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Fig. 21.

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ADDITIONAL DATA ON THE MISPILLION SITE 7-S-AI

Illustrated with Drawings

By P. S. Flegel

INTRODUCTION

The report on the excavations at the Mispillion Site 7-S-A 1 by the Sussex Society of Archeology and History, published in the September 1957 issue of the "Archeolog" (Vol. 9, No. 2) contains in its description of the site a brief reference to, but no detailed account of, ten adjacent pits lying to the east that previously had been excavated by Mr. H. G. Omwake and his associates. The writer of this article was responsible for the work on several of these pits. Consequently, in order that the record may be made more complete and contain fewer broken links relative to the refuse pits in the area, he wishes to submit this supplement to the "Report on the Mispillion Site 7-S-A 1".

P-7

Before he invited the author to participate in the excavation of these middens, Mr. Omwake had opened six pits and numbered them on his base line (see Fig. 1, pits numbered 1 to 6). Later, pits #7 through #11 were located, and then numbered by Omwake and Flegel in the early fall of 1952. Pits #7 and #8 were located on August 15, 1952, and excavation was started on the same day. The writer started work on pit #7 and Mr. Omwake began opening pit #8. After plotting the shell area by probing, they opened the middens on the western side, in order to give additional time for late afternoon excavations.

Pits #9, #10, and #11 were located several months later. Mr. Omwake opened pit #9 and the writer opened pit #10. Pit #11 was also located by the writer, but because of its apparent insignificance (small size) was never opened.

The following account describes the excavations and the finds that were brought to light in Pit #7. The material found in pit #10 so remarkably parallels the material found in pit #7 that a description of pit #10 will not be given in this report.

Figure 1 is similar to H. G. O's base line as shown in the September 1957 Archeolog, Vol. 9, No. 2. Mr. Omwake and the writer constructed an additional base line running through pit #7 at right angles to the one mentioned above. This line is directly north of the old cemetary (Fig. 1).



FIG. 1.

Credit must be given Mr. J. Katinsky and Mr. D. E. Corkran, both of Hurlock, Maryland, for their assistance in the excavation of this pit and also in the "fill-in" after the completion of the dig.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

It will not be necessary to describe the Mispillion Site since a most complete writeup of this facet of the report appeared in the above mentioned Archeolog. The area included in Figure 1 is adjacent to the one previously reported on, is undoubtedly an extension of it, and may have been occupied simultaneously.

It is possible that because of the sloping terrain and its proximity to the river, some of the original site has been eroded and washed into the river. The slope is toward the north and is considerably more so than in that area which was included in the original Mispillion Site report.

SOIL TYPE

The soil in this area is a deep phase of the Sassafras Sandy Loam. It is light-brown to brown mellow sandy loam, with a depth of 8 to 10 inches. It is underlain by a reddishyellow or yellowish-brown heavy sandy loam, to a sandy clay loam which at 16 to 18 inches passes into a reddish-yellow to yellowish-red friable sandy clay which in turn passes at depths between 22 to 30 inches into dull-red or yellowish-red sandy loam, coarse sandy loam or loamy coarse sand. Small flakes of mica are present locally in the soil and subsoil. The reddish color in the subsoil is more pronounced in the better drained areas of this region. Generally the surface is free from gravel, but a few small areas contain considerable quantities. These areas usually occur on a slope near former stream courses or washes. The upper subsoil is more compact than the surface soil, and the lower subsoil is looser than the upper subsoil. The unweathered material is generally encountered at a depth of 30 inches.¹

In a gravelly area directly down stream, and to the east of this site, is a fairly prominent deposit of pipe-stem ore.

DESCRIPTION OF PIT #7

Shell and refuse pit #7 was ellyptical to obovate in shape having a long axis running N.W. and S.E. for a distance of 16 feet 4 inches, and a short axis of 10 feet. The greatest depth of the pit was 39 inches and was located on the long axis approximately 5 feet 4 inches from the S.E. end. (Fig. 2)

The entire pit was covered with 12 to 31 inches of overburden, with the greatest depth of covering on the northern side of the pit. This greater covering is on the lower slope and probably is due to soil washing and erosion over the years. This fact tends to qualify the statement previously made relative to the topography of the area.

An 8 to 10 inch lining of good sized oyster shells filled the bottom of the pit and extended up the sides to within 12 inches of the ground level. (Fig. 3)

The pit was dug between December 1953 and March 1954. Nine days were required to complete the excavation. Subsequent study of the materials has resulted in the following classification of the data.



