

SUSSEX

ARCHEOLOGICAL

ASSOCIATION

*

Orville H. Peets
President

Dr. David Marine
Vice President

Catherine C. Maull
Secretary General

William H. Ponder
Treasurer

Mrs. Samuel Sloane
Recording Secretary

Orville H. Peets
Photo Consultant

VOL. VII, NO. 2

Published for members of
the Sussex Archeological
Association, Lewes, Delaware

P. S. Flegel
Editor

T H E A R C H E O L O G

Bulletin of the Sussex Archeological
Association

September, 1955

C O N T E N T S

Duke of York Patents on
Pilot Town Road

Dr. David Marine 1.

Recent Local Finds:
Cached Argillite Blanks Found

H. Geiger Omwake 5.

The Webb Site

P. S. Flegel 8

Cover Story
In Memorium 9

Archeological Standards

Roberts and Wedel 10

DUKE OF YORK PATENTS ON
PILOTTOWN ROAD

David Marine

Documented data of land grants and patents on the western shore of Delaware Bay and River prior to the English occupation in 1664 are fragmentary; and the Duke of York Record - a transcription of land titles and patents made from the records in New York under the direction of Thomas M'Kean and the authority of a law enacted by the Colonial Legislature of Delaware in 1770 is incomplete. This incompleteness may be due (1) in part to partial destruction of the transcript by the British when New Castle was captured during the Revolutionary War, and, (2) to overlooked or lost records of the Colonial Governors' office in New York.

In the course of some historical work of the Sussex Archaeological Association - particularly in connection with a (1) dike across Pagan Creek and (2) a nearby trading post possibly of the Dutch West India Company, it seemed possible that in locating the patents in this area, (historically Delaware's first square mile), and studying their sales and transfers, some information might be obtained bearing on these problems. This study has established the fact that both the dike and the trading post were located on the "West India Fort" or "The Company's Fort" tract (Patent No. 4).

The study first required locating and accounting for all the patents between the town of Lewes on the southeast and Pagan Creek on the north-west along the bank of Lewes Creek and paralleling Pilot Town Road, a distance of approximately 1.40 miles.

The principal data of this study are given on the accompanying map and discussed on the following pages.

Eight Duke of York patents have been located in this area and these 8 patents

account for all the frontage on Pilot Town Road northwest of Ship Carpenter Street. The original town site of Lewes also was probably an old Dutch grant as Robert Shankland in his official survey of the town in 1723 states that "The land of the town was first taken up or claimed by one Dyreits Paten."

No permanent land mark was found from which we could positively locate a corner of any of the eight patents. Hence, it seemed safest to begin with boundaries of the town of Lewes as surveyed in 1723 by Robert Shankland. (Shankland's Warrants and Surveys 1713-28, p. 222). He stated that Front Street which parallels Lewes Creek extended the full width of the town from South Street on the southeast to Ship Carpenter Street on the northwest and gave its length as 80 perches or 1320 feet. Measured today with a 100 ft. steel tape by the straightest line we get 1290 ft. This seems to be a close enough check if one remembers that the street has less curves nor than in Shankland's time.

Ship Carpenter Street, therefore, seemed not to have shifted much in 231 years and served as our fixed starting point. Also of importance was the statement by Shankland that a Duke of York patent to Holmanus F. Wiltbank abutted on the northwest side of Ship Carpenter Street, but he does not further identify the patent. Since "Hermanus Woolbanck" owned three of the eight Duke of York patents we are here concerned with, the question arises which one of these patents was bounded on the southeast by Ship Carpenter Street. Two of these three patents, or, their subsequent transfer records, make specific mention of other bounding lands which place them definitely farther down Lewes Creek, while one (that of July 7, 1675, Duke of York

Record page 53) makes no mention of adjoining patents or lands. This patent was therefore designated No. 1 in the series, and located as adjoining Ship Carpenter Street. It has 67 perches frontage on Lewes Creek and parallel southwest lines of 320 perches each, back to Pagen Creek, with a total of 134 acres. Portions of this tract remained in the Wiltbank family for three generations. This grant was previously owned by Anthony Pieters (see Patent No. 2).

