

Mohawk Valley Archaeology: The Collections

DEAN R. SNOW

OCCASIONAL PAPERS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Number 22

1995

Matson Museum of Anthropology
The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

Copyright © 1995 by Dean R. Snow

All Rights Reserved

First Edition 1995

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of
American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper
for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1894.

Library of Congress Cataloging Data

Snow, Dean R., 1940-

Mohawk Valley Archaeology: The Collections / Dean R. Snow. — 1st ed.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 0-9647913-1-5 15.00

1. Mohawk Indians—Archaeology. 2. Iroquois Indians—Archaeology.

I. Snow, Dean R., 1940- . II. Title.

Manufactured in the United States of America

Contents

	Preface	xi
1.	Introduction	1
2.	University at Albany (SUNY) Collection	7
3.	Barshied Collection	13
4.	Brown Collection	17
5.	Fea Collection	21
6.	Fort Plain Museum Collection	25
7.	Frey Collection	29
8.	Hagerty Collection	37
9.	Hartley Collection	43
10.	Iroquois Indian Museum Collection	49
	Osterhout Collection	49
11.	Jackowski Collection	51
12.	Klinkhart Collection	61
13.	Marvin Collection	65
14.	Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum Collection	69
15.	Montgomery County Historical Society Collection	79
16.	New York State Museum Collection	85
17.	Order of Friars Minor Conventuals Collection	107

18.	Peabody Museum (Harvard) Collection	113
19.	Adelbert G. Richmond Collection	119
20.	Rochester Museum and Science Center Collection	129
21.	Seneca-Iroquois National Museum Collection	131
	Dorn and Olsen Collections	131
22.	Simms Collection	133
23.	National Museum of Natural History Collection	137
24.	Van Epps Collection	143
25.	Van Epps-Hartley Collection	147
26.	Other Institutional Collections	155
	American Museum of Natural History Collection	155
	Jesuit Fathers Collection	155
	National Museum of the American Indian Collection	156
	Old Stone Fort Museum Collection	157
	Walter Elwood Museum Collection	157
27.	Other Private Collections	159
	Archaeological Field Museum Collection	159
	Ayers Collection	160
	Constantino Collection	161
	Dakes Collection	162
	Daughters of the American Revolution Collection	162
	Davis Collection	162
	Ellis Elwood Collection	163
	Fadden Collection	163
	Faville Collection	163
	Johnson Collection	166
	Larner Collection	166
	Lenig Collection	167
	McCashion Collection	168
	Bryant Miller Collection	168
	Peter Schuyler Miller Collection	169
	Rumrill Collection	169
	Saunders Collection	170

Schaefer Collection	171
Schoff Collection	172
Swart Collection	175
Tracy Collection	176

References Cited	177
------------------	-----

Tables

Table 1.1.	Collections Containing Mohawk Artifacts	3-4
Table 1.2.	Data Fields Provided for in the Master Database	5
Table 2.1.	Albany Excavations	8
Table 2.2.	Artifact Classes at the University at Albany	9-11
Table 3.1.	Mohawk Artifact Totals in the Barshied Collection	13
Table 3.2.	Artifacts from Mohawk Sites in the Barshied Collection	15-16
Table 4.1.	Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Brown Collection	19
Table 5.1.	John Fea's Site Names and Numbers	22-23
Table 5.2.	Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Fea Collection	23
Table 6.1.	Fort Plain Museum Accessions	27
Table 7.1.	Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Frey Collection	35
Table 8.1.	Prefixes Used by Hagerty to Identify Sites	39-40
Table 9.1.	Mohawk Sites and Artifacts in the Hartley Collection	46
Table 9.2.	Mohawk Artifacts at the Reaney Library	47
Table 11.1.	Frey/Jackowski Collection Artifacts	56
Table 11.2.	Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Jackowski Collection	58
Table 12.1.	Klinkhart Codes and Current Identifications of Mohawk Sites	61
Table 12.2.	Klinkhart Site Numbers and Official Site Names and Numbers	62
Table 12.3.	Artifact Counts from Sites Represented in the Klinkhart Collection	63
Table 13.1.	Sites and Artifacts Recorded by William H. Marvin	65
Table 14.1.	Artifacts in the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum Collection	75
Table 15.1.	Montgomery County Historical Society Collection Artifacts	84
Table 16.1.	Mohawk Sites, 1950 New York State Museum System	88-90
Table 16.2.	Mohawk Sites, Current New York State Museum System	91-93
Table 16.3.	New York State Museum Catalog Numbers for Mohawk Sites	98
Table 16.4.	Artifact Classes at the New York State Museum	99
Table 16.5.	Wampum Belts in the New York State Museum	100
Table 16.6.	Sites Covered by Museum Circular 53	102
Table 17.1.	Artifacts in the Order Minor Conventuals Collection	111
Table 18.1.	Mohawk Artifacts in the Peabody Museum Collection	114-116
Table 19.1.	Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Richmond Collection	126
Table 21.1.	Artifact Totals in the Seneca-Iroquois National Museum	132

Table 22.1.	Objects from the Mohawk Valley as Listed in the Simms Catalog	134
Table 22.2.	Artifacts in New York State Museum from the Simms Collection	134
Table 24.1.	Mohawk Artifacts in the Percy Van Epps Collection	146
Table 25.1.	Mohawk Sites Listed by Van Epps-Hartley Chapter Numbers	151
Table 25.2.	Mohawk Artifacts in the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter Collection	154
Table 26.1.	Mohawk Valley Artifacts in the Elwood Museum Collection	157
Table 27.1.	Artifacts in the Ellis Elwood Collection	164-166

Figures

Figure 3.1.	Lead Turtle Effigy	14
Figure 3.2.	Iron Bullet Mold	14
Figure 3.3.	Pewter Oil Flask	14
Figure 4.1.	Brass Double Spiral Ornament	17
Figure 4.2.	Religious Medal, obverse	18
Figure 4.3.	Religious Medal, reverse	18
Figure 5.1.	Six Brass Tinklers	21
Figure 6.1.	Glass Beads, Shell Runtees, and Shell Birdman	25
Figure 6.2.	Celt from Galligan #2	26
Figure 6.3.	Shell Gorget	26
Figure 7.1.	Stone Mold	30
Figure 7.2.	Bone Awls	30
Figure 7.3.	Rolled Copper Tube	31
Figure 7.4.	Miniature Ceramic Dish	31
Figure 7.5.	Miniature Pot	32
Figure 7.6.	Bone Comb Fragment	32
Figure 7.7.	Sample Card of Beads	33
Figure 8.1.	Human Effigy Pipe	38
Figure 8.2.	Human Effigy Pipe, frontal view	38
Figure 9.1.	Display Card with Missing Artifacts	43
Figure 9.2.	Pottery Hill Artifacts	44
Figure 9.3.	Illustration of Painted Rocks	45
Figure 11.1.	Trumpet Pipe	52
Figure 11.2.	Trumpet Pipes	52
Figure 11.3.	Snake Effigy Pipe	53
Figure 11.4.	Trumpet Pipe	53
Figure 11.5.	Trumpet Pipe	54
Figure 11.6.	Toy Pot	54
Figure 11.7.	Steatite Infant Effigy Pipe	55

Figure 11.8. Steatite Infant Effigy Pipe, frontal view	55
Figure 11.9. Winged Steatite Pipe	57
Figure 11.10. Shell, Bone, and Elk Tooth Beads	57
Figure 11.11. Sandstone Pipe	59
Figure 11.12. Ceramic Vessel	59
Figure 11.13. Bone Effigy Awl	59
Figure 12.1. Klinkhart Artifact Display	62
Figure 12.2. Iron Ax	63
Figure 13.1. Ceramic Vessel	66
Figure 14.1. Bird Effigy	70
Figure 14.2. Brass Bell	70
Figure 14.3. Ceramic Pot	70
Figure 14.4. Ceramic Trumpet Pipe	72
Figure 14.5. Cast of Ceramic Pipe	72
Figure 14.6. Bone Comb with Kissing Animals	72
Figure 14.7. White Ball Clay Funnel Pipe	73
Figure 14.8. Micmac Style Steatite Pipe Bowl	73
Figure 14.9. Ceramic Pipe with Head	74
Figure 14.10. Incised Jesuit Rings	74
Figure 14.11. Steatite Pipe Bowl	75
Figure 14.12. Bone Three-diamond Comb	77
Figure 14.13. Bone Effigy Face	77
Figure 15.1. Brass Thimbles, Bells, Rings, Cross, and Mouth Harp	79
Figure 15.2. Iron Strike-a-light	80
Figure 15.3. Ceramic Human Effigy	80
Figure 15.4. Miniature Ceramic Pot	80
Figure 15.5. Patched Brass Pot	81
Figure 15.6. Brass Ornaments	82
Figure 15.7. Iron Artifacts	82
Figure 15.8. Bone Comb	82
Figure 15.9. Bone Spoon	83
Figure 15.10. Bone Comb	83
Figure 16.1. Marble Pipe Bowl, side view	94
Figure 16.2. Marble Pipe Bowl, end view	94
Figure 16.3. Stone Pipe	94
Figure 16.4. Catlinite and Steatite Beads	95
Figure 16.5. Copper Kettle	95
Figure 16.6. Ceramic Vessel	95
Figure 16.7. Ceramic Rim Sherd	96
Figure 16.8. Shell Beads	96
Figure 16.9. Antler Knife Haft	103
Figure 16.10. Miniature Ceramic Pot Fragment	103

Figure 16.11. Whelk Columella	104
Figure 16.12. Ceramic Effigy Pipe Fragment	104
Figure 16.13. Deer Bone Phalanges	104
Figure 17.1. Ceramic Bird Effigy Pipe	108
Figure 17.2. Ceramic Spiral Pipe	109
Figure 17.3. Pinch Face Ceramic Pipe	110
Figure 19.1. Richmond Mansion	120
Figure 19.2. Brass Tinklers with Preserved Cordage	122
Figure 19.3. Stone Pipe	122
Figure 19.4. Owasco Ceramic Pipe	122
Figure 19.5. Stone Brooch Mold	123
Figure 19.6. Bone Comb	123
Figure 19.7. Iron Axes	124
Figure 19.8. Small Pot	124
Figure 19.9. Stone Ax with Wolf Effigy	125
Figure 19.10. Catlinite Beads	125
Figure 19.11. Whole Pot	127
Figure 20.1. Bone Comb	130
Figure 23.1. Steatite Pipe with Human Effigy, side view	138
Figure 23.2. Steatite Pipe with Human Effigy, frontal view	138
Figure 23.3. Copy of a Stone Wolf/Human Effigy Pipe	139
Figure 23.4. Ceramic Owl Effigy Pipe Fragment	140
Figure 24.1. Ceramic Pipe	145
Figure 25.1. Excavation at the Cayadutta Site	148
Figure 25.2. Miniature Ceramic Pot	153
Figure 25.3. Bone Human Effigy	153
Figure 26.1. Reconstructed Ceramic Vessel	158
Figure 27.1. Brass Points	170
Figure 27.2. Cast Brass Kettle Lugs	171

PREFACE

The Mohawk Valley Project began with conversations between William Starna and me around 1980. As we discussed the archaeological potential of the Mohawk Valley, we both came to realize that we had everything we needed to launch an exciting long-term project. By combining the resources of our two State University of New York campuses, we had the means to launch a program that was both a major field school and a major research effort.

Field excavations were initiated in the summer of 1982. Starna and I co-directed the project during the first two seasons. He moved on to nonarchaeological research interests after the 1983 field season, but his participation in the first two field seasons was crucial to the long-term success of the project. The project had support from the National Geographic Society in 1983. The project also had support from Earthwatch during 1983 and 1984. The greatest amount of outside support has come from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which provided four major grants. The work of the Mohawk Valley Project could not have been done without them. I first obtained funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities for 1984-1985 (RO-20742-84). The emphasis of this initial NEH grant was on the recovery of archaeological data from many existing public and private collections, and on the recovery of excavation data crucial for the understanding of both the collections and Mohawk sites. The State University of New York matched the initial NEH grant with the first of two sabbatical leaves, seven years apart, that I had during the course of this long project, and for this I am very grateful.

The National Endowment for the Humanities funded a new grant for the period 1985-1986 (RO-

20997-85), including both summers. The earlier grant had laid the necessary groundwork for all subsequent field and documentary research in the Mohawk Valley Project. The 1985-1986 portion of the project was also supported by third-party matching funds from the Arkell Hall Foundation, the National Geographic Society, the Evans Foundation, Hartgen Associates, and the Rochester Museum. NEH support continued with another grant for 1987-1989 (RO-21465-87), which was supplemented by third-party matching funds from several sources. These included the Lucius Littauer Foundation, the J.M. McDonald Foundation, the Arkell Hall Foundation, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation. The National Science Foundation provided a grant for the dating of carbonized maize from 40 sites by means of Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (BNS-9020716, 1991-1992). The grants enabled me to conclude all of the remaining major fieldwork planned for the project.

Production of this volume was made possible by another sabbatical leave granted by the State University of New York, combined with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities for the years 1991-1993 (RO-22292-91). The project has been an enormous but fascinating puzzle. It has been for me as big and as complex a puzzle as one person working with limited assistance could hope to solve. Indeed, it could not have been done at all were it not for the microcomputer revolution. No doubt minor errors remain in a volume that is this complex. However, I hope that the utility of the great bulk of the volume will trivialize any small lingering errors.

I initially planned only a single large monograph. However, the work grew to such a size that I had to divide it into separate volumes covering collections

and sites. Still later I realized that I would not be able to include appendices containing all of the data collected by the project. Several hundred pages were dropped from both this volume and the sites volume as a result. However, the data are available to researchers in electronic form.

There are many more people to thank for their assistance in this project than I had imagined possible. William Starna introduced me to the Mohawk Valley and its people, including the late Donald Lenig, who none of us knew long enough. Wayne Lenig briefed me on Mohawk sites of the A.D. 1400-1776 era, and he shared some of the knowledge he had acquired from his father. I had not known Donald Lenig long enough to acquire this on my own. Donald Rumrill sought us out in 1982, and he has shared his knowledge of sites and collections throughout the project. Without him the Rumrill-Naylor site would have gone undiscovered and unexplored. Donald Rumrill, Kingston Lerner, Daniel O'Neill, Glenadore Wetterau, Myron Saltsman, Gary Bernhardt, Fred Stevens, John McCashion, Arthur Johnson, Charles Gillette, Vincent Schaefer, and other members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association all contributed in many important ways.

Robert Funk, Beth Wellman, Lynne Sullivan, and Lisa Anderson all helped me gain access to the New York State Museum site files, anthropological archives, and collections. At the American Museum of Natural History, I had the assistance of David Hurst Thomas and Anibal Rodriguez. At the Harvard Peabody Museum, I had the assistance of Nancy Black, Victoria Swerdlow, Una MacDowell, Lea McChesney, and Gloria Greis on visits at various times over a decade. Judy Green, Robert Dean, and Beverly Jimerson assisted me at the Seneca-Iroquois Nation Museum. Charles Hayes, Martha Sempowski, and Lorraine Saunders assisted me at the Rochester Museum and Science Center. Bruce Smith and Jim Krahker helped me to use the collection in the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History.

I have made several visits to the Montgomery County Department of History and Archives, and on each of those occasions I was made welcome and helped by Violet Falone and her staff. Mrs. Falone officially retired on December 27, 1991, but

fortunately for researchers seems still to be at her post.

Many people, some of them now deceased, helped me study and in some cases inventory their private collections. These people include Douglas Ayers, Willis Barshied, Thomas Constantino, Ellis Elwood, John Jackowski, William Klinkhart, Donald Rumrill, Gregory Sohrweide, and Marcella Marvin.

Glenadore Wetterau, Doris Wetterau, Myron Saltsman, and Andrew Nanaa helped me make use of the wonderful objects in the Fort Plain Museum collection. Rebecca Evans and Katherine Strobeck facilitated the loan of most of the Frey, Richmond, and Montgomery County Historical Society collections to the University at Albany for study. John Ferguson helped me with the small archaeological collection at the Iroquois Indian Museum. Carol Constantino has been very generous with the collections assembled by her late husband, Thomas Constantino.

I have enjoyed the trust and invaluable assistance of a succession of Franciscan friars who followed Thomas Grassmann at the Tekakwitha Shrine. Principal among these have been Ronald Schultz, Nicholas Weiss, Berard Hofmann, Juniper Alwell, Ken Lucas and James Plavcan. I must also thank Dawn Capece, who helped me to make use of the Hartley collection at the Margaret Reaney Library in St. Johnsville. She also made space available to my students and me on several occasions when the cold rains of early summer made field study impossible.

Among my graduate students, special mention must be made of Susan Bamann, Stanley Bond, David Guldenzopf, Robert Kuhn, Mary Schwarz, David Cushman, Kathleen O'Connor, Helen Gutierrez, Pamela Sugihara, and Kim Lanphear, all of whom have used data from the project to produce excellent articles, master's theses, and doctoral dissertations.

Most important of all has been the unfaltering support of my wife Janet and my three children, Katherine, Barbara, and Joshua. All of them have tolerated my periodic absences while on research travel. They have tolerated countless detours through museums and across archaeological sites. I love them all, and I hope that their memories of shared time in archaeology mean as much to them as they do to me.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This volume is designed to provide access to data that have been hidden (in the case of public collections) or at risk (in the case of private collections) for many years. I anticipate that the volume will serve to simultaneously make important data accessible for study and to help secure the integrity of private collections by calling attention to their importance. The largest and most important collections containing Mohawk materials have been computerized, all or in part. The computer files are housed at the University at Albany, and copies are available for scientific research.

The Mohawk Valley Project has had two important objectives since its initial planning in 1981. One of those objectives has been to find and catalog collections of artifacts recovered from Mohawk village sites over the last 150 years. That objective has been reached with the publication of this volume. The second objective was to find, map, test, and in some cases excavate the Mohawk village sites from which the collections had been made over the years. That objective had the resolution of chronological and demographic problems as its own specific goals. The results of that effort are summarized in *Mohawk Valley Archaeology: The Sites*. Of course, many new and interesting problems presented themselves as various students and professionals worked with me towards these objectives. Some of these have already produced interesting findings and have led to publication. Others will surely grow out of this volume and its companion in years to come.

Many collections from Mohawk sites exist. Too few of them have been held by institutions that can be depended upon to curate them properly and make them available for study. Of those still in

private hands in 1981, several belonged to older collectors. Provenience and other associated information was often unrecorded, surviving tenuously in the minds of the collectors. With the help of colleagues and students, I was able to catalog several important collections while their owners still lived, incorporating information from them that would now otherwise be lost. In other cases, I was able to computerize catalogs that already existed, but that were arcane, hard to access, and sometimes at risk of being lost. This important database is now safe, although great quantities of information that we cannot now even guess at must have been first recovered then lost in the decades before 1981.

Many collections, some of which were themselves a century old, were in danger of loss or were deteriorating. Much of the information about collections and sites was unrecorded and known only to older collectors and amateur archaeologists. Much information that was at risk was recovered, and several collections were inventoried during 1984-1985. Perhaps more importantly, the initial National Endowment for the Humanities grant set a process in place that allowed the recovery effort to continue. Several older people who were important sources have died since 1984, but only one of them (Gilbert Hagerty) did so before I had a chance to inventory his collection. Fortunately, he recorded much of what he knew before he died, and I have been able to link this information to a computerized inventory of his collection.

I have examined over 100 collections and have inventoried the largest and most comprehensive of them. Of these, many are subsets of larger collections. In 1984, the very large and important

Frey, Richmond, and Montgomery County Historical Society collections were all at grave risk in a damp cellar in Fort Johnson, New York. As a result of the Mohawk Valley Project, all three collections were brought on indefinite loan to the University at Albany for inventory, curation, and research. The large Jackowski collection was also inventoried shortly before the owner died. The collection was then combined with the Constantino collection. Thomas Constantino has since also died, but his collection, like Jackowski's, is completely covered by a computerized inventory.

THE COLLECTIONS

The collections discussed here are identified fully in the text, but they are identified by mnemonic three-letter codes in all computer files. Tables in this volume and the sites volume sometimes also use the three-letter codes in order to save space. Table 1.1 lists all of the collections referred to in the two volumes with their mnemonics. This table can be used as a key to those references. Small collections that are not discussed separately in the text reference larger collections to which they now belong.

The computer files and some tables also use three-letter codes to identify locations of specific objects. This is important because many artifacts are not currently housed with the collections to which they belong. They are often located with other collections, sometimes on official loan, sometimes by virtue of special circumstances. Issues of legal title, loan arrangements, and so forth are sometimes confused. My primary purpose has been to facilitate both the identification of objects with collection catalogs and the location of objects wherever they might happen to be. Lost objects carry the location code "UNK."

Some older collections have suffered serious losses of integrity. I have found that 61% of the objects that are supposed to belong to the Frey collection are now missing, with little hope that they will be found. Between 44% and 65% of the artifacts originally part of the Richmond collection have disappeared, depending upon how large the collection once was, a figure that remains uncertain.

Cataloged Collections

The collections are divided into four groups. The first, and most important, is composed of 24 collections that are held by institutions and/or have been fully cataloged and computerized. Most, but not all of them, are large, and I have dealt with each of them in a separate chapter. For the most part, these collections also carry with them the interesting histories of the individuals who have assembled collections of Mohawk Valley artifacts over the last 150 years. Computer files make use of the three-letter codes shown in Table 1.1. Readers using the Mohawk sites volume will find it convenient to use these codes to locate artifacts in various collections.

The Frey, Richmond, and Montgomery County Historical Society collections (currently on loan to the University at Albany) are large and significant regional collections that were begun in the nineteenth century. The collections of the Order Minor Conventuals, the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum, and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter have been housed together near Fonda and subsume several minor collections. The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection was recently moved to the Fort Plain Museum. The Brown, Klinkhart, Marvin, and Hagerty collections are large private collections that I have examined and computerized. The Jackowski collection, now part of the Constantino collection, contains a few objects formerly in the Frey and Richmond collections. This too has been computerized. The New York State Museum collection contains many donated objects from nineteenth-century sources, as well as excavated objects from many Mohawk sites. Similarly, the University at Albany collection contains objects from sites excavated since 1982. Clearly, any attempt to carry out a new field study of a specific Mohawk site without consulting these curated collections would miss a very large fraction of the available information.

I have provided biographical and historical information in my descriptions of these collections. This gives context to the collections and also provides insight into the interests, motives, and lives of the men (for none of them were women) who were driven to assemble them. As individuals they were often eccentric, even (perhaps especially) in their

Table 1.1. Collections Containing Mohawk Artifacts

Code	Collection
ALB	University at Albany collection
AYR	Douglas Ayers collection
BAR	Willis Barshied collection
BRG	James Burggraf collection (see NYM)
BRN	Edward Brown collection
CAS	Earl Casler collection (see also MCM and FTP)
CON	Thomas Constantino (Amsterdam) collection (see JAC)
DAK	Percy Dakes collection
DAR	Fort Plain Daughters of the American Revolution collection
DAV	Ogilvie Davis collection
DOR	David R. Dorn collection
ELW	Ellis Elwood collection
EMC	Elwood Museum collection
FAD	Raymond Fadden (Onchiota) collection
FAV	Robert Faville collection (see JAC and BAR)
FEA	John Fea collection (see also NYM)
FRY	Samuel L. Frey collection (see also ALB, JAC, MCM, and MHS)
FTP	Fort Plain Museum collection
GRA	Thomas Grassmann collection (see MCM)
HAG	Gilbert Hagerty collection
HAR	Robert Hartley collection
IIM	Iroquois Indian Museum collection
JAC	John Jackowski collection
JES	Jesuit Fathers collection
JOH	R. Arthur Johnson collection (see also ALB)
KLI	William Klinkhart collection
KNA	John Knapp collection (see MCM)
LAR	Kingston Larner collection
LEN	Donald Lenig collection (see also MCM)
MAI	Museum of the American Indian collection
MAR	William H. Marvin collection (see also MCM)
MAX	Moreau S. Maxwell collection (see VEH)
MCC	John McCashion collection
MCM	Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection
MHS	Montgomery County Historical Society collection
MIL	Peter Schuyler Miller collection (see also MCM and VEH)
MLR	Brian Miller collection
MNH	American Museum of Natural History collection
NAY	William Naylor collection (see MCM)
NYM	New York State Museum collection
OLS	Clyde Olsen collection (see SNM)
OMC	Order Minor Conventuals collection
OSF	Old Stone Fort Museum collection
PEA	Peabody Museum, Harvard University collection

Table 1.1. Continued

Code	Collection
RIC	A.G. Richmond collection (see also ALB and MHS)
RML	Margaret Reaney Memorial Library collection (see HAR)
ROC	Rochester Museum and Science Center collection
RUM	Donald Rumrill collection
SAN	John Sanders collection
SCH	Vincent Schaefer collection (see also MCM)
SHS	Schenectady County Historical Society collection
SMI	Smithsonian Institution collection
SMS	Jeptha Simms collection (see NYM)
SNM	Seneca National Museum collection
SOR	Gregory Sohrweide collection (see HAG)
SWA	John Swart collection (see also MCM)
TRA	Jack Tracy collection (see also ALB)
UNK	Unknown
VAN	Clarence M. Van der Veer collection (see MAR)
VEH	Van Epps-Hartley collection
VEP	Percy M. Van Epps collection

own times and places. The earliest of them were unabashed antiquarians and souvenir hunters. The most recent of them were amateur scientists, and a few rose to professional careers. As a group they bring personality to the history of American archaeology, and they often provide an added dimension of humor to the discipline.

Some of the collections in the first set subsume others, but I have kept them separate in cases where they are stored separately or where a separate listing is likely to aid future research. For example, the Simms, Fea, and two other collections are now part of the New York State Museum collection (see second group). The Jackowski collection now has the same owner as the Constantino collection.

Subsets of Large Collections

The second group of collections is comprised mostly of those that are small fragments of larger institutional collections. In these cases, I have computerized only those parts of the larger collections that relate to the Mohawk Valley. They include the Elwood Museum collection, the Jesuit Fathers collection, the Museum of the American Indian

collection, the American Museum of Natural History collection, the Old Stone Fort Museum collection, and the Schenectady County Historical Society collection

These collections have come to be marginally relevant to Mohawk Valley archaeology by way of a variety of routes. For example, the National Museum of the American Indian and American Museum collections contain objects that came to them largely through the efforts of nineteenth-century collectors. They are discussed in Chapter 26, which deals with minor institutional collections.

Private Collections

The third group of collections includes twenty substantial collections remaining in private hands that I have been able to study but not fully catalog. I have described these in narrative fashion in Chapter 27, emphasizing and sometimes illustrating important objects. It is likely that most of these collections will eventually find their way to larger institutional homes. However, they are all at greater risk than those listed above because their contents are not generally known in detail by anyone other than their

current owners. They include the Archaeological Field Museum collection, the Douglas Ayers collection, the Thomas Constantino collection, the Percy Dakes collection, the Fort Plain Daughters of the American Revolution collection, the Ogilvie Davis collection, the Ellis Elwood collection, the Fadden (Onchiota) collection, the Faville collection, the R. Arthur Johnson collection, the Kingston Larner collection, the Donald Lenig collection, the McCashion collection, the Peter Schuyler Miller collection, the Brian Miller collection, the Donald Rumrill collection, the John Saunders collection, the Vincent Schaefer collection, the John Swart collection, and the Jack D. Tracy collection

Minor Collections

The fourth group of collections is composed of those that have largely been absorbed by larger collections and for which I can provide little additional information. First among these are those that are now subsumed by the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection. At least 45 collections, small and large, were donated by as many individuals to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. The largest or most significant of them include the collections of Lloyd M. Brinkman, David Dorn, Harry Foster, Albert Gayer, John Knapp, Albert Lake, Kenneth H. Mynter, William Naylor, Henry Saltsman, Edward J. Sheehan, Volker Veeder, and Henry Wemple. Mnemonic codes have been assigned to all of these, but they are not listed in Table 1.1 unless their codes are specifically mentioned here or in the sites volume.

The Old Stone Fort Museum collection includes at least five major donated collections. These are the collections of D.A. Hitchman, Charles L'Amoureux, A. Grant Mattice, Leroy S. Schell, and Arthur V. Stevenson.

The Van Epps-Hartley collection subsumes the collections of many of its current and former members. The collections of Percy Van Epps, Moreau Maxwell, and Peter Schuyler Miller belong to the chapter collection but remain cataloged as if separate collections. Vincent Schaefer and Arthur Burgey were principal among those who simply cataloged their finds on chapter cards.

The Jackowski collection contains many objects that were once part of other collections. These

include artifacts that Jackowski obtained from the collections of Harry Schoff, Ogilvie Davis, Samuel Frey, and A.G. Richmond, among others.

The New York State Museum contains some large collections that have warranted separate treatment. There are also minor collections, namely the James Burggraf and Carl Sundler collections, which are described briefly in the chapter dealing with the New York State Museum collection.

Using this Volume

Vocabulary control is crucial for good database management. A specific vocabulary is allowed within each data field, and variations in spelling and capitalization are not allowed. Most entries allow for data in the fields listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2. Data Fields Provided for in the Master Database

Number	Field Name
1	Site name
2	Site number
3	Accession number
4	Catalog number
5	Quantity
6	Type
7	Material
8	Object
9	Locus
10	Square
11	Quad
12	Level
13	Feature number
14	Excavator(s)
15	Source of donation
16	Collector
17	Comment
18	Collection name
19	Current location

I have imposed tight vocabulary control so that searches on fields 6-8 can be conducted easily and without omissions. Most reports list at least fields

5-8 in the order shown so that a specific entry reads as a coherent English sentence. An example might be "6 Madison chert points."

Other computer files exist to assist in sorting out details. For example, several numbering systems and a variety of alternative names have been used to designate Mohawk sites over the past century. There is a file that allows one to find the current name and number of a particular site using any of the old numbering systems. Another cross-reference file allows one to search on an old site name and (usually) find the current name. A tabular version of the cross-index can be found in the Mohawk sites volume. Current site numbers are identical to the simple four-digit numbers now used by the New York State Museum.

There are really two kinds of archaeological collections covered by this volume. Some collections contain only highly diagnostic objects, often objects having high exhibit value. Scientific collections, on the other hand, are often large and bulky assemblages of thousands of small objects whose collective value is more statistical than individual. Clearly, collections of the first kind should be itemized in detail in a volume like this one, and they are. Collections of the second kind need not be treated in that much individual detail. The longhouse floor at Otstungo yielded over 58,000 objects, but it would serve no reasonable purpose to itemize them all here. In consideration of this, I have itemized collections of the first kind and summarized those of the second kind. Readers who wish to peruse the very large records for sites like Otstungo and Garoga can do so by requesting either computer files or (at greater expense) copies of unpublished printed versions of those files.

Where I have produced tables of itemized collections, I have ordered the entries according to their catalog numbers. Many of the same items also appear in other tables in the sites volume, but ordered by material, by site provenience, or by some other key attribute. In this volume, when an itemized collection lacks some or all catalog numbers, the artifacts are ordered by site provenience.

The illustrations found in the chapters that follow require some general explanation. They are photographs of objects that are, with a few exceptions, from the Mohawk Valley, but lack specific site provenience. A much larger number of remarkable objects could have been used to illustrate the collections discussed in this volume. However, I decided early on that well-provenienced objects should appear in the Mohawk sites volume. Thus while I describe a bone comb from the Smith-Pagerie site as perhaps the most outstanding single object in the Jackowski collection, I do not illustrate it here in Chapter 11. It would be too expensive to illustrate it in both volumes, and I judge that it is more usefully included with the section on the Smith-Pagerie site in the Mohawk sites volume. This particular object is in any case now part of the Rochester Museum and Science Center collection. This is a reminder that collections merge and fragment over time, and that this guide might gradually become obsolete. Even if it does, however, the recent histories of thousands of objects are now established about as well as they can be as of 1994. Researchers seeking to track them down in the future will in most cases have to concern themselves mainly with what happens to them from this moment on.

CHAPTER 2

UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY (SUNY) COLLECTION

Albany State Normal College was founded in 1844, the first of its type in New York and the fourth in the nation. It became a liberal arts college for teachers and changed its name to Albany State Teachers College in 1905, the first such conversion in the country. It became the first state college to award the baccalaureate in 1908. The college entered the newly formed State University of New York in 1948, and in 1962 its mandate was expanded to include a baccalaureate for those not intending to pursue teaching careers.

An institution known as the University of the State of New York has existed as a vehicle for the board of regents for more than a century, and many people understandably confuse this with the State University of New York. The older university is, however, a paper institution. Archaeologists probably know it primarily and appropriately as the publisher of New York State Museum bulletins.

The State University of New York was expanded during the governorship of Nelson Rockefeller. Four university centers were formed at that time, one of them around a core faculty provided by Albany State Teachers College. The new State University of New York at Albany granted its first doctorate in 1963 and was named a university center in 1964. In more recent years, the university has referred to itself as the University at Albany, SUNY, in an effort to establish greater campus identity.

The University at Albany has been a research university for only a quarter of a century. The Department of Anthropology was not founded until 1970. Serious archaeological research began in the late 1960s, when University at Albany crews were

used in Mohawk Valley excavation projects by the New York State Museum. State Museum excavations in the Mohawk Valley ended after 1970 for a variety of reasons. Principal among these reasons was the hostility of collectors and landowners to both the State Museum and to university crews during that politically troubled time.

I joined the faculty in 1969, at which time anthropologists were still formally part of the Sociology Department. The faculty was growing rapidly at that time, the new university campus on the western edge of Albany was nearing completion, and there was little thought about the future of the old Albany State Teachers College campus downtown. Several of us spent part of the 1969-1970 academic year planning archaeological laboratories and collections storage facilities that were planned for buildings not yet begun. A budgetary shortfall forced cancellation of the additional construction, and the master construction plan of the university was revised to redefine the uncompleted campus as finished. The redefinition was generally accepted, and we moved forward with plans to build a doctoral Department of Anthropology despite the lack of proper facilities or even any hope of acquiring them in the future. Some temporary spaces for archaeology were eventually allocated in the campus subbasement.

The University at Albany conducted excavations elsewhere during the 1970s. Teams worked in Guatemala until violence there made further work too dangerous. Beginning in 1972, teams under my direction worked on the Saratoga Battlefield under Park Service contracts, as the nation prepared for

the 1976 bicentennial celebrations. After 1976, my work shifted to the Lake George region, where field school crews worked for several seasons.

THE COLLECTIONS

At about this time, the university was engaged in remodeling the campus of the old Albany State Teachers College downtown, in an effort to create space for burgeoning programs. I was able to secure an old basement gymnasium and an adjoining room in Milne Hall for archaeological collections and equipment. The New York State Museum moved from its old quarters in the State Education Building to new ones in the Cultural Education Center at about the same time. With volunteer student help, the campus moving crew moved abandoned museum cabinets from the State Education Building to the Milne basement, and we at last had a minimally adequate storage and research facility to absorb growing archaeological collections.

THE MOHAWK VALLEY PROJECT

Archaeological research in the Mohawk Valley had become feasible once again around 1980. William Starna and I began planning a long-term project there around that time. Starna had grown up in the village of St. Johnsville, surrounded by

Mohawk sites and in close contact with Donald Lenig, Wayne Lenig, Earl Casler, Kingston Larnier, and other local avocational archaeologists that were active at the time. His knowledge of key people and sites in the valley was essential during the period in which I was just getting to know them myself.

Most of the artifacts from the Mohawk Valley sites in the University at Albany collection were acquired during the course of the Mohawk Valley Project and related efforts, beginning with the Elwood site excavations in 1982. Major accessions were logged by field season. Table 2.1 indicates the years in which excavations were undertaken at the sites from which major assemblages were acquired.

Table 2.2 summarizes object counts by artifact class from the sites excavated by University at Albany crews. Most of the cataloged objects summarized in Table 2.2 should be thought of as data rather than as artifacts. The thousands of computer entries that result from modern scientific excavations are not comparable to the highly selective collections assembled by relic hunters. The University at Albany collection is too large and too detailed to be summarized in an appendix to this volume. However, the collection is available to researchers in computer readable form.

The Elwood site (1170) was excavated in our first field season in 1982. In 1983, a team of graduate students obtained a small grant to test the

Table 2.1 Albany Excavations Resulting in Major Artifact Assemblages from Mohawk Sites

Site Name	Site Number	Years	Artifacts
Elwood	1170	1982	34300
Jackson-Everson	1213	1983	897
Oak Hill #1	1186	1983	2954
Rumrill-Naylor	5698	1984	744
Indian Castle	1286	1984-1985	8500 ^a
Otstungo	1156	1984-1987	72043
England's Woods	1120	1987	6203
Cayadutta	1115	1988-1989	22142
Fox Lair	6876	1989-1990	698
Second Woods	1195	1990-1991	6735
TOTAL			155216

^a Postoccupational debris not cataloged.

Table 2.2. Artifact Classes in Mohawk Assemblages at the University at Albany

Classes	Excavated Sites by Site Number									6876
	1286	1156	5698	1186	1170	1213	1115	1120	1195	
Antler artifacts		1			1		2			
Argillite flakes									9	
Bean specimens		2		28	23	12				
Bone artifacts	2	6			19	10	1		1	
Bone awls					7	1	1			
Bone beads		1		1	1	2	4	1		
Bone fragments	33	2724	23	48	4090		6948	2369	424	
Bone needles					2					
Bone phalanges		2		2		1	11			
Bone points		1								
Bone specimens		1982			8		91	2	1	
Brass artifacts	34		5	6		2		1		
Brass beads			2					1		
Brass fragments	7		27	95		4		1		
Brass points	1		15	18		4		1		
Butternut specimens					23					
Carapace fragments				3			12		1	
Catlinite artifacts	1									
Ceramic beads							1			
Ceramic body sherds		24919	159	965	575	193	7425	1832	2708	23
Ceramic brick frags.	195						1			
Ceramic neck sherds			8		11	4				
Ceramic pipe bowls		1	4	12	55	5	2		5	
Ceramic pipe frags.	1	116	2		74	5	2		3	
Ceramic pipe stems			8	17	75	9	4			2
Ceramic rim sherds		2204	40	171	118	26	779	128	315	4
Ceramic sherds	3398	1299	6	12	13095	33	320	71	219	4
Ceramic vessels							1			
Chalcedony scrapers				1						
Chert artifacts		20		1	90		4		4	
Chert bifaces		34	4	9	56		7	1	11	19
Chert cores		100	3	11	7	2	24	11	29	11
Chert drills		1			2		5			
Chert flakes	3	36332	170	724	15290	43	4376	849	2054	519
Chert gunflints			11	22		8				
Chert hammers					1		2			
Chert knives		13	5	1	7	1	13			2
Chert nodules										
Chert points		192	4	1	94		25	11	6	4
Chert preforms		25			1		2		4	3
Chert scrapers		35	1	3	7	4	2		3	4
Chert spokeshaves		2		1	4	7				1
Claystone artifacts			1							

Table 2.2. Continued

Classes	Excavated Sites by Site Number									
	1286	1156	5698	1186	1170	1213	1115	1120	1195	6876
Claw specimens				1	1					
Coal specimens	53									
Copper coins	2									
Copper fragments			1							
Fish scales					6		18			
Flint gunflints	2		1	1						
Galena crystal				1						
Glass beads	25		126	145		289				
Glass bottle frags.	86									
Glass buttons			4	14						
Glass fragments	1658		1	8		4				
Glass prunts			1	1						
Glass stemware	1									
Gold artifacts	1									
Graphite specimens			1	2						
Iron artifacts	26		1	4		6		4		
Iron awls			1	2		1				
Iron axes				1						
Iron fish hooks			1	1		1				
Iron fragments	136		6	67		1				
Iron gun parts	6			4						
Iron knives	6		2	8		1				
Iron mouth harps			1	1						
Iron nails	1794		26	26		9				
Iron strike-a-lights			1							
Kaolin pipe bowls	106		5	12		27				
Kaolin pipe stems	476		38	40		36				
Lead artifacts				6		16				
Lead fragments			3	13		3				
Lead shot	2		5	15						
Lead slag			1							
Lead sprue			1	2						
Leather fragments	1									
Lime mortar frags.	12									
Limestone frags.	8									
Maize cob frags.						33				
Maize kernels	1	12		2	2	13	8			
Metal artifacts	297					22		1		
Mica specimens			1							
Mineral specimens		3					6	1	2	
Nutshell specimens		8		6	26	7	3			
Ochre specimens				4	1					
Pewter artifacts	3		1	1						

Table 2.2. Continued

Classes	Excavated Sites by Site Number									6876
	1286	1156	5698	1186	1170	1213	1115	1120	1195	
Plant specimens	1	22	3	261	117		10		1	
Plaster samples	97					1				
Quartz artifacts								3	1	
Quartz cores			1				16	1		
Quartz crystals	1	20	8	44	1			1	2	
Quartz flakes							253	362	9	1
Quartzite artifacts							1			
Quartzite flakes							6		6	2
Quartzite gunflints				4						
Shale artifacts										1
Shell artifacts					9					
Shell beads	4			74	1	6	1	2		
Shell fragments	1	854		4	339	1	1478	255	92	
Shell valves		856						2		
Silver artifacts	3			1						
Slate artifacts	2	1								1
Squash seeds					2	39	1			
Steatite pipe frags.				2	2					
Stone adzes		2			2		1			
Stone anvils		13			4		1	2	4	
Stone artifacts		18		2	20	1	1	195	4	3
Stone beads				4						
Stone celts		3			3					
Stone choppers					2					
Stone concretions							1		1	
Stone hammers		56	2	7	10		6	9	15	5
Stone metates		6							1	2
Stone mullers		1	1		1					
Stone pebbles					1					
Stone pestles					1			1		
Stone sinkers				2					2	2
Stone specimens									643	75
Textile sample	2									
Tooth specimens		127	2	9	13	3	239	83	3	
Wood artifacts	3									
Charred wood samples		6					20		141	
Unknown objects	9					1	1		2	
Intrusive objects		23					6	2	6	1
TOTALS	8500	72043	744	2954	34300	897	22142	6203	6735	689

Jackson-Everson site (1213) in the spring, then later served as staff for the excavations on Oak Hill #1 (1186) during the summer. William Starna gave up formal participation in the project and I took on excavation of the Rumrill-Naylor site (5698) in 1984. This site was found by Donald Rumrill, who helped us to gain access to it. His assistance in this and many other ways was important throughout the life of the project.

David Guldenzopf tested the Indian Castle site (1286) in 1984, and he made plans to use materials from it in his doctoral dissertation (Guldenzopf 1986). David Cushman tested Otstungo (1156) at the same time, and with similar intentions, although he subsequently left Albany to study at the University of New Mexico. On the basis of these tests, full-scale excavations at both Indian Castle and Otstungo were carried out in 1985. The Otstungo site proved to be so rich that excavations there were continued through 1986 and into the first few weeks of the 1987 field season. The second half of the 1987 season was spent on the England's Woods site (1120).

Excavations were carried out on the Cayadutta site (1115) in 1988 and 1989. Susan Bamann discovered the Fox Lair site (6876) late in 1989 and returned to carry out more extensive excavations in 1990. She reported it to the State Museum and the site was added to the site file. This site is probably the same as the Johnson site (1171), although the latter is shown to lie a few hundred meters away on New York State Museum maps. The reported age of the Johnson site is equivalent to the apparent age of Fox Lair materials, and a thorough search of the mapped location of the Johnson site has failed to turn up any evidence of it. Because there is another unrelated Johnson site (1946) in the Mohawk drainage, I have listed the site as Fox Lair in our site file with only the new number (6876). The phantom Johnson site (1171) has been dropped. "Johnson" is retained in our cross-index of alternative site names,

and it might have to be revived if some evidence of a separate Johnson locus is discovered in the future.

Susan Bamann directed excavations at the Second Woods site (1195) in the summers of 1990 and 1991. The conclusion of this work brought large-scale excavations by University at Albany crews in the Mohawk Valley to an end.

Much smaller assemblages were collected from other Mohawk sites in the course of surveys and minor testing that went on throughout the 1980s. Occasional small donations of artifacts from Mohawk sites also contributed to the whole. All of these acquisitions were logged into computer files. Except for the small odd lots that are still being processed, researchers can find and to some degree analyze the entire collection through the use of microcomputer files.

A large fraction of the materials now stored with the Albany collection resulted from participation in the highway construction salvage program that was run through the New York State Museum in the 1970s and early 1980s. However, only a small portion of these materials relate to Mohawk sites. Moreover, all materials resulting from the salvage program are owned by either the New York State Museum or by individual landowners, and the university serves only as temporary curator. This collection, or set of collections, has not been computerized.

All of the collections resulting from the Mohawk Valley Project, as well as those acquired through the highway salvage program, work in the Lake George region, and other smaller projects I have run, are stored in Milne Hall. The Frey collection, Richmond collection, and other materials on loan from the Montgomery County Historical Society are also stored in Milne Hall. All of these materials are covered by a curation policy first drafted by Hetty Jo Brumbach and adopted by the Department of Anthropology in 1990.

CHAPTER 3

BARSHIED COLLECTION

Willis Barshied now owns both the Brown collection and a substantial collection of his own creation. The Brown collection is separately described in this volume. Edward Brown's daughter Nell married Willis Barshied's great uncle. When Willis was a young man, Nell gave him part of the collection. Later when she died, she left the balance of the Brown collection to him. Some Brown collection objects are mentioned by Beauchamp (1903:98).

Barshied's interests have focused on revolutionary period materials. He has restored two houses and a Dutch barn near the end of Kilts Road, and these structures are filled with farm implements of considerable historical value. Barshied is a recognized authority on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century implements.

He has also collected extensively on the nearby site of Fort Paris, a Revolutionary War fort that has

produced a very large assemblage of iron and other metal artifacts. It is likely that artifacts from this site account for the great majority of objects in the Barshied collection.

I have treated the Barshied collection as separate from the Brown collection. I have created a computer file for the Mohawk part of the Barshied collection, but a complete file will have to wait for comprehensive cataloging. The file currently contains 68 records covering 382 artifacts from at least nine Mohawk Valley sites. Three of the artifacts cannot be attributed to any specific site (Figure 3.1). Those that can be attributed break down as shown in Table 3.1.

Most of Barshied's artifacts from Allen, Mitchell, Printup, Sand Hill #1, and Fort Hunter were purchased from Robert Faville, who collected with John Jackowski in the late 1970s and early 1980s (Figures 3.2 and 3.3). Faville also sold to

Table 3.1. Mohawk Artifact Totals in the Barshied Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	142
Fort Hunter	1100/1105/1112	14
Jackson-Everson	1213	28
Kilts	6297	19
Mitchell	1248	2
Oak Hill #1	1186	4
Printup	1124	11
Sand Hill #1	1191	3
Schenck	1123	156
TOTAL		379

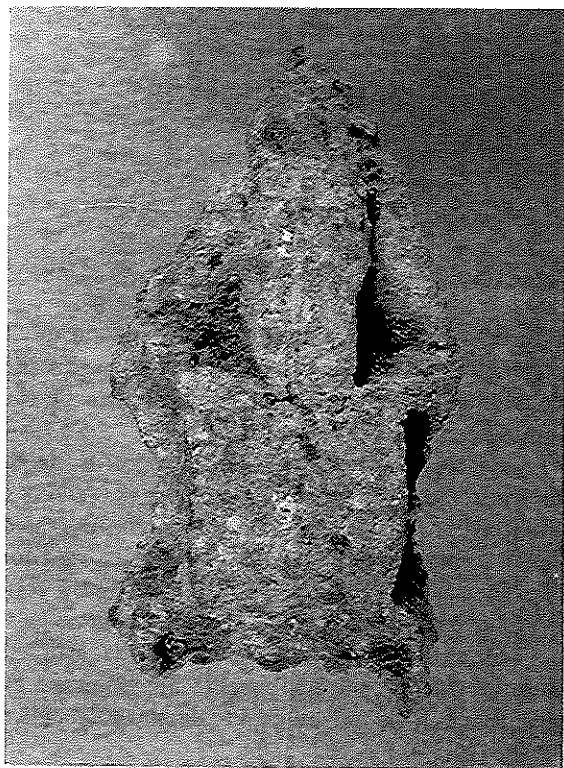


Figure 3.1. Lead turtle effigy, 5.8 cm long. Barshied collection.



Figure 3.2. Iron bullet mold from the "Tenontogare site," 15 cm long. Found by Robert Faville, Barshied collection.

Jackowski, and he no longer has a substantial collection of his own. Barshied's artifacts (beads) from the Schenck site were inherited. A few objects from Fort Hunter and Oak Hill #1 were found by Harvey Glosser and acquired by Barshied from his widow. Barshied collected the Jackson-Everson artifacts and some others himself.

Barshied also owns an excellent steatite pipe specimen that he bought at a garage sale. The pipe was found on a farm that was owned by H. Tibbals in 1905. The farm is located on the north side of Pickle Hill Road (Route 69), west of the village of Fort Plain and not far from the Second Woods site. The pipe, however, was probably a stray find.

The computerized portion of the Barshied collection is small enough to summarize here in Table 3.2.



Figure 3.3. Pewter oil flask, 9 cm tall. Found by Robert Faville, Barshied collection.

Table 3.2. Artifacts from Mohawk Sites in the Barshied Collection

Provenience	Quantity	Type	Material	Object
Allen	2		brass	buckles
Allen	2		brass	finials
Allen	2		brass	hawk bells
Allen	1		brass	lock plate
Allen	5	perforated	brass	lugs
Allen	1		brass	ornament
Allen	4		brass	points
Allen	3		brass	thimbles
Allen	1	rolled	brass	tube
Allen	1	saltware	ceramic	sherd
Allen	30	216	glass	beads
Allen	70	2a1	glass	beads
Allen	2	rum	glass	bottle fragments
Allen	2		iron	gun pan covers
Allen	1		iron	gun sight
Allen	1		iron	gun sight
Allen	1		iron	padlock
Allen	1	163 gm	lead	bar
Allen	1	22.5 cm	lead	bar
Allen	1		lead	fragment
Allen	1		metal	coin
Allen	6	incised Jesuit	metal	rings
Allen	1	elbow	pewter	pipe
Allen	2	straight	pewter	pipes
Fort Hunter	1		iron	bullet mold
Fort Hunter	4		iron	gun parts
Fort Hunter	3		iron	scrapers
Fort Hunter	2		lead	fragments
Fort Hunter	2		lead	musket balls
Fort Hunter	1	religious	metal	medal
Fort Hunter	1		pewter	spoon handle
Jackson-Everson	1	three-hole	brass	ornament
Jackson-Everson	1	1a1	glass	bead
Jackson-Everson	1	2b'12	glass	bead
Jackson-Everson	1	4a1	glass	bead
Jackson-Everson	1	burned 2a1	glass	bead
Jackson-Everson	15	2a1	glass	beads
Jackson-Everson	1		iron	awl
Jackson-Everson	1		iron	awl
Jackson-Everson	1		iron	awl
Jackson-Everson	1		iron	knife
Jackson-Everson	1		iron	knife
Jackson-Everson	1		iron	mouth harp
Jackson-Everson	1		iron	strike-a-light

Table 3.2. Continued

Provenience	Quantity	Type	Material	Object
Jackson-Everson	1	incised heart	metal	ring
Kilts	1	12 cm	ceramic	pot
Kilts	1	16 cm	ceramic	pot
Kilts	1	16 cm	ceramic	pot
Kilts	1	1a14	glass	bead
Kilts	5	2a42	glass	beads
Kilts	2	4b25	glass	beads
Kilts	8	4k3	glass	beads
Mitchell	1		brass	mouth harp
Mitchell	1		brass	mouth harp
Mohawk Valley	1	turtle	lead	effigy
Mohawk Valley	1		pewter	oil flask
Mohawk Valley	1	black	stone	pipe
Oak Hill #1	2	fleur-de-lis	kaolin	pipe stems
Oak Hill #1	1	holed turtle	lead	effigy
Printup	1		iron	frizzen
Printup	1		lead	bale seal
Printup	1		lead	bar
Printup	7		lead	fragments
Printup	1	bent	pewter	spoon handle
Sand Hill #1	1		iron	gun barrel frag.
Sand Hill #1	1		iron	gun barrel frag.
Sand Hill #1	1	18.5 cm	iron	gun lock
Schenck	1	2a6	glass	bead
Schenck	155	2a1	glass	beads

CHAPTER 4

BROWN COLLECTION

The Brown collection is composed of artifacts collected by two brothers, Edward J. Brown and Godfrey D. Brown, of Canajoharie. Godfrey contributed relatively few objects to the collection. Edward Brown's daughter Nell married a man whose sister was Willis Barshied's paternal grandmother. When Willis was a young man, Nell gave him part of the collection. Later, when she died, she left the balance of the Brown collection to him. As of this writing, Barshied still owns the entire Brown collection.

It is clear that Edward Brown knew L. William H. Klinkhart and other collectors active around the turn of the century, for they visited many of the same sites and often referred to the sites by the

same names. Brown and Klinkhart were especially good friends who grew up together in Canajoharie. At that time, the Richmond and Frey collections were both very well known to people around Canajoharie, and other collectors tried to emulate them.

Edward Brown marked his artifacts in dark pencil or in ink, often indicating the site name by means of an initial letter or the entire name. He identified Otstungo with an "O." Godfrey Brown marked his artifacts with red ink, using an "I" for "Indian Hill" in the case of Otstungo. Items found by both brothers are mentioned by Beauchamp (1903:98).

The Brown collection began as a small assemblage of artifacts from on and around the Brown farm, specifically the Brown site and certain

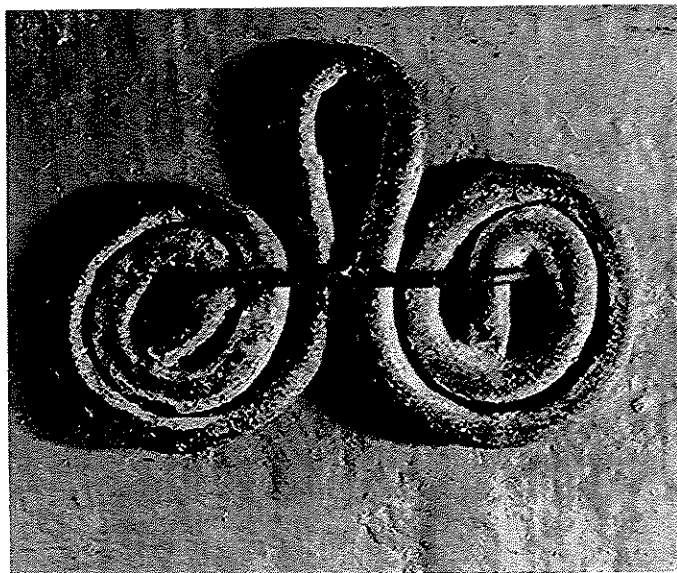


Figure 4.1 Brass double spiral ornament, 2 cm wide. Brown collection, unknown Mohawk Valley site.



Figure 4.2. Religious medal, obverse, 3.1 cm. Brown collection, unknown Mohawk Valley site.

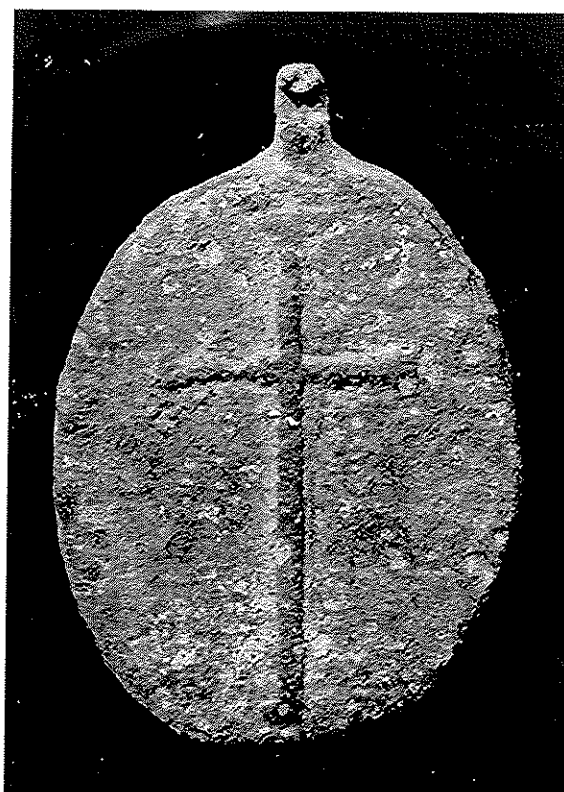


Figure 4.3. Religious medal, reverse, 3.1 cm. Brown collection, unknown Mohawk Valley site.

neighboring sites. Edward Brown apparently inherited some of these, then added to them later as his own searching began to produce results. He eventually cataloged 949 objects, of which all but 65 were dated as to when he found them (Figures 4.1-4.3). Those that he did not date were mostly found by others and given to him. He picked up his first artifacts in 1890, then began to collect in earnest in 1900. His best year was 1902, but he continued to collect off and on up to 1932.

Edward Brown compiled a catalog for his collection that amounts to two overlapping lists. The first list orders the artifacts by site, while the second one orders them by material. Unfortunately, there are items mentioned in one list but not the other. However, I have been able to combine them into a single computer file of 539 records covering the 949 objects. Godfrey Brown's collection is not included

in the computer file because he never prepared a catalog. Preparation of a comprehensive computer file would require a new comprehensive inventory of both parts of the collection. In this way, all of Godfrey's objects could be included and those (if any) now missing from Edward's collection could be so indicated in the computer file.

Edward collected on several well-known sites. He also collected on sites that he identified by the (then) owners' names. In some of these cases I have been unable to relate with certainty his identification to any site known to modern investigators. These cases and instances where Brown provided only general provenience information have led me to designate the provenience of 261 items as "Mohawk Valley." Tighter provenience will probably never be possible for more than a few of these objects.

Table 4.1. Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Brown Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	37
Bauder	1122	39
Briggs Run	1118	2
Brown	1204	71
Cayadutta	1115	18
England's Woods	1120	42
Fisk	1210	1
Freeman	1145	13
Garoga	2332	2
Horatio Nellis	1229	33
Jay Nellis	1205	2
Nestle	3971	11
Oak Hill #1	1186	8
Otstungo	1156	70
Rice's Woods	1201	9
Schenck	1123	27
Swart-Farley	1209	23
Van Evera-McKinney	1232	1
Wagners Hollow	1202	130
TOTAL		539

He appears to have had little interest in ceramics unless the pieces were parts of pipes or effigy vessels. However, unlike more recent collectors, he

did not have a metal detector, and his collection consequently contains many more bone, stone, and ceramic objects than metal objects. The numbers of objects from Mohawk sites are indicated in Table 4.1.

The small effigy pipe from Otstungo was found by Brown on October 26, 1902. This was an object of particular interest to him at the time, and it remains one of the highlights of his collection. He had a photograph made of it, and this is still with the collection. There is also a photograph of Brown himself with the collection. The pipe was photographed by Lynn Johnson of Black Star in preparation for a 1991 article in *National Geographic*. The photo was not used in the article. However, an unnumbered bone comb in the Brown collection from Otstungo was illustrated in the article (Bruchac 1991:76).

The computerized version of Brown's catalog contains 539 records covering 949 objects. This is two more than Brown himself cataloged because two objects found by Godfrey Brown are included. There may be some artifacts collected by Edward Brown that are still uncataloged. There are certainly several such uncataloged objects attributable to his brother Godfrey. The catalog is too large to include here as a table or as an appendix, but it is available to researchers in computer readable form. The Brown collection currently belongs to Willis Barshied, but it is likely that it will eventually be donated to an appropriate institution.

