

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common Book Site (36 Jul)

2. Location

street & number [REDACTED]

not for publication

city, town Beale N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Juniata code 067

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	n/a in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	n/a being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name 1. Merle C. Ines

2. Blaine Book

street & number St. Rt.

c/o Duverney C. Book
18 E. Dartmouth Circle, Media, PA

city, town Mifflin

vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds

street & number Juniata County Court House

city, town Mifflintown

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pennsylvania State Museum Archaeological
Site Survey & Recording Program

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date March 22, 1976

federal state county local

depository for survey records William Penn Memorial Museum

city, town Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Book Site (36Jul) consists of a burial mound (now destroyed) and probable associated village, lying along the floodplain and first terrace overlooking the Tuscarora Creek in Juniata County. The site is located on the east side of the road that runs from the Book Site to the east, on high ground, approximately 40 feet above the Creek is marked by the 520 foot contour. The mound is located on the east side of the road, approximately 40 feet above the Creek is marked by the 520 foot contour. The mound is located on the east side of the road, approximately 40 feet above the Creek is marked by the 520 foot contour. Surrounding the mound is an extensive corn field, which has been in constant cultivation since the time of European settlement. The probable village portion of the site lies to the northeast of the mound, across the road to the east, on high ground. This area, approximately 40 feet above the Creek is marked by the 520 foot contour. The mound is located on the east side of the road, approximately 40 feet above the Creek is marked by the 520 foot contour. The mound is located on the east side of the road, approximately 40 feet above the Creek is marked by the 520 foot contour.

The presence of the mound portion of the site has been known since the time of European settlement (Jones 1931:98). It is mentioned in an early history of the Juniata Valley (Jones 1856). Another account of burials being plowed out of the mound in the mid-19th century is given by John W. Jordan (1913:98). Non-professional digging into the mound continued until the time of the 1929 excavation. Knowledge of the village portion of the site dates prior to 1929: the site has been considered by local tradition, to be the site of an "Indian fort." Although no professional archaeological work has taken place in the village portion of the site, sherds and flakes were noted on the plowed surface of the site (p. 98).

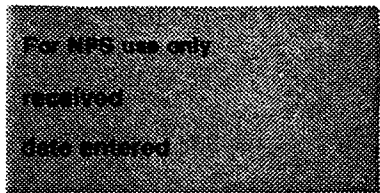
Professional excavations of the burial mound, conducted by Robert W. Jones and Junius Byrd and contracted by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission began August 5, 1929 and ended by that fall. The estimated dimensions of the mound (in 1929) were 63 feet by 55 feet, with a maximum height of 30 inches.

Although no field plan or stratigraphic maps remain from the 1929 excavation, the report implies that virtually the entire mound was excavated at that time. Several other generalizations on the construction of the mound can be made on the basis of the written text alone. The mound was constructed by the accumulation of a darker colored midden-like deposit upon a lighter colored subsoil. On the periphery of the mound, the darker soil ranged from 0-6 inches thick, but was as much as 18 inches thick nearer the center of the mound. At the center of the mound was an intrusive post-mound construction disturbance, 13-14 feet in diameter. It was within this lighter colored soil that the most of the skeletal material was found. Twenty of the 22 skulls found in the mound came from this intrusive area and it is likely that the other two also represented intrusive burials. More than 22 individuals were interred in the mound but, due to the fact that the bones were disarticulated and badly crushed, the exact number of individuals was not determined. No diagnostic artifacts were noted in association with any of the burials. A small quantity of lithic and groundstone artifacts were found in the mound. The majority of projectile points (8 out of 10) were triangular, suggesting a Late Woodland context. A large amount of Clemson Island pottery was found in the darker soil, at the edge of the mound.

The ceramics suggest that the mound portion of the site dates to the Clemson Island phase, circa 950-1200 A.D. A single radiocarbon date (I-2490) taken from a portion of a charred log found in direct association with several of the skulls yielded a date of 1470± 95 A.D. This appears to be much too late for the context (Kent, et.al. 1971:332). The most likely explanation is that the sample was contaminated by shellac and paraffin at the time of recovery in 1929 (cf. Stuckenrath 1977:183).

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The association of a village area with the mound portion of the site is not substantiated at present by direct archaeological evidence. However it is strongly suggested by comparing the typical settlement pattern for other Clemson Island-like sites. In New York state, the Hunter Home Phase (900-1000 A.D.) of the Middle Woodland Period and the beginning of the Carpenter Brook Phase (1050-1100 A.D.) of the Late Woodland Owasco Period are the temporal equivalent of Clemson Island in Pennsylvania (Ritchie and Funk 1973:187). The Hunter Home Phase burial pattern, exemplified by the Kipp Island No. 4 Site, is similar to that of Clemson Island: no lavish grave furniture or other significant mortuary practice, and bundle burials in conjunction with cremations (Ritchie 1980:262). The Clemson Island pottery type is similar to Hunter Home Phase ceramics and is virtually indistinguishable from the Carpenter Brook Phase and other Owasco Period ceramics of New York (McCann 1971). In Northcentral Pennsylvania the Mound, in Lycoming County, is strikingly similar to the Book Mound, in the pottery (both Clemson Island), and in the burial mode. There are similarities to early Late Woodland sites in the Upper Delaware (Kinsey et.al. 1972).