There were enough matching pieces from 14 pottery vessels to make either partial or complete restorations. At this writing only two of these vessels have been restored. Rim shards found totaled 42, but only 14, that commanded attention, will be described here.

Over 450 additional shards were found, many of which were small and difficult to identify. After completing the examination of these shards, 421 were identified as belonging to at least one or another of the 14 pottery vessels mentioned above.

The first vessel restored and described here has a diameter of 6-3/8 inches at the rim and is 6 inches high. (Fig. 4) The rim has a circumference of 22 inches. The shape is connoidal; the thickness at the rim is 1/8 inch and at the base 7/16 of an inch. The bottom is slightly flattened. The color is dirty gray. There is no design except for a very faint but distinct cord wrapped paddled impression over the entire vessel. The pot has a hardness of 3.0 and is both grit and shell tempered. It has a simple bowl rim which is slightly recurving. The body is cylindrical and the base connoidal. Texture of the bowl is medium fine grained. Coil construction was used.

The second vessel restored has a diameter of 4-1/2 inches and is 3-1/2 inches high (Fig. 5). The rim has a circumference of 13-1/2 inches. Its shape is similar to that of a large cup with the side walls slightly convex. The color is light brick-red. The thickness at the rim is 1/8 inch and at the base 11/32 of an inch. The bottom is circular as well as somewhat flattened. The vessel has no design, but in many places, both on the inside and the outside of the sidewalls, exist series of parallel lines apparently made with a serrated scraper. These lines could have been made with the shell of Pecten irradians sp. (Scollop), since many of these shells were found in the pit. The lines extend diagonally from the right and left as well as horizontally.



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Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Not

The vessel has a hardness of 2.0 and is entirely lacking in any visable kind of temper. It has a simple type rim, slightly recurving. The body of the pot is cylindrical and its texture very fine. Coiling is the apparent method of manufacture.

The entire inside of the vessel is marked with striations made in groups of parallel lines numbering 10 to 12. The width between the striations ranges from 18 to 22 mm. Some groups of striations extend from right to left downward, others follow the horizontal curvature of the bowl, while others extend from left to right upward and again downward.

Pottery vessel number 3 (Fig. 6), which was not restored, had a rim diameter of 14 inches and a height from rim to base of 12-1/2 inches. The rim circumference was about 44 inches, and the distance from rim to rim over the base is estimated at not more than 33 inches.

Fifty-six pieces of this pot were found. Seven are from the rim. Thirty-two pieces are matching and make up a total of 12 parts. The vessel was connoidal; the interior sides rose straight to the rim, the exterior curved slightly inward to the rim. It had a rounded base. The bottom was connoidal in shape. Thickness at the rim was 5/32 of an inch and at the base 3/8 of an inch. There is no design or pattern marked on the shards, but the entire surface is cord wrapped paddled. The pot is tempered with finely ground shell and its hardness is estimated at 3.0.²

The seven pieces of the rim constitute 36.4 per cent of the total circumference and it is estimated that only 19 per cent of the pot is complete.

The rim had vertical sides tapering in thickness toward the lip. The body was cylindrical and its texture somewhat porous. The coil method of its construction is quite evident upon examination of the shards.

Pottery vessel #4, not restored, has a total of seven matching pieces sharply curving and presumably from near the bottom of the pot. Three rim shards were found, each about one inch in depth and averaging 1-1/2 inches in length. None of these are matching or have enough curvature to give an approximation of diameter or circumference. There are not enough pieces of the pot to determine its overall shape. Its color is light reddish brown and the shards vary in thickness from 3/32 to 5/32 of an inch. No pieces can be identified as coming from the bottom of this pot and there is no design apparent. No tempering material had been used. The pot has a hardness of 4.0.

The body of the pot was cylindrical and its texture fine. Although breaks in the shards do not give any indication of the method of manufacture, it appears to have been coil made. Figure 7 shows a portion of the pot restored; this sharply curving area (a-b) apparently was located near the bottom of the pot.

Only nine pieces of pottery vessel #5 were found, too few to determine its height. Three matching pieces, including one rim shard, give enough curvature to indicate a diameter of 4 inches. Apparently the pot was connoidal. Its color is dark gray. The rim shards are 1/8 inch thick; the body shards, 3/16 of an inch.

The design starts below a flaring lip (Fig. 8). Whether this design was continuous around the rim or repetitious in pattern cannot be determined.

This vessel is coil made, tempered with finely ground shell, and has a hardness of 2.0.

