not see any exhibits assembled on a cultural basis.

Last night I had a chance to study the sherds of the two pots from Cahokia that I wrote you about, and, as I have done on other occasions, I find that there are three or four pots instead of two; and in assembling the sherds of any one pot there is insufficient number to give any idea as to type or size, so I will send them to Griffin. Any pots that I do get that I think are sufficient for restoration I will send to you, because, as I understand it, the isolated sherds will be just as valuable to Jimmy.

I will be glad to see the restored Jersey County pots because my idea of just what they will look like is rather hazy.

I don't see how you can refer to my willingness to give you time to do this work as patience. It strikes me that common decency demands that you do not crowd a "gift-horse". Any time that you can send a description of the pots will be OK.

Sincerely yours,

PFT:WB



November 15, 1939 Titterington to McKern

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF
DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
SAINT LOUIS

November 15, 1939.

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

Enclosed you will find photographs of the artifacts out of Burial No. 18, Mound 201, and also a photograph of the spud that we picked up at Cahokia early in September. I forgot to send these when I sent the outline last week.

Sunday we went over to Cahokia and picked up a 7 inch celt, a 5½ inch chisel, a sandstone sharpening stone, 4 arrowheads and 8 pot sherds. We have not had sufficient rain to expose very much material.

Sincerely yours,

Doc.

PFT:WB

November 28, 1940 Titterington to James B. Griffin (The University of Michigan)

DR. F. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BUILDING
SAINT LOUIS

November 28, 1940

Dr. James B. Griffin
Museum Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Jimmy:

Under separate cover I am sending you the results of a photographic survey of the pottery in my collection.

The Phelps and Benton Counties, Missouri material is of interest because it is as far west in the state as I know of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas pottery having been found. The Stoddard County, Missouri material is a sample of approximately two hundred pieces dug from one sand ridge by a commercial digger one and one-half mile south of Advance, Missouri. The Missouri Historical Society material is from the Patrick Collection and was gathered quite a number of years ago in Southeast Missouri and Cahokia.

You will notice that I have distinguished between the Cahokia Mound Group and the Cahokia Area. The pieces marked "Cahokia Mound Group" were found within the Mound Group; while those marked "Cahokia Area" were found in the immediate outlying district.

The Jersey County Bluff material is from my own diggings. All of the other material is an accumulation such as a collector will pick up. All available data is written on the back of each photograph.

An attempt was made to maintain relative proportions as to size but it proved rather feeble, especially in the larger pieces.

Sincerely yours,

PFT:EB
cc: Dr. W. C. McKern
Judge Harry J. Lemley

Doc.

December 27, 1940 Titterington to McKern

DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BUILDING
SAINT LOUIS

December 27, 1940

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

Yesterday, while filing my negatives for last summer's work in Jersey County, I found the enclosed set of photographs which I overlooked sending you last fall.

Did you receive the photographs of the survey of the pots in my collection that I made for Griffin? These were mailed about the first of the month.

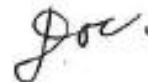
Everything here is quiet, artheologically and otherwise. The court order for the sale of the Renno Collection has not come through as yet but is expected any day.

We have not had enough rain to make Cahokia very productive this fall. However, we have obtained one nice translucent, small, notched hoe; an 11½ inch flint spade; about fifty arrowheads and as many desirable pot sherds.

In a recent letter from Jimmy Griffin, he tells me that he is having Georg Neuman bring you a pot sherd from Cahokia that might be Florida ware. Inasmuch as you have the other Cahokia Florida sherd that I have found, you may keep the one that Georg brings down, if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

PFT:NB



January 6, 1941 McKern to Titterington

January 6, 1941

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 212 Metropolitan Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doc:

I have just returned from Philadelphia to find awaiting me your letter of December 27, with the enclosed photographs. Thank you a lot for these, and also for the prints of pottery specimens in your collection. I am sorry that I did not acknowledge their receipt sooner. I was delighted to get them.

I saw Nauman in the East and he promises to be in Milwaukee before long. I presume that he will then bring the potsherd you mentioned in your letter. However, Georg has promised so many times to tackle our skeletal collections that I shall believe him when I see him here.

