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### Annotated Bibliography of Chucalissa Publications

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## Annotated Bibliography of Manuscripts and Publications on Chucalissa

By Christine Wunrow June 2017 (Updated 2022)

Adair, L., & Boucher, J. (1965). *A Study of the Physical Height of the Chucalissa Population*. Memphis, TN: Memphis State University, Chucalissa Museum.

This file contains a concise five page report of a study by two students of Memphis State in Anthropology 3381, along with a one page bibliography and 13 pages of graphs and charts displaying the data. Both the original and a photocopy are in this file. The students took data from 77 adult skeletons from the Mississippian period at Chucalissa and determined that the average height of males was 168.26 cm and that of females was 161.76. They clearly describe their approach, methods, and interpretation.

Beaudoin, K. L. (Ed.). (1953). *The T. O. Fuller Report*. Memphis, TN.

This is a report published in small quantity, 32 pages of main text, with a two-page bibliography and seven double-sided pages of photographs. It is the first publication on the work there, and presents the work done to date (1952-1953) with its finds and contemporary conclusions, hoping to make the information gained available to others interested in the site. The information is based on the author's daily field journal and the examination of midden material from the site, and contains some hand-drawn diagrams. Index: History of the Site (including a hand-drawn map of the site with excavation areas), Excavations, Architecture (including a hand-drawn map of a structure area uncovered), The Stone Industry, The Bone Industry, Shell, Diet, Plant Material from the Fuller Site (a report by V. H. Jones on the of material sent in by K. L. Beaudoin with conclusions about the inhabitants of the site), Burials and Burial Furniture, The Ceramics Industry (including tables of frequency of types per layer), and Conclusions. These conclusions are broad, an attempt through the information so far gleaned to paint a picture of the Fuller man, his physical appearance, lifestyle, technical skills, subsistence, diet, social life, dress, and periods of occupation. Though dated, this little volume is packed with carefully collected information drawn from hard work in the site.

Beaudoin, K. L. (1954). An Adventure into the Prehistory of the Memphis Area. *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, 13(4), 291-296.

This is a photocopy of a short and engaging article describing what could be deduced at the time about the life way of the ancient inhabitants of the Chucalissa site (then the T. O. Fuller site). It describes the dating of the site of

the site and the people's subsistence, physical attributes, dwellings, dress, pottery, and economy, giving examples of the data from which the conclusions were drawn. The article seems to be written for a broader audience, using vivid and relatively non-technical language.

Beaudoin, K. L. (n.d.). *Midden Materials Stored in the Memphis Museum*.

This file is six pages recording the artifacts and materials uncovered in T. O. Fuller by the Memphis Archaeological & Geological Society, now stored at Chucalissa. The classification goes by case number, and for each case records how many pieces and a brief description of their type (shells, bone, sherds, etc.).

Blake, L. W. (1965 & 1970). *Chucalissa corn*. Memphis, TN.

This file contains three cover letters and the 16 page report on Blake's study of the corn found at Chucalissa (in addition to the originals, there are photocopies of the large cover letter and the corn report). The 1965 one-page cover letter is addressed to Dr. Charles H. Nash as the director of the Chucalissa Museum and presents Blake's original reaction to the corn samples he sent and discussion of doing more with the radiocarbon dating. The 1970 one-page cover letter is addressed to Dr. Gerald P. Smith at a Chucalissa-related address, and appears to be later in time with some questions about the disposition of materials and a note that Chucalissa is unique because there is so little change in the corn through time. The long six-page cover letter is addressed to Mr. Charles H. Nash, appears to be contemporary with the data reports, and goes into full detail about how the data was collected and analyzed as well as Blake's initial conclusions, referencing academic works which are cited on the last page of the letter. The pages of the report give the variables and all the raw data displayed with numbers in a grid-like graphs and less specifically to reveal trends in groups in x-y coordinate graphs. Blake's initial conclusions are that there is a surprising lack of change over time, perhaps indicating a conservative and consistent view among the people of what was the ideal size for corn and so seed selection minimized change in size even with influxes of new strains. Also surprising was the prevalence of 12-rowed cobs, perhaps similar to the preference of the Mandan and Indians in the Southwest. An invaluable and excellent source of raw data, this file also contains great information in the longer cover letter to understanding the processes and conclusions.

Blake, L. W., & Smith, G. P. (1968). *Correspondence about Chucalissa Corn*. Memphis and St. Louis.

This file contains two letters between Blake and Smith regarding the corn cobs Smith had sent from Chucalissa to be dated. One date was in question and Smith

wanted to specify what to do with the material after the dating. Blake writes back giving some suggestions for further dating work, and enclosing charts with the data they obtained on the corn row numbers and an article which is not included in the file. A fascinating close work at dating methods and results early in Chucalissa's recent history, this file provides excellent background information for the file (Blake, L. W. (1965 & 1970). *Chucalissa corn*. Memphis, TN.).

*A Brief History of Chucalissa*. (n.d.).

This file contains nine copies of a three-page timeline for the Chucalissa site from the founding of the village in 1100 to the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary Mid-South Archaeological Conference held there in 1994. Since we know so little about the original inhabitants, most of the timeline (all but 2 entries) is about the development of the site in historic times, including excavations, reconstructions, activities, and important staff changes.

Brister, R. (n.d.). *Central Mississippi Valley Mississippian Ceramic Analysis Manual*.

This file contains a great diversity of material to aid in describing and classifying materials, mostly from the University of Memphis and its museum, and the Memphis Pink Palace Museum. There are six sheaves of paper that serve as references, describing types of pottery and their dates focusing on the Mississippian Period. One of these sheaves is photocopied out of a book. In addition, there are four sheaves of paper and one single sheet that are blank forms for describing pottery. Some are very detailed and contain descriptions of the types and terms, and all but one are specifically for Mississippian period pottery. There is also a sheaf of papers from an Anthropology 3380/6380 class (Professional Practices in Museums) giving an outline ceramic analysis for the Woodland and Mississippian period. Finally, the file contains two miscellaneous papers, one with the beginning of an analysis chart, and another listing some references. Some of the reference material overlaps, but overall, this file provides a thorough examination of Mississippian ceramic analysis and sheds a little light on that of the Woodland period.

Bundy, P. D. (1999). *Data Recovery Associated with the Expansion of a Concrete Drainage Structure, North and West of the Primary Mound at the Chucalissa Site (40SY1), Shelby County, and Tennessee*. Memphis, TN.

This file contains both the original and two photocopies (one in a 3 prong notebook) of a 55 page report on the entire process of the archaeological work around a small construction project on the Chucalissa property. It includes a recap of the prehistoric and recent archaeological setting. There are also six pages of introduction with a table of contents, a four page bibliography, and 20

pages of appendixes. Though suffering somewhat from the poor printing quality of the photographs, this is a thoroughly professional and painstakingly produced report that presents all the information from and surrounding the work. The conclusions about the site are as follows. The vertical extent appears to be to the fourth "old A horizon" layer 1.1-1.3m below the surface, and the horizon is undetermined but probably broader than the current limits. The density of artifacts can be calculated for each of the bottom four layers (the only ones mostly intact): the first deposited layer was 28.1% of the total cubic meters of recovered material and had 872.3 artifacts per cubic meter, the second was 47.8% of the total cubic meters and 1466.7 artifacts per cubic meter, the third was 16.9% of the total cubic meters recovered and had 526.1 artifacts per cubic meter, and the fourth was 7.8% of the total cubic meters and had 243.8 artifacts per cubic meter. The phases represented can only be examined in the bottom layer due to the mixed nature of the deposits, and this indicates the Boxtown Phase with a mean date of ca. A.D. 1340. Subsurface features include a "Late Mississippian open-cornered wall-trench structure, a burial, a number of small clay pit features, and a series of fired clay lined hearths associated with the ... structure." Most of the layers seem to represent episodes of erosion and redeposition. Finally, the recovered materials were ceramics (51% of total counts and 89% of total weight) and lithics (48% of counts and 11% of total weight). The author limits himself to himself to presenting the data and there are few conjectural conclusions.

Bundy, P. D., & Gray, J. (2002). *A Guided Tour of Chucalissa Archaeology*.

This file contains two photocopies and one original 13 page booklet, subtitled "Fifty-nine Years of Archaeology at the Site and the History of the Site Based on Archaeological Evidence." After a short introduction, the booklet gives a summary of the recent history of the land, and then gives a map and walking tour of the archaeological sites, describing what occurred, what was discovered, and what was done with each site. Concise and readable, this is an excellent reference document on the archaeological work at Chucalissa, including names and dates.

Bynum, P. Mr. and Mrs., & McNutt, C. (1984). Interview by D. H. Dye. Memphis, TN.

This file is a four page transcription of an interview of Mr. and Mrs. Bynum and Mr. McNutt about some of the early days of Chucalissa with Mr. Nash. They discuss the pottery replicas made, the putting in of the road and attempted rescue of the thickly growing wildflowers (in which they enlisted the help of Pink Palace museum director Mrs. Bush), and the wildflower society which was begun then. A short and somewhat rambling account, this interview gives interesting information on background and more behind-the-scenes events in the early days of Chucalissa under Nash.

*Charles Nash Personal Papers.* (n.d.).

This file contains a multitude of papers about Charles Nash's career and personal life. There are two copies of his obituary in the newspaper, a sheaf of papers giving a sort of family tree and family member profiles, a sheaf of papers outlining his work from 1935-1967, a typewritten and then handwritten copy of his vita, two letters from Beloit College to Mr. John A. Hesse asking for his obituary and family information, an article about a dramatic presentation he was a part of ("Audience Enjoys Algerian Movies, Slides, Lecture"), a short biography of him from the American Antiquity with a photograph, at least eleven letters about talks that he gave, a letter from Judge Andrew T. Taylor congratulating him on his appointment as consultant to the Pinson Mounds Park project and Nash's response letter, a letter to Charles Holmes about getting people in Tennessee to help them in their search for Early Man in Shelby County, nine newspaper clippings about his public activities and appointments, seven letters expressing sympathy and regret at his death, a directory of the State Advisory Committee on Implementation of Historical Preservation Act in which he is under Archaeology, a list of his former students, seven black and white photographs of him and the work (of which there are two pairs of duplicates, and four are labeled on the back), a page titled In Memoriam by Dan Printup, a letter and reply from his college about dues, and the official document declaring his election as an associate member of the Society of Sigma Xi (The University of Tennessee Medical Units Chapter) in 1962. Though one has to dig through many miscellaneous papers, this file is fully worth digging through for its direct and first-hand presentation of Nash's personal and professional life.

Childress, M. R. (1992). Mortuary Vessels and Comparative Ceramic Analysis: An Example from the Chucalissa Site. *Southeastern Archaeology*, 11(1), 31-50.

This is a photocopy of a 20 page article. The abstract reads:

"This paper summarizes the results of a descriptive, analytical, and comparative research conducted on an assemblage of late prehistoric ceramic vessels from the Central Mississippi Valley. The database consists of a collection of 154 whole or substantially complete pots from the Chucalissa site (40SY1) in southwestern Tennessee. A basic description of the stylistic and morphological nature of the assemblage is provided and selected comparisons between the vessel and general sherd collections from the Walls phase component at the site are drawn. The analysis indicates that variation in the make-up of the ceramic samples from different recovery contexts is conditioned by a variety of factors, including different vessel size, post-depositional disturbance, sample size

differences, and selectivity on the part of the prehistoric site occupants. It is suggested that the systematic context of ceramic production and use is far more complicated than is implied by the simplistic and assumptive 'ceremonial/utilitarian' dichotomy of wares and vessel forms. More intensive research into these and other conditioning factors at the site-specific level will be required before firm statements can be offered about the prehistoric functions and roles of mortuary and domestic vessels."

This detailed article contains many graphs and several illustrations as well as a two page bibliography.

Childress, M. R. (1996). *Ceramic Data, Chucalissa Site (40SY1), 1978-1995*. Memphis, TN.

This file contains a sheaf of 59 papers containing data on the ceramics at Chucalissa. There are seven pages of introductory material introducing the types of pottery discussed, three pages of tables of data from engraved sherds found on the site, 27 pages of hand-drawn illustrations of the sherds, and 22 pages of charts with the measurements and descriptions of whole vessels. Broad and painstaking, this is an excellent resource on the ceramics at Chucalissa.