CHAPTER 5

FEA COLLECTION

The Fea collection was assembled by John Fea of Amsterdam. Fea was active around the turn of the century, and he corresponded with William Beauchamp in 1904. At least some of that correspondence is preserved in the manuscript division of the New York State Library. Fea (1904a) first contacted Beauchamp in order to report the discovery of the Ganada site (2324 and 2325). He compared it to a site that Beauchamp had described in his (then) recently published book on the *Aboriginal Occupation of New York* (Beauchamp 1900:102). In a later letter he complained that Beauchamp had overlooked many Montgomery County sites in his book, and he accused Samuel Frey of holding back information. Beauchamp (1904a, 1904b) replied that he had depended upon Frey and A.G. Richmond for

information, and that he had deliberately left out many site locations across the state. Fea was relatively uninformed and argumentative in his letters, while Beauchamp was generous and patient in his replies.

Fea died in 1931, and his collection was donated to the State Museum in August 1935. Fea's widow donated the collection through her daughter, Mrs. W.J. Sicard, who by that time was living in Newark, Ohio.

Fea was born in 1852. He knew most of the principal sites that were generally known to collectors in his era, and he used names for them that are nearly all recognizable to current researchers. Fea did some collecting himself, but a majority of the artifacts in his collection were found by others and

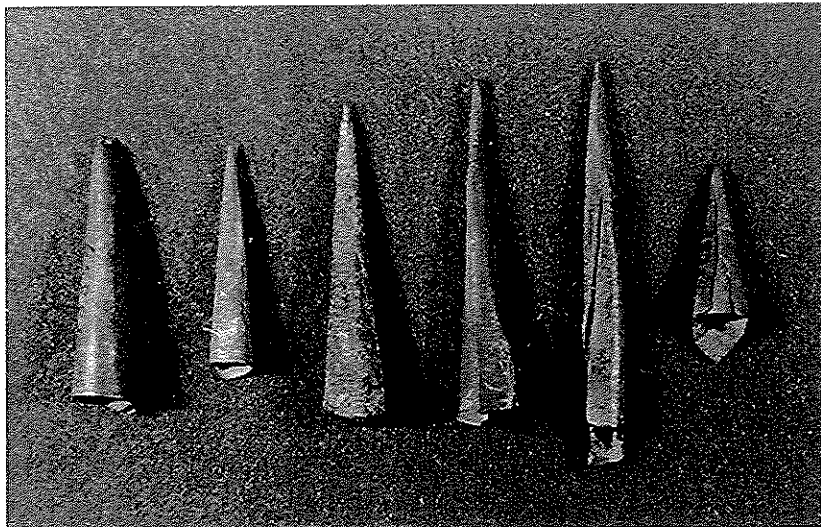


Figure 5.1. Six brass tinklers, 3.5-6.5 cm long, from the Mohawk Valley. Formerly in the Fea collection. New York State Museum 38354.

Table 5.1. John Fea's Site Names and Numbers

Fea Number	Fea Site Name	Beauchamp Number	Current Name	Site Number
1	Fort Hill		Snell, Canada #1 or #2	1163, 2324, 2325
2	C. Vedder Farm			
3	D. Failing Farm			
4	R. Nellis Farm			
5	J. Klock Farm			
6	D.F. Nellis Farm		Donald Nellis	2350
7	Lipe Farm		Baker, Lipe #1 or #2	1227, 1203, 1216
8	NYCRR Ground			
9	Abram Failing Garden			
10	Benj. J. Nellis Farm			
11	Sitterly	10		
12	Kretzer			
13	Mohawk Flats			
14	Chas. Miller	11		
15	County House		Schenck	1123
16	Geo. Getman		Getman #1	1200
17	England		England's Woods	1120
18	P.W. Coolman		Coleman-Van Duesen	1119
19	NYC Block Signal Ground	12		
20	Briggs		Briggs Run	1118
21	Wemple	13	Chapin	1125
22	Vedder			
23	Stube		Vedder	1242
24	L. Young	15		
25	Dufle			
26	Putman			
27	Weatherwax and Van Epps, Larrabee, Cranesville			
28	J.P. Bellinger			
29	Sponable and Moyer			
30	Lipe		Baker, Lipe #1 or #2	1227, 1203, 1216
31	Austin Lot			
32	Prospect Hill		Prospect Hill	1207
33	Indian Hill	17	Otstungo	1156
34	J.P. Failing			
35	C. Farley			
36	Waner			
37	Brown	20	Brown	1204
38	Allen	21	Allen	1223
39	S. White			
40	Wm. Garlach			
41	Horatio Nellis		Horatio Nellis	1229
42	C.B. Kelley			

Table 5.1. Continued

Fea Number	Fea Site Name	Beauchamp Number	Current Name	Site Number
43	Mitchell Farm		Mitchell	1248
44	Lewis Bauder		Bauder	1122
45	O. Nellis			
46	Auriesville Shrine			
47	Voorhees Flats	27	Tehondaloga	1112
48	Shults Farm			
49	Van Horne			
50	Fort Hunter		Gravel Ridge	1105
51	W. McGraw			
52	Not used			
	Geo. H. Alger (not numbered)			

either given or sold to him. His list of sources includes A.G. Richmond.

State Museum catalog numbers for the Fea collection cover 326 catalog entries in the range from 38168 to 38431 (Figure 5.1). All were given museum accession number 1935.51. Catalog numbers that I have been able to identify as having come from Fea are tagged "FEA" in the University at Albany computer file.

Fea's site names and descriptions of their locations allowed me to relate them to current names and site numbers. He listed his sites by number, but appears not to have used the numbers elsewhere in his notes. He listed Beauchamp's (1900) numbers from the *Aboriginal Occupation of New York* for sites in Montgomery County where he knew them. Table 5.1 summarizes all of this in outline form.

Table 5.2 shows Mohawk Iroquois sites covered by the Fea collection. A more detailed summary of catalog entries is too large to be included as a table or as an appendix, but it is available to researchers in computer readable form. Note that several of the sites known to Fea are not represented in the collection. Either he had no artifacts from these sites or the artifacts he had from them are included in the

Table 5.2. Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Fea Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	1
England's Woods	1120	36
Ganada #2	2324, 2325	177
Garoga	2332	1
Jackson-Everson	1213	3
Otstungo	1156	27
Prospect Hill	1207	5
Schenck	1123	7
Towareuna	1579	1
TOTAL		258

579 that are listed only as being from the Mohawk Valley. Some sites in Table 5.2 were identified by other means as the sites from which certain objects came, even though they do not appear in Fea's site list.

CHAPTER 6

FORT PLAIN MUSEUM COLLECTION

The Fort Plain Museum was created as a means to advance the restoration of the Revolutionary War fort from which the village takes its name. The fort was originally built on a hilltop just northwest of the developed part of the village and within the village boundary. The Galligan #1 and #2 sites (1192 and 1193) lie on museum property in the vicinity of the fort. The Sand Hill #1 site (1191) lies about 600 m to the northwest, across the village boundary in the town of Minden. The museum proper is housed in the Lipe farmstead, a historic stone farmhouse with an associated Dutch-style barn, and a modern metal storage building.

The museum began accessioning objects in 1961. Members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

volunteered their time in the early days, making slow progress exploring the Revolutionary fort. Mohawk Indian remains were discovered under the later deposits at Galligan #2, and 22 burials were excavated in 1961 and 1962 (Figures 6.1 and 6.2). The skeletal materials were later destroyed in a fire. Paul Huey worked to salvage and describe the remains of a fourteenth-century longhouse on the Galligan #2 site in 1964, after Donald Lenig had discovered it in a badly disturbed area. Some work continued from 1966 to 1969, mainly under the direction of Donald Lenig. Much of the material excavated and accessioned during this period appears to remain in the Lenig collection, now held by Donald's son Wayne.



Figure 6.1. Glass beads, shell runtees, and shell birdman. Birdman 8 cm long. Burial 17B. Fort Plain Museum collection.



Figure 6.2. Celt from Galligan #2. Fort Plain Museum collection.

There is a gap in the accession records from 1973 to 1976. Donald L. Tuttle was museum director during this period. There were accusations of inappropriate deaccessionings and other problems by Donald Lenig in early 1976. The president of the New York Archaeological Council complained about the excavation of burials and other excavation procedures at the museum in April 1976. The museum had intended to excavate on adjacent land belonging to the Fort Plain Cemetery Association, which was scheduled for cemetery development. Tuttle defended himself vigorously, but nevertheless left the museum, ending an association of several years. Ronald Burch took over as director late in October, and he remained until December 1980, when he went to the New York State Historical Association in Cooperstown. Accessioning resumed



Figure 6.3. Shell gorget 13-5, 13 cm long. Fort Plain Museum collection.

in 1976 under Burch's direction. Burch remains on the board of trustees.

Since Burch's departure as director, the Fort Plain Museum has been directed by Glenadore Wetterau, with the assistance of Doris Wetterau, Myron Saltsman, and other volunteers from the community. Earl Casler donated his collection of Mohawk archaeological artifacts to the museum in 1988, and Donald Rumrill has worked to organize the collection in the years since. At this time, all holdings have accession numbers. Many often have catalog numbers assigned by bag, box, or other storage unit. However, the collection is not fully cataloged. Few archaeological objects have unique numbers; most fall under numbers assigned to boxes containing mixtures of artifacts. Because of this, an artifact catalog cannot be appended. Casler's

Table 6.1. Fort Plain Museum Accessions Relating to Mohawk Valley Archaeology

Accession	Site Name	Site Number	Donor
61-09	Galligan #2	1193	Not recorded
76-01	Galligan #2	1193	John Swart
76-02	Galligan #2	1193	Not recorded
76-03	Galligan #2	1193	Not recorded
76-04	Galligan #2	1193	Not recorded
76-07	Galligan #2	1193	Not recorded
76-10	Galligan #2	1193	Not recorded
76-11	Galligan #2	1193	Not recorded
87-73	Isley #2	1161	Not recorded
87-74	Hildebrant	2326	Not recorded
87-75	Klock	2333	Not recorded
87-76	Bellinger	2330	Not recorded
87-77	Cairns	2328	Not recorded
87-78	Isley #2 or Snell	?	Not recorded
87-79	Garoga	2332	Not recorded
87-80	Isley #2 or Snell	?	Not recorded
87-81	Jackson-Everson	1213	Not recorded
87-82	Reaney Park	?	Not recorded
87-83	Klemme	1176	Not recorded
87-84	Mohawk Valley	?	Not recorded
87-86	Lock 8	?	Not recorded
87-89	Greenhouse	?	Not recorded
88-50	Wormuth	4017	Earl Casler
88-66	Jackson Flats	2345	Earl Casler
88-67	Crum Creek	2327	Earl Casler
88-69	Oak Hill #2	1187	Earl Casler
88-70	Kling	1127	Earl Casler
88-71	Becker	2348	Earl Casler
88-72	Masi	1160	Earl Casler

collection includes a small pot from a burial on the Klemme site (1176), which was reconstructed by Donald Lenig. There is also the lower portion of another thin-walled pot from the same site.

Table 6.1 includes the accession numbers, site names, site numbers, and donors of Mohawk archaeological materials accessioned into the Fort Plain Museum collection. The first two digits of each accession number indicate the year in which the objects were received. In some cases site provenience was uncertain, while in others objects were apparently stray finds (Figure 6.3).

It is not possible at this time to determine how

many objects are covered by each accession number. The computer database for the Fort Plain Museum at the University at Albany contains 649 records, nearly all of which refer to one or another of the accessions in Table 6.1. However, any one of these might be a cigar box full of artifacts of various materials.

The museum received the Harvey Glosser collection from the Fort Plain High School in 1992. Glosser worked for the state highway department and often picked up artifacts that were uncovered in construction projects. Glosser found several pots at the Sand Hill #1 site in 1925 when road crews

widened the highway there. Glosser also collected artifacts from burials at the Nellis site (1212), which is a cemetery associated with the Jackson-Everson village site (1213). These artifacts were on display in the Fort Plain High School for many years. A few objects found by Harvey Glosser at Fort Hunter (1100, 1105, and 1112) and Oak Hill #1 (1186) were later acquired by Willis Barshied from Glosser's widow (see Chapter 3).

The Fort Plain Museum has recently benefitted from the addition of energetic new board members. The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection has been merged with that of the Fort Plain Museum. Development plans are moving forward, and the institution has the potential to become a center for historical and archaeological research in the Mohawk Valley.

CHAPTER 7

FREY COLLECTION

Samuel Ludlow Frey was born December 1, 1833, and died March 6, 1924, in the village of Palatine Bridge. He descended from Heinrich Frey, who came to the Mohawk Valley from Switzerland in 1689. The family property included Fort Frey, an important fortified farmstead built in 1739. Fort Frey has been owned by Kingston Lerner, a well-known physician and avocational archaeologist, since 1972. The nearby stone house in which S.L. Frey was born was built in 1808. Frey's papers and other information on him can be found in three volumes (104-F, 105-F, and 106-F) in the Montgomery County Department of History and Archives.

Samuel Frey inherited part of his collection, perhaps not owning that portion of it until his father John died in 1886. He was nearing middle age in 1877 when his interest in archaeology began to dominate his life. By the following year, he was familiar with the Otstungo (1156) and Garoga (2332) sites, and he had dug on both. This led him to publish an article on them in the *American Naturalist* (Frey 1878), the first of two he would place in that journal. He also published articles of little substance in local newspapers (e.g., Frey 1885, 1898a).

Frey wrote to Otis Mason at the Smithsonian Institution in April 1890 requesting a publication on bison and offering to donate a box of bones from Mohawk sites in exchange. He complained of the difficulty he had experienced when trying to get publications, particularly Rau's work on prehistoric fishing, saying that he had received a packet of seeds instead. He added that the "Society for Sending Red Flannel Night Caps to the Natives of Central Africa" was doing better work than Smithsonian "humbug" (Frey 1890A). Perhaps he was encouraged by his friend, A.G. Richmond, who had written an even more pointed letter to the Smithsonian two years

earlier. Despite his hostility, and the fact that Holmes was actually at the Bureau of American Ethnology, the institution took him up on the offer, and he sent a box with animal bones from two prehistoric sites. One of these he identified as Otstungo by referring to it as the site described by Ephraim Squier. The second he identified only as being another late prehistoric site that was unknown to Squier (Frey 1890b). This has to have been Garoga, the only other such site known to Frey at the time, and a site that he was collecting on in 1889 (Sheehan n.d.). The Smithsonian accession number for these materials is 23202. Two sherds from this shipment ended up as illustrations in Holmes's book on aboriginal pottery (1903:167, pl. CXLIX f and g).

Frey sent a second box of bones and another request for publications in July 1890. These he said were from an early contact period site in the town of Palatine (Frey 1890c). Frey was collecting at Wagner's Hollow (1202) on July 23, 1890 (Sheehan n.d.:22), and this is the same day that Frey reported as the date on which the sample was obtained (Frey 1890c). The Smithsonian accession number for the Wagner's Hollow materials is 23437.

In 1891, and perhaps the following year, Frey sent specimens to Holmes at the Bureau of American Ethnology that were eventually cataloged without accession numbers. As was true in some other cases, artifacts sent to Holmes eventually made their way into the anthropology collections, but without clear accession numbers. These were sent directly to Holmes at the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1891, probably after Holmes had found sherds from Accession 23202 to be useful in his 1903 publication (Frey 1893; Holmes 1903).

Frey sent another box of specimens to the Smithsonian in 1893, where they were given



Figure 7.1. Stone mold from the Schoharie Valley, 10.5 cm long. Frey collection 120.

accession number 27471. In a letter written at the time, Frey confessed that he had not understood the distinction between the Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of American Ethnology (Frey 1893). He asked for more information, particularly the identifications of bones he had sent previously. This was apparently sent to him the following year.

Percy Van Epps (1896e:173) credited Frey with having written an article in 1894 in which he predicted that a third site similar to Garoga and Otstungo would eventually be found. The article was read in Utica before the Oneida County Historical Society and published in the June 6, 1894, issue of the *Utica Morning Herald*. No doubt Frey was influenced by seventeenth-century sources, most notably *Megapolensis* (1909), that say that the Mohawks lived in three communities. Too much is still made of the supposed triad of Mohawk villages, especially when speculation associates them with the three Mohawk clans. At the time (1894), Frey was

unaware that Cayadutta had already been discovered in 1892. There are in fact more than three such sites now known, and the Mohawks were living in at least four villages in 1634. Nevertheless, the incident contributed much to Frey's reputation as an archaeological sage.

Percy M. Van Epps published an account of the discovery of cache blades and a banded slate tubular pipe in an 1899 issue of the *Amsterdam Semi-Weekly Democrat*. The artifacts were found by boys while digging a hole to bury a calf in Hoffmans. S.L. Frey replied on June 8, 1899, with a letter of his own. He described his excavations at the Vedder site (1242) just east of Palatine Bridge, pointing out that tubular pipes had been found there in large numbers. When the railroad was built along the north bank of the Mohawk River, workmen removed a bank of gravel from the foot of a steep rocky hill at the

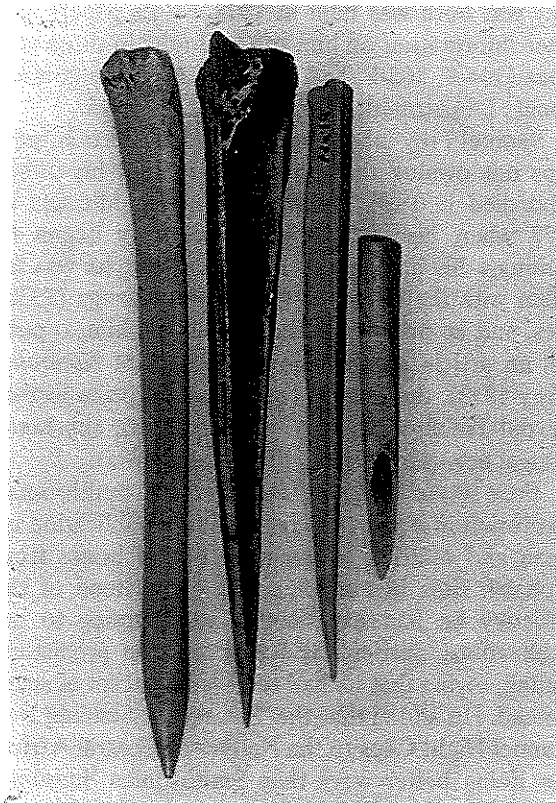


Figure 7.2. Bone awls from the Briggs Run site. The longest object is 16.5 cm long. Frey collection 863, 867, 864, and 858.

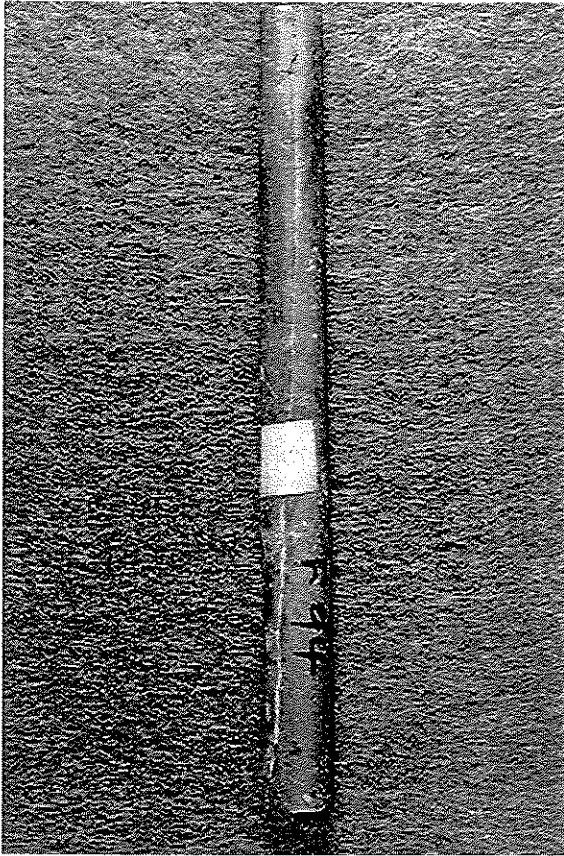


Figure 7.3. Rolled copper tube, 8 cm long. Frey collection 94.

Vedder site. The workers found graves containing skeletons and many artifacts. Most of the remains ended up as part of the bed of the new railroad. A few artifacts were thrown out on the bank and left for anyone who wished to have them. These included stone tubes, knives, and beads that we would now associate with Adena culture. Frey later returned to the spot and found several undisturbed burials in the surviving gravel deposit. He excavated these and published the results in the *American Naturalist* (Frey 1879). Many of the pieces survive at the University at Albany and Fort Johnson as part of the Frey collection, although some are now located with the Jackowski collection.

A.G. Richmond died suddenly in 1899. By 1904 the Montgomery County Historical Society had been formed with his collection as its primary

exhibit. Frey was invited to speak about the collection on the occasion of the society's first annual meeting on February 8, 1905. Frey (1905) offered a testimonial address about Richmond instead, saying that he had too little time to discuss the collection.

By 1910 Frey knew 40-50 sites in the Mohawk Valley (Frey 1938). He was sometimes imprecise in assigning provenience to artifacts (Figures 7.1-7.6). He also followed the then common practice of calling certain sites by names taken from documents. For example, he sometimes referred to the Schenck site as "Canajorha." Although later research has shown some of these attributions to be correct, others are not, and the practice has led to much confusion. Frey was friendly with (General) John S. Clark of Auburn, who was very interested in associating archaeological sites with villages known from documents, and he was probably following Clark's lead. Frey shared the common belief of his time that the Mohawks migrated to the Mohawk Valley in the sixteenth century, and this view colored his interpretations of the sites he knew.



Figure 7.4. Miniature ceramic dish, 5.5 cm in diameter. Frey collection 862.

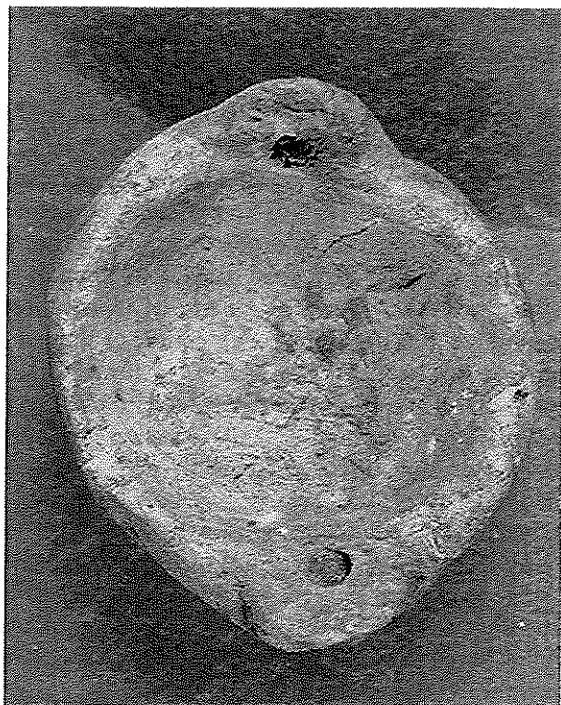


Figure 7.5. Miniature pot, 5 cm wide. Frey collection 76.

Frey was seeking to sell his collection by 1910. He arranged to have Arthur Parker look at it early the next year, but while Parker was encouraging, he made no offer (Parker 1911). Frey wrote again in 1912, urging Parker to arrange a purchase and expressing the hope that he would not be forced to sell the collection out of state. Parker responded in 1914 and set up an appointment to examine the collection again. He anticipated that the state would buy the collection, but it did not happen.

In a 1921 article in the *Fonda Democrat*, Frey reported on local tradition about an eighteenth-century Indian village in the southeast corner of the town of Palatine. While Frey admitted that "it may be all romance" (Frey 1921), the story was that William Johnson had offered protection to Indians living at the village of Oswegatchie on the St. Lawrence River. Some of them supposedly moved to the valley and took up residence near McKinley and a modern road that is still known by the name "Oswegatchie." Some local maps from the turn of the century even show the location of the village

(Century Map Company 1905:47), but there is no archaeological evidence that such a community ever existed. The artifacts in the Frey collection that are attributed to this site are probably from the Knauderack Quarry site (1240), which lies very near the supposed Oswegatchie site. It seems likely that quarry workshop debris was mistaken for evidence of a village site by local farmers, and the name given to Oswegatchie Road may not predate their speculations.

Frey published another paper in the *Fonda Democrat* in 1922 in which he identified Tribe's Hill as the site of "Ogsadago." This was supposedly the village at which the Mohawks congregated after the French raids of 1693, staying there until around 1700, when they resettled at Fort Hunter and Indian Castle (Frey 1922). We now know that Tribe's Hill was actually named after a Palatine settler named

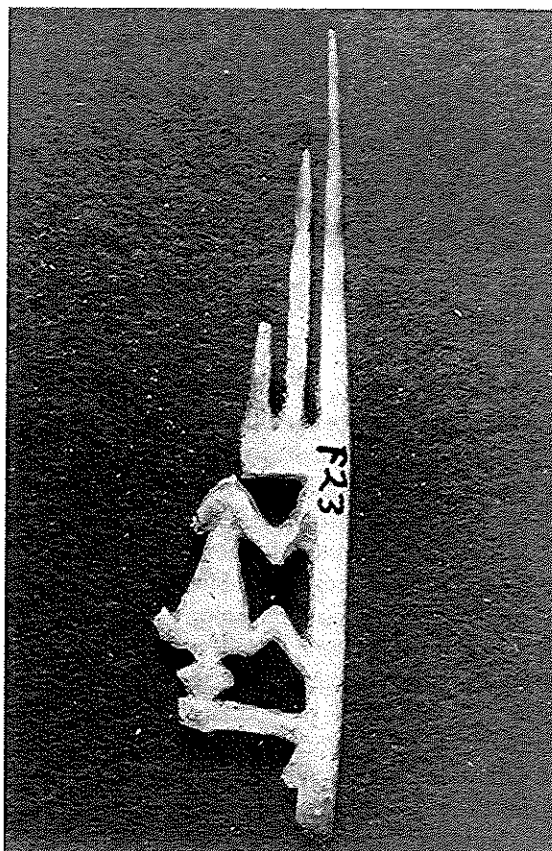


Figure 7.6. Bone comb fragment, 8.4 cm long. Frey collection 23.

"Tripe," and that "Tripe's" was corrupted to "Tribes" over time. Little if any evidence exists for a late seventeenth-century village on the hill, and Frey's assertions on this point appear to have little foundation.

Frey died in 1924 at the age of 90. In 1927, Bartlett Arkell of Canajoharie was persuaded by his sister to purchase the collection from Frey's heirs. Eventually he did, and he presented it to the Montgomery County Historical Society in October 1928. There it joined the Richmond collection, which had been in the possession of the society since around the turn of the century. Arkell provided an additional \$1000 for the display of the collection, and he stipulated that it should be cared for by a competent curator. Six years later Hartley (1934) complained to Vincent Schaefer that both collections were still stored in unopened boxes.

THE COLLECTION

The Frey collection is still owned by the Montgomery County Historical Society. Many of the best pieces from the Mohawk Valley are on display at Fort Johnson. However, the historical society was from the beginning unable to properly curate the collection, and objects disappeared one by one over the years.

Some objects left the collection as lots. In 1965, the Montgomery County Historical Society loaned nine sets of beads from the Frey collection to the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. Steven Williams, Peabody director at the time, suggested that two of the sets were duplicates and might be given to the Peabody in exchange for a copy of the Harrington manuscript relating to excavations around the turn of the century at Garoga and Ganada. This arrangement was agreed to and seven of the nine sets were returned in 1966 (Figure 7.7). Two remain in the Peabody collections.

In 1971, the Montgomery County Historical Society sold 25 artifacts from the Frey and Richmond collections to the Junior Museum of Oneida County for \$54. At least 6 of these were from the Frey collection. A dozen years later the Junior Museum, which in the interim had changed its name to the Children's Museum of History, Natural History and Science, wrote asking for provenience information on the items. The information contained

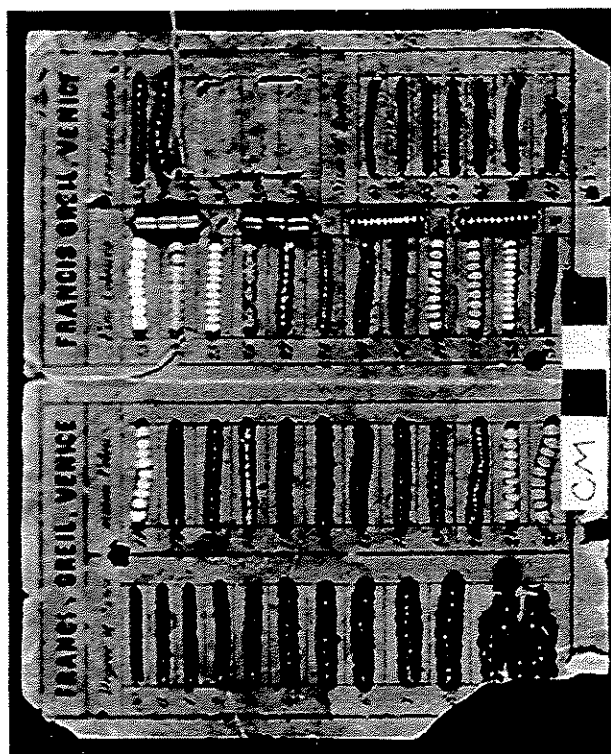


Figure 7.7. Sample card of beads. Frey collection.

in this exchange of letters has allowed me to identify most of the items now in the Children's Museum. None of the pieces involved were unique artifacts of exhibit quality, and those that might be of scientific interest lack provenience.

John Jackowski told me that he had purchased items at auction from the estate of John Wyman, who lived in Fultonville and was connected with Fort Johnson just prior to his death. According to Jackowski, when Wyman died items that happened to be at his house on loan stayed there, not missed by anyone at Fort Johnson. Years later, when his widow also died, the material was sold as part of a general estate auction. In this way (and perhaps some others), Jackowski obtained items that were originally part of the Frey collection. When Jackowski died in 1987, his collection was purchased from the estate by Thomas Constantino, who in turn died in 1989. Thus the Constantino collection has contained some items from the Frey collection. Not

all of the objects that Jackowski identified for me as having come from the Frey collection can in fact be found in the Frey catalog. Objects belonging to the Frey collection that I have been able to identify in the Jackowski collection are shown in Table 11.1 of Chapter 11. They are also identified in the Frey collection catalog. The catalog is too large to include here as a table or as an appendix, but it is available to researchers in computer readable form.

Jackowski identified a steatite pipe as also having come from the Frey collection. However, the records indicate that it belongs with the Richmond collection (501), which lost artifacts through the same process at Fort Johnson. Jackowski also identified five steatite beads bearing the number 283 as having come from the Frey collection. These, however, cannot be identified in either the Frey or the Richmond catalogs. They probably came from some other part of the Montgomery County Historical Society collections.

Four blocked-end tubular pipes from the Vedder site (1242) somehow found their way from the Frey collection to the collection of Ogilvie Davis. These were later purchased at the auction of Davis's collection, and they are now in the Rochester Museum collection. I have continued to list them as part of the Frey collection, and to avoid duplication I have not listed them separately in the Rochester inventory of Mohawk artifacts.

After Frey's death, some parts of the Frey collection were overlooked and remained in the Frey mansion or in the possession of Harry A. Frey, Samuel's New Jersey nephew. Harry Frey donated at least some of these materials to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum in 1951. It is uncertain whether any of these items account for things missing from the main Frey collection today. The remains of Frey's library were also donated to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum in 1952. However, these books cannot now be identified with any certainty in the library assembled by Thomas Grassmann in that era.

While she chaired the Montgomery County Historical Society, Rebecca Evans arranged to have Wayne Lenig curate the Frey and Richmond collections, along with other archaeological materials owned by the society. This work had begun when a disastrous spring flood inundated the basement storage area at Fort Johnson. Labels floated away

from artifacts, containers melted into a sodden mass, and the curation effort came to a temporary end.

Evans contacted me in 1985 and proposed that all of the society's archaeological collections, except for those on display on the second floor at Fort Johnson, be loaned to the University at Albany for cleaning, reorganization, and curation. Legal arrangements for the indefinite loan were made, and the collections were moved to Albany in the summer of that year. Efforts began in the fall to match objects to entries in the Richmond and Frey catalogs. Well over half the objects listed by Frey in his catalog are now missing, but several have been tracked down in the collections of the Children's Museum in Utica, the Peabody Museum, and the Jackowski collection, as indicated above. Other missing artifacts are simply recorded as being at an unknown location.

The original Frey catalog contains 1338 entries. Some of these covered multiple subcategories that I have computerized as separate entries. Three entries that are attributed to the Frey collection but that do not appear in the original catalog are also included in the computer file. There are consequently now 1407 computer records covering a total of 6063 objects. Of these, 20 have been tracked down as indicated above. There are 3782 objects listed in the catalog that are now missing, a loss of 61%. This does not include the objects that are currently on loan. One object is on loan to the Tekakwitha Shrine, where it is currently displayed. There are 118 objects on display at Fort Johnson. The numbers of objects that pertain to the Iroquoian sites in the Mohawk Valley are indicated in Table 7.1.

At least 68 objects were said by Frey to come from either Garoga or Otstungo. These are not included in Table 7.1 because it is not possible to determine which site produced any particular object. Artifacts that probably come from one of the sites, but that cannot be attributed with certainty, are also omitted from Table 7.1. All of the artifacts having uncertain Mohawk provenience are listed only as having come from the "Mohawk Valley." It should also be noted that at least 164 artifacts survive from the Vedder site, an important Adena (pre-Iroquois) site near Palatine Bridge. A complete catalog of the Frey collection is too large to include here as a

Table 7.1. Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Frey Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	1459
Auriesville	1085, 1087	5
Briggs Run	1118	12
Brown	1204	44
Cayadutta	1115	24
Coleman-Van Duesen	1119	1
England's Woods #1	1120	53
Garoga	2332	231
Jackson-Everson	1213	1
Lipe	1203, 1216	72
Mitchell	1248	36
Otstungo	1156	108
Rice's Woods	1201	3
Schenck	1123	11
Wagner's Hollow	1201	67
TOTAL		2127

table or as an appendix, but it is available to researchers in computer readable form.

CHAPTER 8

HAGERTY COLLECTION

Gilbert Hagerty was born in Bellwood, Pennsylvania, on October 7, 1908. He grew up in Little Falls, New York, and graduated from Ithaca College in 1931. He taught school in Endicott and Rome for many years, and eventually he took on an additional position as the first director of the Fort Stanwix Museum in Rome in 1959.

Hagerty became interested in the Oak Hill #1 site in 1958. He was aware that John Saunders and Harry Schoff had dug up burials there in the 1930s, and he contacted both of them for information. He interviewed Douglas Ayers, Harry Schoff, and Donald Lenig early in 1958. His notes indicate that he began doing his own collecting at the site in 1959. Hagerty eventually found seven loci on the site, and he collected artifacts from all seven, usually with the help of a metal detector. None of these were burial loci. He actually made notes on nine loci, but I judge that two of them should be considered separate sites. I have consequently listed them as the Hagerty and the Elm Tree sites. Both sites are spatially separated from the Oak Hill #1 components, and both are substantially younger.

Hagerty was fascinated with the chalice that had been found by Saunders in one of the burial loci, which Hagerty thought was a cemetery near Airport Road and west of the main village area. His notes reveal that he thought that Saunders was deliberately misdirecting him. Hagerty decided that Saunders was hoping to return to the site and find more treasures in still unexcavated burials. Schoff seemed to Hagerty to silently confirm this interpretation. So far as I have been able to determine, Hagerty never dug in any of the burials, but concentrated instead on recovering metal artifacts

with his metal detector in the seven village and midden loci he had found. He might have tried and failed to find any burials in the location where he incorrectly thought Saunders had dug. In fact, Saunders had dug in a cemetery locus well south of the spot where Hagerty thought the chalice had been found.

In his book, Hagerty (1985) often described artifacts from Oak Hill #1 without indicating who found them or in which collections they were then located. For example, he illustrated two bird effigies (Hagerty 1985:43) that were actually found by Schoff. The rim fragment of a silver plate mentioned later (Hagerty 1985:208) was found by John Jackowski. He is clearer in his discussion of the remarkable white ball clay pipe found by Schoff, indicating that it went to Jackowski in the Painted Post auction (Hagerty 1985:220). Hagerty (1985:217-218) guessed that the site dated to the period 1640-1650 on the basis of key trade goods. He especially noted the presence of raspberry Roemer prunts and the absence of funnel pipes.

Hagerty excavated burials on the multicomponent Sand Hill #1 site with Peter Pratt and a museum crew from Rome in 1960. He attributed the earlier burial component to the 1634 village of Cawaoge (Van den Bogaert 1988:8). The later component was assigned to an eighteenth-century occupation associated with the village that was on Prospect Hill at that time (Hagerty 1985:50-55). Of the 44 skeletons found, 29 belonged to the earlier component and 15 were assigned to the later component. Hagerty kept many of the artifacts recovered, and these remain in his collection. Other artifacts from Sand Hill #1 were kept by William

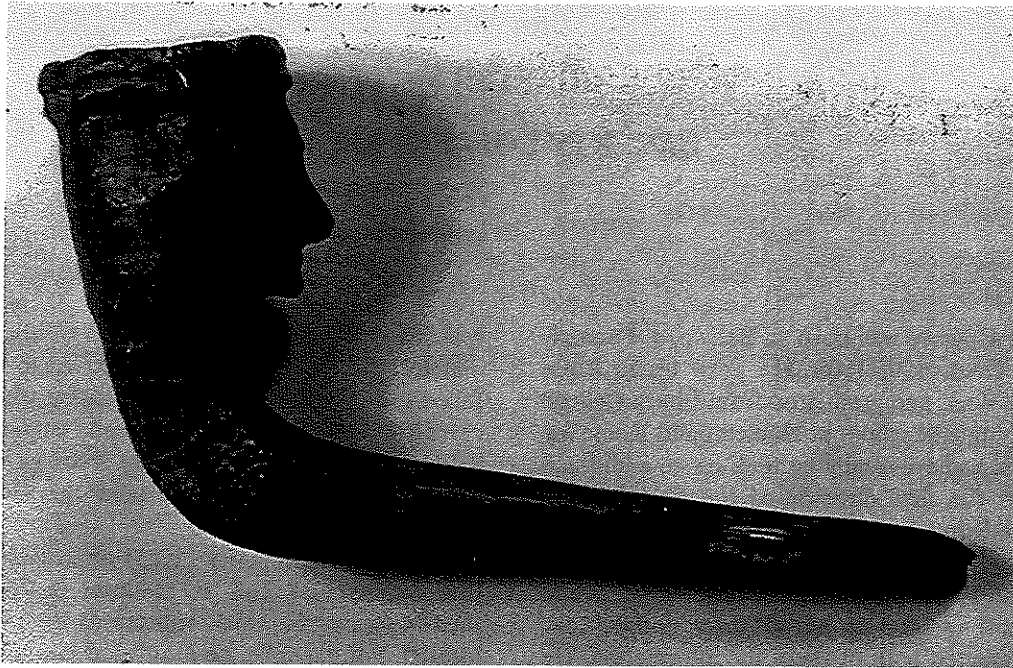


Figure 8.1. Human effigy pipe with restored stem. Unnumbered item in the Hagerty collection.

Ennis. These were later obtained by the Rochester Museum and Science Center, and they are listed with the rest of that collection in this volume.

Hagerty also discovered and collected on a seventeenth-century site just down hill from Oak Hill #1 (Hagerty 1985:275-283). This is the site that I have chosen to call the Hagerty site. The small farmstead site might not have been Indian, but Hagerty argued that it was on grounds of the presence of much cut brass and the lack of evidence for a chimney.

Hagerty published a few papers and monographs in addition to his book on the Mohawk. He enjoyed giving flowery papers before nonprofessional audiences. Perhaps his most significant paper was that which dealt with iron trade knives (Hagerty 1963).

The National Park Service began planning a full-scale reconstruction of Fort Stanwix in 1965, only a few years after Hagerty had taken up his job as director there. The plan called for the demolition of several later buildings on the old fort site, including the building in which the Fort Stanwix Museum had

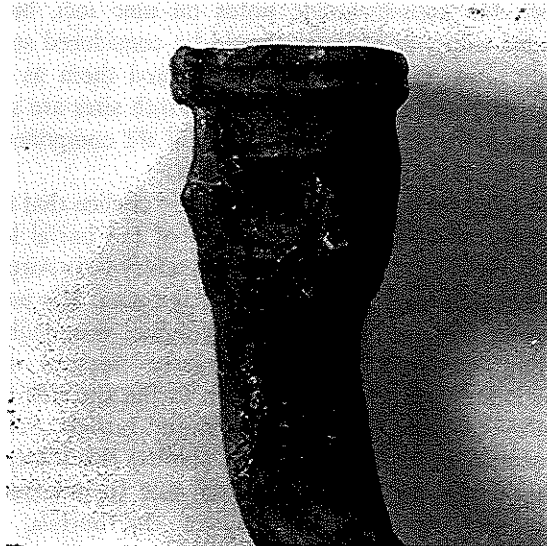


Figure 8.2. Frontal view of human effigy on pipe with restored stem. Unnumbered item in the Hagerty collection.

been housed since 1959. Archaeological and documentary research was carried out from 1969 to 1974, with reconstruction beginning in 1973. The reproduction fort was opened to visitors in 1976.

Hagerty coincidentally retired from teaching in 1965 and left Rome to become director of school services at Old Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts. He retired from that position in 1971 and moved to Glens Falls with his wife, Doris.

Hagerty spent his last years preparing a book on the Mohawk Valley. The book was eventually published posthumously (Hagerty 1985), but Hagerty had unfortunately died before he could tie the illustrations to the text. Consequently, most of the illustrations appear without captions, and the reader is left to guess at their provenience. Hagerty also had an incomplete knowledge of Mohawk village sites, and the linkage between those that he did know about and documentary references was consequently flawed. These issues are taken up one at a time in the Mohawk sites volume.

THE COLLECTION

Hagerty cataloged nearly all of the objects in his collection (Figures 8.1 and 8.2). He used a one-, two-, or three-letter prefix to identify the site from

which the object came. This was followed by a one-to five-digit number. It appears that he used a single series of numbers during one period of his collecting, never repeating the same number even when the prefixes (and site proveniences) varied. During another period of his activity, he started the numbering series over for each site on which he collected. Thus there are many repetitions of numbers close to zero, and one must depend upon the prefixes to distinguish between them.

There are errors in Hagerty's catalog. For example, the catalog number (W1896) of an effigy pot from Sand Hill #1 does not match the number on the only effigy pot in his collection. Drawings in his files indicate that the catalog is in error and that the number on the pot (W1998) is correct. Other errors like this one probably persist undetected.

Hagerty also sometimes used letter suffixes to identify different site loci. Occasionally he considered what I would regard as a separate site to be only a locus of something larger. For example, what I am now referring to as the Hagerty site he treated as just another locus of Oak Hill #1. At other times, he gave distinct site prefixes to what should have been considered loci of a single site. The burial loci on the Sand Hill #1 site are very close together, but Hagerty treated them as separate sites.

Table 8.1. Prefixes Used by Hagerty to Identify Sites

Prefix	Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
B	Blowers (Beecher)		
BA ^a	Bauder	1122	444
BL	Black Creek		
BR	Briggs Run	1118	50
C	Cayadutta	1115	10
CI	Carleton Island		
CP	Crown Point		
D	Mitchell (Darrow)	1248	152
E	Endicott		
FA	Falling	1197	1
FH	Fort Herkimer		
G	Garoga	2332	40
GS	Smith-Pagerie	2334	32

^a Site numbers and numbers of artifacts in the collection are shown for Mohawk sites in bold.

Table 8.1. Continued

Prefix	Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
H	Hogan		
IH	Indian Hill (Onondaga)		
IT	Oak Hill #1	1186	337
JF	Printup (Jim Francis)	1124	66
K	Sand Hill #1, Klock Locus	1191	117
L	Lanz		
LG	Lake George		
LU	Sand Hill #1, Luft Locus	1191	(see above)
M	Messina		
MAR	Martin	1143	11
ME	Meadows Road		
N	Fox Farm (Nair)	1126	50
OK	Bauder	1122	(see above)
PH	Primes Hill		
Q	Quarry		
R	Richfield Springs		
RW	Rice's Woods	1201	22
S	Sullivan		
S	Cayadutta (Sammonsville)	1115	(see above)
SAK	Sackets Harbor		
ST	Sterling		
T	Teelin (Oneida)		
T	Oak Hill #1	1186	(see above)
	A village locus (NW)		
	B village locus (NE)		
	C village locus (SE)		
	D southeast midden		
	E village locus (SW)		
	F north midden		
	G northwest midden		
	H Elm Tree site	130	
	X Hagerty site	387	
TE	Teelin		
TED	Ted (Lot 18)		
TH	Thurston		
TU	Tunnichliff		
W	Sand Hill #1, Wilson Locus	1191	(see above)
W	Wilson (Oneida)		
WH	Wagner's Hollow	1202	6
Y	Yates	1131	95
TOTAL			1433

^a Site numbers and numbers of artifacts in the collection are shown for Mohawk sites in bold.

I have provided a key in Table 8.1 so that anyone using the Hagerty collection will be able to relate his sites and loci to the current standard site list. I have listed all of the sites on which he collected, showing the Mohawk sites in bold. Unfortunately, he used some prefixes twice for different sites and sometimes used more than one prefix for the same site. Where the connections between the prefix and the current standard site name are not otherwise

apparent, I have indicated the names by which Hagerty knew these sites in parentheses.

The Hagerty collection catalog is too large to include here as a table or as an appendix, but it is available to researchers in computer readable form. Artifacts in the collection from sites outside the Mohawk Valley have not yet been entered into a computer file and lie beyond the scope of this volume.

CHAPTER 9

HARTLEY COLLECTION

Robert M. Hartley was born in 1862 and died in 1940. The earliest entries in his catalog of Indian artifacts date to the 1880s. He was still collecting in the late 1930s. Most of the collection comes from sites in and around the Mohawk Valley. There are substantial numbers of artifacts from sites in Tennessee and Georgia, which he collected on a trip through the South in 1911. Artifacts from New Jersey were collected on a trip made in 1925. By the end of his life, Hartley had acquired many artifacts from several other states and Canadian provinces, as well as a few from places such as Kenya, Egypt, Palestine, France, and England. Only those from the Mohawk Valley are discussed in detail here.

Hartley was one of those who became very interested in the Cayadutta site after its discovery by George Chapin in 1892. He visited the site frequently, and in 1896 he published an article in three parts on the site in issues of the *Popular Science News* (Hartley 1896a), a journal that lasted from 1866 to 1902. Hartley often called the site "Chapin" after its discoverer. The site most people now call Chapin was referred to by Hartley as the "Wemple" site, again after its discoverer. This can lead to confusion when using his collection.

Hartley was of the same generation of collectors as Percy Van Epps, and the two of them were friends. When Van Epps contributed a twelve-part

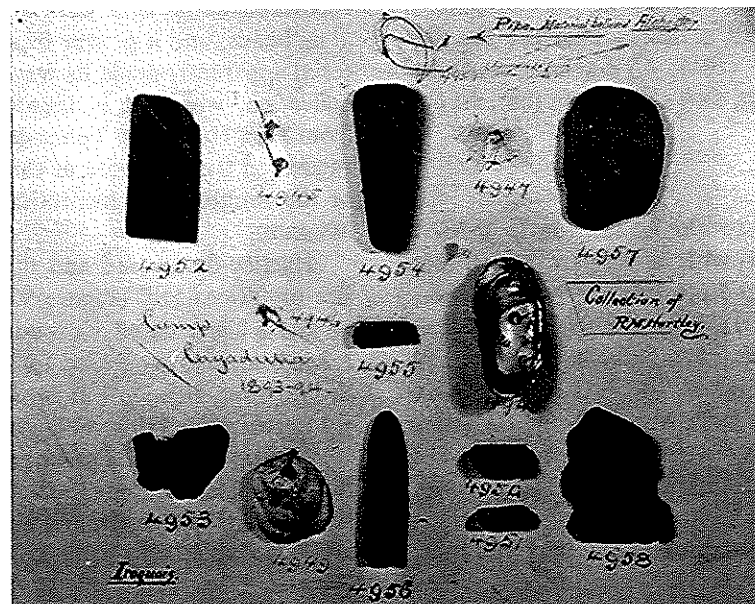


Figure 9.1. Display card with missing artifacts. Hartley collection.

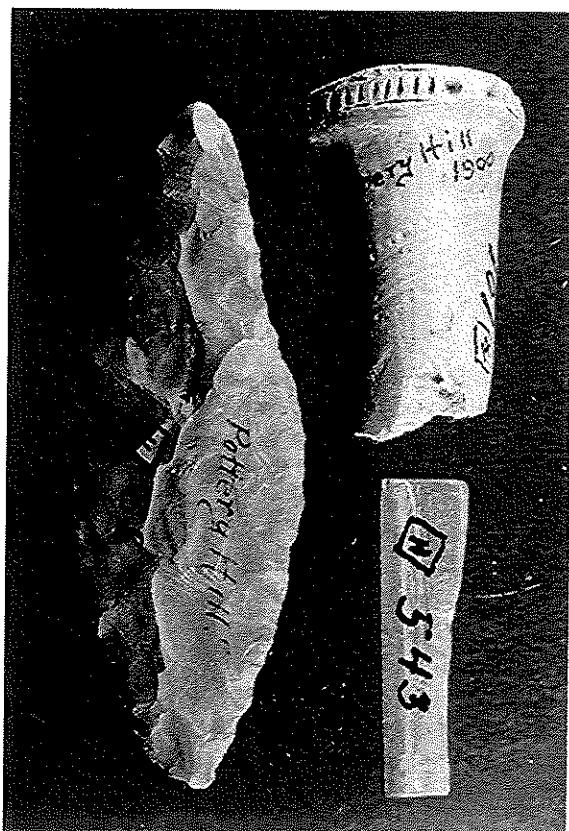


Figure 9.2. Pottery Hill artifacts from the Hartley collection. Pipe bowl (101), 4.7 cm long, catlinite pipe (543), 4.2 cm long, and chert knife (88), 9.1 cm long.

series of short articles to *The Museum* in 1896-1897, Hartley followed suit with a six-part series that overlapped that of Van Epps (Hartley 1896b, 1896c, 1897a, 1897b, 1897c, 1897d). *The Museum* was a popular natural science journal that was then edited and published by Walter F. Webb in Albion, New York. It is likely that both Van Epps and Hartley submitted their pieces as single long articles, and that it was Webb that decided to break them up into shorter contributions.

Hartley's (1896b) initial account of his expedition to the Schoharie Valley mentions the Stone Heap site (4755) in passing. This site, near Sloansville, is reported in some of the earliest documents relating to the region. It was a pile of stones said to be over 10 ft high, which Mohawk

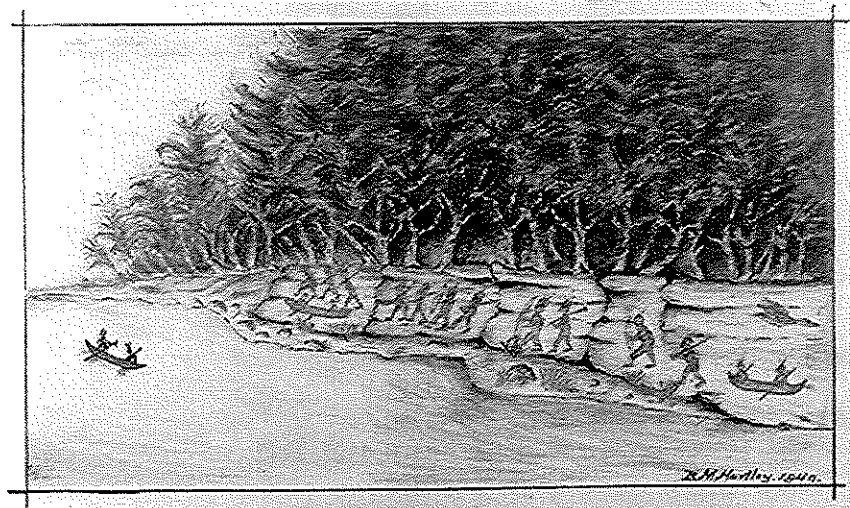
Indians added to every time they passed by. Hartley said that a later landowner turned it into a stone wall sometime late in the nineteenth century. The rest of the installments are devoted mainly to cave exploration and the history of European settlement in the Schoharie Valley.

Hartley and Percy Van Epps often dug together, especially at Cayadutta. According to marginal notes in Van Epps's own copy of Hartley's (1943) collection catalog, they were working together on September 24, 1894, when Hartley found three red stone (possibly catlinite) beads at that site. Van Epps mentioned these along with an alabaster (calcite) pipe that Hartley had also found at the site. The four artifacts later disappeared from the Hartley collection display at the Reaney Library in St. Johnsville, and I have been unable to locate them (Figure 9.1). Van Epps found his miniature pot at the same time, which remains on display at the Tekakwitha Shrine.

Mathew Hartley, who was related to Robert, was the foreman of a work gang that repaired a break in the towpath wall of the Erie Canal in the spring of 1904. When they removed gravel from a ridge near the canal at Fort Hunter, they discovered burials at a location now known as Wemp #1 (1100). Mathew recovered about 350 shell wampum beads, some glass beads, and a pewter brooch. Most of this material apparently made its way into Robert Hartley's collection, where it is identified as having come from Fort Hunter or Tehondaloga. Other materials recovered from the site at the same time ended up at the Smithsonian Institution and in the Elwood Museum.

Hartley discovered and dug on the Pottery Hill site on Tribes Hill (Figure 9.2). He wrote a paper on the subject dated November 14, 1910. The site name has since been used for at least one other site in the same vicinity, but modern research has not yet clarified the Tribes Hill sequence.

Hartley and Van Epps were both honored when the new local chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association decided to name itself after them in 1931. The first chapter excavation took place in 1934, predictably at Cayadutta. A surviving photograph shows both of the old collectors having a picnic lunch in the company of ten other chapter members. These included the then young Vincent Schaefer and Moreau Maxwell. Later, in 1935, the



The PAINTED ROCKS at Amsterdam.

The rocks drawn from nature in 1887, the figures and trees from

Figure 9.3. Copy of a Rufus Grider illustration of Painted Rocks in Amsterdam made by Hartley in 1940.

chapter gave Hartley a large certificate making him an honorary life member.

Hartley wrote a series of seven unpublished papers during the 1930s. Most of these were probably composed for presentation to local historical societies.

William Marvin cataloged Hartley's collection around 1943. Entries were made on at least 2628 preprinted Van Epps-Hartley Chapter catalog cards. The basic information was repeated in a 90-page manuscript also held by the chapter. The information on the four missing cards can be found in the manuscript. At least one can be reconstructed from an item on display in the Reaney Library. Another 22 numbers in the catalog series are matched by blank spaces in the manuscript version of the catalog, suggesting that cards for them were never filled out. The manuscript catalog ends with 2569, but the card catalog includes cards up to 2652. The last 83 cards were apparently filled out as Marvin and others discovered previously uncataloged items in the Hartley collection. There are two large gaps in this last series, 2570-2598 and 2605-2616. I cannot

determine on present evidence whether these were later lost or never filled out in the first place. The missing cards might eventually turn up. The surviving 2624 cards remain chapter property. Copies exist at the University at Albany and at the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library in St. Johnsville.

Hartley also owned a large collection of military uniform buttons, as well as collections of stamps, fossils, currency, artwork, and coins (Figure 9.3). After his death in 1940, his widow arranged to have his collections displayed in the basement of the Reaney Library, and she published what was called a "catalogue" of the collections (Hartley 1943). The publication is in fact a narrative description of the collections as they appear in the cases, not an item-by-item catalog. Groups of artifacts are briefly described, and their locations in the display cases and storage drawers are provided in general terms. Fannie P. Hartley had the assistance of both the Montgomery County Department of History and Archives and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter in preparing the publication.

Table 9.1. Mohawk Sites and Artifacts in the Hartley Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	39
Auriesville	1085, 1087	43
Bauder	1122	38
Briggs Run	1118	108
Brown	1204	1
Caughnawaga	1116	23
Cayadutta	1115	278
Chapin	1125	67
Cold Spring	1094	303
Coleman-Van Duesen	1119	9
Cromwell	1121	12
England's Woods #1	1120	145
Fort Hunter	1100, 1105, 1112	2
Garoga	2332	1
Martin	1143	35
McClumpha Farm	1080	14
Milton Smith	1092	136
Mitchell	1248	1
Otstungo	1156	26
Pottery Hill	1097	107
Rice's Woods	1201	18
Tehondaloga	1112	15
Van Evera-McKinney	1232	1
TOTAL		1422

The 1943 description of the collection was apparently written by several people, little of it by Hartley himself. Peter Schuyler Miller provided a brief introduction summarizing his interpretation of Mohawk Valley archaeology as of 1942. Apart from a poem about buttons by Hartley, the authorship of the rest of the 76-page publication is anonymous. Even the identity of Hartley's widowed publisher, "Mrs. Robert M. Hartley," is obscured by the fashion of the time.

Many of Hartley's site names are no longer in common use. He also sometimes appears to confuse the two nearby sites that we now refer to as Auriesville (1085 and 1087) and Milton Smith (1092). The names provided in Table 9.1 are standard ones in current use. Readers who examine the displays at the Reaney Library or make use of

the 1943 Hartley publication can determine the modern standard site names and numbers by referring to the cross-index I have provided as an appendix to the Mohawk sites volume.

Many of Hartley's artifacts were apparently purchased from other collectors, because there are additional (older) numbers on them, and occasionally there is other information to indicate that they were previously in other hands. All objects covered by the catalog cards held by the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter are now accessible through the University at Albany system.

The 2624 individual records cover 4532 objects from about 175 unique site locations. Some are provided with only very general proveniences, such as "Mohawk Valley" or "Rhode Island." Table 9.1 indicates the numbers of objects from each of 23

Table 9.2. Mohawk Artifacts from the Hartley Collection in Cases at the Reaney Library

Case A	
Section 1:	Auriesville #1 and #3 (1085 and 1087), called Ossernenon by Hartley
Section 2:	Milton Smith (1092), called Gandawague or Kasten by Hartley
Section 3:	Chapin (1125), called Wemple by Hartley
Section 4:	Rice's Woods (1201), called Canajorha by Hartley
Section 5:	England's Woods (1120)
Section 6:	Allen (1223), called Richmond by Hartley
Section 7:	England's Woods (1120), also called village east of Palatine by Hartley
Section 10:	Cold Spring (1094)
Section 11:	Fort Hunter, Wemp #1 locus (1100)
Section 12:	Martin (1143)
Section 13:	Briggs Run (1118)
Section 14:	Cromwell (1121), called Randall or Onekagoncka by Hartley
Section 15:	Bauder (1122)
Section 16:	Coleman-Van Duesen (1119)
Section 17:	Pottery Hill (1097)
Section 18:	Otstungo (1156)
Section 19:	Cayadutta (1115)
Section 20:	Cayadutta (1115)
Section 21:	Cayadutta (1115)
Drawer A2:	Oak Hill #1 (1186), Briggs Run (1118), Caughnawaga (1116)
Drawer A3:	Klock's Flats (location uncertain), McClumpha (1080), Hartley (1572)
Drawer A8:	Chapin (1125), Auriesville #1 and #2 (1085 and 1087)
Drawer A14:	England's Woods (1120)
Drawer A27:	Cold Spring (1094)
Drawer A32:	Palatine (location uncertain)
Drawer A38:	Martin (1143), Barlow (location uncertain), Milton Smith (1092)
Drawer A44:	Cromwell (1121), Bauder (1122), Otstungo (1156), Pottery Hill (1097)
Drawer A45:	Auriesville #1 and #2 (1085 and 1087)
Drawer A50:	Cayadutta (1115)
Drawer A56:	Cayadutta (1115)
Drawer A57:	Milton Smith (1092), Caughnawaga (1116)
Case B	
Section 26:	Cold Spring (1094)
Section 28:	Various Mohawk Valley sites
Section 29:	Pottery Hill (1097)
Section 30:	Dufel's Flats (1095)
Section 31:	Dufel's Flats (1095)
Section 32:	Shopmyer Flats (location uncertain)
Section 33:	Consalus Vly (1582)
Section 34:	Polished stone tools from various Mohawk Valley sites, many from the A.O. Veeder collection, Scotia
Section 36:	Lithics, various Mohawk Valley sites
Section 44:	Mohawk Valley artifacts

sites that are important in the context of this volume.