We are hoping that you will be able to give us the Cahokia talk as scheduled. Let us know when you expect to arrive. At the last meeting I talked on Aztalan, and the meeting before that was devoted to a discussion of the Kincaid and Angel Sites, lead by Bennett. In preparing your talk, if it needs any preparation, just remember that most of our members are primarily collectors, or people of more or less general interest. It is certainly not a technical crowd, although ^{we} try to sell the essential technology in plain understandable speech. American Archaeology could stand a lot more of the latter if it entertains any hope of obtaining the support of the great body of amateurs.

As ever,

W. C. McKern

WCM:VS

February 11, 1941 Titterington to McKern

DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BUILDING
SAINT LOUIS

February 11, 1941

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

Enclosed please find photographs of the most recent Cahokia find. A road crew is digging into a hillside in the northwest portion of the Cahokia Mound Group to obtain dirt for a fill for a new road just back of the Powell farm. One of the workmen picked up this slab and claimed it came from a depth of twenty feet; however, that is problematical. To me it appears to be a sort of some kind, and I would like to have your opinion. Adams, who is doing some work for the St. Louis Academy of Science claims that he dug up a few slabs somewhat similar in his work in Georgia, and they refer to them as paint palettes. What is your idea?

The depressions are all very smooth. In the extreme right-hand corner just the lower portion of a small depression remains, the remainder of it having been broken away by an old chip. Also in the upper right-hand corner, just below the depression above described, there is suggestive evidence of half of a much larger and shallower depression, but the edge shows no evidence of a recent break. I have written the dimensions of the various depressions on the backs of the photos and they can easily be read by holding the photos to a strong light. Winslow Walker, who is now with Deuel, has seen the piece and concurs with Adams' idea.

With the change of administration in the state of Illinois, Mr. Morton, the present Curator of the Museum at Cahokia, will soon be looking for a new job. He has given me what pot sherds I wanted of those that he has gathered in the past eight years in his work at the park. I think that there are enough sherds similar to the pot shown in Figure 40 G of my Cahokia bulletin for restoration. If you have a pottery man at this time, I would like to send them up.

I shall plan on being with you April 21. I am trying to talk Mr. Hall, my archeological buddy, into making the trip with me. He is one of the sales managers for the Shupleigh Hardware Company, and I believe that he can arrange to get away. At least I think I have him interested.

Sincerely yours,

PFT:MB
Enc.

Doc.

March 5, 1941 McKern to Titterington

March 8, 1941

Dr. P. P. Titterington
Suite 212 Metropolitan Building
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Doc:

Thank you for the photographs of the curious slab found at Cahokia. Specimens of this character strange as it may seem, have been found all over the world, although I have not heard of one being found near Cahokia before. They are called cupping stones, which is a purely descriptive term. What they may have been used for wherever they are found, is a matter of conjecture, your ideas sound as logical to me as any. In any case this is a very interesting specimen. Insofar as I have heard they are rarely found in the Mississippi Valley, and almost unheard of in the northern part of the valley.

I have no pottery man at this time, and it looks as though I am not going to get one. If I have better luck than I foresee at the moment, I shall let you know immediately.

The duplicate letter you sent regarding the removal of another of the Cahokia mounds is most interesting. What, if anything, is being done about it?

As ever

WCM/mr

W. C. McKern

April 1, 1941 Titterington to McKern

DR. P. F. TITTERINGTON
SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BUILDING
SAINT LOUIS

April 1, 1941

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

I am working on the basis that the Milwaukee meeting will be Monday, April 21. If I am in error, please let me know. My digging partner is going to make the trip with me. We shall arrive in Milwaukee some time Monday morning and leave some time Tuesday morning and spend some time at Field Museum and catch the 4 o'clock train out of Chicago and get home about 9:30 Tuesday night. We are calling this our "spring vacation".

A week ago Sunday, we went up to Jersey County and lined up a mound to work on this summer. It is approximately 80 feet long and 25 or 30 wide, and when we get into it, we shall probably have an 8 or 10 foot face. There are some rather large trees on it which have prevented, to a certain extent, its being dug into by the relic hunters as much as some of the other mounds.

I received a letter from Deuel a couple of weeks ago relative to the Cahokia Mounds. He had not been able to get down to them on account of their biennial budget and to the illness of his secretary. He had hoped to get down the week following his letter, but as yet has not put in an appearance. I went over to Cahokia Sunday afternoon to see wheter he had been down and to learn what, if anything, was being done with the mounds. As yet, the contractor has not started work on them. Deuel may not be able to handle them because, in his letter, he said any work done would have to be on a W. P. A. basis.

I am looking forward to seeing you the 21st, and sincerely hope that nothing will come up that will force me to change my plans.