Patent No. 2. Title to this patent was confirmed to Dirck Pieters, brother of Anthony, May 25, 1670 (Duke of York Record page 145), and had previously been made over to Dirck Pieters by Abraham Clementie. It fronted on Lewes Creek 105 rods, Dutch measure, (a Dutch rod equals 11 ft.) and extended southwest about a mile to a kill (Pagen Creek) (most of the patents expressly state the southwest distance to be 320 perches) and was bounded on the northwest side by William Claesen's land, and on the south side by Anthony Pieters' land. Dirck Pieters assigned this patent to Hermanus Wiltbank as recorded in Sussex Co. Deed Book GN 7, page 291.

Patent No. 3. This patent was granted to Simon Parling (also spelled Palling, Palling, Pawloing, Pallen) on January 24, 1675. He was elected to the office of Constable at the Horekill January 4, 1676.

This patent is not recorded in the Duke of York Record, but full details are given in a deed of sale recorded in Sussex Co. Deed Book F6, pages 246-7, dated November 3, 1714. Here it states that Parling assigned the patent to Nathaniel Walker on Sept. 9, 1679, who, in turn, assigned it to William Clark on June 14, 1681, etc. The land is defined as follows: "Whereas there is a certain tract of land on the west side of Delaware Bay near the town of Lewes called 'New Hall', beginning at a bounded pine tree (this pine will also figure in the next patent - No. 4) and running in breadth 30 perches to a bounded red oak standing by the kill; thence, southwest 320 perches to a white oak; thence northeast 320 perches to the first

bounded pine standing by the Whorekill Creek, containing and laid out for 50 acres - the which land was granted by patent, under the hand and seal of Edmund Andres, Governor of N. Y. etc, bearing date January 24, 1675, unto Simon Pawling,

It was bought at the estate sale in 1714 by Thomas Bedwell and wife, Honor, (a daughter of Wm. Clark). William Clark served as clerk and as a Magistrate at the Horekill under both the Duke of York and William Penn.

This tract was also surveyed for 50 acres on Oct. 3, 1670, by the Maryland Colony for William Clauson (Claesen) (Skirven P.S., Maryland Historical Magazine 1930, vol. 25, p. 162). It is evident from several documents that William Klaesen owned this tract prior to the Duke of York patent to Simon Parling.

Patent No. 4. This Duke of York patent for 150 acres was granted to Hermanus Woolbanck, July 2, 1672, but is not recorded in the Duke of York Record. This tract was also surveyed for 150 acres by the Somerset County land office of the Maryland Colony (Francis Jenkins) for Hellmans F. Wilbank on Oct. 3, 1670 (same day the adjoining patent No. 3 was surveyed for William Clauson (Claesen) and entered in Debt. Book or Rent Roll for Kent and Cecil County, Md. vol. 2, p. 349 as follows: "Rent three shillings for 150 acres, The Company's Fort surveyed October 3, 1670 for Hellmans Frederick Wilbank on Chesterfield Creek at the marked tree of William Clauson." (Claesen).

The Duke of York Patent for this tract is quoted at length in the deed from Joseph Claypoole to Samuel Rowland, who came from Philadelphia and settled in Lewes in 1696, dated Aug. 5, 1703, at the price of 50 pounds sterling (Sussex Co. Deed Book C No. 3, pp. 80-82) as follows: "whereas Francis Locelace, Governor of N.Y. etc., by his grant or patent under his hand and seal of the province bearki date ye second day of July 1672 did grant and confirm unto Hermanus Frederick Wiltbank all that piece of land at the Whorekill, (since called Lewis) in

Delaware Bay, bounded on the south side with a marked pine tree next to the land of William Claesen; on the northwest next to ye land of ye heirs of Jan Jardyns, a frenchman, containing in breadth 114 rods, each rod being 11 English feet, stretching northeast and southwest into the woods to ye hindmost kill which piece of land is called ye West India Fort to hold ye Hermanus F. Wiltbank his heirs and assigns forever and by ye said Hermanus Wiltbank these lands and patent were assigned over unto Norton Claypoole of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1682." Norton Claypoole sold it to his brother James - a merchant of Philadelphia. It passed by will to his youngest son, Joseph.

The two important facts which locate this patent are (1) the "bounded pine tree of William Claesen" (or Clausen) is mentioned in both the Maryland survey and the later Duke of York patent, and (2) that William Claesen's land formed the southeast boundary of the "West India Fort" or "The Company's Fort".