USING THE COLLECTION

Hartley's archaeological collection is housed in cases A and B in the basement of the Reaney Library. Each case has horizontal display space (under glass), divided into display sections. Each also has vertical display space that can be viewed from either side. Finally, each case has 60 labeled drawers, 30 on each side. The general organization of the collection is indicated in Table 9.2. Only Mohawk Valley specimens are listed. Some drawers have been relocated since the 1943 publication, but materials appear not to have been shifted from the drawers as labeled. Table 9.2 indicates the cases,

sections, and drawers

Section 20 of Case A was reserved for Cayadutta artifacts. However, sometime in the nearly 50 years since the exhibits were installed the objects in this section were removed and then left unprotected in the drawers below. Regrettably, the "alabaster" pipe and three red stone beads mentioned above were removed from their display card and cannot be located now.

A complete inventory of the Hartley collection, including all surviving information about individual artifacts, is available in electronic form from the University at Albany. The computer file includes precise locational information by case section for primary objects from the 23 sites listed above. Secondary materials can usually be found in the storage drawers as listed.

CHAPTER 10

IROQUOIS INDIAN MUSEUM COLLECTION

The Iroquois Indian Museum was founded in 1981 as a museum dedicated mainly to Iroquois culture and the contemporary arts and crafts of the Iroquois. John Ferguson has been chairman of the board of trustees and Christina Johanssen has been the museum's director from the beginning.

The museum opened in rented space across the street from the Old Stone Fort in Schoharie. After several years of effort, a new building was constructed at Howes Cave near Cobleskill. The new building opened in May 1992.

Although the primary mission of the museum is focused on living Iroquois and their contemporary arts and crafts, there is a department of archaeology. James Osterhout served as volunteer archaeologist for a few years prior to his death. John Ferguson has also pursued archaeological objectives, working mainly on the eighteenth-century Bohringer site (272) in the town of Middleburgh.

Most of the museum's archaeological collection comes from Schoharie Valley sites. There is a listing of 167 sites, numbered in a unique system, but cross-referenced to other numbering systems.

The museum has adopted a policy restricting its archaeological interests to Schoharie County. However, there are some artifacts from Mohawk Valley sites, and the Bohringer assemblage is of considerable significance to the last century of Mohawk occupation in the region. Of the more than 2000 archaeological objects cataloged by early 1992, 1756 of them come from the Bohringer site. The museum also holds a small collection of artifacts from the Fisk site (1210), on loan from William Fisk. This material is important, but not yet cataloged.

While in its temporary quarters, the museum displayed objects from the Purchell collection, on

loan from the Schoharie County Historical Society. There were also Westheimer and Nahrwold site artifacts on loan from the New York State Museum. Osterhout collection objects from Enders, Cider Mill, Otstungo, and Cayadutta were also on display.

The museum also cataloged and displayed Oneida material from the Ronald E. Davis and Robert Mahar collections. Mahar's collection also contains artifacts from other western New York sites, as well as Bohringer site artifacts. Finally, there were a few objects on loan from Delmar Vroman and Fred Stevens.

OSTERHOUT COLLECTION

James Osterhout excavated the Owasco period Enders site in 1938, and he worked in his spare time for the next three years to publish the results. By 1941 William Ritchie was pressing him for detailed information so that it could be included in his doctoral dissertation. Osterhout replied with a long letter containing a summary of the description that would eventually emerge in print (Osterhout 1941). He described and illustrated a life-size stone phallus that was uncovered at the base of Pit 5.

James Osterhout stopped by State Museum excavations at the Nahrwold site in 1965 or 1966. At that time, he volunteered to provide information to William Ritchie on sites in the vicinity of Schoharie. He was not able to make good on his promise until after he retired from the Niagara Mohawk Power Company in November 1969. He wrote to Ritchie the following spring, providing a listing of site numbers (his own) and names. He lamented that his house had burned in the early 1960s and that most of his collections and records had been lost. Five

partly charred snapshots of his collection survive in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives File A1970.69. The maps and site numbers that he provided now had to be reconstructed from memory and with the help of some other avocational archaeologists. Osterhout believed that the numbers he was using corresponded to those used by the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, but the site file maintained by the University at Albany shows that it was basically an independent system.

Osterhout donated his collection and his time to the Iroquois Indian Museum in the last decade of

his life. The entire surviving Osterhout collection is now held by the museum, and at least some of his artifacts from the Enders site and the Cider Mill site have been cataloged. Osterhout's materials from Otstungo and Cayadutta appear to still be uncataloged. The museum took over his records and materials from 162 Schoharie Valley sites, but adopted a site numbering system that differs from that used by Osterhout. However, the systems are cross-referenced and both are tied to the New York State Museum system in University at Albany computer files.

CHAPTER 11

JACKOWSKI COLLECTION

John Jackowski was born on June 24, 1917, in Amsterdam, and he lived in and around that city all his life. He was a dairy farmer in his early years and later operated a saw mill. From there he moved into construction contracting and eventually building restoration.

Jackowski married Ann Parrotti in 1940, and his interest in Indian relics began around the same time. His brother Stanley also began accumulating a small collection around this time. John distributed cards offering good prices for Indian relics and began producing his "Indian Relic Magazine." The years that followed saw archaeological interest in the Mohawk Valley divide into two mutually antagonistic camps. People who gravitated to Thomas Grassmann's new Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum regarded the activities of Jackowski and his friends as looting. The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association became formally associated with the museum in 1952, after several years of member participation in Grassmann's excavations at Caughnawaga and elsewhere. Chapter members regarded themselves as avocational archaeologists rather than collectors, and they were very critical of people like Jackowski.

Not surprisingly, Jackowski frequently ran afoul of Grassmann. He told me of being "thrown off" the Spencer site (1136) by Grassmann. Neither of them owned the property, but both contended for the favor of Seymour Spencer, a pleasant elderly man when I knew him, who apparently always said "yes" to anyone seeking to dig on his property. Jackowski responded to this affront by paying the owners of other sites for exclusive excavation rights whenever and wherever he could. Grassmann and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter excavated on the Martin site

(1143), but so did Jackowski. When Jackowski got permission to dig there he quickly brought in a power post hole auger and perforated the site in dozens of places in a search for relics. One of these turned up a 1615 coin. Another revealed a stone-lined burial vault that probably still survives, but no one now knows precisely where it is located.

Jackowski was not as fortunate on other sites. He collected on the Bauder site (1122) for a time, but the site belonged to Mrs. Klim. She was, in turn, the mother of Ruth Ann Lybolt, who was at the time married to Ray Lybolt, another collector. Lybolt stopped Jackowski's collecting, reserving the site for himself and his friends, notably Donald Rumrill.

By the 1960s, the New York State Museum was conducting large-scale excavation on Mohawk village sites, often the same sites on which Jackowski had been digging. Perhaps the most outstanding single object in Jackowski's collection was a bone comb from the Smith-Pagerie site (2334). John Swart and Donald Lenig had been carrying out more controlled excavations on the same site for several seasons. By 1968 they were concerned enough about the future of the site to report it to the State Museum, and a combined State Museum and State University crew excavated there later the same year. William Ritchie and Robert Funk surveyed the Coleman Van Duesen site (1119) in 1968 with the hope that they might excavate there in a later field season. However, relations between Jackowski and the State Museum archaeologists were so bad by this time that Jackowski succeeded in persuading the owner, Charles Dillenbeck, to deny the museum further access to the site. Jackowski later claimed to have drafted the letter Dillenbeck sent, which signaled an end to State Museum excavations in the

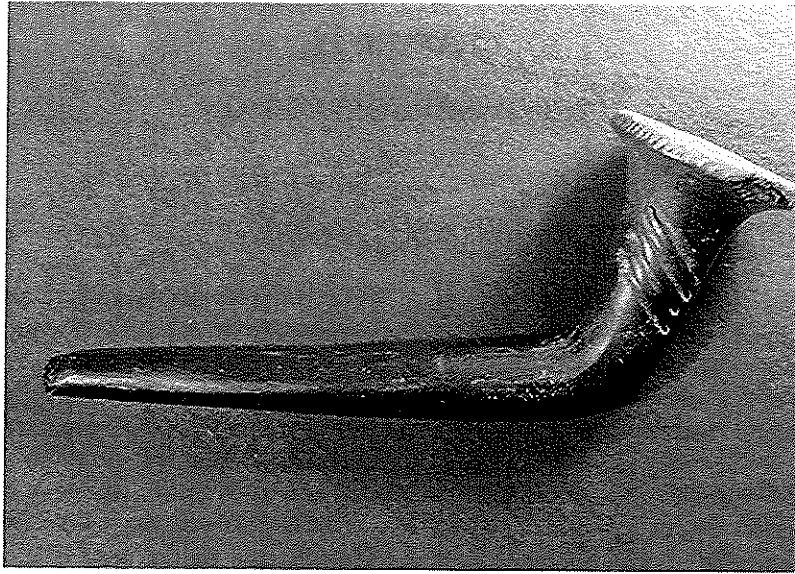


Figure 11.1. Trumpet pipe from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 6.5 cm long. Jackowski collection P11.



Figure 11.2. Trumpet pipes from unknown Mohawk Valley sites, 6 cm (top) and 6.5 cm long. Jackowski collection P31 and P48.



Figure 11.3. Snake effigy pipe from an unknown Mohawk Valley site. Jackowski collection P24.

valley. The State Museum ended field investigations in the valley after 1970, and Ritchie retired in 1971. Robert Funk turned his attention to more hospitable regions of the state.

By this time, Jackowski had constructed a small private museum in his large restored nineteenth-century house on Old Trail Road in the town of Mohawk. He had the assistance of various friends, including Peter Hallam, George Barker, Robert Hoagboon, and Robert Faville. He acquired artifacts by digging, buying, trading, and restoring them from (often very incomplete) fragments. Pipes, for example, were sometimes elaborately reconstructed from bowl fragments (Figures 11.1-11.8). He sometimes resold objects, particularly after restoration.

During this period, Jackowski obtained artifacts for his collection from Ogilvie Davis, the estate of John Wyman, C.F. Philips of Fonda, and other local sources. He owned all or most of the Philips collection, including its catalog. He attended the now famous Painted Post auction of Harry Schoff's collection in the summer of 1968, and he acquired several objects from the Oak Hill #1 site (1186), as well as from the Steele site, the Rochester Junction site, and other sites in western New York. He might have purchased some or all of the western New York material at the later auction of the Clarence



Figure 11.4. Trumpet pipe from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 14 cm long. Jackowski collection P46.

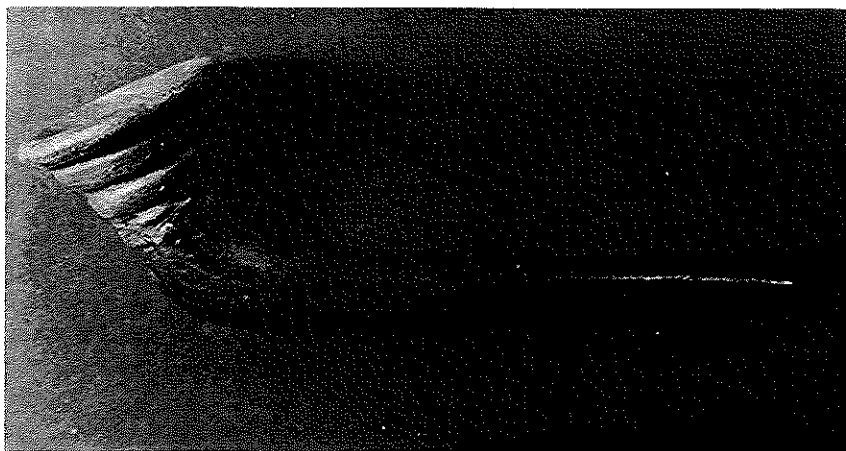


Figure 11.5. Trumpet pipe from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 11.5 cm long. Jackowski collection P14.

Bill collection. This also took place in Painted Post, but in September 1971.

During the 1970s, Jackowski mellowed and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter weakened as the former antagonists aged. Thomas Grassmann had died in 1970, and Donald Lenig, arguably the most prominent local avocational archaeologist of the time, died in 1981. Their deaths left a vacuum, and the Mohawk Valley Project was welcomed when William Starna and I began excavations in 1982. In 1983, John Jackowski, Robert Faville, and Robert Hoagboon volunteered their time and a borrowed bulldozer to backfill the Oak Hill #1 site after our excavations were completed. Jackowski invited old friends and former enemies to dinner and an "Indian meeting" in February 1984. Robert Funk attended, Jackowski and some of his closest associates joined the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, and the reconciliation was complete.

Later in 1984, Robert Faville decided to abandon relic hunting and sell his collection. Parts of it went to Donald Rumrill, Willis Barshied, and Thomas Constantino, but Jackowski probably purchased the largest fraction. He showed considerable generosity in his last years, joining with Constantino in loaning artifacts and a Rufus Grider watercolor for display at the Auriesville Shrine.

In these final years, Jackowski also played a major role in the restoration of the Starin Mansion in Fultonville, now owned by Thomas and Karen

Rochon. Jackowski had learned Polish as a child, and he sometimes used the temporary services of Polish craftsmen in this work.

Jackowski reported some of his artifacts missing one weekend during the winter of 1985-1986. So far as I have been able to determine, most of the missing artifacts were later accounted for. The only piece that disappeared that I have not been able to

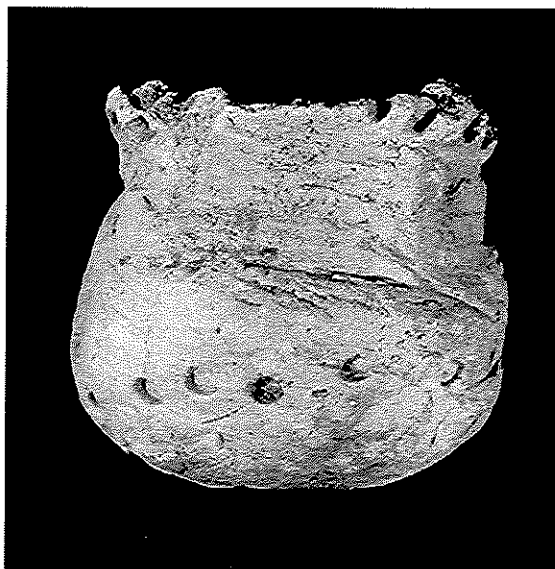


Figure 11.6. Toy pot, 4 cm tall. Possibly Richmond collection 5022, now Jackowski collection AA25.

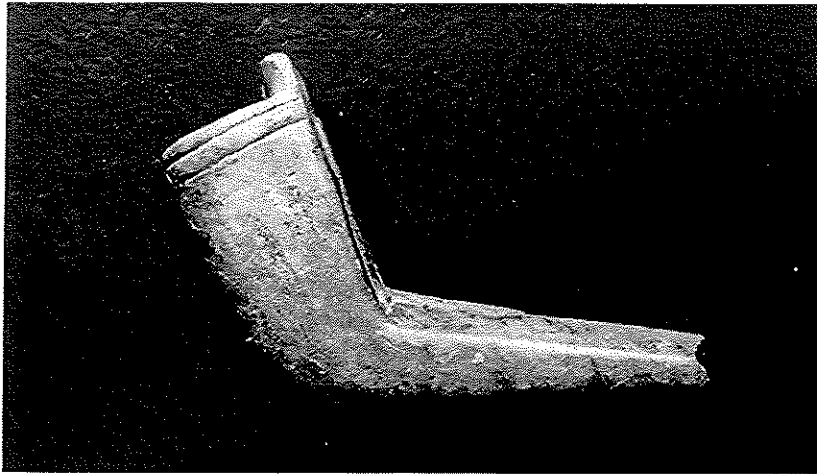


Figure 11.7. Steatite infant effigy pipe from the Van Wie farm, town of Root, 8 cm long. Previously 501 in the Richmond collection, now P7 in the Jackowski collection.

account for was a pinch face pipe, probably not of Mohawk origin.

During this final period, Wayne Lenig, Donald Rumrill, and I all separately studied and photographed the Jackowski collection. We gathered sometimes contradictory information from him that (when verified) eventually provided invaluable data to accompany the collection. John died on March 19, 1987, three months short of his seventieth birthday. His collection was evaluated and inventoried by an antique dealer. The collection (minus the bone comb from the Smith-Pagerie site) was subsequently sold to Thomas Constantino. The comb was still later purchased by the Rock Foundation and placed in the Rochester Museum. Constantino died in 1989, and the collection remains in the hands of his widow, Carol Constantino.

THE COLLECTION

Jackowski took my advice and had begun to catalog his collection before he fell terminally ill, but he did not get far in this effort. I have used the 1987 estate inventory to construct a computer catalog of 7776 objects and lots in the Jackowski collection. The numbers used are those assigned by the appraiser at that time. Labels fell off many objects between 1987 and 1991, when Robert Casagrand and I were able to complete the catalog. Many



Figure 11.8. Frontal view of infant effigy on a steatite pipe from the Van Wie farm, town of Root. The seated figure is 4 cm high. Note similarity to pipe in the Smithsonian collection.

Table 11.1. Frey Collection Artifacts that Later Appeared in the Jackowski Collection

Jackowski Number	Frey Number	Description
S2	6.0	A cache blade from the Vedder site, illustrated by Frey (1879:641)
S3	6.0	A cache blade from the Vedder site
B17	6.4	A set of marine shell beads from the Vedder site. Beauchamp (1901:337, 370, pl. 7, fig. 111) illustrates one of these.
B17	6.9	A marine shell cup from the Vedder site, illustrated by Beauchamp (1901:336, pl. 4, fig. 43)
BE18	Unknown	Black bannerstone from Schoharie
PO7	78.0	A miniature pot from a grave at the Allen site, illustrated by Beauchamp (1898:103, fig. 94)
BE29	108.0	Small black celt with two sinew grooves from Garoga
S31	114.0	Sinewstone from Schoharie
P54	128.0	A soft stone human effigy pipe bowl from Garoga
Unknown	151.0	A lead bale seal, 6.5 cm in diameter, illustrated by Beauchamp (1903:29, pl. 33, fig. 387)
AAA259	152.0	An effigy ceramic sherd from the Jackson-Everson site
Unknown	231.0	Pitted stone hammer from Palatine Bridge
BN2	350.0	Carved antler knife handle from Garoga. Illustrated by Beauchamp (1902a:279, 288, pl. 14, fig. 154).
P4	561.0	The pipe illustrated by Beauchamp (1898:fig. 186) is probably Frey 561. Beauchamp says that the pipe came from Otstungo, but the only matching entry in the Frey catalog (561) indicates that it came from Garoga. None of the catalog entries for Otstungo pipes or pipe fragments match this piece.
P59	563.0	Trumpet pipe from Garoga
JS9	809.0	Silver cross from the Frey collection, illustrated by Beauchamp (1903:47, pl. 19, fig. 208). This now carries a tag saying that it was 351 in the Frey collection. However, this number identifies a double-pointed knife in the Frey catalog.
A0024	Unknown	One effigy rim sherd. Site unknown.
AA0025	Unknown	Two miniature ceramic potsherds. Site unknown.
BE233	Unknown	A box of sherds from Otstungo

objects were reunited with their lost tags, but others could not be. Thus some numbers in the estate inventory have been dropped because we no longer know which objects they refer to. Objects without labels have been given new numbers beginning "AAA" or "AA" in the computer file. Because Jackowski's collection was commingled with artifacts acquired earlier by Constantino, it is likely that some

of the renumbered artifacts were not part of the Jackowski collection prior to 1987, but it is now impossible to detect these.

Among Jackowski's sources was Ogilvie H. Davis of Salem, New York. Davis collected in the West, Europe, Canada, and locally beginning around 1935. By 1944 he had materials from about 70 sites in northeastern New York, perhaps most

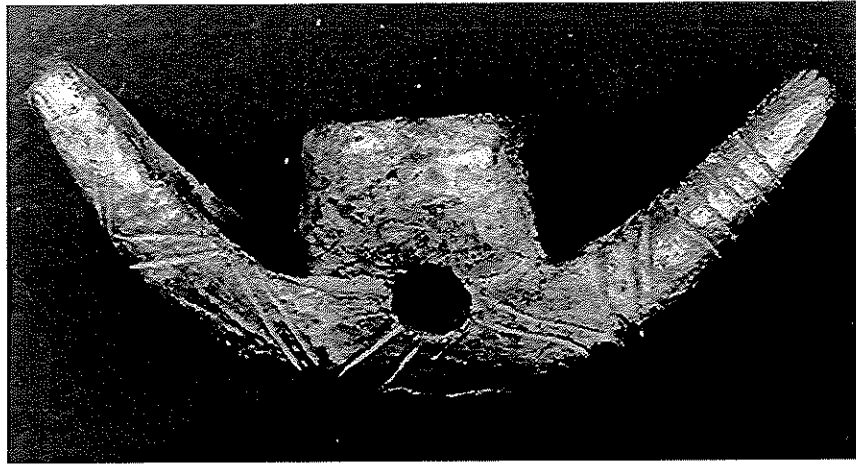


Figure 11.9. Winged steatite pipe from a site in the Mohawk Valley, possibly from the Richmond or Frey collections. It is now P8 in the Jackowski collection.

notably Winney's Island in Fish Creek, Saratoga County (Davis 1947). Davis eventually sold Jackowski two large site excavation maps of Winney's Island, along with artifacts. Many later rumors have connected items in the Davis collection with mysterious disappearances from several museum collections. Although later professional excavations at the Winney's Island site have clearly shown that it contains Mohawk ceramics (Bender and Brumbach 1992), the numbers and quality of objects Davis apparently claimed to have found there are difficult to credit.

John Jackowski eventually had several artifacts from the Frey collection in his possession. He told me that he had purchased at least some of these items at auction from the estate of John Wyman, who had lived in Fultonville. Wyman was connected with the Montgomery County Historical Society at Fort Johnson prior to his death. Jackowski said that when Wyman died, certain objects from the Frey collection were in his house. The artifacts were not missed at Fort Johnson, and when Wyman's wife later also died, they were included with other artifacts auctioned off with the rest of the estate. Artifacts from the Frey collection that I have found in the Jackowski collection are listed in Table 11.1. This list does not include artifacts from Wyman's collection that did not originate in the Frey collection.

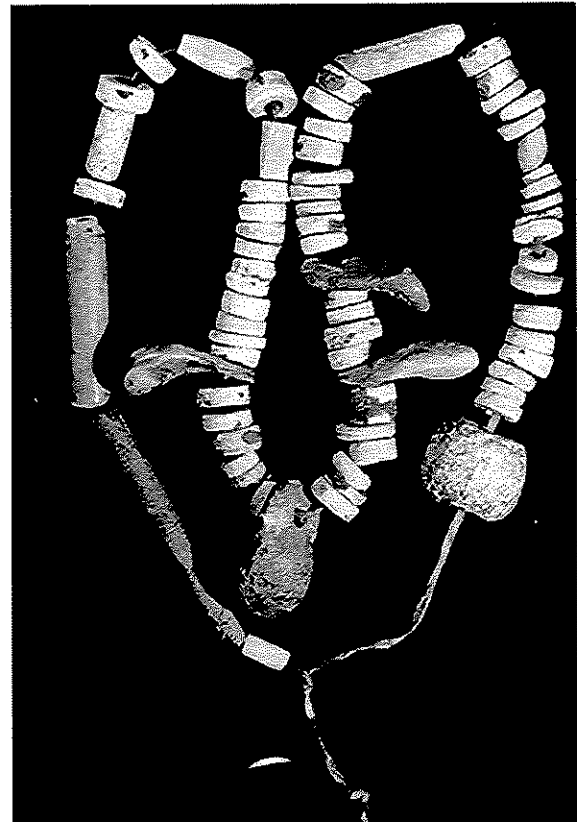


Figure 11.10. Shell, bone, and elk tooth beads from either the Smith-Pagerie site or the Garoga site. Jackowski collection B17.

Table 11.2. Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Jackowski Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	157
Bauder	1122	3
Briggs Run	1118	420
Brown	1204	2
Cayadutta	1115	3
Coleman-Van Duesen	1119	70
England's Woods #1	1120	2
Fort Hunter	1100, 1105, 1112	83
Fox Farm	1126	91
Freeman	1145	2
Garoga	2332	595
Klock	2333	19
Martin	1143	169
Milton Smith	1092	11
Mitchell	1248	28
Oak Hill #1	1186	12
Otstungo	1156	1
Palatine Bridge	3975	22
Pottery Hill	1097	1
Printup	1124	400
Rice's Woods	1201	8
Schenck	1123	4
Smith-Pagerie	2334	9
Spencer	1136	143
Turtle Pond	4005	2
Wagners Hollow	1202	107
TOTAL		2364

Jackowski also showed me a steatite pipe that he said had come from the Frey collection (Figure 11.9). However, other records show that it is item 501 in the Richmond collection. Objects from that collection were also lost through the years at Fort Johnson. Richmond 501 does not have a Jackowski number, for it was one of the objects that disappeared in the winter of 1985-1986. It is remarkably similar to a steatite pipe in the Smithsonian collection.

Finally, Jackowski had five steatite beads bearing the number 283 that he said had come from the Frey collection. These, however, cannot be identified in either the Frey or the Richmond catalogs.

They probably came from some other part of the Montgomery County Historical Society collections.

A pot and a kaolin pipe from Oak Hill #1 that he bought at the Schoff auction are unusually fine pieces. Trade goods that he bought from Robert Faville are of particular importance for the dating of several seventeenth-century sites. Table 11.2 lists the Mohawk sites from which Jackowski had collections, along with the number of objects from each site. In addition to these, there are 2097 artifacts or small lots that can be provenienced only to the Mohawk Valley.

Considerable care must still be exercised when using the Jackowski collection and its catalog. John

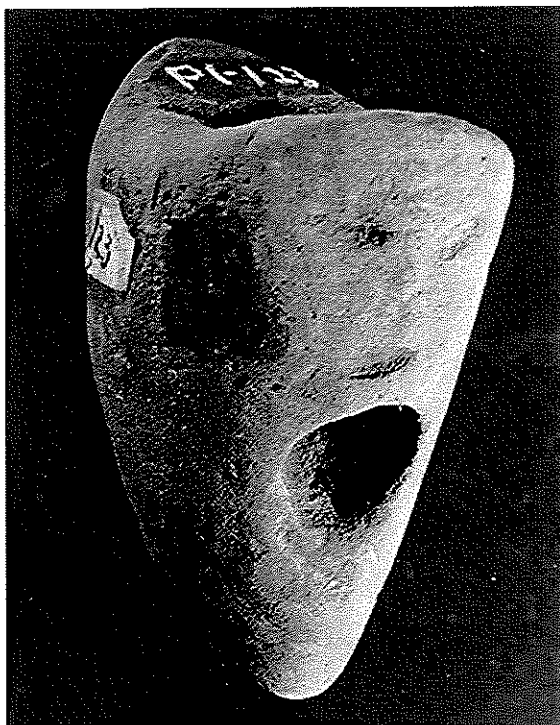


Figure 11.11. Sandstone pipe, 6 cm tall. Jackowski collection.

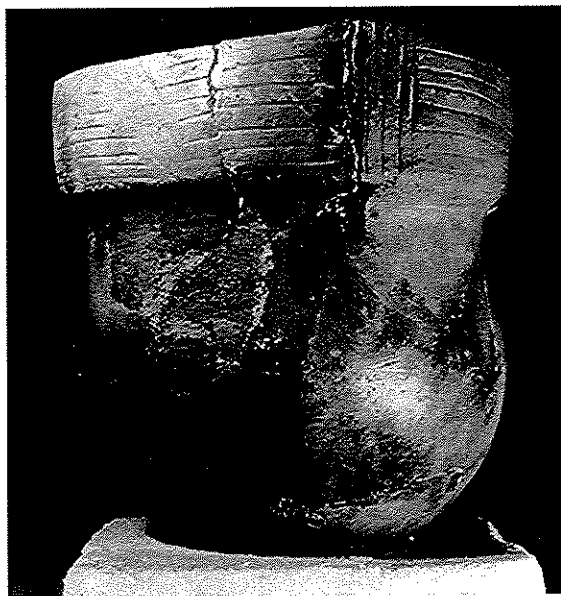


Figure 11.12. Ceramic vessel, 15 cm tall, unknown Mohawk Valley site. Jackowski collection SHP46.

was often confused about provenience, and repeated questions sometimes elicited contradictory answers. He was also very careless and incomplete when recording information related to lots and individual objects. For example, a box bearing the site name "Briggs Run" was apparently reused to store some objects dating to the late seventeenth century. Briggs Run dates to around the beginning of that century, so the attribution could not possibly be correct.

Of the 7837 lots and individual objects in the Jackowski collection, only 2364 are fairly certain to have come from specific Mohawk Valley sites (Figures 11.10-11.13). This is, however, a substantial number of artifacts, because individual entries sometimes cover strings of beads, display boards with many objects, boxes of sherds, or other lots of multiple artifacts. Another 275 lots or objects are



Figure 11.13. Bone effigy awl, 14.5 cm long. Jackowski collection BE40.

known to have come from the Mohawk Valley, but their site proveniences cannot be determined. Some of the remaining 5198 cataloged lots and objects are known to have come from specific places outside the Mohawk Valley, often elsewhere in New York. Many more are clearly of Iroquoian origin, but their site proveniences must be listed simply as "unknown," possibly Mohawk, possibly not. A

complete listing of the 1156 computer records covering Jackowski collection entries, including the relatively small number known to have come from outside the Mohawk Valley, is available to researchers in computer readable form. They are listed in catalog number order and the listing is intended to assist people having access to the collection.

CHAPTER 12

KLINKHART COLLECTION

The Klinkhart collection was assembled entirely by L. William H. Klinkhart of Canajoharie, beginning in the nineteenth century. There was a second William H. Klinkhart in Canajoharie around the same time, but this cousin was not interested in Indian artifacts. The collection was inherited by L. William Klinkhart of Canajoharie, who died in 1964 at the age of 96. The collection then passed to William John Klinkhart, his son. He was born August 28, 1906, and died September 25, 1987. As of 1990, the collection was in the care of his widow, Evelyn Klinkhart, in Canajoharie.

I heard of the collection in 1984 and visited the Klinkharts in that year at their home in Canajoharie. I was allowed to examine and inventory the entire collection. I later returned with Donald Rumrill and the two of us typed the glass beads in the collection for which there was some indication of site provenience.

William H. Klinkhart used a letter code to identify sites from which materials in the collection had been gathered. I have been able to associate these with current standardized site names and numbers from names and descriptions left behind with the

Table 12.1. Klinkhart Codes and Current Identifications of Mohawk Sites

Code	Site Name and Number
A	Allen (1223)
C	Canajoharie site south of the dam on the flats (Beekman's Flat, 1224)
Df	D. Diefendorf farm about 2.5 mi southeast of Canajoharie and 1.5 mi south of the river (1230)
E	England's Woods (1120)
g(G)	Garoga (2332)
JK	Klinkhart farm 2 mi south of Canajoharie on the east Sharon Road (Klinkhart, 1231)
Mc	McKinley site in and west of Rice's Woods (Rice's Woods, 1201)
Mf	Lee's Flat, Mohawk flats at Palatine Bridge, east of the railroad tower, now dredged away by the barge canal (no current state number)
Mt	Montgomery County Farm, east of the home (Schenck, 1123)
N	Nellis (Horatio Nellis, 1229)
O	Otistungo (Otstungo, 1156)
P	Palatine Bridge east and north of the New York Central freight house (3975?)
Rn	Randall site about 1.5-2.0 mi south on the west side of the creek (Bauder, 1122)
Sp	Sprakers site east of creek on top of the hill (Mitchell, 1248)
Sv(S)	Sammonsville site northeast and west of the railroad track (Cayadutta, 1115)
W	Wagner's Hollow, north and east of the bridge on a hill (Wagner's Hollow, 1202)
Wf	Wagner farm 1.5 mi west of Canajoharie (Brown, 1204)

Table 12.2. Klinkhart Site Numbers and Official Site Names and Numbers

Number	Site Name	NYSM Number
1	Oak Hill #1	1186
2	Wagner's Hollow	1202
3	Cayadutta	1115
4	England's Woods	1120
5	Garoga	2332
6	Otstungo	1156
7	Beckman's Flats	1224

collection. It is clear that Klinkhart knew Edward J. Brown and other collectors active around the turn of

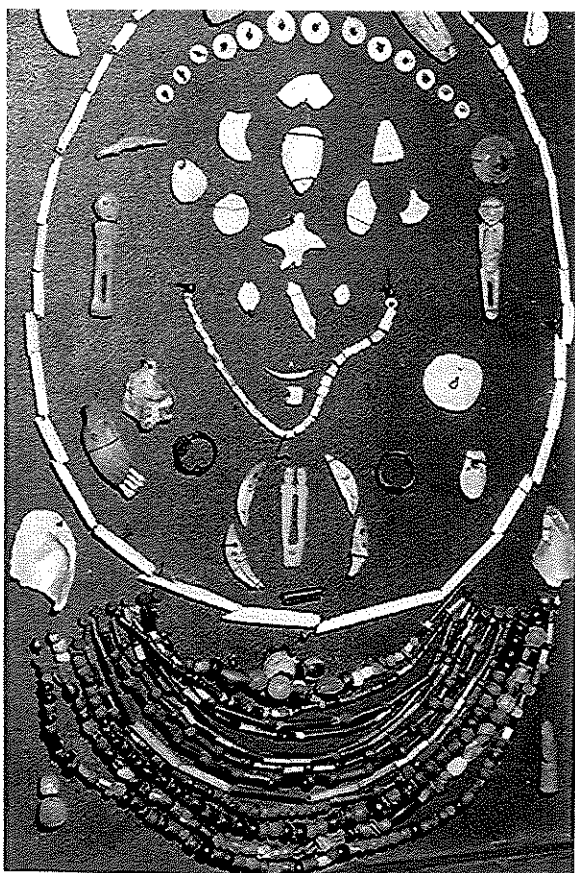


Figure 12.1. Display of artifacts from Wagner's Hollow and other Mohawk Valley sites. Klinkhart collection.

the century, for they visited many of the same sites and often referred to them by the same names. Willis Barshied has told me that Brown and Klinkhart were good friends who grew up together in Canajoharie. The Klinkhart code appears in Table 12.1, with current site names appearing parenthetically where they differ from those used by Klinkhart.

For one display, a frame numbered 42 in the University at Albany database, one of the Klinkharts also used a numbering system to identify seven sites. These are shown in Table 12.2.

The Klinkharts also tried their hands at associating village names known from various historical documents with specific archaeological sites or (in some cases) general areas within the valley. The success of this exercise was as mixed as it usually was in the early decades of the century. Their guesses are included in the site name cross-reference table in the Mohawk sites volume.

The collection was in the possession of L. William H. Klinkhart in 1903, when Beauchamp published descriptions of a few of the items. Beauchamp was particularly interested in the bone artifacts in the collection. He specifically describes seven items in the collection. Three of the objects described were bone combs (Beauchamp 1903:98). I was unable to find any of the three combs discussed by Beauchamp in the collection, and I suspect that one was given up in trade for the pot of unknown origin that is currently still with the collection. The only comb remaining in the collection is 265. The other four bone and antler objects described by Beauchamp include a human figure of antler (269), a conical bone point, a bone harpoon (262), and

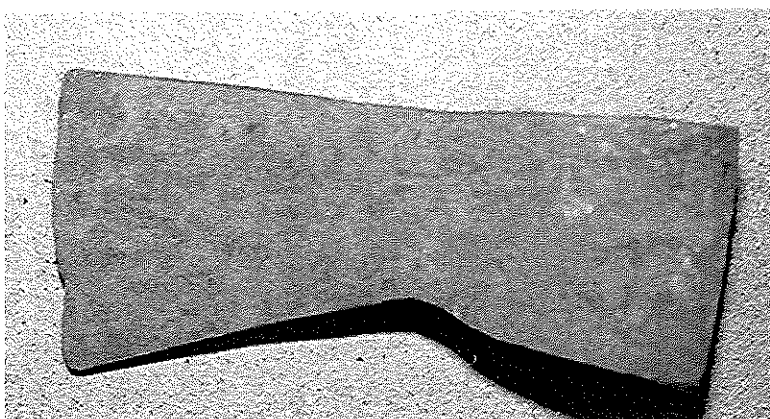


Figure 12.2. Iron ax, 19 cm long, from an unknown Mohawk Valley site. Klinkhart collection.

another harpoon of the same length (Beauchamp 1903:98).

I have assigned numbers to the display cases and boxes in which items have been stored (Figures 12.1 and 12.2). These numbers can be used to locate cataloged artifacts so long as the computer file is available.

The Klinkhart collection computer file is made up of 464 records. These cover a total of 1476

objects, of which 510 can be identified with specific Mohawk sites. Table 12.3 lists those sites and indicates the number of objects from each of them. A condensed listing of all entries in the Klinkhart catalog is available to researchers in computer readable form.

Table 12.3. Artifact Counts from Sites Represented in the Klinkhart Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	179
Bauder	1122	1
Brown	1204	1
Cayadutta	1115	49
England's Woods	1120	42
Garoga	2332	17
Horatio Nellis	1229	16
Mitchell	1248	24
Oak Hill #1	1186	6
Otstungo	1156	4
Rumrill-Lybolt	5694	1
Schenck	1123	13
Van Evera-McKinney	1232	38
Wagners Hollow	1202	119
TOTAL		510

CHAPTER 13

MARVIN COLLECTION

William H. Marvin was born July 3, 1906, and died on August 12, 1976, after a long illness. He was an engineer at General Electric in Schenectady for over 30 years. During that time he was also an active member of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association. The Marvin collection was originally in Amsterdam, but is kept now by his widow, Marcella Marvin, in West Glenville. After the deaths of both Marvin and his father-in-law, Marcella Marvin moved back to her mother's home. When Marvin died in August 1976, part of his collection was on loan to the Mohawk-

Caughnawaga Museum. Although he intended it as a loan, at least part of it was listed by Thomas Grassmann as a donation.

I located an assemblage from Oak Hill #2 at the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum and returned it to Marcella Marvin on January 2, 1991. The rim sherds were typed, and a few body fragments were retained as thin-section samples for the University at Albany. This assemblage was listed as Accession 103 in the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum catalog. It was originally borrowed by Donald Lenig for inclusion in his monograph on the Oak Hill Horizon (Lenig

Table 13.1. Sites and Artifacts Recorded by William H. Marvin

Marvin Designation	Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Birch Farm on Gower Road	Birch	1562	7
Cayadutta	Cayadutta	1115	201
El Rancho	El Rancho	1211	1
England's Woods	England's Woods #1	1120	4
Quarry near Rice's Woods	Getman Quarry	1237	1
Groat Farm	Groot	1611	3
Hoffman's Flats Ridge	Ridge	1590	9
Oak Hill #2	Oak Hill #2	1187	867
Otstungo	Otstungo	1156	53
Niskayuna	Pottery Beach	0959	57
Randall	Van Wie	2339	4
Rice's Woods	Rice's Woods	1201	17
Triangle Flats	Triangle Flats	1588	3
Turnbull	Turnbull	1586	2
TOTAL			1229

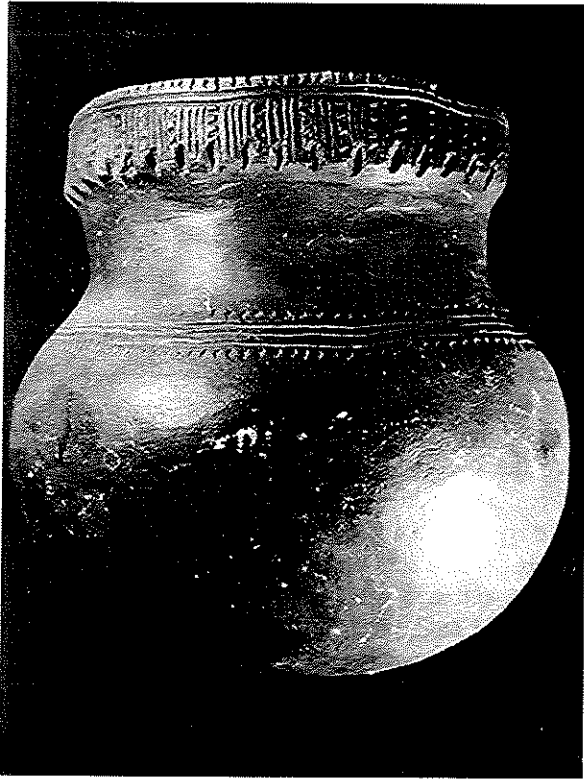


Figure 13.1. Ceramic vessel from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 16 cm tall. Marvin collection, unnumbered.

1965:65). Marvin's own records do not list this material as having been loaned to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum.

Marvin sent several objects from Cayadutta off to be displayed at the New York World's Fair in 1939, along with material from a few other Mohawk Valley collections, particularly that of Percy Van Epps. Most of these were later part of a loan of Cayadutta material that Marvin's records indicate was made to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum in 1953. Curiously, the museum records indicate the receipt of only one object, a bear effigy listed as Accession 241. It is listed as a donation. The other items from Cayadutta that Marvin listed as loans to the museum do not appear in the museum records. They might eventually be found amongst other museum holdings. Perhaps it is more likely that they will turn up in the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter

collection. As discussed in Chapter 25, they set aside numbers in the 600s for Cayadutta artifacts that were used in one or more displays. The 37 objects loaned by Marvin could have been absorbed into this series or elsewhere in the chapter's collection, which by 1953 was stored at the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum.

Marvin married Marcella Van der Veer, who was the daughter of Clarence Van der Veer, another collector. Her grandfather and Robert Hartley were first cousins, a circumstance that led Marvin to assist Hartley in the organization and cataloging of Hartley's collection. This began shortly before Hartley's death in 1940, and Hartley participated in the effort. Marvin finished the work by 1943. The basic information was recorded on cards and in a 90-page manuscript still held by the chapter. Both Clarence Van der Veer and William Marvin were also close to Percy Van Epps, until the latter's death in 1951.

Marvin meticulously cataloged his own collection on Van Epps-Hartley Chapter catalog cards. These have been used to produce a computer file that is compatible with those created for other Mohawk collections.

William Marvin kept his own site list, using names that do not always correspond to current usage. Table 13.1 provides his designations as well as currently accepted names and file numbers for Mohawk sites where they are known. Older sites and sites in the Hudson Valley and elsewhere that were known to Marvin are not listed here.

The Marvin collection contains 1525 artifacts from 33 sites covered by 671 computer records. Of these, 1229 artifacts come from Mohawk sites, 70% of them from the Oak Hill #2 site alone. Figure 13.1 illustrates an unnumbered Mohawk vessel of unknown site provenience. The single artifact from the El Rancho site is a cast of the human effigy pipe that was found there, probably as part of an isolated burial. The original is in the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection. A complete listing of artifacts in the collection is too long to include here, but it is available to researchers in computer readable form.

Of particular note is a very unusual engraved bone object from Cayadutta that was photographed by Arthur Parker many years ago, probably around 1939. It was part of the set of objects that was displayed at the 1939 World's Fair, but it did not

subsequently disappear. The Marvin collection still retains the original, as well as a broken cast copy made by Charles Stevens of Ballston Spa. Two views of the original are provided.

There is also a pair of small restored pots, as well as trade beads and some other exhibit quality material. The objects from Rice's Woods include some strings of glass trade beads that are important to the dating of the site.

At the time I returned materials on January 2,

1991, I also returned some non-Indian artifacts originally loaned to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum by Clarence Van der Veer, Marcella Marvin's father. Henrietta Van der Veer indicated that this small collection should be treated as part of the Marvin collection from this point forward. There may also be some artifacts in the collection that were initially acquired by Buell Marvin, William's brother.

CHAPTER 14

MOHAWK-CAUGHNAWAGA MUSEUM COLLECTION

The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum was founded in 1949 under the leadership of Reverend Thomas Grassmann. Grassmann was a friar of the Order Franciscan Minor Conventuals who had a life-long interest in the life of the Mohawk woman Kateri Tekakwitha. She was born in 1656, when the village of Caughnawaga stood on the south side of the Mohawk River. The French raid of 1666 led to the destruction of the old village and its rebuilding on a hill above the north bank of the river. Jesuit missionaries established a Catholic mission at the new Caughnawaga, and it was there that Kateri was baptized in 1676. She lived there until her departure in 1677 with the Jesuits and other converted Mohawks to what is now the Kanawake Reserve outside Montreal. She died there in 1680.

The Order Minor Conventuals became interested in Kateri (or Catherine) Tekakwitha because of her potential for eventual canonization. Various amateur archaeologists shared this interest, and by 1935 the Veeder site (1116) had been identified by various people as the site of the village in which Kateri had lived after 1666. Principal among these people was General John S. Clark of Auburn, whose records include an 1877 sketch that asserts that the Veeder site was the location of Caughnawaga. The Order Minor Conventuals purchased the 140-acre Veeder farm in June 1935 and began making plans for its development as a shrine. Thomas Grassmann came to found the shrine in 1938.

Grassmann apparently did not fully examine the records of John S. Clark until 1944. He tested the Veeder site in 1945 with the help of Vincent Schaefer and other members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association. The testing involved plowing the topsoil

and searching the overturned earth for artifacts. Plowing was repeated, but in a different direction, in 1947 (Grassmann 1952:34). Testing by chapter members had begun on the Veeder site in 1943, and in 1948 the chapter carried out more extensive excavations. The results were sufficient to convince Grassmann and others that they had found the site of the Caughnawaga village that existed from 1666 to 1693. He acquired support from his order and funding from the Edward J. Grassmann Trust. He also secured the support of key members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter and of the New York State Department of Education. The former included Vincent Schaefer, Peter Schuyler Miller, Edward J. Sheehan, Wayne Arnold, and Donald Lenig. The state officials included Carl E. Guthe (then director of the State Museum), Charles F. Gosnell, Albert B. Corey, and Herman F. Robinton. These nine men joined Grassmann in petitioning the regents of the University of the State of New York for a provisional charter to establish the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. The site of the museum was to be the old Veeder farmstead barn, which was extensively remodeled for the purpose during 1947 and 1948. A charter was granted in April 1949, and a constitution and bylaws were adopted three months later.

Grassmann conducted more testing in 1949. He initiated a complete excavation program beginning in June 1950, and this continued until September 1956. The work was carried out by Donald Lenig, Earl Casler, Henry Wemple, John Swart, Clyde Olsen, and Leo MacLean, with occasional help from younger volunteers. The site is now a field of metal stakes marking the locations of posts that comprised the twelve longhouses and square stockade. It now



Figure 14.1. Bird effigy from a ceramic pipe, 7.5 cm long. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.



Figure 14.2. Brass bell from the Garoga site (probably intrusive), 5.5 cm and 6.3 cm wide. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection 397-U GT. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

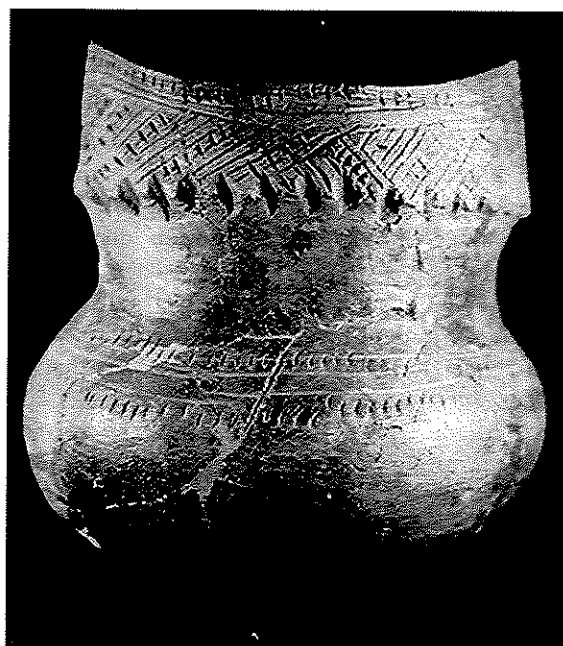


Figure 14.3. Ceramic pot from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 17 cm tall. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

seems likely that the site was actually that of a village occupied from the late 1670s to 1693, after the Catholic Mohawks of Caughnawaga had already left the valley. The village in which Kateri Tekakwitha lived from 1666 to about 1677 is more probably that of Fox Farm (1126), located about 2 mi farther west. She could have lived only briefly at the Veeder site. The Fox Farm site has been largely destroyed by gravel mining. Both sites and at least one predecessor village on the south bank were probably all called "Caughnawaga" (or "Kanawake") in the periods of their occupation, but only the Veeder site is customarily called by that name now. Moreover, the Veeder site is still the only site linked to the Tekakwitha Shrine. Grassmann and two successor friars are buried just outside the village palisade.

The constitution of the museum tied the institution to the Order Minor Conventuals, making it a subsidiary organization of the order. The museum had both a president and a chairman. The first was required to be the president of the Order Minor Conventuals, and the latter was always to be the director of the Tekakwitha Shrine. The constitution also mandated that the director and treasurer be the same person. The arrangement worked for so long as Thomas Grassmann was alive. Grassmann used family trust donations to finance the establishment of the museum, to purchase items for the collection, and to excavate the Caughnawaga (Veeder) site. Funds from the Grassmann Trust were also regularly contributed to the Order Minor Conventuals for operation of the shrine. In 1952 the museum established a formal arrangement with the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association that provided for the chapter to maintain its headquarters at the museum. The chapter's equipment, library, archaeological collections, and records were installed at the museum soon thereafter. The arrangement worked well for a decade. This was the era in which chapter members and museum volunteers spent Wednesday nights working on collections and exhibits. It was also an era in which Grassmann was active in speaking and writing projects. Donald Lenig, who was among the most dedicated participants, published his monograph on the Oak Hill Horizon in 1965. Grassmann published his history of the seventeenth-century Mohawks in 1969. Grassmann was elected a fellow of the New York State

Archaeological Association and was awarded a special citation by the organization in the same year. He died on October 1, 1970, at the age of 79.

Grassmann was succeeded by Manus McGettigan, who died only a year later on October 12, 1971, as the result of an automobile accident. McGettigan was succeeded by Ronald Schultz, who hired Wayne Lenig to curate collections housed at the museum in 1977. The museum was by this time becoming a serious drain on the resources of the shrine. Schultz and Lenig worked to secure federal funds so that the museum could continue to operate, and some funding was forthcoming through the Comprehensive Employee Training Act. In 1978 the state amended the museum's charter through the addition of a clause providing for the disposition of the collections in the event that the museum corporation should dissolve. This brought the charter into compliance with the Internal Revenue Code, and the museum seemed to get a new lease on life.

Lenig designed and installed all new exhibits, drawing upon all of the collections available to him. These included objects belonging to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum (Figures 14.1-14.11), the Order Minor Conventuals, the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, and borrowed objects. A storage vault was also completed, ensuring that the collections would not be at risk. The operating budget went up annually, with funds coming from CETA Title IV, the Grassmann Trust, and major local patrons. Unfortunately, federal funding declined and disappeared by 1982, leaving the Grassmann Trust and a few other potential donors as the only hope for substantial income.

Ronald Schultz was replaced by Nicholas Weiss late in 1982, and Weiss immediately addressed the museum problems. Viable sources of income had all but disappeared, and Weiss had no choice but to dismiss Wayne Lenig. He appointed Daniel O'Neill as an honorary curator at no pay as a means to save the museum at the lowest cost. Attempts were made to change the bylaws, but no one came forward to raise the funds necessary to maintain a museum staff. In 1986, Weiss engaged Lynne Sullivan of the New York State Museum to conduct an assessment of the collections and exhibits, and to recommend options for the future. The resulting report convinced the leadership of the Order Minor Conventuals that it was time for them to get out of the

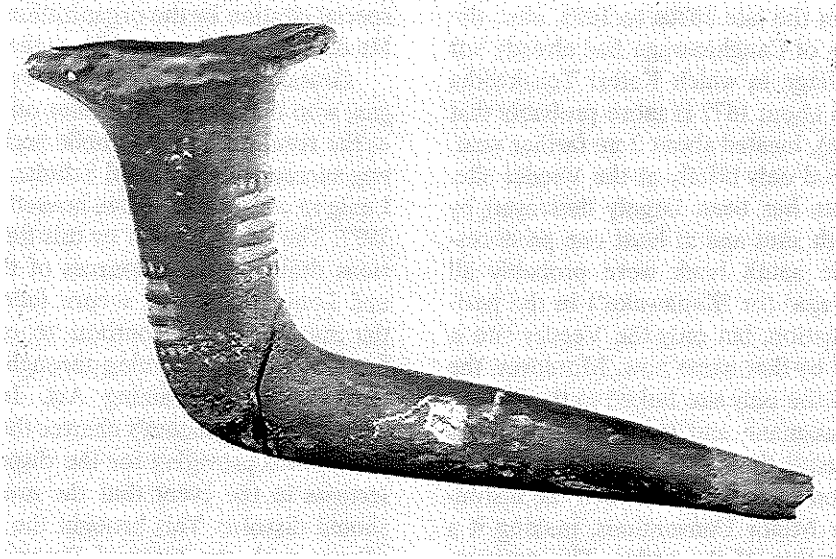


Figure 14.4. Ceramic trumpet pipe from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 16.5 cm long. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection 740. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.



Figure 14.5. Cast of ceramic pipe from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, effigy 4.5 cm tall. Location of original unknown. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection, unnumbered. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.



Figure 14.6. Bone comb with kissing animals from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 50 mm tall. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection, unnumbered. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

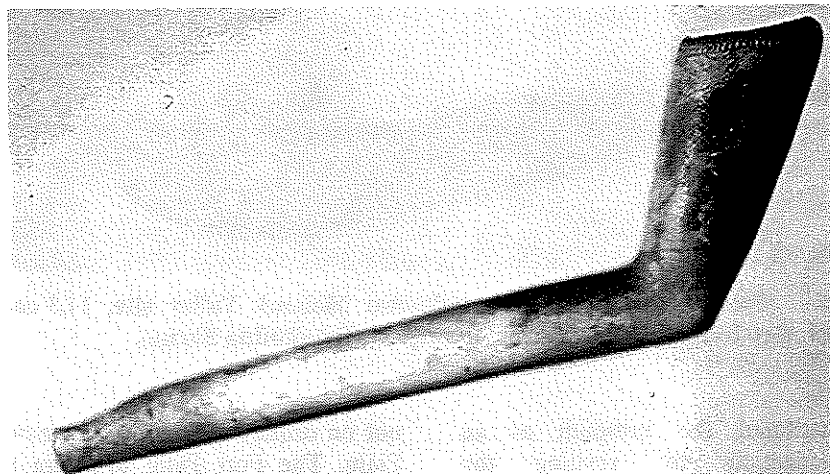


Figure 14.7. White ball clay (kaolin) funnel pipe from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 12 cm long. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection 504. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

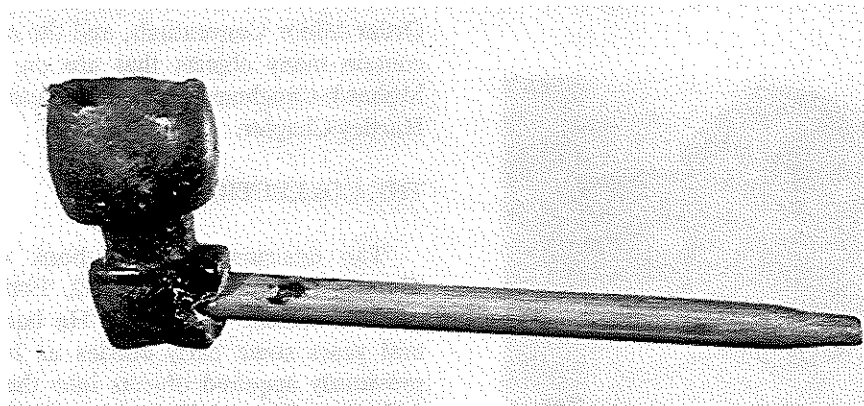


Figure 14.8. Micmac style steatite pipe bowl with replaced wooden stem, 4 cm tall. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection H251. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

museum business. I joined the board of trustees in 1987 at Weiss's request and began with the others to try to find a solution.

Berard Hofmann succeeded Nicholas Weiss in 1988, and we took up the difficult task of dividing property between the order and the museum corporation. Thomas Grassmann had commingled the collections and his successors had often commingled funds in complicated ways. Nonetheless, I was eventually able to produce a computerized catalog, and by working together we were able to discover

principles that would allow a fair and accurate assignment of all objects to order ownership, museum ownership, or some third party ownership. By March 1990, we had agreed on a division of property. Berard Hofmann called an annual meeting for July, the purpose of which was to amend the museum constitution such that the order and the museum would be formally separated. The board met on July 14 and adopted a new constitution and bylaws that divorced the two institutions. Three of us (Kingston Lerner, Paul Huey, and Dean Snow)

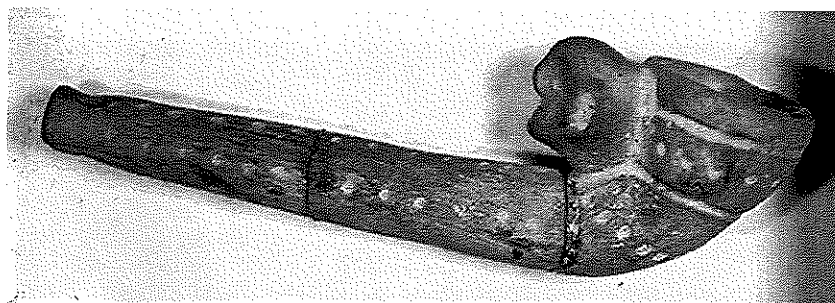


Figure 14.9. Ceramic pipe with head from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 14.5 cm long. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection, unnumbered. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

immediately reconstituted the museum as an independent organization by revising the constitution yet again.

In 1990 the museum began seeking a new home. In 1993 the museum merged with the Fort Plain Museum, and the objects in the collection that were

not on display were moved to new quarters in Fort Plain. The Fort Plain Museum remains on good terms with the Tekakwitha Shrine, and visitors see no outward evidence that the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum has changed. However, the exhibit halls are now the exclusive property of the Order Minor Conventuals, and the exhibits in them contain many objects that are on loan from the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter.

THE COLLECTIONS

The museum accession book was begun by Thomas Grassmann on July 2, 1949. It eventually grew to contain 440 entries. He backdated by several years some early entries as he incorporated previously acquired objects into the new museum collection. He was from the beginning not entirely consistent in distinguishing objects owned by the order from those owned by the museum corporation. No doubt this was because he thought that the museum would always remain a subsidiary of the order, and that careful distinction was not really necessary.