Sincerely yours,



PFT:WB

April 2, 1941 Titterington to McKern

SUITE 212 METROPOLITAN BUILDING
SAINT LOUIS

April 2, 1941

Dr. W. C. McKern
Milwaukee Public Museum
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mac:

In my letter yesterday I forgot to ask you for the measurements of the large Cahokia celt in your museum. I would like to have these measurements and the weight, if it will not cause you too much inconvenience, so that I can refer to it in my talk on the 21st.

Deuel came into the office this afternoon, and has things pretty well lined up on this end for excavating the Cahokia mound, provided he can get a W. P. A. grant through.

Sincerely,

J. Titterington
Doc

PFT:WB

*Large - from Co. (28570)

Windsor Co. Celt. 39456 Titterington
11422 - Plowed up on farm near Granite, Windsor Co. Vt.
9881 by A. F. F. Buckmann, 1906, 1" deep.
22 $\frac{3}{8}$ " long, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 3" max. thick.
39 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.*

April 11, 1941 McKern to Titterington

April 11, 1941

Dr. P. F. Titterington,
Suite 212,
Metropolitan Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Doc:

In answer to your recent letter, I presume that you refer to the gigantic celt which was plowed up on a farm near Granite, Madison County, by A. F. E. Beckmann, in 1906. This celt is $22\frac{1}{8}$ " long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, and 3" in maximum thickness. It weighs $39\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. I shall be glad to have this celt out for table-exhibition on the occasion of your talk if you can use it.

The proposed W.P.A. field work at Cahokia is most interesting. However, inasmuch as Cole is already applying for a W.P.A. grant at the Kincaide site, there may be some doubt about getting a second grant for Illinois; but Cole can get it if anyone can, and of course, Deuel is Cole's lieutenant.

I am looking forward to seeing you on the 21st. If there is anything I can do from this end to help supply you with illustrative matter, just let me know what it is.

As ever,

W. C. McKern

WCM:YS

Appendix J – PFT-WMC Correspondence Reader's Guide									
Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
30-Dec-27	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped WCM pottery, arrows, axes, spades, hoes; photo of points	Replied to WCM letter Oct 20, 1927 (letter not found) and description of items mailed separately
4-Jan-28	WCM	PFT	✓			✓		Shipped PFT WI copper samples	Received collection - discussed textile imprinted pottery and points similar to Aztalan
4-Jan-28	WCM	CA Simpson	✓					Shipped hoe	Thanked Simpson and PFT for Cahokia shipment
27-Jan-28	PFT	WCM	✓						Downtown St. Louis found Cahokia types; info about textiled pottery; found pottery and spades; "glazed" pottery found on small mound 50 yards east of big mound
21-Feb-28	PFT	WCM	✓			✓		Shipped WCM Cahokia material and pottery	No info on textiled pottery; asked for meaning of Aztalan; asked for difference between textiled and cordmarked pottery; best time to visit site is after plowed
6-Mar-28	WCM	PFT	✓			✓			Received collection; description of Aztalan and connection to Cahokia; "polished" pottery similar to Aztalan
16-Apr-28	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped WCM pottery	Polished pottery found at Schmidt's Mound (Moorehead's site); asked McKern to visit Cahokia; Cahokia pottery found 200 yards to a mile west of big mound
24-Apr-28	WCM	PFT	✓			✓			Received collection; pottery similar to Aztalan; discussed polished stone
24-May-28	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped WCM "WI Arch" vol; Cahokia shipment delayed until fall	"Wisconsin Archaeologist" volumes listed

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
28-May-28	WCM	PFT	✓				✓		Would like to receive copies of "WI Arch"; WCM started excavations in Trempealeau County - will be looking for evidence of Cahokia
14-Sep-28	WCM	PFT	✓				✓		<u>Received</u> "WI Arch" volumes; didn't find Cahokia types at Trempealeau Co - results from excavations going in American Anthropologist
17-Sep-28	PFT	WCM	✓						Asked McKern to come to Cahokia in fall - found pottery, spades, and shells - wanted to keep them until McKern visits
24-Sep-28	WCM	PFT	✓					Shipped PFT copper spear points	McKern uncertain if he can visit Cahokia in the fall
26-Oct-28	PFT	WCM	✓				✓?	Shipped pottery to WCM (from PFT and Simpson)	Found chisel and spade; PFT going to conference in Chicago and would like to visit WCM to see MPM excavated material; bringing Cahokia points when visiting; bad field season; found "older" thicker pottery; pottery recovered 30 miles NW of Cahokia group
3-Nov-28	WCM	PFT	✓					Shipped PFT copper spear points from Fond Du Lac Co.	<u>Received</u> pottery (from PFT and Simpson); thicker sherds may be a different culture (Siouan)
7-Nov-28	PFT	WCM	✓						<u>Received</u> copper spear points; still planning on attending conference and visiting WCM and bring Cahokia points
6-Dec-28	PFT	WCM	✓						Arrived in Chicago - visited WCM next day and brought Cahokia points
12-Dec-28	PFT	WCM							PFT was sold a fake (object) and asked WCM for a contact that can help
21-Dec-28	WCM	PFT							Gave name of man that could help PFT with fake