Pot number 6, which was not restored, had a diameter of 10-1/2 inches. Not enough shards were available to determine the height. Its color is dark gray and it has a temper of finely ground shell. The texture is fine grained to slightly porous.

This pot is 1/8 inch thick at the rim and at a distance of 2 inches from the top the thickness doubles. No parts of the bottom are available. The pot has a hardness of 3.5.

The design consists of a series of fairly deep cutting lines running diagonally downward around the upper part of the pot. These lines extend about two inches down from the rim. There is no set pattern or continuation of the lines nor are they of any uniform length. Most of the lines are about from 1/4 to 1/2 inch in length. (Fig. 9)

One hundred and four pieces of this pot were found, twenty of which are matching and make seven parts; among the 104 are 10 rim shards, about 33 per cent of the rim, some of them matching.

The rim curved in slightly and the body was cylindrical. Coiling was used.

Pots numbered 7, 8, 9 and 10 were not restored. The fragments of these four pots were found near the center of the pit. Only pieces of the bases were found. Several matching sections were assembled but not enough of any single pot to determine size, shape, contour or any other dimensions. All are similar to pot #2, previously described, except that the shards are much thicker. That they are separate pots and not parts of any of the other pots described here is evident by the fact that their hardness, temper and color do not correspond with those of any other pot. Also, they are much more porous and have a poorer texture than any of the other pots found. Their colors range from a gray to a brick red. They are definitely bottom sections of pots, each one being a distinct bottom in itself.

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- 5 -





No





The thickness of these bottoms varies. Pot #7 is 1/2 inch thick, pot #8 3/8 of an inch, and pots #9 and #10 7/16 of an inch. None has any apparent tempering.

The striations on the inside and outside of the shards appear to be similar to those found on pot #2; but the size, thickness, and distance between the lines of each indicate that they were not made with the same instrument. It is not likely that any of these pots can be associated with or be a part of pot #2, since most of the pot bottom shards are in the restoration.

Pot #7 has a hardness of 3.5; pot #8, of 3.0; Pot #9, of 4.0; and pot #10, of 3.6.

Pot #ll was very small, being two inches in diameter. There are no striations on the outside of the pot, nor any design. The texture is rather fine and it was made from a reddish clay with striations on the inside. It is perfectly smooth on the outside.

This pot has a hardness of 5.0; no tempering material was used in its manufacture. Two rim shards were found from this pot. One is 1-3/8 inches long and 7/8 of an inch deep; the other is but 7/8 of an inch long and 3/4 of an inch deep.

Pot No.	Total Shards	Bottom shards	Side shards	Rim shards
#7	11	7	4	
8	14	5	9	
9	8	5	3	
10	6	3	3	
11	6	2	2	2
Total		43	22	2

The following table gives a summary of the pieces of pottery found that appear to belong to pots 7 through 11 inclusive:

Pot number 12 was not restored. The shards provide only two dimensions: a diameter of 10 inches and a rim 31 inches in circumference. The vessel was conical, the bottom pointed and connoidal, the body cylindrical, and the rim of a simple bowl type with straight sides.

The thickness at the rim was 1/8 of an inch and at the body 3/8 of an inch.

The rim design was not a continuous pattern, but had considerable variation. Some parts of the design extend downward from the rim, a distance of three and one-half inches. This is especially so in one part of the pot where there is a horizontal double herring-bone weave design (Fig. 10). Other designs on this pot, varying and lacking in continuity, are shown in Figures 11, 12 and 13. It is apparent from microscopic examinations of these markings that at least three tools were used to etch the designs on this vessel. One large tool, with a slot in the center, was used to make the designs shown in Figures 10, 11 and parts of 13. Profiles of the rim as shown in Fig. 11 and 13 show this clearly. The rounded ends of these markings indicate that the tool for the design was so shaped. In Fig. 12 the markings were made with a tool that was square and sharp on the ends. There is no evidence of any notch in the tool like the one mentioned previously. A third tool was used to make the short dash-like lines as shown in Fig. 11. These lines were 3 to 4 mm. in length. It is possible that the square-edged tool used to make the lines in shards of Fig. 12 may also have been used here by simply turning it on its edge.



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The tempering was done with shell. It was quite finely ground and of a uniform texture. Very little weathering of the shell can be observed.

Seventy-six shards of this pot were recovered, eight of which are rim shards. Seventeen pieces are matching and make seven parts. The eight parts of the rim constitute 33 per cent of the rim, the remaining pieces make up 28 per cent of the entire pot.