Some of the accessions were pieces of furniture and other equipment that have since been discarded. Others were items on loan that have since been returned. Grassmann was an eclectic buyer of objects of American Indian origin, and he purchased many items using funds from the order, usually on funds supplied by the Grassmann Trust. Large collections of South American objects even made their way into the museum as gifts from Franciscan missionaries and individuals such as Felix Layat, an

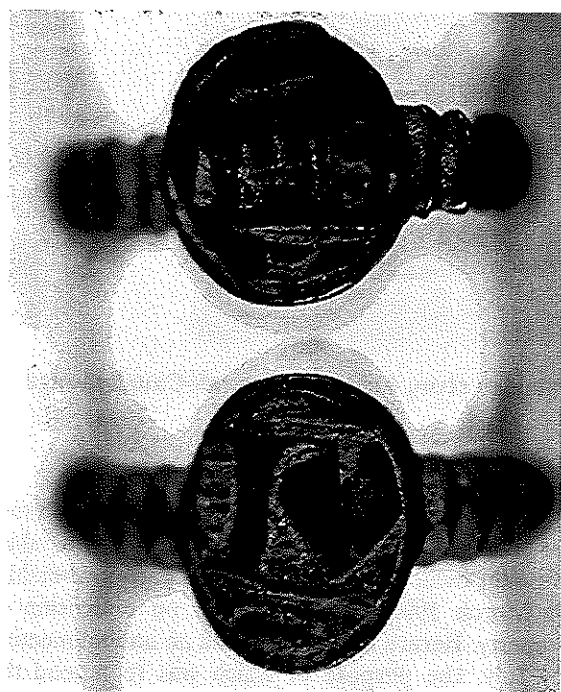


Figure 14.10. Incised Jesuit rings from an unknown Mohawk Valley site. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection 3866 (IHS), 2953 (heart). On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

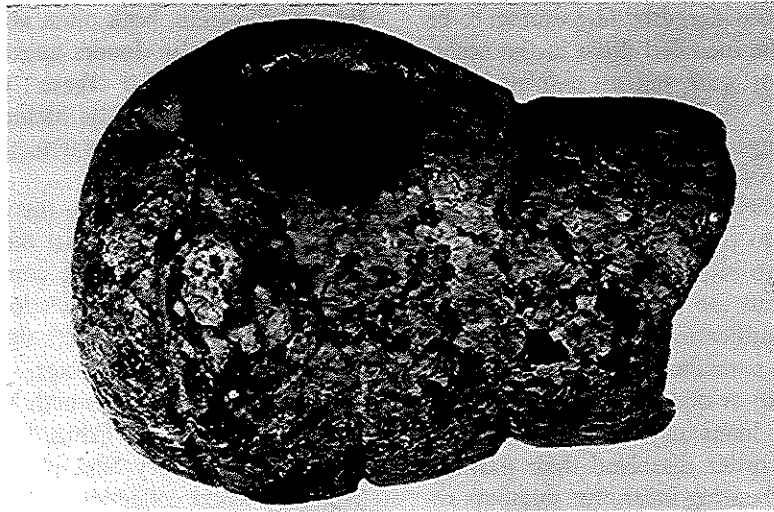


Figure 14.11. Steatite pipe bowl from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 4 cm tall. Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection, unnumbered. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

Table 14.1. Artifacts from Mohawk Sites in the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Auriesville #1	1085	1
Barker	1137	1
Bauder	1122	60
Briggs Run	1118	106
Caughnawaga	1116	66
Cayadutta	1115	219
Chapin	1125	11
Coleman-Van Duesen	1119	17
Cromwell	1121	1962
Garoga	2332	177
Lipe #1	1203	14
Martin	1143	168
Milton Smith	1092	1
Oak Hill #1	1186	5
Otstungo	1156	296
Printup	1124	1
Rice's Woods	1201	126
Sand Hill #2	1191	21
Snell	1163	4
TOTAL		3256

engineer who worked for many years in Chile. Most of these items were considered by Grassmann to be order property, and he included them in the accession book only if they were put on display in the museum.

Grassmann distinguished items on his list of "special items" from items in the collection of the museum corporation. The special items were mainly those that belonged to the order and had intrinsic values great enough to require individual listing on insurance policies. Thus the special items bear individual insurance identification numbers. The museum accession book sometimes lists some of these items because they are or once were on display, but the book lists them as loans only. When the museum corporation and the order dissolved their partnership in 1990, objects bearing insurance numbers reverted to the order in the division of property.

Grassmann claimed all items uncovered in the Caughnawaga site excavations as part of the order's collection on grounds that contributions from his family through the order paid for the excavations. He designated all photos and drawings from the excavations as also belonging to the order.

Incoming artifacts received accession numbers only. Museum accession numbers identify anything from single artifacts to large collections acquired as lots. The book recorded items donated to and consequently owned by the museum corporation, items purchased by funds of the Order Minor Conventuals, and loans.

A museum artifact catalog did not really exist in the Grassmann era. I have created one by giving accession numbers decimal points and extenders to the right of them so that objects can be given unique numbers. However, many objects have not yet been assigned unique numbers.

Accessions are sometimes listed as loans. In these cases, the materials have sometimes, but not always, been returned. The only cases of returned Mohawk Valley materials appear to be those borrowed from Donald Lenig (in 1949), John Swart, Clarence Vanderveer, and William Marvin. In the Swart case, there is no record of the return. However, the last two were largely returned by me in 1991. Some loans, including Grassmann's own, are still listed as such years after the deaths of their owners. It is likely that these will remain in the collection indefinitely.

In the years when Thomas Grassmann supported Edward Sheehan, both often acquired objects from other people. The donors appear in some cases to have assumed that these were loans, while Grassmann and Sheehan assumed they were gifts. Some hard feelings appear to persist as a result of these misunderstandings.

Collections donated to the museum sometimes came with their own artifact numbers and catalogs. In most of these cases, the computer file lists both accession numbers and collection numbers. This was usually possible for artifacts that came from Lloyd M. Brinkman, Harry Foster, Albert Gayer, John Knapp, Albert Lake, Kenneth Mynter, Henry Saltzman, John Sanders, Edward J. Sheehan, Volker Veeder, and Henry Wemple. In the case of the William Naylor collection, donated in 1966, this was not possible. This collection is separately cataloged under 1189 catalog entries, one for each artifact (Figures 14.12 and 14.13). It was accessioned in six large boxes that were given accession numbers 421-423 and 425-427. The work necessary to link catalog numbers to accession numbers has yet to be carried out. Meanwhile, the Naylor collection is still cataloged separately. A computer readable version of the catalog is available to researchers.

A separate file of collection numbers was also created for the artifacts recovered in the excavations of the Caughnawaga site that were supervised by Grassmann. The last entry in the accession book is dated 1979. The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum catalog (excluding the Naylor collection) is also available to researchers in computer readable form. Several data fields are not reproduced because of space limitations. Furthermore, deaccessioned objects, returned loans, and objects assigned to the Order Minor Conventuals in 1990 are not listed here.

USING THE COLLECTIONS

The current computerized catalog of objects belonging to the museum contains 2362 records covering a minimum of 7292 objects. However, the inventorying process is not yet complete. In some cases, a single entry might still be a bag containing several objects.

Many of these artifacts were acquired haphazardly by Grassmann and are of only incidental

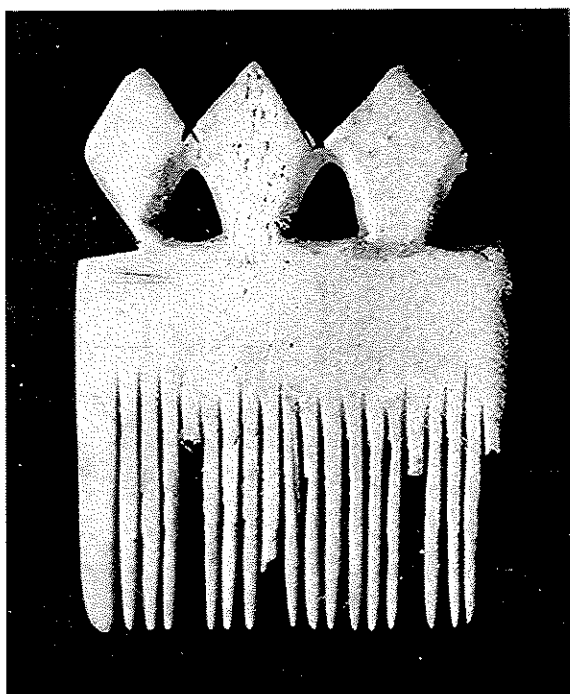


Figure 14.12. Bone three-diamond comb, 47 mm tall. Naylon collection, unnumbered. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

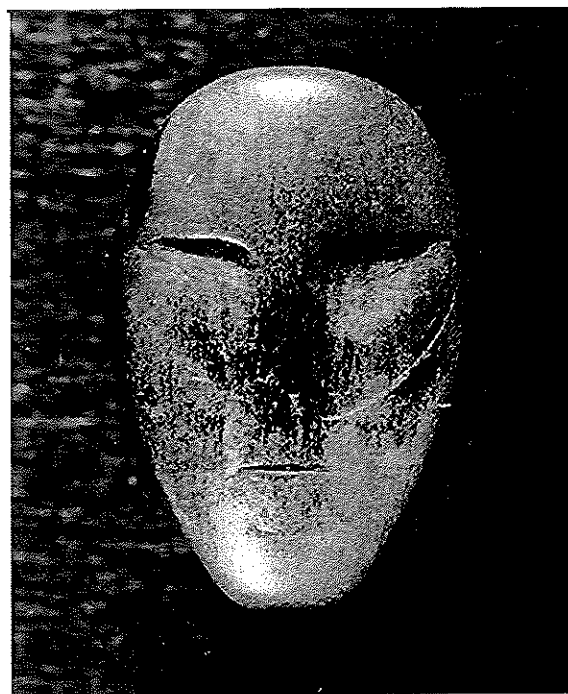


Figure 14.13. Bone effigy face from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 20 mm tall. Naylon collection 1604. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

interest to researchers working in Mohawk archaeology. There are 881 objects that can be provenienced only to the Mohawk Valley; specific sites are unknown. However, there are 3256 objects that can be provenienced to specific Mohawk Valley sites, and they are as shown in Table 14.1.

Many of the finest items belonging to the

Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum remain on display at the Tekakwitha Shrine. Objects not on display can be studied only by special arrangement with the board of trustees until such time as the museum finds a more permanent home and appropriate storage and staffing. The catalog is available in either magnetic or printed form by special request.

CHAPTER 15

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION

The Montgomery County Historical Society received its state charter on June 27, 1904. It adopted appropriate articles of incorporation, a constitution and bylaws, and held its opening reception in its rooms in the Amsterdam Public Library on the following October 12. Samuel Frey spoke to the society at its first annual meeting on February 8, 1905, an occasion for which the rooms "were tastefully decorated" (French 1905:40).

Stephen Stanford, a wealthy local benefactor, came forward at the urging of J.H. Hanson and purchased the Richmond collection for \$5000. Stanford presented the collection along with an endowment

of \$15,000 to the society. Much of it was put on display by the society in temporary space in the library building. Max Reid was named curator, and a picture published by him shows a typically elegant nineteenth-century museum display (Reid 1906:170-173). The collection was partially exhibited in time for the 1905 meeting. Frey declined to try to discuss the collection in the short time available and spoke instead of Richmond himself. Robert Hartley also spoke in his capacity as the society's historian. In his view, Richmond's was "the finest collection of Indian relics possessed by an historical society in the state of New York, and possibly in the United States"



Figure 15.1. Brass thimbles, bells, rings, cross, and mouth harp from unknown Mohawk Valley sites. The cross is 4.7 cm tall. Montgomery County Historical Society collection.

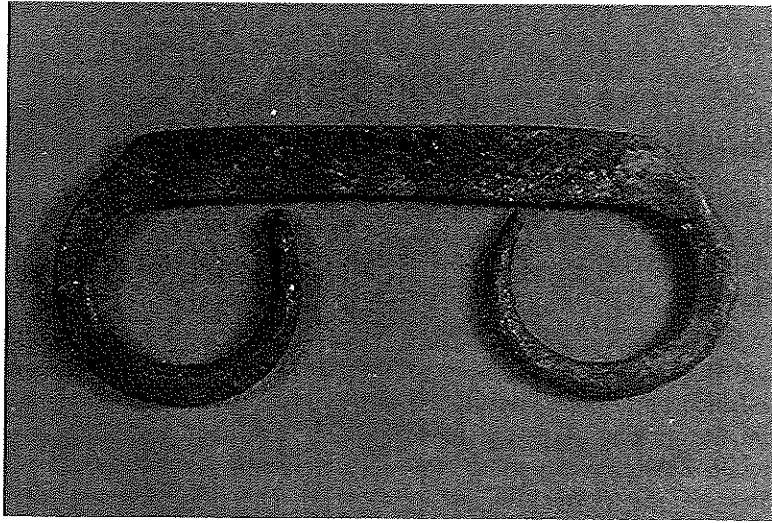


Figure 15.2. Iron strike-a-light from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 10.6 cm long. Montgomery County Historical Society collection 16.



Figure 15.3. Ceramic human effigy from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 6 cm tall. Montgomery County Historical Society collection 1029.



Figure 15.4. Miniature ceramic pot from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 4.7 cm tall. Montgomery County Historical Society collection, unnumbered.

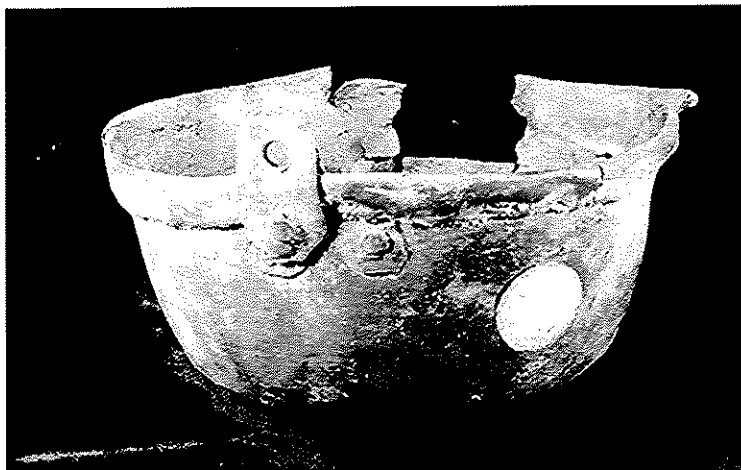


Figure 15.5. A patched brass pot found along the West Shore Railway, 17 cm in diameter. Montgomery County Historical Society collection 201.

(Hartley 1905:52). Interestingly, there were already problems with the Richmond collection. Reid (1905:48) said that the catalog "should be compiled anew, because some of the articles do not appear on the catalogue, and some that are listed do not appear in the collection."

Samuel Frey died in 1924 at the age of 90. In 1927, Bartlett Arkell of Canajoharie was persuaded by his sister to purchase the Frey collection from the estate. Arkell presented it to the Montgomery County Historical Society in October 1928, along with an additional \$1000 for display of the collection, and the stipulation that it should be cared for by a competent curator. Unfortunately, when the society moved to Fort Johnson, it was unable to adequately care for either of the two collections. Six years later, Hartley (1934) complained to Vincent Schaefer that both collections were still stored in boxes at Fort Johnson.

Other collections were also gradually acquired by the society. Hartley (1934) says that the collection of James Snell was there by that time, along with a variety of other pieces. Funk (n.d.:2) indicates that the collection of W. Smith was also acquired, but other notes attribute it to a Roger Smith. There is also mention of a Reynolds collection. I have been unable to find more information on these collections. None of these appear to have been separately cataloged, and I have treated them as a

single residual Montgomery County Historical Society collection (Figures 15.1-15.10). There are consequently now three computer catalogs that cover the Frey, Richmond, and society collections. Edward Sheehan had typescripts of both the Richmond and Frey collection catalogs made while he served as the county archivist (1934-1958). Copies of these can be found at the Montgomery County Department of History and Archives, Fort Johnson, and the University at Albany. All catalog entries were computerized and matched with the surviving collections. Many items that were once parts of the two collections are now missing. Those that can be identified and located have detailed locational information associated with them in the computer files.

Over the years many items now listed as part of the residual society collection have been assumed to have belonged with either the Frey or the Richmond collections, but careful comparison of the items with the Frey and Richmond catalogs compiled by Sheehan has shown this to not be the case. Because Sheehan did not compile a separate catalog for these objects, and many can be identified and assigned to this collection, those items that might once have been part of the collection but that are now missing are simply unknown to me.

Artifacts have left the historical society collections by a variety of means over the years. In 1965

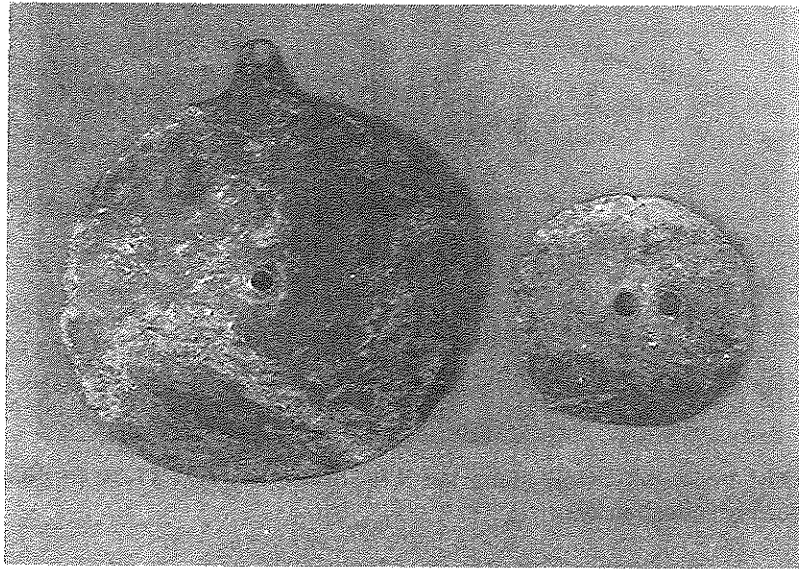


Figure 15.6. Brass ornaments from an unknown Mohawk Valley site. The larger one is 6.8 cm in diameter. Montgomery County Historical Society collection.

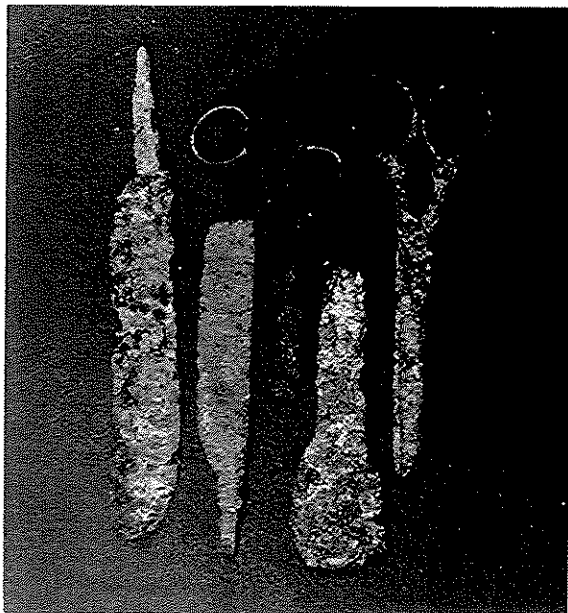


Figure 15.7. Iron artifacts from an unknown Mohawk Valley site. The largest knife is 17 cm long. Montgomery County Historical Society collection 360.

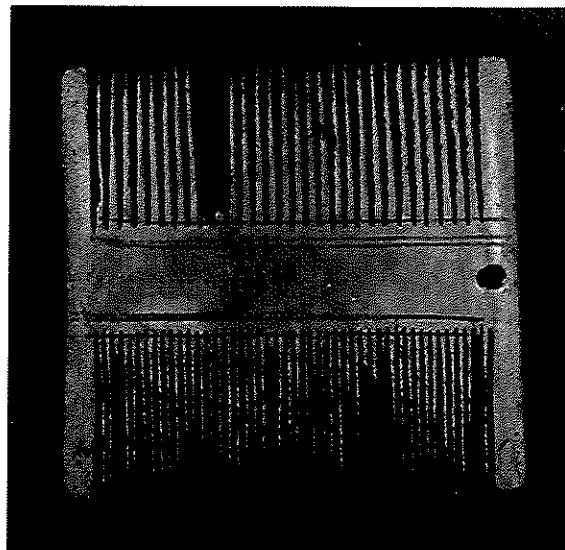


Figure 15.8. Bone comb from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 6.3 cm long. Montgomery County Historical Society collection 1680.

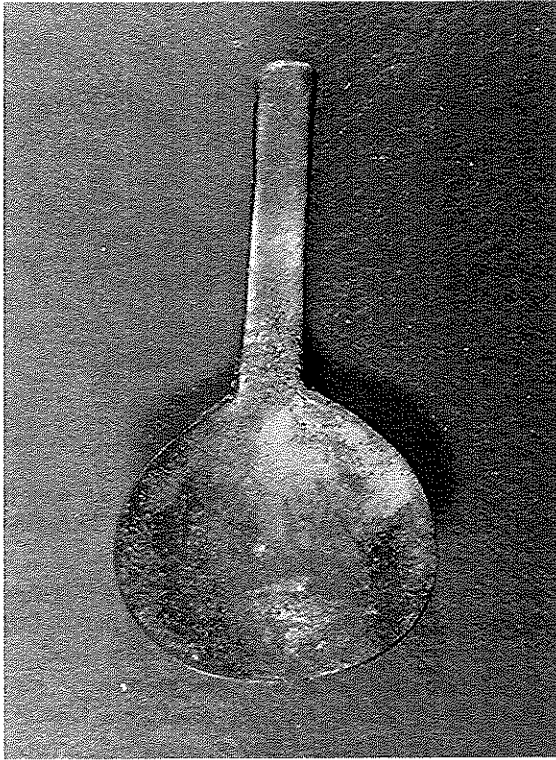


Figure 15.9. Bone spoon from a grave on an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 12 cm long. Montgomery County Historical Society collection.

the society loaned 9 sets of beads from the Frey collection to the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. Two remain in the Peabody collections. In 1971, the Montgomery County Historical Society sold 25 artifacts from the Frey and Richmond collections to the Junior Museum of Oneida County. John Jackowski told me that he had purchased items at auction from the estate of John Wyman, who had lived in Fultonville. The specifics of these cases are explained in my discussions of the Frey and Richmond collections.

In 1985, Rebecca Evans contacted me and proposed that all of the society's archaeological collections, except for those on display on the second floor at Fort Johnson, be loaned to the University at Albany for reorganization and curation. Legal arrangements for the indefinite loan were made, and the collections were moved to Albany during the

summer of that year. In addition to the objects on display, two whole pots (one of them from Richmond's collection) and five False Face masks (also from the Richmond collection) remained behind in storage. There may be other uninventoried objects remaining in storage as well.

The work went on for many months. Along the way we discovered that there were many objects that could not be found in either the Richmond or Frey catalogs. These are now described as parts of the Montgomery County Historical Society collection. It is probably no longer possible to determine which of these items came from Snell, which came from Smith or Reynolds, which are unnumbered objects

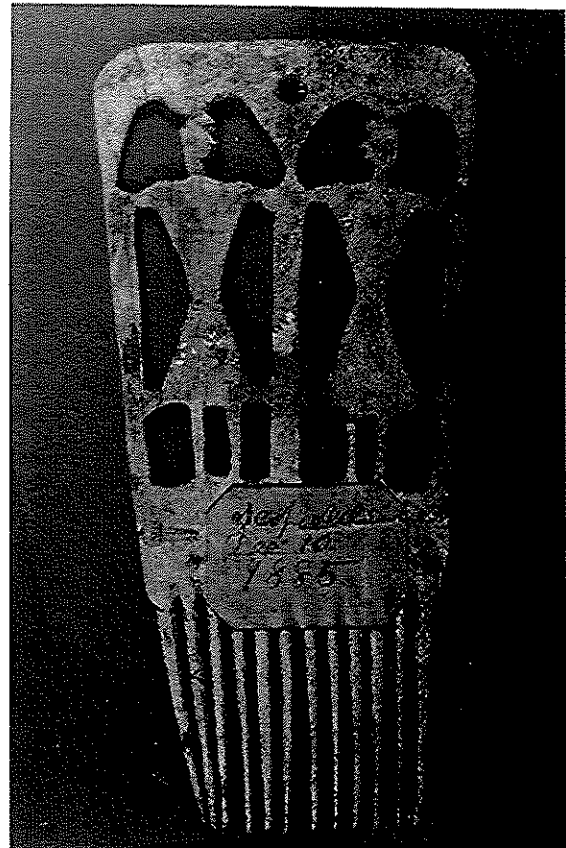


Figure 15.10. Bone comb from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, dated December 10, 1885, 10.8 cm long. Montgomery County Historical Society collection.

Table 15.1. Montgomery County Historical Society Collection Artifacts from Mohawk Sites

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	10
Bauder	1122	2
Brown	1204	1
Garoga	2332	10
Lipe #2	1203	1
Mitchell	1248	1
Otstungo	1156	14
Schenck	1123	4
TOTAL		43

from the Frey and Richmond collections, and which came from still other sources.

I have inventoried all of the archaeological artifacts, as well as the Iroquoian ethnographic material in the society's collections. The residual society collection, apart from the Frey and Richmond collections, amounts to 6224 objects cataloged as 626 computer records. Provenience is listed as unknown for 2603 of the objects, a total that includes some of the ethnographic entries. Seventy-seven ethnographic objects are known only to be "Iroquois." Another 2912 objects can be said only to come from somewhere in the Mohawk Valley. There are 477 more objects that are identified by site, but in terms so anachronistic or obscure that we cannot assign them to any site in the current inventory. Finally, leaving aside artifacts from other

parts of North America, only 43 objects can be assigned to eight specific Mohawk sites. These are listed in Table 15.1.

Clearly, the Richmond and Frey collections remain the most important archaeological parts of the Montgomery County Historical Society holdings. Nevertheless, the 43 artifacts listed here retain some importance for dating and interpreting a few Mohawk sites. Because there are so many artifacts that can be generally provenienced to the Mohawk Valley, the entire collection catalog has been computerized and is available to researchers in computer readable form. The current location of each entry has been listed in the catalog because many objects are on loan to the University at Albany. Because a comprehensive catalog numbering system is lacking, all entries are ordered by site provenience.

CHAPTER 16

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM COLLECTION

THE INSTITUTION

The New York State Museum is the oldest and largest state museum in the United States. The history of the institution can be found in the *New York State Museum, A Short History* (Anonymous 1964), as well as in Museum Circular 53 (Sullivan et al. 1990). The State Museum is unique in having maintained a continuous tradition of scientific research since its inception. The institution began when the legislature created the Geological and Natural History Survey on April 15, 1836. The surveys immediately began to accumulate specimens, and the legislature soon saw the need to provide for their curation. Consequently, the State Cabinet of Natural History was created in 1843 for the purpose of holding collections. James Hall, a geologist, was made first director. The task was not an easy one, for the embryonic museum was initially homeless.

The State Cabinet of Natural History was put under the control of the New York State Board of Regents in 1845. The Board of Regents presided over the University of the State of New York, a branch of state government that was not a university in the modern sense and should not be confused with the State University of New York, which was formed a century later. At this time there was already a small collection of historical and antiquarian objects in existence, and it found a home in the Cabinet. In 1847, the regents appointed a special committee to plan for a state antiquarian collection. The plan went forward, and Lewis Henry Morgan became the initial donor. He donated objects of primarily Iroquoian ethnographic interest, and many of them still survive in the collection.

In 1870 the Cabinet was renamed the New York State Museum of Natural History. Later that year,

as another sign of good intentions, the legislature appropriated \$5000 for the purchase of the collection of Jephtha R. Simms of Fort Plain (Hall 1872). Relevant archaeological objects in this collection are described in Chapter 22. The administrative structure of the institution remained confused, however, as the scientists reported separately to various state agencies. This confusion was finally resolved in 1883 when the administrative structure of the museum was consolidated and simplified.

An Indian section was formally established within the museum in 1896. Sometime before this event, Adelbert G. Richmond of Canajoharie had been appointed honorary curator of archaeological materials (Merrill 1900). Richmond was a well-known collector who had amassed his own large collection, sometimes trading objects with institutions such as the Smithsonian Institution or with other individuals. He was given a budget of \$5000 to apply his talents for acquisition on behalf of the State Museum. At about this time, Harriet Maxwell Converse added another collection of Iroquoian ethnographic materials in the name of Thomas Maxwell. She and Richmond worked together to obtain more specimens for the State Museum. Unfortunately, Richmond died suddenly in 1899.

In 1900, William Beauchamp (pronounced "Beechum") published the first archaeological survey of New York State as a museum bulletin. Beauchamp published several bulletins around this time, each dealing with a class of prehistoric artifacts (Beauchamp 1897a, 1897b, 1898, 1901, 1902a, 1902b, 1903). Beauchamp was given the title of "Honorary Archeologist" by the museum in 1904 in recognition of this important work. Arthur C. Parker, grandnephew of Eli S. Parker and partly of Seneca descent, was hired to assist Beauchamp. In

the same year the University of the State of New York was combined with the Department of Public Instruction to form the State Education Department. The new department was involved with standards, chartering, publication, and other matters relating to state oversight of education, as well as in managing the State Museum.

Arthur Parker became the first salaried archaeologist in 1906. Although he was the state's archaeologist, he did not hold the formal title of state archaeologist. That title did not come into customary use until around 1937. Parker was born on April 5, 1881, at Cattaraugus. He learned both English and Seneca as a boy from his parents, close friends, and relatives. He developed a strong interest in natural history at a young age, and he retained that interest even after his family moved to White Plains. He tried college, but did not finish, preferring instead to haunt the American Museum of Natural History. There he met F.W. Putnam and later M.R. Harrington. Harrington introduced him to archaeology in the shell heaps of Oyster Bay, and Parker later accompanied him to excavations in the Mohawk Valley and elsewhere in New York. Parker became part of Putnam's New York coterie, meeting Frank Speck and Harriet Maxwell Converse. When Converse died in 1903, Parker became her literary executor. He passed up a chance to study with Boas at Columbia and did not hold a doctorate until Union College granted him an honorary degree in 1940.

Parker shifted his attention from ethnology to archaeology in 1906, because that was where the funding and administrative interest were. He played Albany politics well, holding museum director John Clarke's favor by getting the Onondaga chiefs to grant Clarke the title of Ho-sen-na-géh-teh. The Iroquois wampum belts were by now in the State Museum, and the title made Clarke their official keeper.

In this era, the museum collections were scattered amongst eight buildings in Albany. Exhibits were in the State Hall at the corner of Eagle and Pine streets, as well as in the capitol. Fire broke out in the capitol in late March of 1911, destroying or damaging much of the Morgan and Converse (Maxwell) collections, as well as objects Parker had acquired. The disaster spurred completion of the new State Education Building, a very large

structure, the 36 fluted columns of which are listed in the *Guinness Book of World Records* (Russell 1986:194) as being the world's tallest (90 ft). Parker worked to reconstitute the Indian collections, moving into space on the top floor of the new building in 1912 and opening new exhibit halls in 1915. He organized the New York State Archaeological Association in 1916, and published his two-volume archaeological survey called *The Archaeological History of New York* in 1922.

Arthur Parker resigned his position at the State Museum in 1925 and took up new duties at the Rochester Museum. In 1935, Parker became the first president of the Society for American Archaeology. He continued at the Rochester Museum through the 1942 completion of the new museum building, retiring in 1945. Parker had been assisted in Rochester by William Ritchie through this entire period. Parker died on New Year's Day 1955. More details on the life of this fascinating man have been provided by Fenton (1968) and Ritchie (1955).

John M. Clarke, like Hall a geologist, had become director of the museum in 1904. With Parker's departure in 1925, Clarke appointed his son, Noah Clarke, to the vacated archaeological position. The younger Clarke pursued a relatively undistinguished career in that position through the directorship of Charles Adams (1926-1943) and into that of Carl Guthe (1943-1953). Guthe saw the need to strengthen archaeology and hired William A. Ritchie, Parker's protégé at the Rochester Museum. Ritchie arrived in Albany in 1949, assumed the title of state archaeologist, and began prodigious fieldwork and writing that lasted over two decades. His work culminated in two editions and several printings of *The Archaeology of New York State* (1965, 1969, 1980) and a Distinguished Service Award from the Society for American Archaeology in 1987.

Guthe also saw a need to make the state's commitment to scientific research more explicit. In 1945, New York State still did not have a state university apart from the paper institution known as the University of the State of New York and the publicly supported colleges at Cornell University. Meanwhile, the scientists in the State Museum had taken on many of the research commitments found in state universities in other states. Guthe consequently created a three-section State Science

Service within the State Museum structure. William Fenton continued and expanded this commitment to research when he took over as director in 1953.

William Ritchie retired in 1971, leaving his duties to Robert Funk. Funk received the title of state archaeologist in 1973 and continued in that position until 1993. Museum archaeologists had begun taking responsibility for some cultural resource management and survey in 1965. This part of the program grew rapidly in the 1970s, and collections management began to emerge as a serious problem. By 1979 the units of the State University of New York had replaced some of the functions of the science service, and that part of the State Museum's name was dropped. Archaeology moved as part of the Anthropological Survey to the Division of Historical and Anthropological Services in 1979. Also in that year, the State Museum moved from its old quarters in the State Education Building to new climate-controlled facilities in the Cultural Education Center, Empire State Plaza. Neither staffing nor computer technology at that time allowed this to be an occasion for organizing the collections. However, personnel reorganization in 1986 led to the reconsolidation of the three surveys (Geological, Biological, and Historical and Anthropological) under a director of research and collections.

Lynne Sullivan joined the museum as a senior scientist in 1986. Her initiative led to the receipt of National Science Foundation support for the organization and computerization of what by then had become a collection of over a million objects. Later she also directed the organization of accompanying documentation. Both the collections and the documents have been important in the preparation of this volume, and they are certain to contribute to many future projects. Both objects and their documentation are now easily accessible to both museum staff and visiting researchers.

THE SITE FILE

Upon his arrival, William Ritchie moved quickly to begin repairing the archaeological disarray caused by a quarter century of neglect. In 1950 he instituted a new comprehensive site file system that would allow the State Museum to maintain a list of prehistoric sites known around the state. A variety of separate site files existed at that time, and there

was no single comprehensive numbering system. The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association had kept its own list of Mohawk sites for many years. Their site numbers were dual numbers comprised of an initial number to identify the appropriate 15-minute United States Geological Survey quadrangle, followed by a number to identify the site in the series known for that quadrangle. However, there were at least three different quadrangle coding systems in use within the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter alone. This sort of confusion prevailed nearly everywhere.

Parker had numbered sites by county, using a four-letter prefix to identify each county. Beauchamp had used still another system. Ritchie started over again, creating three-letter prefixes to replace the confusion of numbers used to identify United States Geological Survey quadrangles. He then assigned sequential numbers to identify each site in the series from each quadrangle, followed by a number suffix to indicate which quadrant of the quadrangle the site appeared in. This kind of system was popular at the time, for it embedded information in each site designation that would assist researchers having some familiarity with its general features.

Maintenance of the site file was to some extent delegated to New York State Archaeological Association chapters. The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter took the lead in listing Mohawk sites, and many members of the chapter continue to refer to sites by these designations. Table 16.1 lists Mohawk sites dating to after A.D. 900 as they appeared in Ritchie's site file system. The third column indicates corresponding numbers currently used by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. A separate site file kept in that office covers historic sites and some, but not all, prehistoric sites. Current 7.5-minute quadrangle names are shown even though the site prefixes abbreviate old 15-minute quadrangle names. The 15-minute quadrangle sheets are no longer for sale.

Charles Gillette maintained the site file, but errors and other problems were accumulating by the 1970s. The advent of computerization made the information embedded in site designations less valuable. Moreover, by this time the United States Geological Survey had replaced most of the old

Table 16.1. Mohawk Sites Dating to After A.D. 900, 1950 New York State Museum System^a

Old State Mus. No.	Site No.	OPRHP No.	Site Name	7.5 Minute Quadrangle	County	City, Town, or Village
AMS 3-2	1586	A093-05-0102	Turnbull	Pattersonville	Schenectady	Rotterdam
AMS 7-2	1588	A093-02-0035	Triangle Flats	Pattersonville	Schenectady	Glenville
AMS 54-1	1566	A057-45-0004	Fort Johnson	Amsterdam	Montgomery	Fort Johnson
CNJ 1-1	1156	A057-06-0037	Otstungo	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 2-1	1186	A057-06-0025	Oak Hill #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 3-2	1219	A057-08-0189	White Orchard	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 4-2	1202	A057-08-0176	Wagner's Hollow	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 5-2	1213	A057-10-0042	Jackson-Everson	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
CNJ 6-2	1212	A057-08-0183	Nellis	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 7-1	1178	A057-10-0040	Katydid	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
CNJ 8-1	1195	A057-06-0031	Second Woods	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 9-1	1191	A057-06-0029	Sand Hill #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 10-2	1217	A057-08-0197	Fort Wagner	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 11-2	1203	A057-08-0179	Lipe #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 12-1	1197	A057-06-0032	Failing	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 14-1	1175	A057-06-0017	Crouse	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 16-1	1172	A057-10-0036	Nagle	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
CNJ 17-1	1173	A057-10-0037	Don #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
CNJ 20-2	1205	A057-08-0180	Jay Nellis	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 21-2	1215	A057-08-0185		Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 22-1	1196	A057-42-0054	Fort Plain Cemetery	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Fort Plain
CNJ 23-2	1206	A057-08-0181	Dewandalaer	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 25-2	1200	A057-08-0011	Getman #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 26-2	1201	A057-08-0017	Rice's Woods	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 28-2	1223	A057-02-0103	Allen	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 29-2	1243	A057-08-0197	Kretser Flats	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 30-2	1244	A057-08-0198	Spraker Flats #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 31-1	1164	A057-10-0035	Timmerman #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
CNJ 33-1	1169	A057-06-0014	Sanders	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 34-1	1168	A057-06-0013	Dutchtown	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 35-1	1163	A057-10-0008	Snell	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
CNJ 37-2	1209	A057-02-0098	Swart-Parley	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 38-2	1210	A057-02-0099	Fiske	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 40-1	1187	A057-06-0002	Oak Hill #2	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 42-1	1176	A057-06-0018	Klemme	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 44-1	1189	A057-06-0027	Oak Hill #3	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 48-2	1245	A057-08-0199	Schenck Falls	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 49-2	1248	A057-09-0074	Mitchell	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
CNJ 50-2	1229	A057-02-0105	Horatio Nellis	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 51-2	1232	A057-02-0108	Van Evera-McKinney	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 53-2	1246	A057-09-0073	Little Nose Flats #2	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
CNJ 54-1	2345	A057-10-0026	Jackson Flats	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
CNJ 55-2	1204	A057-02-0096	Brown	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 57-2	1221	A057-02-0101	Rinehart Flats #2	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 58-2	1222	A057-02-0102	Rinehart Flats #3	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 59-2	1227	A057-02-0104	Baker Farm	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 60-2	1218	A057-08-0188	Gerstenberger	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 61-1	1190	A057-06-0028		Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 63-2	1216	A057-08-0186	Lipe #2	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 66-2	1234	A057-09-0072		Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
CNJ 68-2	1231	A057-02-0107	Klinkhart	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 69-2	1238	A057-08-0192	Christman	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 73-1	1184	A057-06-0023	Oak Hill #4	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 75-2	1230	A057-02-0106	Diefendorf	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 76-1	1171	A057-06-0016	Johnson	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 78-2	1211	A057-08-0182	El Rancho	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine

^a Duplicates (*) were errors made shortly before the system was abandoned.

Table 16.1. Continued

Old State Mus. No.	Site No.	OPRHP No.	Site Name	7.5 Minute Quadrangle	County	City, Town, or Village
CNJ 79-1	1180	A057-06-0019	Oak Hill #7	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 80-2	1214	A057-08-0184	Fox	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 81-1	1170	A057-06-0015	Elwood	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 82-2	1233	A057-02-0109	Ford	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
CNJ 85-1	1157	A057-06-0038	Mud Bridge	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
CNJ 87-2	4017	A057-08-0201	Wormuth	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 89-1	1192	A057-42-0052	Galligan #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Fort Plain
CNJ 90-1	1193	A057-42-0053	Galligan #2	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Fort Plain
CNJ 91-1*	2348	A057-10-0044	Becker	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
CNJ 91-2*	1241	A057-08-0195	Palatine Sand Knoll	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
CNJ 102-2*	3975	A057-49-0057	Palatine Bridge	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine Bridge
CNJ 102-2*	5698	A057-09-0075	Rumrill-Naylor	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
FDA 1-1	1115	A035-05-0014	Cayadutta	Randall	Fulton	Johnstown (T)
FDA 2-1	1116	A057-07-0002	Caughnawaga	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 3-2	1085	A057-05-0027	Auriesville #1	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 5-2	1087	A057-05-0028	Auriesville #3	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 6-2	1092	A057-05-0033	Milton Smith	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 7-2	1093	A057-05-0034	Kassen	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 8-1	1117	A057-07-0008		Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 9-1	1118	A057-07-0001	Briggs Run	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 10-1	1119	A057-07-0010	Coleman-Van Duesen	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 11-1	1120	A057-08-0177	England's Woods #1	Randall	Montgomery	Palatine
FDA 12-1	1121	A057-05-0003	Cromwell #1	Randall	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 13-1	1122	A057-09-0003	Bauder	Randall	Montgomery	Root
FDA 14-1	1123	A057-08-0207	Schenck	Randall	Montgomery	Palatine
FDA 15-2	1094	A057-05-0035	Cold Spring	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 16-2	1095	A057-07-0039	Dufel's Flats	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 17-2	1096	A057-07-0040	Hogback	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 18-1	1124	A057-05-0010	Printup	Randall	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 19-1	1125	A057-07-0013	Chapin	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 20-1	1126	A057-07-0004	Fox Farm	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 22-2	1100	A057-04-0091	Wemp #1	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Florida
FDA 30-1	1128	A057-09-0006	Lasher	Randall	Montgomery	Root
FDA 32-1	1130	A057-09-0008	Little Nose Flats #1	Randall	Montgomery	Root
FDA 33-1	1131	A057-09-0009	Yates	Randall	Montgomery	Root
FDA 35-1	1139	A057-07-0014	Saltsman	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 37-1	1134	A057-09-0011		Randall	Montgomery	Root
FDA 38-2	1103	A057-05-0037	Fire Pit	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 39-1	1142	A057-07-0015		Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 40-1	1143	A057-07-0016	Martin	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 44-1	1137	A057-07-0018	Barker	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 45-1	1138	A057-08-0178	England's Woods #2	Randall	Montgomery	Palatine
FDA 46-2	1104	A057-04-0102	Bushy Hill	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Florida
FDA 47-2	1105	A057-04-0103	Gravel Ridge	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Florida
FDA 48-1	1145	A057-09-0013	Freeman	Randall	Montgomery	Root
FDA 49-2	1106	A057-04-0104	Empire Lock	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Florida
FDA 50-1	1136	A057-07-0019	Spencer	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 51-1	1135	A057-07-0020	Swartz #1	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 53-1	1146	A057-09-0014	Dillenbeck	Randall	Montgomery	Root
FDA 54-1	2341	A057-07-0033	Rockwood	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 55-1	2340	A057-05-0001	Cromwell #2	Randall	Montgomery	Glen
FDA 57-1	5775	A057-07-0037	Youngdon East	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
FDA 58-1	5776	A057-07-0038	Youngdon West	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
LAS 1-3	2324	A057-10-0009	Ganada #1	Oppenheim	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
LAS 2-3	2325	A057-10-0031	Ganada #2	Oppenheim	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
LAS 3-3	2326	A057-10-0030	Hildebrant	Oppenheim	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
LAS 4-3	2327	A035-08-0001	Crum Creek	Oppenheim	Fulton	Oppenheim
LAS 5-3	2328	A035-08-0002	Cairns	Oppenheim	Fulton	Oppenheim
LAS 7-4	2332	A035-04-0008	Garoga	Lassellsville	Fulton	Ephratah

Table 16.1. Continued

Old State Mus. No.	Site No.	OPRHP No.	Site Name	7.5 Minute Quadrangle	County	City, Town, or Village
LAS 8-4	2333	A035-04-0009	Klock	Lassellsville	Fulton	Ephratah
LAS 9-3	2330	A057-10-0027	Bellinger	Oppenheim	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
LAS 10-3	2321	A043-02-0032	Willow Tree	Oppenheim	Herkimer	Danube
LAS 11-4	2334	A035-04-0010	Smith-Pagerie	Lassellsville	Fulton	Ephratah
LFS 1-4	1280	A043-09-0021	Rocky Rift #1	Little Falls	Herkimer	Manheim
LFS 8-4	1286	A043-02-0004	Indian Castle	Little Falls	Herkimer	Danube
LFS 12-4	1278	A043-02-0041	Sheldon	Little Falls	Herkimer	Danube
ORK 6-2	5788	A065-26-0017	Lenahan	Oriskany	Oneida	Whitestown
SHR 1-2	252	A095-12-0004	Chance	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
SHR 8-2	256	A095-44-0037	Cider Mill	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (V)
SHR 10-2	212	A095-12-0045	Bridge	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
SHR 17-2	235	A095-44-0028	Mattice	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (V)
SHR 31-2	211	A095-06-0014	Enders	Schoharie	Schoharie	Esperance (T)
SHR 37-2	237	A095-44-0030	Old Stone Fort	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (V)
SHR 51-4	287	A095-10-0041	Nahrwold #1	Middleburgh	Schoharie	Middleburgh (T)
SHR 57-2	230	A095-12-0038	Westheimer	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)

15-minute quadrangles with new 7.5-minute quadrangles, each equivalent to one of the quadrants identified by suffixes in the old site file system. Robert Funk and Philip Lord abandoned the old system in favor of a simple single number for each site, always a three- or four-digit number for known Mohawk sites. The University at Albany adopted this system as well, and Table 16.2 lists Mohawk sites in the new system. Those sites not having designations in the old system were added after that system had begun to fall into disuse. The third column again indicates corresponding numbers currently used by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. Minor civil divisions (towns, villages, and cities) are also provided, for these are key components of Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) designations. Some sites remain numbered but unnamed.

HISTORY OF THE COLLECTIONS

The state has owned archaeological materials since at least 1843. The efforts of Morgan, Converse, Beauchamp, and Parker led to the accumulation of many more objects of both archaeological and ethnographic interest. Occasional contributions have been made by various donors, and in the past there was the occasional purchase of a

collection (Figures 16.1-16.8). The Simms collection was purchased by the state in 1870 for \$5000. The legislature made another appropriation of \$5000 for purchases in 1896. However, as time went on declining budgets and rising ethics gradually put an end to acquisition through purchase.

Samuel Frey was seeking to sell his collection by 1910. He arranged to have Arthur Parker look at it early the next year, but while Parker was encouraging, he made no offer (Parker 1911). Frey wrote again in 1912, urging Parker to arrange a purchase and expressing the hope that he would not be forced to sell the collection out of state. Parker responded in 1914 to set up an appointment to examine the collection again. He anticipated that the state would buy the collection, but it did not happen. Frey died in 1924, and his collection was given to the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Douglas Ayers (1923) wrote to Arthur Parker at the State Museum in August 1923. He reported that he had found the Second Woods site in the summer of 1921, and that he had returned in the summers of 1922 and 1923 to dig further. He had been helped by Leo Smith and Henry Saltsman. Ayers (1925a) wrote to Noah Clarke two years later. By this time he was a student at St. Lawrence University. Ayers reported having discovered a silver coin at the Oak Hill #1 site. Clarke replied with some advice about getting the coin identified. He added a few museum

Table 16.2. Mohawk Sites Dating to After A.D. 900, New York State Museum System^a

Site No.	Old State Mus. No.	OPRHP No.	Site Name	7.5 Minute Quadrangle	County	City, Town, or Village
0		A095-06-0033	Van der Werken	Schoharie	Schoharie	Esperance (T)
211	SHR 31-2	A095-06-0014	Enders	Schoharie	Schoharie	Esperance (T)
212	SHR 10-2	A095-12-0045	Bridge	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
220		A095-06-0015	Vly	Schoharie	Schoharie	Esperance (T)
227		A095-12-0055	Swampy	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
230	SHR 57-2	A095-12-0038	Westheimer	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
235	SHR 17-2	A095-44-0028	Mattice	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (V)
237	SHR 37-2	A095-44-0030	Old Stone Fort	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (V)
252	SHR 1-2	A095-12-0004	Chance	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
256	SHR 8-2	A095-44-0037	Cider Mill	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (V)
272		A095-07-0083	Bohringer	Middleburgh	Schoharie	Fulton
287	SHR 51-4	A095-10-0041	Nahrwold #1	Middleburgh	Schoharie	Middleburgh (T)
525		A095-12-0068	Sidney Farm	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
1084		A057-05-0026	Lower Bluebank	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
1085	FDA 3-2	A057-05-0027	Auriesville #1	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
1087	FDA 5-2	A057-05-0028	Auriesville #3	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
1092	FDA 6-2	A057-05-0033	Milton Smith	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
1093	FDA 7-2	A057-05-0034	Kassen	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
1094	FDA 15-2	A057-05-0035	Cold Spring	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
1095	FDA 16-2	A057-07-0039	Dufel's Flats	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Mohawk
1096	FDA 17-2	A057-07-0040	Hogback	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Mohawk
1100	FDA 22-2	A057-04-0091	Wemp #1	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Florida
1103	FDA 38-2	A057-05-0037	Fire Pit	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
1104	FDA 46-2	A057-04-0102	Bushy Hill	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Florida
1105	FDA 47-2	A057-04-0103	Gravel Ridge	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Florida
1106	FDA 49-2	A057-04-0104	Empire Lock	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Florida
1112		A057-05-0023	Tehondaloga	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Glen
1115	FDA 1-1	A035-05-0014	Cayadutta	Randall	Fulton	Johnstown (T)
1116	FDA 2-1	A057-07-0002	Caughnawaga	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1117	FDA 8-1	A057-07-0008		Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1118	FDA 9-1	A057-07-0001	Briggs Run	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1119	FDA 10-1	A057-07-0010	Coleman-Van Duesen	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1120	FDA 11-1	A057-08-0177	England's Woods #1	Randall	Montgomery	Palatine
1121	FDA 12-1	A057-05-0003	Cromwell #1	Randall	Montgomery	Glen
1122	FDA 13-1	A057-09-0003	Bauder	Randall	Montgomery	Root
1123	FDA 14-1	A057-08-0207	Schenck	Randall	Montgomery	Palatine
1124	FDA 18-1	A057-05-0010	Printup	Randall	Montgomery	Glen
1125	FDA 19-1	A057-07-0013	Chapin	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1126	FDA 20-1	A057-07-0004	Fox Farm	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1128	FDA 30-1	A057-09-0006	Lasher	Randall	Montgomery	Root
1130	FDA 32-1	A057-09-0008	Little Nose Flats #1	Randall	Montgomery	Root
1131	FDA 33-1	A057-09-0009	Yates	Randall	Montgomery	Root
1134	FDA 37-1	A057-09-0011		Randall	Montgomery	Root
1135	FDA 51-1	A057-07-0020	Swartz #1	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1136	FDA 50-1	A057-07-0019	Spencer	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1137	FDA 44-1	A057-07-0018	Barker	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1138	FDA 45-1	A057-08-0178	England's Woods #2	Randall	Montgomery	Palatine
1139	FDA 35-1	A057-07-0014	Saltsman	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1142	FDA 39-1	A057-07-0015		Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1143	FDA 40-1	A057-07-0016	Martin	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1145	FDA 48-1	A057-09-0013	Freeman	Randall	Montgomery	Root
1146	FDA 53-1	A057-09-0014	Dillenbeck	Randall	Montgomery	Root
1150		A057-07-0029	Perryville	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
1156	CNJ 1-1	A057-06-0037	Otstungo	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1157	CNJ 85-1	A057-06-0038	Mud Bridge	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1163	CNJ 35-1	A057-10-0008	Snell	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
1164	CNJ 31-1	A057-10-0035	Timmerman #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)

^a Sites with no corresponding numbers in the old system were added after the old system was abandoned.

Table 16.2. Continued

Site No.	Old State Mus. No.	OPRHP No.	Site Name	7.5 Minute Quadrangle	County	City, Town, or Village
1168	CNJ 34-1	A057-06-0013	Dutchtown	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1169	CNJ 33-1	A057-06-0014	Sanders	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1170	CNJ 81-1	A057-06-0015	Elwood	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1171	CNJ 76-1	A057-06-0016	Johnson	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1172	CNJ 16-1	A057-10-0036	Nagle	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
1173	CNJ 17-1	A057-10-0037	Don #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
1175	CNJ 14-1	A057-06-0017	Crouse	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1176	CNJ 42-1	A057-06-0018	Klemme	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1178	CNJ 7-1	A057-10-0040	Katydid	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
1180	CNJ 79-1	A057-06-0019	Oak Hill #7	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1184	CNJ 73-1	A057-06-0023	Oak Hill #4	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1186	CNJ 2-1	A057-06-0025	Oak Hill #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1187	CNJ 40-1	A057-06-0002	Oak Hill #2	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1189	CNJ 44-1	A057-06-0027	Oak Hill #3	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1190	CNJ 61-1	A057-06-0028		Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1191	CNJ 9-1	A057-06-0029	Sand Hill #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1192	CNJ 89-1	A057-42-0052	Galligan #1	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Fort Plain
1193	CNJ 90-1	A057-42-0053	Galligan #2	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Fort Plain
1195	CNJ 8-1	A057-06-0031	Second Woods	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1196	CNJ 22-1	A057-42-0054	Fort Plain Cemetery	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Fort Plain
1197	CNJ 12-1	A057-06-0032	Failing	Fort Plain	Montgomery	Minden
1200	CNJ 25-2	A057-08-0011	Getman #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1201	CNJ 26-2	A057-08-0017	Rice's Woods	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1202	CNJ 4-2	A057-08-0176	Wagner's Hollow	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1203	CNJ 11-2	A057-08-0179	Lipe #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1204	CNJ 55-2	A057-02-0096	Brown	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1205	CNJ 20-2	A057-08-0180	Jay Nellis	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1206	CNJ 23-2	A057-08-0181	Dewardalaer	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1207		A057-42-0051	Prospect Hill	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Fort Plain
1208		A057-02-0097	Swartz #2	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1209	CNJ 37-2	A057-02-0098	Swart-Farley	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1210	CNJ 38-2	A057-02-0099	Fiske	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1211	CNJ 78-2	A057-08-0182	El Rancho	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1212	CNJ 6-2	A057-08-0183	Nellis	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1213	CNJ 5-2	A057-10-0042	Jackson-Everson	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
1214	CNJ 80-2	A057-08-0184	Fox	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1215	CNJ 21-2	A057-08-0185		Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1216	CNJ 63-2	A057-08-0186	Lipe #2	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1217	CNJ 10-2	A057-08-0197	Fort Wagner	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1218	CNJ 60-2	A057-08-0188	Gerstenberger	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1219	CNJ 3-2	A057-08-0189	White Orchard	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1221	CNJ 57-2	A057-02-0101	Rinehart Flats #2	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1222	CNJ 58-2	A057-02-0102	Rinehart Flats #3	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1223	CNJ 28-2	A057-02-0103	Allen	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1227	CNJ 59-2	A057-02-0104	Baker Farm	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1229	CNJ 50-2	A057-02-0105	Horatio Nellis	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1230	CNJ 75-2	A057-02-0106	Diefendorf	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1231	CNJ 68-2	A057-02-0107	Klinkhart	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1232	CNJ 51-2	A057-02-0108	Van Evera-McKinney	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1233	CNJ 82-2	A057-02-0109	Ford	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
1234	CNJ 66-2	A057-09-0072		Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
1238	CNJ 69-2	A057-08-0192	Christman	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1241	CNJ 91-2	A057-08-0195	Palatine Sand Knoll	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1243	CNJ 29-2	A057-08-0197	Kretser Flats	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1244	CNJ 30-2	A057-08-0198	Spraker Flats #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1245	CNJ 48-2	A057-08-0199	Schenck Falls	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
1246	CNJ 53-2	A057-09-0073	Little Nose Flats #2	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
1248	CNJ 49-2	A057-09-0074	Mitchell	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
1278	LFS 12-4	A043-02-0041	Sheldon	Little Falls	Herkimer	Danube

Table 16.2. Continued

Site No.	Old State Mus. No.	OPRHP No.	Site Name	7.5 Minute Quadrangle	County	City, Town, or Village
1280	LFS 1-4	A043-09-0021	Rocky Rift #1	Little Falls	Herkimer	Manheim
1286	LFS 8-4	A043-02-0004	Indian Castle	Little Falls	Herkimer	Danube
1566	AMS 54-1	A057-45-0004	Fort Johnson	Amsterdam	Montgomery	Fort Johnson
1580		A057-40-0049		Amsterdam	Montgomery	Amsterdam (C)
1586	AMS 3-2	A093-05-0102	Turnbull	Pattersonville	Schenectady	Rotterdam
1588	AMS 7-2	A093-02-0035	Triangle Flats	Pattersonville	Schenectady	Glenville
1885		A095-12-0011	Karker #2	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
1923		A095-43-0003	SUBI 508	Richmondville	Schoharie	Richmondville (V)
1925		A095-43-0007	Loder IV	Richmondville	Schoharie	Richmondville (V)
1945		A065-13-0018	Candella	Oriskany	Oneida	Marcy
2321	LAS 10-3	A043-02-0032	Willow Tree	Oppenheim	Herkimer	Danube
2324	LAS 1-3	A057-10-0009	Ganada #1	Oppenheim	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
2325	LAS 2-3	A057-10-0031	Ganada #2	Oppenheim	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
2326	LAS 3-3	A057-10-0030	Hildebrant	Oppenheim	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
2327	LAS 4-3	A035-08-0001	Crum Creek	Oppenheim	Fulton	Oppenheim
2328	LAS 5-3	A035-08-0002	Cairns	Oppenheim	Fulton	Oppenheim
2330	LAS 9-3	A057-10-0027	Bellinger	Oppenheim	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
2332	LAS 7-4	A035-04-0008	Garoga	Lassellsville	Fulton	Ephratah
2333	LAS 8-4	A035-04-0009	Klock	Lassellsville	Fulton	Ephratah
2334	LAS 11-4	A035-04-0010	Smith-Pagerie	Lassellsville	Fulton	Ephratah
2340	FDA 55-1	A057-05-0001	Cromwell #2	Randall	Montgomery	Glen
2341	FDA 54-1	A057-07-0033	Rockwood	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
2345	CNJ 54-1	A057-10-0026	Jackson Flats	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
2348	CNJ 91-1	A057-10-0044	Becker	Fort Plain	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
3975	CNJ 102-2	A057-49-0057	Palatine Bridge	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine Bridge
4017	CNJ 87-2	A057-08-0201	Wormuth	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
4136		A065-13-0025		Oriskany	Oneida	Marcy
4143		A065-14-0013	Brotherton	Oriskany Falls	Oneida	Marshall
4755		A095-06-0010	Stone Heap	Esperance	Schoharie	Esperance (T)
5433		A043-06-0025	Aney	Herkimer	Herkimer	Herkimer (T)
5434		A043-41-0012	Washington St. Br.	Herkimer	Herkimer	Herkimer (V)
5436		A043-05-0022	Fort Herkimer Ch. #1	Herkimer	Herkimer	German Flatts
5437		A043-05-0021	Fort Herkimer Ch. #2	Herkimer	Herkimer	German Flatts
5440		A043-05-0029	Dekanck #3	Herkimer	Herkimer	German Flatts
5442		A043-05-0028	Digristina #2	Herkimer	Herkimer	German Flatts
5443		A043-05-0026	Five Mile Island	Herkimer	Herkimer	German Flatts
5553		A035-01-0003	Peck Lake #2	Peck Lake	Fulton	Bleecker
5698	CNJ 102-2	A057-09-0075	Rumrill-Naylor	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
5775	FDA 57-1	A057-07-0037	Youngdon East	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
5776	FDA 58-1	A057-07-0038	Youngdon West	Randall	Montgomery	Mohawk
5788	ORK 6-2	A065-26-0017	Lenahan	Oriskany	Oneida	Whitestown
5791		A035-05-0005	Roblee	Peck Lake	Fulton	Johnstown (T)
5792		A035-05-0006	Cooper	Peck Lake	Fulton	Johnstown (T)
5808		A057-09-0078	Janie	Randall	Montgomery	Root
6217		A057-40-0003	Claus Mansion	Amsterdam	Montgomery	Amsterdam (C)
6297		A057-08-0216	Kilts	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
6321		A095-06-0023	Osterhout 57	Schoharie	Schoharie	Esperance (T)
6328		A095-12-0078	Osterhout 55	Schoharie	Schoharie	Schoharie (T)
6333		A065-26-0018		Oriskany	Oneida	Whitestown
6339		A095-11-0012	SUBI 272	Richmondville	Schoharie	Richmondville (T)
6347		A057-07-0049	Kling	Tribes Hill	Montgomery	Mohawk

cards to get Ayers started on cataloging, and asked if he had any knowledge about Indian burial sites (Clarke 1925a).