Childress, M. R., & Wharey, C. (1990). *Unit 4 Mound Excavations at the Chucalissa Site, 1960-1967*. Memphis, TN.

This file contains two versions of the paper by Childress and Wharey. The first is the original paper 16 page paper (on which they note it is to appear in the publication from a conference) with a three page bibliography, one page of figure captions, three pages of tables, 10 pages of figures, and a six page appendix describing the burials. The second version is an eight page photocopy of how it appeared in that publication "Mounds, Embankments, and Ceremonialism in the Midsouth" by the "Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research series No. 46, 1996." The original paper has an abstract:

"Between 1960 and 1962, and again in 1967, excavations into the western circumplaza mound at Chucalissa (40SY1) were conducted under the direction of the late Charles Nash. These four field seasons of work exposed a 150' long east-west trench through the southern flank of the earthwork and resulted in the horizontal removal of a portion of the latest stratigraphic member and underlying mound fill from the eastern flank. We provide description and interpretation of some of the structural, artifactual, and skeletal evidence recovered and focus our discussion on chronology, differential mound utilization, and mortuary ceremonialism associated with the latest Mississippian occupation of the site. The unit 4 excavations

provide indirect but complimentary evidence of the existence of a charnel house processing program during the Walls phase occupation of the Chucalissa. The latest burials from the mound are demonstrated to be quite distinct from the larger village population. It is argued that the upper stratum on the eastern mound flank provides material correlates for the recognition of the 'communalization' of elite mortuary ceremonialism at the site during the last occupation."

The authors both present the data and enter into some interpretation of it, and their work includes some unusual and impressively painstaking maps of stratigraphy and burials. The published version appears to present nearly the whole exact same paper with the figures and tables imbedded.

*Chucalissa: Past and Present.* (n.d.).

This file contains four copies of an information sheet on Chucalissa. The first section describes the way of life of the Indians, and the last section narrates the discovery and work to the transfer of the site to Memphis State University in 1962. Written vividly and simply, this sheet appears to be an overview of the site for visitors or other interested persons.

Coleman, B. R. (1963). *A History of State Parks in Tennessee* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). George Peabody College for Teachers.

This file is a photocopy of the introductory pages of the dissertation, and then pages 361-380 containing the material on T. O. Fuller State Park and Chucalissa Archaeological State Park. The section on T. O. Fuller State Park describes the acquisition, plans, development, and use over time. The next section describes Chucalissa, the discovery, original plans by Dr. Lewis, excavations, conclusions by Beaudoin, final clearing and development under Nash, and the transfer to Memphis State University. This clear, concise, and detailed document is also thoroughly foot-noted to original sources of information, a wonderful reference for the history of these parks.

Connolly, R. (2015). Co-Creation as a Twenty-First Century Archaeology Museum Practice. *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, 3(3), 188-197.

This file is a photocopy of the 10 page article with its one page of references and notes. It includes this abstract:

"This paper evaluates attempts over the past seven years to address two archaeological challenges at the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa. The first challenge was the proper curation of 50 years of accumulated



collections from a wide array of sources by a staff one-third the size of when the collections were acquired. Second, the Museum faced the challenge of becoming a viable and socially relevant public institution in the twenty-first century. Ultimately, the C.H. Nash Museum embraced a co-creative approach to face the challenges. Co-creative processes resulted in renewed and expanded base for public engagement, allowing the Museum to maximize the potential for preservation, research accessibility, and the exhibition of cultural materials curated at the institution.”

A fascinating and encouraging article, this work describes the unique co-creative approach and tells the story behind the creation of the Southwest Memphis and Big Hackberry exhibit and the Hands-on Lab at the C. H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa.

Connolly, R. P. (2011). From Actors to Directors: New Voices at the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa. *Practicing Anthropology*, 33(2), 35-39.

This file contains a photocopy of the five page article describing the changing focus of Chucalissa Museum to include the African-American voice and re-envision the interpretation of Native Americans. Written from the museum director at the time, this article gives a wonderful in depth and behind-the-scenes look at the most recent significant changes to the museum, why and how they were implemented.

Connolly, R. P., Gibbs, S. E., & Bader, M. L. (2012). The C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa. *Museums & Social Issues*, 7(2), 227-243.

This file contains a copy of the nine page article with its two pages of references. The abstract reads:

“Over the past decade, the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa, located on the grounds of a prehistoric earthwork complex in Memphis, Tennessee, initiated an outreach program to the surrounding African-American community. The archaeological site was first investigated and the Museum founded as a byproduct of the 1830s Jim Crow era segregation policies. Since its inception, the archaeological site and Museum functioned as a place of academic privilege that ignored the surrounding community. Key to the Museum’s outreach program is a transparency and commitment to community engagement. Highlights of the Museum’s outreach engagement to date include the installation of an African-American Cultural Heritage exhibit, hosting community events, establishment of a community garden, and the collaborative efforts with community partners to carry out service projects. Based in a participatory model, the Museum

moved to take its place as a social asset and stakeholder in the Southwest Memphis community.”

As described in the abstract, this paper discusses the changing roles of museums and how the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa has responded and adapted to those changes. A thorough and readable article, this file provides perspective on the current stance and activities at the Chucalissa Museum.

Connolly, R. P., & Tate, N. B. (2011). Volunteers and Collections as Viewed From the Museum Mission Statement. *Collections: A Journal for Museum and Archives Professionals*, 7(3), 325-346.

This file contains a photocopy of the 10 page article describing and analyzing the volunteer opportunities and impact at C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa, including a beautiful chart summing up the data on p. 339. The abstract states:

“Museum mission statements typically mandate provisions for collections care and public outreach. As museums continue to transition into more fully participatory and audience-centered institutions, the role that volunteers and interns play with collections extends beyond simple hands-on experiential tasks. Rather, these individuals increasingly play roles in the creation and voicing of museum exhibits and programs. The relationships between the museum as a public institution and volunteers becomes more reciprocal and symbiotic. Through this process, the volunteer position moves from passive to active as they increasingly take on a stakeholder’s role in the museum operation. This paper uses Simon’s scheme of contributory, collaborative, and co-creative projects coupled with Torts’ Critical Assessment Framework to consider these relationships. Their approaches are applied to the volunteer program at the C. H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa, an institution that interprets the Native American and traditional cultures of the Memphis, Tennessee region. Case studies based on collections curated at the Museum showed that the schemes of Simon and Worts provided useful in evaluating the mission mandates of the Museum’s volunteer programs.”

The authors conclude that volunteer projects are not inherently hierarchical and individuals did not pass through a series of volunteer states. Instead, the three types of volunteers (contributory, collaborative, and co-creative) provide a range of variation which includes all the kinds of programs necessary to fully live out the museum’s mission statement, and with a little extra work from the staff can make the museum a relevant, engaged, and sustainable institution. Though somewhat technical at times, this thorough paper provides valuable insight into the various

types of volunteer work and their respective value and contributions both to the museum and to the individuals and community.

Conrad, J. (1961). *DeSoto Research Project Proposal*. Memphis, TN: Department of Sociology and Anthropology Southwestern at Memphis.

This file contains the 24 page project proposal as well as a six page document containing information by Jeff Busby (Houston, Mississippi. 1960) related to DeSoto. The proposal includes a full section on the history of the issue (p. 9-14). Busby's document is information he gleaned while researching DeSoto and his battle with the Indians at Alibamo mound, including descriptions of DeSoto's travels focusing on the events in Mississippi and the fight at Alibamo, and on mound building in the United States. Somewhat miscellaneous, these related documents provide interesting information about DeSoto's journeys and the problem of determining his route, as well as hinting at work that others have done on it.

Crane, H. R., & Griffin, J. B. (1959). *Radiocarbon Dates of Tennessee*. (n.d.). University of Michigan.

This file contains two copies of a collection of tables showing all the radiocarbon dates in Tennessee, and a paper with hand-written notes on other places the dates can be found. The first table (called Table 4) is 15 pages and organizes the entries by county. The second table (called Table 5) is 14 pages long (p. 16-19) and organizes the entries by ascending radiocarbon years. At the end is a seven page bibliography for the notes explaining changes, corrections, or sources for the information given. A hefty volume of facts compiled with technical precision (along with technical terminology and abbreviations), this is a useful reference for anyone looking for known radiocarbon dates in Tennessee.

DeLuca, L. K. (1968). *Appendix II: Identification of Some Dental Problems in the Chucalissa Population*.

This short file contains a cover page and a two page paper, and a group of papers and pieces of paper that give tables of the data. It was put together under C. H. Nash in an Anthropology 3381 class. The paper introduces the study, indicates the sources of data, and summarizes some primary conclusions. The stated goals of the project are: "first, to test the usability of the data supplied by D. R. Brothwell in his book Digging Up Bones concerning the identification of dental problems in paleo-poulations ... and second, to establish an ongoing project dealing with dental analysis of the skeletal material recovered at Chucalissa." The data found indicate a high percentage of individuals with cavities, many with peridontal disease, but only a few with hypoplasia (improper

tooth development often due to nutritional deficiencies). DeLuca concludes that dental problems were widespread, not only making life miserable but also certainly being a major factor in reducing life expectancy. Fascinating carefully recorded data, this work with its tables gives a detailed report on the state of the teeth of the population at Chucalissa.

Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Archaeology.

(n.d.). *Chucalissa Excavation Permits*. TN.

This file contains three proposals to obtain archaeological permits (two of which have attached their obtained permits, and one of which has a duplicate), two copies and one original constructed map of Chucalissa, a Tennessee Site Survey Record Coding Sheet, the sheaf of papers making up the Site Survey Record, two copies of the 1997 Memorandum about revised standards and guidelines for state archaeological permits, and one bound copy of A Manual for Completing the Site Form. The first proposal with its archeological permit is dated 1999 and is for the work later reported in the file (Bundy, P. D. (1999). *Data Recovery Associated with the Expansion of a Concrete Drainage Structure, North and West of the Primary Mound at the Chucalissa Site (40SY1), Shelby County, and Tennessee*. Memphis, TN.) and David Dye is put down as co-archaeologist. The second proposal (which has a duplicate) is dated 2000 and has Bundy as the Field Director and Dye as the Principle Investigator, with labor drawn from the University of Memphis. The third proposal with its archaeological permit has a date on the permit of 2010 and is led by McNutt and Andrew Mickelson. The other papers are simply as titled with the note that the Manual for Completing the Site form contains a massive amount of useful information on geographical areas in Tennessee and maps of those areas. A careful collection of works regarding the technical aspect of archaeology at Chucalissa, this file gives a nice look at several recent archaeological investigations and how archaeology is accomplished and classified on the legal level.

Dilworth, A. (n.d.). *An Archaeological Field Recording Manual*. C. H. Nash (Ed.).

This file contains two copies of a 36 page document whose subtitle states: "A manual purporting to illustrate a cross referenced system of archaeological field notation designed to eliminate [sic] error and simplify organizational work in the laboratory." It accomplishes this purpose excellently covering these main topics: Archaeological Areal Survey and its methods, Preliminary Study, Site Testing, Staking the Site and grid making with its geometry, Numbering Stakes and site numbering and coding, Ground Planning, Notebooks and what and how to log in them, Field Specimen Recording, Strata and Levels, Preservation and Removal Techniques, and Closing the Dig. Many examples are given as well as blank

example forms, and the more yellowed copy contains several example drawings on graph paper. Though some aspects of this work may be outdated, it still provides an impressive manual explaining how to best do and record work in the field.

*Drawing of Entrance Trench Stratigraphy.* (n.d.).

This file contains one page that gives drawings of the Entrance Trench stratigraphy, a detailed one of the left side, and a simplified one of the right side. Also noted on the drawing are the placements of exhibits. A now valuable resource, this depiction of the stratigraphy can provide a view of the data without having to get into the trench itself, and the notes on exhibit placement give historical data on how it was set up for visitors.

Dye, D. H. (n.d.). *Early History of Chucalissa.*

This file contains a four page document giving a list of names as sources, and an outline of the main events at Chucalissa from the 1938 beginning of the T. O. Fuller State Park to the 1961 reference to Mrs. Dan Printup's discovery of a skull and leading volunteer excavators. Many entries do not have dates, but it includes important moments of discovery and development listed in chronological order and gives sources for most of the information in parentheses at the end of the entry.