The hardness of the pot is 3.0, its texture is medium fine, and coil construction was used.

Pot #13 was not restored. It had a diameter of 6 inches and its depth was not determined. Its shape was cylindrical and its color was reddish inside and brownish outside. Its thickness ran from one quarter to three sixteenth of an inch. No bottom of this pot was found. There was no design on this vessel except some faint indications of cord-wrapped-stick impressions, which appear to have been worn away through long usage. It is shell tempered and has a hardness of 3.5.

A total of 28 shards were found, several of which are fairly large for a pot this size. The larger shards measure $2 \times 2-1/2$ inches. Eleven of the 28 shards are matching pieces.

Pot #14, not restored, was also a small pot, with a diameter of 3-1/2 inches and a depth of about 4 inches. The shards range in thickness from 1/4 to 5/32 of an inch. Its color is brownigh red outside, lighter red to slate gray inside. This pot is tempered with both shell and grit. It has a hardness of 3.5, its texture is fine, and coil construction was used.

Twenty-three pieces of this pot were found. No rim shards were located. All shards are striated horizontally around the inside of the pot. All pieces are small, averaging about the size of a quarter. Five of the pieces are matching.

RIM SHARDS

The following seven shards (Figs. 14-20) are all rim shards from different vessels. No attempt has been made to connect any of the more than 450 additional shards found in the midden with these seven shards. It seems fairly certain that some of them could be associated with these rim shards.

Rim shard No. 1 (Fig. 14) measures 2-3/4 inches long and 2-5/8 inches deep. It came from a pot that was nine inches in diameter. Its color is dark gray; the shard is shell tempered and cord wrapped stick impressed. The texture is fine and the hardness was measured at 5.0.

Three or four kinds of tools could have been used in making the design on this pot. A marking tool notched in the center, giving the effect of a three line scoring, is observed on the zig-zag impression in the lower part of the design. A small rounded or hlunt-end tool accounted for two of the three parallel lines circumscribing the area around the rim of the shard. The center one of these lines appears to have been made with a notched tool, similar to but smaller than the one that made the zig-zag line mentioned above. The triangular notches were probably made by a fourth tool. The small vertical lines, between the top horizontal lines, could also have been made by this last tool.



The diameters of the pots of which these shards are a part, as well as of the other unrestored ones mentioned in this report, were estimated by taking the diameter on the inside of the shard at a point where the rim curves outward, or appears to begin to do so.

In all of the drawings where profiles of pots or potshards rims are shown, the left side is the inner side of the vessel.

No attempt has been made to classify any of these vessels as to jars, bowls, pots or other types of containers, since it is difficult to determine at just what size a small bowl becomes a large one, at what size and/or shape a bowl becomes a jar or whether a jar is larger or smaller than a pot. These words are used interchangeably throughout this report and have no relation to any specific size or shape.

Rim shard No. 2 (Fig. 15) measures 2 inches wide and 2-1/2 inches deep. It came from a pot that was 8 inches in diameter. Its color is medium dark gray; the clay is shell tempered and no paddled effect is noticeable. The texture is fine and the shard has a hardness of 4.5.

Rim shard No. 3 (Fig. 16) is slightly smaller than the first two mentioned. It came from a pot that was 8 inches in diameter. Its color is medium dark gray. It is sand and shell tempered and the outside is cord wrapped stick paddled. The shard is fine textured and has a hardness of 2.0.

Two types of tools were used in making the design. A sharp pointed tool was used to make the lines that parallel the rim and extend down from the rim about one-quarter inch. The other lines, which run in a diagonal direction downward, appear to have been made by twisting together two strands of stiff material. The writer has produced nearly the same effect by twisting two No. 22 gauge copper wires together and pressing them in soft clay. (String, cord or small reeds twisted together do not seem to give quite the same effect as wire.) Some interesting speculation has arisen relative to the material used by the aboriginals in producing this twisted effect in designing pottery, since wire or metal was probably not available at that time to these people.

Rim shard No. 4 (Fig. 17) measures 1-3/4 inches wide and 2-1/8 inches deep. Its pot was the second largest in diameter, measuring 12-1/2 inches. Its color is reddishbrown and it is shell tempered. The outside is paddled and its texture is fine. The shard has a hardness of 2.0.

Two tools were used in marking this pot. One, with which most of the design was made, was a plain round pointed tool; the other one gave a definite center line similar to the one described in pot #12 (Fig. 11).