In a later letter to Clarke, Ayers responded to Clarke's inquiry about skeletal material by suggesting that Otstungo would be an excellent place to

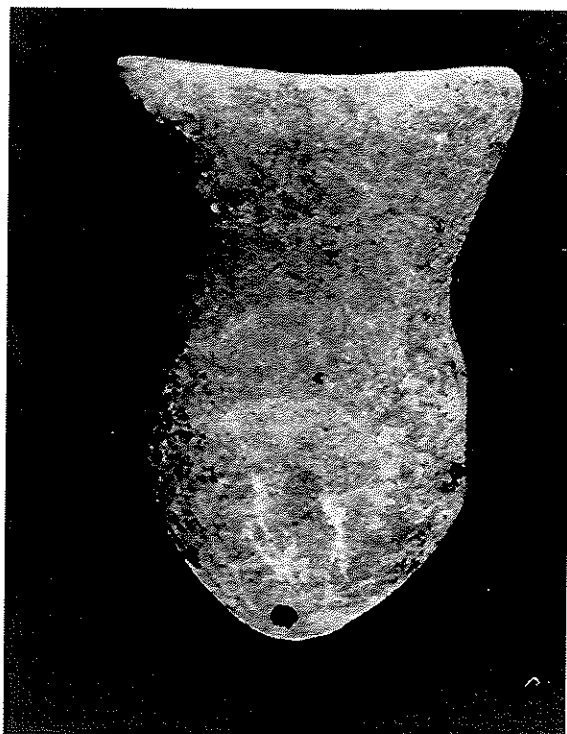


Figure 16.1. Marble pipe bowl, side view, 7.3 cm tall, from a site known only as the Smith farm. New York State Museum 15972.



Figure 16.2. Marble pipe bowl, end view, 7.3 cm tall, from a site known only as the Smith farm. New York State Museum 15972.

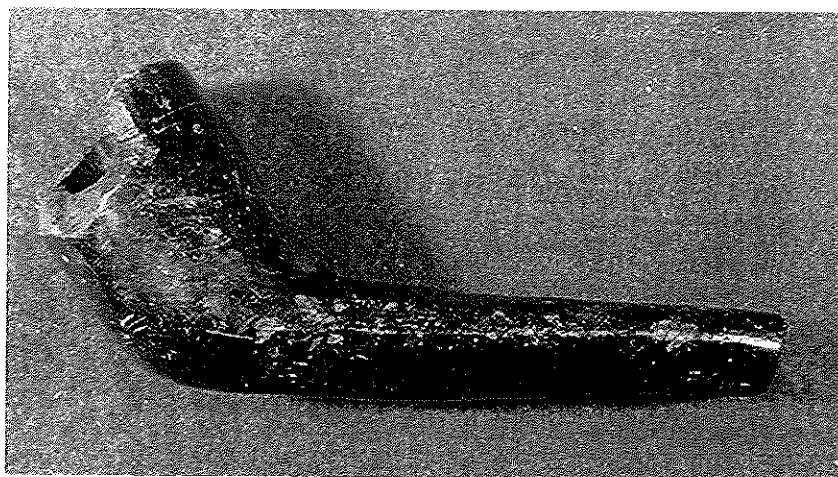


Figure 16.3. Stone pipe, 9 cm long, from the Mohawk Valley. New York State Museum 38380.

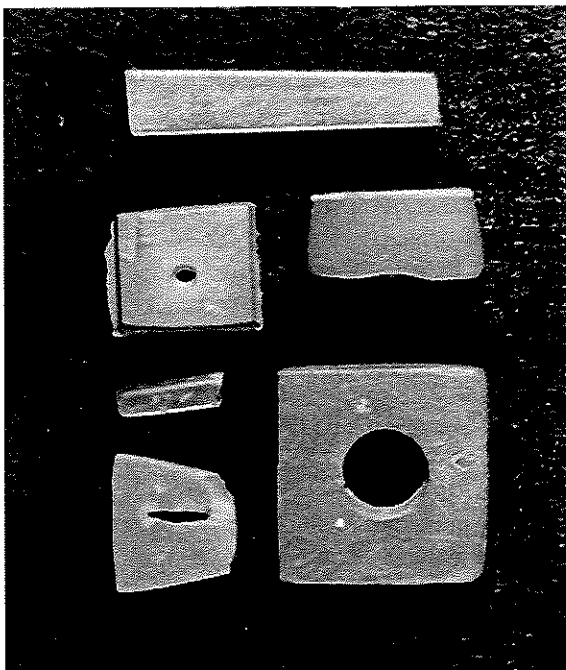


Figure 16.4. Five catlinite beads and one steatite bead from the Mohawk Valley. The large catlinite bead is 2.9 cm square. New York State Museum 15978.

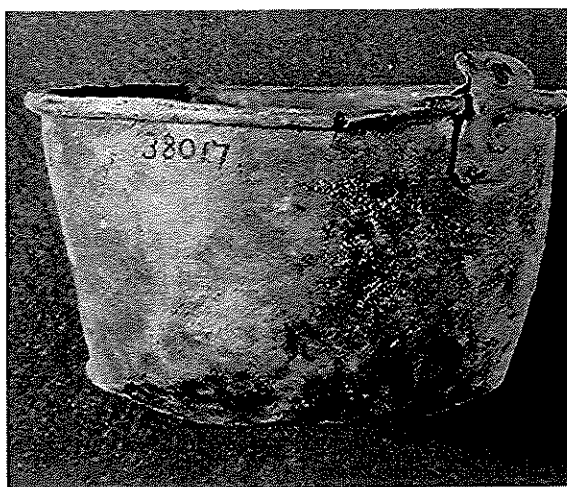


Figure 16.5. Copper kettle, 10.5 cm in diameter, from a site known as Jenks farm. Found in a grave with a ceramic vessel. New York State Museum 38017.

search for burials (Ayers 1925b). Ayers volunteered to show Clarke around, and Clarke eventually took him up on the offer.

The 1925 notebook kept by Clarke describes his excavations on two trips to the Mohawk Valley between September 19 and October 21. He dug burials at Sand Hill on the first trip, which lasted from September 19 to September 23. He noted at this time that George Duffy had claimed to have obtained the consent of R.Z. Smith to give the Otstungo site to the museum. Duffy had further proposed to buy the northern part of Otstungo belonging to Victor Bauder and donate it anonymously. Bauder was apparently willing to sell at the time.

Clarke returned to the valley on October 17. He visited both Otstungo and Sand Hill. He dug on the ridge at Otstungo that Squier (1849) had identified as a cemetery, as well as one other adjacent ridge. He also returned to dig at Sand Hill. Clarke was



Figure 16.6. Ceramic vessel, 13 cm tall, from a site known as Jenks farm. Found in a grave with a copper kettle. New York State Museum 38016.



Figure 16.7. Ceramic rim sherd, 9 cm tall, from the Mohawk Valley. New York State Museum 30911.

shown a steatite bowl owned by Howard Grey of Fort Plain, and he thought about what Grey might consider trading for it. The State Museum was still bartering for objects, and with this in mind Clarke also made notes to send publications to Douglas Ayers, Perry Streed, George Duffy, and Harvey Glosser. Glosser had a complete vessel from Sand Hill, and Clarke hoped that this and other objects might be coaxed into the State Museum. Glosser's pots and related materials were eventually given to the Fort Plain High School. Still later they were donated to the Fort Plain Museum, where they remain. Late in 1925, Ayers continued to hope that Otstungo could be purchased. However, although the owner was willing, others in his family objected. This was reported to Clarke in an October letter (Ayers 1925d).

Cards surviving in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives include one that notes that someone, possibly Clarke, visited the Auriesville Shrine on April 21, 1931. Father P.F.

Cusick, S.J., was director at that time. He reported the discovery of seven skeletons, accompanied by glass and shell beads, a brass kettle, a brass bell, and arrows.

Clarke obtained a grooved stone ax, a mortar, a pestle, and some notched points from V.O. Garlack of Fort Plain. The artifacts came from the north end of Abeel Island, which at the time was in the Mohawk River in the town of Minden. The island was said to have been 50 acres in size and to have been named for John Abeel, an early trader and father of Cornplanter. The island is now largely covered by dredging spoil, and it is partially submerged when the canal weirs are in place during the warm months. This information was taken from a card found in the anthropology collection archives. The artifacts might be in the State Museum collection, but they cannot be identified in the inventory in



Figure 16.8. Nineteen shell beads, 1-1.4 cm long, from the town of Glenville. New York State Museum 15973.

hand at this time. Indeed, there is little evidence of any kind of Clarke's tenure as state archaeologist.

Ritchie excavated the Chance site in July and August of 1949, soon after his arrival in Albany (Ritchie 1949). Photographs and drawings, including those used in publications, are filed under A1949.06 in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives. Photos of pipes illustrated in the Chance publication (Ritchie 1952) are in File A1952.61.

Ritchie provided loose supervision and advise to the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association during its excavations on the Snell site in 1949. The New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives contains many photographs of Snell artifacts filed under A1949.05. Many of these duplicate negatives and prints in the Van Epps-Hartley files. There are several exhibit quality reconstructed vessels, as well as the bone effigy kept by Earl Casler. An original photograph of four new Owasco pottery types in New York (Ritchie 1951) is filed in the archives as A1949.05 (lab\analysis). Snell pit data that are on file in the archives were analyzed by Mary Vandermeulen (1990). Finally, 330 catalog entries cover Snell site artifacts now in the State Museum. Ritchie's supervision of the excavations ensured that a large fraction of the artifacts recovered ended up in Albany.

Donald Lenig reported the Klock site to the State Museum in 1949. The site had been known to local collectors since the 1940s, and materials from it still exist in the Lenig collection. He later arranged permission for the New York State Museum to carry out excavations (Ritchie 1950b). Ritchie excavated at the Klock site for about a month in the summer of 1950. He excavated 12 pit features and numbered them sequentially. These excavations yielded artifacts cataloged as 40206-40270. Excavation records are filed under A1950.10. Ritchie wrote to Clifton Saltsman of St. Johnsville, the owner of the Klock site, in April 1951, requesting permission to resume excavations that summer. I can find no response or anything else to indicate that these new excavations were undertaken.

The Getman site was excavated in 1957. Field notes are filed under A1957.12 in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives. Field operations at Getman were supervised by

James V. Wright, who also drew most of the feature illustrations. A preliminary map of the site is filed as A1951.01C. However, the great bulk of photos and illustrations from the site are filed as A1957.12.

The Bent site was excavated by Van Epps-Hartley Chapter members with State Museum supervision in 1960, 1961, and 1962. Field notes are on file in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives under A1961.05B. In this case, most of the artifacts remained in the hands of the chapter. At some other point in this period, the Van Orden site collection was loaned to the New York State Museum by the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. The collection is apparently still housed in Albany.

The New York State Museum dug at Garoga in 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1964. Ritchie and Funk conducted a week of test excavations at Garoga in 1960 (catalog numbers 42233-42244). They returned in 1961 and excavated 52 pit features. The resulting catalog entries cover numbers 42331-42375. Ritchie credited Wilford E. Sanderson, owner of the site, with having saved it by keeping looters off the property for many years. Ritchie and Funk returned and excavated more pits in 1962. Artifacts recovered were cataloged as numbers 42495-42554.

Museum records of all the State Museum excavations at Garoga can be found in Files A1960.09, A1961.09, and A1962.12. The files include photographs that reveal that these early excavations were quite extensive. House 1 was cleared by August 1962. Excavations in 1964 dealt with Features 184-215, 325, and 355, all of them pit features. Museum records for the 1964 season are contained in File A1964.04. Artifacts were cataloged as 42801-42900. There are detailed records of the contents of each pit feature. Artifacts found outside features are listed by square. Typically, each catalog number covers a series of several dozen artifacts from a particular feature or square. The individual artifacts are distinguished by supplementary sequential numbers. The site map was compiled in 1970.

Nahrwold #1 was originally excavated by Ritchie in 1965. At that time, he referred to this component as Component A. An inventory was completed by Gatewood Folger in the same year. A later collection inventory was compiled by Beth Wellman in 1969, with discrepancies between this and the Folger inventory marked. Catalog numbers range from

Table 16.3. Runs of New York State Museum Catalog Numbers for Major Mohawk Sites

Catalog Numbers	Contents
44518-44639	Westheimer I square contents
44640-44667	Westheimer I feature contents and misc.
44668-44679	Westheimer II feature and midden contents
44680-44689	Westheimer additional misc.
44690-44695	1966 Westheimer test excavation artifacts
44711-44757	Smith-Pagerie feature contents
44758-44796	Smith-Pagerie square contents
44797-44800	Smith-Pagerie test trench contents and misc.
44801	Smith-Pagerie feature contents
45600-45620	Klock artifacts from features
45621-45645	Klock artifacts from excavation squares
45646-45649	Klock artifacts from test trenches and misc.
45135-45176	Klock feature contents
45177-45258	Klock square contents
45259-45260	Klock test trench contents
45261-45262	Klock general plow zone material
45263-45264	Klock test pit contents

43500 to 43628. There was additional excavation in August 1969, which produced artifacts cataloged 43629-43632. There are good photos of the site and of exhibit quality artifacts filed in New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1965.03. Nahrwold #1 contained a minor Owasco (Castle Creek) occupation with an accompanying date of A.D. 1310. The main occupation was Oak Hill, which yielded a date of A.D. 1450. There were also a few traces of a later occupation. Four burials were found in 1965, two human and two dog. These are housed in the osteology collection as numbers 558, 559, and 560.

Ritchie began excavation on Nahrwold #2 in 1965, and he returned for further excavation there in 1966. This yielded artifacts cataloged 43850-43886 (see File A1966.05). Nahrwold #2 is a Meadowood component dating to 760 B.C.

James Osterhout stopped by the State Museum excavations at the Nahrwold site in 1965 or 1966. At that time, he volunteered to provide information to William Ritchie on sites in the vicinity of Schoharie. He was not able to make good on his promise until after he retired from the Niagara Mohawk Power Company in November 1969. He wrote to Ritchie

the following spring, providing a listing of site numbers (his own) and names. He lamented that his house had burned in the early 1960s and that most of his collections and records had been lost. Five partly charred snapshots of his collection survive in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives File A1970.69. The maps and site numbers that he provided now had to be reconstructed from memory and with the help of some other avocational archaeologists. Osterhout believed that the numbers he was using corresponded to those used by the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter.

Ritchie responded on April 2, 1970, urging Osterhout to do more with the Enders site. Ritchie had himself attempted to work on this important Owasco site, but was never able to find time when crops did not prevent work (Ritchie 1970). Osterhout (1970b) returned almost immediately to the site, getting permission from the owner for renewed excavation.

Westheimer was investigated by Harold Zoch in the 1960s. John Forstenzer and R.M. Gramly tested the site in 1966. H.D. Tuggle, then instructor of anthropology at the University at Albany, later confirmed their findings and reported them to the State

Table 16.4. Artifact Classes in the Assemblage at the New York State Museum

Artifact Class	Getman	Garoga	Klock	Smith-Pagerie
Antler artifacts			2	1
Bone artifacts	6	216	161	43
Bone awls	2			
Bone fragments	419	113	316	57
Ceramic artifacts		65	52	39
Ceramic beads	2			3
Ceramic body sherds	901	6026	2889	2905
Ceramic pipe frags.	79	92	33	17
Ceramic rim sherds	219	1239	669	549
Ceramic vessels		5	16	1
Chert artifacts	58	139	181	95
Chert flakes	667	784	1862	984
Chert points	31	105	117	52
Glass fragments		1	9	
Metal artifacts		4	25	7
Mineral specimens	78	53	38	4
Plant specimens	6	135	150	62
Shell artifacts		2	11	2
Shell beads		1		
Shell valves	99	300	479	261
Soil samples		227	41	31
Stone adzes				1
Stone artifacts	32	260	263	181
Stone celts		1	1	1
Charred wood samples	21	58	8	13
Unknown objects	2	50	5	31
Intrusive objects	9			
TOTALS	2631	9876	7328	5340

Museum. Further testing was carried out by Ritchie, Funk, Tuggle, Forstenzer, and Philip Lord. Lord eventually donated 82 items from the site to the State Museum collections. These were given catalog number 45531 early in 1971 (A1971.02).

Full-scale excavation was begun by Robert Funk in 1967, assisted by three museum aides, amateur volunteers, and nine State University of New York at Albany students under Tuggle's supervision. A catalog was later prepared by David Wilcox, with additional entries by Beth Wellman. Eventually, two components were identified. Catalog numbers were assigned as shown in Table 16.3.

John Guilday's report on faunal remains can be found in A1967.08, as can photos of the site excavation and artifacts. The Westheimer site was nominated for the national register in a report written by Jeanette Collamer and dated January 1979.

Ritchie and Funk walked the Coleman-Van Deusen site on April 26, 1968. They found fifteen artifacts and five fragments of burned bone, and these are cataloged as entry 45598. What little information exists is filed as A1970.12. Sometime after this John Jackowski persuaded the owner of the site, Charles Dillenbeck, to refuse future access

Table 16.5. Wampum Belts Now or Previously Held by the New York State Museum

Belt Name	Current Location
1. Cornplanter Condolence	Seneca National Museum
2. First Palefaces	Onondaga Nation
3. Lewis H. Morgan	New York State Museum
4. Alliance	Onondaga Nation
5. Five Nations Alliance	Seneca National Museum
6. Beauchamp "Path"	Onondaga Nation
7. Mourning	New York State Museum
8. Huron Alliance	Seneca National Museum
9. Hiawatha	Onondaga Nation
10. Wolf	New York State Museum
11. Seneca Condolence	Seneca National Museum
12. Caughnawaga	Onondaga Nation
13. Treaty	Onondaga Nation
14. Hospitality	New York State Museum
15. Nomination	Seneca National Museum
16. Council Summons	Onondaga Nation
17. General Eli S. Parker	Seneca National Museum
18. Champlain	Onondaga Nation
19. Tadodaho	Onondaga Nation
20. Remembrance	Onondaga Nation
21. Ransom	New York State Museum
22. Gyantwaka	Seneca National Museum
23. Wing or Dust Fan	Onondaga Nation
24. Penobscot Council	New York State Museum
25. Fort Stanwix Treaty	New York State Museum
26. Washington Covenant Belt	Onondaga Nation

to the State Museum. This and other attempts to sabotage State Museum work in the Mohawk Valley led to a cessation of work there after 1970. William Ritchie retired in May 1971, and professional field archaeology in the valley lapsed for a decade.

Rice's Woods has been known to collectors since at least 1900. It is mentioned by Parker (1922:620). Robert Funk supervised excavation of sixteen burials on the portion of the site that was part of the Cramer property in the summer of 1968. The skeletal remains from these burials have since been the focus of demands for repatriation by several Mohawk leaders. Martin Sullivan promised no further research on them and their prompt repatriation while he was director of the museum. As of this

writing, the details of how or to whom the skeletal material will be repatriated remains undetermined.

The Smith-Pagerie site has also been known to local collectors for many years. John Swart collected there in the 1950s and 1960s. Artifacts remain in his collection. Portions of the site and its hillside middens were destroyed during this time. Because further destruction seemed likely, Swart and Donald Lenig reported the site to the State Museum in 1968 and urged that large-scale excavation be undertaken.

Smith-Pagerie was excavated in July and August 1968 under the direction of Robert Funk. The crew included students from the State University of New York at Albany. Catalog numbers for artifacts from

the Smith-Pagerie site run from 44711 to 44801. This series breaks down as shown in Table 16.3. The team excavated 54 features and 97 squares. Excavation records are found in File A1968.04.

The Smith-Pagerie site was also excavated in 1970, the same season in which a combined museum and university crew worked on the nearby Klock site. Artifacts from these excavations are cataloged in the series 45600-45649 as shown in Table 16.3. The 1970 excavations revealed portions of six or seven additional longhouses, bringing the total known to eleven or twelve. A third field season was not permitted by the property owner, so complete settlement data were not recovered. Data on the 1970 excavations are filed as A1970.06.

Excavations at the Klock site finally resumed in 1969 under the direction of Robert Funk. The catalog was maintained by Beth Wellman. Feature numbers were begun again, such that there are now two sets of features numbered 1-12 from Klock. Catalog numbers 45135-45264 were used, and subsets break down as shown in Table 16.3. Records of the 1969 excavations are filed in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives under A1969.04. Funk returned with a combined State Museum and University at Albany crew in 1970. In the two seasons, the crews identified 145 pit features and 124 hearth features. About a third of these were eventually excavated. They found evidence of five longhouses, one of which was explored in considerable detail. Catalog numbers from the 1970 excavations cover the series 45715-45840. Records of the 1970 excavations are filed as A1970.05. A paper on the faunal remains was written by Charles Fisher while he was a student at the University at Albany (Fisher 1977).

The State Museum excavations used power equipment to strip the plow zone from much of the site, as was customary at the time. About 40,000 ft² of the 4-acre site were exposed. Jeanette Collamer prepared a national register nomination for the Klock site that is dated February 15, 1979. For national register purposes, the boundaries of the site are defined as a square 500 ft on a side (250,000 ft²), much more than the village area. This consequently includes the middens on the slopes of peninsular ridge on which the site lies, as well as some of the land below.

Table 16.4 shows the frequencies of various artifact classes on the four late Mohawk sites excavated by the State Museum. The data are provided in order to give future researchers some idea of the sample sizes available for further analysis.

R. Arthur Johnson donated 121 objects from Rice's Woods to the State Museum in 1979. This collection consists almost entirely of 116 ceramic sherds. Three quartz crystals and 2 bone fragments were also donated. It is likely that all of these items came from the village midden. These are cataloged as 48571, 49475, and 75019. A brief inventory is filed as A1979.03P.

The 1980s saw the rise in demands for the repatriation of sacred objects to various Indian nations. While these are generally of ethnographic interest, some relate to archaeological collections and research. Among the items in the New York State Museum collection prior to 1989 were 26 wampum belts, most of them Iroquois. Seven of them are on loan to the Seneca National Museum in Salamanca as of this writing, and an equal number remain in Albany. Until 1989, most of the belts were displayed in six special frames and stored in a vault in the basement of the State Education Building. Twelve of the belts were turned over to the chiefs of the Onondaga Nation on October 13, 1989. An account of the transfer and a brief history of the belts was published shortly thereafter in *Man in the Northeast* (Anonymous 1989). The belts are listed by name in Table 16.5, with those returned to the Onondaga so indicated.

Louis D. Levine was appointed director of the museum in July 1990. The repatriation issue remains important at the State Museum, particularly as it regards human skeletal remains. Apart from this issue, however, the archaeological collections are well organized, accessible, and secure.

USING THE COLLECTIONS

Museum Circular 53 (Sullivan et al. 1990) is *A Guide to the Archaeological Collections of the New York State Museum*. The guide lists objects or sets of objects by county and site provenience. For Mohawk drainage sites, the site name is usually, but not always, the standard name used in this volume. In some cases, an old alternative site name can now be

Table 16.6. Sites Covered by Museum Circular 53, Showing Updated Site Names and Numbers

County	Site Name	Catalog Entries	Objects	Site Number
Fulton County				
	Cayadutta	12	17	1115
	Cayadutta Vicinity (see Cayadutta)			
	Cooper	1	1	5792
	Garoga	2253	9876	2332
	Klock	1687	7328	2333
	Sammonssville Vicinity (see Cayadutta)			
	Smith-Pagerie	1138	5340	2334
Montgomery County				
	Allen	1	1	1223
	Auriesville (#1)	3	3	1085
	Brown	1	1	1204
	Caughnawaga	1	1	1116
	Cold Spring	1	3	1094
	Coleman-Van Duesen	1	1	1119
	England's Woods	11	36	1120
	Fort Hunter Vicinity (see Gravel Ridge)			
	Ganada #2	40	177	2324, 2325
	Getman #1	570	2631	1200
	Gravel Ridge	4	4	1105
	Hoffman's (see Schenectady County)			
	Hoffman's Flats (see Schenectady County)			
	Hoffman Vicinity (see Hoffman's, Schenectady Co.)			
	Jackson-Everson	3	4	1213
	Klemme	1	1	1176
	Martin	1	1	1143
	Otstungo	54	292	1156
	Prospect Hill	2	5	1207
	Rice's Woods	68	178	1201
	Sand Hill #1	2	2	1191
	Sand Hill Site Vicinity (see Sand Hill #1)			
	Schenck	2	7	1123
	Snell	337	887	1163
	Towaruena	1	1	1579
	Van Dusen (see Coleman-Van Duesen)			
	Van Evera-McKinney	3	3	1232
	Veeder (see Caughnawaga)			
Schenectady County				
	Hoffman's	11	30	1607
	Hoffman's Flats	2	5	1626
	Hoffman's Ferry (see Hoffman's)			
Schoharie County				
	Chance	81	169	252
	Nahrwold (incl. 1 and 2)	335	335	287
	Westheimer (incl. 1 and 2)	1583	4331	230
TOTALS		8210	31671	

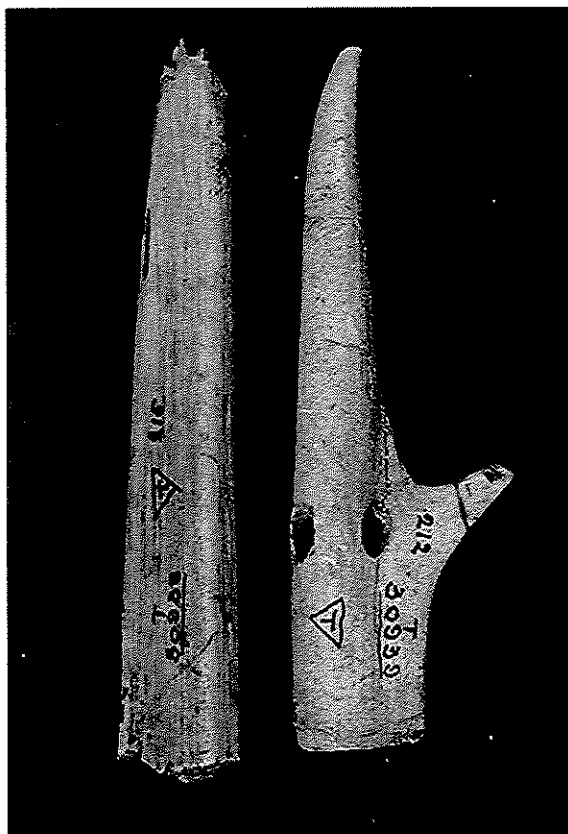


Figure 16.9. Antler knife haft, 12 cm long. Ivory dagger, 12.5 cm long. Both originally in the Thompson collection. New York State Museum 30939 and 30938.

referenced to the modern standard name and site number. In other cases, ambiguities are now less confusing than previously, and a site name can now be confidently assigned. Consequently, the portions of Circular 53 that relate to Iroquoian sites in the Mohawk drainage are reproduced here in Table 16.6 with additions and clarifications. I have not listed pre-Iroquoian sites. Information regarding accession dates and donors, which is generally correct in the guide, has also not been reproduced. Standard names have been substituted for those in the guide where appropriate and where it could be done without confusion. Some unclear entries have parenthetical references to standard site names. Hundreds of catalog entries that can be provenienced

only to the Mohawk Valley generally have not been listed here. Individual entries for all relevant catalog numbers (including those for whom the only provenience is "Mohawk Valley") are available to qualified researchers in computerized form. However, like the records covering the University at Albany excavations, this database contains over 9000 records and is too large for publication as an appendix to this volume. The data are available in computer readable form.

I have indicated the total number of catalog entries found to date for each site listed. A few have probably been missed, and these will be added to the database as they are discovered. Even when complete, the list will provide only a rough measure of the numbers of objects cataloged for each site. In the case of the New York State Museum collections, it is not possible to provide an accurate figure for the number of items cataloged for a particular site because of the way in which quantities are coded. In the computerized field for quantity, the numbers 1 through 4 represent a precise count of items held under a particular catalog number. However, "5"



Figure 16.10. Miniature ceramic pot fragment, unknown Mohawk Valley site. Originally in the Thompson collection. New York State Museum 30945.



Figure 16.11. Whelk columella, 9.5 cm long, from the Cayadutta site. Originally in the Thompson collection. New York State Museum 30948.

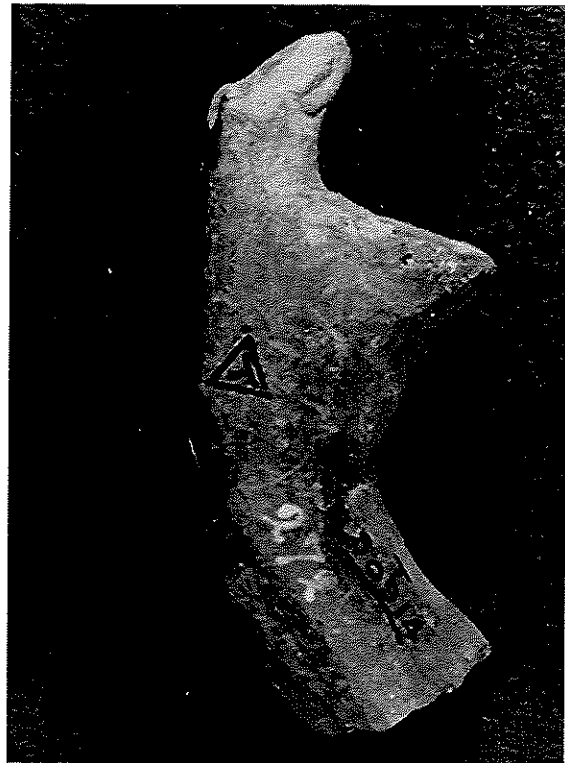


Figure 16.12. Ceramic effigy pipe fragment, 7.5 cm tall, from the Mohawk Valley. Originally in the Thompson collection. New York State Museum 30914.



Figure 16.13. Four deer bone phalanges, ± 5 cm long, Mohawk Valley sites. Originally in the Thompson collection. New York State Museum 30946.

indicates that there are 5-10 items stored under the catalog number in question. The number "6" indicates that there are 11 or more items under that catalog number. Because of this, the numbers of objects listed in Table 16.6 substantially underrepresent the actual counts.

The computer file at the University at Albany actually contains 9028 records for the New York State Museum. This number is higher than the total shown in Table 16.6 because the file also contains data on some sites that are marginal to the purposes of this volume. At least 7361 objects are covered by the additional 818 records. Objects from Mohawk sites that are discussed in separate chapters covering the Fea and Simms collections are also included in this database.

MAJOR SUBSIDIARY COLLECTIONS

Thompson Collection

The Thompson collection is a poorly known but well-represented set of artifacts. Examples of artifacts from this source are shown in Figures 16.9-16.13.

Burggraf Collection

James Burggraf donated a small collection to the State Museum in or after 1934. This included material that he had dug from the middens at Otstungo in 1934. At the time, he speculated that some celts and ceramics might have still remained with his daughter, who was mentioned but given neither a name nor an address (Burggraf 1934). Burggraf later corresponded with Ritchie (Burggraf 1944) from Kerhonkson. Later that same year he moved to Samsonville in Ulster County. His long-term interests were clearly focused on the Hudson Valley, and the collection contains only 263 objects listed under 24 catalog numbers from the Mohawk Valley, all of them from Otstungo.

Fea Collection

The Fea collection was assembled by John Fea of Amsterdam. Fea was born in 1852 and died in 1931. The collection was donated to the State Museum in August 1935. He knew most of the

principal sites that were generally known to collectors in his era, and he used names for them that are nearly all recognizable to current researchers. Fea did some collecting himself, but a majority of the artifacts in his collection were found by others and either given or sold to him. He appears to have been most active around the turn of the century.

State Museum catalog numbers for the Fea collection run from 38168 to 38380. This defines a major part of the range covered by his collection. The computer file at the University at Albany that covers the New York State Museum collection tags all catalog entries coming from Fea as "FEA." See Chapter 5 for more details on the Fea collection.

Simms Collection

Jeptha Simms lived from 1807 to 1883. His collection was sold in 1870, at which time he was still living in Fort Plain. The twenty-fourth annual report of what was then called the New York State Museum of Natural History (Hall 1872) mentions that the legislature appropriated \$5000 for the collection. This large sum was paid even though many of the objects in the collection had little scientific, historical, or commercial value. About a quarter of the collection was comprised of ethnological and archaeological materials. Many items are of historical/colonial interest, and some of them relate indirectly to the Mohawks. Those objects in his catalog (Simms 1869) that relate directly to the Mohawk Indians and are likely to have found their way into the anthropological (as opposed to historical) collections are discussed in Chapter 22.

Sundler Collection

The Carl S. Sundler collection was donated to the State Museum in 1974. The collection includes artifacts from several sites in the Mohawk drainage. These include Dunsbach Ferry, Garoga, Caroga Lake, Pottery Beach, Peebles Island, and Bent.

Items from Garoga are cataloged as 46946. They consist of only three projectile points and a sherd. Bent site material consists of only five items cataloged under 47035. Artifacts from Pottery Beach are cataloged under 46902 and total 264 items. Information on the collection is filed under A1974.07 in

the New York State Museum Anthropology
Collection Archives.

CHAPTER 17

ORDER OF FRIARS MINOR CONVENTUALS COLLECTION

The collection of the Order of Friars Minor Conventuals was assembled for the most part by Father Thomas Grassmann, who was born December 18, 1890, and died October 1, 1970. The order is the smallest of three Franciscan orders that descend from the religious order founded in the early thirteenth century by St. Francis of Assisi. Grassmann used family donations to finance the establishment of the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum, to purchase items for the Order Minor Conventuals collection, and to excavate the Veeder site (1116). He was convinced that the Veeder site was the site of the village of Caughnawaga when Kateri Tekakwitha lived there, and the site is now usually referred to as Caughnawaga (Grassmann 1952).

Kateri Tekakwitha was born in 1656 when the village of Caughnawaga stood on the south side of the Mohawk River. The French raid of 1666 led to the destruction of the old village and its rebuilding on a hill above the north bank of the river. The Mohawks made peace with New France in 1667, and Jesuit missionaries established a Catholic mission at the Upper Castle known as Teonontogen. St. Peter's mission was established by the Jesuits at the second Caughnawaga in 1668, and it was there that Kateri was baptized in 1676. Catholic Mohawk converts, mostly members of the Wolf and Turtle clans, began moving north to Quebec in small numbers as early as 1667. By 1673, there were more Mohawks at La Prairie than there were remaining in the Mohawk Valley (JR 63:179). As a consequence of the gradual depopulation of the three villages remaining in the valley, many houses were vacant or only partially occupied. Wentworth Greenhalgh (1849, 1853-1887, 1860-1963) reported in 1677 that there were about 300 Mohawk warriors, a number that implies a total population of around 1200, which in turn would

require about 40 standard longhouses. Yet Greenhalgh reports that there were about twice that many houses in Mohawk villages, clear evidence that the villages were overbuilt for the dwindling population. He reported that the second Caughnawaga had 24 houses. New smaller villages were probably under construction at the time of Greenhalgh's visit or slightly thereafter. Kateri joined other Catholic Mohawks on what is now the Kanawake Reserve outside Montreal about the time of Greenhalgh's visit. She died there in 1680. A third Caughnawaga was probably finished and occupied by the time the Jesuits closed their mission at the second Caughnawaga in 1679.

By 1935 the Veeder site had been identified by John S. Clark of Auburn and various other people as the site of the village in which Kateri Tekakwitha had lived after 1666. The Friars Minor Conventuals purchased the 140-acre Veeder farm in June 1935 and began making plans for its development as a shrine. Thomas Grassmann came to found the shrine in 1938.

Grassmann examined the records of John S. Clark in 1944, and perhaps earlier. He tested the Veeder site in 1945 with the help of Vincent Schaefer and other members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association. Testing by chapter members had begun on the Veeder site in 1943, and in 1948 the chapter carried out more extensive excavations. The results were sufficient to convince Grassmann and others that they had found the site of the Caughnawaga village that existed from 1666 to 1693. They were not yet aware of the village relocation that took place in the late 1670s. He acquired support from his order and funding from the Edward J. Grassmann Trust. He also secured the



Figure 17.1. Ceramic bird effigy pipe from Jefferson County, New York, 15.5 cm long. Order Minor Conventuals collection 380GT/350. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

support of key members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter and of the New York State Department of Education. They petitioned the regents of the University of the State of New York for a provisional charter to establish the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. This was accomplished on the site of the old Veeder farmstead barn, which was remodeled for that purpose during 1947 and 1948. A charter was granted in April 1949. The history of the museum is described separately in this volume.

Grassmann conducted more testing on the village site in 1949. He initiated a complete excavation program beginning in June 1950, and this continued until September 1956. It now seems more likely that the site was actually that of the third Caughnawaga, which was built in the late 1670s, after many of the Catholic Mohawks of Caughnawaga had already left the valley. The predominantly Bear clan traditionalists that remained behind would not have required such a large village. The site we know as Caughnawaga had only twelve houses, and the trade goods generally suggest occupation mainly after 1680. As is explained in greater detail in the Mohawk sites volume, the Veeder site was probably one of the series of villages called Caughnawaga, but it was not the

one in which the Jesuits maintained St. Peter's mission from 1668 to 1679. This explains why a mission building was never discovered there. The site in which Kateri Tekakwitha lived from 1666 to 1677 is more probably that of Fox Farm, now largely destroyed by gravel mining, which was located about 3 km farther west. The Veeder site, which Kateri could have lived in only briefly, is the only site linked to the Tekakwitha Shrine. Grassmann and two successor friars are buried just outside the village palisade.

The constitution of the museum tied the institution to the Friars Minor Conventuals, making it a subsidiary organization of the order. The details of that arrangement are discussed under the section dealing with the museum. The arrangement worked for so long as Thomas Grassmann was alive. Grassmann used family trust donations to finance the establishment of the museum, to purchase items for the collection, and to excavate the Veeder site. Funds from the Grassmann Trust were also regularly contributed to the Friars Minor Conventuals for operation of the shrine. In 1952 the museum established a formal arrangement with the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State

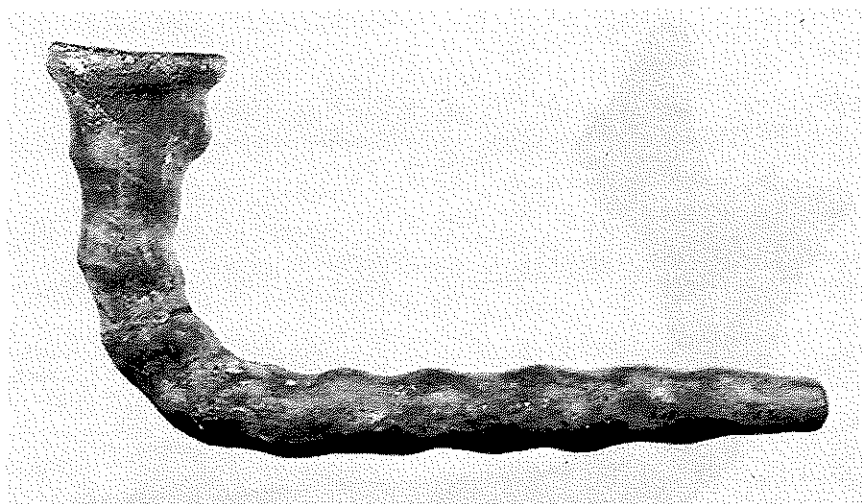


Figure 17.2. Ceramic spiral pipe from Jefferson County, 17.5 cm long. Order Minor Conventuals collection 379GT/349. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

Archaeological Association that provided for the chapter to maintain its headquarters at the museum. This arrangement also worked well for a decade, with the activities of the chapter and the museum often conducted together. It was also an era in which Grassmann was most active in archaeology; he published a few articles and, in 1969, his history of the seventeenth-century Mohawks.

After his death in 1970, Grassmann was succeeded by Manus McGettigan, who died only a year later on October 12, 1971, as the result of an automobile accident. Luke Ziegler, another priest and a friend of McGettigan, died the previous day as a result of the same accident. McGettigan was succeeded by Ronald Schultz, who hired Wayne Lenig to curate collections housed at the museum in 1977. The museum was by this time becoming a serious drain on the resources of the shrine. New museum exhibits and a storage vault for collections were installed, but the museum was unable to generate its own budget.

Ronald Schultz was replaced by Nicholas Weiss late in 1982, and Weiss turned immediately to address museum problems. I joined the board of trustees in 1987 at Weiss's request and began with the others to try to find a solution. Berard Hofmann succeeded Nicholas Weiss in 1988, and we began the task of separating the order from the museum

corporation. The board met on July 14, 1990, and adopted a new constitution and bylaws that divorced the two institutions. The exhibit halls are now the exclusive property of the Friars Minor Conventuals, but the exhibits in them contain many objects that are on loan from the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, both of which at this writing still store collections on shrine property. The current director of the shrine is Father Juniper Alwell, who replaced Berard Hofmann in May 1992.

Grassmann amassed an important library during his writing efforts of the 1950s and 1960s. Books that had been donated to the museum were commingled with those acquired with order funds. It is no longer possible to determine which parts of the library clearly belong to the museum from those clearly belonging to the order. The library of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter has also been housed at the shrine since 1952. However, in this case the books are clearly marked and shelved separately.

THE COLLECTION

The museum accession book was begun by Thomas Grassmann on July 2, 1949. It eventually grew to contain 440 entries. He was not entirely consistent in distinguishing objects owned by the

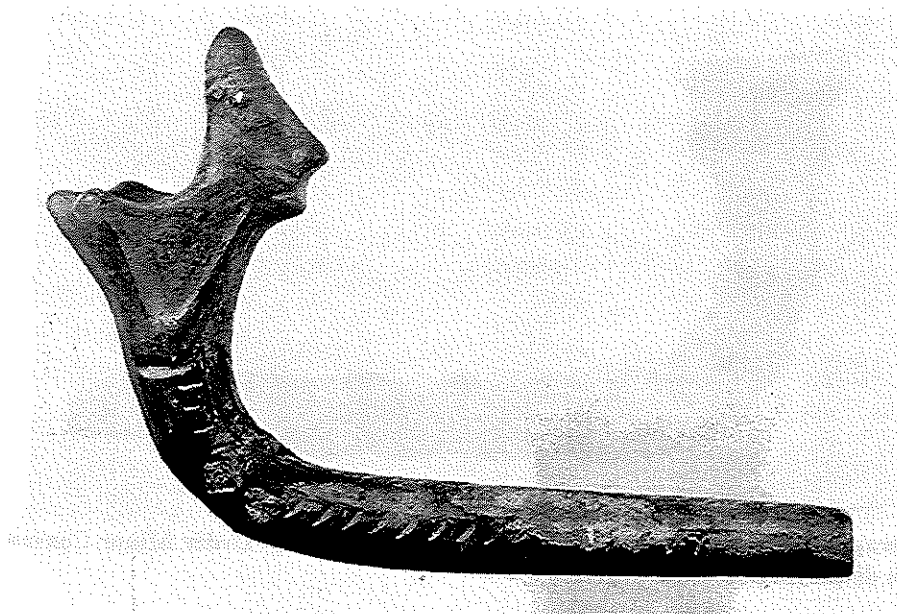


Figure 17.3. Pinch face ceramic pipe from Jefferson County, 19 cm long. Order Minor Conventuals collection 378GT/348. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

order from those owned by the museum corporation. No doubt this was because he thought that the museum would always remain a subsidiary of the order, and that careful distinction was not really necessary. During the 1980s, I created a computer file covering all artifacts, which initially did not attempt to distinguish museum holdings from order holdings.

Grassmann was an eclectic buyer of objects of American Indian origin, and he purchased many items using funds from the order, usually funds supplied by the Grassmann Trust (Figures 17.1-17.3). Large collections of South American objects even made their way into the museum as gifts from Franciscan missionaries and individuals such as Felix Layat, an engineer who worked for many years in Chile. Most of these items were considered by Grassmann to be order property, and he included them in the accession book only if they were put on display in the museum.

Grassmann distinguished items on a separate list of "special items" from items in the collection of the museum corporation. The special items were mainly those that belonged to the order and had intrinsic

values great enough to prompt individual listing on insurance policies. When the museum corporation and the order dissolved their partnership in 1990, objects bearing insurance numbers mostly reverted to the order in the division of property. Grassmann had created accession numbers for objects now belonging to the museum, but generally did not supply individual catalog numbers for them. Objects now owned by the order were often not accessioned (because they were not put on display in the museum), but their insurance numbers amount to a catalog. This detailed list is longer than the accession list that it overlaps, and the computer file covering the order's collection presently contains 823 records.

Grassmann also claimed all items uncovered in the Caughnawaga site excavations as part of the order's collection on grounds that contributions from his family through the order paid for the excavations. He defined all photos and drawings from the excavation as also belonging to the order.

The order's holdings are mostly a hodgepodge of tourist souvenirs, rare antiquities, regional antiques, and important works of Indian art. Those objects

Table 17.1. Mohawk Accessions in the Collection of the Order Minor Conventuals

Accession No.	Quantity	Type	Material	Object	Site Name
24	4690		mixed	artifacts	Caughnawaga
35	1	box of	mixed	artifacts	Mohawk Valley
309	100	wampum	shell	beads	Mohawk Valley
310	144	wampum	shell	beads	Mohawk Valley
311	128	wampum	shell	beads	Mohawk Valley
313	27	blue	glass	beads	Mohawk Valley
394	6		chert	drills	Mohawk Valley
395	6		chert	bifaces	Mohawk Valley

that relate to the Mohawk Valley, 4690 of them from the Caughnawaga site, have considerable scientific value. All of them are protected by a formal agreement between the Friars Minor Conventuals and the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum that neither will dispose of any objects without first offering them to the other institution.

Table 17.1 lists the entries in the order's catalog that relate directly to Mohawk archaeology. They all

had museum accession numbers, and they are so listed here. All but the first two also had insurance numbers on the special items list. The 4690 objects from the Caughnawaga excavations were also cataloged separately, using a system compatible with that used by the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. The computer file covering them has 1195 entries. A detailed summary of this assemblage is provided in the Mohawk sites volume.

CHAPTER 18

PEABODY MUSEUM (HARVARD) COLLECTION

On October 8, 1866, George Peabody sent a letter addressed to seven trustees of his own choosing. The letter contained a check for \$150,000 and a charge that they establish and maintain a museum. The endowment carried with it a professorship of American archaeology and ethnology.

Peabody was born in rural poverty in a little town in Massachusetts that was later renamed in his honor. He became wealthy in the dry goods business, and he worked to rebuild bridges with Great Britain at a time when the American Revolution and the War of 1812 were still fresh memories to many Americans. He was a friend of Queen Victoria, even though this led him to be called a traitor by some elements of the American press. Peabody died in England, and he was initially buried in Westminster Abbey in accordance with his wishes. However, his body was later brought back to America on special trains and ships, and amidst three months of elaborate public grief.

Peabody was an early philanthropist who believed that the wealthy should give money to attack the root causes of social problems, not just for remediation. Andrew Carnegie credited Peabody with inspiring his concept of Carnegie libraries. Peabody applied the same philosophy when he gave millions for the education of southern youth after the end of the Civil War. This made him a "rebel sympathizer" as well as a pro-British traitor in the eyes of some. A bill was introduced into the United States Senate calling for Peabody's impeachment, despite the fact that he held no public office from which he could be removed (Brew 1966a).

The Peabody Museum was formed with Jeffries Wyman as its first director. The museum began buying objects and sending out expeditions almost immediately. Fredrick W. Putnam became director

in 1875 and held the post until 1915. In 1877, A.G. Richmond sent a cast of a combined human/wolf effigy from the Frey collection (96) to Putnam, apparently to stimulate interest in Mohawk archaeology. This item was added to the collection as 77-83-10/13035. Another copy of the same artifact was sent to the Smithsonian at the same time and presumably for the same reason. The original is currently on display at the Tekakwitha Shrine in Fonda.

Percy Van Epps also contributed to the Peabody collection, sending three cache blades from Glenville in 1885. These artifacts were cataloged as 10/36826.

The holdings of the Peabody Museum from the Mohawk Valley are made up primarily of materials excavated by M.R. Harrington at Garoga and Ganada from July 1 to September 27, 1905. His interest was aroused by a paper written by Samuel Frey (1898b) and by various of Beauchamp's publications. Richmond was dead by this time, but Harrington had the help of Frey and Berton Alter when he came to the valley.

Harrington led expeditions to New York for five years beginning in 1902 (Brew 1966b:17). Harrington was accompanied part of the time by Arthur Parker, who was appointed to assist William Beauchamp at the New York State Museum in 1904. By 1906 Parker was employed at the State Museum as its only archaeologist.

Harrington was also assisted by Irwin Hayden, a Harvard student. Harrington did not publish a report, but he left behind a 65-page handwritten manuscript, 2 site maps, and 20 photographs covering the two sites (Harrington 1905). Harrington's diary and field notes are also preserved at the Peabody Museum. Hayden wrote a 40-page thesis

Table 18.1. Mohawk Artifacts Found in the Peabody Museum Collection

Acc. No.	Catalog No.	Quantity	Type	Material	Object	Site Name	Feature	Drawer
22-34	3154	1		stone	pipe	Mohawk Valley		A86J
05-55	36740	1	charred	maize	sample	Garoga	37	A83K
05-55	65913	1		stone	mortar	Garoga		A86D
05-55	65914	12		stone	hammers	Garoga		A84O
05-55	65915	4	unfinished	stone	celts	Garoga		A84O
05-55	65917	1		stone	pestle fragment	Garoga		A84O
05-55	65918	12		stone	anvils	Garoga		A84O
05-55	65919	1		chert	sample	Garoga		A84O
05-55	65922	5		bone	awls	Garoga		A83E
05-55	65923	1		antler	specimen	Garoga		A83E
05-55	65929	3	beaver	incisor	blades	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65930	3		antler	punches	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65931	1	miniature	ceramic	pot	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65932	1	small	ceramic	pot	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65933	1	small	ceramic	pot	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65934	1		ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65935	1	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65935	7	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65936	1		ceramic	body sherd	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65936	1		ceramic	body sherd	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65936	1	Otstungo Inc.	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65936	25	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65936	25	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65937	3		ceramic	pipe stems	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65939	1	bear	bone	sample	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65940	1	woodchuck	mandible	specimen	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65941	1	muskrat	mandible	specimen	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65942	1		stone	whetstone	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65943	1	Chance	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	1	Chance	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	1	Cromwell	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	1	Garoga Incised	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	1	untyped	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	2	Otstungo Inc.	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	2	Rice Diagonal	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	3	check-stamped	ceramic	body sherds	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	7	plain	ceramic	body sherds	Garoga		A83F
05-55	65943	42	Garoga Incised	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga		A84W
05-55	65945	1	burnt	ceramic	artifact	Garoga		A83E
05-55	65946	6		stone	celts	Garoga		A84O
05-55	65949	5		bone	awls	Garoga		A83E
05-55	65950	1	carved	antler	artifact	Garoga		A83E
05-55	65952	1	muskrat	mandible	specimen	Garoga		A83E
05-55	65956	1	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	2	A84Q
05-55	65956	2	Rice Diagonal	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	2	A84Q
05-55	65959	5	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	4	A84Q
05-55	65967	1	Cromwell	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	11	A84Q
05-55	65967	1	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	11	A84Q
05-55	65967	6	Otstungo Inc.	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	11	A84Q
05-55	65967	25	Garoga	ceramic	sherds	Garoga	11	A84Q
05-55	65967	26	check-stamped	ceramic	body sherds	Garoga	11	A84Q
05-55	65968	1		chert	artifact	Garoga	10	A84O
05-55	65971	1		stone	muller	Garoga	11	A84O
05-55	65984	1		stone	hammer	Garoga	15	A84O
05-55	65990	17	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	15	A83F
05-55	65991	3		stone	hammers	Garoga	16	A84O
05-55	65992	1		stone	scraper	Garoga	16	A84O
05-55	65999	4	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	16	A83F
05-55	66000	3	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	17	A83F

Table 18.1. Continued

Acc. No.	Catalog No.	Quantity	Type	Material	Object	Site Name	Feature	Drawer
05-55	66001	1		stone	celt fragment	Garoga	17	A84O
05-55	66002	1		bone	awl	Garoga	17	A83E
05-55	66005	3	deer	bone	phalanges	Garoga	18	A83E
05-55	66006	2	Rice Diagonal	ceramic	sherds	Garoga	18	A84Q
05-55	66009	1	deer	bone	phalange	Garoga	19	A83E
05-55	66010	1	beaver	incisor	blade	Garoga	19	A83E
05-55	66015	3	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	21	A83F
05-55	66018	6	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	22	A84Q
05-55	66019	10	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	24	A83F
05-55	66020	1		bone	specimen	Garoga	24	A83E
05-55	66021	1	animal	bone	specimen	Garoga	24	A83E
05-55	66024	1		chert	artifact	Garoga	26	A83E
05-55	66025	1		ceramic	pipe stem	Garoga	26	A84W
05-55	66026	1	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	26	A84W
05-55	66027	1	burnt	ceramic	artifact	Garoga	27	A84W
05-55	66029	1	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	28	A84W
05-55	66029	10		ceramic	body sherds	Garoga	28	A84W
05-55	66030	1	turtle	carapace	specimen	Garoga	28	A84W
05-55	66031	1	rude	chert	knife	Garoga	28	A84W
05-55	66032	1	miniature	ceramic	pot	Garoga	28	A84W
05-55	66034	1	miniature		pot	Garoga	29	A84W
05-55	66034	5	Garoga	ceramic	sherds	Garoga	29	A84W
05-55	66037	7		ceramic	body sherds	Garoga	30	A84W
05-55	66037	7	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	30	A84W
05-55	66039	1	Rice Diagonal	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	31	A84P
05-55	66039	10	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	31	A84P
05-55	66039	11	fabric imp.	ceramic	body sherds	Garoga	31	A84P
05-55	66040	1		stone	celt	Garoga	31	A84O
05-55	66040	1	pitted	stone	hammer	Garoga	31	A84O
05-55	66041	15	Garoga	ceramic	sherds	Garoga	32	A84P
05-55	66043	1		ceramic	pipe stem	Garoga	32	A83E
05-55	66045	1	pitted	stone	hammer	Garoga	33	A48O
05-55	66046	1	pitted	stone	hammer	Garoga	35	A48O
05-55	66048	1		chert	point	Garoga	35	A84Q
05-55	66048	4	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	35	A84Q
05-55	66050	1	bear	bone	phalange	Garoga	35	A83E
05-55	66051	1		bone	sample	Garoga	35	A83E
05-55	66054	1	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	36	A83F
05-55	66054	1	Rice Diagonal	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	36	A83F
05-55	66055	2	untyped	ceramic	sherds	Garoga	37	A83F
05-55	66055	8	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	37	A84Q
05-55	66062	2		ceramic	body sherds	Garoga	40	A84P
05-55	66062	24	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	40	A84P
05-55	66064	1	bear	mandible	specimen	Garoga	40	A83E
05-55	66067	1	bear	tooth	amulet	Garoga	40	A83E
05-55	66068	1		ceramic	body sherd	Garoga	41	A84P
05-55	66068	1	plain	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	41	A84P
05-55	66068	5	Cromwell	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	41	A84P
05-55	66068	17	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	41	A84P
05-55	66069	1	pitted	stone	hammer	Garoga	41	A84O
05-55	66076	1	miniature	ceramic	pot	Garoga	42	A84Q
05-55	66076	10		ceramic	body sherds	Garoga	42	A84Q
05-55	66076	27	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	42	A84Q
05-55	66080	5		bone	awls	Garoga	42	A83E
05-55	66085	1	raccoon	bone	penis bone	Garoga	42	A83E
05-55	66087	1	pitted	stone	hammer	Garoga	43	A84O
05-55	66089	1		bone	needle	Garoga	43	A83E
05-55	66090	2		chert	points	Garoga	43	A83E
05-55	66094	1		ceramic	body sherd	Garoga	44	A84P

Table 18.1. Continued

Acc. No.	Catalog No.	Quantity	Type	Material	Object	Site Name	Feature	Drawer
05-55	66094	13	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	44	A84P
05-55	66096	2		stone	celts	Garoga	43	A83E
05-55	66099	1	deer	bone	phalange	Garoga	44	A83E
05-55	66100	1	deer	mandible	specimen	Garoga	44	A83E
05-55	66101	1	elk	bone	specimen	Garoga	44	A83E
05-55	66106	1	unfinished	bone	point	Garoga	45	A84O
05-55	66111	1	bear	cranium	specimen	Garoga	45	A83E
05-55	66112	1	wolf	mandible	specimen	Garoga	45	A83E
05-55	66114	1	beaver	mandible	specimen	Garoga	45	A83E
05-55	66115	1	deer	mandible	specimen	Garoga	45	A83E
05-55	66118	1	bear	bone	phalange	Garoga	46	A83E
05-55	66119	1	beaver	cranium	specimen	Garoga	46	A83E
05-55	66121	1	bear	ceramic	effigy	Garoga	49	A86R
05-55	66122	1	Otstungo Inc.	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	47	A84P
05-55	66122	1	Rice Diagonal	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	47	A84P
05-55	66122	1	miniature	ceramic	pot	Garoga	47	A84P
05-55	66122	5		ceramic	body sherd	Garoga	47	A84P
05-55	66122	10	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	47	A84P
05-55	66123	1		ceramic	artifact	Garoga	47	A84P
05-55	66124	1	beaver	cranium	specimen	Garoga	47	A83E
05-55	66125	1	bear	mandible	specimen	Garoga	47	A83E
05-55	66126	1		stone	hammer	Garoga	47	A84O
05-55	66126	1	worked	bone	artifact	Garoga	47	A83E
05-55	66128	1	Chance	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	48	A84P
05-55	66128	1	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherd	Garoga	48	A84P
05-55	66128	10	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Garoga	48	A84P
05-55	66134	6	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Ganada		A85F
05-55	66134	10		ceramic	body sherds	Ganada		A85F
05-55	66146	1	worked	antler	artifact	Ganada		A84E
05-55	66154	1		ceramic	body sherd	Ganada		A85G
05-55	66154	1	Rice Diagonal	ceramic	rim sherd	Ganada		A85G
05-55	66154	1	miniature	ceramic	rim sherd	Ganada		A85G
05-55	66154	18	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Ganada		A85G
05-55	66178	10	Garoga	ceramic	sherds	Ganada	8	A85F
05-55	66199	1	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherd	Ganada	11	A85G
05-55	66199	7	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Ganada	11	A85F
05-55	66200	3	Garoga	ceramic	sherds	Ganada	12	A85F
05-55	66200	12		ceramic	body sherds	Ganada	12	A85F
05-55	66200	15	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Ganada	12	A85F
05-55	66213	1		chert	knife	Ganada	16	A83E
05-55	66215	2	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Ganada	18	A85G
05-55	66230	4	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Ganada	20	A85F
05-55	66232	9	Garoga	ceramic	sherds	Ganada	21	A85F
05-55	66240	9	Garoga	ceramic	sherds	Ganada	28	A85G
05-55	66246	4	Garoga	ceramic	sherds	Ganada	30	A85G
05-55	66252	4	Garoga	ceramic	rim sherds	Ganada	32	A85G

on Garoga, accompanied by 73 pages of drawings (Hayden 1908).