Patent No. 5. This Duke of York Patent (Duke of York Record pp. 53 and 94) was granted to William Tom July 7, 1675, and definitely defines the tract as containing 132 acres and formerly belonging to Peter Alrick. Luke Watson obtained this tract from the estate of Wm. Tom. He in turn sold it to Dr. Thomas Wynn of Philadelphia Apr. 4, 1687. It passed to his son, Jonathan Wynn of Blockley Township, County of Philadelphia, who sold it to Samuel Rowland D-4, p. 252.) Dr. Thomas Wynn died in 1692. It is bounded on the southeast by Hermanus Woolbanck's land (patent No. 4) and on the northwest by the land of Alexander Molestedy (Patent No. 6). It had a frontage of 66 perches on Lewes Creek.

An earlier confirmation (Duke of York Record p. 135) dated Aug. 3, 1668, probably is for the same tract of land, although specific metes, bounds and acreage are not given. However, it does state that the land "stretches southeast by ye land formerly belonging to ye Frenchman deceased" just as the patent (No. 4) of 1672 to Woolbank is bounded on

the northwest by "ye land of ye heirs of Jan Jardyns, a frenchman". Apparently prior to the English occupation in 1664 the Frenchman's estate was included in the Dutch grant to Peter Alrick (Peter Alrick was a nephew of Jacob Alrick who died in New Amsted in 1659) which was confiscated by the English and patented to William Tom.

Patent No. 6. This patent for 80 acres was granted to Alexander Molestedy (Duke of York Record p. 52) dated July 7, 1675, and is bounded on the southeast by the land of William Tom (Patent No. 5) and on the northwest by the land of John Kiphaven. It has a frontage of 40 rods on Lewes Creek.

Patent No. 7. This patent was confirmed to John Kiphaven Jan. 15, 1675, and is bounded on the southeast by the land of Alexander Molestedy. The metes and bounds as given in Duke of York Record p. 95 do not meet the requirements for a 60 acre tract. The description of this patent given in Sussex Co. Deed Book C-3 p. 209 gives 23 perches instead of 320 perches for the breadth of the grant. The length 480 perches, is the same in both sources of information. Substituting 23 perches for 320 perches checks with the total of 69 acres given in both transcriptions of this patent. Hence, there is an error in the metes and bounds as given in the Duke of York transcript. Also, 320 perches for breadth on the Whorekill would exceed greatly the available distance that could be allotted to the patent, while 23 perches for breadth fits in well with the available distance. John Kiphaven assigned this patent to Wm. Clark Feb. 9, 1680, and he assigned it to Capt. Nathaniel Walker on Apr. 12, 1681.

Patent No. 8. This undated patent calling for 112 acres and a frontage of 78 perches on Lewes Creek was granted to Cornelius Verhoofe (Duke of York Record p. 178). It is triangular in shape. It was called "Carpenters' Yard", or "Ship-carpenters' Yard" and was situated upon the Whorekill Creek at the mouth of the said kill." The Verhoofe estate sold this land to William Clark in 1683 and

in 1685 it became part of Jonathan Bayley's (Bailey) larger land holdings which included the "ancient cemetery" that Bailey (Bayley) unsuccessfully tried to appropriate.

Reference to the map will show that 7 of the 8 patents are roughly rectangular in shape with the northeast ends formed by the bank of Lewes Creek and the southwest ends by Pagan Creek or a branch of it. These natural boundaries made it simple enough to determine the general location of the patents, but we have not been able to locate a single specific monument or boundary except possibly Shipcarpenter Street.

The 8 grants, therefore, have been laid off from this starting point (see map). They account for all the land between Ship Carpenter Street and the Great Marsh, and call for a total of 7424 ft. on Lewes Creek. Measured on Pilottown Road this would be approximately 1.14 miles, or 6019 ft. to De Vries Monument and 0.26 mile, or 1405 ft., beyond and extending into the edge of the Great Marsh. The Kiphaven patent, according to these measurements, extends 118 ft. beyond (northwest) the Monument and therefore would include its site, as well as the site of the "ancient cemetery".

It should be pointed out that the size (largest 150 and the smallest 50 acres) of these patents is far below the average for Duke of York patents in this section, and, together with their parallel lateral lines further suggest that they are not the first surveys of these lands, but rather that they followed lines of older surveys and grants (Dutch) made prior to the British occupation (1664). Two of the Duke of York patents (Nos 2 and 4) use Dutch rods in describing the metes and bounds, and there is documentary evidence that at least five of these patents (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and probably more were of Dutch origin, including the original town site of Lewes.