Dye, D. H., Brister, R. C., & McNutt, M. H. (2005, November). Archaeological Investigations at Chucalissa: The Charles H. Nash Years, 1955-1976. *The Archaeology and History of Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community in Memphis, Tennessee* (draft). Symposium conducted at the 62nd annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia.

This file contains a nine page paper with three pages of references, two copies of a draft of the work from July 5, 2005 (one unfinished), and a three page copy of an outline of questions about Mr. Nash. The outline of questions is the same as that included in the file with the interview of Hesse (Hesse, J. (2005). Interview by R. Brister.), in which Brister indicated that the information was for a paper, probably referring to this one, and may have also been used in another interview about Nash for this paper (McNutt, C. H. (2005). Interview by R. Brister and M. McNutt.). The paper itself covers Nash's background and fieldwork at Chucalissa. The drafts give an outline and two pages of references and contain this abstract: "Charles Nash was instrumental in the early development, reconstruction, and investigation of the Chucalissa site located near modern Memphis, Tennessee. His prior archaeological experience with major excavations at large Mississippian towns in the Midsouth provided a critical background for later fieldwork at

Chucalissa. From 1955 until his premature death in early 1968, he oversaw extensive excavations at the site. In this paper, we present an overview of Nash' work at Chucalissa that includes not only field archaeology, but also experimental archaeology, site reconstruction, museum development, and cultural anthropology." Written by people who knew him personally, the full paper gives a precise, yet comprehensive picture of Nash and his work at Chucalissa.

Dye, D. H., & Hawley, M. F. (n.d.). *George A. Lidberg, Jr. and Depression-Era Archaeology in Tennessee*. Madison, WI, & Memphis, TN.

This file is a 13 page description of Lidberg and his archaeology in the depression, including three pages of references and one table of all the sites investigated by Lidberg in Tennessee. It begins with his education and first work in Wisconsin and northern sites, and then his field position in Tennessee. It also spends some time describing important people in his life such as W.C. McKern, T.M.N "Tom" Lewis. The final page of the paper describes his life during WWII and after. The Sites listed are: Chickamauga river basin – Ledford Island, Candy Creek, and Varnell; Kentucky river basin – Williams, Centerville Landing, Thompson Village, McAdoo, Kays Landing, Bridges, and West Cuba Landing; and Watts Bar river basin – Chucalissa. The paper is detailed, though short, and includes unique quotes from original material such as letters.

Ezell, R., Albertson, E., & McNutt, C. H. (1997). *A Phase I Intensive Survey of the Property Held by the C. H. Nash Museum, Chucalissa, Shelby County, Tennessee*. TN.

This file is a photocopy of the large report with two cover pages, six pages of introductory material, a 38 page main body, seven pages of references, and 11 pages of appendixes. The introductory material includes a table of contents. The main points are: Management Summary, Table of Contents, List of Figures, List of Tables, Acknowledgements, Introduction, Environmental Description, Archaeological and Historical Review, Cultural History, Research Design, Methodology, Site Survey Results and Discussion (divided into Chucalissa Site, Big Hackberry Site, and Chito Ani Falls Site), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Site Eligibility Determinations, References Cited, Appendix A-Shovel Test and Transect Inventory, Appendix B-Artifact Inventory, and Appendix C-Selected Artifact Plates. The text itself includes some charts and several detailed maps with topography and site outlines. The Results and Conclusions about the sites are as follows. At Chucalissa, many prehistoric artifacts were found, suggesting a more refined site boundary which includes the areas from the picnic and pavilion areas southward along the bluff and along the wooded bluff top north of the main village. At the Big Hackberry Site, there was a medium density of 19<sup>th</sup> to early

20<sup>th</sup> century deposits suggesting a small domestic/tenant site predating the formation of T. O. Fuller State Park, but there was too little data to make any other determinations about the nature of the site. At Chito Ani Falls, there was a very light density of historic and prehistoric artifacts with a conical earthen mound on the western margin, so they determine there was some Mississippian period component and what they determined about the historic occupation was the same as that for the Big Hackberry Site. This professional and impressively thorough report includes not only all the history up to the time of the work at Chucalissa, but also new discoveries and conclusions reached during the research including outlying areas discovered.

Farrell, Megan V. (2022). *Examining Pollution And Forest Health: An Application of Lichens As Bioindicators And Sentinal-5p Tropomi in Urban State Parks in Shelby County*. Memphis, Tn: University of Memphis: Chucalissa Museum.

This is a 51 page study on air pollution in urban areas by comparing the amounts of epiphytic lichen present at both T.O Fuller Park and Shelby Forest. This study shows the use of monitoring such environmental impacts.

Franklin, J. D., & McCurdy, T. (2003). *A Research Design for Proposed Archaeological Excavations at Chucalissa, Unit 5, 2002-2003*. Memphis, TN: Department of Anthropology at the University of Memphis.

This file contains an 11 page paper with cover page, abstract, and table of contents, plus one page of references, a Chucalissa plan map, and a hand-drawn profile of Unit 5 East Trench dated 1940. The abstract states:

“In the following pages, we present a research design for renewed archaeological excavations in the temple mound (Unit 5) at the site of Chucalissa. The initial excavations at Chucalissa were conducted by The University of Tennessee, Knoxville in 1940 and consisted of a 1.5m wide trench dug into the eastern rampart of the large mound. The trench ran east-west and apparently exposed five distinct construction phases. However, only a later (?) map of the trench remains. The trench may have been reopened in 1956-7 by C. H. Nash, although it is not certain. In short, no excavations records from the 1940 excavation currently exist Furthermore, while the general culture history of the site is known, the construction phases of Unit 5 have not been firmly dated. Nothing from this earliest excavation has even ben [sic] published. Therefore, we propose to reopen the original trench in Unit 5 by hand excavation to delineate the construction stratigraphy in the mound. No portion of the mound that has not been previously excavated will be reopened. That is, it is not our

intention to excavate areas of the site that have not already been disturbed. Nor will any human remains be disturbed. Our goals are simply to determine the construction phases of the mound and to firmly date them through precise mapping, geomorphological sampling, and the recovery of charcoal samples from the trench profiles. All cultural materials (e.g., pottery) will be thoroughly analyzed. The results of these renewed investigations will be a full archaeological report and subsequent publications that provide a greater and more precise understanding of the history of Native American occupation at Chucalissa.”

The paper gives an introduction and then covers the Culture History, Previous Archaeological Investigations at Chucalissa, Unit 5, and the Field Procedures and Laboratory Methods for the current proposed project. This project proposal contains interesting assessments of the previous work done at Chucalissa, particularly in the mound, Unit 5.

Gates, T. E. (2019). *Spatial Analysis of Unit 6 at the Chucalissa Site: Evaluating the Late Mississippian Period Main Residential Area*. Memphis, Tn: University of Memphis, Chucalissa Museum.

This report is a 216 page thesis that presents a spatial analysis of the main residential area at the Prehistoric Mississippian excavation site Chucalissa, located in Southern Tennessee. The focus is on Unit 6, house 10, excavated during 1940-1987 and led by Charles Nash. Through this analysis, the thesis broadens our knowledge and understanding of the dynamics within the cultures of the middle and late Mississippian societies of the Central Mississippi River Valley.

Green, J. (1974). *Cultural Implications of the Mortuary Practices at Chucalissa* (Unpublished master's thesis). Ball State University, Muncie, IN.

This file is the 86 page thesis with its one page preface, five page summary, and two pages of references. It also has a title page and table of contents: List of tables, List of Figures, Preface, Introduction, Burial Descriptions (Woodland Period, Ensley Phase, Summary of Ensley Burials, Mitchell Phase, Boxtown Phase, Summary of Boxtown Burials, Walls Phase, Summary of Walls Phase Burials, Burials Not Assigned to a Phase), Discussion and Conclusion (Ensley Phase, Mitchell Phase, Boxtown Phase, Walls Phase), Summary, and References Cited. The Summary of the work restates the questions given in the introduction and answers them. 1) The level of socio-cultural integration: the Ensley Phase with its lack of economic stratification was typical of a Chiefdom, the Walls Phase is like the Primitive State, and the Mitchell and Boxtown Phases



are transition between Chiefdom and Primitive State. 2) The nature of change: there is a general increase of complexity in societal organization with an increase in artistic representation and the number of symbols used to differential between social classes. 3) The factors determining the social position of an individual: in the Ensley Phase, social position was determined by the descent group and how closely they were related to the chief, while in the Walls Phase, economic factors were also considered. 4) Significant symbols of status utilized in mortuary practices: throughout the occupation the location of a person's burial was a symbol of their status because where they lived was determined by social position, then in the Boxtown Phase, orientation becomes important as well as different treatment based on sex, and in the Walls Phase, ceramic grave goods are replaced by shell and bone articles to differentiate between the sexes. 5) The presence of historically recorded Indian society that can be related to Chucalissa: Walls Phase burials show some practices similar to the Natchez, but that does not mean that Walls is prehistoric Natchez. Rich with information including maps and tables, this thesis provides a deep and also comprehensive look at burial practices and their significance in the Chucalissa region throughout the several period of occupation.

Green, J. M. (1971). *Social Ranking at Chucalissa as Shown by the Burials*.

This file is an original copy of the 21 page paper with a one page bibliography, 22 pages of tables, and seven pages of photographs. In the conclusion, Green states that unit 5 is the highest ranking unit, followed in order by unit 3, unit 2, and unit 6. This leads him to decide that there are three or four social groupings. This paper has some highly unique and valuable additions. This original copy contains all the professor's personal notes to the student, including an overall comment on the title page. It also contains an incredible amount of original data on the burials including a beautiful and painstaking hand-drawn map of the site with burial units color-coded and mapped in, seven hand-drawn circular charts to display burial orientation (also color-coded), and many tables of grave goods data. Finally, the photographs, though black and white, are excellent.

Green, J. M. (1972). *Burials and Social Organization at Chucalissa*.

This file is a 17 page paper with one hand-drawn chart, four pages of photographs, and a one page bibliography. It covers Late Mississippian and Middle Woodland burials at Chucalissa, analyzing them in their surroundings to gain insight into the organization of the people groups. The summary concludes that during the Boxtown and Walls Phases it was not matrilineal and during the Walls Phase at least, not neolocal. However, there is some evidence of human sacrifice and ritualized cannibalism. Green concludes that during the Walls Phase

it was a chiefdom with three social classes, each person having their own individual status within their class. In addition to the careful recording of data and the analytical summary, this paper includes many good well-reproduced photographs of the burials and provides incredibly unique data in the carefully hand-written map to display the location and frequency of particular burial orientations.

Hancock, W. [Original Pen Drawings and Crafted Color Front and Back Covers of the Coloring Book "Learning about Indians of the Mid-South by Coloring"].

This file contains as described, the original front and back cover of the book as it was created on heavy cardboard and all the original drawings on the paper with the typewriter captions. An important source document, this file preserves the original artwork for the coloring book.

Hartman, C. J. (2006). *An Assessment of the Mound Summit Investigations at Mound A (Unit 5), Chucalissa (40 SY 1) Shelby County, Tennessee* (Unpublished master's thesis). The University of Memphis, Memphis, TN.

This file contains the 196 thesis (Volume I), plus three appendixes (Volume II). The abstract states:

“The site of Chucalissa has been intensively investigated for more than sixty years. Excavations by the University of Tennessee, the Tennessee Parks Service, the Tennessee Archaeological Society, the Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society, and Memphis State University have resulted in an enormous body of information on the archaeology at Chucalissa. Among the more extensive excavations were those conducted on Mound A (Unit 5). Mound A is the dominant earthen substructure of the mound/plaza complex that comprises the site core of Chucalissa. Excavation of Mound A revealed numerous intact construction phases, evidence of perishable superstructures, the presence of multiple features, and artifacts from the prehistoric occupation of the mound and site core. This thesis constitutes an assessment of the Unit 5 archaeology and a summation of the excavation results.”