Records preserved at the Peabody Museum indicate that Peter Schuyler Miller wrote to the Peabody in 1941 requesting information on the Harrington expeditions. Isabel Guernsey's reply conflated the Garoga and Ganada sites into

"Garado." Wayne Arnold and Donald Lenig requested the loan of Harrington's manuscripts later the same year. Donald Scott, Peabody Museum director, apparently complied after checking with William Ritchie.

Edward Sheehan borrowed Harrington's and perhaps Hayden's papers in 1942, and he sent a copy

to Ritchie in Rochester. By 1947 Ritchie and Richard MacNeish were prodding Sheehan to return the material to Cambridge. Meanwhile, Ritchie had loaned his copy to the Peabody Museum.

Miller wrote again in 1948 asking for permission to work at Garoga. He assumed that the Peabody Museum had some rights of prior discovery because of Harrington's work in 1905. He also asked about records of Harvard excavations at Otstungo in the 1890s. Despite persistent rumors, such excavations apparently never took place.

William Ritchie found the two site maps for Garoga and Ganada in his new office in 1950, after his move from Rochester to the State Museum in Albany. He sent them to J.O. Brew, by this time director of the Peabody, in 1951. Despite all of this interest in Harrington's work, no one has ever published his manuscripts.

USING THE MOHAWK COLLECTIONS

The number on an individual item might be 05-55-10/65922. Here, "05-55" is the accession number, identifying the year (1905) and the fifty-fifth accession in that year (Ganada and Garoga). The number 10 identifies the item(s) as being from North America, and the number 65922 is the catalog number. This is in fact a box of five bone perforators located in tray A83E. The catalog number can also be found in the old bound ledger catalog volumes in the registrars office. Sometime around 1930 the museum discontinued using ledgers and started

using catalog cards. They started the catalog number series over again at that time, such that a totem pole received in 1933 carries the number 33-90-10/1780.

I first examined these collections on March 12, 1985. Later, Susan Bamann used my notes in her own examination of ceramics from Ganada and Garoga at the Peabody. I returned to search the collections for charred maize in January 1991 and obtained several samples for AMS radiocarbon dating.

There are 221 catalog numbers relating to Garoga and 127 catalog numbers relating to Ganada. Additionally, there are 18 lots (drawers) of uncataloged materials from Garoga and another 3 such lots from Ganada. Various records combine to indicate that there were originally at least 719 artifacts from Garoga and 225 from Ganada. However, Peabody Museum storage was in disarray in the early part of this century, and I was able to find only 581 artifacts from Garoga and 119 from Ganada. Other cataloged and numbered items might eventually turn up. Meanwhile, Table 18.1 presents those artifacts that we are now sure survive in the Peabody collection. I recorded the tray numbers for all of the items I was able to find, and I copied information for all items (including those I could not find) from the ledgers. A complete catalog of Mohawk artifacts now or formerly in the Peabody Museum collection is available to researchers in computer readable form.

CHAPTER 19

ADELBERT G. RICHMOND COLLECTION

Adelbert G. Richmond was a nineteenth-century avocational archaeologist who Harriet Converse once said had "the finest collection in existence of work in stone, bone, brass, flint and in crystal, aggregating 32,000 pieces" (Kernan 1900). Richmond was for 30 years cashier at the Central National Bank of Canajoharie. He apparently did not like his first name, and throughout his life he was known as "A.G. Richmond."

Richmond was born in New Woodstock, New York, and went into banking in the city of Mohawk. When his friend Francis E. Skinner was appointed United States treasurer, Richmond went with him to Washington, where he worked for several years. It was after this experience that he came to Canajoharie as bank cashier.

The 1876 centennial celebrations ignited Richmond's antiquarian interests, and his vast collection began to accumulate after that date. His interest in archaeology was much broader than that of his contemporary, Samuel L. Frey. He acquired objects from all over North America, Europe, and occasionally elsewhere. Yet Frey later insisted that it was the Mohawk Valley portion of the collection that was of greatest importance. Together the two handled and discussed virtually all of the objects in their two collections, for they lived only a mile apart on either side of the Mohawk River, which separates Canajoharie from the village of Palatine Bridge. Frey was full of praise for Richmond's willingness to spend long hours digging in the cold rain or meticulously cataloging his finds (Frey 1905).

Richmond did all this with a sense of humor, for his private stationary carried a witch riding a broom and the motto "We all have our hobby" as a crest. Unlike Frey, he apparently had little interest in

writing articles for newspapers and journals. I have been unable to find any Richmond publications.

Richmond was collecting furiously by 1877 and saw a chance to increase his reputation and library by means of exchanges with the Smithsonian Institution. He sent three small sets of artifacts to the Smithsonian in the months that followed (Accessions 6242, 6320, and 6656), corresponding directly with Joseph Henry and hinting that copies of Smithsonian publications would inspire him to send more Mohawk artifacts and local fossils. The second lot had been two small plaster casts of pipe effigies, one of them Samuel Frey's (96) small effigy of a wolf's head surmounting a human head. The second cast was of an owl effigy from Otstungo in his own collection (1828). He even suggested that business might afford him an opportunity to travel to Washington with his collection, hoping that Henry would be so interested in seeing it that he would respond enthusiastically. However, Henry was only weeks away from retirement, and Richmond's efforts led only to disappointment (Richmond 1878a, 1878b).

He apparently fared little better with Frederic Ward Putnam at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. He sent a copy of Frey's wolf/human effigy there as well shortly after Putnam had taken over as director. Eventually, Putnam sent M.R. Harrington to dig in the Mohawk Valley, but the work did not begin until after Richmond's death.

Richmond did well in banking and other investments, and he built a still-imposing mansion on Montgomery Street in 1881 (Figure 19.1). He became president of the Central National Bank late in the decade. The interior of the mansion was a private museum, and the front lawn displayed a



Figure 19.1. The A.G. Richmond mansion in Canajoharie, New York.

one-ton sandstone boulder whetstone, with seven grooves that Indians had presumably used to sharpen tools (Kernan 1900). The Queen Anne style residence has been known as the Starin Mansion in more recent years. Richmond's business interests included the Imperial Packing Company, the Canajoharie Creamery, Clemenshire Shoe Company, Mohawk Valley Silk Fabric Company, and Richmond and Bellinger Insurance, the local agency for the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. He was also connected with the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Fort Plain (*The Amsterdam Daily Democrat* 1899).

Richmond organized the Mohawk Valley Historical Society in 1884, housing it in the historic Van Alstyne house in Canajoharie, across the street from his own recently completed mansion (Hartley 1905:50). Richmond apparently bought the Van Alstyne house with his own funds in 1891, with an intent to preserve it. He deeded it over to the historical society shortly before his death in 1899. The organization died of neglect after a few years, but it was eventually (in 1904) replaced by the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Richmond acquired many of his artifacts through exchanges with other individuals and institutions. After a lapse of a decade, he tried once more to establish such a relationship with the Smithsonian. He wrote to Thomas Wilson at the Smithsonian in 1888, thanking him for a publication he had received and volunteering to send a box of common artifacts from the Mohawk Valley. Wilson answered promptly, only two days after Richmond mailed his letter from Canajoharie (Richmond 1888a). Richmond enclosed another letter with the box a short time later. In this letter he asked Wilson to explain a string of fossils. The lot was accessioned and cataloged by June 26, but by September Richmond had still not received a reply. He wrote Wilson again, this time angrily. He said that he no longer cared for a reply, and that his attempts to please the Smithsonian had always resulted in such snubs (Richmond 1888b). That was the end of his efforts to cultivate connections at the Smithsonian.

Richmond's local reputation was well developed by the time George Chapin discovered the Cayadutta site in 1892. Chapin informed Richmond and William Beauchamp of the site, and it joined

Otstungo and Garoga as the three best-known pre-contact sites of the day. Richmond found a rolled copper tube at Cayadutta, which Beauchamp (1903:16-17, 109, fig. 234) later reported. Some later investigators have assumed that this key artifact was actually from the Chapin site (1125), because that is how Richmond referred to it. However, given Beauchamp's identification, it is virtually certain that Richmond was calling the Cayadutta site by the name of its discoverer.

Richmond was appointed "honorary curator" of archaeology at the New York State Museum "some time before" 1896 (Merrill 1900). In that year, the legislature created an Indian museum and gave Richmond a budget of \$5000 for the acquisition of specimens. This was the same amount they had allocated for the purchase of the Simms collection. Richmond worked with Harriet Maxwell Converse to expand the state's anthropological collections. To augment the Morgan collection, which had been donated in 1847, Converse added a large ethnographic collection in the name of Thomas Maxwell, her father. Nevertheless, it is now usually referred to as the Converse collection. Richmond's contributions are less easy to identify. Some objects that were once in his collection, such as an 18-x-2-in. wampum belt (Kernan 1900), are no longer with it, and they have no doubt found their way to the State Museum or to other collections.

Richmond's work on behalf of the museum did not last long, for he died suddenly on November 13, 1899, "in the full vigor of his manhood" (Reid 1906:171). He died in his sleep while visiting New Woodstock, his birthplace in Madison County. His widow received the news by telegram in Canajoharie. "He was called Monday morning, but the messenger, receiving no answer, opened the door of his chamber and found that life was extinct." There were also "marks of apoplexy" (*The Amsterdam Daily Democrat* 1899). Fortunately, the annotated catalog he left behind provided an unusually complete (for the day) record of the estimated 22,000 objects in his collection, 10,000 fewer than Converse had estimated. Stephen Stanford, a wealthy local benefactor, came forward at the urging of J.H. Hanson and purchased the collection from the Richmond estate for \$5000, apparently now the standard price for antiquarian collections. Stanford presented the collection, along with an endowment

of \$15,000, to the Montgomery County Historical Society. Much of it was put on display at the Montgomery County Historical Society in its space in the Amsterdam Public Library building. Max Reid was curator, and a picture published by him shows a typically elegant nineteenth-century museum display (Reid 1906:170-173). The exhibits were partially installed by the time of the society's first annual meeting on February 8, 1905. Samuel Frey (1905) offered a testimonial address and Reid added a few words of his own. "Such persons . . . are rare, and do not travel in bunches" (Reid 1905:47). Robert Hartley also spoke in his capacity as the society's historian, announcing that this was "the finest collection of Indian relics possessed by an historical society in the state of New York, and possibly in the United States" (Hartley 1905:52). Interestingly, there were already problems with the Richmond collection. Reid (1905:48) said that the catalog "should be compiled anew, because some of the articles do not appear on the catalogue, and some that are listed do not appear in the collection."

THE COLLECTION

The space in the library was too small from the beginning, and the society eventually moved. Unfortunately, the displays were dismantled when the society moved to Fort Johnson, and they were never properly reinstalled. In 1934 Robert Hartley complained that the collection was still in barrels and boxes in the attic of Fort Johnson (Hartley 1934). A succession of curators provided minimum care for the society's collections until 1962-1963, when A.C. Gamm made a serious effort to organize them. Robert Funk (n.d.) later pulled some of the best items out of the Richmond, Frey, and Roger Smith collections and installed them in displays in a second floor room at Fort Johnson. They remain there today, with a small undated pamphlet by Funk explaining the exhibits.

Objects disappeared from the collections during this period, sometimes legitimately, other times not. John Jackowski told me that he had obtained some items from the Frey collection at a public auction of the John Wyman estate. According to Jackowski, the objects were on loan to Wyman when he died, but were forgotten and not rediscovered until ten years later when his widow also died and the

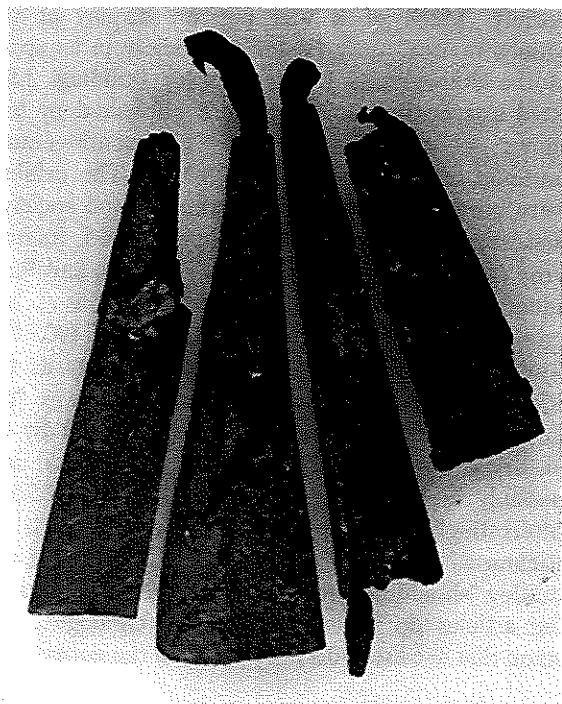


Figure 19.2. Four brass tinklers with preserved cordage from the Allen or Horatio Nellis site, 4-6 cm long. Richmond collection 1208.



Figure 19.3. Stone pipe from an unknown site in the Mohawk Valley, 6 cm tall. Richmond collection 2245.

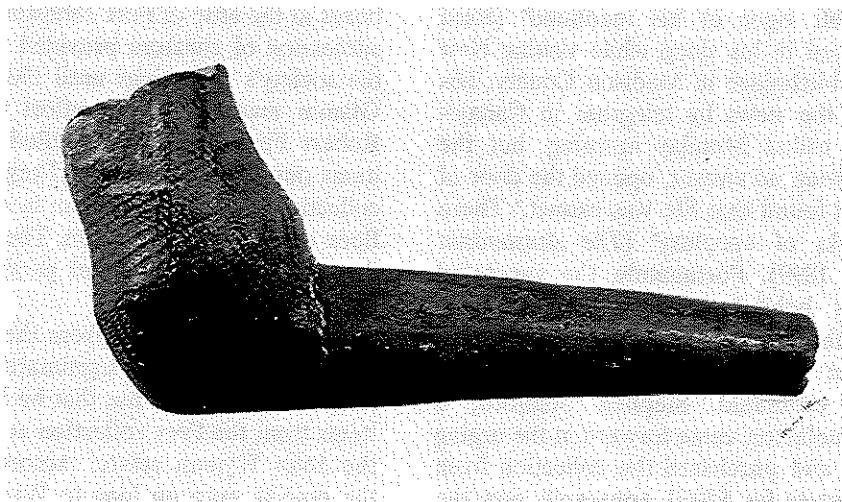


Figure 19.4. Owasco ceramic pipe from Pepper's Island, 8.5 cm long. Richmond collection 1947. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.



Figure 19.5. Stone brooch mold from an unknown site in the Mohawk Valley, 8.5 cm long. Richmond collection 1860.

household was broken up at auction. In fact, one of the objects Jackowski bought was from the Richmond collection. This was 501, a stone pipe bearing a human effigy facing the smoker, which I photographed in 1985. The artifact subsequently disappeared from the collection, along with some other objects. The pipe was originally found on the farm of Fletcher Van Wie in the town of Root (Figure 11.7). A second steatite pipe in Jackowski's collection (P8) might also have come from the Richmond collection.

Other objects left by more regular routes. In 1971 the Montgomery County Historical Society sold 25 artifacts from the Frey and Richmond collections to the Junior Museum of Oneida County for \$54. At least 8 of these were from the Richmond collection. A dozen years later the Junior Museum,

which in the meantime had changed its name to the Children's Museum of History, Natural History, and Science, wrote asking for provenience information on the items. The information contained in this exchange of letters has allowed me to identify most of the items now in the Children's Museum. None of the pieces involved were unique artifacts of exhibit quality, and those that might be of scientific interest lack provenience.

While she chaired the Montgomery County Historical Society, Rebecca Evans arranged to have Wayne Lenig curate the Frey and Richmond collections, along with other archaeological materials owned by the society. This work had begun when a disastrous spring flood inundated the basement storage area at Fort Johnson. Labels floated away from artifacts, containers melted into a sodden mass, and the curation effort came to a temporary end.

In 1985 Evans contacted me and proposed that all of the society's archaeological collections, except for those on display on the second floor at Fort Johnson, be loaned to the University at Albany for reorganization and curation. Legal arrangements for

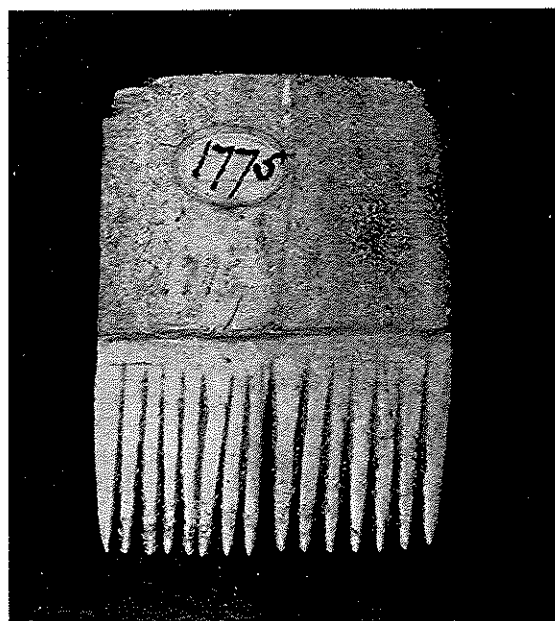


Figure 19.6. Bone comb from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 6.5 cm long. Richmond collection 1775.

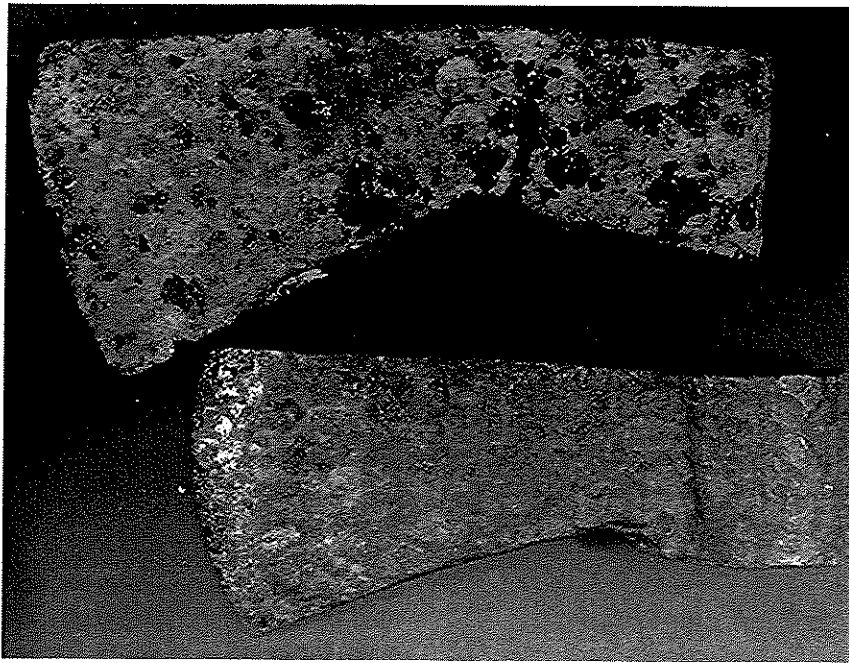


Figure 19.7. Iron axes from a Mohawk site near Stone Arabia, 18.5 cm and 16.5 cm long. Richmond collection 192 and 189.

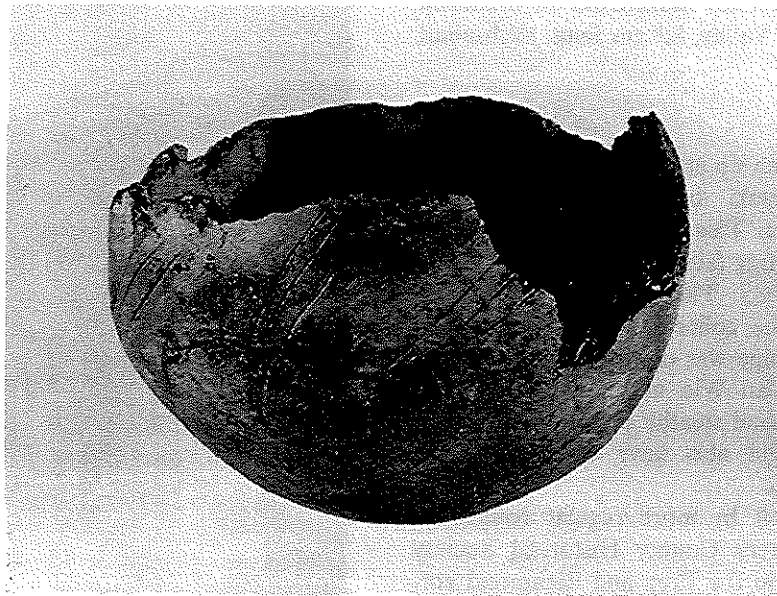


Figure 19.8. Small pot from an unknown site in the Mohawk Valley, 8 cm in diameter. Richmond collection 1813.



Figure 19.9. Stone ax with wolf effigy from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 11 cm tall. May be a partial or complete fake. Richmond collection 1045.

the indefinite loan were made, and the collections were moved to Albany in the summer of that year. Efforts began in the fall to match objects to entries in the Richmond and Frey catalogs.

The work went on for many months. Along the way we discovered that there were many objects that could not be found in either the Richmond or Frey catalogs. These are now assumed to belong to the Smith collection, although there are probably pieces in it that came to the society separate from the three primary collections. We also discovered that many objects listed by Richmond in his catalog are now missing.

Edward Sheehan arranged to have Richmond's catalog copied while he was county archivist (1934-1958). Copies of the typescript are preserved at Fort Johnson, the Montgomery County Historical Society, and the University at Albany. There are 1650 entries in this catalog. However, the numbered items attributed to the Richmond collection run up to 2324. Many of the entries in the 1651-2324 range were probably assigned by A.C. Glamm or Wayne

Lenig. Some items missing from the 1-1650 range are probably covered by numbers in the 1651-2324 range, simply because Richmond's descriptions were sometimes too vague to allow accurate association of his numbers with surviving objects. Such objects had to be renumbered in the 1651-2324 series when all traces of their earlier numbers were lost.

The computerized catalog includes all entries in the range 1-1650, but only those that could be located in the range 1651-2324 could be included. There are 1796 objects covered by these 720 numbers, some of which are illustrated as Figures 19.2-19.10. However, many numbers are used twice, as if two people were working to complete an unfinished catalog. Some numbers are used several times, occasionally with letter suffixes. For example, 2312 was used 15 times. Only 382 unique numbers in the

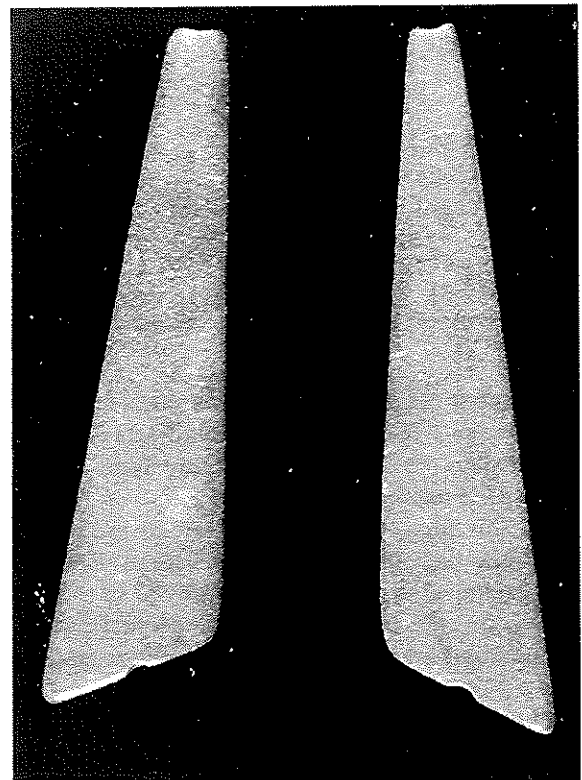


Figure 19.10. Two catlinite beads from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 9 cm long. Richmond collection 2233.

Table 19.1. Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Richmond Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	909
Briggs Run	1118	1
Brown	1204	57
Cairns	2328	2
Cayadutta	1115	8
Coleman-Van Duesen	1119	1
Dewandalaer	1206	1
England's Woods #1	1120	212
Fort Hunter	1100, 1105, 1112	1
Ganada	2324, 2325	2
Garoga	2332	38
Getman Quarry	1237	34
Horatio Nellis	1229	295
Lipe #1	1203	9
Martin	1143	1
Milton Smith	1092	123
Mitchell	1248	9
Otstungo	1156	204
Prospect Hill	1207	8
Rice's Woods	1201	191
Schenck	1123	44
Van Evera-McKinney	1232	1
Wagners Hollow	1202	80
White Orchard	1219	71
TOTAL		2302

720-number range are known to have been used one or more times to identify the 1796 objects cataloged. We have no idea what or how many items are covered by the missing numbers.

At this time, 13,236 objects are covered by the computer file, almost 9000 fewer than Reid said once belonged to the collection. Only 17 of these are entries for which we have found artifacts without any numbers attached. If Reid was not exaggerating, about 3400 of the missing objects probably fell into the uncataloged 1651-2324 range, because 5609 objects in the computer file are items listed in the typescript catalog that are now certainly missing. Thus only 7628 objects can now be accounted for, 35% of what was originally there if Reid was accurate. Of these, 7416 are at the University at

Albany. Eight are now at the Children's Museum in Utica, 1 was in (but is now missing) the Jackowski collection, and 4 are on exhibit loan to the Tekakwitha Shrine. There are 193 objects on display at Fort Johnson, and 6 more are in storage there.

Table 19.1 lists the numbers of artifacts in the Richmond collection from Mohawk sites discussed in the Mohawk sites volume. They total 2302 items. There are a roughly equivalent number of artifacts in the collection that can be provenienced only to the Mohawk Valley, and many of these might have come from the sites listed. For example, Richmond identified 29 objects as having come from "Osquage." This is almost certainly an important Mohawk site, but it is not possible to determine now which one he intended. In other places, Richmond

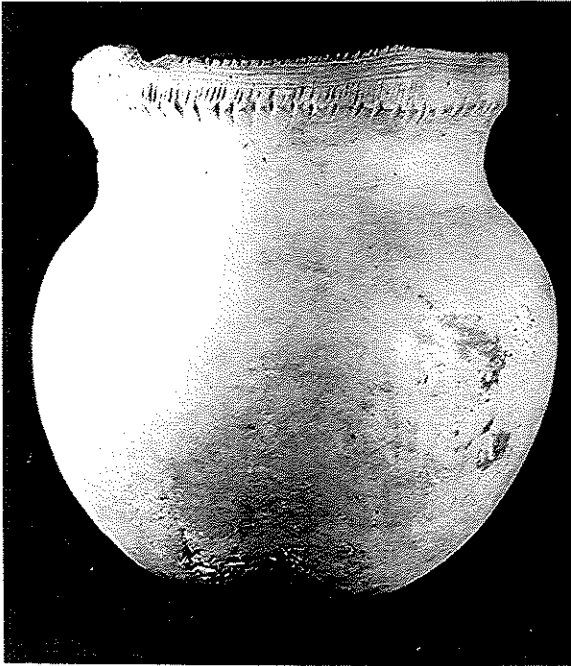


Figure 19.11. Whole pot found in a rock shelter in Beaver Valley, Adirondack Mountains. Richmond collection, unnumbered.

sometimes identified objects as coming ambiguously from one of two possible sites, such as "Otstungo or Garoga." At other times, he used vague locational terms such as "Stone Arabia." Rather than risk an incorrect identification, I have simply left these cases out of Table 19.1.

At least six items that were part of Richmond's collection remain in storage at Fort Johnson. These are in addition to the artifacts on display there. One of these is a remarkable whole Mohawk pot that was found by an Adirondack guide named Jim Kees in a rock shelter in Beaver Valley (Figure 19.11). Five others are False Face masks. Kernan (1900) said that Richmond owned seven such masks, and I cannot account for the missing two.

If Reid was exaggerating, internal evidence indicates that the Richmond collection originally had a minimum of 13,576 objects. Given that I can now account for 7628 objects, perhaps only 44% of the collection has been lost, rather than the 65% loss implied by Reid's estimate of its original size. An abridged version of the entire catalog is available in computer readable form.

CHAPTER 20

ROCHESTER MUSEUM AND SCIENCE CENTER COLLECTION

The Rochester Museum was founded in 1912, and since then it has been the principal repository of cultural materials from western New York State. Arthur Parker was lured away from the State Museum in Albany in 1924 and moved to Rochester as the new director the following year. He remained until his retirement in 1945. During the period of his directorship in Rochester, Parker was assisted by William Ritchie. Ritchie left Rochester in order to take up Parker's old position in Albany in 1949. In recent years, Charles Hayes III has held the position formerly held by Parker and Ritchie.

Parker changed the name of the institution to the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, and he set out on a major campaign for a new building. The Great Depression intervened, but Bausch Hall finally opened to the public in May 1942. In 1968 the institution ceased to be a branch of city government and became a private, not-for-profit museum with a new name, the Rochester Museum and Science Center. The institution has expanded rapidly in recent years, with major new construction completed in 1988 and more planned for the 1990s.

The major part of the Iroquois collection is comprised of materials excavated over many years by Charles Wray, an avocational archaeologist. These materials are gradually being published in a series of valuable research monographs. However, the Rochester Museum also holds important Mohawk materials that came by several routes. The earliest set of these is an assemblage of artifacts from the Cayadutta site (1115), dug up by Harrison C. Follette in 1929. He worked there at the same time that Vincent Schaefer completed a detailed map of the site. Follette's 733 artifacts occupy catalog numbers 17309-17452. Follette did most of his

work in western New York and died in June 1954. Schaefer lived until 1993.

Artifact lot 177 includes Mohawk artifacts from several sources, all apparently purchased and donated by a single benefactor. Number 9 is a small restored ceramic vessel from the Oak Hill #4 site (1184), one of eight dug up there by Harry Schoff in 1933. A silver musket butt plate (6170) and a matchlock serpentine cock (6171) also came from Oak Hill by way of Schoff.

Lot 177 also includes 52 artifacts purchased at the auction of Ogilvie Davis's collection in 1980. Nearly all of these could have come from the Frey and Richmond collections, which lost objects at an alarming rate while in inadequate storage at Fort Johnson. Four blocked-end tubular pipes in this set (6225-6228) are clearly from Frey's assemblage from the Vedder site near Palatine Bridge. Other Mohawk artifacts that came from the Davis collection, most notably some antler figurines from Oak Hill #1, almost certainly had similar origins, but it is no longer possible to link them to specific entries in either the Frey or Richmond catalogs. Of the objects that came from Davis's collection, only a wampum belt, which is known to have been stolen from the Buffalo Museum of Science, is certain not to have originated in the Frey or Richmond collections.

One of the objects from the Davis collection is a large bone comb that he said came from Burial 6 at the Winney's Island site. This is a site on Fish Kill, a tributary of the Hudson River in Saratoga County. Davis claimed that many of his artifacts came from his excavations on this unlikely site, including some that had clearly come from older collections. The comb bears Rochester catalog number 6197 and is

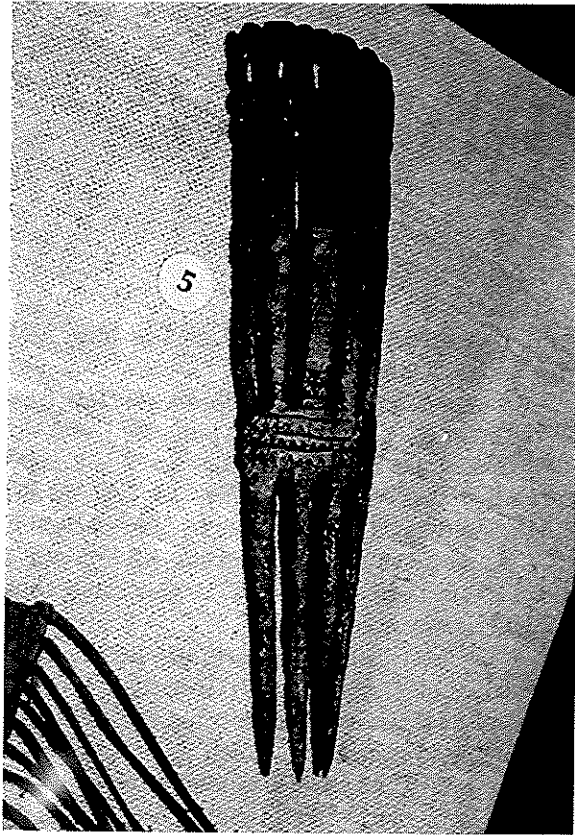


Figure 20.1. Bone comb probably from a Mohawk Valley site. Rochester collection 177/6197. On exhibit in the Rochester Museum and Science Center.

now on display (Figure 20.1). It is probably Mohawk, but we cannot be certain of its provenience.

Lot 177 also contains two Mohawk Valley bannerstones, a gouge, a ceramic vessel (6411) from the Smith-Pagerie site (2334), a metal rapier handle from the Allen site (1223), and other artifacts purchased from Peter Furst. A few additional objects, including an antler figurine originally in the Frey collection, were purchased from Robert Doyle and included in this accession.

The last major accession containing Mohawk materials is 232. Catalog numbers 11000-11084 cover artifacts recovered by William Ennis when he excavated on the Sand Hill #1 site (1191) with Gilbert Hagerty.

A complete listing of Mohawk artifacts now held by the Rochester Museum and Science Center is available to researchers in computer readable form. Non-Mohawk artifacts from the same accessions are not included.

CHAPTER 21

SENECA-IROQUOIS NATIONAL MUSEUM COLLECTION

The Seneca-Iroquois National Museum was founded on the Seneca Reservation at Salamanca in August 1977. The mission of the museum was, and is, the collection, identification, preservation, and exhibit of cultural treasures related to the Iroquois. Special emphasis is placed on the Seneca Nation of the Iroquois, both in terms of the exhibits and the intended audience.

The museum holds ethnological, archival, and archaeological collections. The archaeological collection came principally from five sources, all known by their previous owner's names. These are the Fenstermaker, Haberle, Dorn, Olsen, and Adams collections. Of these, the Dorn and Olsen collections are relevant to Mohawk Valley archaeology.

David R. Dorn was a pharmacist and avocational archaeologist who lived in Cooperstown. Clyde B. Olsen was an associate of Dorn who for a time ran a private museum called the "Cooperstown Indian Museum." I visited the museum in the early 1970s, a few years before it closed. Both collections eventually found their way to the New York State Historical Association in Cooperstown. The mission of that organization does not include curation of archaeological materials, so the association looked for a more appropriate repository. Thus it happened that the Dorn and Olsen collections were transferred to the Seneca-Iroquois National Museum.

DORN AND OLSEN COLLECTIONS

I examined the collections in the museum at Salamanca in February 1992. My visit was facilitated by Judy Green, and I had the help of Robert Dean and Beverly Jimerson of the museum staff. Although many of the artifacts were carefully numbered, no catalog appears to survive. I have been

able to find no record of one in either Salamanca or Cooperstown. Furthermore, the numbered artifacts appeared to be of a single collection; Dorn materials could not be distinguished from Olsen materials in any obvious way. Nevertheless, many of the objects were provenienced by site, and I have created a computer catalog for those pieces that can be clearly provenienced to specific Mohawk sites.

Dorn and Olsen both dug on Mohawk sites from time to time. For example, Dorn dug at Garoga in the fall of 1931. He later said that he excavated for a few days and found about 300 artifacts. Dorn was at the time the president of the Leatherstocking Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association, headquartered in Cooperstown. The chapter later went out of existence.

Olsen displayed archaeological materials in a small storefront museum. It is possible that he and Dorn used a common numbering system and that their collections were really subsets of a single Leatherstocking Chapter collection. This would explain why Dorn reported finding 300 artifacts at Garoga, while the collection now contains over 400. A catalog might eventually turn up in New York State Archaeological Association archives.

Table 21.1 summarizes the 1391 Mohawk artifacts I was able to catalog. I actually inventoried 1462 artifacts, but 51 of them could be provenienced only to the Mohawk Valley and another 20 were from a non-Mohawk site.

I passed over a drawer full of numbered artifacts because their provenience was uncertain. There was some evidence that they came from Rice's Woods, but the identification seemed too uncertain to allow their inclusion in a catalog. There are also many other numbered artifacts of uncertain provenience in the collection. If the original catalog is eventually

Table 21.1. Artifact Totals from Mohawk Sites in the Seneca-Iroquois National Museum Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Allen	1223	12
Briggs Run	1118	121
Cayadutta	1115	178
Chapin	1125	42
Coleman-Van Duesen	1119	17
Cromwell		116
England's Woods #1	1120	124
Fort Hunter	1100, 1105, 1112	2
Garoga	2332	401
Otstungo	1156	372
Rice's Woods	1201	6
TOTAL		1391

found, the status of these and many other numbered artifacts will be clarified. An abridged catalog of Mohawk materials in the Seneca-Iroquois National Museum is available to researchers in computer readable form. Gaps in the series of catalog

numbers represent lost artifacts, unprovenienced artifacts, or artifacts known to come from non-Mohawk sites. A request to photograph some of the artifacts was not granted.

CHAPTER 22

SIMMS COLLECTION

Jeptha R. Simms was a nineteenth-century collector and author who lived in the Mohawk Valley. Simms was born in 1807 and published his *History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York* in 1845, while he was still in his thirties. A year later, in 1846, he published *American Spy; or Freedom's Early Sacrifice*, a treatment of Nathan Hale.

As a collector, Simms had eclectic interests that covered antiquities, fossils, and minerals. His antiquities included pieces of stone broken from several of the world's historical monuments. He had pieces of Thomas Jefferson's tomb, Solomon's temple, the Smithsonian Institution, the Alexandrian Library, the Mormon Tabernacle, and so on. This leaves one with the impression of a souvenir hunter with a hammer, rather than a serious collector. As if to confirm that image, Simms also collected such things as a hairball from a calf's stomach, a chaparral thorn, and various other random curiosities he encountered in his travels.

In 1867, Simms published an article on Mohawk castles and other sites in the valley. He specifically mentions the sites of the Lower Castle or Tiononderoga (Fort Hunter, 1100, 1105, and 1112), Schoharie (Bohringer, 272), Warrior Tree, Stone Heap (4755), and the Upper Castle (Indian Castle, 1286). Warrior Tree was a large oak tree used as a landmark in early surveys. All of the sites mentioned by Simms in this article were eighteenth-century sites, and it is not clear how much he knew at the time about earlier Mohawk sites. Simms also drafted a description of early explorations of Mitchell's Cave on Little Nose sometime after 1853.

Simms published a catalog of his collection in 1869 with the hope that he could sell it as a set (Simms 1869). He was by this time in his early

sixties and had apparently tired of collecting. The catalog is interesting reading for anyone curious about the nature of nineteenth-century collecting. The collection was in fact purchased by the state from Jeptha Simms in 1870, at which time he was still living in Fort Plain. The twenty-fourth annual report of what was then called the New York State Museum of Natural History mentions that the legislature appropriated \$5000 for the collection (Hall 1872). This appears to be a very large sum for the collection even at modern prices, because many of the archaeological objects in the collection had little scientific, historical, or commercial value. However, there were many coins and antiques that state officials might have perceived as having intrinsic value.

About a quarter of the collection was comprised of ethnological and archaeological materials. Many items are of historical/colonial interest, and some of them relate indirectly to the Mohawks. Those items in his catalog (Simms 1869) that relate directly to the Mohawk Indians and are likely to have found their way into the anthropological (as opposed to historical) collections are listed in Table 22.1. They are listed exactly as he described them.

The listing underscores the difficulty often encountered when trying to reassociate earlier catalog numbers with artifacts now found in another collection. The task would be difficult even if the 1911 fire in the old museum in the state capitol had not intervened. However, many combustible objects were lost, and paper labels were burned off surviving stone, metal, and ceramic artifacts. Some objects survived the fire with some associated information intact, but they still cannot be clearly linked to Simms's catalog. Mohawk artifacts from the Simms collection that are now identified in the

Table 22.1. Objects from the Mohawk Valley as Listed in the Simms Catalog (1869)

Simms Number	Description
62	(3) Indian tomahawks, different make, from the Schoharie and Mohawk valleys
63	An Indian hatchet, dug up with human bones, in the Fort Plain, N.Y., cemetery
64	(3) Indian axes, Mohawk Valley
85	(2) Steatite Indian pottery, Richmondville, N.Y.
95	(36) Flint arrowheads, many varieties and mostly perfect, Schoharie Valley, N.Y.
96	Flint arrowheads, various shapes and sizes, found in N.Y. Depot Garden in the past 12 years, Fort Plain, N.Y.
97	(7) Brass basin, small copper kettle, earthen porringer, plated spoon, stone pipe, arrowhead, rings and beads from an Indian's grave on the Daniel Smith dairy farm, Palatine, N.Y.
98	Stone pipe found with human bones in the Erie Canal Enlargement, Spraker's Basin, N.Y.
100	(2) Jasper knife and white flint arrowhead, Herkimer and Montgomery counties, N.Y.
128	Indian beads and rings, site of Central Mohawk Castle, Fort Plain, N.Y.
129	Indian stone chisel, arrowhead and bead, Henry Moyer farm, Minden, N.Y.
130	Indian relic (copper) and brass ring, with motto "Let love abide forever," from Erie Canal Enlargement in 1855, 3 mi west of Fultonville, N.Y.
132	(7) Indian stone chisels and hatchets, from several counties in N.Y.
160	(6) Arrowheads, different varieties, Mohawk Valley
184	Indian hunting knife, dug up at St. Johnsville, N.Y.
185	Indian knife or chisel for skinning game, Mohawk Valley, N.Y.
190	Small stone Indian relic, purpose unknown, Richmondville, N.Y.
210	Small box, Indian beads, etc., site of Indian Castle, Fort Plain, N.Y.

Table 22.2. Artifacts in the New York State Museum Collection from the Simms Collection

Museum Number	Simms Number	Description
2256	132	1 stone celt, Otstungo (1156)
2267	Unknown	1 stone gouge, Beakley Farm, Sharon Springs
15246	Unknown	1 artifact, Mohawk Valley
15968	Unknown	1 stone celt, found with human bones in the Erie Canal Enlargement of Sprakers Basin
15974	Unknown	2 rough stone pestles, Schoharie Valley
15984	132?	1 stone gouge, provenience unknown
16004	113	1 holed bannerstone fragment, provenience unknown
33975	160	6 chipped chert artifacts, Mohawk Valley
38868	85	2 steatite sherds, Schoharie Valley
70759	97	1 copper kettle, Daniel Smith Farm

New York State Museum archaeology collection are listed in Table 22.2. I have indicated their probable association with the 1869 catalog where that is possible. Objects in the New York State Museum that came from Simms are all tagged "SMS" in the University at Albany computer file.

Simms published his *Frontiersman of New York Showing Customs of the Indians Vissictudes of the Pioneer White Settlers and Border Strife in Two Wars*

in 1882. He described Otstungo in this volume, noting that the defensive ditch and wall that once protected the eastern end of the site had been destroyed by plowing by this time (Simms 1882:57). This and the information that can be gleaned from his catalog and artifact labels appears to be the extent of his contributions to Mohawk archaeology. He died the following year (1883).

CHAPTER 23

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION

The Smithsonian is, of course, an immense institution that began as a bequest in the will of James Smithson. The wishes of the English bachelor were accepted when his legacy was accepted and the institution was founded by Congress and President Polk in 1846. Joseph Henry, a premier scientist living and working in Albany, was chosen as the first secretary of the Smithsonian. He moved his family to quarters in the famous castle on the Washington Mall in 1849, before the building was even finished (Kopper 1982).

The Arts and Industries Building was constructed next door to the castle to house the best objects that had been part of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. Although Henry had not wanted the Smithsonian to become primarily a museum, the collections grew rapidly. Spencer Baird succeeded Henry in 1878 and deliberately fostered the development of the collections through a variety of means. In these days, the Smithsonian still often purchased collections and traded duplicates with amateur collectors. Existing buildings were bursting at the seams by the turn of the century, and work began on a new National Museum of Natural History in 1904. The building, which was opened in 1911, now houses the archaeological records and collections that are of interest to this volume. In fact, most of the archaeological collections are currently stored at the Museum Services Center in Silver Hill, Maryland, but records relating to them remain in the Museum of Natural History on the mall.

Mohawk materials began finding their way into the Smithsonian in 1868. Various donors sent in artifacts through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There have been no significant

additions of Mohawk materials since 1933. Descriptions of Mohawk accessions are provided in the sections that follow. A complete listing of Mohawk artifacts in the Smithsonian collections is available to researchers in computer readable form.

JEWETT COLLECTION, ACCESSION 1237, 1868

In 1868, Col. E. Jewett of Utica, New York, exchanged a collection of Indian artifacts from New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Florida, and Panama for some eggs and shells. Jewett was apparently a Civil War veteran who had been collecting for 40 years. Eggs, however, had become his passion, and his inability to purchase key specimens led him to propose a trade with the Smithsonian (Jewett 1868a, 1868b). This acquisition was noted in the annual report (Henry 1872). There were only six objects from the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys, but there was nonetheless some confusion in the cataloging. The catalog number 6193 was given to two chert bifaces from Fort Plain, but it was also given to a very fine steatite pipe bearing a human effigy, presumably from the same locality (Figures 23.1 and 23.2). Museum records document later unsuccessful attempts to correct the error.

On the basis of existing evidence, we cannot be completely certain that the steatite pipe came from Fort Plain. However, it is very similar to others from Iroquois contexts in New York. There are two nearly identical specimens from Owego and Jefferson counties (26963 and 98057) in the Smithsonian collections alone. Another very similar Mohawk steatite pipe was once 501 in the Richmond collection, later lost then restored to the Jackowski collection (Figure 11.7). The pipes are all so similar

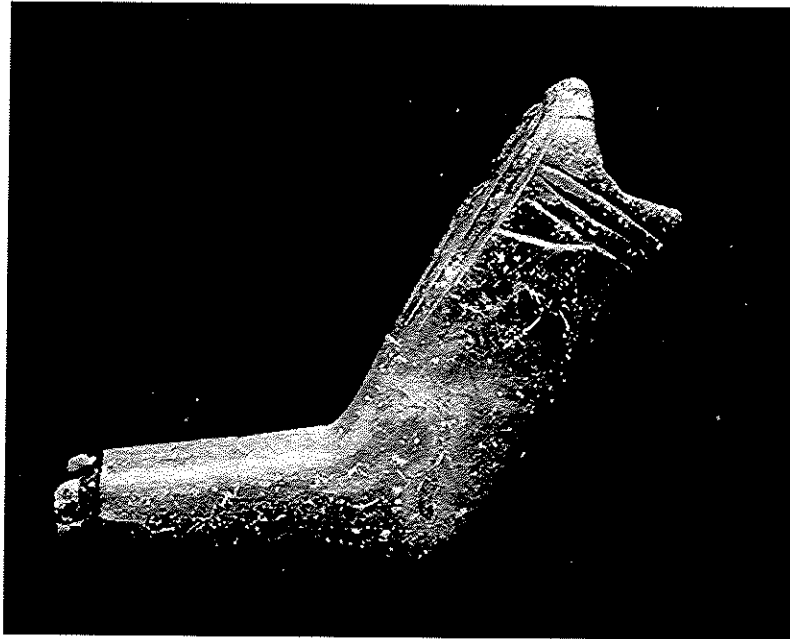


Figure 23.1. Steatite pipe with human effigy, side view, supposed to be from the Mohawk Valley. Smithsonian Institution collection 6193.

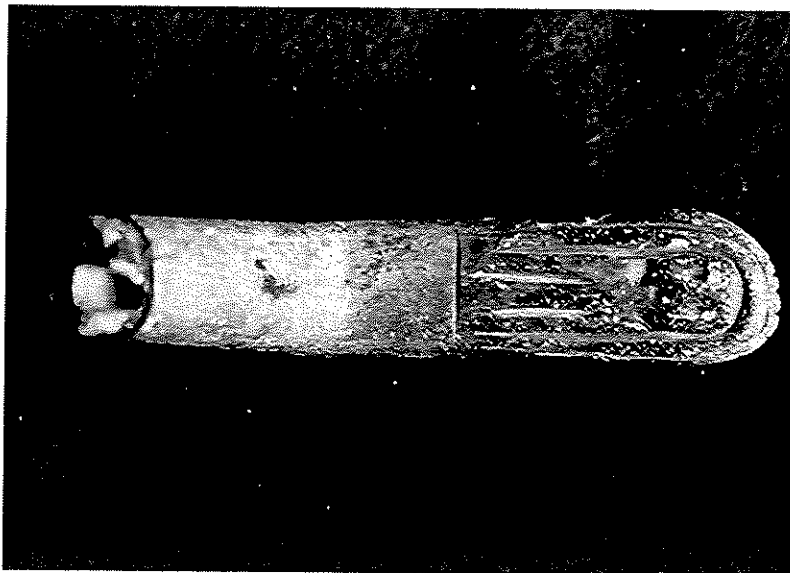


Figure 23.2. View of human effigy on a steatite pipe supposed to be from the Mohawk Valley. Smithsonian Institution collection 6193.

in material and style that they may well have been made by a single Iroquois artisan.

CHOATE COLLECTION, ACCESSION 2160, 1871

Isaac B. Choate donated a collection in 1871 that contained a few Mohawk objects. These items were mistakenly cataloged as having come from Cumberland County, Maine, until 1989 when researchers interested in Maine material discovered the error. The Mohawk artifacts consist of 21 glass beads, a single white shell wampum bead, and an incised heart Jesuit ring. Museum records indicate that the artifacts all came from a site a mile west of Canajoharie. This could only be the Brown site. The inclusion of a Jesuit ring, which seems a decade or two late compared to the probable ages of the beads, suggests that this small collection might contain a mixture of artifacts from two or more Mohawk sites.

RICHMOND DONATIONS

Accessions 6242 and 6320, 1877

A.G. Richmond's antiquarian interests were initially inspired by the 1876 Columbus centenary celebrations. He donated some potsherds, probably from the Allen site, early in 1877 (Accession 6242). Later the same year he sent a plaster cast (31386) of a stone wolf/human effigy pipe fragment (Figure 23.3). He sent another like it to the Harvard Peabody Museum at the same time. The original, 96 in the Frey collection, now belongs to the Montgomery County Historical Society and is on display at the Tekakwitha Shrine. It was found on the Mitchell site and is illustrated in the Mohawk sites volume. The cast was accompanied by another of an owl (31725; Figure 23.4). The original is also a pipe fragment, in this case from the Otstungo site (Richmond 1878a).

Richmond (1878a) wrote to Joseph Henry early in 1878, shortly before Henry's retirement. His stated purpose was to explain the casts (Accession 6320) and to ask for more information about such "totems." The real purpose was to ask for Smithsonian publications, particularly those of Squier and Davis (1848) and Professor Rau, which Richmond hoped to receive in exchange for the casts and other artifacts.



Figure 23.3. Copy of a stone wolf/human effigy pipe from the Mitchell site, 4 cm tall. Frey collection 96. Original on display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

Accession 6656, 1878

Richmond raised the ante a few weeks later with a gift of two more artifacts (Accession 6656) and a letter (Richmond 1878b) expressing his disappointment that he had not received at least some of the literature he had requested. Richmond offered a shipment of New York fossils, and suggested that he might bring his collection to Washington in order to show it to Henry. But Henry soon retired and nothing came of the overture.

Accession 20784, 1888

In 1888, Richmond again tried to establish a trading relationship with the Smithsonian. This time he wrote to Thomas Wilson, thanking him for a publication he had received and volunteering to send a box of common artifacts from the Mohawk Valley. Wilson answered promptly, only two days after Richmond mailed his letter from Canajoharie (Richmond 1888a). Richmond enclosed another letter with the box a short time later. In this letter



Figure 23.4. Ceramic owl effigy pipe fragment, 6 cm long. Smithsonian Institution 31725, from the Otstungo site, "cast" donated for the centennial exhibition by A.G. Richmond. Original is Richmond 1828.

he asked Wilson to explain a string of fossils. The lot was accessioned and cataloged by June 26, but by September Richmond had still not received a reply. He wrote Wilson again, this time angrily. He said that he no longer cared for a reply, and that his attempts to please the Smithsonian had always resulted in such snubs (Richmond 1888b). That was the end of his efforts to cultivate connections there.

VAN EPPS DONATIONS

Percy Van Epps struck up a friendship with William Holmes at the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1890. He began sending artifacts in exchange for publications, and these eventually made their way into the anthropology collection.

Accession 24012, 1890

The heavy rough stone artifacts Van Epps sent in 1890 were given an accession number. However, a second lot that he sent in 1892, like many others that

came by way of the Bureau of American Ethnology, did not. Records are often incomplete in these cases.

Accession 28523, 1894

Van Epps visited Washington in 1893 and met with Thomas Wilson at the Smithsonian. This led him to donate 3 of 18 remaining blades found in a cache of 120 in Glenville over a dozen years earlier. Van Epps sent others from the same cache to the Harvard Peabody Museum.

Accession 33076, 1898

By 1898, Van Epps had enviable connections at the Smithsonian. C.F. Van Horne showed him two heavily patinated points from the Schoharie Valley and asked Van Epps to help him get them identified. Van Epps forwarded both with a request for information and the return of one of the points. The other was cataloged as 196969.

VAN HORNE COLLECTION, ACCESSION 33266

C.F. Van Horne was inspired by the success of his contact with the Smithsonian through Van Epps. One of the two chert points forwarded for identification had come back with copies of the 1893 and 1894 annual reports of the institution. One point had already been accessioned (33076), and he now offered to send a larger lot of artifacts from the Cayadutta site in exchange for the 1891 and 1892 annual reports. This was accepted, and Van Horne sent the artifacts, including the point that had already made a round trip to Washington, in February 1898.

FREY DONATIONS*Accession 23202, 1890*

Samuel Frey offered the Smithsonian a box of mammal bones and other artifacts from Mohawk sites in exchange for a publication on bison. His friend, A.G. Richmond, had no doubt told him that this kind of arrangement had not worked out well for him two years earlier, so Frey went out of his way to chastise the institution in advance (Frey 1890a). Despite this, the institution took him up on the offer, and William Holmes at the Bureau of American Ethnology also became involved. Holmes decided to use two of the potsherds for illustrations in his forthcoming book on American Indian pottery. Holmes contacted Frey directly and obtained more samples. These also eventually made their way into the Museum of Natural History collection, but as two runs of catalog numbers lacking any accession number, as was sometimes the case for specimens that came by way of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The unaccessioned runs are 155085-86 and 170118-26. I have been able to determine from external evidence that the materials in the first shipment came from the sites of Otstungo and Garoga (see discussion of Frey collection). Frey was unfortunately not explicit about this in his letters to the Smithsonian.

Accession 23437, 1890

The success of the first effort prompted Frey to send a second shipment in July 1890. This time he

indicated that they were from a contact site in the town of Palatine. Although once again he was unclear about provenience, he said that he had recovered the artifacts on July 23 (Frey 1890c). His artifact catalog indicates that he was digging at the Wagner's Hollow site on that same day (Sheehan n.d.:22).

Accession 27471, 1893

Frey's last shipment to the Smithsonian came in 1893. Once again, sites were unspecified. This time he admitted that he had not understood the difference between the Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of American Ethnology, having assumed that they were all one organization (Frey 1893). He also asked for a list identifying the species represented in the bone samples he had sent previously. This was done the following year, and the bones remain systematically arranged in their storage containers.

HALL COLLECTION, ACCESSION 36548

This accession consists of only 46 sherds, most rim sherds. They were said to have come from a burial in Minden, but the exact provenience is uncertain.

PROUDFIT COLLECTION, ACCESSION 39233

S.V. Proudfit donated three crude notched stone sinkers, which were accessioned on April 21, 1902. They have vague provenience and little research value.

ALTER DONATIONS*Accession 39500, 1904*

N. Berton Alter corresponded with Thomas Wilson in 1904 and sent him a small sample of Mohawk artifacts as compensation for some published articles Wilson had supplied. Alter also sent Wilson a newspaper clipping about the Otstungo site, from which the point and four sherds he sent had come. The article was authored by someone who chose to call himself "A. Palatine" (Alter 1904).

Accession 43533, 1904

Alter sent a large shipment of artifacts to the Smithsonian in 1904. Some of these came from a cemetery that was washed out by spring floods. The site, which is now called Gravel Ridge (1105), lies on the eastern edge of the village of Fort Hunter. In 1904 it was adjacent to the old Erie Canal, and erosion of the cemetery also damaged part of the towpath. Alter rescued some of the artifacts when workmen came out to repair the towpath. At least some of the human skeletal remains from this cemetery appear to be those later housed in the Elwood Museum in Amsterdam.

Other artifacts in this lot came from the Mohawk village site at Fort Hunter. At the time, Alter was principal of the Fort Plain school. Although it is no longer used as a school, the building still stands.

Accession 44495, 1905

After his 1904 shipment, the Smithsonian staff sent Alter a standard letter of encouragement, inviting him to become a volunteer supplier of local antiquities. Alter responded positively to this encouragement, and he sent a box of artifacts from various local sites in June 1905. He also sent a letter saying that his health was not good, but that he intended to obtain samples from Otstungo and Cayadutta after visiting the sites during the summer. However, Accession 44495 was the last donation made by Alter.

SCHOFF DONATION, ACCESSION 125062

Harry Schoff excavated burials at the Oak Hill #1 site in 1933. He recovered the fragments of several ceramic vessels while digging on this and at least one other Mohawk site. Subsequent to this, he offered the Smithsonian one of the vessels through Matthew Stirling (Schoff 1933b). He proposed that the Smithsonian technicians restore both pots, returning one to him and keeping the other for the collection. This was agreed to, but the work was never carried out (Wetmore 1933; Graf 1937). Both pots, still in fragments, were accessioned in 1937. There they remained until 1984 when I found them and asked that they be restored. This was accomplished by 1988.

Vessel 378239 has been incompletely restored because many sherds were never recovered. This pot was found in Burial 1 of Schoff's Locus 1 at Oak Hill #1. Vessel 378238 has been completely restored, but its provenience remains uncertain. It might even have come from a site other than Oak Hill #1. Details regarding the vessels can be found in the section of this volume covering the Schoff collection and in the chapter covering the Oak Hill #1 site in the Mohawk sites volume.

GUTHE DONATION, ACCESSION 188489

Alfred Guthe's donation consists of a single inconsequential rim sherd from Cayadutta.

CHAPTER 24

VAN EPPS COLLECTION

Percy Van Epps was born on August 30, 1859, in Germantown, and lived in Glenville for most of his life. He was one of the founders of the local New York State Archaeological Association chapter in 1931. Van Epps began collecting by 1879, initially finding most artifacts on the family farm in Glenville.

His first publication appears to have been a brief description of his discovery of a blade cache in Glenville. By 1896 he was contributing short "Notes from the Mohawk's Country" to *The Museum*, a popular journal published from 1894 to 1900 in Albion, New York. He made a dozen monthly contributions from January 1896 to January 1897, missing only the October issue. Only some of them treat archaeology. Robert Hartley contributed his own six-part series around the same time, overlapping with the last three contributions from Van Epps. It seems likely that both of them submitted single long manuscripts to the journal's editor and publisher, Walter F. Webb, who then decided to serialize them.