This view is further supported by the action taken by Richard Nicolls - first English governor after the occupation in 1664 - who was sent from Fort James, N.Y. on Oct. 4, 1664. He directed that all the old Dutch land grants must be reconfirmed or reviewed under the English rule, and, in addition, that Pieter Alrick be allowed to continue his right to trade with the Indians from Boomties (Bombay) Hook to Cape Hinlopen, which right had been granted by Alexander d'Hinojossa and Wilhelm Beeckman acting for the West India Co. in 1660 (Colonial History of N.Y., vol. 12, p. 454 et. seq.).

RECENT LOCAL FINDS

CACHED ARGILLITE BLANKS FOUND

H. G. Omwake

During the course of a reconnaissance of the farm of Mr. Montilles J. Webb, Sr., on the south side of Kiunk Ditch¹, a branch of St. Jones River, as indicated on the accompanying map (Plate I), page 6 of one hundred and seventy-nine argillite blanks was discovered by this reporter, accompanied by the owner, his son, Marshall, and his daughter, Phyllis. The land had been plowed to the unusual depth of eleven inches and it is to this fact that the discovery may be attributed.

A number of the blanks were scattered over the surface of the field, half a dozen being found clustered together in an area of 5 or 6 square feet. Probing near this group resulted in discovery of the cache.

The storage pit in which the blanks had been placed was almost round, having diameters of 36" and 30". The bottom was slightly rounded and the maximum depth was 17" below the surface of the ground. Top soil depth was 9-10 inches. For the most part the blanks had been arranged one on top of the other (Fig. I). Along the western side of the pit several seemed to stand on edge, a condition which probably resulted from the deep plowing. One hundred and fifty-six blanks were taken from the cache pit. Twenty-three were found either on the surface or in the plowed ground as the cache was being uncovered.

The smallest of the blanks measured approximately $4 \frac{3}{4}$ " by $2 \frac{3}{4}$ ". The largest was 10" long and $4 \frac{3}{4}$ " wide. The length of the majority ranged between $5 \frac{1}{2}$ " and $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ", and the width between $3 \frac{1}{4}$ " and $3 \frac{3}{4}$ ". Average thickness was about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". The blanks had been roughed out to approximately oval shape, large flakes having been knocked off latterly, leaving in most instances, a longitudinal ridge on both faces. Two examples exhibited more delicate flaking and one of them, 7" by $2 \frac{3}{4}$ ", may have been a chipped celt in process.