The main divisions in the index are: Chapter 1: Environmental Setting, Chapter II: Chucalissa Archaeological Site, Chapter III: Cultural History, Chapter IV: Field Methods, Chapter V: The Unit 5 Excavations, Chapter VI: Discussion, Chapter VII: Conclusions and Recommendations, Appendix A: Written Sources on Chucalissa, Appendix B: Unit 5 Artifact Tables, Appendix C: Unit 5 Illustrations, Photos, Plan Maps, Profile Maps, And Artifact Distribution Charts. Hartman's conclusion sums up what we know from past archaeological work, and

recommends taking this information and insights gained from the process of past excavations to further examine the questions about the chronology of the mound and the people who lived there, especially gaining data on the earlier construction phases and the associated artifacts. This thesis is an impressive collection of information on the Archaeology at Chucalissa focusing on Mound A Unit 5 and contains information up to the recent date of 2006.

Hartman, C. J. (2010). *An Assessment of the Mound Summit Investigations at Mound A (Unit 5), Chucalissa (40 SY 1), Shelby County, Tennessee* (Unpublished master's thesis). Friends of Chucalissa Special Publication No. 1.

This file includes an original copy of a later 123 page version of Hartman's thesis (Hartman, C. J. (2006). *An Assessment of the Mound Summit Investigations at Mound A (Unit 5), Chucalissa (40 SY 1) Shelby County, Tennessee* (Unpublished master's thesis). The University of Memphis, Memphis, TN.), and its appendices on a CD, as well as the final published product. In the Preface, it is explained that Hartman was unable to put the finishing touches on his paper, and allowed Mr. McNutt to do that and then have it published this way. It includes an Addendum by Charles H. McNutt. The final published product is a lovely, neatly bound copy of the work with the CD in a case affixed to the back cover.

Hay, W. M. (1940). *Memorandum to Mr. Gerald Hyde, Inspector National Parks Service*. TN.

This file is a two page photocopy of the minutes and conclusions of a meeting regarding the development of Shelby Archaeological Park (which refers to what we now call Chucalissa), and a more readable typed transcription of it. Those present in the meeting were Mr. Gerald Hyde, Mr. Donald Hazlett, Mr. Nathan A. Burgess and Mr. Carlisle Harley of the National Park Service, Commissioner Poe, Mr. William M. Hay, Mr. T. M. N. Lewis and Mr. Leroy S. Augden. The main conclusions are regarding the hiring of a full time Senior Foreman Archaeologist and further construction to aid the archaeological investigations and visitor experience.

Henry, E. R. (2011). *Geophysical Investigations of Three Areas at Chucalissa Mounds (40SY1), Shelby County, TN*. Friends of Chucalissa.

This file contains a 32 page report on the data gained by Henry at Chucalissa, and includes a two page bibliography. Lavishly replete with maps, graphs, and other representations of data printed in high-quality color, this report gives the results of data collection using Electromagnetic Induction, Ground-penetrating Radar, and Down-hole Magnetic Susceptibility in three main areas at Chucalissa: the eastern portion of the top of Mound A, the northern slope and platform of

Mound B, and the southern ridge of the plaza area. The investigators were successful in identifying “the remains of at least six Mississippian-period structures. This included three structures having different orientations at different depths on Mound A, one structure on the northern platform of Mound B, and at least two structures on the southern ridge.” They emphasize the importance of investigating the orientation changes and their significance. This is a highly useful reference document indicating features yet to be investigated in the Chucalissa area.

Hesse, J. (2005). Interview by R. Brister.

This is a typed transcript on an interview of John Hesse (retired assistant director at Chucalissa) by Ron Brister focusing on his experiences of Mr. Nash. It is thirty pages, large type. It also includes a three page typed sheet of the questions Brister wrote out to guide the interview. Relatively informal (Brister and Hesse knew each other and both knew Mr. Nash) and word-for-word, this interview is an invaluable documentation of what Mr. Nash was like from one who knew and worked for him for a long time. The questions range from specific circumstances to Nash’ professional and private life. They also discuss interesting details about the running of Chucalissa and other activities that Mr. Nash sent Hesse to do.

Kern, J. R. (1979). *Study of Archaeological, Architectural and Historic Resources within the Memphis Metropolitan Area; Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi Nonconnah Creek Area*. Memphis, TN.

This file contains the 46 page report, an abstract and table of contents, and a five page bibliography. The abstract, signed by Kern reads:

“A reconnaissance level survey for Archaeological, Architectural and Historic Resources within the planned Memphis Metropolitan Study area, project Items 13 and 14 in Shelby County, Tennessee and DeSoto and Marshall Counties, Mississippi was conducted in October 1979.

“The study methods included a review of published literature, a review of county, state, and federal archival sources and field examinations of selected sampling areas.

“A total of three sites were inventoried during the field examination. The previously recorded cultural resources within or close to the project area total 102 sites, for a sum total of 105 sites. Ninety-five of these sites include prehistoric occupations dating from the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian periods. Two of the previously recorded sites and two of those inventoried are historic in nature and date to the last 100

years. Five of the previously recorded sites and the one remaining site located during the project are architectural in nature.

“The two historic sites found from this project are not considered significant. The industrial structure located dates from 1940 and is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

“All of the undestroyed, previously recorded sites should be tested; most critically, the 21 sites that will be impacted. The two previously recorded historic sites will not be impacted; testing is not necessary in regards to this project. The six architectural sites will not be seriously impacted by the proposed project but should be considered along with the two historic sites in future development plans.

“A summarization of resources in the Nonconnah Creek basin is presented and a brief outline of the needs for future work is included.”

The index has these main points: Methodology, Overview, Findings, Conclusions, and Bibliography. A fascinating survey of sites in the Memphis area, this report includes tables of sites, those existing or destroyed and those affected by the natural environment.

Kizer, K., Mayfield, R., Ferguson, M., Neal, E., Dupree, K., Chapman, A., ... Ross, A. (2015). *Proposals for Chucalissa Exhibits* (Project #1). Memphis, TN.

This file contains 10 papers from students in a Fall 2015 Museum Practices (ANTH/ARTH 7661) class proposing new or improved exhibits for Chucalissa. The titles are: “Cloth and Skin Covering Proposal for Replica House at Chucalissa,” “Kitchen Garden Project,” “Chucalissa Kitchen Herb Garden,” “Proposal for Replica Hut Mural,” one on making accurate replica weapons and tools (no title given), “Native American Toys and Games,” “Proposal for the Creation of a Ceramics Display inside a Replica Mississippian House,” one on making a powwow drum (title unclear), “Replica Mississippian House at Chucalissa: Interior Storage Pit Proposal,” and one for making and displaying a reconstructed dugout canoe (no title given). They come with all the professor’s comments, making them additionally a helpful guide on how best to write such a project proposal paper. Most of these papers are excellent with full research and description so that the idea could be implemented from the paper alone. This is a wonderful resource on past and potential projects at Chucalissa.

Lahren, C. H., & Berryman, H. E. (1984). Fracture Patterns and Status at Chucalissa (40SY1): A Biocultural Approach. *Tennessee Anthropologist*, 9(1), 15-21.

This file contains two photocopies of the article with its two page bibliography, one older one printed front and back with the back upside down, the other a newer more readable copy with excess paper folded back so it reads like a book. The short abstract at the beginning reads:

“Biocultural analysis of Mississippian mortuary practices has led to an increased awareness of the integrated ecological, cultural, and biological systems affecting behavioral activities. In this study, fracture patterns are used as an interpretive device to investigate the activity patterns of high and low status individuals from the Chucalissa site in western Tennessee. The frequency, type, and location of fractures will be discussed in regards to these two groups.”

The authors' results indicate that high-status males have the greatest number of fractures, higher than high-status females and lower-status groups. They also most frequently have fractures of an aggressive nature such as “parry fractures” and most are on the left side of the body. Though the groups studied were too small for inferential statistical analysis, the suggestive patterns were intriguing and indicate the importance of interpretation of skeletal fracture data, especially as it may provide insight in large hierarchically ranked societies to interpret cultural behavior and social stresses. This concise work lives up to its abstract, giving fascinating analysis of the meanings of the fractural patterns.

Lewis, M. K., & Lewis, T. M. N. (1972). Interview by C. Crawford. *Oral history of the Tennessee Valley Authority : interviews with Thomas M.N. Lewis and Mrs. Madeline Kneberg Lewis, December 19, 1972*. Memphis, TN: Memphis State University.

This file is an unbound copy of the published work cited above. The first section of 15 pages covers Mr. T. M. H. Lewis' move to Knoxville, Tennessee from Wisconsin to work with Major Webb of TVA on the Norris Dam Basin which was going to be flooded due to the construction of the dam, in the area of the Clinch and Powell Rivers. He discusses work at the LaFollette site mound, figuring out the region's archaeology, transfer of the work from TVA to University of Tennessee, and dealing with F.E.R.A. laborers. In the second section of 15 pages, Mr. T. M. H. Lewis continues recounting his work with the project, including becoming staff archaeologist for this project with University of Tennessee, and further interaction with the TVA in the Chickamauga Dam Reservoir with the sites Hixon and Hiwassee Island. Then, Mrs. M. K. Lewis' enters the interview describing her background, arrival in 1938, and entrance into the project. She describes organizing the lab and mentions working at Kentucky Basin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis describe the situation after the termination of

work in 1941 by World War II. Mr. Lewis' transitioned to a teacher, eventually teaching war-related topics, and in 1943 became curator of the university's art collection, while Mrs. became liaison between Air Force and university. Finally, they discuss the possible gains of their work, and losses when dams were built during war. This excellent literal transcription provides a close and relatively personal look at the archaeological work of the TVA and the University of Tennessee in the area during 1930s and 1940s, focusing on Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and their experiences, trials, and triumphs.

Lewis, T. M. N. (1940). *Proposed Plans for Archaeological Development of Shelby Park.*

This file contains three copies of a seven page report by Lewis proposing the furtherance of archaeological work at the site and the development of an in situ display building at the mound with burials. At the end of the report, Lewis is described as State Archaeologist, University of Tennessee. This fascinating early formation of the idea includes a mention of an early museum evaluation. The report includes detailed descriptions of the logistical plan to expand archaeological work at Chucalissa. A fascinating look behind the scenes early in recent Chucalissa history, this report shows how the early workers developed their ideas.

Lewis, T. M. N. (1940). *Master Plan pertaining to the Excavation and Preservation in Situ of Prehistoric Remains Contained in Shelby Negro Park, Memphis, Tennessee.*

This file contains two versions of a nine page report by Lewis. Though the written content of the two versions seems not to differ (one of which is on the thin paper, the other of which is the green bound papers and the two photocopies of it), the green bound version with its two copies contain a hand-drawn map with the sites mentioned in the report labeled (the Schematic Ground Plan of Shelby Negro Park Archaeological Area). At the end of the report, Lewis is described as the Head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Tennessee. This plan for the development of the Chucalissa site was written to get the National Park Service fully invested in its development. It praises the setting, describes the archeological work to date with their finds, and describes what they want to do including building of the museum, employing students, and displaying the burials in situ, proposed donations to it including the city of Memphis (Governor Prentice Cooper and Commissioner of Conservation J. Charles Poe), the hope of attracting tourists to help boost the city of Memphis' funds, growing ideas of having Indians display and sell traditional crafts there, plans for continuing work, the full employment of Lidberg and Nash who had supervised the preliminary work, and the reports promised. This document gives

a fascinating look at what was imagined by the original developers of the area, and shows the first development of ideas that lead to where Chucalissa is today.

Lewis, T. M. N., & Kneberg, M. D. (1940). *Quarterly Report, Tennessee Archaeological Investigations Sponsored by the University of Tennessee Official Project 65-1-44-2250*. Work Projects Administration.

This file contains two copies of the three page report and cover obtained from the Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives (Manuscript 4844), one with all the transfer and filing information. Similar to the two master plans of the site submitted by Lewis and mentioned at the end (Lewis, T. M. N. (1940). *Proposed Plans for Archaeological Development of Shelby Park*. Lewis, T. M. N. (1940). *Master Plan pertaining to the Excavation and Preservation in Situ of Prehistoric Remains Contained in Shelby Negro Park, Memphis, Tennessee.*), this report gives a brief overview of the site and its archaeological potential after preliminary investigations.

Lidberg, G. A. (1940). *Description and Explanation of the Archaeological Site at Shelby Negro Park, Shelby County Memphis, Tennessee*.

This file contains two copies of the four page report and a map showing spot locations of the site traced from a drawing prepared by Lidberg. The report first explains the division of the site into 12 units, and then goes numerically through them describing each in detail, covering the outside appearance, the exact method of preliminary investigation, and the probable identity and contents of each unit. At the end, is a short discussion of the work and how it will move forward. This brief report gives a very careful presentation of all the preliminary work, both mapping and numbering as well as digging, done at Chucalissa, and so provides a very helpful framework to understand later works.