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
3-Jan-29	WCM	PFT	✓						Received prints of type specimens from Cahokia; little beaver pots are from the NW Coast Indians (discussion happened in person?); Chairman of the Committee State Archaeological Surveys "getting something started in Missouri" (discussion happened in person?)
25-Feb-29	PFT	WCM	✓						Found pottery and spades at Cahokia - not enough for shipment; will make shipment when more material is recovered
4-Mar-29	WCM	PFT	✓				✓		Continued work at Trempealeau County when it got warmer (Cahokia excavations have started); would like to keep receiving material from Cahokia
3-May-29	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped pottery and spades to WCM - some are refitted	Two pots found in the bottom of a plow furrow; went to Cahokia on Sunday because of heavy rains; PFT is holding out on objects for WCM - only sent what he thought WCM would like
6-May-29	WCM	PFT	✓				✓		WCM worked at Trempealeau County; <u>received</u> Cahokia pottery - preferred rims and decorated pottery; restored objects in fall; everything put on hold - Director's (Barrett) Africa trip was first priority
10-Oct-29	PFT	WCM	✓						Dry season at Cahokia; found pottery and points; haven't located briquettes; PFT wrote to Chicago Uni about Quincy Illinois excavation - if it was Hopewell Culture (it was); asked WCM if he would like anything other than pottery and spades

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
18-Oct-29	WCM	PFT	✓						Would like to receive more pottery and spades; Moorehead wanted evidence of Hopewell and Cahokia culture in WI
4-Nov-29	PFT	WCM	✓				✓		PFT met WCM in MKE to see Trempealeau County material; found pottery and arrow heads at Cahokia; had copy of Mooreheads "Cahokia Mounds" pub.
11-Nov-29	WCM	PFT							PFT visited WCM on 30-Nov-29
14-Nov-29	PFT	WCM	✓?						Barrett wanted casts of pipes - PFT brought up some when he visited (visited a day earlier)
26-Nov-29	WCM	PFT							Okayed to bring pipes and to come early
3-Dec-29	PFT	WCM							PFT arrived in Milwaukee
7-Dec-29	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped photos of spades and points from Cahokia	PFT <u>received</u> letter about collection found 40 miles South of Cahokia; pipes are above average; good rain - went to Cahokia; asked for more info about Beaver pot
10-Dec-29	WCM	PFT							Mr. Porteus(?) made casts of pipes - tried to confirm type; Ringeisen collection viewed by PFT
6-Mar-30	PFT	WCM	✓						Went to Cahokia - found slate, banner, arrowheads, plumb bobs; PFT <u>received</u> pipes after casts were made; PFT contacted Kelly - Kelly was interested in Cahokia material (since mostly surface finds); PFT sent Kelly Cahokia photo
7-Jun-30	PFT	WCM	✓						Missouri Historical Society (MHS) got rid of some North American archaeological objects (for sale); no rain - one good trip to Cahokia - found a 3-notch point and bought celt, spades, and points

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
23-Jun-30	PFT	WCM							MHS material for sale might not be near Cahokia - got rid of 2/3 of collection; PFT allowed to take 30 objects from MHS
2-Oct-30	PFT	WCM	✓						PFT asked how to repair lithics; dry season at Cahokia; PFT visited site where Cole and Deuel were excavating
16-Oct-30	WCM	PFT							WCM gave info for how to repair lithics; not interested in MHS material unrelated to Cahokia
22-Oct-30	PFT	WCM						Shipped drawings of two hoes	Too dry at Cahokia; PFT offered archaeological material - prices listed
27-Oct-30	WCM	PFT							Preferred specimen drawings of better examples than those shipped
2-Dec-30	WCM	PFT	✓			✓		Shipped Aztalan photos for comparison with Cahokia	Shipped under separate letter - two prints: bundle burial (Dodge County) and extended flesh burial from Aztalan; at that point, burials were not found at Cahokia
4-Dec-30	PFT	WCM	✓						Not enough Cahokia material to have made shipment; <u>received</u> pics from WCM (burials); good rain - at Cahokia - recovered points, discoidal, spears, pottery, axes; early theory of Cahokia falling
9-Dec-30	WCM	PFT	✓						Made prints of negatives from PFT collection; asked if it was okay to send Cahokia objects to pottery repository at University of Michigan
11-Dec-30	PFT	WCM							Was okayed to send pottery to repository at Uni of MI; sent more negatives in the future

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
27-Dec-30	PFT	WCM	✓	✓				Shipped photo of burial cross-section	Powell Mound destruction (past 2 weeks); at that point, only mound showing signs of burials; collected clod of shells; Kelly at Powell Mound excavation
6-Jan-31	PFT	WCM	✓						Description of how state was divided up between different institutions - Illinois University had southern half (included Cahokia)
7-Jan-31	WCM	PFT							Barely legible - too light of print
10-Jan-31	PFT	WCM	✓	✓					Barrett and WCM at Cahokia - visited Powell brothers - most of mound was destroyed by that point; PFT recovered and kept material from Powell Mound (except copper covered spindles)
27-Jan-31	PFT	WCM	✓	✓		✓		Shipment of Powell Mound material delayed	Powell Mound - under separate letter: Cole asked Kelly if he could excavate or if WCM or U of Chicago could; letter from Kelly: Cole trenched base of Powell Mound - Kelly wanted PFT to ask Powell Brothers if they could finish work (luck was better if proof of Aztalan relation)
28-Jan-31	PFT	A.R. Kelly	✓	✓					PFT got okay for Kelly to finish excavation; Powell brothers had the right to get rid of any material Kelly found

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
26-Mar-31	PFT	WCM	✓	✓				Shipped (future date) Cahokia pot; shipped photos of shell pendant found by a Powell brother (surface find); shipped photos of pipes for Mr. West and description of other pipes in PFT collection; shipped (future date) photo of necklace from Powell Mound	MHS sold objects at very high price to discourage people from buying; PFT photographed his objects - did not make prints for WCM - Chicago University had prints given to them which were available to others
28-Mar-31	WCM	PFT						shipped money to PFT to buy Cahokia pot	At this point, had not received pipe photos meant for Mr. West; WCM was happy about shell pendant; was okayed to use photos from the University
1-Apr-31	PFT	WCM	✓					shipped Cahokia pot; shipped Powell Mound material and 3 brown flint fragments from 1/8 mile west of Cahokia mound	
10-Apr-31	WCM	PFT		✓					Barely legible - too light of print; <u>received</u> pot and Powell Mound material
17-Jun-31	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped notes and photos to WCM	X-rayed pottery from different cultures to establish a standard; asked WCM about pointed pots; Dr. Terry had bones (from Cahokia?); Isringhausen wanted PFT to take down rest of mound in coming fall

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
3-Jul-31	PFT	WCM	✓		✓				Kelly wanted PFT to publish on x-ray results; <u>received</u> x-rays; Kelly convinced PFT to continue excavations; x-rayed shell and determined that pot had shell tempering; Kelly wanted to excavate small Powell Mound (Sterling in charge)
29-Jul-31	PFT	WCM			✓				Small Powell Mound excavation started; PFT asked if WCM wanted copies of Report of the Bureau of Ethnology
10-Sep-31	PFT	WCM							X-rayed pottery from SE Missouri (Dixon Mounds and Tampico site); <u>received</u> museum publication and photos of sandstone; PFT excavated at Isringhausen Mound
15-Sep-31	WCM	PFT							WCM asked for photos from last excavations; WCM couldn't make it to Cahokia
21-Sep-31	PFT	WCM		✓				Shipped records from Isringhausen Mound #1; shipped report of skeletons and photos that were sent to Washington University	New measurements for Powell Mound and changes to burial info; x-rayed pottery mound iron deposits; asked for upper Mississippian and Lake Michigan sherds for x-ray; Cole wanted some of skeletal remains; PFT half way through mound (site?); wanted to x-ray Powell Mound pottery
24-Sep-31	WCM	PFT						Shipped (future date) WI pottery for x-ray	Planned to publish findings; <u>received</u> notes and photos; told to have all bones sent to physical lab/Cole
25-Sep-31	PFT	WCM							Preferred publication through WCM/WI arch bulletin; did not plan to finish mound excavations prior to summer; found pipes 6 miles from excavation site

