

DESCRIPTION OF EXCAVATIONS

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regular central facets which appear to be roughened. Usually both ends and sides show evidence of use.

Two small ovoid sandstone pebbles, completely pecked, are suggestive of unfinished bola stones, although no definite grooves are discernible (Pl. 43b, Figs. 2, 8). A flat piece of fine-grained sandstone with irregularly placed grooves is evidently a smoother (Pl. 43b, Fig. 6).

Two fragments of bannerstones complete the stone industry. Both are made of clay marl and were originally drilled, the breaks occurring at the perforation (Pl. 43b, Figs. 3, 9).

Clay Industry—Pottery is absent, except for a single sherd found on the surface.

CONCLUSIONS

Decisive conclusions regarding this site are not possible without further investigation. Only the periphery was excavated and although surface finds from the surrounding area help somewhat to complete the picture, they cannot take the place of excavated material.

The implements unearthed essentially belong to hunting and fishing industries. The majority of the artifacts are crude and appear to have been hastily made. Pottery is absent, except for a single sherd found on the surface. At first glance this seems to point to either an archaic or culturally backward group. However, the types of the implements which were found are similar to those from nearby sites which can be dated to a late aboriginal or even early contact period. The presence of the well-made grooved adz from the excavation and the axes from the surface would also argue against such an assumption.

The possibility that we are dealing with two groups separated by time cannot be overlooked but the shallowness of the excavated material and the numerous surface finds indicate that the supposed groups were not separated in deposition. The absence of pottery, which is found in varying proportions in all of the other present excavations is not so easily explained. Most of these inconsistencies may be due to the fact that only the periphery of the site was excavated and additional work will produce pottery and iron out some of the problems, but in light of present evidence we can only conclude that the site was an aboriginal hunting and fishing camp.

BORDENTOWN

This site, the property of the Bordentown Water Company, is about four miles east of Trenton, Mercer County (28-21-8-6-2,3), on the same high bluff of Crosswicks Creek as the Abbott Farm. It consists of three knolls separated by deep gullies: one approximately on the northwest corner of the property; another on the north-central part, about 500' from the first; and a third directly south of the central one. The third knoll at the time of excavation was partly cultivated. Crosswicks Creek is about 50 yds. south of the edge of the bluff which attains at this point an elevation of 65'.

EXCAVATIONS

Procedure—Local collectors have found considerable material on the surface. In August, 1936, when the Survey party was examining the Crosswicks bluff in quest of a location which would produce supplementary material for that found at the Abbott Farm, the Water Company site appeared to be the most favorable. Exca-