Lumb, L. C., & McNutt, C. H. (1988). *Chucalissa: Excavations in Units 2 and 6, 1959-67* (Occasional Papers No. 15). Memphis, TN: Memphis State University, Anthropological Research Center.

This is a neatly bound published copy of a 138 page report plus a 36 page appendix, five pages of references, and 13 pages of photographs of artifacts. It is based on ceramic analysis done by Lumb and Lehman as part of their Master's degree, and after graduation, Lumb expanded it to make and publish this report. The index gives the main points: Ceramics (Baytown Plain, Mississippi Plain, Parkin Punctated, Barton Incised, and Bell Plain), handles, lugs, and pottery discs; Unit 6SW architecture, sherd analysis, selected artifacts—stone and bone, burials, plant remains, other excavations: Unit 6; Unit 2 architecture, sherd analysis, selected artifacts—stone and bone, burials, plant remains; Radiocarbon



Dates, Summary: Units 2 and 6SW; and Comparisons, Conclusions, and Summary. In the Conclusion, they state that with the ceramics and other data from Units 2 and 6SW they see five ceramic complexes from A.D. 1000 to about A.D. 1550. The phases correspond closely to the phases defined for Chucalissa by Gerald Smith (1972), and they state that there is good correspondence to the Ensley Phase with Baytown ceramics, a partial correspondence to the Mitchell Phase with “a transitional ceramic complex of Baytown Plain and Mississippi Plain,” a good correspondence to the Boxtown Phase with a ceramic complex dominated by Mississippi Plain, a good correspondence to the Walls Phase “with a tentative sub-division characterized by ceramic complexes” here called Chucalissa-Bell I (Early Walls Phase) and Chucalissa-Bell II (Late Walls Phase). The average radiocarbon dates, corrected with dendrochronology are as follows: Late Walls Phase (Chucalissa-Bell II) early to mid-16<sup>th</sup> c., Early Walls Phase (Chucalissa Bell-I) 15<sup>th</sup> century, Boxtown Phase (Boxtown) mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, (Mitchell?) Phase (Chucalissa-Baytown) pre-14<sup>th</sup> century?, Ensley Phase (Baytown) 11<sup>th</sup> century???. In addition to this attempt at refining the chronology and aligning it with ceramic styles, they outline six areas that need further investigation: more analysis of excavated material from Chucalissa, detailed distinctions between Mississippian sites in St. Francis and Memphis sub-areas as well as distinctions between the Nodena and Walls Phases, more excavations conducted in northwest Mississippi Heartland, exploration of the DeSoto Park site in Memphis, better definition for determining Boxtown pottery, and larger pottery collections to better be able to distinguish foreign and local products. This is an extremely detailed report of finds in Units 2 and 6, filled with many charts and several unique maps of the area and excavations.

Mainfort Jr., R. C. (n.d.). *Chucalissa Archaeology*.

This file contains a photocopy of a one page paper and one page of references giving a brief description of the Chucalissa site at the time. It describes location, the mounds and supposed residential or other areas, food remains, and ceramics and lithics. A rough date can be guessed by the last sentence: “The site is managed by Memphis State University as an archaeological park, with an on-site museum and several reconstructed Mississippian structures.” This short page gives a picture of Chucalissa in the more middle period of its existence.

McNutt, C. H. (1968). Charles H. Nash, 1908-1968. *American Antiquity*, 34(2), 172-174.

This file contains three obituaries of Nash, two are nice booklets reprinted from the article in *American Antiquity*, and the other is a photocopy of the Memphis Commercial Appeal newspaper obituary. They are the same as the ones in the file (*Charles Nash Personal Papers*. (n.d.)). A good brief summary of his life and

work is given by the newspaper article along with the typical notes of family left behind. The booklet gives an impressive narrative of his life, detailed and personal, from one who knew him well, unparalleled information on the man who made Chucalissa.

McNutt, C. H. (2005). Interview by R. Brister and M. McNutt.

This is a 17 page typed transcription of an interview of McNutt mainly by Brister about McNutt's experiences with Mr. Nash. The questions seem to be from the same list as the other interview about Mr. Nash (Hesse, J. (2005). Interview by R. Brister.) which list is included in that file. A detailed literal transcription, this affords a closer look at both the professional and personal side of Mr. Nash from one who worked with him.

McNutt, C. H. (2010). *Bibliography of Chucalissa*.

This file contains the 10 page bibliography collected by McNutt as well as another four page bibliography containing some different material, and a third hand-written four page bibliography. This is an inventory of all known manuscripts and publications pertaining to Chucalissa. Those not in the collection at the C. H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa as of 2017 are marked with pencil on the paper.

McNutt, C. H. (n.d.). *Chucalissa (dating and chronology)*.

This is an eight page paper (containing a near duplicate of the three page section Theme: Chronology) and five pages of tables presenting radiocarbon data. The paper details the location, significance, and features of the site, and then goes through the phases represented (Boxtown and Walls) and their importance. McNutt notes the impressive representation of the Boxtown and Walls Phases that will hopefully enable archaeologists to assemble chronologies for them, including fine divisions within the Walls Phase. He saw the Walls Phase as key to understanding the complex world of "Middle and Late Mississippian culture dynamics of the entire Central Valley," as well as West Tennessee. Though he admits the cultural chronology is not long, he points out it's depth of information in critical areas that will help understand large areas of the Southeastern U.S. Though vague in date, this little piece is an interesting look into the early dating investigations and what was thought about them and the site.

McNutt, C. H., & Dye, D. H. (n.d.). *On the Nature of the Relationship Between Historic Indian Tribes of the Midsouth and Prehistoric Sites in Shelby County, Tennessee*.

This file is a five page paper and three pages of references was written shortly after the passing of the NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act) in 1990 reporting the results of the author's search for Indian tribes ancestral or biologically related to the Chucalissa inhabitants. Their information travels from prehistoric to the purchase of the land by the United States, and determines that there are no clear ties to any modern tribes, though some supposed past connections should probably be revised. This is a fascinating little work on the constant mystery of the original mound builders.

McNutt, C. H., Franklin, J. D., & Henry, E. R. (2012). New Perspectives on Mississippian Occupations in Western Tennessee and Northwestern Mississippi: Recent Chronological and Geophysical Investigations at Chucalissa (40SY1), Shelby County, Tennessee. *Southeastern Archaeology*, 31(2), 231-250.

This file contains two copies of the 20 page article with its approximately two pages of references. A summary at the beginning reads:

“Investigations at Chucalissa (40SY1) in Shelby County, Tennessee, have been instrumental in establishing Mississippian period chronology for southwestern Tennessee and much of the surrounding region. Excavations conducted in 2003 produced a suite of new radiocarbon dates that has provided a refined developmental lineage of occupations in West Tennessee and northwestern Mississippi, while geophysical investigations in 2011 have clarified our understanding of the late prehistoric occupation of the site and validated suggestions of distinctive mound architecture in a region extending over a large portion of the Southeast.”

True to its summary, the article focuses on the new data found, its relationship to the old, and what it means for our interpretation of occupation times and layers at the site. Twenty three new radiocarbon dates are earlier than those used by Lumb and McNutt and in addition to suggesting a revised chronology for the site also provide evidence for a two-century developmental lineage of the Walls Phase. Units 3 and 5 suggest continuous occupation from the Boxtown Phase through the Walls Phase, with much of the activity being during the Boxtown phase. Also, Mound A appears to be associated with the post-Boxtown Walls phase and seems to have supported a pair of structures during most of its existence, a finding which supports Smith's suggestion (1988) of multiple structures being a tradition in the Southeast. Mound B is associated with the Boxtown Phase and the wall-trench structure north of Mound A may have been a ceremonial center at this time. Rich with detailed charts, graphs, and maps, this precise professional report is an important update to our information regarding the dating and occupation at Chucalissa.

*Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society Newsletter Excerpts 1955-1961.* (n.d.). Memphis, TN: Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society.

This file contains 42 photocopied excerpts of various lengths from the Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society Newsletters which contain information about Chucalissa and the prehistoric cultures of the area. Also in the excerpts are a few membership lists. There are duplicates of a few, and occasionally, excerpts from two issues are put together. This collection gives a wide range of information on Chucalissa and its cultures from the development of T. O. Fuller state park, to local ceramics, to Hopewell culture.

*Miscellaneous Archaeology Survey and Excavation Forms.* (n.d.). MSU, The University of West Florida, Memphis State University, State of Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

This file contains many blank Archaeology forms: 25 "Field Provenience" forms from MSU one of which has a sticky-note with the date 1987, three "Feature Record" forms from The University of West Florida, one "Field Specimen Form" for Belle Meade (3CT30) by Memphis State University, one "Rough Analysis Form – Belle Meade (3CT30)" with "1990 Surface Coll." written on the back, one "Bag Log" for Belle Meade, 15 "Belle Meade (3CT30) Surface Collected Pottery" forms, six "Belle Meade Artifact Catalog" forms, eight "Level/Stratum Summary Record: Belle Meade (3CT30)" forms two of which are slightly different, one "Rough Analysis Form – Belle Meade (3CT30)" and "Ceramic Analysis Form – Belle Meade (3CT30)," one "Application Form Belle Meade Archaeological Site 1987 Field School," two "Application Form Memphis State University 1988 Summer Field School" forms, and 28 cards with the "State of Mississippi Department of Archives and History Archaeological Site Survey" form. This file is a useful reference for helpful or historical archaeological forms from the region, and especially the Belle Meade Site.

*Mississippi Surveys. (1941).* Memphis, TN: Peabody Museum.

This file contains three one page documents stapled together, each a description of Chucalissa (then known as the Shelby site, or "Shelby"). The first is a photocopy from the Peabody Museum Lower Mississippi Survey and notes the location, ownership, archaeological date, gives a very brief description of the site, and contains two photographs of two mounds. The second document is from the Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Survey, Site Index Card "A," and notes the same cataloguing details, and appears to give the exact same description. The third document is from the Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Survey Sherd Count, and is a table with numbers written into the box corresponding with

the type of pottery (some abbreviated indicators at the top of the table are obscure in meaning). These reports give a concise description of the archeological site early in its development.

Morse, D. (n.d.). *Prehistoric Tuberculosis in America*.

This file is a prong-notebook bound 19 page paper, plus five pages of references, three tables, and apparently later attached 7 pages of figure explanations with the pictures printed on glossy paper and stuck in the back. Also included is a letter from the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium about the report which is dated 1960 and so gives a rough date for the work. Morse first explains the problem, describes how one obtains data, and then describes his finds from artwork and 15 burials (Case 12 of which is from Chucalissa). In the end Morse concludes that the burden of proof is on those who would prove that tuberculosis existed in prehistoric America and determines that his data does not provide a solid case to prove that tuberculosis was pre-contact. However, it shows that the issue is not yet entirely settled. A well-researched and well-written report approaching the European diseases in America from a new angle, this fascinating paper, though probably rather old, is well worth reading.

Nash, C. H. (1955). The Fuller Mounds. *Tennessee Archaeologist*, 11(2), 49-53.

This file contains 3 copies of the five page article, two of which include the cover of the journal and a map of the area, which gives a picture of the Chucalissa site very early in its recent history. Nash describes the mound features with their supposed functions and or contents, and then explains what work he is planning to carry out at the site. At the end, he mentions that he is considering making it "Sakti-Tamaha" Choctaw for "bluff town." An intriguing look into Chucalissa near the beginning of its emergence as an important archaeological site, this article shows some of the earliest thoughts and plans.

Nash, C. H. (1960). Choctaw Blowguns. *Tennessee Archaeologist*, 16(1), 1-9.

This file contains two copies of the nine page article with its one page of references. The document briefly goes through possible history and origin of the weapon, and then the rest is spent on the traditional construction of the weapons, as demonstrated by Mr. Hensley Gibson, a full-blooded Choctaw who was a permanent member of the Chucalissa Staff. Included in the text are ten black and white photographs of Gibson's work in the various steps of construction. Concise and meticulous, this document presents an incredibly vivid and intimate description of Choctaw traditional blowgun construction, showing Nash's deep interest in and respect for their way of life.