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
17-Oct-31	WCM	PFT			✓			Shipped pottery for x-ray (uncatalogued material)	Waited to finish work before publishing; planned to come down for Powell Mound 2 (small mound) excavation
19-Oct-31	PFT	WCM							<u>Received</u> pottery
20-Oct-31	WCM	PFT	✓						Barrett and WCM visited Cahokia
26-Oct-31	PFT	WCM		✓				Shipped large bowl, x-ray of pottery, and a bead from the Powell Mound	Sent more pottery for x-ray in future for publication
20-Nov-31	WCM	PFT						Shipped (future date) WI pottery for x-ray - gave permission to throughout duplicates	<u>Received</u> pots and x-rayed prints
28-Nov-31	PFT	WCM							<u>Received</u> pottery; results of temper for some pottery
13-Dec-31	PFT	WCM							Finished x-raying - all tempers were shell; results of different cultures listed; wrote article on x-ray results
18-Dec-31	WCM	PFT						Shipped payment for PFT x-ray work	<u>Received</u> returned pottery and x-rays
21-Dec-31	PFT	WCM		✓				Shipped prints PFT was using for publication	<u>Received</u> payment; wanted help editing article; was at Cahokia and found surface finds that was compared to Kelly's material from Powell Mound
4-Jan-32	M.E. Zimmerman	WCM	✓	✓					Compared WCM report of Cahokia with Moorehead and Dickson - requested outline of arrowheads from Powell Mound
12-Jan-32	WCM	M.E. Zimmerman	✓						Zimmerman was redirected to Kelly since WCM was not directly involved with Cahokia
21-Feb-33	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped photos	Was at Cahokia - found 20 points and 50 potsherds; asked WCM if he planned on attending meeting of the Illinois Academy of Sciences

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
17-Jan-34	WCM	PFT	✓			✓			Aztalan was classified as Mississippian site, not Woodland; Woodland/Cahokia material found at Aztalan
19-Nov-34	PFT	WCM						Shipped original x-ray of pipe; shipped records of efforts from Nov 11th photos; shipped Jersey County pics of pots and burials	Requested copy of Pollander Group information; PFT started mounting Cahokia points
22-Nov-34	WCM	PFT							Provided information about pipe; made copies of x-rayed prints, then was returned
3-Jun-35	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped drawings of pipes and loop-handled water-bottle, points (Cahokia), fakes, and pics from the field work	Planned to publish Cahokia article in future; provided information about polished pipes
27-Nov-35	PFT	WCM	✓	✓					Continued field excavations (site?); was at Cahokia - found points, hoe, and spades about 300 yards NE of Powell Mound; rewrote field notes on Mound 68 (site?); 3 pots found in road cut (site?)
20-Dec-35	WCM	PFT							<u>Received</u> photos from the field work; WCM supervised WPA work at this time; update on articles published; attended North Mississippi Valley Conference
28-Jan-36	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped Mr. West photos of flints; shipped 3 pots and 2 flint knives	Pots from road cut found 1 1/2 miles west of Monks Mound where there were 5-6 extended burials

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
3-Feb-36	WCM	PFT	✓						Received 3 Cahokia pots from burials; MPM had a person for reconstructing pots (for other institutions as well)
9-Mar-36	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped hoe separately with other material; shipped Griffin Cahokia pottery	Was at Cahokia - found hoe; at least a month until they would go back to Jersey County for excavation
29-Apr-36	WCM	PFT	✓						Finished restoration of (effigy?) pot; continued excavations the following summer (site?); Cahokia mounds were being destroyed; asked about sandstone objects
6-May-36	WCM	PFT				✓		Shipped pipe back	Spent weekend selecting field sites for future; previously unseen material found at Aztalan
17-Sep-36	WCM	PFT	✓					Shipped (future date) photos of Cahokia pots	Continued to accept more pottery
18-Aug-37	PFT	WCM	✓			✓			Cahokia excavation material found - celt, hoe, and spades; excavated burials of mound 52 and 69 (site?); PFT visited different archaeologist to see their collections; cleaning bones; comparing Cahokia to Aztalan
28-Oct-37	PFT	WCM	✓						Refuse pit dug at Cahokia - farmer hit sandstone mortar - found sandstone, shells (hoes, unworked, and pendants), and pottery; rechecked location where skeleton was found - recovered pottery (site?); cache of beads found at Cahokia