Rim shard No. 5 (Fig. 18) has a diameter of 8 inches. It is medium dark gray in color, is shell and sand tempered, has a medium fine texture and gives no paddled appearance. Its hardness was found to be 2.0.

The markings were made with a quite fine tool which was well pointed.

Rim shard No. 6 (Fig. 19), giving an estimated diameter of 18 inches, came from the largest pot found in the pit. It is reddish-brown, is shell tempered, and has a definite basket-weave impression. There is no design on the shard. Its texture is medium fine, and it has a hardness of 3.2.



Fig. 21.





Fig. 26.

This shard is the thinnest of the seven described here. This potsherd and the one following are the only two that were found with a lip. The top of the lip is flattened and the outer edge rounded. Just under the lip is a slight constriction in the wall of the pot (Fig. 19).

This last rim shard (Fig. 20), because of its small size, was not estimated as to diameter. It is a dark tan color, shell tempered, and has a smooth finish. There is no design on the shard; its texture is so fine that it can be scratched with the finger-nail, and it has a hardness of 3.0.

The lip of the rim is rounded, both on top and on the outer side. It is two or three times as large as the lip described in the above shard.

There were two miscellaneous shards worthy of mention. All the rest were just average shards with no particular characteristics. The first (Fig. 21) of these two has a smooth inside surface. The outer surface markings are 1/32 of an inch deep and appear to be made of a double twisted cord. The cord markings are parallel but the distance between them is not uniform. It is also noticeable that the three cord marked impressions are of different widths. The thinner diagonal lines appear to have been made after, or on top of, the deeper cord marked lines. The color of this shard is medium dark gray; the hardness is 3.0, the temper of fine grit, and the thickness 1/4 inch. This piece was the only one of its kind to be found in the pit.

This shard (Fig. 22) has no particular importance as such but is interesting in that it has a small hole drilled through it. This hole has been drilled from both sides of the shard and at an angle of 45 degrees; its significance is lost to us. The design suggests that the shard came from near the top of a pottery vessel.

CLAY ARTIFACTS OTHER THAN POTTERY VESSELS

1. Parts of two circular objects of unknown use were found in this pit. They were made of clay similar to that which was used in manufacturing the pottery found in the pit. Of the one piece (Fig. 23), three matching parts were found, in which are four holes evenly spaced, two of them complete and two only partially complete. This artifact has been described previously.³ Cord wrapped stick impressions are scattered promiscuously over both sides of the artifact. The object is discoidal, and there is no way to determine which face was the obverse or the reverse side. The diameter is 2-3/4 inches with a thickness at the center of 1/4 inch tapering to nothing at the edges. The holes were drilled 7/8 of an inch apart and 3/8 to 1/2 inch from the outer edge. All holes are 1/8 inch in diameter and are slightly countersunk on both sides of the disc. The color of the object is dark gray (Fig. 23). A clay of medium texture was used in this artifact; it is shell tempered and has a hardness of 3.0.

2. The second shard (Fig. 24) is from a similar artifact but not from the one described above, since the edge is thicker, the material is lighter in color with more brown in it, and the curvature indicates a larger object. The holes are of the same diameter and the same distance apart, but are slightly farther from the rim of the object. It is also cord wrapped stick impressed, has no design, is shell tempered and has a hardness of 3.0. Both this shard and the one described above were found in the same general area of the pit, near the deepest part close to the eastern end.

Searching a number of varied references for artifacts used by native aboriginals has failed to reveal anything like these discoids.

PIPES

Only two pieces of trade pipe stems were found. These were so close to the upper level and disturbed soil of the pit that it was not possible to determine whether they had been plowed under or were a part of the original pit.

Two matching shards of what appear to be either the bowl of an Indian clay pipe or a very small bowl were found near the bottom of the pit (Fig. 25). The bowl is about 1-1/4 inches deep and has an outside diameter of 1-5/16 inches. It is 1/8 inch thick. The fragment is shell tempered and made of gray clay. The tempering is in an excellent state of preservation and shows no indication of having been dissolved. The writer is not certain of the identification of this particular item. Lack of charring or of soot, plus the fact that the shell tempering is still brittle and shows no indication of having been in the presence of heat suggests that this item was a very small pot and not a pipe bowl.

STONES

Most of the stones in the pit were small, being about the size of a golf ball. A few were fire-blackened. These blackened stones were found at the thirty inch level and near the eastern end of the pit. The number of stones were not many, and a few of them had been worked. Three appeared to be projectile rejects. Less than a dozen stones were found that were as large as a half-brick.