Nash, C. H. (1963). Total Data. *The Kansas Archaeologist*, 4(5), 12-15.

This file contains a photocopy of the four page article which includes this summary: "Attention is directed to the importance of recovery and analysis of all baked clay objects and rubble, particularly wattle-impressed daub, from archaeological sites. Methods of splitting cane for matting and basketry are discussed and illustrated." True to the summary, this concise article points out the importance of all cultural objects found on the site through the fascinating example of "brickettes" or burned daub.

Nash, C. H. (1967). *A Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Excavations at Chucalissa*. TN. Do you want me to try to find a conclusion for this as I am for other papers? Or just stick with a conclusion section on the final published form of it highlighted in blue below?

This file contains several small collections of papers that make up a rough draft of the report. Much of the work is similar to the below entry (Nash, C. H. (n.d.). *A Descriptive Report of the Archaeological Excavations at Chucalissa*. Unknown (Ed.). Published Posthumously.). The main sections are four pages titled Introduction and Acknowledgements under the title page, three pages titled Chucalissa Report # I and amended in hand to be orienting data, seven pages of (site) Description, six pages of Procedures, five pages of Stratigraphic Analysis and General Discussion, 23 pages with a title page and references page called Preliminary Account of the Burial Complex at Chucalissa, burial data charts, and finally Appendix II which is a four page report by a student identifying some of the dental problems of the population. This appendix seems to be the same document as that sorted separately under (DeLuca, L. K. (1968). *Appendix II: Identification of Some Dental Problems in the Chucalissa Population*.). The date in the citation comes from that put on the cover page of the burial section. Though all the sections except the one on burials are heavily marked up, this document provides important insight into the archaeological work and Nash's composition of his report of it. The clean section on burials is impressively comprehensive and detailed and contains valuable original photographs.

Nash, C. H. (1967). *Chucalissa Supervisor's Excavation Log*. Memphis, TN.

This file contains three versions of the log. One is the original notebook in which Nash wrote it all down by hand. The second is a black and white photocopy of the notebook pages. The last is a typed up transcription of the notebook. The entries run from Fall 1956 to August 1967. The work denotes with dated entries the work being done, the discoveries made, and sometimes the first guess at the meaning of the discoveries. It includes references to Dan Printup and his wife,

Rodney Gates, summer schools with students working on the site, the penal farm crew, Gerald Smith, John Hesse, and the work of Ainslie Young and Linda Deluca. A wonderful resource giving firsthand documentation not only of discoveries, but the plan and progress of work and the persons involved, this file gives a very close and direct narration of the work in the late 50s to 60s at Chucalissa.

Nash, C. H. (1968). *Residence Mounds: An Intermediate Middle-Mississippian Settlement Pattern* (Unpublished master's thesis). McNutt (Ed.). Memphis State University, Memphis, TN.

This file contains Nash's 52 page master's thesis including its two page appendix on Tennessee site house types, two pages of references, and four pages of plates. Nash was working on it, but had not finished by his death. McNutt took his work, polished it and put it together, creating this which he submitted it to the University of Mississippi. It was accepted by them posthumously. At the beginning is this long abstract:

"Many small mounds with depressed centers are neither 'burial' nor 'temple' mounds, but rather residential plots. Such height as the 'mound' attains is the result of repeatedly construction new dwellings upon the razed, but not obliterated, remains of former houses. The apparently depressed center results from the concentration of construction debris from walls of the final structure at the perimeter of the 'mound.' These elevated house rings occurring both bottom-land and bluff-top sites. The latter, at least, cannot be interpreted simply as measures taken against flooding; other cultural factors, such as familial residence rules, are involved.

"Residential mounds are widespread throughout the area occupied by Middle-Mississippian peoples, who comprise the last major prehistoric cultural development in the Southeast. The examples described herein are in Humphreys County, Tennessee, and were excavated in 1936 by the author and colleagues for the University of Tennessee. The house structures per se have considerable significance; they provide transitional forms between the well-established early ('small pole') and late ('large log') Mississippian architectural styles. Evidence for such a transition has not been presented in detail elsewhere, insofar as I know, and some archaeologists have reasonably come to doubt that such a transition exists.

“The transitional house type, particularly that from the Link Site (Hs. 6), is associated with ceremonial stone artifacts characteristic of the ‘Southern Cult’ material found widely throughout the Southeast. Humphreys County and adjacent areas are known centers for the manufacture of such material. Additional associations particularly distinctive of central Tennessee and immediately adjacent regions also exist: stone box graves and human ‘idols’ carved from stone. The distribution of documented examples of these stone figurines is presented.

“Such comparative data as is available suggests that this transitional house type was being built ca. 1400 A. D., give or take fifty years. Some of the very large, bottom-land Mississippian sites characterized by continuous occupation ridges, as opposed to residence mounds, were already occupied; they seem to have reached their peak occupation after this date however. It is in these latter sites that the ‘large log’ house becomes the standard architectural form. Data on settlement pattern, house form, and cult symbols are summarized for twenty-four sites, many of which have not yet been described in the literature.

“The residence mounds apparently represent adjustments in local settlement patterns that accompanied the cultural adaptations that are also indicated by the growth and spread of the ‘Southern Cult.’”

Containing many hand-drawn maps of house structures and stratigraphy and photographs of house reconstruction in both styles, this unique report from such an experienced authority is a professional and fascinating work on the topic of residence and mounds in the Mississippian Southeast.

Nash, C. H. (1968). *A Cross-Correlation Study of West Tennessee-East Arkansas Settlement Patterns as Suggested by the DeSoto Expedition and the Present Archaeological Evidence*. M.A. Thesis Proposal.

This file contains two copies of Nash’s three page proposal and two page outline. He discusses the past work on the issue of DeSoto’s expedition location and his new approach to use archaeology to uncover the route. This fascinating little document provides an interesting look into the problem of DeSoto’s route, and one man’s proposal to address it.

Nash, C. H. (1972). *Chucalissa: Excavations and Burials Through 1963* (Occasional Papers, No. 6). Smith, Gerald P. (Ed.). Memphis, TN: Memphis State University.

This file is a bound copy of Nash’s 21 page report, edited and footnoted by Smith, as he explains in the Explanatory Note:



“This publication is a simple, straightforward summary of Nash’s field methods and the rationale behind his overall excavation strategy. His descriptive data and provisional interpretations of the individual burials provide a basic body of data for further analysis of the material. While the format and content of this publication remains as he left it, I have inserted footnotes (marked with an asterisk) here and there relating some points to my own current interpretations of the material based largely on data not available when the original paper was written. It is hoped that by this means the publication has been rendered somewhat more useful without detracting from Nash’s original work.”

It contains a Preface, the Explanatory Note, and Nash’s Introduction and Acknowledgements, Site Description, Excavation Procedures, Stratigraphy, and Burial Complex. At the end are two pages of references, a table of radiocarbon dates, 11 charts on the burials, two maps of the site, a stratigraphy map of the entrance trench, and eight photographs, including a unique aerial photograph of the site after preliminary clearing. This appears to be a final polished form of several of the files of Nash’s Chucalissa Report particularly: (Nash, C. H. (n.d.). *A Descriptive Report of the Archaeological Excavations at Chucalissa*. Unknown (Ed.). Published Posthumously. and Nash, C. H. (1967). *A Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Excavations at Chucalissa*. TN.). In the Summary, he describes the death rates, age demographics, and stature. For every 100 people born, the statistics show 8% stillborn 11% died before 2 years, 11% died before 12<sup>th</sup> year, 5% died during juvenile years, 22% died in their 20s, 31% died in their 30s, only 9% lived to maturity, and less than 2% lived to senility. Age demographics show that “64% of individuals born reached adulthood, [but] half of them died before maturity, and half of these by the mid-twenties.” 7% lived to maturity, of which 70% were male. Those dying before adulthood were 64% infants, 36% children, and 8% juveniles. There is no significant difference between death ages of males and females until maturity. The study by Adair and Boucher (1966) indicated that the average height for males was 168.26 cm (5 ft. 6 in.) and for females 161.76 cm (5 ft. 3 ½ in.). This beautifully written and neatly compiled report gives critical data and professional interpretations of the Chucalissa site, especially its burials from Nash’s work.

Nash, C. H. (n.d.). *A Descriptive Report of the Archaeological Excavations at Chucalissa*. Unknown (Ed.).

This file contains six stapled-together sections of the report that are relatively polished, two typed and then two hand-written pages on Burials, three pages of data on burials (two hand-written, one large typed chart), nine more typed and heavily marked-up pages on burials and a folded piece of paper noting useful

citations, a diary excerpt and accompanying letter about one woman's trip to Chucalissa, several miscellaneous title, reference, and outline pages, then the references and section on architecture along with three pages of original photograph prints of Chucalissa house reconstruction, prints of a house diagram, two carbon date charts, an regional site map (which photographs and map appear to be the originals of the ones found in: Nash, C. H. (n.d.). *Chucalissa orienting data, architecture, pottery analysis, and raw data.*), a possible photograph of mound and palisade, three slightly different copies of a table of discovered features, and eight pages of original hand-written data. The first group of stapled-together papers with the title page contains the "Introduction and Acknowledgements" and is initialed and dated by Nash 1968. Also, at the end is a handwritten postscript from the editor, explaining his position and work, though not giving his name or a more recent date. Containing both the work and source material, this file, though a bit scrambled, is certainly an essential resource on the archaeology done by Nash at Chucalissa. The original photographs of the reconstruction work are invaluable.

Nash, C. H. (1960). The Human Continuum of Shelby County, Tennessee. *The West Tennessee Historical Society Papers*, 14, 5-31.

This 26 page article takes one through the ancient history of people in Shelby County moving backwards in time from Fort Ferdinand in 1795 to the Paleoindian. It contains several fascinating maps of the area, including one of how the path of the Mississippi river and related rivers have changed. Nash states that he used an anthropological archaeological viewpoint to piece together all the available evidence. Though much space is spent in the beginning trying to discern the location of Fort Ferdinand, this article is both factually precise and engaging as it recounts the passage of culture and time in the area.

Nash, C. H. (1967). *Chucalissa Report work and materials.*

This file contains the materials and beginning work of Nash as he wrote up his report, most of the material being on the pottery. There are several pieces of paper with notes and lists for himself, 17 original photographs of artifacts with two pairs as duplicates. The large section on pottery is a typewritten five page report on the Significance of Pot Sherds with a page of references and six pages of worksheets with data. Tucked between the front and second pages of the report are many hand-written graphs of data as well as several typed reports on specific test squares. After the report are many miscellaneous pages, many of them dealing with the fauna. This file certainly has great value in its photographs and collections of data, and the papers contain more information on Nash's work at Chucalissa.

Nash, C. H. (n.d.). *Chucalissa orienting data, architecture, pottery analysis, and raw data*.

This file contains one original and one copy of an untitled document on Chucalissa. The main report is seven pages and covers its relationship with DeSoto and its architecture. Then there are three pages of photographs apparently of house reconstruction on the site, a drawing of typical house outlines, a table of features discovered, a large map of the area including sites in Mississippi, a 3 page report by Bonnie L. Thayer on pottery analysis, nine pages of tables listing pottery artifacts, and one almost unreadable chart that appears to be sherd analysis from Unit 6. This document contains much unique material. Its interpretation of DeSoto's visit, one of the only collections of photographs of the house reconstructions, and the broad map are alike invaluable to students of Chucalissa and or general Mississippian culture.

Nash, C. H., & Gates Jr., R. (1962). Chucalissa Indian Town. *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, 21(2), 103-121.

This file contains a photocopy of the article as it appeared in the journal and then two bound copies of it reprinted as a stand-alone booklet. This is a thoroughly engaging exploration of the site covering topics such as the archeological and reconstruction work including the penal crew, its cultural identity, the deposits, conclusions about life, culture, and subsistence, physical descriptions based on the burials, and what it had to offer visitors at the time. It also includes three photographs of the site and a map. Written with professional care, yet also in a direct and narrative style, this booklet is a wonderful presentation of Chucalissa at its height, the site and archaeology, to any interested reader.

Nash, C. H., & Osoinach, H. K. (1958). *Pasfalaya, the Choctaw Indians of Mississippi*. Memphis, TN: State of Tennessee Department of Conservation Division of State Parks.