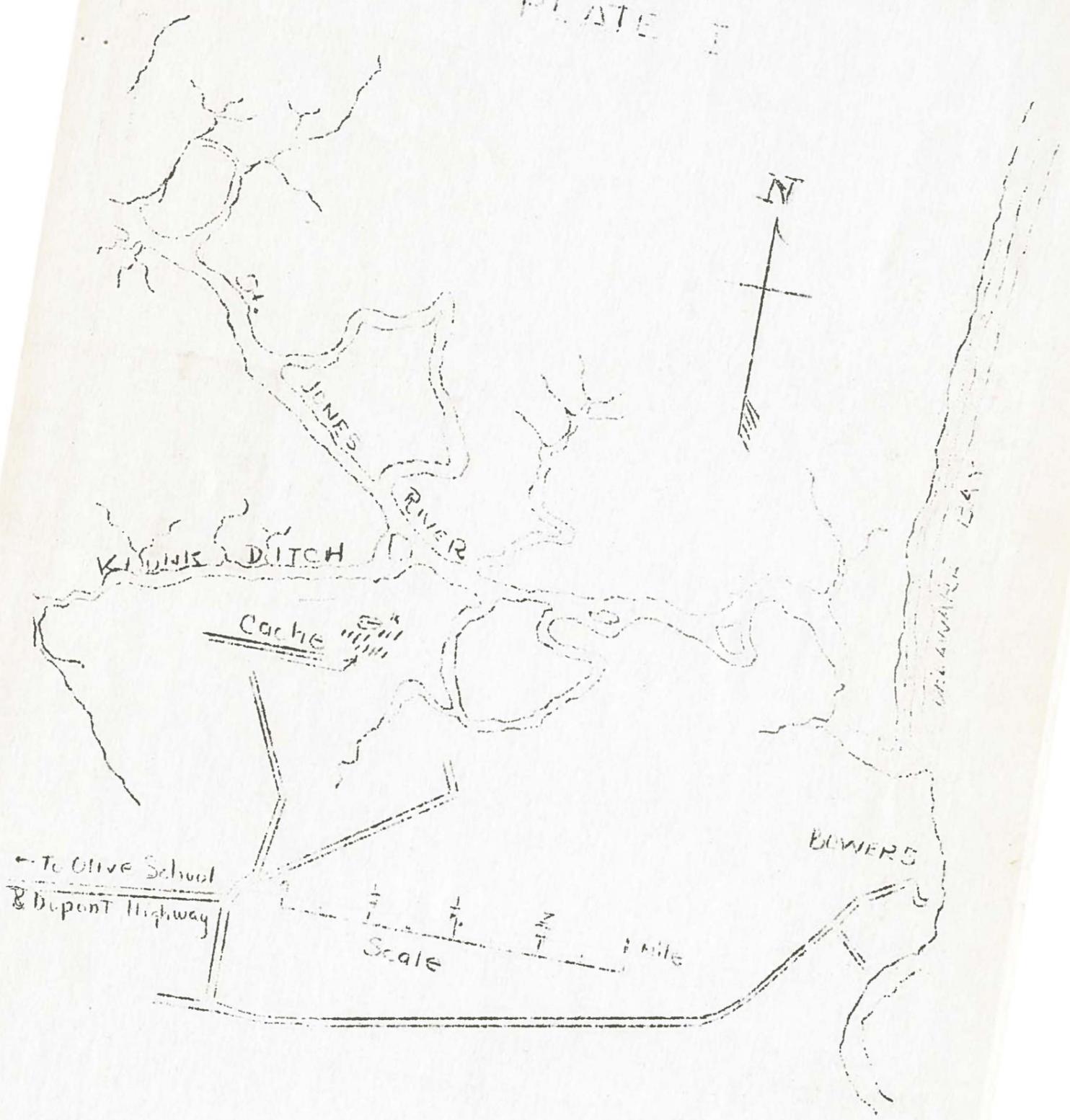
Argillite flakes were observed on the surface of the site. Only two jasper chips, one red and one brown, were noted and pottery was completely missing. A very fine abrading tool was found. No broken or complete arrowpoints or other chipped implements were located although the area was intensely searched. The site was in excellent condition for surface hunting, and it is felt that if other implements had been present, some indication of them would have been seen.

Dr. Dorothy Cross has indicated² that several belts of argillite in Triassic formations are exposed in New Jersey along the Delaware River between Trenton and Milford. There are no known deposits in Delaware although flakes and chips of the material may be found on many of the aboriginal sites in the state.

¹Kiunk is not an Indian word. Weslager, C. A. and Dunlap, A. R., Indian Place Names in Delaware, The Archaeological Society of Delaware, Wilmington, 1950, p. 54, have indicated that "Kiunk" is a transcriber's error for "Trunk" and that the proper name is Trunk Ditch.

²Archeology of New Jersey, Cross, Dorothy, Vol. 1, 1941, p. 19.

