

get, a celt blade, a broken gorget drilled, and many pieces of broken pottery. Setzler deems the evidence too scanty to indicate the culture of this mound. However, Shetrone in his recently published book, "The Mound-Builders," places this mound in the Adena culture of the Ohio area.

In the Precht stone mound a few bone fragments and no artifacts were discovered. In the Pierson stone mound a bundle reburial of a child was found. Several skulls and other bones all badly broken were discovered. These indicated reburials. Among these broken bones were many artifacts consisting of flint spawls, bone implements, arrowheads, and pieces of pottery. In the C. B. Martin stone mound, small fragments of bones were found and two crude slate celts. The scant archaeological evidences in these three stone mounds make it impossible to draw any conclusions.

Setzler believes that the archeological remains of the Whitewater Valley indicate the Hopewell, Adena, and Fort Ancient cultures of the Ohio area, but, he is careful to make no definite conclusions until further studies can be made.

One of the many strong features of this report is the full detailed description of the methods of excavation. In the years since the first excavations in Indiana, hundreds of mounds have been opened by amateur archaeologists and collectors; and the careless work in large measure destroyed the scientific value of the excavations. If all the mounds opened by the amateurs had been carefully excavated and the skeletons and other finds properly preserved, what a wealth of archaeological material we would have in Indiana!

Excellent illustrations enhance the value of this bulletin.

FRED J. BREEZE

*Excavation of Albee Mound, 1926-1927.* By J. ARTHUR MCLEAN. Indiana Historical Bureau (Indiana History Bulletin, Vol. VIII, No. 4), Indianapolis, 1931. Pp. 85 (91-176).

This bulletin is the report of the thorough and scientific excavation of a large mound known as the Albee Mound, near Fairbanks in Sullivan County, Indiana. Its exact location is the southeast corner of Section 6, T. 9 N., R. 10 W. It lies on the edge of the upland and overlooks the broad valley of the Wabash to the west.

The work was begun in the summer of 1926 and was completed in the summer of 1927. The magnitude of the excavation is indicated by the fact that during the second summer twenty shovelers, and four double-horse scoops with drivers were engaged in the removal of the earth, under the direction of Mr. McLean and his assistants.

Forty-one burials were found, each containing a skeleton or parts of a skeleton, together with various artifacts. These were carefully preserved and catalogued. The artifacts found are arrowpoints, stone scrapers, hammerstones, stone axes, stone pendants, copper beads, bone scrapers, bone needles, bone awls, shell beads, copper beads, and carapaces of turtles. Two of the most interesting artifacts are a bone needle and a string of shell beads. The needle, which is nearly nine inches long, was found ten feet below the surface. One end is pointed, and near the other end is a small hole for the insertion of thread. It has a high polish from use and is beautiful in form and workmanship. The string of beads was found near the skeleton of a child. Near the beads was a copper gorget which had been worn on the breast of the child; and the blue copper oxide, formed by the weathering of the metallic copper, had preserved the thread so perfectly that the beads were still strung intact. The preservation of this fibrous thread although protected by the copper oxide indicates comparative recency of burial.

The author of this bulletin assigns the culture represented by these artifacts to a period later than that of the Hopewell stage of prehistoric cultures.

One of the outstanding features of this report is the description of the methods of excavation. This work can serve as a model for future excavations in Indiana.

Many excellent illustrations add greatly to the value of this publication.

Appendix I of this bulletin is a classification of the stone artifacts on the basis of their lithologic character. This was done by Dr. W. N. Logan, State Geologist of Indiana. Appendix II is a report by E. Y. Guernsey of Bedford of an examination of the skeletal materials taken from the mound. It emphasizes the fine state of preservation of all skeletons and parts of skeletons. Appendix III is a useful and much-needed bibliography on Indiana archaeology.

FRED J. BREEZE