

William Peay property, W Provo, Utah Co., Utah.  
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 June 28, 1934

Father and I made an initial examination of one of three Indian mounds on the William Peay property east of Provo Lake Resort (NW 1/4 of Sec. 9, T. 7S, R. 2E). The largest mound (14' diameter, upper edge) is 48 rods south of the William Peay homestead cabin (now Currant property) in the William Peay property. The largest mound (kite 11), as are the other two mounds, is on the convex curve (above the point bar) of the N-S axis of the meander of the Little Dry Creek, which according to Peay reaches its northern limit in the Peay area.

From the surface of the mound we collected an Indian polishing stone (4" x 7") with a highly polished groove, an undrilled canine elk tooth, an assortment of pestles and an arrow point. Roofing material of hard clay indicated Indian habitation.

Calling on Mr. Peay we asked and were given permission to excavate the mound. Mr. Peay informed us that, "In the early days of Utah, an Indian camp occupied each bend of Little Dry Creek well through the Fort Fields and toward old Provo Lake Resort. This creek is the former course of Provo River. These habitations were the last ones occupied by the valley Indians before they were confined to Fort Duchesne. There are yet many signs of their former camps told by the broken pottery and other items found in the fields." Mr. Peay obviously had reference to modern Indians rather than the original inhabitants of the mounds.

William Peay property, mound Site 11, W Provo, Utah Co., Utah  
~~William Peay property, mound Site 11, W Provo, Utah Co., Utah.~~  
 Sept 4, 1934

A preliminary examination of site 11 was accomplished this day when Dad and I uncovered a section <sup>(1)</sup> on the southern edge of the mound measuring 5' x 5' and 3' deep. Due to farming, topsoil had been disrupted and we were not able to determine the original height of the mound. Mr. Peay informed us that <sup>only</sup> the plow had been used on the mound. The scattering of potsherds, flint chips and grinders indicated a height comparable to other mounds in the area not affected by levelling by modern man. At 17" from ground level we encountered <sup>a hard clay</sup> roofing material.