PLATE I



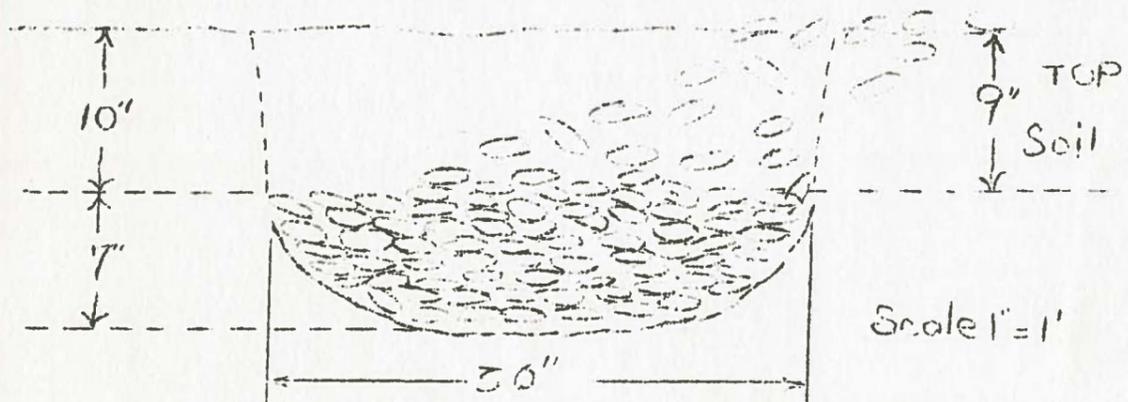


Fig. 1. Cross-section of the Kiunk Ditch Cache

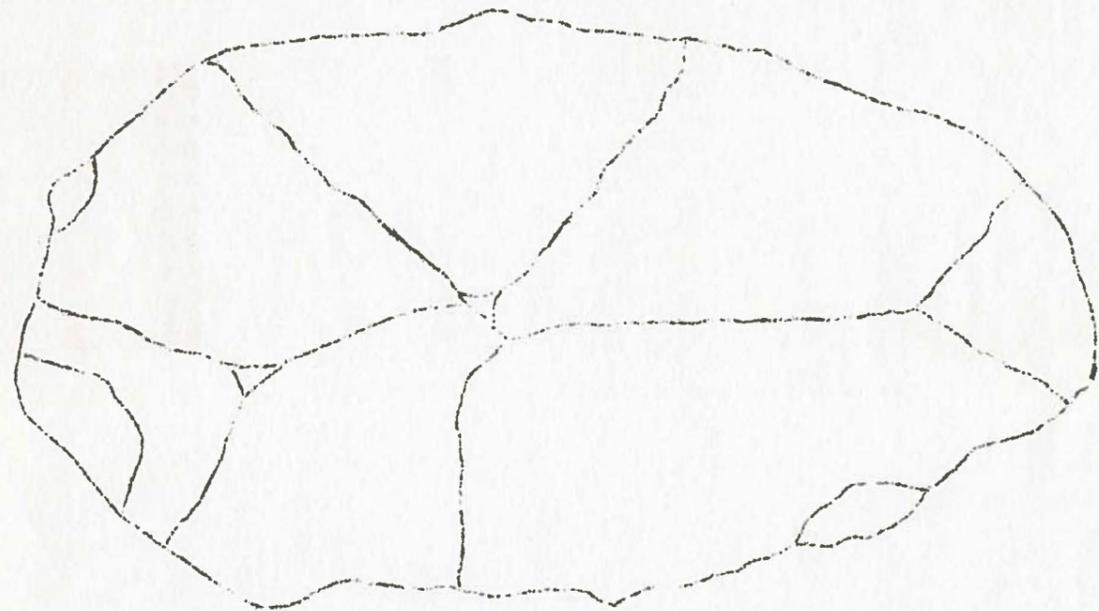


Fig. 2. Typical Blank from the Kiunk Ditch Cache. Top View and is Actual Size.



Fig. 3. Side View of Kiunk Ditch Cache Blade Actual Size.

18-Dor-27

Page 8

THE WEBB SITE

A new site has been discovered in Dorchester County which is probably the second largest to be recorded in the county. Actual measurements may place it in area equal to or larger than the Willin Site on the Marshyhope Creek.

This site is located below Vienna, Maryland, and within sight of what is called New Bridge, over the Chicamamico River. The soil is very sandy and although the USDA Soil Maps list this area as being Sassafras Sandy Loam, there has apparently been some error in the map making since the area is practically a sand hill. The site is located on the east bank of the river and extends several hundred yards away from the water.

It is safe to assume that upwards of seventy shell refuse pits were in existence at one time, many of which were quite small and were filled almost entirely with burned oyster shell. At about the central part of the area (which is about 1000 yards long) and at the waters edge is what appears to be a huge shell refuse area. This area is about 100 feet long and about the same distance in depth.

Unfortunately this area was only found when the owner attempted to put this area under cultivation and bulldozed away the scrubby waste land that had overgrown the site. All of the shell pits have been destroyed, but the area of the shell refuse was left untouched. This was due to the fact that the land here was lower than that surrounding that which was bulldozed.

The site was discovered by P. S. Flegel

and D. Edward Corkran in May of this year. The site was located about sundown and before darkness, much pottery and 12 points were found. Additional visits have revealed, after plowing, a very nice grooved light colored stone ax, bone tools, and many points in the shell refuse, but very little pottery.

Later, in a brief survey of the site by Henry Hutchinson and Perry Flegel, a number of artifacts were found on the surface. These included about 30 points both triangular and stemmed ranging in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch up to 3 inches. Several points were found with exceptionally long stems.

A very nice mortar was found. It weighed 28 lbs., was 13 inches long, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The depression was 1 inch deep and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Several hammer stones and a celt were also picked up. One other stone that measured $4\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches having roughly cut holes on both of its flat sides was also found.