CHIPS; PROJECTILE POINTS AND REJECTS

Numerous chips from projectile point making were observed. Out of 100 chips taken at random from various parts of the pit 73% were of black, red, or brown jasper, with brown jasper making up the greater number. Fourteen per cent were of rhyolite, 8% of white quartz and the remaining 5% of an undetermined, vari-colored stone, probably jasper.

One projectile point out of the eleven found in the pit was entire and unbroken. All but one could be identified as having a triangular base. None were stemmed. Most of the points were of jasper; others were of quartz, rhyolite, argylite and quartzite. There were five jasper rejects found in this pit.

SHELLS

Most of the shells in the pit were oyster shells. It was estimated that between 1-1/2 and 2 bushels of oyster shell were present in this pit. Clam shells were quite numerous and many were entire halves; broken pieces were abundant. Conch shells were not numerous. None of these shells showed indications of being worked. Six were entire and five cores were found. All conch shells were small, being not more than 4 to 5 inches in length. There were a few Plicate mussel shells found and most were badly broken. This mussel was identified as Modiolus plecatula. No barnacles were found.

BONE TOOLS

The ends of five bone tools were found (Fig. 26). The first four shown are polished at the tip only. The last one shown is polished for a distance of 1-3/4 inches and shows a considerable amount of usage in excess of the others.

BONES

More than 1050 bones and bone fragments were recovered. About 2/3 of these were identifiable. The greatest number were from deer. Classification of these bones indicated the presence of at least six different deer. As in most middens opened by the writer, no bones of the heads were found except antler, jaw bone and teeth.

Other animal bones identified in the pit were those from muskrat, opposum, sturgeon, catfish, two species of turtle, many unidentifiable bones from birds, and a number of unidentifiable small bones from small animals.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

At the bottom of the pit, near the center, were found one complete and charred hickory nut and a number of lumps of marl ranging from an inch to one and one-half inches in diameter. They were rounded, had not been fired, and if they had been made for any particular purpose, were apparently unused. Numerous small pieces of charcoal and charred wood occupied the bottom level of the pit.

One piece of clay, marble size, smooth and fired, was found near the middle of the pit at a depth of 21 inches. It was nearly spherical to obovate, with one side broken away, had no temper, and was reddish-brown.

REFERENCES

¹ Snyder, Barton and others, "Soil Survey of Sussex County, Delaware". United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, Washington, D.C., 1924, p. 1546.

 2 Moh's scale was used in determining hardness in all the clay artifacts.

³ "Archeolog", Vol. 6 (1954), No. 1, pp. 8-9.

SUMMARY and COMMENT

Mr. Flegel's very thorough study of this rich refuse pit supplements the report previously published on the Mispillion Site 7-S-A1 ("Archeolog", Vol. 9, No. 2). His examination shows that most of the restorable or partially restorable pottery vessels were small; six of the nine for which he could estimate size ranged from 2 inches to 6-3/8 inches in diameter. On the other hand, six of the seven separate rim shards here studied gave estimated diameters of 8 inches (for three pots), 9 inches, 12-1/2 inches, and 18 inches. This last shard had a definite basket weave impression. One pot and several rim shards had interesting designs for which two, three, or even four different tools may have been used, among them a marking device apparently made of two twisted strands of stiff material. Two unusual artifacts were fragments of two small symmetrically perforated clay discs. It has come to our attention that somewhat similar discs of various materials are illustrated in the 24th "Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology" (1902-3), which is devoted to Indian games; they are called buzzers and are made to rotate by strings which go through the holes and are alternately stretched and relaxed between the hands (see pages 755-757). Of the eleven projectile points recovered by Mr. Flegel all but one had a triangular base. The pit contained more than 1050 bones, the greatest number being from deer. The author's observation that he has found no head bones of deer except antler, jaw bones, and teeth raises interesting questions.

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IN MEMORIAM

We deeply regret the death on August 23rd of Mr. William H. Ponder. His keen interest in our Society's efforts to develop the archeological and historical background of his native county made him one of our most faithful members. He served as treasurer for nearly three years, until failing health forced him to resign.

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. Robert F. Hendrickson Mr. and Mrs. Paul K. Mitchell Dover, Delaware Laurel, Delaware

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NEWS ITEM

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On July 2, 1959, Governor Boggs signed Senate bill 1993 authorizing our change of name from the Sussex Archaeological Association to the Sussex Society of Archeology and History.