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
3-Nov-37	WCM	PFT	✓						Lost stenographer and "pottery man" - pottery restoration stopped; questions about bead cache at Cahokia - who should have them?
13-Nov-37	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped (future date) Cahokia pot from refuse pit	<u>Received</u> photo of restored Cahokia pot; Deuel noted that the Rameys tore down mounds
29-Nov-37	WCM	PFT							Barely legible - too light of print
29-Dec-37	WCM	PFT	✓						<u>Received</u> photos of shell cache from Cahokia
6-Jan-38	PFT	WCM	✓	✓					<u>Received</u> photo of pot; provided info - only Marginella beads are from Powell Mound; Powell Mound questions - "classified as Cahokia burials?" "Mound on top of mound?"; cache of beads didn't have associated skeleton
16-Mar-38	WCM	PFT	✓						Tried to classify Cahokia culture- Kelly used "old village" and "bean pot"; Monks Mound traits identified
22-Mar-38	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped (future date) sherd mentioned	Asked permission to use photos; sherd found 200 yards west of the NW corner of Monks Mound - Copper bead found 20 feet from sherd
24-Mar-38	WCM	PFT	✓						Told to ask University of Illinois directly to use photos; asked if rolled copper bead culturally out of place
26-Apr-38	WCM	PFT	✓						Provided comments on article edits; unsure of Cahokia sherd mentioned prior (not sure of culture)
22-Jul-38	WCM	PFT	✓						<u>Received</u> PFT Cahokia publication and field notes
25-Oct-38	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped photos of pot associated with burial (site?)	Uncovered more burials (site?); at Cahokia (dry weather) found celts, hot, chisel, and discoidal; burials found in bluff of Collinsville

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
14-Nov-38	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped surface finds	Was at Cahokia - surface finds included pottery 400 yards NE of Monks Mound
23-Nov-38	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped excavation summary and photos	Was at Cahokia - found another refuse pit (2 pots)
28-Nov-38	WCM	PFT						Shipped (future date) previously mentioned sherds to Griffin	MPM had 2 effigy pots examined - sent (future date) photos
6-Dec-38	PFT	WCM						Shipped Griffin sherds (4 instead of 2 MNV)	
15-Nov-39	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped photos from burial 18 and mound 201 (site?); shipped spade from Cahokia	Was at Cahokia - found celt, chisel, sandstone, arrowheads; and pottery
28-Nov-40	PFT	J.B. Griffin						Shipped (future date) photos of pottery	MHS collection info; area designation for Cahokia - "Cahokia Mound Group" = within mound group, "Cahokia Area" = immediate outlying district
27-Dec-40	PFT	WCM	✓						At Cahokia (bad weather, dry) - found hoe, spade, arrows, and pottery; found "Florida" sherd at Cahokia
6-Jan-41	WCM	PFT	✓						<u>Received</u> photos and prints of pottery examples; PFT gave (future date) talk about Cahokia
11-Feb-41	PFT	WCM	✓					Shipped photos of most recent Cahokia material	Cahokia mound dirt used to fill new road; sandstone slab found at Cahokia is a "paint palette"; curator of Cahokia museum got new job and gave away pottery
5-Mar-41	WCM	PFT	✓						<u>Received</u> photos of slab - is a cupping stone; no restoration of pottery ("pottery man" not at MPM); question about destruction of another mound

Date	From	To	Cahokia?	Powell Mound?	"Small" Powell Mound?	Aztalan?	Trempealeau County?	Reference to Sent Materials?	General Subject
1-Apr-41	PFT	WCM	✓						Excavated at Jersey County; Deuel still hadn't made it to Cahokia for financial reasons; PFT went to Cahokia to see if mound work started (hadn't)
2-Apr-41	PFT	WCM	✓						Asked for measurements and weight of Cahokia celt; Deuel ready to excavate at Cahokia, but WPA grant needed
11-Apr-41	WCM	PFT						Shipped measurements of celt	Was uncertain if Deuel could get WPA grant since Cole had applied for it
11-Apr-41	WCM	PFT							shipped measurements of celt