That part of the area which includes the shell refuse appears worthy of additional investigation. Probing revealed the fact that the shell was prevalent just below the surface over a large area and a few test holes provided much shell and a few pieces of pottery.

approx.
525
words
608 words
per page

OUR COVER

For our cover this issue, we present a photograph of a drawing made by Dr. David Marine showing the location of the Duke of York Patents on Pilottown Road, in what is now the town of Lewes, Delaware.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article relative to the history of this area. We greatly appreciate the effort that Dr. Marine has put forth in tracing the titles of these patents and without his interest in this type of "digging", we could be very well without its story.

The drawing has an approximate scale of one-eighth inch equals one hundred and eighteen feet.

BOOK NOTICE

"Apache Vengeance" by Jess G. Hayes (University of New Mexico Press, 185 pages \$3.50) is a scholarly and factual study of the life of the Apache Kid. The Kid was the son of Toga, de-chuz, a San Carlos Apache chief.

Mr. Hayes, county school superintendent of Gila County, spent ten years tracing the life of the Kid from official records and countless interviews with relatives and friends of the Apache outlaw. The author has lived most of his life in or near Apacheland. He is a historian of note and a close student of Apache customs. "Apache Vengeance" tries to explain why a most trustworthy Indian became one of the most feared renegades in the West. The book contains photographs and many public records pertaining to the Kid.

IN MEMORIUM

The Archeolog regrets the passing of several well known members of the Association, who have contributed largely to the continued success of our organization in recent years.

Their interest and enthusiasm was reflected in their frequent attendance at meetings, and their generous support as members.

Their passing will be sincerely felt as a loss by all those with whom they came in contact.

* * *

Henry S. Stewart, of Rehoboth, Delaware, prior to his retirement was an attorney in Philadelphia, and had been a member of the Association since 1951. He was quite an authority on tropical shells and had amassed a sizable collection during his world wide travels. He also had a very fine collection of guns and pistols.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Yardley Potter, formerly of Philadelphia, had retired in Rehoboth about ten years ago. For years she edited the page on cooking as a feature writer in the old Wilmington Sunday Star. She was the author of a popular cook book "Home on the Range". Her husband was formerly an attorney in Philadelphia.

* * *

Mrs. Ethel Canby Peets, RFD #4, Milford Delaware was originally from Wilmington, Delaware. She was an artist of note and studied in France for many years with her husband. While she was not a member of the SAA, she was the wife of Orville Peets, who was elected president of our Association for the current year.

* * *

Mrs. Harold W. T. Purnell, of Georgetown, Delaware. Mrs. Purnell was one of the original members of our organization at its inception in 1948. He was also a recent past president of the Association.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS

Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.
Waldo R. Wedel

It is not the purpose of the Society for American Archaeology to attempt to define the difference between professional and non-profession (amateur) archaeologists or to set up criteria by which the status of any particular individual could be determined. However, it seems reasonable to recommend that in cases where there is to be employment of personnel for planning and directing archaeological investigations or supervising related activities certain standards with respect to the qualifications of those concerned might well be observed. The qualifications would, of course, vary according to the nature of the project and the complexity of the problem involved.

At lower levels where archaeologists work under close supervision, receive specific assignments and detailed instructions relative to even routine phases of work, and all work is subject to review for accuracy, adequacy, and conformance with instructions the requirements would not be particularly high. For such a position a person would need only have had a full four-year course in an accredited college or university, including or supplemented by 20 semester hours, or the equivalent, in anthropology. In the 20 semester hours there should be at least one course in archaeology. Where a four-year course had not been completed certain appropriate experience might be substituted for academic training. A person could be judged as qualified if the background showed 20 semester hours in anthropology, including one course in archaeology plus additional experience or education which when combined with the 20 course in anthropology would total four years of education and experience and give the substantial equivalent of the four-year college course. Experience acceptable in meeting this requirement would be: Technical assistant on an archaeological

expedition; technical assistant in an archaeological or anthropological museum. In addition to the above there should be three months of archaeological excavation experience under the direction of an archaeologist of recognized standing. (GS-5 equivalent)