Van Epps also corresponded with William Holmes at the Bureau of American Ethnology, sending samples of Mohawk Valley artifacts in 1890 (the year he married Margaret Van Vranken) and again in 1892. These lots were eventually turned over to the anthropology department and accessioned. Although the first lot was given accession number 24012, the second lot, like others that went to the Smithsonian by way of the Bureau of American Ethnology, did not receive its own unique accession number. He sent Holmes a map of sites in the lower Mohawk Valley in 1894, another version of which is also preserved in the Keefer collection in Glenville. His intent was to trade local artifacts for publications, a common practice at the time.

Holmes apparently complied with most of the requests.

Van Epps visited Washington in March 1893 and visited with Thomas Wilson at the Smithsonian. Wilson gave him a publication, and when Van Epps later read it he realized that European blades that Wilson described were very similar to the cache blades he had found in Glenville (Van Epps 1894b). The cache had contained 120 blades, but Van Epps had already traded away all but about 18 of them. In 1885 he had given 3 to the Peabody Museum at Harvard (Catalog number 10/36826). Van Epps was contrite about this, but went on to say that Hawley McWilliam had found a similar cache of 100 blades in West Charlton, and he was persuaded to keep it intact. Van Epps suggested that the Smithsonian might acquire the complete cache by means of exchange, and he offered to meet with Wilson in Washington again in August 1894. He clearly suspected at the time that the cache blades were of European Paleolithic origin, and he complained about local colleagues who scoffed at claims of such age for North American artifacts.

Wilson wrote back twice in July, and by August Van Epps was able to promise that the McWilliam cache would be sent intact to the Smithsonian (Van Epps 1894c). Van Epps then sent three of the remaining eighteen blades from the cache he had found years earlier in Glenville. This and a sample of ash from the cache pit was accessioned (28523) in September. McWilliam never sent his set of cache blades to the Smithsonian.

Van Epps was already one of several collectors who made repeated trips to dig at the Cayadutta site after its location became general knowledge. These excavations were undisciplined, but some of the most interesting pieces to be found at the site were

dug up in this era. Van Epps describes one of them, an antler knife handle, in his first contribution to *The Museum* (Van Epps 1896a). This piece eventually became item 338 in the Van Epps catalog. Another piece of antler described in the same article was eventually cataloged as item 289.

Van Epps discussed the Cayadutta site in the fifth installment of the series (Van Epps 1896e), giving credit to Frey for having predicted its discovery in 1894 and to Hartley for having first described it in print in 1896. He published his own account of the Cayadutta site in 1909.

Hartley discovered an "alabaster" pipe at Cayadutta in September 1894. This was later described and illustrated by Van Epps. "This pipe, if pipe it be, as its use as such has been questioned, is 3 1/8 inches in greatest length with a diameter of 1 inch at the edge of the bowl, of which the perforation is 7/8 of an inch in depth; is finely finished, and has but one attempt at ornamentation, a small boss or shield in relief, as can be seen in the illustration" (Van Epps 1896g:219-220). Van Epps speculated that the material came from Wyandot Cave, Indiana, which was the only certain source of alabaster he had heard of. However, he also speculated that Howes Cave and other incompletely explored caves in Schoharie and Albany counties might have been sources. In 1909, Van Epps contributed another piece on Cayadutta for the Schenectady County Historical Society (Van Epps 1909).

Van Epps was also very interested in an "alabaster gorget," some awls, a bone hook, perforated shells, 2 slate tubes, 135 copper beads, and a copper celt found at what is now known as the Toll-Clute site in the eastern Mohawk Valley (Van Epps 1894a; 1896g). His 1894 article in *The American Antiquarian* was a bitter complaint about the deliberate destruction of artifacts found in this Adena burial. A steam shovel had exposed the artifacts and a skull, but some boys smashed them. A presumably wiser adult stepped in to salvage the finds, but later decided to improve the celt by sharpening it on a grinding wheel. The artifacts were dispersed, the celt apparently to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Van Epps was able to acquire only the gorget.

Van Epps later published an account of the discovery of four or five cache blades and another banded slate tubular pipe in an 1899 issue of the

Amsterdam Semi-Weekly Democrat. The artifacts were found by Paul Scholtz and a friend while digging a hole to bury a lamb in Hoffmans, several miles west of the previous Adena find. This was probably the Mound burial site (1604). The pipe was broken at the time of discovery, and some portion of it was apparently not recovered. In later notes, Van Epps says that it was full of black pigment. Van Epps guessed that it had originally been 8-10 in. long. S.L. Frey replied on June 8, 1899, with a letter of his own. He described his excavations at the Vedder site just east of Palatine Bridge, pointing out that tubular pipes had been found there in large numbers. In 1950 a Mrs. Christ reported to Ritchie (1950a) that a tubular pipe was found around 1895 on the Bradt farm near Hoffmans. This may be the pipe described by Van Epps in 1899. Mrs. Christ's father had bought the pipe from the finder for \$1.50 a few weeks after its discovery. The pipe was reported to have been found 100 ft from the Bradt barn on the southwest side. The find spot was on a slope, and there was no indication that the construction of the nearby railroad had turned up any burials at this location a few years earlier.

Van Epps was still inclined to believe that Paleolithic people had made their way to North America from France and that traces of this ancient connection could be found in Mohawk assemblages. An engraved awl he had found at Cayadutta reminded him of French Paleolithic artifacts (*Schenectady Daily Gazette* 1897), and he carried on correspondence with Felix Graillard of Plouaret (Brittany) with this in mind. He explained this in a letter to William Holmes (Van Epps 1897b).

Later the same month, he sent Wilson a crude implement found by C.P. Van Horne in Schoharie (Van Epps 1897c). He also enclosed a mineral sample from a cave in Albany County. He probably hoped that this would be confirmed as alabaster, which he had earlier speculated about in connection with the pipe found by Hartley at Cayadutta and material he knew about from Toll-Clute. He was informed that it was only calcite, and the matter was forgotten.

By the turn of the century, the Van Epps collection was well known to other collectors in New York. Beauchamp (1903:99) noted that "in his collection and those of his friends, the writer found many interesting articles, mostly of stone." Specific

references to items in the collection follow this. "The occurrence of a much worked *Fulgur carica* on the Cayadutta site is of interest, as marine shells are rare on early Iroquois sites in New York. The base, outer whorl and some projections have been cut away, and a long slit cut in the remainder toward the base. The whole shell shows age. This was found by Mr Percy M. Van Epps of Glenville" (Beauchamp 1903:98-99).

Van Epps was said to be proficient at every wind instrument except the trombone, and he led many local bands during his lifetime. Around this time, Van Epps was nearly killed by a bullet that took his hat off as he returned from a band concert in Amsterdam. The shot creased his skull, and it led him to conclude that his music had not been universally appreciated. Van Epps was a particularly well-liked man, which made the incident ironic and his later recounting of it humorous.

Van Epps eventually became the official historian for both Schenectady County (1929) and the town of Glenville. He was appointed town historian for the town of Glenville, and he produced his first report in 1926. These continued until 1948. Henrietta Van der Veer has reproduced and bound these for private sale, but they are referenced here as separate publications according to their original dates. During this period, Van Epps produced three papers dealing at least in part with Indian archaeology in these years (Van Epps 1926, 1935a, 1935b). He became county historian around 1931, and he kept that title until his death.

The New York State Archaeological Association authorized the formation of a chapter in the Mohawk Valley in the fall of 1931. The founding members of the chapter decided to name the organization after Percy Van Epps and Robert Hartley. He and Hartley were close friends until Hartley's death in 1940. In his final years, Van Epps was close to both Clarence Van der Veer and Van der Veer's son-in-law, William Marvin. He died on September 1, 1951, two days after his ninety-second birthday.

The Van Epps collection became the core of the chapter's collection in 1935, when it was purchased through the efforts of Vincent Schaefer, who was then president. The occasion was marked by newspaper accounts and a paper delivered by Van Epps before the Schenectady County Historical Society (Van Epps 1935b). The paper was derived largely



Figure 24.1. Ceramic pipe from a small site near Hoffmans, 7 cm tall. Van Epps collection 318. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

from an earlier report to the town board (Van Epps 1926). The Van Epps collection now accounts for the first 870 of the entries, although the first 999 cards appear to have been reserved for him. Some numbers were not used, and there are only 824 records in the catalog. His handwritten catalog covers the entries only up to 505. Other objects acquired by Van Epps were apparently later recorded only on cards by other members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. I have been able to fill in data on currently missing cards by referring to the original catalog and fragments of other lists made at later times. Two such lists recorded the items from the collection that were used in temporary displays. I have pulled the original 824 records into a separate Van Epps computer file.

Numbers in the 600s were apparently used for an exhibit on Cayadutta. Several objects were given new numbers in this series even though they already had numbers in the 1-505 series. Current computer catalogs use the numbers in the 1-505 series as the primary numbers, and the numbers in the 600 series are referred to as auxiliary numbers. Wayne Lenig

Table 24.1. Mohawk Artifacts in the Percy Van Epps Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Briggs Run	1118	1
Cayadutta	1115	418
Chapin	1125	1
England's Woods #1	1120	5
Fort Plain Cemetery	1196	23
Otstungo	1156	2
Triangle Flats	1588	14
Turnbull	1586	2
TOTAL		466

used the auxiliary (secondary) numbers when recording a few items for inclusion in exhibits now housed at the Tekakwitha Shrine.

Chapter members did not use the numbers 871-999 for the most part, so except for a few items with odd numbers, the remaining portion of the primary chapter catalog covers entries 1000-7044. The 824 records of the Van Epps collection cover 1203 objects. The numbers of objects from sites central to the Mohawk Valley Project are listed in Table 24.1.

The finest piece in the Van Epps collection is a clay pipe with human faces on the sides of the bowl (Figure 24.1). The pipe, 318 in the Van Epps catalog, was found by Charles Van Patten on Bradt's Flats near Hoffman's Ferry in 1880. Van Epps purchased it on February 26, 1881, from Daniel Van Derhyden for 40 cents. Van Epps also acquired 21 other artifacts from the same site area. There are also 16 objects from the Fahey site and 13 from Toll-Clute. The latter is an important Adena site in the valley.

Clearly, Van Epps was not being disingenuous when he told Holmes that he sought to have only a small collection, enough to illustrate the available literature (Van Epps 1891). The collection is not at all large, except in the case of Cayadutta. Yet there are several notable objects in it. Twenty-six objects from the collection are currently on display at the Tekakwitha Shrine.

Van Epps was also eclectic in his collecting, less so than Richmond but certainly more so than most later collectors. There are few items from outside

the United States, but many from states other than New York. The entire collection catalog is available to researchers in computer readable form.

CHAPTER 25

VAN EPPS-HARTLEY CHAPTER COLLECTION

THE INSTITUTION

Van Epps-Hartley Chapter is listed as one of the original components of the New York State Archaeological Association. Association literature gives the chapter's founding as 1916, the year that the association itself was founded by Arthur Parker and others. However, the chapter was not formally authorized to constitute itself as a local chapter until 1931. The charter members of the chapter held a meeting on September 25 in Schenectady for the purpose of selecting a name for the new society in the fall of that year. Arthur Parker came from Rochester to give his blessings to the proceedings. Those present unanimously approved a resolution to name the chapter after two senior but still living men, Percy M. Van Epps and his life-long friend, Robert M. Hartley. The chapter formed with a membership of 44. A charter was received on January 22, 1932, and a brief and straightforward constitution was adopted on November 8, 1935. Vincent Schaefer was the first president, and he remained in that office by means of sporadic elections until 1948.

Membership rose to 56 in 1936, and the chapter entered into a formal association with the Schenectady County Historical Society. This afforded the chapter a place to meet and house its collections and library. J.R. Lovejoy, then a General Electric executive, paid for the installation of display cases in the society's building, and some archaeological material went on display there.

Early excavations grew out of Schaefer's boyhood survey of the sections of the Mohawk closest to Schenectady. The Turnbull site, which he had discovered in 1924, was excavated from 1932 to 1935. Digging at the Schermerhorn site began in

1931 and continued intermittently through the same period. The chapter conducted its first dig on the Cayadutta site on Sunday, May 13, 1934. A surviving picture of the lunch break at the Cayadutta site shows a dozen men, some of whom Vincent Schaefer was able to identify in 1990 (Figure 25.1).

The Van Epps collection became the core of the chapter's collection in 1935. Vincent Schaefer persuaded J.R. Lovejoy, who had previously paid for exhibit cases, to donate money to the chapter for the purchase of the Van Epps collection. Portions of the collection, particularly artifacts from Cayadutta, were already on display there. The chapter also initiated a series of annual conferences in 1935. The purpose was to pull together the various historical and archaeological organizations in the Mohawk Valley. In 1936, the chapter also initiated its own bulletin, which continued through the winter of 1940.

In June 1938, the chapter was invited to exhibit artifacts from the Mohawk Valley at the New York World's Fair. Robert Hartley, William Marvin, and John Angus were appointed to mount the exhibit using objects in the Frey and Richmond collections, as well as various collections of chapter members. Exhibit records associated with various artifacts sent to New York still surface occasionally. A unique carved bone artifact in the Marvin collection was one of the most notable objects displayed.

The space available for chapter activities in the historical society building was gradually reduced, and by early 1940 the chapter moved to the Schenectady Museum, which was then located at 37 Steuben Street. The chapter survived the move, but both the conferences and the bulletin appear to have been casualties of World War II. A memo to the membership later in the year admitted that the



Figure 25.1. Chapter excavation at the Cayadutta site, May 13, 1934. John Sanders, third from left; Percy Van Epps, center; Robert Hartley, far right; Vincent Schaefer in plaid shirt behind Hartley; Clarence van der Veer behind Schaefer; Peter Schuyler Miller (?) with the sandwich; Moreau Maxwell (?) behind Miller.

records had been badly muddled. The Mohawk Valley Historic Association became active in Fonda in 1941 and took over many of the same activities that the chapter had previously carried out. Meanwhile, the chapter slipped into inactivity. Wartime gasoline rationing made it impossible for the scattered membership to gather for regular meetings.

Vincent Schaefer attempted to revive the chapter in March 1944. No one had paid dues since 1941, nor had the chapter paid dues to the state association during that time. Those present at the reorganizational meeting decided to assess all members for all of the years missed, excepting only those that had been in military service. This appears not to have been very successful. Schaefer tried again in June 1945, inviting members and former members to gather at the Schenectady Museum. This was followed by picnics at the homes of Percy Van Epps and other senior members, and the chapter came back to life.

Peter Schuyler Miller replaced Vincent Schaefer as president in 1949, and the chapter was invigorated by Miller's enthusiasm for earlier work at the Turnbull site. The site had been excavated in 1932-1935, but it was later covered by canal dredging. Miller's detailed reports on the site are probably all that we will ever have from it.

Interest and activity revived even more in the 1950s. Revisions were made to the chapter constitution in March 1951. More important, however, was that Thomas Grassmann had come to the valley to locate and excavate the village of Caughnawaga, home of the seventeenth-century Catholic Mohawk woman known as Kateri Tekakwitha. Testing by chapter members had begun on the Veeder site in 1943, and in 1948 the chapter carried out more extensive excavations. This was done informally and mainly by chapter members who lived in the middle Mohawk Valley, for the core membership in Schenectady was largely dormant in this era. Grassmann undertook his own testing in 1947 and 1949, and he initiated a complete excavation beginning in 1950. This continued until 1956. The site is now a field of metal stakes marking the locations of posts that comprised the twelve longhouses and square stockade. Although it now seems likely that the site was that of a village occupied after the Catholic Mohawks of Caughnawaga had already left

the valley, it remains linked to the Tekakwitha Shrine.

Grassmann moved quickly to create a museum on the Veeder farmstead, below the hill on which the village was still being excavated. He and others working on the site gradually abandoned the name "Veeder," now calling the site "Caughnawaga." He obtained a state charter for the "Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum" in 1949 and began developing exhibits in the old Veeder barn. By 1952 it seemed clear that Grassmann's efforts would create a new focus for archaeological activity in the Mohawk Valley. The chapter's executive committee held a special meeting on April 5 to draft an agreement under which the collections, library, records, and equipment of the chapter would be permanently moved from the Schenectady Museum to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. Grassmann accepted the arrangement, and the chapter's collections and other property went to Fonda. Since then objects from the chapter's collections have been a major part of the museum's exhibits.

By 1953 the New York State Archaeological Association was publishing brief reports of chapter activities. The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter broke its long silence with a small report on meetings and excavations. The centerpiece was Grassmann's continuing excavations at Caughnawaga. The bulletin of the New York Society for American Archaeology formally began publication in 1954 with Grassmann as editor. Chapter reports in the bulletin in the early years of publication indicate that it was a vigorous organization. Grassmann resigned from the editorship early in 1955 but continued to work with the chapter to build his museum collection. Weekly meetings kept chapter members busy through the decade. Chapter excavations that focused on Mohawk sites concentrated on Caughnawaga (1950-1956), Chapin (1954-1958), and Rice's Woods (1955).

Some, but not all, of the artifacts from these and earlier excavations are in the chapter collections as described below. Some assemblages ended up in the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum collection, while other excavated materials were undoubtedly added to the private collections of chapter members who participated in the digging.

The chapter adopted a new constitution in 1960. Unfortunately, the completion of the constitution

seemed to mark the end, rather than the beginning, of an era. Membership declined through the 1960s from a high of 83 in 1956. Peter Schuyler Miller had moved to Pennsylvania in the 1950s, and leadership began to rotate amongst a shrinking pool of chapter members. Since 1960, the chapter has continued under the leadership of people who were first drawn into Mohawk archaeology by the excitement of the 1950s. The constitution was revised again in 1966, but this had little immediate effect on chapter activities.

The recent pattern has been for the chapter to meet three or four times a year, but chapter excavations have not been undertaken for several years. Membership and activity revived somewhat in the late 1960s, probably due to New York State Museum excavation projects in the Mohawk Valley. It has revived again since the University at Albany began the Mohawk Valley Project in 1982. After reaching a low point in the 1970s, membership has grown again and continues now at about 50.

The formal association with the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum remains in effect. The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum is incorporated separately from the shrine with which it is associated. When the museum was established, its constitution stipulated joint management by the museum corporation and the Order Minor Conventuals. Grassmann (who died in 1970) and his successors in the directorship of the Tekakwitha Friary were by legal definition also directors of the museum. However, since 1990 the order and the museum have been legally separated and their collections divided. The chapter continues to have a curation agreement with the museum, and their collections remain housed on shrine property.

THE SITE FILE

The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter initially used a numeric system, as well as site names to identify sites. Each site number was composed of a three-digit quadrangle identifier separated by a hyphen from a sequential number for the site. Each 15-minute quadrangle had its own sequence of sites beginning with "1," such that it is impossible to compile a complete listing of unique site numbers without including the quadrangle numbers. The quadrangle numbers were assigned by starting in westernmost

New York and numbering the quadrangles sequentially from north to south in vertical columns across the state until the eastern tip of Long Island was reached. Thus the Canajoharie 15-minute quadrangle acquired number 158, the Fonda quadrangle acquired number 173, and so on. This system was also in use elsewhere in the state for some years. Table 25.1 lists the regional sites that were included in the chapter site file.

The New York State Museum site numbering system was created after the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter system had been running for several years. The State Museum system identified 15-minute quadrangles by three-letter (rather than three-digit) codes. Thus the Canajoharie quadrangle was known as CNJ and the Fonda quadrangle was known as FDA. Both used specific site numbers following the initial codes, but these often differed between the two systems. Thus the Cayadutta site was 173-1 in the chapter system and FDA 1 in the museum system, but the Chapin site was 173-16 in the chapter system and FDA 19 in the museum system. In the 1940s and 1950s, some members of the chapter attempted to partially rectify the two systems by partially adopting the state numbers. This created additional confusion, except in rare cases where the numbers already corresponded or no chapter numbers had ever been created for sites. For example, the Fahey site, numbered 189-43 in the chapter system, was given the designation AMS-47 by the State Museum. Some chapter members began designating the site 189-47, a problem that was only cleared up when the card file was computerized.

Both the chapter system and the museum system attempted to make reference to quadrangles easier by supplying an additional trailing number with each site number. In the case of the chapter system, this was a sector number 1 through 9 that presumably indicated in which section of a 3-x-3 grid the site could be found. Each such sector was a 5-minute square. These designations were neither consistently nor accurately supplied. The State Museum system was a bit more successful, for in this case the trailing number indicated in which 7.5-minute quadrant the site was located. The United States Geological Survey eventually began producing 7.5-minute quadrangles to replace the old 15-minute sheets, and each of the new maps covered the same area as a quadrant of the old sheets. Thus Otstungo's number was CNJ

Table 25.1. Mohawk Sites Listed by Van Epps-Hartley Chapter Numbers

VEH No.	Site No.	Site Name	15-Minute Quadrangle	County	City, Town, or Village
142 1	1278	Sheldon	Little Falls	Herkimer	Danube
142 2	1286	Indian Castle	Little Falls	Herkimer	Danube
158 1	1156	Otstungo	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Minden
158 2	1186	Oak Hill #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Minden
158 3	1201	Rice's Woods	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
158 5	1248	Mitchell	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Root
158 6	1233	Ford	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
158 8	1207	Prospect Hill	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Fort Plain
158 9	1191	Sand Hill #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Minden
158 10	1219	White Orchard	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
158 11	1202	Wagner's Hollow	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
158 12	1213	Jackson-Everson	Canajoharie	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
158 13	1212	Nellis	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
158 14	1169	Sanders	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Minden
158 17	1163	Snell	Canajoharie	Montgomery	St. Johnsville (T)
158 18	1209	Swart-Farley	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
158 18	1208	Swartz #2	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
158 19	1196	Fort Plain Cemetery	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Fort Plain
158 23	1203	Lipe #1	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
158 23	1217	Fort Wagner	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Palatine
158 24	1232	Van Evera-McKinney	Canajoharie	Montgomery	Canajoharie (T)
173 1	1115	Cayadutta	Fonda	Fulton	Johnstown
173 3	1096	Hogback	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 8	1092	Milton Smith	Fonda	Montgomery	Glen
173 9	1086	Auriesville #2	Fonda	Montgomery	Glen
173 10	1116	Caughnawaga	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 11	1124	Printup	Fonda	Montgomery	Glen
173 12	1122	Bauder	Fonda	Montgomery	Root
173 15	1120	England's Woods #1	Fonda	Montgomery	Palatine
173 16	1125	Chapin	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 17	1118	Briggs Run	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 18	1150	Perryville	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 19	1126	Fox Farm	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 20	1094	Cold Spring	Fonda	Montgomery	Glen
173 21	1095	Dufel's Flats	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 22	1100	Wemp #1	Fonda	Montgomery	Florida
173 23	1085	Auriesville #1	Fonda	Montgomery	Glen
173 24	1087	Auriesville #3	Fonda	Montgomery	Glen
173 25	1084	Lower Bluebank	Fonda	Montgomery	Glen
173 33	1123	Schenck	Fonda	Montgomery	Palatine
173 34	1119	Coleman-Van Duesen	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 35	1117	[Unnamed]	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 35	1143	Martin	Fonda	Montgomery	Mohawk
173 38	1112	Tehondaloga	Fonda	Montgomery	Glen
173 40	1128	Lasher	Fonda	Montgomery	Root
189 3	1586	Turnbull	Amsterdam	Montgomery	Rotterdam
189 7	1588	Triangle Flats	Amsterdam	Montgomery	Glenville
189 16	1580	[Unnamed]	Amsterdam	Montgomery	Amsterdam (C)

1-1, which indicated that it was the first site numbered for the old 15-minute Canajoharie quadrangle, and that it was located in the northwest quadrant of the quadrangle. This quadrant covers an area that is identical with the newer 7.5-minute Fort Plain quadrangle.

The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter card file has been completely computerized, and copies of the files are maintained both at the University at Albany and in my personal research computer. In the process of accomplishing this, I uncovered errors, some of them random and some of them systematic. Examples of the latter can be found in the portions of the artifact catalog filled out by Arthur S. Burgey. Burgey used three-digit numbers to identify 15-minute United States Geological Survey quadrangles, but these numbers differed from the three-digit numbers used by the chapter to identify the same quadrangles. Burgey was using another old system wherein the New York quadrangles were numbered in sequence in rows, not columns. Some, but not all, of the incorrect cards were later corrected by another hand. Chapter members were sometimes secretive, sometimes careless. It appears in retrospect that the precomputer urge to embed information in site numbers often confused users rather than assisting them. Computerized site files now use standardized site names and a simple statewide sequence of site numbers to identify sites. Older systems are cross-referenced with the new one only to allow users to correctly identify and locate sites that might be referenced only through one or another of the older systems.

Some chapter members that were familiar with small portions of the valley occasionally created many separate site designations within those areas. I have dropped these in cases where one or two site designations seem to make more sense for current purposes. Thus the sites known as Hoffman's, Hoffman's Flats, Hoffman's Ferry, Hoffman's Station, and Hoffman's Farm are all listed separately in chapter files. However, the bulk of materials from these sites are attributed to Hoffman's Flats, and the others are nearby loci. Only the Hoffman's and Hoffman's Flats sites are retained in the site file.

Chapter site numbers that reference sites outside the Mohawk drainage have not been included in the site database for the purposes of this publication.

THE ARTIFACT CATALOG

The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter artifact catalog has been as confused as its site file. The chapter had a supply of 3-x-5-in. artifact inventory cards printed in 1934. The primary card file contains entries numbering 1-7044. There are many cards missing and some blocks of these appear never to have been filled out in the first place. It appears to have been the practice to assign certain runs of numbers to individual chapter members, most of whom never exhausted the range assigned to them. The Van Epps collection accounts for the first 870 of the entries, although the first 999 cards appear to have been reserved for him. His handwritten catalog covers the same entries up to 505. Other objects acquired by Van Epps were apparently later recorded only on cards by other members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. I have been able to fill in data on currently missing cards by referring to the original catalog and fragments of other lists made at later times. Two such lists recorded the items from the collection that were used in temporary displays.

In April 1952, the chapter completed an agreement with the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum whereby the chapter collections would be housed at the museum. For its part, the museum maintained only a series of accession numbers; it had no catalog number system separate from that of the chapter. The primary chapter card file is ordered according to "museum number," even though the chapter has never had a museum of its own and the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum has never had a numbering system. These include entries 1-7044, the first 870 being the Van Epps collection. It is likely that objects were given museum numbers while the chapter and its displays were housed at the Schenectady County Historical Society and later at the Schenectady Museum. The practice caused confusion only after the chapter moved to quarters in the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum.

In some cases where individuals donated their private collections to the chapter, "collection numbers" were provided for cataloged items, but usually this space was left blank. When numbers appear in this space they are identical with the "museum numbers" when they originated with Percy Van Epps, different from the "museum numbers" when they came from other sources.



Figure 25.2. Miniature ceramic pot from an unknown site in the Mohawk Valley, 4 cm tall. Van Epps-Hartley Chapter collection, unnumbered. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

I have pulled the original 870 records into a separate Van Epps computer file. This was done because numbers in this range were sometimes used by other chapter members for their private collections, and in a few cases they are repeated in the chapter collection, thus duplicating numbers already assigned to the Van Epps core of the collection. Chapter members did not use the numbers 871-999 for the most part, so except for a few items with odd numbers, the remaining portion of the primary chapter catalog covers entries 1000-7044.

It was customary for collectors to put their private symbols on items in their collections. A majority of the cards in the primary chapter catalog, including those covering Percy Van Epps's materials, bear the chapter symbol. It was also customary for blocks of numbers to be assigned to certain collectors or certain sites. Hundreds of items beginning with 5001 bear the symbol used by Arthur Burgey, as well as his own collection numbers. Burgey did not use all of the numbers in the block assigned to him, so there is a gap in the series.

The Martin site was excavated cooperatively by the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, under the general leadership of Thomas Grassmann. Artifacts from the Martin excavations were cataloged using the series of numbers 4000-4163. The VEH symbol was applied to the artifacts, but Grassmann later took the whole

assemblage as a donation to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum, where it was given accession number 39. Several of the most interesting artifacts are now on display at the Tekakwitha Shrine (Figures 25.2 and 25.3). Although the entire assemblage bears chapter numbers, the cards are held by the museum and the assemblage is the property of the museum.

After all of the confusing transformations inflicted on the chapter card file, there are now 7055 objects recorded in 3171 computer records. This does not include objects in the separately computerized Van Epps core collection. The numbers of items from sites that are central to this volume are given in Table 25.2. A more detailed listing of artifacts is available to researchers in computer readable form.

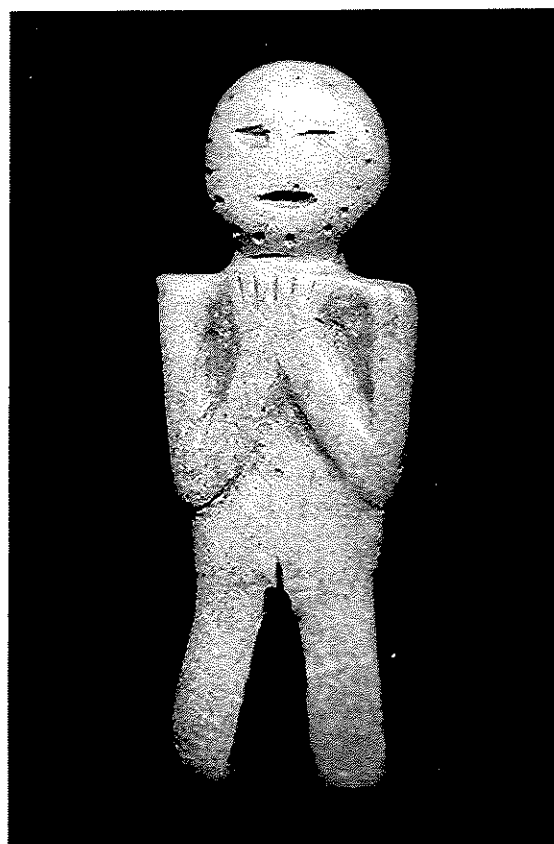


Figure 25.3. Bone human effigy from an unknown Mohawk Valley site, 44 mm tall. Van Epps-Hartley collection 5640. On display, Tekakwitha Shrine.

Table 25.2. Mohawk Artifacts in the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter Collection

Site Name	Site Number	Artifacts
Briggs Run	1118	7
Cayadutta	1115	88
Chapin	1125	3965
England's Woods #1	1120	15
Milton Smith	1092	1
Mitchell	1248	1
Schenck	1123	1
Turnbull	1586	988
TOTAL		5066

Clearly, the collections from chapter digs at Chapin and Turnbull are the largest and most significant. Collective efforts at Cayadutta help to fill out other collections from that site. Artifacts from the Schermerhorn and Rice's Woods excavations are not to be found in the chapter collection; the locations of assemblages from those sites are discussed in their site reports.

Other collections, notably those made by Peter Schuyler Miller and Moreau S. Maxwell, were donated to the chapter but were never given "museum numbers." Minor card files now held with the

chapter collections are those relating to the Maxwell and Miller collections, and the collections are discussed separately. The matter is further confused by the Hartley collection, which was cataloged using chapter cards but which does not now belong to the chapter even though the card file remains in chapter hands. His collection numbers appear consistently (and inappropriately) in the museum number space, even though the items were not given museum numbers. Another small set of cards printed in a different format relate to the site of Aloquin in Schenectady County. The collector is not identified.

CHAPTER 26

OTHER INSTITUTIONAL COLLECTIONS

Various institutions hold small numbers of artifacts from the Mohawk region. Several of these were examined and were found to contain only a few, usually poorly provenienced, objects of interest. This chapter briefly summarizes those objects.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION

The American Museum of Natural History has received gifts of artifacts from time to time. Accessions beginning in 1906 include artifact lots from Montgomery, Fulton, Schoharie, and Schenectady counties. Unfortunately, none of the objects are specifically provenienced to any of the sites discussed individually in the sites volume that accompanies this one. I examined all of these artifacts in 1985, but I did not find any individually important artifacts that would warrant special mention despite the lack of provenience.

JESUIT FATHERS COLLECTION

The Auriesville Shrine is maintained by the Jesuit Order as a shrine to the memory of Isaac Jogues and two other missionaries who were captured and killed by the Mohawks in the 1640s. The shrine is located on a prominent hilltop at Auriesville, amidst three recorded archaeological sites, Auriesville #1, #2, and #3.

Auriesville #2 (1086) is the spot identified as the historic Mohawk village of Ossernenon by John S. Clark and others late in the nineteenth century. David Quackenbush and S.L. Frey found seventeenth-century artifacts there on November 22, 1881. At that time, none of them could distinguish earlier trade goods from later ones, and the

identification of the site with the village called variously "Ossernenon" (Grassmann 1969:82-84), "Asserue" (Megapolensis 1909:179), or "Osserrion" (JR 29:51) became quickly established in local belief.

The farm on which the Auriesville Shrine now stands was purchased, and a statue of Isaac Jogues was erected in 1922 by the Order of the Alhambra. A year later a statue of Kateri Tekakwitha was also erected to commemorate her supposed birth at the site. Both statues were made by Joseph Sibbel. A large auditorium, a cafeteria, and various other shrine buildings now occupy the site. The corners of the stockaded village are marked, but there is no clear independent archaeological evidence that the village ever stood here.

Later investigations have not substantiated the identification of Auriesville #2 with Ossernenon. A small excavation program by Fordham University in the 1950s failed to turn up any convincing evidence. Although the newspapers reported that the research would continue, the matter was dropped.

The Auriesville #1 component (1085) is another matter. Glass beads, iron tools, copper alloy kettle fragments, and other key trade artifact types date this village site to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. These remains were estimated to date to 1700-1712 by Donald Lenig. That would make it roughly the same age as the Milton Smith site just to the west on the same (south) side of the Mohawk River. The latter site was probably occupied by former residents of the Caughnawaga site on the north bank after their village was burned by the French in 1693.

The Auriesville #3 component (1087) is a cemetery site associated with the habitation component. Cards surviving in the New York State

Museum Anthropology Collection Archives include one that notes that someone, probably Noah Clarke, visited the Auriesville Shrine on April 21, 1931. Father P.F. Cusick, S.J., was director at that time. He reported the discovery of seven skeletons, accompanied by glass and shell beads, a brass kettle, a brass bell, and arrows. The fate of all of these materials is uncertain. One string of beads, a gift from the Jesuit fathers to the Franciscan fathers, is on display at the Tekakwitha Shrine, but I cannot account for either the skeletons or the remaining artifacts. At least some might be in the Lenig collection.

There are only a few Mohawk artifacts on display in a small museum cabin at the Auriesville Shrine, and these are mostly sherds of sixteenth- or seventeenth-century age. There is apparently nothing else in storage, and no one I have talked to appears to know where the materials on display came from.

The shrine once owned the silver chalice found by Saunders in the Oak Hill #4 (1184) cemetery. There is a photo of it in the collection at the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. The chalice was stolen from the shrine, and its present whereabouts is unknown to me.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN COLLECTION

The Museum of the American Indian was founded by George G. Heye in 1916. It has been located for many years at Broadway and 155th Street in uptown Manhattan, a location that has not drawn large numbers of museum visitors. Storage of most of the collection has been at a warehouse facility in the Bronx. The future of the museum was uncertain for decades as scandals and budgetary problems chipped away at institutional viability. Finally, by 1989, Congress stepped in with legislation to make the museum a new branch of the Smithsonian Institution. George Heye had intended that the museum should remain in New York. However, after extended negotiations, the legislation was passed, and the museum will eventually take up new residence on the Mall in Washington. A subset of the vast collection will remain on display in new quarters in the Custom House in lower Manhattan.

The Museum of the American Indian collection

consists of nearly a million artifacts, 70,000 negatives and prints, and 40,000 manuscripts, maps, and books. About 60% of the artifacts came from the United States. Another 10% came from Canada, and the remaining 30% came from South America.

George Heye bought and cataloged many of these objects himself. He began with a simple series of numbers at first, starting a second series when the first filled the available ledger space. By the time the number of series passed twenty, his neat and precise hand had become shaky with age. Heye spent a fortune trying to save the fragments of what he and many others saw as disappearing cultures. In some ways he was correct; had it not been for Heye's assiduous collecting, the eleven wampum belts that were returned to the Six Nations at Grand River in 1988 might have simply disappeared in 1910.

In the days before granting agencies, young anthropologists funded their fieldwork by commissioning native crafts and selling them to Heye for small profits. At other times, Heye bought from pot hunters. Some objects later disappeared from the collection, but the small number of Mohawk artifacts appear to have survived intact over the years.

At the time that I looked through the collection in June 1985, there was a computerized inventory but still no interactive catalog through which to locate objects in the collection. Objects were stored by provenience, so the best approach was to locate Mohawk artifacts on the New York shelves, then work backwards to the card catalog. One could scan adjacent cards in the catalog to see if any other Mohawk objects could be isolated. In this way, I was able to find several artifacts of interest.

Entries 11/7703 and 11/7733 were 5 chert points and knives from Fort Plain, acquired from J.J. Wood. Entries 12/1767 and 12/1771 were a total of 45 chert artifacts from Middleburgh, from W.R. Blackie and L. Dreisbach respectively. Entries 23/6601 through 23/6629 cover 42 chert specimens from Schoharie County that were collected between 1913 and 1920 by Warren King.

The only significant Mohawk objects in the collection turned out to be two small whole vessels from the Oak Hill #4 site (1184), which is actually a cemetery locus of Oak Hill #1 (1186). The pots were two of those recovered by Harry Schoff in 1933. Their numbers in this collection are 22/3422 and 22/3423. These and other artifacts he recovered

Table 26.1. Mohawk Valley Artifacts in the Walter Elwood Museum Collection

Catalog Number	Quantity	Type	Material	Object	Site
1981-82	29		ceramic	sherds	Cayadutta
4235	1	box of	mixed	artifacts	Hartley
5056	1	Otstungo Inc.	ceramic	rim sherd	Cayadutta
7650	2		ceramic	pipe fragments	Mohawk Valley
7652	1	human effigy	ceramic	rim sherd	Mohawk Valley
7658	1	Otstungo Inc.	ceramic	vessel	Piseco
7715	1	box of	mixed	artifacts	Cayadutta
7717	1	box of	ceramic	sherds	Fort Hunter
7719	1	box of	mixed	artifacts	Adruitha
7733	1	string of	shell	beads	Lake Pleasant

are discussed at greater length elsewhere in this volume and in the Mohawk sites volume. Unfortunately, it is not possible to be certain about which burials the pots came from. Schoff dug up eight vessels. Five of those are now in the Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian, and Jackowski collections; three remain unaccounted for. Of the five that have been located, only two can be assigned to specific burial proveniences.

OLD STONE FORT MUSEUM COLLECTION

Archaeological materials are displayed at the Old Stone Fort in a series of cases on the second floor. These are scattered amongst other cases containing nonarchaeological materials. Artifacts in several cases are labeled as having come from Arthur V. Stevenson's collection of Schoharie Valley finds. Another collection was originally loaned to the Schoharie County Historical Society by one of the charter members, the late D.A. Hitchman, and it is now the property of a granddaughter, Thelma McArnold. Elsewhere is a mortar that was found by A. Grant Mattice in the bed of a stream and a pestle loaned to the museum by Leroy S. Schell. There are also small collections from Dr. Dreisbach and Charles L'Amoureux.

None of the artifacts in the Old Stone Fort Museum appear to have adequate provenience, and all of them appear to be the kinds of things collectors pick up in plowed fields. Most periods of prehistory

appear to be represented, but it is unlikely that the collection will have much scientific use.

WALTER ELWOOD MUSEUM COLLECTION

Walter Elwood was superintendent of nature study in the Amsterdam public schools in 1940, when he organized a school museum of natural history. At the time, it was called the Public Schools Museum, and the collections were located in the Fifth Ward School. The museum was named in Elwood's honor after his death at the age of 69 in 1955, and in 1968 the collections were moved to the vacant Guy Park Elementary School. The museum, which has a small but important collection of Mohawk Valley artifacts, remains at 300 Guy Park Avenue.

Some objects in the Elwood Museum collection came from John Arthur Maney. However, most of the significant Mohawk Indian artifacts in the collection were once owned by Max Reid. Reid (1905, 1906) was a local author who has been cited elsewhere in this volume. Reid's collection was donated by his daughter, Catherine, who is listed in the records as Mrs. Frazier Whitcomb. The collection was accessioned as catalog entries 7487-7780 on December 14, 1948. Most of the objects in the Reid collection are ordinary, unprovenienced, and not related to the Mohawk Valley. Consequently, I have not appended a complete inventory. However, a few objects have some

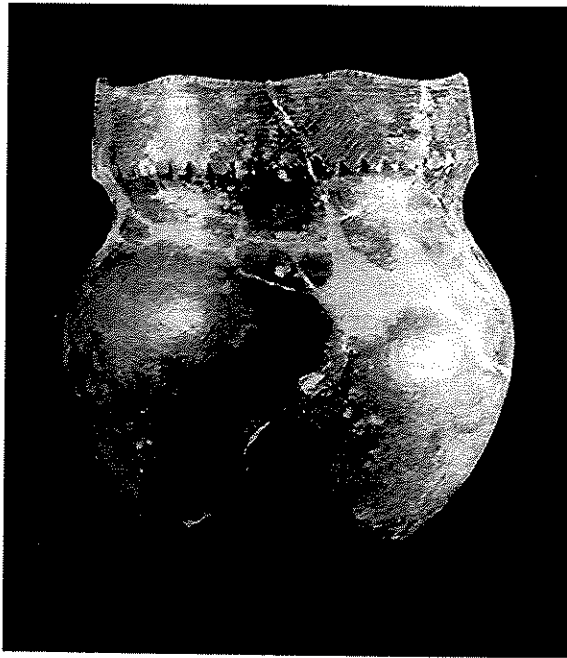


Figure 26.1. Reconstructed ceramic vessel from Lake Pleasant, 34 cm tall, 8 castellations. Walter Elwood Museum collection 7658.

research or exhibit value, and these are discussed individually.

Reid was apparently present in 1902 when spring floods exposed some Indian graves at the Gravel Ridge locus (1105) at Fort Hunter. N. Berton Alter gathered up as many artifacts as he could find at the time and donated them to the Smithsonian Institution in 1904. Reid apparently gathered at least some of the skeletal remains at the same time, and these

remain preserved under numbers 7741 and 7742 at the Elwood Museum. Reid also collected a small lot of ceramics that might have been associated with one of the skeletons, and this is preserved under number 7717. This and other Mohawk artifacts in the collection are listed in Table 26.1.

The most significant object in the collection is a large restored ceramic pot (Figure 26.1). This vessel, number 7658, known as the Hanson jar, was found buried in the sand beside Lake Pleasant, somewhere between the villages of Speculator and Lake Pleasant. The pot was found by Charles H. Haskell, who sold it to J. Howard Hanson of Amsterdam. It arrived in Amsterdam in 60 pieces, but Reid restored it after acquiring it from Hanson. The pot stands 34 cm high and has a collar 6 cm tall, with 8 castellations. The pot is 30 cm in its greatest diameter and has a mouth opening of 24 cm. These dimensions give it a volume of about 14 liters.

Other complete Mohawk vessels have been found cached in the Adirondack Mountains, usually in small rock shelters. Another that is described in the Elwood Museum records is an Otstungo Incised pot that was found by R. Horracks of Fonda in a rock shelter at Little Falls on the upper reaches of the West Branch of the Sacandaga River near Lake Piseco. It was found intact and was reported to stand 25 cm high. Its greatest diameter was 24 cm and the exterior diameter of the neck below the collar was 16 cm. These dimensions indicate a vessel volume of about 7 liters. The collar had three castellations and a triangular shape when viewed from above. Max Reid owned the vessel at one time, but it was not in his collection when it came to the Elwood Museum in 1948. Other whole vessels found cached in the Adirondacks are discussed under the Frey, Richmond, and Fadden collections.

CHAPTER 27

OTHER PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

Some previously private collections have already been discussed under larger institutional collections that now hold them. For example, the Burggraf and Sundler collections are both discussed in Chapter 16, which deals with the New York State Museum collection. The present chapter deals briefly with various private collections that have been referred to, but have not been adequately described in previous chapters. Many more very small collections could be defined, but I have judged them to have no scientific value. These sometimes eventually turn up as single small accessions in larger institutional collections. More often than not there is little useful information apart from site names associated with such accessions. Those that I have chosen to discuss here are collections still in private hands that carry with them substantial information that has some relevance to Mohawk archaeology.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MUSEUM COLLECTION

The Archaeological Field Museum appears to have held no significant Mohawk materials and had a very brief and undistinguished history. However, this failed enterprise was so close to the Mohawk Valley and left such an elaborate paper trail that some mention must be made of it.

Edward J. Platt decided to get into archaeology in 1961, creating the "Queens Institute of Anthropology" in Jackson Heights. Despite the title, the organization remained virtually unknown within the profession of anthropology. Platt became interested in the Schoharie Valley by 1967 and issued a nine-page report of his surface survey of the upper valley late that year (Platt 1967). His interest now went beyond Queens, so he renamed his organization the

"New York Institute of Anthropology." He obtained a state charter under that name in 1971, and he began publishing a mimeographed newsletter. Platt had reported on sites in the upper Schoharie Valley in 1967, and this was later reprinted in the newsletter. Sometime in the 1970s he created the "Archaeological Field Museum" of the "Institute" at West Fulton, New York. Platt and Terry B. Burtzlaff appear to have been the staff for this enterprise, which had its own letterhead, and the slogan "The heritage we save today is our legacy to the future." The museum was located a mile west off Route 30, just south of Toe Path State Park, in the second yellow house on the left with a flag pole in front (Platt 1981).

By 1980 Platt had abandoned the newsletter and launched a new mimeographed publication called the "New York Institute of Anthropology Arts and Science Journal." Walter T. Queren was made editor of this new effort, which was to be published quarterly. The March 1987 issue was still in stapled mimeograph form, composed of two short papers by Platt, reproductions of flyers received from other organizations, a listing of the contents of previous issues, an annual report, and a copy of the organization's charter from the state of New York. The listing of earlier journal contents was comprised of 53 short reports, all but 2 of them authored or co-authored by Platt. The annual report on behalf of an unidentified board of trustees lamented the lack of research funding. Under the heading of "retrenchment," Platt announced that the New York Institute of Anthropology would forthwith become a branch of a new "American Institute of Anthropology." This new effort to overcome adversity by further expansion was to be spearheaded by the establishment of a new research center in South

America. Platt announced that support for the new initiative was already coming in. A manufacturer had generously donated two metal detectors for the institute's South American research. Another company had donated a stapler. Postage was coming from one of the unnamed trustees.

Platt abandoned his museum in West Fulton in 1986, leaving at least some artifacts outside and unprotected. These were later rescued by John Ferguson and are now at the Iroquois Indian Museum. Platt (1987) claimed that the exhibits were dismantled and placed in accessible storage in the metropolitan New York area, but their location remains a mystery to professional archaeologists in the state.

AYERS COLLECTION

Douglas Ayers grew up in Fort Plain and taught school there for many years. For decades he was respected as a local sage on matters relating to Indian and colonial history. He wrote a few popular articles, most notably a chapter for Greene's (1925) local history, which was later also published in a local newspaper (Ayers 1933). I first met Ayers in 1983, when I interviewed him at length and examined his small collection. I consulted with him again in more recent years regarding the Second Woods and Oak Hill #1 sites.

Ayers became very interested in archaeology when he accidentally found the Second Woods site in the summer of 1921. He spotted freshwater mussel shells outside a skunk burrow while resting with Everett Lasher under a hemlock tree from the exertions of a cross-country hike. A bit more digging turned up pottery, and he returned in the summers of 1922 and 1923 to dig further. He was helped by Leo Smith and Henry Saltsman.

Ayers correctly perceived that the Second Woods ceramics were probably older than those of Garoga or Otstungo because they lacked notching along their collar bases. He also noted that the most interesting artifacts were three pipes that closely resembled Figure 157 in Beauchamp's (1898) *Earthenware of the New York Aborigines*. All three bore small human effigy faces. The faces stand out in relief on two of the pipes, and the stems were missing on at least two of them. Ayers found two of the

pipes, but the third was found by Saltsman. The finest of the three specimens was later illustrated by Ritchie (1952:49), and it remains on display at the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum.

Ayers wrote to Noah Clarke in 1925. By this time he was a student at St. Lawrence University. Ayers reported having discovered a silver coin at the Oak Hill #1 site. The coin bore the date 1618 and was holed for suspension. It was about 3/4 in. in diameter, with "Zelandia" on the obverse and a rampant lion and the figures "2" and "S" on the reverse (Ayers 1925a). The coin was later lost, but C.F. Kier still later found another coin on the site dated 1623 or 1625 (Kier 1949). Kier claimed that Ayers had even later returned to the site to find another Zelandia coin, but Ayers has not confirmed this.

Clarke replied to Ayers's 1925 letter with some advice about getting the coin identified. He added a few museum cards to get Ayers started on cataloging, and he asked if he had any knowledge about Indian burial sites (Clarke 1925a). Ayers described Second Woods on a card that survives in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives. He listed D.I. Devoe and E. Lasher as local authorities, forgetting to name himself, and named Adam Failing as owner. He noted that Nelson Greene had identified the nearby creek as "Tha-kai-eh-eer-on," suggesting that the site should have that name.

In a later letter to Clarke, Ayers responded to Clarke's inquiry about skeletal material by suggesting that Otstungo would be an excellent place to search for burials (Ayers 1925b). Ayers volunteered to show Clarke around, and Clarke eventually took him up on the offer. In the same letter, Ayers (1925b) described his collection from Oak Hill #1 in some detail. It contained:

1. several white ball clay pipes with fleur-de-lis stamps,
2. a pipe with the Jesuit IHS stamp,
3. a square bowl stone pipe,
4. a human effigy pipe,
5. chert points,
6. copper points,
7. iron implements, and
8. a sandstone disk about 1.5 in. in diameter with an engraved bear on one side.

Later Ayers reported that he had also found a fox head effigy at Otstungo (Ayers 1925c). Late in 1925 Ayers continued to hope that Otstungo could be purchased. However, although the owner was willing, others in his family objected. This was reported to Clarke in an October letter (Ayers 1925d).

Ayers also said that his father, Douglas Ayers, Sr., who had died in 1913, was one of a few locals who knew of an old Mohawk dance circle. The senior Ayers had shown it to his son when the younger Ayers was about ten years old. The land belonged to Jay Moyer in the 1920s, and the site was said by Ayers to be a circular depression in the ground, 30 ft or more in diameter and a few inches deep. No associated artifacts were known, and pasturing and lumbering had obscured the site's location by the time Ayers reported it to Clarke. The senior Ayers reportedly said that old settlers in the vicinity had known Mohawks to come to the place for their annual green corn festival. The local Dutch Americans were said to have called the place "Danskammer." Ayers told me exactly the same story 60 years later. Douglas Ayers died on March 10, 1994.

Several artifacts collected by Ayers were later donated to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. At the time I examined it, the Ayers collection contained only:

1. a human effigy pipe from Deowongo Island,
2. an effigy pipe and small slate adze from Second Woods,
3. a stone pipe, fleur-de-lis kaolin pipe, and ceramic human effigy from Oak Hill #1,
4. two owl effigies, an adze, and a chert blank from Otstungo, and
5. an iron ax of unremembered origin.

CONSTANTINO COLLECTION

Thomas B. Constantino was born in Hudson, New York, but he moved to Amsterdam at an early age and remained there for his entire life. Constantino was a self-made businessman, who founded the Noteworthy Company in 1954. The company expanded rapidly over the following 30 years, eventually occupying several older factory buildings in Amsterdam and employing hundreds of people.

Constantino was an unusually generous man with a strong sense of civic and religious responsibility. His success in business won him the award of New York State Small Businessperson of the Year in 1988. However, he seemed to me to regard his successful business mainly as a means to more noble ends. He was a key member of Keep America Beautiful, an organization that used the image of Iron Eyes Cody, Arthur Parker's son-in-law, to promote a clean environment. Constantino has been credited with inventing the car litter bag, which businesses learned to use for advertising purposes. He was on the boards of the National Crime Prevention Council and the National Flag Foundation, as well as being an avid member of the American Donkey and Mule Society.

Locally, Constantino was a member of the United Way of Amsterdam Hall of Fame, the Knights of Columbus, and the Sons of Italy. He was a trustee of the American Free Library and director of the Mohawk Valley Heritage Association. Most important for the purposes of this volume was his membership in the Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha League and his position (prior to 1987) as a trustee of the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. His interests in Kateri, who is a candidate for Roman Catholic sainthood, and the environmental movement, for which Iron Eyes Cody was a powerful symbol, led him to collect American Indian arts and crafts.

Constantino supported and encouraged both the Jesuit shrine at Auriesville and the Franciscan shrine at Fonda. Both shrine properties have archaeological resources, the Auriesville sites (1085 and 1087) and Caughnawaga (1116) respectively. He donated and loaned items for display to both shrines, and he provided both with financial support and various plans for development. He also supported the Walter Elwood Museum in Amsterdam, which has a small collection of Mohawk materials.

Until 1987, Constantino's collection was composed principally of contemporary Indian arts and crafts. Although it was a fairly large collection, there was little in it that related to Mohawk Valley archaeology. However, John Jackowski died in that year, and Constantino purchased nearly all of what survived of Jackowski's large collection from his estate. Some objects had disappeared in 1985-1986, and Jackowski's wife Ann held back a particularly

fine bone comb for separate sale. The comb, which came from the Smith-Pagerie site, was eventually purchased and subsequently donated to the Rochester Museum.

Thomas Constantino died on September 25, 1989, after a long illness. His wife, Carol Testo Constantino, took over both the business and what had become a large ethnographic and archaeological collection. I had been able to examine most of Jackowski's collection prior to 1987. Later, I was able to use an estate inventory to computerize the entire Jackowski collection. In 1990, I began an inventory of the collection at Noteworthy in order to link all of the objects to the computer files. I began to computerize the Constantino collection as well. Later, Robert Casagrand finished the task, which involved separating the conflated collections, reidentifying Jackowski collection objects that had lost their inventory tags, and providing new numbers for previously uninventoried objects.

Although they are stored together, the Jackowski and Constantino collections remain inventoried on separate computer files. However, many of the Jackowski objects that lost their tags through the course of several moves cannot now be confidently related to the 1987 estate inventory. In some cases, it is not clear whether artifacts earlier belonged to the Jackowski collection or were among those collected by Constantino before Jackowski's death. We have arbitrarily assigned all such ambiguous cases to the Jackowski collection, which is described separately and in detail in this volume. The assignment of artifacts is a matter of convenience that has no bearing on title, which remains unambiguously with Carol Constantino in virtually all cases.

A few objects in the Jackowski collection came by uncertain means from the Frey and Richmond collections, which have been owned by the Montgomery County Historical Society for many years. They remain assigned to those collections in the computer files even though they are now located with the Constantino collection.

DAKES COLLECTION

Percy Dakes lived in Saratoga Springs and was acquainted with Ogilvie Davis and other collectors in the area. Dakes assembled a modest collection,

some of it from Mohawk sites. Fortunately, he did not acquire Davis's reputation for unethical acquisition. However, according to John Jackowski and others, the collection was sold to someone out of New York State when Dakes became old. It probably cannot now be located, or would prove to have little scientific value if it were located.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (FORT PLAIN) COLLECTION

The Fort Plain Daughters of the American Revolution own a house in which a small archaeological collection is stored. Glenadore Wetterau, who has been active at the Fort Plain Museum for many years, is also in charge of this collection. I visited it and photographed the wall displays in 1986. According to Douglas Ayers, most of the collection is from Otstungo.

DAVIS COLLECTION

Ogilvie H. Davis lived in Salem, New York. He collected in the West, Europe, Canada, and locally beginning around 1935. By 1944 he had materials from about 70 sites in northeastern New York, most of them in the upper Hudson drainage (Davis 1947). Most notable among these was the Winney's Island site in Fish Creek, Saratoga County. He eventually sold John Jackowski two large site excavation maps of Winney's Island, along with various artifacts.

Many later rumors have connected items in the Davis collection with mysterious disappearances from several museum collections. Although later professional excavations at the Winney's Island site have clearly shown that it contains Mohawk ceramics (Bender and Brumback 1992), the numbers and quality of objects Davis apparently claimed to have found there seem to surpass the site's potential.

John Jackowski eventually had several artifacts from the Frey collection in his collection. He told me that he had purchased at least some of these items at auction from the estate of John Wyman, who had lived in Fultonville. However, he also purchased from and traded with Davis, and it is possible that some of the Frey (and one Richmond) collection objects came to him by that route. The Davis collection was auctioned in 1980 after his death, and many of the items from it are now

showing up in the hands of various dealers and collectors.

The Rochester Museum obtained at least 52 objects at the auction of Davis's collection. Some of these are acknowledged to have come from the Frey collection, and several more probably did as well. All were part of lot 177. Four blocked-end tubular pipes (6225-6228) are almost certainly from Frey's assemblage from the Vedder site (1242) near Palatine Bridge. These Adena-related materials are cataloged as item 6 in the Frey collection. They are still listed in the Frey catalog, and I have not included them in the catalog of Mohawk materials in the Rochester collection in order to avoid duplicate entries in the master file at the University at Albany.

Six antler figurines and combs from the Oak Hill #1 site, now objects 6177-6182 at the Rochester Museum, probably also came from the Frey collection. In fact, it is likely that most of the Mohawk materials purchased for the Rochester Museum at the Davis auction came from the Frey and/or Richmond collections. However, it is not possible to relate them to specific entries in either the Frey or the Richmond catalog. One object that is clearly not from the Frey or Richmond collections is a wampum belt that has been identified as one stolen from the Buffalo Museum of Science.

One of the most impressive objects from the Davis collection now in the Rochester Museum is a Mohawk antler comb (6197). Davis claimed that this came from Winney's Island, Burial 6. While this is possible, the comb is very similar to one that was once in the Frey collection. Frey's comb was illustrated by Beauchamp (1902a:284, 337, fig. 187). The match between the illustration and the comb now in the Rochester Museum is not perfect, but Beauchamp noted that he was working from a drawing furnished by Frey, not from the original piece. Frey's catalog does not shed any additional light on the matter, and Beauchamp did not report any site provenience.

ELLIS ELWOOD COLLECTION

Ellis Elwood was the owner of the Elwood site at the time of its discovery. By 1981 Elwood had sold the farm and was working at Case's Mill in St. Johnsville. The farm was purchased by Arthur Adams, and the University at Albany was invited

to excavate the site in 1982 by Kathy Leitner Adams.

Ellis Elwood collected extensively from the site prior to his sale of the property, usually after plowing. He eventually collected at least 8886 objects, putting some of them in display cases. He generously loaned the undisplayed objects to the University at Albany on two occasions. We have been able to examine and photograph the displayed objects as well. The collection is now located at Elwood's home in the town of Root.

The collection has been inventoried and packed for long-term storage, but numbers have not been assigned to individual objects. Table 27.1 lists the artifacts in the collection by material, object, and (where known) type.

FADDEN COLLECTION

Ray Fadden has built and maintained a private museum at the hamlet of Onchiota in the Adirondack Mountains near Saranac Lake. It is known as the Six Nations Indian Museum. John Fadden, his son, helps him keep the museum open during the summer. Most of the displays contain items that Fadden made himself.

The most important item in the collection is a large ceramic pot, probably of St. Lawrence Iroquoian manufacture. It was found by Frank Woodruff in a rock shelter overlooking Silver Lake, northeast of Saranac Lake. Woodruff, who worked at Dannemora Prison, had been hunting deer and took shelter from the rain in the rock shelter. It is possible that he discovered the vessel on a second trip to the shelter. The unbroken vessel was found tucked into a niche in the back of the shelter. He gave the pot to Fadden around 1957.

