

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

SHOWING

THE OPERATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND CONDITION
OF THE INSTITUTION

FOR

THE YEAR 1882.

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harbor. In the interior of the island, which is 2 or 3 miles in diameter, other mounds are found which do not differ materially from the one at Boggy Creek. In addition to these larger remains, the main island has on its surface some two or three hundred smaller mounds, usually about 30 feet in diameter, and 2 or 3 feet in height. He considers these dwelling places.

Four miles south of Pine Island is a work similar to the one at Pleasant Lake. Along the eastern side of Lake Tohopekaliga are a number of small mounds, and at the place of Charles McQuaid, on Lake Cypress, are two of the ordinary round-topped mounds. Twenty miles southeast of Lake Kissimee is another large mound. It is about 35 feet high, 40 yards in diameter, built of sand, with a graded approach, and covert way. About a dozen miles southeast of this mound, which is called the Hope mound, in the neighborhood of old Fort Drum, are two other mounds similar to it.

All down the Kissimee River mounds are to be found, of which the largest and most important is at Daughtery's, on the west side of the river, 4 miles northwest of Fort Bassenger, on Istokpoga Island, at the northeastern extremity. Here we have again the graded approach, a covert way, and circular bastion. One hundred yards to the west is an earthwork resembling a redoubt. Eighteen miles to the southwest of this mound, in the marsh which bounds the island, is a part of a wall, which is a mile in length. At the southeastern extremity of Little Tohopekaliga Lake is a work similar to the Parton mound already described.

Along the Kissimee River are embankments apparently raised by the hand of man, running for long distances in a straight line. He says they were apparently constructed for dikes. In the Parton mound, on the Little Tohopekaliga Lake, John Evans, ex-sheriff of Queen's County, exhumed fifty-four skulls which had been buried close together, forming a circle.

At McQuaid's, mound on Lake Cypress, a piece of gold, inscribed with characters in some unknown tongue, was found. It was hammered, not coined, and sold for \$16.

The "Hope mound," near old Fort Drum, has not been disturbed, and offers with others near it a fine field for the antiquarian. The articles taken from the Daughtery mound are all modern, consisting of an immense variety of beads, some small as a pin's head and others an inch in length, of various colors, and some of them gilded—glass ear-drops, and a piece of silver about 3 inches in diameter and about equal in thickness to a silver half dollar; two steel axes, each over 10 inches in length, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ and the other $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the blade. On the sides of the ax are several markings made with a cold chisel. All these articles were found near the surface.

Mention is also made of a remarkable work on the Caloosahatchee River, which appears to be a canal. On the west side of Lake Okeechobee, near Fort Center, just above the mouth of the Trathlopoka-

pp. 771-790

hatchee River, in Townships 40 and 41, Range 31 south and east, are mounds, as I am informed by Dr. Kenworthy, of Jacksonville, and others who have visited them. There are fortifications south of them in T. 42 S., R. 30 E. Dr. Kenworthy also locates a mound south of the Caloosahatchee River in T. 45 S., R. 26 E. Mention is made of shell banks at the mouth of Manatee River, Tampa Bay, in Smithsonian Report for 1866, page 357. Mr. James M. Kreamer, chief engineer of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Drainage Company, who has lately visited the remarkable canal on the north side of the Caloosahatchee River, describes it as a canal 4 feet deep by 10 feet wide, clearly cut through the low flat pine woods, and the excavated sand and earth thrown up on the sides. It starts from the upper end of Lake Flirt, and runs in a northeasterly direction, in a perfectly straight line, as if laid out by an engineer, to a group of large mounds situated in the pine woods about 3 miles from the Caloosahatchee River, and then returns to the river in a southeasterly direction between Coffee Mill Island and Lake Hiakpochee, inclosing a triangular area, and having a total length of nearly 6 miles. Large pine trees were growing in the bottom, in places where there was no water. Many of these trees were as large as any growing in the surrounding forest.

Returning to my own discoveries, while chief engineer of the Saint John's and Indian River Railroad in Florida, and engaged in locating the line from Titusville to Lake Harney, I found the following mounds: About half a mile from Titusville, and a quarter of a mile north of the track, on the south side of the wagon-road to Salt Lake, is a small sand mound in the pine woods. It is only about 5 feet high, and perhaps 15 feet in diameter at the base, and is overgrown with bushes and saw palmetto. Four miles and fifty-four hundredths from the terminus in Titusville, at the junction of the Salt Lake branch of the railroad, is a large sand mound. The Saint John's and Indian River Railroad comes round near the west side. It is about 200 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, almost a perfect cone. The pits from which the sand was taken are plainly discernible at its base. This mound is mentioned by Professor Wyman,* who opened it on the top, and found a "skeleton and piece of coquina cut in the form of a turtle." Subsequent explorers found two silver coins in it, which were in the possession of S. J. Fox, then general manager of the Saint John & Indian River Railroad.

The next mound is about a mile from the railroad, to the east of station 160 (100 feet stations starting from "Indian Mound Station" on the Salt Lake Branch Railroad), or about 3 miles from the junction.

At station 284, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the junction, is a small mound on Turtle Island at the head of the Salt Lake Prairie. It is situated on the immediate east bank of Boggy Branch, and only about 60 feet northeast from the center line of the railroad. It is a sand mound about 25 feet in diameter, and 5 or 6 feet high.

* *Fresh Water Shell-Mounds of the Saint John's River, Florida*, p. 16.