This file contains a small 13 page booklet with its two pages of bibliography, describing the Choctaw from what we know of their past to the current day, with well-captioned photographs of Chucalissa and the Choctaws who came to work there. A fascinating booklet that delves into the complex relationship of Native Americans with Europeans up to the pictures revealing a present-day relationship, this work is a wonderful resource for Choctaw history and culture, and to better understand the Indians who worked at Chucalissa.

Parmalee, P. W. (1960). Vertebrate Remains from the Chucalissa Site. *Tennessee Archaeologist*, 16(2), 84-91.

This file contains a photocopy of the seven page journal article, and two copies of the identification work on the material received from Nash to make the report. The pages of identification give the date 1937 and list the location as 3SY1 (or I). It then lists the species and the number of identifiable remains for each. The article includes an illustration of worked bone, a two page table of the identified remains, and a two page section of Nash's comments. The small quantity of fish remains indicates that they were not a major source of food, and the dominance of gar and bowfin suggests that most fishing was done in bodies of water outside of the Mississippi River. Turtle species represented also point to hunting in backwaters lakes or inlets, and some may have been hunted for the shell (possibly for bowls) as well as the meat. Bird bones revealed that the wild turkey was utilized more than any other species, surprisingly even more than ducks and geese. Among the mammals, white-tailed deer was definitely the most important, indicating it as a staple in the diet. The presence of raccoon and swamp rabbit indicate the area was a river habitat with bottomlands and marsh. The large carnivores (bobcat, mountain lion, and black bear) were killed only occasionally, and the bones in the village indicate that black bears were primarily hunted for food. Some worked bones were also found, many of them awls, but there were also several kinds that were probably tools, some possible projectile points, a few odd cubes, and some cut sections of bird bone and two drilled bear canines apparently for adornment. Concise and detailed, the well-written report is indeed an incredibly valuable source of information not only on the animals and worked bone represented, but also on what that indicates for the lifeway of the Chucalissa population. It is also useful for checking or further investigation to have the documentation of the original data.

Pouncey, K. (1977). *Descriptions of Major Pottery Types of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley*. Under Direction of Ron Brister.

This file is the 160 page document with one page on each variety of pottery, giving the bibliography of information and the pottery's description. It also includes two detailed maps of the area. The introduction states:

"The purpose of this research is to combine the information found in three authoritative reference works into complete descriptions of the major pottery types in the lower Mississippi alluvial valley. This area is defined as the flood plain of the lower Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau, Missouri to the mouth of the Red River.

"The descriptions are arranged in alphabetical order by type and within each type, the type variety is listed first, and all other varieties follow in alphabetical order. Each description includes information about paste type,

surface finish, decoration, and vessel form of the variety of pottery. Also included is the geographical area in which it has been found, the time period in which it was manufactured, and, in most cases, other pottery types to which the variety may be related.”

An impressive technical piece creating a new definitive guide to Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley pottery types, this encyclopedic work will prove a useful reference to anyone working with prehistoric pottery in the area.

Price, J. E. (1969). *A Middle Mississippian House* (Museum Briefs, No. 1). Columbia, MO: Museum of Anthropology, University of Missouri.

This file is the 31 page report plus one page bibliography focused on the information gleaned about Structure 8 at the Turner site in Missouri. It covers the ecology of the area, the archaeology, a description of Structure 8 and sections on its Interior Features, Lithic Material, Ceramic Industry, Shell, Bone, & Vegetable Products, Structure 8 As A Functioning Unit, and gives Comparisons and Contrasts with Structure 4. Two final sections give ethnological data compared to the archaeological, and the author’s conclusions about the importance of the site and its excellent structure preservation. A fascinating work on a very well-preserved Middle Mississippian house, this report provides a detailed look at how they were constructed and used.

Printup, D. (1964-1967). *Unit 6 Supervisor Field Notes*. Memphis, TN.

This file is a 121 page typed up copy of the field notes, with the original drawings inserted in their places. It also includes a first page with Datum Depths dated 1964. Though much of the context information for this document is lost, it is known that it refers to work at Chucalissa. Containing detailed notes and many precise sketches of findings, this full documentation of the work at Unit 6 for three years is worth the perusal of anyone interested in the archaeology and finds of that area.

Quillian, P. M. (1983). *Evidence of Status Distinctions in the Burials from Chucalissa, 40SY1*.

This file contains a copy of the 21 page report with its three pages of references. As stated in the title, the author seeks to discover status distinctions including achieved and ascribed status, in several groups of burials in Unit 3 at Chucalissa in hopes of better understanding chiefdoms and validating the claim that the society at Chucalissa was a chiefdom. Quillian concludes that there is no evidence of a burial pattern according to “age, sex, body position, burial axis, or grave offerings” overall. However, “drawing from Peebles (1971) and Peebles

and Kus (1977)" a model is constructed that explains the symbolism as a local expression emphasizing social distinction within a clan that is part of a complex chiefdom. With a five page introduction to the site and time period and short descriptions and charts with the distinct aspects of the burials, this is a nice little resource addressing the possible social meanings in the burials at Chucalissa.

*Radiometric Assays (Chucalissa) Platform Mound Summit.* (n.d.).

This file contains a five page print out of a short power-point and one page of raw data. The PowerPoint mainly addresses data related to excavation and especially dating of the platform mound at Chucalissa, by radiocarbon dates and pottery styles, with graphs and tables. There is also a stratigraphy graph and photos of excavation. A final page included, but not printed from the PowerPoint, contains a table of raw data from the radiocarbon samples.

Roberts, J., & Bynum, P. (1984). Interview by D. H. Dye. Memphis, TN.

This file is an eight page transcription of a very casual interview of the two men (along with a few interjections by Mrs. Roberts) about their group in the Memphis area, how they got interested in the Chucalissa site, got Nash to take on the work, and their involvement since. This interview provides an engaging, personal, and anecdotal telling of the early days of archaeology and Chucalissa.

Robinson, R. K. (1977). *The Skeletal Remains from Chucalissa (40SY1), Shelby County, Tennessee.*

This file is a large two-prong-folder-bound copy of Robinson's 107 page report. It includes the Introduction, Demographic Data, Stature, Discrete Variants, Osteometry, Trophy Skulls, and Summary, plus seven appendices of more information and data, and six pages of references. Though more focused on presenting the raw and statistical data, Robinson does make several conclusions in the Summary. Almost half the sampled individuals died before 17, and less than one tenth of them reached 40, though more males than females in the sample did. The trophy skulls in Burial 3 may be symbols of social status or a religious or political office. A highly professional and thorough document, this is an invaluable resource on the burials at Chucalissa providing data on fertility and mortality, morbidity, and stature, and then listing and describing the discrete variants.

Savage, A. L. (2015). Museum Review: The C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa. *West Tennessee Historical Society Papers*, 69, 129-132.

This file contains a photocopy of the four page article assessing the role and excellence of the Chucalissa museum. Savage commends the museum for its ongoing connection to the community, its expression of all voices, and its engagement in the complex conversations around our past, noting however, that some language on the website should be updated. A fascinating outside evaluation of the museum, this article approaches its analysis from the perspective of how it addresses and affects modern life with the past, and gives a mostly positive review, though pointing out an area for growth and change.

Sharp, S. M. (2005). *A Re-Interpretation of Occupation Chronology of the Unit 3 Entrance Trench, Chucalissa (40SY1), Tennessee* (Unpublished master's thesis). The University of Memphis, Memphis, TN.

This file is an original copy of the 136 page thesis with its nine pages of references and 15 page appendix of tables of data. The abstract reads:

“I discuss the occupation cycling at Chucalissa based on my renewed investigation in the Entrance Trench through the Residential Ridge (Unit 3). The objective of this study was to determine the occupation chronology for the Residential Ridge. The Entrance Trench has been interpreted to represent all major occupation phases at Chucalissa from the Late Woodland through the Mississippian Periods as continuous or cycled with abandonment. I have utilized eleven radiometric AMS assays in conjunction with strata delineation for a general chronology. Records from excavations allow for a comparison of cultural identifiers including changes in architecture styles, ceramic types, and burial practices. Based on results from this thesis, occupation at Chucalissa consists of a short Ensley phase Woodland occupation circa A.D. 1020 followed with abandonment. A continuous second occupation ranges circa A.D. 1185 through 1450 consisting of late Mitchell, Boxtown, and early Walls phases.”

The table of contents lists these main sections: Introduction, The Mississippian Sequence in the Central Mississippi Valley, Chiefdom Cycling Behavior in the Central Mississippi Valley, Sequencing Results at Unit 3, Conclusions and Discussion. Several imbedded maps and diagrams are printed in color. A thorough and technically accurate report, this paper presents a more modern and specific analysis of the occupation at Chucalissa.

Shelby County. (1940). Barrett Farm Deeds of Sale 1939, 1940, 1949. TN.

These are photocopies of the original deeds in which Dover J. Barrett transferred land to Shelby County and the State of Tennessee, as well as the deed in which Shelby County transferred its part of the land to the State of Tennessee. This is

the land that became the present site of Chucalissa. In the first deed, Barrett transferred part of plots 5, 6, 7, and 8 of his property to Shelby County (1939, from an official copy made in 1941). In the second deed, he transferred part of plots 3, 5, 6, and 8 to the State of Tennessee (1940). The last deed witnesses the transfer by Shelby County of part of plots 5, 6, 7, and 8 to the State of Tennessee (1949). Also included are two copies of maps of the property, one of which carries a registration date of 1897.

Smith, G. P. (1969). *Ceramic Handle Styles and Cultural Variation in the Northern Sector of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley* (Occasional Papers, No. 3). Memphis, TN: Memphis State University Anthropological Research Center.

This file is the 23 page report (page 16 is duplicated) with its one page of references. The paper also has 11 pages of maps, tables of data, and figures. In this work, the author seeks to establish a chronology for ceramic handle styles, mostly based on the ceramics with known stratigraphic positions at Chucalissa, and compared with three related sites. Smith's conclusions are different for the different handle forms. The loop-strap-decorative handle development appears to be a local Walls-Pecan Point phenomenon. The Loopform sequence seems to develop from true utilitarian to decorative and ritual use, but there is a lack of data in that area. Mortuary ceramic specialization at the Banks site in Arkansas occurs in water bottles not jars and is found in an emphasis on painting. Kincaid is also unique in that the handle styles seem to persist later with little elaboration, it seems to be part of the Cairo Lowland-Tennessee-Cumberland River tradition, and the religious elaboration focuses on painted and effigy bottles. The increase of strap handles even after the introduction of decorative forms provides a basis for distinguishing between domestic and ritual uses of pottery. Finally, proliferation in styles, local varieties, and formal organization can be seen as indicative of a Regional Fluorescence. A fascinating work with a new proposal that is well described and defended, this work sheds new light on the ceramics at Chucalissa.

Smith, G. P. (1973). *Chucalissa Revisited*. Memphis, TN: Memphis State University.

This file contains two photocopies and two original bound copies of the 20 page work about the history of Chucalissa, including a page of suggestions for further reading. It covers the contact with DeSoto and the Louis Jolliet expedition, Chucalissa's modern history as an archaeological site, and a description of the proposed history of the site including the various occupation phases and daily life. In the middle of the article is a map of the site and location, and photographs of the grounds and exhibits. This fine work gives an excellent description of Chucalissa past and present and the life and work there.



Smith, G. P. (1984). *Chucalissa Site Master Grid*. Memphis, TN.

This file includes a typed transcription and the original of three hand-written pages (front and back) with entries dated pre: 1968 and 1972-1984 all pertaining to work revising the system of the master grid at Chucalissa archaeological investigations. This file is an invaluable first-hand report documenting the change and how it was worked out.

Smith, G. P. (1988). *Architectural Form and Function on Mississippian Platform Mounds in the Lower Mississippi Drainage*. Paper presented at Southeastern Archaeological Conference, New Orleans, LA.

This file is a photocopy of the 15 page paper including its one page of references. Attached are 11 pages of unique and precise maps of structures discovered at sites Chucalissa Unit 5, Fatherland Mound B and C, Hiwassee Island Unit 47 Mound, Seven Mile Island LU 21 Mound, and Angel Mound F. The abstract reads:

“Examination of architectural data from Mississippian platform mounds in the lower Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee River valleys suggests that charnel house and residential uses are both represented and are distinguishable. Emphasis is placed on modern excavation of a structure on the main mound at Chucalissa, with comparative and ethnohistoric data from other sites applied. Ethnohistoric data on the Natchez as applied to Fatherland, and WPA-excavated complete structures and mound surfaces from other sites are particularly important. The cultural deposits at Chucalissa, Angel, and Fatherland in particular, indicate that large, open-interior structures are residential in nature while subdivided structures are more likely to have served as charnel houses.”

Detailed and well-written, this concise paper provides insight into the use of mounds as well as providing highly unique information describing the work on and related to Mound 5 at Chucalissa. The maps are an impressive addition to this close look.

Smith, G. P. (1990). The Walls Phase and Its Neighbors. Dye, D. H. and Cox, C. A. (Ed.). *Towns and Temples Along the Mississippi*, 135-169.

This file is a photocopy of the 34 page article which includes a myriad of figures and impressive maps. True to its title, this work examines cultural areas and phases in the lower Mississippi region as distinguished mainly by pottery traditions, focusing on the Walls Phase and then how the others relate to it. Chucalissa provides the most information about the Walls phase. The maps are

careful depictions of the geography of the area with all the changing patterns of the Mississippi River noted, and the sites marked with symbols to designate what kind of features are there. Conscientious and precise, this professional article gives good consideration and support for the division of the area into cultural districts and provides excellent information on the main traits and locations of the various sites.

Smith, G. P. (1993). *National Historic Landmark Nomination Chucalissa (40SY1)* (NPS Form 10-900USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form [Rev. 8-86], OMB No. 1024-0018). United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

This file contains the 21 page form for National Historic Landmark Nomination mostly filled out along with two maps. One map is of the overall Chucalissa site, the other of Unit 5, the main mound. After useful classification information, the form goes on to fill out these large sections: Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance (site type, environmental setting, archaeological investigations, site analysis, site integrity), State Significance of Property and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above (summary statement of significance, cultural developments), and Major Bibliographical References. Relating Chucalissa's importance in the past and to us now, this is a significant document about the site at a milestone in its history.

Smith, G. P. (n.d.). *Summary of West Tennessee Archaeological Chronology*.

This file contains two copies of a table of West Tennessee Generalized Chronology, a fine hand-written map of West Tennessee with the major Late Mississippian sites marked, a seven page collection of more in depth period descriptions, and two old photographs of a map of West Tennessee from the Bureau of American Ethnology with sites marked with pencil symbols. The Generalized Chronology table gives the approximate date, Culture Period, and Diagnostic Traits for Paleo-Indian through Late Mississippi. The periods described in the collection are the Late Mississippian Walls Phase (based mostly on Chucalissa), the Late Mississippian Jones Bayou Phase, the Early Mississippian and Proto-Mississippian at Chucalissa, Proto-Mississippian (in general), Baytown, and Archaic (there is no data for Middle or early Woodland). The maps are detailed and somewhat difficult to read. This file is a very useful reference to know and identify the archeological periods in West Tennessee.

Smith, G. P., Smith, C., Granger, J. E., Hannah, M., Sordinas, A., Holmes, C. F., ... Hesse, J. A. (1975). *Chucalissa Burial Exhibit Protests*.

This file contains many papers pertaining to the protest of the burial exhibit mainly by Chad Smith of the Western Cherokee Nation. There are two reports (one of 13 pages and the other of one page) about Indian protests, many letters from Chad Smith and Gerald Smith to and from others discussing the issue at Chucalissa, an assessment of the New Bone Exhibit at Chucalissa by A. Sordinas, a handwritten list that appears to be a to do list pertaining to the exhibits, and the 1986 issue of the Far Way Cherokee Association which mentions on page 6 the closing of the burial exhibit in 1985. A wonderful collection of (mostly excellent copies of) original material documenting the social change first-hand, this is an invaluable resource pertaining not only to Chucalissa, but also to other Indian archaeological sites in the United States.

Stevenson, D. R. (1987). *Initial Investigation of Bone Chemistry to Determine Dietary Differences at Chucalissa, 3SY1 and 6SY1.*

This file contains the eight page paper and its one page of references as well as three letters about funding for the research and two letters pertaining to the lab that produced the data. True to its title, this is a small preliminary investigation of two bone pieces from Chucalissa using chemical analysis to determine diet. It includes the data gained, and four helpful charts along with the discussion to analyze and compare the data. The analysis shows that the people at Chucalissa had a mixed diet focused on maize, typical for maize agriculturalists. Meat was less than 10% of the bulk diet. Further studies are encouraged to follow up on questions such as sex differences or wider dietary preferences. A fascinating little report whose letters give all the close background detail, this work provides a look into the diet at Chucalissa, and provides excellent comparison to other communities with different subsistence patterns.

Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, & United States Department of Agriculture. Shelby County, TN: Soil Conservation Service.

This file contains two sheets of an aerial map of the Memphis area from the Shelby County Soil Survey with contour lines, rivers, and railroads marked over it in black. As noted on the sides of the two sheets, they go together with 64 on top and 74 on the bottom. Fuller State Park can be seen marked at the bottom right of sheet 64. Though the date is unclear, these sheets give an impressive representation of the area's topography and appearance.

Thayer, B. L. (1971). *Conclusions from Pottery Analysis of 40 SY 1 Unit 6.*

This file contains the two page (legal size) paper plus 10 pages of data tables on the pottery from Chucalissa. The types covered are Bell, Neeley's Ferry, Nickel Bell, Ensley, Beckwith, v. Loosahatchie, Mitchell, and Bryant. Thayer notes that

Bryant and Mitchell seem to be made the transition from clay to shell tempering since they are only in the middle section and all were undecorated. Nickel Bell, seems to indicate an increased difficulty in getting shell or an experiment. Overall, Bell is later, Neeley's Ferry constant throughout, Mitchell and Bryant in the center portion, and Nickel Bell is at the higher levels but overlapping with the other temper types. Discussion the results and probable interpretation of the type, location, and frequency of pottery sherds found on the site, this paper gives a nice summary of the overall picture pottery gives and provides full details in the attached tables.

*Visitor's Guide to Chucalissa.* (n.d.). Memphis, TN: Memphis State University, The University of Memphis, and The Friends of Chucalissa.

This file contains three versions of a visitor's guide to Chucalissa, the last version of which has six originals and two photocopies. Each leads visitors through the various parts, especially the outside exhibits, trench, and mounds, and contains a glossary at the end. Together a fascinating time portal, these documents provide an invaluable look into Chucalissa as an archaeological museum site and all it offered visitors through the years.

Weaver, G., & Bowman, D. (1982). *DeSoto Park Site / Preliminary Investigation.* Memphis, TN.

This file contains two copies of the five page paper plus 10 pages of data and historical maps of the site. One copy also includes a cover letter to Glenn Campbell from Mitch Hall of MMH Hall, Architects/Planners Inc. This investigation has inestimable value since it is the first and perhaps only archaeological investigation of the site which revealed two mounds and perhaps three prehistoric horizons from Late Woodland through Late Mississippian. The descriptions of data are excellent and the maps impressive. Overall, this is a unique and valuable resource on a little known neighbor of Chucalissa.

Weinstein, R. A., & Smith, G. P. (1987). *Cultural Resources Survey, Without Testing, of the Nonconnah Creek Project, Shelby County, Tennessee A Negative Finding Report.* Baton Rouge, LA: Coastal Environments, Inc.

This file is the 74 page report with its four pages of references. As the index states, it covers the Environmental Setting and Resource Potential; Cultural Setting; Research Design; Survey Requirements, Methodology, and Results; Synthesis of Cultural Data Within the Nonconnah Creek Drainage; and Conclusions and Recommendations. The abstract reads:

“An intensive on-the-ground cultural resources survey of the proposed Nonconnah Creek Project right-of-way is reported upon in this study. No prehistoric sites were located, and no structures older than 50 years could be found.

“In an effort to offset this lack of survey data, information is presented that originally was acquired from sites within the Nonconnah Creek drainage that no longer are extant due to land filling, construction, and channelization activities over the past 30 years. These data are used to synthesize the culture history of the region and to compare it to adjacent regions in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi.”

Professional, meticulously collected, and replete with figures and maps, this report belies the “Negative Finding” in its title to provide an impressive full look into the prehistory of the region.

Wesler, K. W. (1996, March). *Reconstructing a Mississippian House at Wickliffe Mounds*. Paper presented at Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference, Louisville, KY.

This file contains the six page text of the paper presented at the conference along with 21 pages noting data on the subject and four pages of references. The paper addresses the issue of accuracy in reconstructions of Mississippian houses with admirable independence and gracious boldness, noting many differences between ethnographic and archaeological data and the current reconstructions. A summary on the cover page of the paper states:

“The Kentucky State Fair’s donation of a partially reconstructed Mississippi period house to the Wickliffe Mounds Research Center has prompted us to review available data on Mississippian structures. Ethnohistoric data often do not support the ‘standard reconstruction’ seen in the donated structure and in many such buildings interpreted for the public. Recent data from Wickliffe excavations also have revised our own picture of Wickliffe housing, with house basins, well-finished and painted daub, a floor painting, puddled hearths, and a relatively undisturbed structure pattern emerging from field work in the last four years. These data allow a critical look at, and a basis to plan for, restoring the donated structure for public interpretation.”

The collection of data seems to be the sources that the students collected as mentioned on page three of the paper. It covers all relevant data, both archaeological and ethnographic on Mississippian house construction, broken down by the topics: Exterior Roof, Walls, Openings, Landscaping/yards, and

Outbuildings/compound; and Interior Roof, Walls, Openings, Floors, Floor Plan, Hearths, Furnishings, and Household Items. Eye-opening and vividly presented, this paper with its phenomenal collection of relevant data is an impressive and invaluable resource on the truth about Mississippian dwellings and should be an essential resource for all seeking to make reconstructions.

Wiggins, J. (2003). *Archaeology and the Museum Fieldtrip in Elementary Education* (Unpublished master's thesis). University of Memphis, Memphis, TN.

This file contains a photocopy of the 73 page thesis with its eight pages of appendixes, and three pages of references, and an abstract reading:

“This project was designed to address three basic questions related to teachers’ use of local museums. Given the tremendous number of cultural and educational experiences available in the Memphis area, how do teachers decide which experiences are appropriate for their classes? How are these experiences incorporated into more traditional ‘in-class’ experiences? And finally, how can the C.H. Nash Museum meet the needs of local teachers by expanding current programs or creating new ones?

“In order to attempt to address the questions cited above, a questionnaire was designed to be administered in face to face interviews with local fourth grade teachers. Eight schools and twenty-three teachers were included in the survey, which included both public and private schools. The results suggest that the C.H. Nash Museum should take steps toward enhancing web site resources for teachers, increase direct mail advertising to teachers with inexpensive single page ads, encourage private school children to visit with their friends and families, and conduct further evaluations.”

The main points in the index are the Introduction, Background, Existing Programs (around the country), Methods, Results, and Recommendations (on web resources, the Sinti Club, and future research). Included in the appendix are the text of the survey used and the percentage data from it. Containing several tables and presenting information in a clear, direct, and vivid way, this impressive readable thesis presents invaluable information on school interaction with museums and Chucalissa in particular with recommendations for improvement.

Wolfman, D. (1979). Archeomagnetic Dating in Arkansas. In *Proceedings of the 18th International Symposium on Archaeometry and Archaeological Prospection, Archaeo-Physika* (pp. 522-533). Bonn, Germany.

This file contains the 11 page paper with its page of references and six pages of meticulous polar curves diagrams as well as a letter from the author to Gerald Smith who requested the copy. The letter gives more specific information on the sample gained from Chucalissa, how it was processed, and the date which was obtained with its accuracy. The paper has this short abstract:

“A series of archeomagnetic samples, most dating in the approximate time period of A.D. 1200-1500, has recently collected in Arkansas and the border areas of adjacent states. The results from these samples indicate that dating of prehistoric backed features can be obtained with good precision and accuracy. Comparison of these results with those previously obtained in the southwestern United States suggests that westward drift between these two areas during the A. D. 1200-1500 time period was probably more rapid than the world wide average from A. D. 1300 to the present.”

First describing and explaining the archeomagnetic dating method and then describing the process and results for the present work, this paper gives a good look into a unique facet of investigation in the area, and the letter gives the specific information for Chucalissa.