FAVILLE COLLECTION

Robert Faville collected with John Jackowski and Robert Hoagboon for several years. At the same time, he often served as foreman to John Jackowski. All three assisted University at Albany crews in backfilling the Oak Hill #1 site in 1983. Faville sold most or all of his collection after 1984. Many of the objects ended up in the Jackowski collection. Others were sold to Willis Barshied and Donald Rumrill. Those collections should be

Table 27.1. Artifacts in the Ellis Elwood Collection^a

Quantity	Type	Material	Object
8		bone	awls
1		bone	bead
1	grooved	bone	fragment
164		bone	fragments
219		bone	fragments
93		bone	fragments
1		bone	harpoon
1		bone	sacrum
1	turtle	carapace	artifact
1		ceramic	bead
258	undecorated	ceramic	body sherds
319	undecorated	ceramic	body sherds
403	undecorated	ceramic	body sherds
404	undecorated	ceramic	body sherds
454	undecorated	ceramic	body sherds
465	undecorated	ceramic	body sherds
522	undecorated	ceramic	body sherds
605	undecorated	ceramic	body sherds
1		ceramic	cup
8		ceramic	pipe bowl fragments
46		ceramic	pipe bowls
1	animal effigy	ceramic	pipe fragment
1	bird effigy	ceramic	pipe fragment
2	wolf effigy	ceramic	pipe fragments
18		ceramic	pipe stem fragments
89		ceramic	pipe stems
171	Deowongo Incised	ceramic	rim sherd fragments
12	Durfee Underlined	ceramic	rim sherd fragments
289	Garoga Incised	ceramic	rim sherd fragments
35	Garoga Incised	ceramic	rim sherd fragments
3	Wagoner Incised	ceramic	rim sherd fragments
331	untyped	ceramic	rim sherd fragments
493	untyped	ceramic	rim sherd fragments
11		ceramic	rim sherds
29	Chance Incised	ceramic	rim sherds
9	Chance Incised	ceramic	rim sherds
58	Deowongo Incised	ceramic	rim sherds
22	Garoga Incised	ceramic	rim sherds
58	Otstungo Notched	ceramic	rim sherds
13	miniature pot	ceramic	rim sherds
25	untyped	ceramic	rim sherds
64		ceramic	sherds

^a Objects are inventoried but not numbered.

Table 27.1. Continued

Quantity	Type	Material	Object
72	Chance Incised	ceramic	sherds
126	Garoga Incised	ceramic	sherds
4	decorated	ceramic	sherds
180	decorated	ceramic	shoulder sherds
182	decorated	ceramic	shoulder sherds
229	decorated	ceramic	shoulder sherds
307	decorated	ceramic	shoulder sherds
103	undecorated	ceramic	shoulder sherds
223	undecorated	ceramic	shoulder sherds
333	undecorated	ceramic	shoulder sherds
5		ceramic	trumpet bowl frags.
1		chert	biface
30		chert	bifaces
19		chert	cores
821		chert	debitage
1		chert	flake
1		chert	knife
10		chert	points
28		chert	points
28		chert	points
56		chert	points
67	Madison	chert	points
2	animal	claw	specimens
9		mineral	samples
1	Herkimer	quartz	crystal
1	marine	shell	bead
155		shell	fragments
8	charred	shell	fragments
1	mussel	shell	valve
1		stone	adze
1		stone	adze fragment
1		stone	anvil
1		stone	celt
2		stone	celt fragments
4		stone	celt fragments
8		stone	celts
1		stone	concretion
1	fire-cracked	stone	fragment
2	oblong	stone	fragments
1		stone	gaming piece
4	large oblong	stone	hammers
7	large round	stone	hammers
3	small round	stone	hammers
34		stone	hammerstone

Table 27.1. Continued

Quantity	Type	Material	Object
4		stone	hammerstones
4		stone	hammerstones
3		stone	implements
1		stone	metate fragment
1		stone	muller
1		stone	pendant
1		stone	pestle
17	mammal	tooth	specimens
18	mammal	tooth	specimens
53	mammal	tooth	specimens

consulted for information on objects formerly in the Faville collection.

Faville was also associated with Wayne Lenig around 1982, when they had plans to excavate a longhouse on the Allen site. A portion of the site was stripped of its topsoil in preparation for this work, but the investigation was not completed. Faville and Hoagboon later dug in the middens and recovered large numbers of beads, most of which are now in the Jackowski collection.

JOHNSON COLLECTION

R. Arthur Johnson once had several assemblages that he acquired through his own excavations over many years. Some of his materials have been donated to the New York State Museum and are mentioned in Chapter 16. Most notable among these for present purposes are his artifacts from Rice's Woods. He has also given materials from several sites to the University at Albany, and these are now part of its collection. Excavated materials from Triangle Flats (1588) are now in the university collection, as are samples of bone refuse from Cayadutta (1115), Menands Bridge, and Cedar Hill Midden. The last two sites fall into the Hudson River drainage and are outside the scope of this volume.

Johnson was president of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association during 1960-1963, during which time the chapter undertook excavation at the Bent site (1558). At the time, the site was also sometimes

called Barhydt River Flats, a name that confused it with at least one other site. Johnson's efforts in this and other chapter excavations produced assemblages that went directly into the chapter's collection.

Arthur Johnson worked for the telephone company, and he is perhaps best remembered as the discoverer of the West Athens Hill site, a Paleo-Indian site in the Hudson Valley. Once the site was discovered in 1963, the proposed telephone relay tower project was suspended. State Museum crews under the direction of Ritchie and Funk (1973:9-36) later excavated the site.

LARNER COLLECTION

Kingston Lerner is a physician and an avocational archaeologist who has been active in Mohawk archaeology across several decades. He was secretary of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter from 1968 until 1985, and he served as president from 1986 to 1989. He has also served for many years as a member of the boards of the Fort Plain Museum and the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum.

Lerner salvaged burials at the Spencer site (1136) when farm and road construction was about to destroy them. He dug in the 1950s or 1960s, and the artifacts remain in his collection. The skeletons themselves were either gone or reduced to powder. Some graves contained only teeth. Lerner was assisted by Dick Barker, then chairman of the English Department at Brooklyn College. Barker wrote up an excavation summary, but this was not

published because it did not conform to archaeological style.

Larner tried to enlist members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter in these excavations, but items kept disappearing into various private collections. A brass wolf effigy from one of the graves went this route and has since disappeared completely.

Larner also conducted salvage excavations on the Freeman site, which is located in the town of Root. In this case, modern construction was about to destroy a portion of the village site. This too resulted in an unpublished report. Glass beads, iron tools, copper alloy kettle fragments, and other key trade artifact types date this site to the third quarter of the seventeenth century. These items are now in Larner's collection. The collection has not been fully cataloged or computerized.

LENIG COLLECTION

Donald Lenig lived all his life in St. Johnsville and died in 1981 at the age of 62. He was a machinist for General Electric in Schenectady and Utica, and eventually he taught science at Griffith Air Force Base in Rome. However, it was his avocation of archaeology that gave his career special significance.

Lenig became involved in the Caughnawaga excavations in the 1940s when Thomas Grassmann and members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association began work there. He was one of five chapter members who joined in petitioning the regents of the University of the State of New York for a provisional charter to establish the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum. The charter was granted in 1949, and in 1952 the chapter moved its headquarters to the museum. This began the decade of Lenig's most vigorous activity in Mohawk Valley archaeology.

Lenig reported the Klock site to the State Museum in 1949. The site had been known to local collectors since the early 1940s, and materials from it still exist in the Lenig collection. Lenig arranged permission for the New York State Museum to carry out excavations on the Klock site in 1950 (Ritchie 1950b), and Ritchie excavated there for about a month that summer.

The New York State Thruway was built through

the Mohawk Valley in the early 1950s, long before laws and regulations gave any protection to archaeological resources. Lenig, along with Earl Casler and other friends, attempted to salvage what he could from Mohawk sites as earthmovers tore up the south bank of the river. None of this was funded work, but we have information from a dozen key sites that would never have been known had it not been for this voluntary field research. Perhaps the most important of the sites from which Lenig and his colleagues were able to salvage data was the Failing site (1197). This large village site was probably the site of the village of Tenotoge, visited by Harmen van den Bogaert in 1634-1635. However, Lenig was unable to salvage any glass beads from the site in his necessarily brief investigation. This leaves the site's identity less certain than that of most of the other villages visited by van den Bogaert.

Lenig (1955) reported on the Getman #1 site (1200) shortly after the chaos of thruway construction subsided. William Ritchie's interest was aroused, and Ritchie subsequently arranged for James V. Wright to supervise excavation of the site in 1957 (Ritchie and Funk 1973:291-312). Lenig followed up with a report on the Getman Quarry site (1237) in 1958.

The Smith-Pagerie site has also been known to local collectors for many years. John Swart collected there in the 1950s and 1960s, and artifacts from it remain in his collection. Portions of the site and its hillside middens were destroyed during this time. John Jackowski was also digging there. Because further destruction seemed likely, Lenig and Swart reported the site to the State Museum in 1968 and urged that large-scale excavation be undertaken. This was soon accomplished.

Lenig worked on many other sites in the same two decades, often salvaging materials that would have otherwise been lost to road building, canal dredging, gravel mining, and other similar activities. File A1937.62 in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives contains photos of artifacts from the Willow Tree site that are still in the Lenig collection. File A1948.51 contains photos of ceramics in the Lenig collection. These include rim sherds and partially reconstructed vessels from the Ganada, Garoga, Jackson (Jackson-Everson), and Snell sites. There is a poorly focused photo of

one small pot from an unnamed site that Lenig attributed to the period from about 1667 to 1693. The pot is of exhibit quality, although the photo is not publishable. There is another incomplete but reconstructed vessel in the Lenig collection from a site identified only as a site dating to about 1667-1693. This vessel is also of exhibit quality.

Lenig numbered the items in his collection with a letter/number code. The letter indicated the site and the number indicated an item in the site assemblage. Thus B556 identifies a rim sherd from the Ganada site. E551 is a partially reconstructed vessel from the "River Flats site." Information I have found to date indicates that Lenig designated his sites according to letter codes. His identification of (B) Ganada, (D) Jackson-Everson, (J) Snell, and (M) Garoga are clear. However, other codes are often vague references to (A) an early historic site (1610-34), (E) the river flats, (N) a previously unknown small village, or (P) a previously unknown medium site near Garoga.

Lenig's most notable accomplishment was his publication of a monograph on the Oak Hill horizon in 1965. This was preceded by publication of an abstract of the monograph in 1960. The manuscript led to his election as a fellow of the New York State Archaeological Association.

Lenig salvaged data from 44 burials that were destroyed by gravel mining operations on the Wormuth site (4017) in the late 1960s. He was often accompanied by Earl Casler, Wayne Lenig, John Swart, and Charles Gillette, and by the early 1970s William Starna had been drawn into the group. Lenig and Casler assisted Starna as he began his own research program on Wormuth (4017), Willow Tree (2321), Jackson Flats (2345), and other Mohawk sites.

Wayne Lenig inherited his father's collection and files after Donald's death in 1981. At the time, Wayne was curator at the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum, and he was also active in work on the collections of the Montgomery County Historical Society. He was earlier enrolled in the Cooperstown program in museum studies, and he remains a local avocational authority on the subject of Mohawk archaeology. Donald Lenig's collection remains stored in St. Johnsville, but it is not currently available for study.

MCCASHION COLLECTION

John McCashion is current secretary of the New York State Archaeological Association and a self-taught authority on white ball clay pipes of European manufacture. These pipes, still often called "kaolin" for convenience, are important time markers in Mohawk and other seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sites in the region. McCashion's familiarity with European (particularly Dutch) sources has clarified several chronological issues and has provided insights into the nature of trade and exchange between the Mohawks and various European trade networks.

The speed with which diagnostic kaolin pipe types were designed, manufactured, distributed, broken, and dropped into the archaeological record makes them particularly helpful in answering chronological questions. McCashion has amassed a significant type collection of pipes bearing diagnostic markings. It will continue to have considerable value as a reference collection.

The verification of associations between sites and pipe samples remains a serious problem. Not all assemblages containing pipes can be assumed to have accurate assigned proveniences. Despite these problems, McCashion has been able to publish a series of articles containing detailed typological information (McCashion 1975, 1977, 1979a, 1979b, 1991, 1992).

BRYANT MILLER COLLECTION

Bryant Miller lives in Fort Hunter and has operated Grandpa's Barn in Fultonville for many years. He owns a private collection of artifacts that come mainly from the Cayadutta (1115), Westheimer (230), and Bent (1558) sites. All artifacts in the collection are numbered and cataloged on standard 3-x-5-in. cards.

The two most outstanding objects in Miller's collection are from the Bent site, and they are therefore outside the scope of this study. One of these is a bear effigy pestle that has been illustrated more than once (Ritchie and Funk 1973:69; Snow 1980:228). The other is a stone artifact about 10 cm long, possibly an atlatl weight, bearing four small animal and human head effigies. Although Miller also has a substantial number of artifacts from

Cayadutta and Westheimer, they duplicate common remains from those sites in institutional collections. The catalog has not been computerized.

PETER SCHUYLER MILLER COLLECTION

Peter Schuyler Miller was born on February 21, 1912, and spent his early years in the Mohawk Valley. His family had deep roots in this part of New York, as his middle name suggests. He preferred his middle name, and few called him "Peter."

Miller's interests ranged through literature, history, ecology, chemistry, and archaeology. He majored in chemistry at Union College and began a serious career in the writing of science fiction at about the same time. He apparently lived on the income from this writing until the 1940s, when he went to General Electric in Schenectady as a science writer and educational programmer. He was a member of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association from its earliest days, and he served as its secretary/treasurer from 1934 through 1948. He was president of the chapter from 1949 through 1952. During this time he became very interested in the Turnbull site, an Owasco site located along the Mohawk west of Schenectady. He analyzed materials from this and two other sites and coauthored a State Museum publication on the early Owasco in 1953 (Ritchie et al. 1953).

Miller virtually stopped writing science fiction in 1952, but he continued as editor of *Analog*. That year he also moved to Pittsburgh in order to take a position as technical writer for Fisher Scientific Company. His archaeological activities also shifted to that region, but his papers and collections relating to the Mohawk Valley remained with the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. The bulk of his papers eventually went to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Miller died of a heart attack on October 13, 1974, while on a field trip to a Fort Ancient site (Dragoo 1976).

Objects collected by Peter Schuyler Miller in the Mohawk Valley were donated to both the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. These include many artifacts relevant to Mohawk archaeology that can now be found in the catalogs of those two institutions. Another 99 items from non-Mohawk sites went separately to the

chapter and were never given "museum numbers." Thus, they were never incorporated into the chapter's collection. A small card file now held with the chapter collections catalogs this residual Miller collection.

RUMRILL COLLECTION

Donald A. Rumrill is a prominent avocational archaeologist who has been a member of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association since 1976. His interests have focused primarily upon the rapidly changing trade materials that made their way into Mohawk sites during the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. Few people understand the sequence of Mohawk village sites as well as Rumrill.

Rumrill has used the time afforded by early retirement to search known Mohawk sites and to search for unknown ones. He has built up an impressive collection of diagnostic artifacts from most of them. His discovery of the Rumrill-Naylor site (5698) led to excavations there by the University at Albany in 1984. Indeed, Rumrill has been an informal part of the Mohawk Valley Project since its first field season in 1982.

Rumrill has often worked alone, but in earlier years he was accompanied by Les Wegar, Ray Lybolt, and occasionally others. In addition to the Rumrill-Naylor site, these efforts have led to the discovery of several other previously unknown sites. These include the Janie site (5808) and the Rumrill-Lybolt site (5693), as well as at least nine other named sites and some spots not yet named.

Rumrill's most impressive publication to date has been his paper on the chronology of seventeenth-century Mohawk villages (Rumrill 1985). Key artifacts in his collections are described in that publication and need not be described anew here. In a later article on molded lead and pewter artifacts, Rumrill (1988) began exploring artifact types that resulted from the interaction of European and Mohawk cultures, as opposed to deriving from one or the other of them. He has studied Mohawk glass beads extensively, and his article on that subject is the single most important source on Mohawk bead chronology (Rumrill 1991).

Donald Rumrill's collection remains an active research collection in his hands. It will eventually

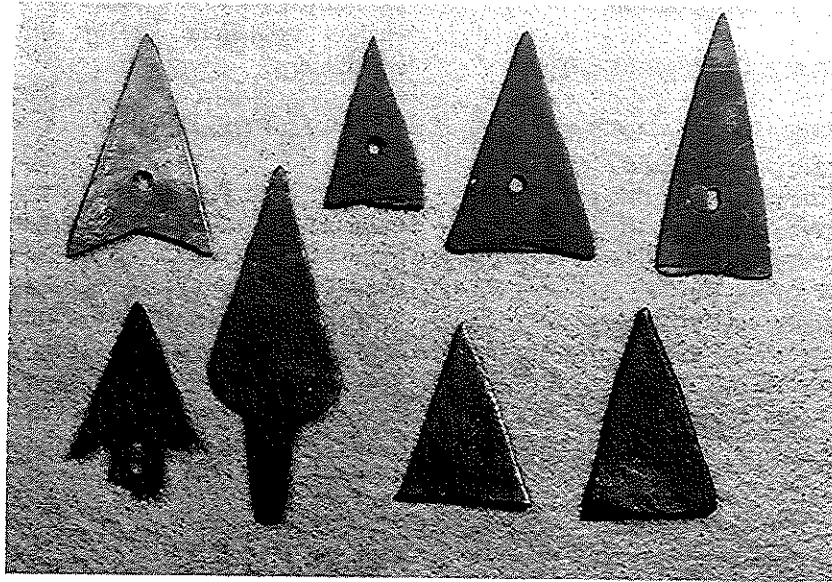


Figure 27.1. Brass points from the Rumrill collection. The longest is 6.5 cm long.

find its way into an appropriate institution. Figure 27.1 shows eight brass or copper points in his collection from various seventeenth-century sites. Figure 27.2 shows brass kettle lugs of similar type from two Mohawk sites, Rumrill-Naylor and Freeman. Many additional photographs of objects in Rumrill's collection are reproduced in the sites volume.

SAUNDERS COLLECTION

John Saunders dug on Oak Hill in the early 1930s. He concentrated on burials in a location officially designated Oak Hill #4 (1184). This is actually a burial ground southwest of the Oak Hill #1 village site and clearly associated with it. Five burials produced a pewter bottle cap, an iron trade knife, an iron ax, and a small silver chalice (Hagerty 1985:207-209). The chalice had a removable foot, designed to be held on by a nut when in use, and stored inside the cup at other times. The foot was missing when Saunders uncovered it. The chalice, which might have been brought to the valley by the Jesuit missionary Isaac Jogues in 1642, was acquired by the Auriesville Shrine and put on display.

Regrettably, it was later stolen and has not surfaced in the years since.

Douglas Ayers later told Gilbert Hagerty that he believed that the chalice had been found by "the Schaefer boys" on the village area rather than in a burial locus (Hagerty 1985). Hagerty was quite sure that Ayers was wrong about this. Ayers was wrong, but in the end so was Hagerty.

Saunders's Burial 3 held a dark organic stain, 5 cm thick, over the entire bottom of the pit. There was a little tooth enamel but no other skeletal remains. Artifacts included an iron knife and the pewter cap to a flask. The chalice came from one of the other four burials. The five burials dug up by Saunders were located in the area called Locus 2 by Harry Schoff, but Saunders's Burial 3 should not be confused with Schoff's Burial 3 from that locus.

Harry Schoff dug in three sets of burials at Oak Hill #1 around 1933, including the area just mentioned in which Saunders had dug. Gilbert Hagerty interviewed both Saunders and Schoff, but according to his notes, he did not trust Saunders. He believed that Saunders deliberately misled him about where he had found the silver chalice so that he (Saunders) could return to the area and find

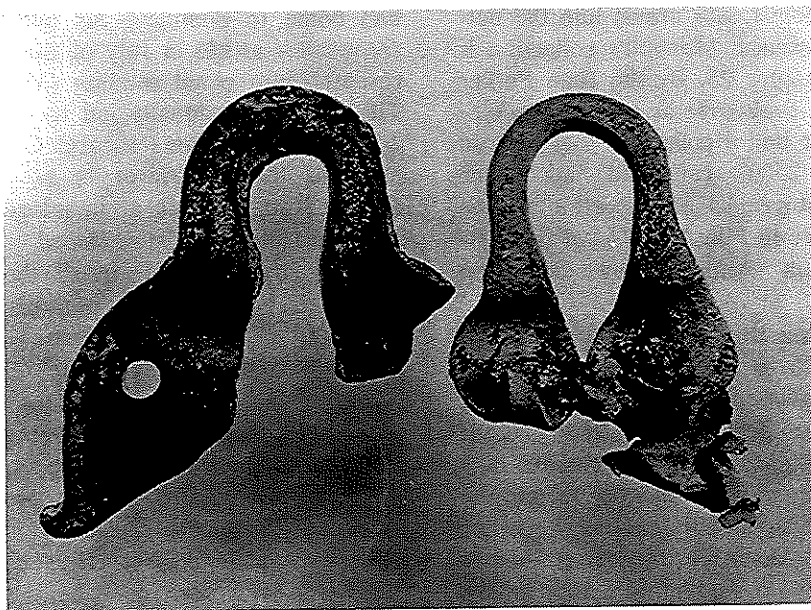


Figure 27.2. Cast brass kettle lugs. The larger lug is 10 cm tall and from the Rumrill-Naylor site. The smaller specimen is from the Freeman site.

more treasures. For whatever reason, Hagerty was in fact confused about where Saunders and Schoff had previously dug. Both his notes and his comments to me in 1983 indicate that he thought that the cemetery they had dug in was located just west of the village area. In fact, it is located to the southwest and at a greater distance.

SCHAEFER COLLECTION

Vincent J. Schaefer found his first arrowhead near his home on July 4, 1920. He began collecting in earnest, digging some of the time with his friend Alfred Maas. They searched up and down the banks of the Mohawk from Schenectady. Eventually they walked from Niskayuna to Rotterdam Junction, collecting from sites such as Buried Village (6260), Schermerhorn (6258), and Pottery Beach (959). Curiously, the first two of these were not added to the New York State Museum files until the Mohawk Valley Project rediscovered them in the files of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter.

Schaefer began corresponding with Arthur Parker in 1922, when he was still only fifteen years

old (Schaefer 1922). He wrote to Parker in 1923 to tell him of his discovery of a mound on or near the Toll-Clute site (1564) on the southeastern foot of Glenville Hill. Most of the surrounding soil was rocky, but the mound, which was nearly 100 ft in diameter, was composed of clay loam. Schaefer found a depression 10 ft in diameter at the top. Near the top on the south side of the natural mound he uncovered a cache of 30 Meadowood blades (Schaefer 1923). He later gave 6 of them to Arthur Burgey, but after Burgey's death they came back to Schaefer. The 6 that Burgey had have catalog numbers on them. The material is now cataloged as part of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter collection.

Schaefer spent a season with Arthur Parker in the field in Yates County when he was seventeen years old. In this period he and his friends published a small journal called "Archaeological Research" for four years. This was a monthly that was later given the name "Exploration." Chuck Rundge was also involved, as was Alfred Maas, whose father owned the printing press.

Schaefer's father worked for Morrell Maxwell's father at General Electric, and the younger

Maxwell, who subsequently became a well-known professional archaeologist, was drawn into the network of young enthusiasts. Maxwell's collection is also discussed in Chapter 25. By the time Parker departed and Clarke took over as state archaeologist in 1925, Schaefer had a collection that he said numbered about 2500 cataloged specimens (Schaefer n.d.). Photographs of a portion of the Schaefer collection are in File A1925.54 at the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives.

Schaefer and Arthur Burgey dug at the Turnbull site (1586) from 1925 to 1927. They found much bone debris at this Owasco site, including simple bone harpoons. The Schermerhorn site (6258) produced Orient fishtails, steatite fragments, and pestles. There is a very old brick factory around the same site. Schaefer also dug at the Dunsback site (964) and Cayadutta (1115). He recovered about a dozen sherds from Cayadutta, but more importantly, he and others surveyed and mapped Cayadutta in 1929. Schaefer also has some materials from sites near Coxsackie, as well as Round Lake, and elsewhere in Saratoga County.

The Stone Heap site (4755) was found by Vincent Schaefer and Austin Hogan. This site is well known from historical records, but it was largely destroyed by stone wall building in the nineteenth century. It lies along the Indian trail that Schaefer traced from Schoharie to Garnet Lake. Robert Hartley once walked this trail.

The charter members of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter held a meeting on September 25, 1931, in Schenectady for the purpose of selecting a name for the new society in the fall of that year. Arthur Parker came from Rochester to give his blessings to the proceedings. A charter was received on January 22, 1932, and a constitution was adopted on November 8, 1935. Vincent Schaefer was the first president, and he remained in that office until 1948. After that he left the bulk of his collection and field notes with the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. The focus of chapter interest moved away from the Schenectady area towards the middle Mohawk Valley in the 1940s, as chapter members got caught up in the excavations at Caughnawaga. The chapter's constitution was revised and in 1952 the organization moved its headquarters from the Schenectady Museum to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum in Fonda.

By 1947 Schaefer's career at General Electric had come to dominate his interests. A *National Geographic* article in July of that year featured his research into cloud seeding (Vosburgh 1947:108). This interest eventually led to the creation of the Atmospheric Science Research Center, which is now attached to the University at Albany. Schaefer dropped most of his archaeological activities and went on to have a distinguished career as an atmospheric scientist. He lived through an active retirement in Schenectady until his death in 1993.

SCHOFF COLLECTION

Harry L. Schoff began collecting in 1912. He was a blacksmith in his early years, and he had a physique appropriate to that profession. He dug extensively on Seneca sites, concentrating on burials. He occasionally dug on sites elsewhere in New York, and even more rarely he dug outside the state. He often worked with Charles Wray and D.G. Cameron.

Schoff kept a card catalog of his artifacts until 1948, at which time he abandoned that system and began recording artifacts in a ledger. He began publishing articles at about the same time, sending most of his articles to the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*. Many of his notes are preserved at the Rochester Museum and Science Service. Others are preserved at the State University College at Geneseo. The latter set include some notes from his early years of excavation, while the bulk of later ones are in Rochester. Photostats of typewritten notes relating to his digging in the Mohawk Valley can be found in the collections of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter. However, I could find neither the originals of these nor any other notes relating to his Mohawk Valley work in either Geneseo or Rochester.

Schoff's notes on specific sites range from barely useable to nonexistent. He appears to have been particularly lax when competing for finds with co-workers.

Harry Schoff dug at least twice at Oak Hill #1 in 1933, very early in the period during which he went after burial offerings. He concentrated on burials in three distinct loci. Locus 1 was the burial area just east of the village. Locus 2 was what was later recorded as the Oak Hill #4 site. John Saunders had previously dug on this cemetery locus. Locus 3

was located on another low ridge farther south, a location later recorded as Oak Hill #5.

Most of my information on Schoff's digging comes from his own notes (1933a), which I copied from the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter photostats. Information relating to the two vessels sent to the Smithsonian Institution is on file in Washington. Gilbert Hagerty knew of Schoff's work and took notes on where Schoff had found burials with offerings. He obtained most of his information in a taped interview with Schoff early in 1958. Hagerty's notes are garbled and do not offer much that cannot be found in clearer form in the other sources.

Schoff's catalog lists only some of the artifacts that he found at Oak Hill #1 and does so confusingly (Schoff n.d.). For some reason, he recorded them as two widely separated sets that do not relate to the two (perhaps more) separate occasions that he dug at Oak Hill #1. At this time, he was listing burials he dug sequentially, regardless of their sites. Thus the first burial he dug in Locus 1 at Oak Hill #1 was Burial 19 for cataloging purposes. Locus 2, Burial 3 is referred to as Burial 23 in the catalog. Only seven Oak Hill #1 artifacts are listed in the catalog, and three of them are not attributed to numbered burials at all. These problems are detailed below.

Locus 1

Burial 1 contained a flexed adult skeleton lying on its left side and oriented to the west (Schoff 1933a). According to a slip sent to the Smithsonian, the burial was oriented to the east (Schoff 1933b). There were two partial ceramic vessels that had been broken at the time of burial, and the sherds were under two rocks. According to Schoff (1933a), there was a small lead bar about the size of a man's forefinger, four lead effigies of long-necked birds, and three barbed iron spears, each about 7 in. long. Elsewhere, Schoff (1933b) says that there were only two barbed iron spears. Two of the bird effigies are apparently those illustrated by Hagerty (1985:43). One of the two pots is an Otstungo Incised vessel cataloged as 378239 (Accession 125062) at the Smithsonian Institution. According to Smithsonian records, Schoff donated the sherds from two vessels, but it is clear from the descriptions sent with the vessels that the second vessel was not the second

one found with Burial 1. However, Schoff's records were so poor that we cannot be absolutely sure of that. The second vessel might be either 1117 or 1118 in the Schoff catalog, but none of the notes on burials he excavated are consistent with the information he sent with the second vessel to the Smithsonian.

Burial 2 contained only a few traces of skeletal material. Tooth enamel and very soft cranial fragments were found on the west side of the pit. There was one small intact vessel and one large vessel that had been broken by the weight of the fill. According to Hagerty, Peter Pratt later photographed the smaller vessel. This is apparently the vessel bearing the number 1116 that John Jackowski bought at the Painted Post auction of Schoff's collection. It is now item PO4 in the Jackowski collection. Jackowski later claimed that this was found in Burial 2 of Locus 2, but Schoff's notes make it clear that this could not have been the case. Schoff's catalog identifies 1116 as a pot from Oak Hill #1, but it does not assign it to any specific burial number.

There were several other pit features in the locus, but Schoff abandoned digging there after failing to turn up anything in a few of them. At least some of these were probably burials that had been previously removed by Saunders and others.

Locus 2

Burial 1 contained no traces of a skeleton, but there was an organic stain. Artifacts included a kaolin pipe with an EB heel stamp and a rim sherd with a human face effigy. Schoff's catalog lists the pipe as number 71, but indicates that it came from Burial 20 at Oak Hill #1. Although he is very specific about the date of the discovery (April 12, 1933), the reason for the burial number is very unclear. Furthermore, his catalog also lists a number 70, a "perfect small pot," as having also come from Burial 20. However, his notes mention only a rim sherd. The current location of this effigy rim sherd or whole pot is uncertain.

Burial 2 contained traces of a skeleton, bits of charcoal, and an organic stain. Portions of a cranium were found on the north side. The single artifact found was a large intact kaolin pipe with fleur-de-lis decoration. This is the remarkable Dutch pipe now found in the Jackowski collection (P6). It may be the largest and most complete such

pipe known for North America (McCashion 1979a:84). I have not been able to find this item in Schoff's catalog.

Burial 3 held the well-preserved skeleton of an adult lying on its right side and heading southeast. A flat steatite pipe bowl was found under the right hip. The pipe bears a human face effigy on the side facing away from the smoker. Schoff's catalog lists this as item 73 and says that it came from Burial 23. Unfortunately, this implies that there were two other burials excavated between this one and Burial 20, rather than the single intervening burial described by his notes.

Burial 4 yielded no trace of a skeleton and the pit appeared to have been disturbed many years earlier. The fill pit contained seven large dark navy with white strip (4b35) glass trade beads.

Burial 5 was that of a small child. Fragments of tooth enamel were found at the eastern end of the oval pit. There were over 200 cylindrical shell wampum beads with tapered bores associated with it. There was also a polished raccoon penis bone.

Burial 6 contained a large iron trade ax in its upper fill but no trace of a skeleton and no other artifacts.

Burial 7 contained traces of a skeleton. It also had a broken iron trade ax in its lower fill.

Burial 8 held traces of a skeleton. Soft cranial fragments were found in the northwest quarter of the pit. There was also a wooden pipe. Its bowl and a leather thong were partially preserved by a brass liner. This was later purchased by John Jackowski at the Painted Post auction and remains in his collection as item CR1.

Burial 9 contained only an organic stain and a single ceramic vessel that had broken under the weight of the grave fill. This vessel might be either 1117 or 1118 in the Schoff catalog. This vessel might also be 378238 in the Smithsonian collection, 22/3422 or 22/3423 in the National Museum of the American Indian collection, or 9/177 at the Rochester Museum.

Burial 10 contained traces of a skeleton and a broken ceramic vessel. This vessel might be either 1117 or 1118 in the Schoff catalog. This vessel might also be 378238 in the Smithsonian collection, 22/3422 or 22/3423 in the National Museum of the American Indian collection, or 9/177 at the Rochester Museum.

Locus 3

Burial 1 contained the fragmentary skeleton of an adult on its right side headed west and a large ceramic vessel. The vessel had been broken under the weight of two stones. Schoff said that it had once held about three quarts. This might be Schoff's Burial 32, which his catalog says he excavated on April 24, 1933. The catalog gives item 73 as the pot that came from Burial 32, but specifies that it had three points (castellations), not three quarts. We are told, precisely but pointlessly, that the pot was found on April 24, 1933.

Burial 2 held a fairly well-preserved skeleton of a female adult, along with a broken ceramic vessel, a small hawk's bell, and some black glass buttons. This vessel might be either 1117 or 1118 in the Schoff catalog. This vessel might also be 378238 in the Smithsonian collection, 22/3422 or 22/3423 in the National Museum of the American Indian collection, or 9/177 at the Rochester Museum. There were more pits in this locus, but Schoff gave up after exploring a few of them and finding nothing.

There is no burial with a description clearly consistent with that associated with the Cayadutta Incised vessel (378238) in the Smithsonian collection. Information with the pot indicates that the flexed burial was that of an adult male, on its left side and oriented to the east. Furthermore, Schoff (1933b) gives the dimensions of the pit as 40 in. long, 26 in. wide, and 38 in. deep, dimensions that are not consistent with any of the 14 pits he describes in his notes. The pot was found 6 in. in front of the pelvis. There were no other grave offerings. The vessel might be from either Burial 9 or Burial 10, Locus 2. It is also possible that the descriptions with the two vessels given to the Smithsonian by Schoff are garbled, and that the two vessels are in fact the two that were found together in Burial 1, Locus 1. Finally, it is even possible that the vessel came from another site. In his letter to Stirling, Schoff (1933b) apologizes for having said earlier that the pots came from a site in Randall, and that further checking had revealed that they had come from Oak Hill #1. Given his customary confusion, Schoff might have been half right in both instances, although there is no other evidence that he ever dug anywhere in the town of Randall.

The Rochester Museum eventually purchased a silver musket butt plate and a matchlock serpentine cock from one of the Oak Hill loci. Both were purchased at the auction of Schoff's collection in 1968, but I can find no evidence of them anywhere in Schoff's notes. It seems likely that he did not obtain them at the time he dug the burials.

Elsewhere in his notes, Hagerty mentions a third iron ax found by Schoff, but I have been unable to find out more about it. I suspect that he was conflating information from Saunders and Schoff, and there may be no third ax. According to Hagerty, most of Schoff's artifacts from Oak Hill #1 went to the Museum of the American Indian in New York City, now the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian. However, I have tracked some of the objects only to other collections as described above.

Schoff was convinced that Oak Hill #1 was the site of the village of Tenotoge described by Van den Bogaert (1988:9). When he sent the fragments of two of the pots he found to Matthew Stirling at the Bureau of American Ethnology, he asked that they be restored, and he offered one of them to the Smithsonian if the other were returned in restored condition. Neil Judd agreed to this, but the staff temporized, saying that the sherds were very small and the press of routine business would postpone work (Wetmore 1933). By 1937 the work had still not been done. Apologies were sent to Schoff along with renewed assurances and the news that the pots had been accessioned. However, the letter came back with the message that Schoff had moved from Canandaigua to Erie, Pennsylvania (Graf 1937). No further attempt was made to contact Schoff, and the sherds were forgotten by all concerned.

I found the sherds sent by Schoff to the Smithsonian in 1984 and asked that they be restored. This was accomplished by 1988. Vessel 378238, which is the one of uncertain provenience, has been fully restored, its missing sherds completely replaced by plaster. Vessel 378239 remains only partially restored, for too many of its constituent sherds are missing.

Despite his practice of looting Indian graves, Schoff was "adopted" by the Wolf clan at Buffalo Creek on July 30, 1949. This was arranged by W. Clifford Shongo, who apparently adopted many white friends in this era. Near the end of his life,

Schoff lived in Honeoye Falls and moved graves professionally. He was engaged in moving a recent grave in a cemetery near Syracuse when he died. His widow decided to sell the collection, and various auctioneers made bids for the opportunity. The Roan brothers eventually got the contract, and the result was the now famous Painted Post auction of June 16, 1968. John Jackowski attended and acquired several objects as described in Chapter 11. Several members of the Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association also attended, and by carefully avoiding bidding against each other they managed to acquire several Seneca artifacts for the Rochester Museum. Charles Wray and Donald Cameron transcribed Schoff's catalog for the museum files, and Cynthia Weber photographed all of the pipes for use in her doctoral dissertation, which emerged a few years later.

SWART COLLECTION

John Swart, who was born on November 3, 1911, was an active member of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter during the years of the chapter's greatest activity in the middle Mohawk Valley. He graduated from Union College in 1932 and had a career with the American Locomotive Company and later General Electric. He was a trustee of Guy Park before it was taken over by the state, and he was also a trustee of the Fort Plain Restoration.

Swart found several sites on his own and in concert with Donald Lenig. Two sites near Hoffmans were referred to by his name for a time, but they did not enter the State Museum file with those names. Notes made by Swart regarding the first of these sites can be found in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives (Swart 1937). Most of the artifacts from the site are clearly of Late or Terminal Archaic age. Swart also found several "corn pits," of which two were excavated. They yielded no corn or anything else; they may have been burial pits in which no skeletal material had survived three millennia. Photos of artifacts from these sites are preserved in File A1937.61 in the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives.

Swart was one of the more active participants in the excavation of the Caughnawaga village site, which lasted from June 1950 to September 1956.

Swart's son Jan also participated in this work. Swart loaned portions of his collection to the Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum in 1949. There is no record of their return, and they might still be there.

Swart worked with Lenig on the Smith-Pagerie site in the 1950s and 1960s. They became concerned about the site's integrity by 1968 and reported it to William Ritchie, urging him to undertake excavations there. This led to the combined State Museum-State University project on the site later that year. Artifacts from the site are preserved in his collection.

John McCashion photographed and published white clay (kaolin) pipes and fragments from the Swart collection prior to Swart's death. McCashion still has these artifacts in his extensive reference collection.

John Swart died on May 12, 1972. His wife died not long after that. His collection passed to his son, Jan S. Swart, when he died, and it remains there today. Apart from those artifacts located with other collections, the Swart collection is not currently available for study.

TRACY COLLECTION

Jack Tracy was a native of Amsterdam, New York, living there on Guy Park Avenue most of his life. He is survived by a son, John Tracy, an attorney in Boulder, Colorado. Tracy was the head of physical education in the Amsterdam schools, and he was probably a friend of Walter Elwood, for whom a small museum in the city is now named. Both were associated with the school system and both collected Indian artifacts.

This collection was in the possession of Fritz Schaus of Rexford for several years. After his death, his widow, Doris Schaus, turned the collection over to me as a donation to the University at Albany. I inventoried 617 objects in the collection, of which 587 were vaguely provenienced to the Mohawk Valley. I contacted John Tracy in 1991 and he consented to donate 582 of the Mohawk Valley artifacts to the university. The remaining artifacts were returned to him. The 582 Mohawk artifacts are now cataloged as part of the University at Albany collection.

REFERENCES CITED

- Alter, N.B.
 1904 Letter to Thomas Wilson, May 12, 1904. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 39500. Washington, D.C.
- Amsterdam Daily Democrat*
 1899 A.G. Richmond Obituary. *The Amsterdam Daily Democrat*, November 14, 1899.
- Anonymous
 1964 *New York State Museum, A Short History*. New York State Museum and Science Service, Albany.
 1989 Wampum Belts Returned to the Onondaga Nation. *Man in the Northeast* 38:109-117.
- Ayers, D., Jr.
 1923 Letter to Arthur C. Parker, August 20, 1923. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1923.53. Albany.
 1925a Letter to Noah Clarke, March 31, 1925. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.55. Albany.
 1925b Letter to Noah Clarke, April 17, 1925. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.55. Albany.
 1925c Letter to Noah Clarke, October 10, 1925. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.55. Albany.
 1925d Letter to Noah Clarke, October 31, 1925. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.55. Albany.
 1933 History of the Mohawks: Mohawk Indian Sites About Fort Plain. *Fort Plain Standard*, September 14, 1933.
- Beauchamp, W.M.
 1897a *Aboriginal Chipped Stone Implements of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin 16. Albany.
 1897b *Polished Stone Articles Used by the New York Aborigines Before and During European Occupation*. New York State Museum Bulletin 18. Albany.
 1898 *Earthenware of the New York Aborigines*. New York State Museum Bulletin 22. Albany.
 1900 *Aboriginal Occupation of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin 32. Albany.
 1901 *Wampum and Shell Artifacts Used by the New York Indians*. New York State Museum Bulletin 41. Albany.
 1902a *Horn and Bone Implements of the New York Indians*. New York State Museum Bulletin 50. Albany.
 1902b *Metallic Implements of the New York Indians*. New York State Museum Bulletin 55. Albany.
 1903 *Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians*. New York State Museum Bulletin 73. Albany.
- 1904a Letter to John Fea, April 26, 1904. New York State Library Manuscripts Division, SC17369, Box 12. Albany.
 1904b Letter to John Fea, April 30, 1904. New York State Library Manuscripts Division, SC17369, Box 12. Albany.
- Bender, S.J., and H.J. Brumbach
 1992 Material Manifestations of Algonquian Ethnicity: A Case Study from the Upper Hudson. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology meetings, Pittsburgh, April 11, 1992.
- Brew, J.O.
 1966a *Early Days of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University*. Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge.
 1966b *People and Projects of the Peabody Museum 1866-1966*. Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge.
- Bruchac, J.
 1991 A Mohawk Village in 1491, Otstungo. *National Geographic Magazine* 180(4):68-83.
- Burggraf, J.
 1934 Undated letter to Robert E. Funk. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1934.59. Albany.
 1944 Letters to William A. Ritchie, May 25, 1944 and October 19, 1944. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1944.51. Albany.
- Century Map Company
 1905 *New Century Atlas of Montgomery and Fulton Counties New York*. Century Map Company, Philadelphia.
- Clarke, N.T.
 1925a Letter to Douglas Ayers, Jr., April 3, 1925. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.55. Albany.
 1925b Notebook. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.50. Albany.
- Collamer, J.
 1979a Smith Pagerie Site. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form on file at the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Waterford, New York.
 1979b Westheimer Site. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form on file at the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Waterford, New York.
- Davis, O.
 1947 Letter to Arthur C. Parker, January 31, 1947. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1947.52. Albany.

- Dragoo, D.W.
1976 P. Schuyler Miller. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 46:85-86.
- Fea, J.
1904a Letter to William Beauchamp, April 28, 1904. New York State Library Manuscripts Division, SC17369, Box 12. Albany.
1904b Letter to William Beauchamp, May 3, 1904. New York State Library Manuscripts Division, SC17369, Box 12. Albany.
- Fenton, W.N.
1968 Introduction. In *Parker on the Iroquois*, edited by W.N. Fenton, pp. 1-47. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.
- Fisher, C.
1977 Some Observations on a Small Portion of the Faunal Remains from the Mohawk-Iroquois Klock Site. Unpublished MS on file at the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1969.04. Albany.
- Frey, S.L.
1878 Relic Hunting on the Mohawk. *American Naturalist* 12:777-778.
1879 Were They Mound-builders? *American Naturalist*, October, 1879.
1885 The Pottery of the Mohawk Indians. *Canajoharie Radii*, April 23, 1885. Copies at the Montgomery County Archives (105-F) and the University at Albany.
1890a Letter to Otis Mason, April 20, 1890. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 23202. Washington, D.C.
1890b Letter to the Secretary, May 7, 1890. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 23202. Washington, D.C.
1890c Letter to G. Brown Goode, July 24, 1890. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 23437. Washington, D.C.
1893 Letter to G. Brown Goode, September 24, 1893. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 27471. Washington, D.C.
1898a Archaeological Relics of People Who Lived Here Before Us. *Fonda Democrat*, October 31, 1898. Copies at the Montgomery County Archives (104-F) and the University at Albany.
1898b *The Mohawks, an Enquiry into Their Origin, Migrations, and Influence upon the White Settlers*. Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society 8. Utica.
1899 Letter to the *Amsterdam Semi-Weekly Democrat*, June 8, 1899, published June 14, 1899. Copy in New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1899.51. Albany.
1905 Relics. In *Transactions of Montgomery County Historical Society for the Year Ending February 8th, 1905*, pp. 42-44. Evening Recorder Print, Amsterdam.
1912 Letter to A.C. Parker, October 21, 1912. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1914.55. Albany.
1921 Indian Village at Oswegatchie. *Fonda Democrat*, June 29, 1921.
1922 Tribes Hill in History and Geology. *Fonda Democrat*, April 1922. Copies at the Montgomery County Archives (104-F) and the University at Albany.
1938 Prehistoric Mohawk Villages. Paper originally presented at the Montgomery County Historical Society meeting, October 28, 1910. *The Van Epps-Hartley Chapter Bulletin* 2(2):7-11.
- French, C.E. (editor)
1905 *Transactions of Montgomery County Historical Society for the Year Ending February 8th, 1905*. Evening Recorder Print, Amsterdam.
- Funk, R.E.
n.d. Explanation for Exhibit "Indians of the Mohawk Valley." Montgomery County Historical Society, Fort Johnson.
- Graf, J.E.
1937 Letter to Harry L. Schoff, November 3, 1937. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 125062. Washington, D.C.
- Grassmann, T.
1952 The Mohawk-Caughnawaga Excavation. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 22:33-36.
1969 *The Mohawks and Their Valley*. J.S. Lischynsky, Schenectady.
- Greene, N.
1925 Mohawk Burial Ground. *Fort Plain Standard*, October 8, 1925.
- Greenhalgh, W.
1849 Observations of Wentworth Greenhalgh in a Journey from Albany to the Indians Westward Begun 28th May and Ended 14th July 1677. In *Documentary History of the State of New York*, vol. 1, pp. 11-12. Weed, Parsons and Company, Albany.
1853-1887 Observations of Wentworth Greenhalgh in a Journey from Albany to the Indians Westward Begun 28th May and Ended 14th July 1677. In *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York*, vol. 3, pp. 250-252. Weed, Parsons and Company, Albany.
1860-1963 Observations of Wentworth Greenhalgh in a Journey from Albany to the Indians Westward Begun 28th May and Ended 14th July 1677. *Calendar of State Papers--Colonial Series, America and West Indies 1677-80:95-97, #217*. State Paper, Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London.
- Guldenzopf, D.
1986 *The Colonial Transformation of Mohawk Iroquois Society*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany.
- Hagerty, G.W.
1963 The Iron Trade-Knife in Oneida Territory. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 33:93-114.
1985 *Wampum, War and Trade Goods West of the Hudson*. Heart of the Lakes Publishing, Interlaken, New York.
- Hall, J.
1872 *Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the New York State Museum of Natural History*. Argus Company, Albany.
- Harrington, M.R.
1905 Two Mohawk Strongholds: An Account of Archaeological Exploration in the Mohawk Valley, 1905. MS on file at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge.
- Hartley, R.M.
1896a Visions of the Past. *Popular Science News*, 3 pts.: May 15, July 15, and August 15.
1896b Reminiscences of a Trip to Schoharie I. *The Museum* 3:5-7.
1896c Reminiscences of a Trip to Schoharie II. *The Museum* 3:21-23.
1897a Reminiscences of a Trip to Schoharie III. *The Museum* 3:51-53.
1897b Reminiscences of a Trip to Schoharie IV. *The Museum* 3:67-69.
1897c Reminiscences of a Trip to Schoharie V. *The Museum* 3:89-92.
1897d Reminiscences of a Trip to Schoharie VI. *The Museum* 3:99-100.

- 1905 Annual Report. In *Transactions of Montgomery County Historical Society for the Year Ending February 8th, 1905*, pp. 50-52. Evening Recorder Print, Amsterdam.
- 1934 Letter to Vincent Schaefer, October 8, 1934. Vincent Schaefer personal archives.
- Hartley, Mrs. R.M.
1943 *Catalogue of the Robert M. Hartley Collections of Indian Artifacts (Chieftly of the Mohawk Valley) and Military Uniform Buttons in the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library, Saint Johnsville, New York*. Montgomery County Department of History and Archives and the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association, Ponda.
- Hayden, I.
1908 Untitled manuscript on assemblages from Garoga, Ganada, and other New York sites, 40 pp., 73 plates. MS on file at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge.
- Henry, J.
1872 *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the Year 1868*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Holmes, W.H.
1903 *Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States*. Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology 1898-99. Washington, D.C.
- Jewett, E.
1868a Letter to S.F. Baird, May 2, 1868. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 1237. Washington, D.C.
1868b Letter to S.F. Baird, May 11, 1868. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 1237. Washington, D.C.
- JR = Thwaites, R.G. (editor)
1959 *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents 1610-1791*. 73 vols. Pageant, New York.
- Kernan, T.P.
1900 Indian Relics Collected by the Late A.G. Richmond. *Amsterdam Daily Democrat*, January 4, 1900.
- Kier, C.F.
1949 Pieces of Silver. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 19:30-32.
- Kopper, P.
1982 *The National Museum of Natural History*. Harry N. Abrams, New York.
- Lenig, D.J.
1955 The Getman Site (Cnj 25-2). *Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association* 3:8-10.
1958 The Getman Quarry and Workshop Site (Cnj 67-2). *Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association* 3:8-10.
1960 The Oak Hill Horizon. *Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association* 19:12-13.
1965 *The Oak Hill Horizon and Its Relation to the Development of Five Nations Iroquois Culture*. Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archeological Association 15(1). Buffalo.
- McCashion J.H.
1975 The Clay Tobacco Pipes of New York State (Part 1: Caughnawaga 1667-1693). *Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association* 65:1-19.
1977 The Clay Tobacco Pipes of New York State (Part II: Under the Sidewalks of New York: Archaeological Investigations Near the U.S. Customs House on Manhattan Island, New York). *Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association* 71:2-19.
1979a A Preliminary Chronology and Discussion of Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes from New York State Sites. In *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, edited by P. Davey, pp. 63-149. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2. Oxford, England.
- 1979b *An Unique Dutch Clay Tobacco Pipe from the Blowers Oneida Site and a Preliminary Statement on the Seventeenth Century Oneida Site Sequence Based on the Pipe Data*. Chenango Chapter NYSAA Bulletin 18(1). Norwich.
1991 *The Clay Tobacco Pipes of New York State (Part III): Stone Quarry Oneida (1645-1655)*. Chenango Chapter NYSAA Bulletin 24(4). Norwich.
1992 *The Clay Tobacco Pipes of New York State (Part IV). The Bulletin, Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association* 103:1-9.
- Megapolensis, J.
1909 A Short Account of the Mohawk Indians. In *Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664*, pp. 163-180. Barnes and Noble, New York.
- Merrill, F.J.H.
1900 New York State Museum Report of the Director for the Fiscal Year ending 30 Sep. 1898. In *52^d Annual Report of the New York State Museum*, pp. r5-r111. Albany.
- Osterhout, J.
1941 Letter to William A. Ritchie, March 11, 1941. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1938.56. Albany.
1970a Undated letter to William A. Ritchie. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1970.69. Albany.
1970b Letter to William A. Ritchie, April 10, 1970. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1970.69. Albany.
- Parker, A.C.
1911 Letter to S.L. Freye [sic], May 11, 1911. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1914.55. Albany.
1914 Letter to S.L. Frey, January 9, 1914. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1914.55. Albany.
1922 *The Archaeological History of New York*. 2 vols. New York State Museum Bulletin 235-238. Albany.
- Platt, E.J.
1967 First Preliminary Report, Surface Survey Investigation of Aboriginal Occupation Sites in West Fulton—Breakabeen, Schoharie County, New York. MS on file at the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1986.59. Albany.
1981 *Annual Report for 1980*. Copy on file at the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1986.59. Albany.
1987 *New York Institute of Anthropology Arts and Science Journal* 8:1. Mimeographed publication, Jackson Heights, New York.
- Reid, W.M.
1905 *The Mohawk Valley; Its Legends and Its History*. G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York.
1906 *The Story of Old Fort Johnson*. G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York.
- Richmond, A.G.
1878a Letter to Joseph Henry, February 8, 1878. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 6320. Washington, D.C.
1878b Letter to Joseph Henry, March 18, 1878. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 6656. Washington, D.C.
1888a Letter to Thomas Wilson, May 15, 1888. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 20784. Washington, D.C.
1888b Letter to Thomas Wilson, September 17, 1888. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 20784. Washington, D.C.

- Ritchie, W.A.
 1949 Chance Site Field Notes. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1949.06. Albany.
 1950a Notes made August 1950. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1950.51. Albany.
 1950b Letter to Clifton Saltsman, September 25, 1950. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1950.64. Albany.
 1951 Four New Owasco Pottery Types in New York. In *Prehistoric Pottery of the Eastern United States*, edited by J.B. Griffin, no pagination. University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor.
 1952 *The Chance Horizon: An Early Stage of Mohawk Iroquois Cultural Development*. New York State Museum Circular 29. Albany.
 1955 Arthur Caswell Parker. *The Bulletin, New York State Archaeological Association* 3:1-3.
 1965 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Natural History Press, Garden City, New York.
 1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Rev. ed. Natural History Press, Garden City, New York.
 1970 Letter to James Osterhout, April 2, 1970. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1970.69. Albany.
 1980 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Reprint of rev. ed. Harbor Hill Books, Fleischmanns, New York.
- Ritchie, W.A., and R.E. Funk
 1973 *Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast*. New York State Museum and Science Service Memoir 20. Albany.
- Ritchie, W.A., D. Lenig, and P.S. Miller
 1953 *An Early Owasco Sequence in Eastern New York*. New York State Museum Circular 32. Albany.
- Rumrill, D.A.
 1985 An Interpretation and Analysis of the Seventeenth Century Mohawk Nation: Its Chronology and Movements. *The Bulletin and Journal of Archaeology for New York State* 90:1-39.
 1988 Art Form or Artifact Type? *The Bulletin, Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association* 96:19-25.
 1991 The Mohawk Glass Trade Bead Chronology: ca. 1560-1785. *Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* 3:5-45.
- Russell A.
 1986 *Guinness Book of World Records*. Sterling Publishing, New York.
- Schaefer, V.J.
 n.d. Undated letter to Noah Clarke. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.54. Albany.
 1922 Letter to Arthur C. Parker, March 20, 1922. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.54. Albany.
 1923 Letter to Arthur C. Parker, June 19, 1923. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1925.54. Albany.
- Schenectady Daily Gazette
 1897 An Interesting Relic. *Daily Gazette*, Schenectady, New York, December 3, 1897.
- Schoff, H.L.
 n.d. *Specimen Catalogue*. Original and typescript on file at the Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester.
 1933a *The Supposed Site of Te-No-To-Ge Mohawk Castle of 1634*. Copies at the University at Albany, Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, and Rochester Museum.
- 1933b Letter to Matthew Stirling, May 20, 1933. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 125062. Washington, D.C.
- Sheehan, E.J.
 n.d. *Catalogue of Indian Relics Collected by S.L. Frey*. Copies at the Montgomery County Archives, Fort Johnson, and the University at Albany.
- Simms, J.R.
 1845 *History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York*. Munsell and Tanne, Albany.
 1846 *American Spy; or Freedom's Early Sacrifice*. J. Munsell, Albany. Microfiche reprint 1968 by Lost Cause Press, Louisville.
 1867 The Three Castles of the Mohawk Indians. *The Historical Magazine*, 2nd series, 2:15-18.
 1869 *Catalogue of the Private Cabinet of J.R. Simms, Fort Plain, N.Y.* A Mathewson, Printer, Fort Plain.
 1882 *Frontiersman of New York Showing Customs of the Indians Vissitudes of the Pioneer White Settlers and Border Strife in Two Wars*. Geo. C. Riggs Publishing, Albany.
- Snow, D.R.
 1980 *The Archaeology of New England*. Academic Press, New York.
- Squier, E.G.
 1849 *Aboriginal Monuments of New York State Comprising the Results of Original Surveys and Explorations; with an Illustrative Appendix*. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge 2. Washington, D.C.
- Squier, E.G., and E.H. Davis
 1848 *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge 1. Washington, D.C.
- Sullivan, L.P., E.V. Curtin, L.M. Anderson, P.A. Perella, and S. Mendelson
 1990 *A Guide to the Archaeological Collections of the New York State Museum*. New York State Museum Circular 53. Albany.
- Swart, J.
 1937 Notes on the Swart site. New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1937.61. Albany.
- Van den Bogaert, H.M.
 1988 *A Journey into Mohawk and Oneida Country, 1634-1635*. Translated and edited by C.T. Gehring and W.A. Starna. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse..
- Van Epps, P.M.
 1890a Letter to William H. Holmes, November 18, 1890. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington, D.C..
 1890b Letter to William H. Holmes, November 21, 1890. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington, D.C..
 1890c Letter to William H. Holmes, December 22, 1890. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington, D.C..
 1891 Letter to William H. Holmes, February 23, 1891. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington, D.C..
 1892 Letter to William H. Holmes, February 17, 1894. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington, D.C..
 1894a The Mutilation of Archaeologic Finds. *The American Antiquarian* 16:110-113.
 1894b Letter to Thomas Wilson, June 21, 1894. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 28523. Washington, D.C..
 1894c Letter to Thomas Wilson, August 1, 1894. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 28523. Washington, D.C..
 1896a Notes from the Mohawk's Country I. *The Museum* 2:81-84.
 1896b Notes from the Mohawk's Country II. *The Museum* 2:111-112.
 1896c Notes from the Mohawk's Country III. *The Museum* 2:125-128.

- 1896d Notes from the Mohawk's Country IV. *The Museum* 2:149-151.
- 1896e Notes from the Mohawk's Country V. *The Museum* 2:173-175.
- 1896f Notes from the Mohawk's Country VI. *The Museum* 2:197-199.
- 1896g Notes from the Mohawk's Country VII. *The Museum* 2:219-221.
- 1896h Notes from the Mohawk's Country VIII. *The Museum* 2:239-240.
- 1896i Notes from the Mohawk's Country IX. *The Museum* 2:259-261.
- 1896j Notes from the Mohawk's Country X. *The Museum* 3:3-5.
- 1896k Notes from the Mohawk's Country XI. *The Museum* 3:19-20.
- 1897a Notes from the Mohawk's Country XII. *The Museum* 3:35-36.
- 1897b Letter to William Holmes, December 13, 1897. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 33078. Washington, D.C.
- 1897c Letter to Thomas Wilson, December 31, 1897. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 33078. Washington, D.C.
- 1899 Letter to the *Amsterdam Semi-Weekly Democrat*. Copy in New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1899.50. Albany.
- 1909 Cayadutta: A Great Pre-Colonial Mohawk Village-Site. In *Year Book of the Schenectady County Historical Society for 1906-1908*, pp. 23-31. Schenectady County Historical Society, Schenectady.
- 1926 *The Place Names of Glenville*. Mineographed publication of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, New York State Archaeological Association, Schenectady.
- 1935a *Historical Tablets and Markers of Glenville, N.Y., Part 1*. Report submitted to the town board of Glenville, Glenville.
- 1935b *Prehistoric Man in the Mohawk Region*. Mineographed publication of the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, New York State Archaeological Association, Schenectady.
- Vandermeulen, M.
1990 An Analysis of the Snell Site Pits. Unpublished MS on file at the New York State Museum Anthropology Collection Archives A1949.05. Albany.
- Vosburgh, F.G.
1947 Drums to Dynamos on the Mohawk. *National Geographic* 92:66-110.
- Wetmore, A.
1933 Letter to Harry L. Schoff, June 15, 1933. Smithsonian Anthropology Accession Archives 125062. Washington, D.C.