At the next level where archaeologists are assigned some phase of work involved in large-scale archaeological operations such as being in charge of small field laboratories, stabilization or repair crews, or taking over digging operations for the removal of cultural materials and recording the circumstances of their placement in the ground, the requirements would be somewhat higher. The basic qualifications would remain the same, but the additional required experience would be one year of which six months could consist of research on and analysis of materials in museums or teaching at the college level. Archaeologists in this category usually are not expected to prepare reports other than those of a factual nature on field findings, or descriptive statements about artifacts and other cultural materials. The reports are reviewed for adequacy and accuracy by a supervisor. Archaeologists working at this level have little supervisory responsibility. The direction of laborers, student help, laboratory workers, etc., is considered incidental to the technical work. (GS-7 equivalent)

The next group consists of archaeologists who carry on research which has clearly defined objectives at the time of assignment, but which requires selection of work methods or adaptation of prescribed techniques and work methods to practical problems as they arise. Archaeologists at this level, when participating in a major excavation, may be

assigned to some part of the total project such as determining the stratigraphy of a refuse mound, excavating a burial ground, or uncovering the remains of habitations. They direct laborers or students in gross digging operations and keep field notes relative to the various manifestations uncovered. In the case of a large-scale reconnaissance program they may be assigned to survey special areas for aboriginal and historic remains. Such activities include library research relative to the areas involved, mapping, test-pitting, collecting of artifacts, and the tentative analysis of specimens and their grouping into temporal categories and cultural complexes. In some positions field research is combined with curatorial duties in the maintenance of large study or exhibit collections. Qualifications at this level should be more exacting and in addition to the general basic requirements two years of experience are necessary. Of that total, nine months should be in survey or excavations work under an archaeologist of recognized standing. The remaining year and three months could be in graduate study in an accredited college or university on the basis of one year of study for one year of experience, or two years of study for one and one-half years of experience. If teaching at the college level is substituted it must have been accompanied by independent research or by the direction of research projects of graduate students or research assistants. Reports, not necessarily intended for publication, by people at this level consist of detailed observations, preliminary analysis of cultural materials, descriptions of sites surveyed in archaeological reconnaissance programs, and recommendations for future work in them. Such reports are reviewed by superiors for adequacy and accuracy. For the most part positions of this type are not regarded as falling in the supervisory category. Direction of laborers, students, etc., is still regarded as incidental to the technical aspects of the work. (GS-9 equivalent)

At the next level archaeologists assume responsibility for independent research, plan and conduct field parties, and write

for publication. Assignments usually originate with an administrator, but those concerned may at times initiate their own projects within limitations. There generally is supervisory assistance in planning projects, but once in the field, the archaeologist performs independently. He establishes his field headquarters, hires temporary labor or other assistants, plans, organizes and assigns work to archaeologists of lesser experience, co-ordinates the work in progress, and is responsible for the technical accuracy of the operations. He also is responsible for consolidating and interpreting findings and preparing the over-all report, on the results of the investigations. Some at this level are employed in curatorial positions where they plan and supervise the performance of curatorial duties such as were mentioned in the previous paragraph. Qualifications for such positions should be rather exacting. In addition to the general basic requirements for lower grade work, a person should have had a minimum of three years of experience of which one full year was in archaeological survey or excavation under the supervision of an archaeologist of recognized standing. For the two years of general experience completion of all requirements for a Ph.D. degree, or a combination of graduate study and teaching as in previous grades, may be substituted. (GS-11 equivalent)

Archaeologists at the next higher level would perform difficult and responsible research and serve as consultants in the field of their specialization. People in this category, because of past contributions such as extensive excavations and scholarly reports, usually have achieved considerable standing and recognition in the field. They plan, organize, and direct their own field studies and independently prepare reports and manuscripts which warrant publication and distribution. In addition to such research work, some individuals may serve as associate curators of large archaeological study and museum collections, sharing all management responsibilities pertaining to them. Others may perform duties of a more supervisory nature such as managing

large-scale field operations and directing the work of a number of trained archaeologists. Standards for employment at this level should be much higher than in any of the previous ones. In addition to the requirements previously listed there should be at least one full year of experience at a level of responsibility and difficulty equivalent to that in the preceding level. (GS-12 equivalent)

For the highest levels, which are mainly supervisory or managerial in nature, those employed should have had progressively responsible experience in several

of the preceding levels. (GS-13-14 equivalent)

The experience gained in collecting arrowheads, pottery, weapons, and other artifacts of primitive peoples as a hobby would not be considered as specialized training; nor would membership in a national or local organization be considered as evidence for specialized training since such organizations are usually open to anyone interested in their objectives. The publication of an occasional paper in a scholarly journal, a society journal, or in a scientific series is not necessarily proof of archaeological competence.