

eighty per cent of the bird bones, trumpeter swan, wild goose, great horned owl, bald eagle, bittern, fish, box turtle, and mussel.

That fish were used for food here in Kentucky is also suggested by the fish hooks made of bone which were frequently found (p. 187, Plate XXI, Figs. 11-13) and by the impressions of netting on pottery (Plate XXI, Fig. 15). Bones and scales of fish were found by Mills in the refuse pits in the Gartner site.<sup>1</sup> We dug up shells of several species of fresh water clams (Plate XIX, Figs. 4, 5). Mussels were apparently much used for food by the prehistoric people of the Gartner village site,<sup>2</sup> and beds of them, probably kitchen refuse, like little shell heaps, were found in the cache holes, used as refuse pits.

The charred remains of corn and corn cobs, beans, hickory nuts, and walnuts (Plate XIX, Figs. 6-10), were also secured on the Fox Farm. The corn cobs were small but bore eight and twelve rows of corn while at the Baum site Mills found cobs of eight and ten rows.<sup>3</sup> Some pottery bearing impressions such as probably could be made with the large end of a peach pit (Plate LV, Fig. 11) was found here. Mr. H. P. Gould, pomologist in charge of fruit district investigations, of the United States Department of Agriculture informs me that the Department has no historical evidence indicating the existence of the peach in Kentucky in pre-Columbian times, in fact that the species *Prunus persica* to which the peach belongs is not indigenous to this country and, so far as he is aware, all of the closely related species to which the apricots, almonds, etc., belong are also introduced species and were brought to this country, so far as we have any information, in comparatively recent times. He also states that none of the plums they know anything about have large rough pits and in fact, that the native plums, which alone of the plum family could have figured in the pre-white occupation of Kentucky, must have possessed relatively small and comparatively smooth pits as judged by the characteristics of the native plums of the present time. He states that if there was anything in the way of a plum having a large rough pit which could have been used to make the markings on this pottery, it must have been something now lost and unknown even historically, so far as the horticultural varieties and types of plums are concerned. It thus seems that the markings were either not made with a peach pit or that the pottery was made since the discovery of America and the introduction of the peach, but in this case it seems strange that no other evidences of white contact were found. In the Gartner village site, corn on the cob, shelled corn, beans, hickory nuts of three kinds, and wal-

<sup>1</sup> Mills, (b), p. 50.

<sup>2</sup> Mills, (b), pp. 29-30.

<sup>3</sup> Mills, (c), p. 34.