Similarities in ceramic style and burial practice between Hunter Home/Carpenter Brook and Clemson Island Phase cultures suggest other close similarities in adaptation, such as settlement pattern. Ritchie identified four Owasco settlement types, of which two, hamlet and village, would most likely apply to the Book site. Owasco hamlets and villages are located on the second terrace of large streams, next above the floodplain, on which the planting was done (1980:274). Examples of these sites are Bates, Castle Creek and Bainbridge. These and other sites should be good analogues for the proposed Book village site. The [redacted] Site, in Broome County, New York, is a large Early Owasco village, occupying 2/3 of an acre on a nearly flat terrace, rising 15-20 feet above the normal water level, on the north bank of the Susquehanna River (Ritchie and Funk 1973:179). The [redacted] Site, in Onondaga County, New York, lies between the 520-540 foot contour adjacent to a marshy area with a little stream draining east. The [redacted] Site in Seneca County, New York, is located at the south end of the island, close to the island's margin, which is low and marshy (ibid.: 159). [redacted] Brook and its associated buildings is located 75 yards to the north of the island [redacted] overlooking the Susquehanna River (Ritchie and Funk 1973:210). In summary, the known village sites of New York and Pennsylvania at the same time period and adaptation as the Book Site, appear to be located on high ground and adjacent to the streams and marshy areas, no doubt a reflection of a strong fishing focus (Ritchie and Funk 1973).

Since there are no known Clemson Island period burial mounds without associated villages, it should be expected that the Book mound will have an associated village area nearby. The presence of lithic scatter near the mound and utilitarian ceramic vessels in the mound fill would support this notion. Of all the possible areas which would satisfy the apparent Early Late Woodland "requirements" of villages being located on high ground and adjacent to streams and/or marshy areas, the only satisfactory location would be on the terrace adjacent to the [redacted] can above and to the east of the [redacted] road.

As stated above, this area produced lithics and pottery fragments, [redacted] bordered by Doyle Run and [redacted] and the [redacted]. On the basis of this expectation, the village area associated with the Book mound is predicted to be there. The area nominated is defined as both the mound area and the village area. [redacted] corner of the nominated area is 100 feet east and 100 feet west of [redacted] Historical and Museum Commission [redacted]. From there, the boundary runs 200 feet north, then 650 feet east, then 820 feet southeast, then 1000 feet west, then [redacted] 200 feet west to the southwest [redacted]. The enclosed area is 15 acres.

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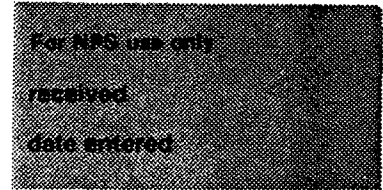
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The area west of the road is currently in agricultural use. The area east of the road has not been farmed for at least 20 years, and lies in an early successional forest state, with small (less than 4 inches diameter) trees and heavy under-growth. No impact, other than farming in the western portion of the nominated area, is anticipated.

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Jones, Robert W.

1931 Report of Robert W. Jones, Wild Rose, Wisconsin. Fifth Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. pp. 89-115. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Jones, N.J.

1856 History of the Early Settlement of the Juniata Valley. Philadelphia.

Kent, Barry et.al.

1971 Foundations of Pennsylvania Prehistory. Harrisburg: PHMC.

Kinsey, W. Fred, III with Herbert C. Kraft, Patricia Marchiando, and David J. Werner.

1972 Archaeology in the Upper Delaware Valley Harrisburg: PHMC.

McCann, Catherine

1971 Notes on the Pottery of the Clemson and Book Mounds. In Kent et.al Foundations of Pennsylvania Prehistory, pp. 419-423. Harrisburg: PHMC.

Ritchie, William A.

1980 The Archaeology of New York State. Harrison, NY: Harbor Hill Books.

Ritchie, William A. and Robert E. Funk

1973 Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast. New York State Museum and Science Memoir, 20.

Stuckenrath, Robert

1977 Radiocarbon: Some notes from Merlin's Diary. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences. 228-181-188.

Turnbaugh, William

1977 Man, Land, and Time: The Cultural Prehistory and Demographic Patterns of North-Central Pennsylvania. Evansville, Indiana: Unigraphic.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The area nominated is defined as both the mound area and immediate surroundings and the village area. ~~The southern boundary of the nominated area is 100 feet south and 100 feet west of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission site. From there, the boundary runs 920 feet north, then 650 feet east, then 620 feet south, then 100 feet east to the road, then 200 feet south to the road.~~ The enclosed area is 15 acres.

The mound area is defined on the basis of available reports of early work there (Jones 1931). The probable village area is defined by surface scatters of lithics and ceramics, by topographic considerations, and by analogy with numerous other associations of mounds and village sites (see Item 7).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 950–1200 AD Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Book Site attains significance through (1) its chronological position in Pennsylvania prehistory, (2) as a type site for Clemson Island pottery, (3) as a major early excavation by professional archaeologists in Pennsylvania, and (4) for its settlement/economic type. By correlation with sites in New York State and north-central Pennsylvania, Clemson Island represents the earliest known phase within the Late Woodland period and, as such, is the key to the transformation from a hunting and gathering economic orientation toward an agricultural one. The village portion of the site should reveal, in middens and storage pits, the nature of that shift. The site should also contain remains related to a riverine, fishing adaptation. No sites with a riverine orientation have been systematically excavated, including flotation analysis.

The topography of the site area suggests that, in addition to expected midden deposits, in situ stratified deposits should be found within the 500 foot contour line, just off the terrace, as at the Fisher Farm Site in Centre County.

The Book Site, one of the type sites for Clemson Island pottery, can be expected to provide additional data to further the refinement of the Clemson Island pottery typology.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 15 acres

Quadrangle name McCoysville, PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Spruce Hill, PA

A	18	210000	210000
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	18	210000	210000
E	18	210000	210000
G			

B	18	210000	210000
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	18	210000	210000
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ira Beckerman

organization N/A

date August 8, 1980

street & number 630 Humphrey Court No. 202

telephone 717 545 5698

city or town Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration