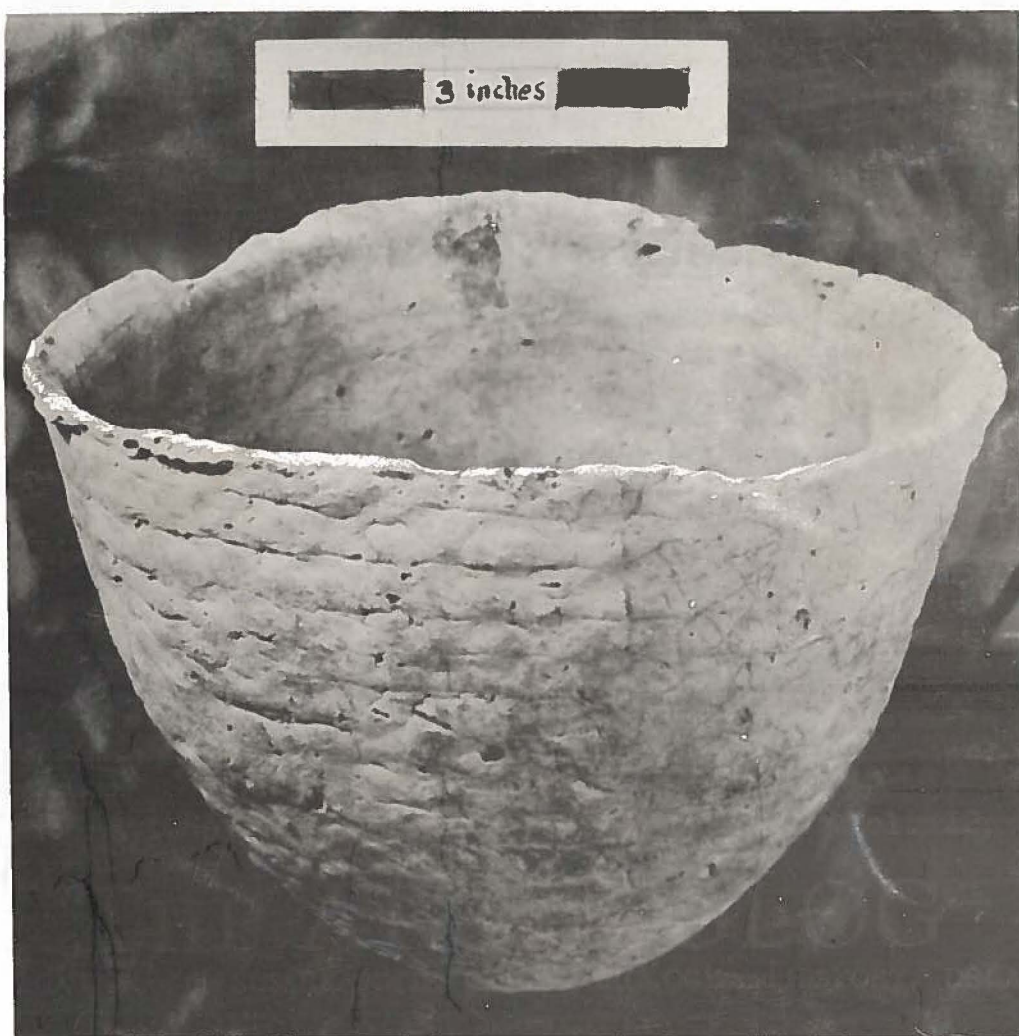


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REPORT ON THE "MOORE SITE"  
(18-Dor-13)

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THE MOORE SITE  
(18-Dor-15)

Warren Callaway, Henry Hutchinson, Dr. David Marine

LOCATION

On the Hurlock Quadrangle of The U. S. Geological Survey, we locate this site on the southwest shore of the Marshyhope Creek at approximately N 38° 32' 41" and W 75° 46' 36". It is reached by the "Walnut Landing" road about 3 miles south of Brookview, Maryland, and is a part of the farm occupied by Mr. Lawrence Moore (P.O. address Rhodesdale, Maryland). The site is within the known boundaries of the Chicone Indian Reservation as granted to the Indians by the Maryland Colony in 1711. It is about 3.5 miles northeast of the Chicone Site (18-Dor-9), and about the same distance by water southward from the Willin Site (18-Dor-1) (see ARCHEOLOG Sept. 1951). And it is almost across the Marshyhope from the Brinsfield Site (18-Dor-4), the Red Bank Saw Mill Site (18-Dor-5), and the Red Bank Sites 1 and 2 (18-Dor-7 & 6).

The site numbers referred to in this report are from the Site Survey of The Sussex Archaeological Association (now the Sussex Society of Archeology and History) as recorded in the Delaware State Archives and with the Archaeological Society of Maryland. (See ARCHEOLOG July 1956, Vol. VIII, No. 2).

DESCRIPTION

The site is in a clearing on "fast ground" (high ground) elevated 4' to 12' above estimated mean tidewater. On the northwest and west is a small branch of the Marshyhope Creek, on the north and east are "cripples" (swampy woods and underbrush) of the Marshyhope, and on the south is a young growth of spruce and pine - being Mr. Moore's Christmas Tree Farm. The small creek on the northwest and west is navigable for canoes and row-boats at medium and high tide. The streams here are slightly brackish but probably were originally quite fresh. The shells found in the features of this site were predominantly oystershell, with occasional mussel and barnacle, and much turtle shell, but no clam shell. At the present time the closest oyster beds are about 25 miles by water down the Nanticoke River from the Moore Site.

That a dwelling house once stood on the site appears evident from the many old brickbats, the broken china, glass, and crockery, and the handwrought spikes found in the topsoil. The clearing had been cultivated for many years prior to 1945, but has lain fallow since and has grown up in a thick matting of wire-grass, so thick that our tractor scraper could not pull it free in some places without digging too deeply into and disturbing several inches of the subsoil. In such areas the topsoil was not removed by the tractor.

The soil is a very light sandy clay, sometimes called "Sassafras Sand." Under the topsoil it is almost white with a slight pale yellow tinge. It contains occasional water polished quartzite, flint and jasper pebbles 1/8" to 4" diameter.

PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS

The site has long been known as a place to find darts, arrowheads, and Indian potsherds. Messrs. Flegel, Corkran and Callaway, and others had located a number of shell-pits by probing and had excavated a number of them previous to our work here, but unfortunately we could not relocate most of these pits since they had been backfilled and overgrown; so they are not all shown on our map of the site (Plate I). Some of the findings of those excavations are reported by D. E. Corkran in the ARCHEOLOG of July 1953, Vol. V, No. 1. Where we have been able to identify artifacts from those excavations we have included them in the statistics of this report. Most of those excavations are reported to have been on the eastern slope of the site.



Our Society started work in the Fall of 1958 and temporarily closed the site Nov. 25th, 1959, retaining the privilege to work the north portion at a later date to be arranged between the owner and us.

PROCEDURE

When Mr. Moore generously gave us permission to work the site over an extended period of time, we laid out a base-line running north-south (magnetic) and established it with permanent GI markers at the north and south edges of the clearing. Wood stakes (1" x 2") at 50 foot intervals were planted along the base line and also on lines 50 feet east and west from the base line. All stakes were marked with their coordinates, and all measurements locating features were taken from these markers.

Mr. Warren Callaway furnished and operated a farm tractor scraper with which the topsoil was removed and piled to one side of a "square" - usually about 30 ft. by 30 ft. All subsoil discolorations, abnormalities, shell concentrations, etc. were recorded by coordinates, numbered and excavated, and are called "Features" in this report. While one square was being excavated, the scraper would remove the topsoil from another square - not always adjacent to the one being excavated on account of the piles of topsoil. When one square was completed the scraper would replace the topsoil. Thus it happens that the numbers given the Features, in the order of their exposure, are scattered somewhat at random over the site. A few Features or shell-pits were located by probing outside the area of topsoil removal, and were given numbers in sequence with other Features as they were found or reported.

Many numbered Features were apparently only subsoil discolorations under some shallow Feature which had been destroyed by cultivation or erosion of the topsoil. These discolorations extended to various depths - from a few inches to 36" below plow line, and were generally quite barren except as noted hereafter; we were often unable to tell whether the Feature had been a fireplace, a hut, or a wigwam, or what.

Numbered Features include shell-pits, refuse pits, fireplaces, post molds and other discolorations as described hereafter.

Artifacts found in the topsoil and on the surface have been grouped together, since cultivation of the topsoil for many years has undoubtedly displaced them from their original positions. The topsoil was not screened or examined carefully; only artifacts that naturally came to sight in the removal or replacement of the topsoil were collected therefrom.

The area from which the topsoil was scraped and in which the subsoil was carefully examined for disturbances or discoloration is shown within the rectangular outlines on Plate I. This amounted to 11,284 sq. ft. of surface, or a little more than 1/4 of an acre. The depth of topsoil removed by the scraper varied from 6" to 13". The surface exposed by the removal of the topsoil was used as a datum in measuring depths, and where we have used the abbreviation "bpl", it means "below plow line," or below this datum.

FEATURES

The location numbers are expressed in feet. In describing the area the dimensions are only approximate, because the line of demarcation between the Feature and the adjacent soil was often indistinct. In parentheses appears the name (names) or initials of whoever worked on the Feature.

Number	Location	Brief Description
F 1	S152 x E10	Small dark area, 3' EW x 6' NS. See F13, with which it merged. (HHH)
F 2	S162 x E13	Small dark area, 18" diam. No artifacts. (HHH)
F 3	S180 x E7.5	Probably fireplace, 18" x 12". Charcoal and broken stone. (HHH)

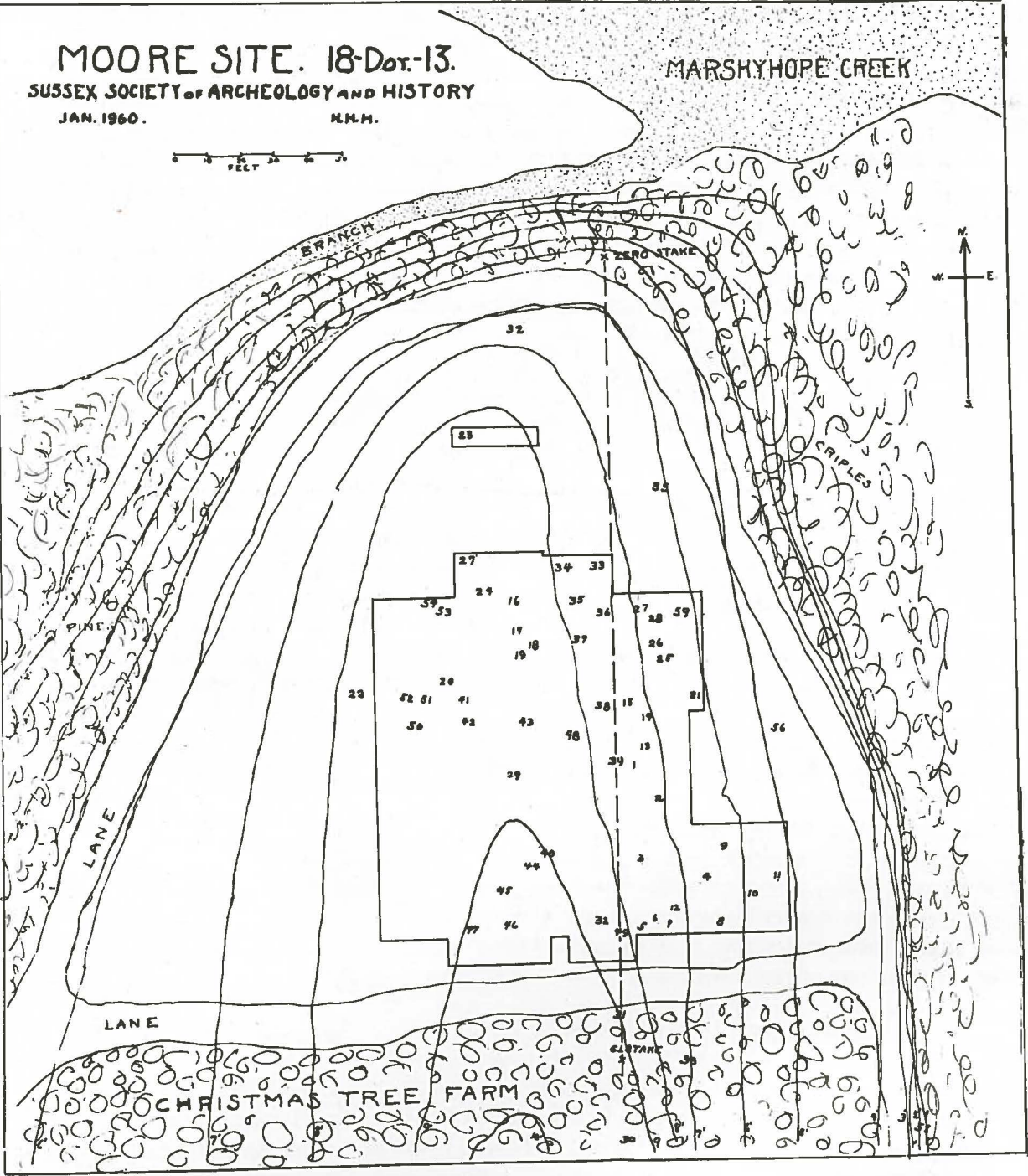


PLATE I



F 4	S186.5 x E26.5	Discolored area, 20" diam. at plow line. Charcoal, broken stone, potsherds. (Marine & Hutchinson)
F 5	S199 x E7.5	Stained subsoil, 14" diam. at 4" bpl. Few stone chips. (HHH)
F 6	S197 x E11	Stained subsoil, 16" diam. at 6" bpl. No artifacts. (HHH)
F 7	S196 x E14	Stained subsoil, 15" diam. at 15" bpl. Potsherds, bone, chips. (HHH)
F 8	S198 x E30	Discolored area, 24" x 48" to 8" bpl. Few oyster shells. No artifacts. (HHH)
F 9	S175 x E31	Discolored area, 6' x 14' to 32" bpl. See F 11 with which it merged. (HHH)
F 10	S192 x E42	Stained subsoil, 10" x 16" to 5" bpl. No artifacts. (HHH)
F 11	S186 x E41	Discolored area, 18' NS x 20' EW to 41" bpl. Oyster shells, potsherds, bone fragments, charcoal, projectile points, chips. (Marine, HHH)
F 12	S195 x E16	Fireplace with three post molds, 12" from center to 3" bpl, potsherds, no chips. (HHH)
F 13	S146 x E9.5	Black subsoil, 17' x 12' to 24" bpl. Oyster shells, potsherds, chips, projectile points, bone awl, bone fragments. An area of about 4' x 4' had been excavated and backfilled previous to our working this site. F1 and F13 are reported as one Feature. (Marine, Callaway, Hutchinson, and visitors)
F 14	S137 x E9.5	Stained subsoil, 4' x 6' to 6" bpl. No artifacts. (HHH)
F 15	S133 x E4	Small fireplace, 23" x 23" to 6" bpl. Charcoal flakes, jasper chips, few potsherds. Three 1.5" diam. post molds at three quarters of edge of fire-stained area, probably posts of barbecue grill, and five post molds to the SE irregularly arranged, probably "roasting stakes." See Plate VII. (Marine)
F 16	S102.5 x W27	Small fireplace, 16" to 18" diam. to 8" bpl. Two post molds on edge of discolored area about 100 degrees apart. Three post molds on three-quarters of circle 12" to 16" from center. All molds 2.5" to 3.5" diam. Probably a cooking grille with "roasting stakes." Stained area had 15 rounded unchipped 1/2" to 1" diam. river pebbles and 12 broken or chipped pebbles. See Plate VII. (Callaway and Mullin)
F 17	S112 x W28	Refuse area and dog burial, 6' x 6' x 23" bpl. Oyster shells, miscellaneous bone fragments, potsherds, chips, quartzite stemmed projectile point, modified lump of talc. See below for detail of dog burial. (Part of dog burial destroyed by visitors). (Marine and Callaway)
F 18	S115 x W24	Fireplace and post molds. Potsherds, soapstone fragment, few oyster shells, small animal bones, fish scales, chips, hammerstone. Plate VII. (Donovan)
F 19	S118 x W28	Fireplace, 19" diam. to 9" bpl. Quartz and jasper chips, charcoal, and thirteen small river pebbles about 1" diam. (Mullin & Callaway)
F 20	S125 x W49	Refuse pit, egg shaped, 48" x 63" to 48" diam. at 32" bpl. Few oyster shells, potsherds, many chips of jasper and quartzite. At northwest edge of egg shaped area was a cylinderlike fire-cracked sandstone between 12" bpl and 20" bpl, below which was a concentration of gravel to 40" bpl. Two feet east of the discolored area were 11 post molds

		about 6" apart forming a right angle. See Plate VII. (Mullin & Callaway)
F 21	S131 x E24	Refuse area, 4' x 5' x 8" bpl. Potsherds, chips. (Callaway)
F 22	S129 x W72	Refuse area of irregular shape, about 40" x 29" to 30" below original surface. Potsherds, fragment of soapstone artifact, small animal bones, deer bones, crab claw, fragment of bone needle, stone chips, and part of a SQUARE CORNERED BOWL. See Plate III and description below. Bowl at 18" below surface. (Jeff. Donovan)
F 23	S54 x W41	Refuse area, 4' x 6' to 24" bpl. Oyster shells, fish scales, bird bones, fragments of large and small animal bones and of turtle shells, bone awl, potsherds. (Donovan)
F 24	S100 x W37	Refuse area, oyster shells, potsherds, charred animal and bird bones, and turtle shells. (Mullin)
F 25 and F 26	S120 x E15 and S116 x E13	Refuse area, 7' x 8' to 24" bpl. Disturbed oyster shells, turtle shells, large animal bones, potsherds, jasper projectile points, chips and flakes. Most of the central portion of this Feature had been previously excavated. All artifacts found were outside of the central disturbed area. (Callaway, Porter, Hutchinson)
F 27	S106 x E9	Small shell refuse pit, 5' x 6' to 24" bpl. Oyster shells, turtle shells, large animal bones, six jasper points and one quartzite point, many chips and flakes, potsherds. (Porter)
F 28	S106 x E15	Small shell refuse pit, 4' x 6' to 29" bpl. Potsherds, jasper points, chips and flakes, large animal and bird bones. (Porter)
F 29	S155 x W35	Refuse area, 4' x 6' to 14" bpl. Potsherds, WHOLE BOWL in one piece (see Cover Plate), potsherds, large and small animal bones, deer antler, oyster and turtle shells, fragment of soapstone bowl (?). (Porter)
F 30	S264 x E2	Refuse and shell pit, 5' x 3' to 49" bpl. Full size was never developed because of interference with Christmas Tree plantings. Oyster shells, turtle shell, large and small animal and bird bones, potsherds, jasper and quartz chips, crude tubular clay pipe, some bones tentatively identified as elk. (Marine & Hutchinson)
F 31	S223 x E29	Small refuse and shell pit, 3' x 24" to 12" bpl. Oyster shells, turtle shells, potsherds, jasper chips. (Hutchinson)
F 32	S22 x W27	Small refuse area, 5' x 5' to 12" bpl. Few oyster shells, potsherds, one fragment of soapstone, jasper chips. (Hutchinson)
F 33	S90 x W4	Small refuse area, 5' x 5' to 6" bpl. Potsherds, jasper chips. (Mitchell)
F 34	S90 x W14.5	Small refuse area, 4' diam. x 6" bpl. Potsherds, large animal and bird bones, turtle shells, jasper chips. (Mitchell)
F 35	S100 x W10.7	Small refuse area, 3' x 15" to 6" bpl. Potsherds, jasper point and chips. (Mitchell)
F 36	S104 x W2	Discolored area, 3' x 3' to 6" bpl. Potsherds, rhyolite point, jasper chips. (Mitchell)
F 37	S114 x W8.5	Discolored area, 34" x 26" to 5" bpl. Potsherds, rhyolite and argylite points, jasper chips. (Mitchell)
F 38	S134 x W3.5	Discolored area, 12" x 18" to 6" bpl. Potsherds, rhyolite point, jasper chips. (Mitchell)
F 39	S150 x E1	Discolored area, 15" x 18" to 5" bpl. Potsherds. (Mitchell)



F 40	S177 x W20.8	Discolored area, 4' diam. Merged with F44, which see.
F 41	S131 x W43.5	Two fireplaces. F41 - 28" diam. to 13" bpl, and F42 -
and		24" diam. to 14" bpl. These two fireplaces were sur-
F 42	S137 x W43.5	rounded by many shallow post molds in a rough circle
		around each fireplace. Circle about 6' diam. around
		F41 and 8' diam. around F42. See Plate VII. No arti-
		facts, few flakes of charcoal. (Hutchinson)
F 43	S138 x W26.5	Fireplace, 15" diam. to 6" bpl. Flakes of charcoal, one
		diamond shaped argylite point. (Hutchinson)
F 44	S180 x W25	Refuse area, 8' x 10' to 16" bpl. (Including F40 above).
		Potsherds, oyster shells, large animal bone, one argy-
		lite point, jasper chips. (Donovan)
F 45	S189 x W34	Burnt pine stump. (Callaway)
F 46	S197 x W33	Fireplace, 30" diam. to 24" bpl. Charcoal flakes, burnt
		oyster shells, potsherds, stone chips. (Callaway & Porter)
F 47	S199 x W43.5	Fireplace, 11" diam. to 26" bpl. Four post molds in an
		approximately 24" square around fireplace and two post
		molds 14" to the southeast. Probably a grill and "roasting
		stakes." (See Plate VII) (Porter and Callaway)
F 48	S143 x W14.5	Discolored area, 22" diam. to 6" bpl. Barren. (Mitchell)
F 49	S200 x W4	Large shell and refuse pit, 8' x 12' to 5.5' bpl. Scattered
		oyster shells; turtle shells; large and small animal bones;
		jasper, quartz, and rhyolite points and chips; potsherds.
		Grit tempered potsherds, though small in proportion to
		the whole, increased from 3.3% in upper 30" to 23% be-
		low 30" bpl. (Mitchell)
F 50	S139 x W59	Fireplace, 26" diam. to 30" bpl. Few bits of charcoal in
		upper levels. Few chips and potsherds. 6" below bottom
		of discolored soil was a large sandstone mortar about 17"
		x 12" x 4" thick, pecked to a depth of about 1/16" in center
		on one side and slightly polished in the depression where
		it has been pecked. See Plate VI. (Hutchinson)
F 51	S132 x W55	Small fireplace, 30" diam. to 27" bpl. Charcoal flakes. Four
		grit tempered potsherds. (Bell and Marine)
F 52	S131 x W62	Small fireplace, 20" diam. No artifacts. (Bell)
F 53	S103 x W50	Two small fireplaces each 16" diam. to 4" bpl. No artifacts.
and		Three post molds about 2" diam. about 18" south. (Marine
F 54	S103 x W53	and Hutchinson)
F 55	S69.5 x E15	Shell and refuse pit, 6' x 8' to 26" bpl. Potsherds, oyster
		shells, turtle shells, animal bones, jasper and quartz
		points and chips, and four partly restorable vessels - one
		14" diam., one 10" diam., one 8" diam., and a very small
		one 1.5" diam. The center of this Feature had been previ-
		ously excavated and backfilled. Most of the artifacts found
		were around the edge of the Feature. (Mitchell)
F 56	S142 x E48	Shell and refuse pit, 4' x 5' to 18" bpl. Potsherds, oyster
		shells, large animal bones, turtle shells, no stone arti-
		facts. (Bell & Marine)
F 57	S262 x E86	Shell pit, previously excavated by P. Flegel. No detail of arti-
		facts.
F 58	S239 x E19	Shell pit. Same conditions as F57.
F 59	S106 x E21	Discolored area, 1.9' x 1.9' to 18" bpl. Oyster shells, pot-
		sherds, six jasper points, one rhyolite point, jasper flakes,
		worked antler, large and small animal and turkey or wild
		goose bones, turtle shells. (Porter)

## POTTERY

Both grit and shell tempered pottery was observed on the surface, in the topsoil, and in practically every Feature. However, some Features contained a heavy preponderance of one type. Hoping to find a pattern in the distribution of the two kinds of pottery, we analyzed the contents of each Feature below the plow-line to ascertain the percentage of each kind.

Then, picking out only those Features in which the pottery was predominantly (over 70% by weight) either shell or grit tempered, we plotted these by their location on the site, using a vertical crosshatch for the predominantly shell tempered and a diagonal crosshatch for the predominantly grit tempered. See Plate II. Those predominantly shell tempered form two (possibly three) roughly parallel lines in a NW-SE direction. Those predominantly grit tempered being fewer in number are not so well defined, but they fall into two lines approximately at right angles to the shell tempered lines. Can we assume from this difference that the grit tempering people customarily laid out their camp or village differently from the shell tempering people?

Stratification of grit and shell tempered potsherds is vaguely indicated in only two Features, probably because of the inadequacy of our field notes and practices. In those two Features there was a higher concentration (percentage-wise) of grit tempered potsherds in the lower depths, as follows:-

Feature Number	% GT above 30" bpl	% GT below 30" bpl	Difference %
4	28.0%	35%	7.0%
49	3.3%	23%	19.7%

The condition here seems to be similar to that found on the Mispillion Site (7-S-A1), that is, a gradual transition from grit tempering to shell tempering. The right angle pattern of the two preponderances also suggests different periods of occupancy for those using the shell tempering and those the grit.

We have used percentages by weight rather than by number of items in our analysis of the pottery because, grit tempered potsherds being much stronger and therefore usually less fragmentary than shell tempered, we believe weight percentages give a truer picture of the relative amounts. For example, of the shell tempered sherds reported, 9% by count but only 1.8% by weight were too small for classification, whereas no grit tempered potsherds were reported as too small.

Space limitations do not allow us to reproduce our charts showing the location and distribution of each type of pottery, but we can give the totals of the principal types. These are given both by count and by weight. Percentages are approximate (by slide rule).

Type	number	- percent	weight (oz)	- percent
<u>Shell tempered</u>				
Fabric Impressed	1930	61.0%	718.3	71.0% Plate IV Fig. 15
Cord Marked	241	7.7%	77.4	7.6% Plate IV Fig. 14
Stippled	116	3.6%	50.9	5.1% Plate III
Cord Wrapped Stick Impressed	125	3.9%	39.0	3.9% Plate IV Fig. 11, 12
Plain, no markings	395	12.4%	85.5	8.5% Plate IV Fig. 10
Small and unclassifiable	287	9.5%	18.0	1.8%
<u>Grit Tempered</u>				
Fabric Impressed	51	9.5%	18.0	8.0% Plate IV Fig. 13
Cord Marked	397	74.3%	175.0	78.0% Plate IV Fig. 14
Plain, no markings	84	15.6%	28.1	12.6%

Other types not included above were scattered in small quantities: Shell tempered - cordmarked with random scratches inside, cord wrapped circumferentially, incised with flat



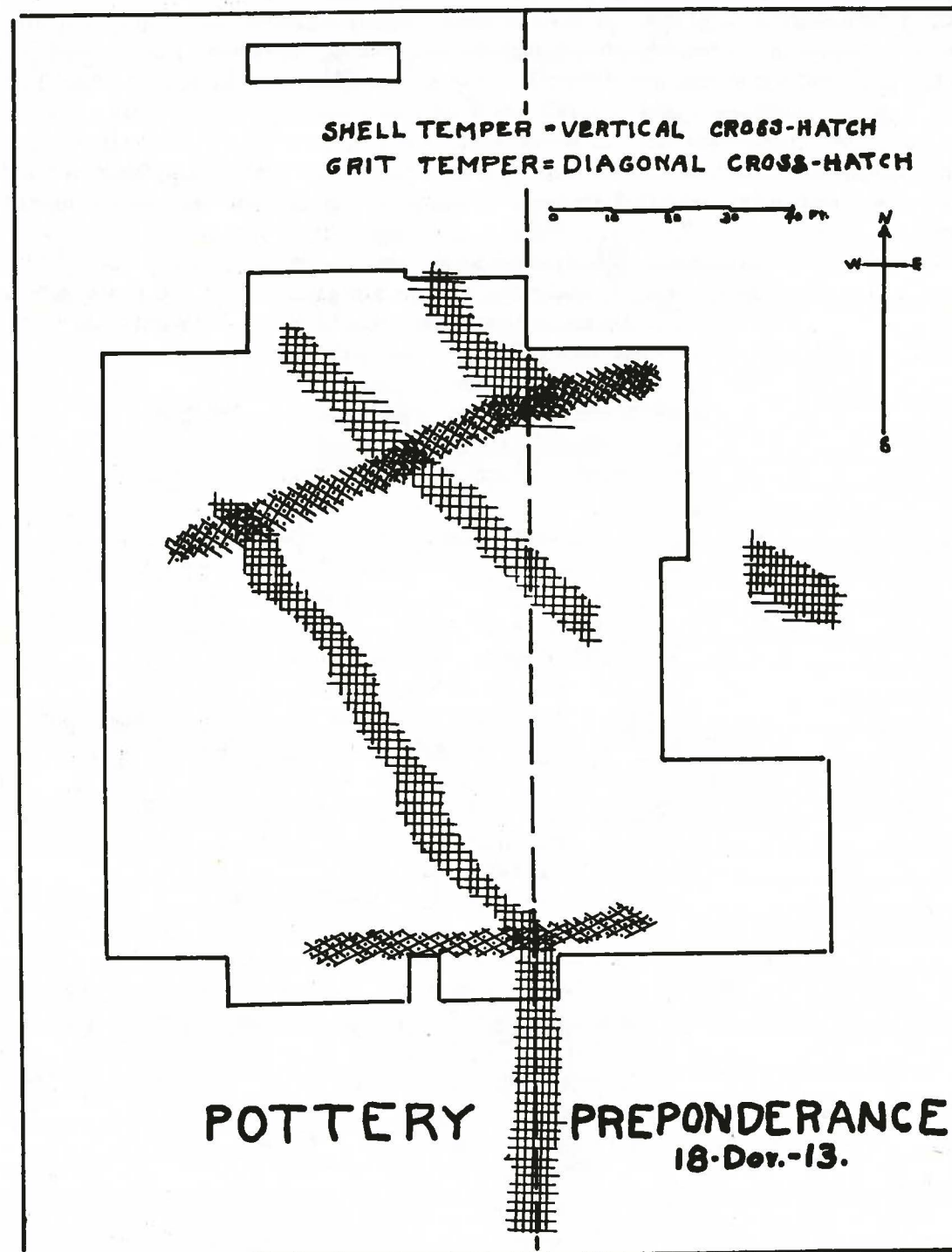


PLATE II

end tool (Plate IV, Figs. 2, 3 and 6), chevron incised, cord marked crisscross, irregularly roughened outside, net impressed, smoothed outside with serrated edge tool, straw punctate (Plate IV, Fig. 7), fabric impressed inside and out. Grit Tempered - net impressed, cord impressed, cord impressed with serrated tool marks inside, plain surface with a square corner. Also one possible fiber tempered plain surface.

#### Restored Vessels

It is practically impossible to say how many different pottery vessels are represented in the many potsherds reported, but the number probably would reach well into the hundreds. However, several partial restorations and one whole bowl give us a wide range of sizes. Complete shapes are not too well defined, since few of these restorations had enough bottom sherds to indicate whether they were round or somewhat pointed.

- (1) Pot 12" to 14" diam. Shell tempered, coil construction, fabric impressed, rim slightly flared outward, rim edge indented with the edge of a cord or fabric wrapped stick or paddle, random serrations inside. No bottom, but height estimated 14" to 16". (Mitchell F 55)
- (2) Pot 10" diam. Shell tempered, coil construction, fine woven fabric impressed, rim slightly flared outward, rim edge smooth and rounded. No bottom, height estimated to be 10" to 12". (Mitchell F 55)
- (3) Pot 14" diam. Shell tempered (leached out), coil construction, coarse (corn-cob) fabric impressed, sides parallel, no flare, edge of rim smooth and rounded, bottom smoothed and almost round on an 8" diam. circle. Height 13". (Mitchell F 55)
- (4) Small bowl or pot, 1.5" diam. No rim but estimated height 1.5". Very fine temper (if any). Smooth surface with vertical and inclined incised lines below rim made with a flat-end tool about 1/16" wide. (Mitchell F 55)
- (5) Pot 8" diam. Grit tempered, cord impressed, straight rim with edge slightly flattened with cord impressions. Height not estimated (insufficient matching side sherds). (Porter F 13)
- (6) Pot 19" rim diam. Shell tempered, fabric impressed, slightly flared rim with edge smooth and rounded. Height estimated 18" to 20", no bottom. (Porter F 29)
- (7) SQUARE MOUTH, oval bottom bowl. 5.5" x 5.5" at mouth x 5" deep. Shell tempered (leached away), fabric impressed, irregular serrations inside, sides becoming parallel near rim. Rim edge impressed with fabric wrapped stick or paddle. Bottom oval to egg shape. (Jeff. F. Donovan F 22). See Plate III. This square corner bowl suggests an Iroquoian influence. This part bowl was crushed into many small pieces by the weight of traffic on the surface of the ground, and its restoration is due to the skill and care of Jeff Donovan in removing to his laboratory, on a large platen, the wreckage in one group as uncovered, with the soil still around it, so that each small potsherd was found to be in its correct position for restoring.
- (8) Bowl 3.5" diam. x 4" deep. Shell tempered, coarse fabric impressed, smooth inside, sides parallel at rim, rim edge rounded and smooth. (F. Donovan F 44)
- (9) Bowl 6" diam. x 4" deep. Shell tempered, fabric impressed, smooth inside, sides parallel, rim edge rounded and smooth. (F. Donovan F 44)
- (10) Pot 16" diam. Shell tempered (leached away), "stippled" outside surface, random serrations inside. Coil construction, sides parallel, rim edge rounded and smooth. Height not estimated - no bottom sherds. (Marine & Hutchinson F 13)



(11) A lopsides pot 8.75" x 11.25" at mouth, estimated height 11". Shell tempered, fabric impressed, smooth inside, coil construction. Found and restored by Messrs. P. S. Flegel and D. E. Corkran, during their diggings before 1953. This pot is slightly constricted about 1.5" below the rim. Rim edge flattened with cord or fabric wrapped paddle. (Location of the "shell pit" that this was found in was not identified except that it was on the east slope of the site.) See ARCHEOLOG Vol. V, Nos. 1 & 2, July & Dec. 1953.

(12) COMPLETE BOWL. One whole bowl 6.5" diam. x 4" deep. Coil construction, smoothed inside, but with no outside surface treatment, coils still showing plainly with only a slight smoothing effect as if made by a wet hand lightly passed over the surface. The bowl had been well fired with a hardness of approximately 3 (Moh's Scale). Shell tempered, rim slightly flared but very irregular. This bowl was found 14" bpl, and just below the darker soil of the bottom of the Feature. It was upside down, but within it were 43 pieces of broken turtle shell. It must have been deliberately buried in this manner. Could this have been a part of a religious ceremony or superstition? (Porter F 29) See Cover Illustration.

#### Pottery Coils

In several different Features and in the topsoil were found a number of potsherds of other pots or bowls similar to item 12 above, i.e., coiled pottery that had been smoothed on the inside but with no apparent treatment on the outside, since the coils were still distinct. Plate V (A), Figs. 7, 8 and 9. The fairly frequent appearance of this type of pottery may have some significance. It suggests to us either (1) the creation - as noted above - of a special type for some religious or superstitious act, or (2) a decadence in pottery making. One small "nubbin" of a coil that had been fired was found.

#### Square Corners

The square mouth bowl (item 7 above) was not the only square cornered item found on this site. The bottom of F 4 contained a grit tempered potsherd with a square (90°) corner. Whether this is a bottom or a side corner we cannot tell, but from its thickness (1/4" to 1/2") we think it was a bottom corner. It showed no cord or fabric impressions or decorative markings.

Other "square corner" or "flat bottom" potsherds have been reported from the Delmarva Peninsula: (1) A surface find from the Pea Liquor Landing Site (18-Car-4) in Caroline County, Maryland, about 29 miles from the Moore Site and on the Choptank River. This potsherd is grit and steatite tempered and the corner angle is about 65 degrees. (2) A restored grit tempered pot with a flat bottom found on the "Revel" Site (7-S-K1) on Pepper Creek, a tributary of Indian River in Sussex County, Delaware. This pot had its sides at approximately 65 to 75 degrees with the bottom. This "Revel" pot was reported in detail in the ARCHEOLOG Vol. VII, No. 1, June 1955. (3) A potsherd from a flat bottom vessel, reported found at the "Red Bank" Site (18-Dor-7), which is about one mile downstream and on the opposite side of the Marshyhope Creek from the Moore Site. This was illustrated in the ARCHEOLOG Vol. V, No. 1, June 1953. The angle of the side with the bottom is about 60 to 65 degrees.

#### Leaf Impressions

Two unusual potsherds were found on the Moore site that we have not seen reported elsewhere. They have the veins of a leaf clearly impressed on the outside, but are too small to reveal the kind of leaf. There are no cord or fabric impressions. We suggest that leaves were here used in the building up of a vessel, possibly laid in a depression in the sandy ground where the bottom of the vessel rested while the coiled sides were built up. See Plate V (A), Figs. 5 & 6. Mr. O. H. Peets reports that leaf impressions have been reported for "salt pans". The curvature of the surface of these two potsherds with leaf impressions leads us to believe that they were from curved bottom pots or bowls, rather than from flat bottom "pans." However, the presence of "square corners" mentioned above may indicate flat bottom "salt pans" on this site.

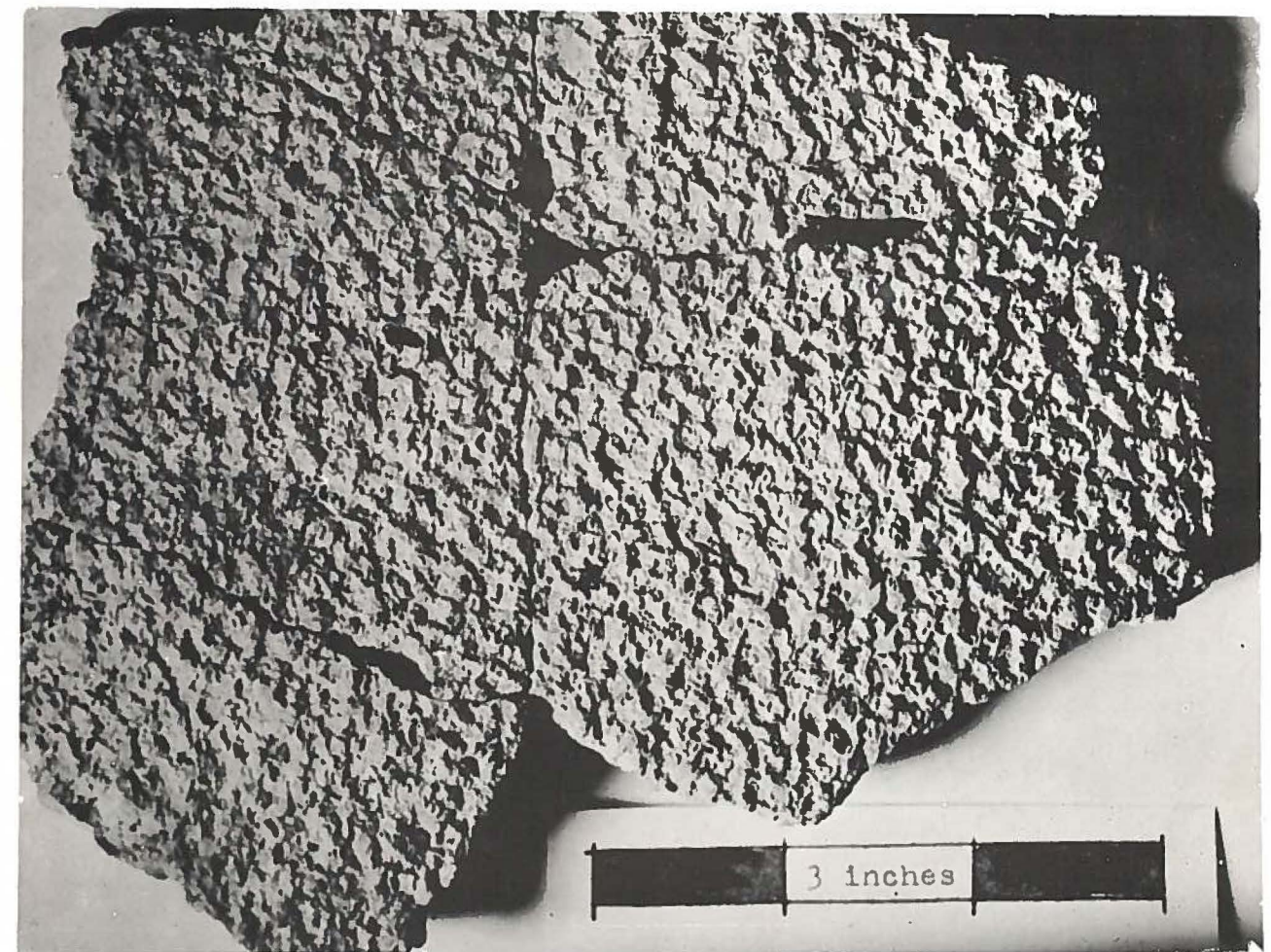


PLATE III



## Size of Vessels

Eliminating the small pot or bowl that is only 1.5" diam. - hardly a vessel used for cooking or serving, and probably a toy or a pigment holder - we find that the percentage of "large" (10" diam. or over) is 54% and of the "small" (less than 9" diam.) is 46%.

We did not gauge the diameter of all the potsherds because gauging small sherds for radius or diameter of the vessel would be practically "guess work." We have found on this peninsula (see ARCHEOLOG Vol. V, No. 2, Dec. 1953) that most of the pots that have been restored are not truly circular, but are slightly or greatly "lopsided," such as pot 11 above, so that the curvature of a single potsherd from one place on a rim may be considerably different from that on another sherd from the same rim. Also the curvature of a potsherd from an unknown place in a vessel may not be indicative of its true diameter. However, a number of the larger potsherds were gauged and indicated a reasonable proportion of large diameter vessels; so we think the percentages shown by the partial restorations are probably representative of the whole. The diameter of the "small" vessels range from 3.5" diam. to 8" diam. and of the "large" from 10" diam. to 19" diam.

It seems to us that 46% is a rather high percentage for "small" vessels, when we consider that a large vessel might produce from ten to twenty times the number or weight of potsherds that would remain from a small vessel. It would be logical to assume that in a semi-permanent camp or settlement the vessels used would be smaller than in a permanent settlement on account of the greater ease of transportation from one camp to another, and the probability of cooking for a smaller group of persons.

## Surface Finish

"Stippled." In fifteen Features we have found a new (to us) type of surface finish which we have called "stippled" because it looks as if it has been stippled with a very coarse brush or bundle of irregular cross-sectioned twigs or stems. It is not a "stamped" ware, nor are there recognizable fabric or twined cord impressions. In F 13 there were sufficient of these potsherds to attempt a restoration - sufficient to get the size and shape of the upper part of the pot (item 10). Also See Plate III for surface finish.

## Hardness

All potsherds were not tested for hardness, but representative samples from each Feature were tested. Shell tempered potsherds ranged from 2 to 4, and grit tempered from 2.5 to 4.5 (Moh's scale).

## Ceramic Smoking Pipes

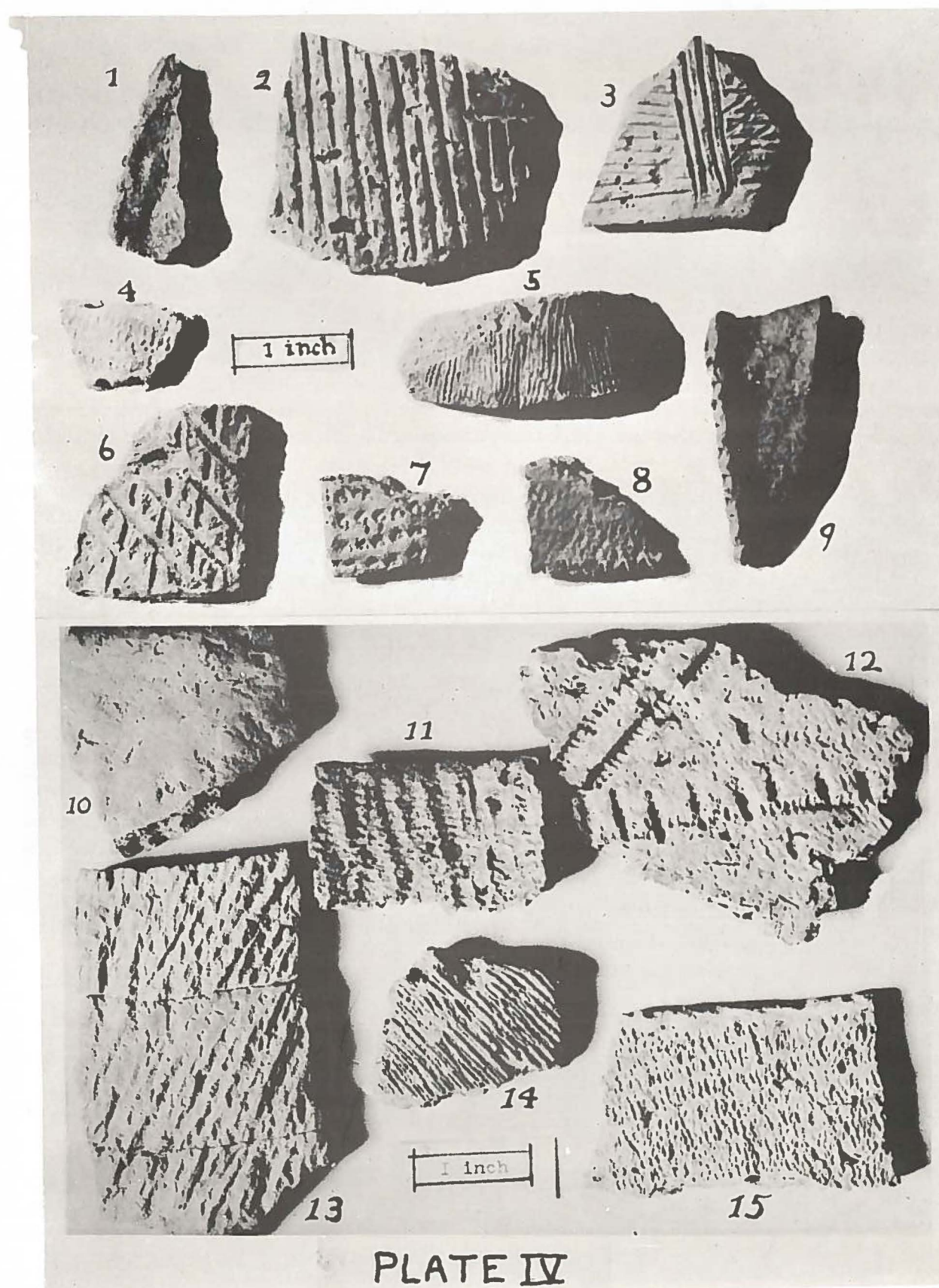
Only one complete smoking pipe was found, a small and very crude tubular pipe of shell tempered clay (shell completely leached away). The pipe is about 1.5" long x 0.7" diam. at mouth of bowl. The bowl is one half inch deep, tapering from a thin edge to smoke hole  $\frac{3}{32}$ " diam. through the stem. (Plate V (A), Fig. 3)

One spall from another tubular pipe was found in the topsoil, apparently from an untempered clay tube about one inch in diameter.

A few fragments of white clay "trade pipes" were found in the topsoil, but verbal reports from previous hunters on this site tell of many similar fragments being picked up in previous years.

## General

There are many similarities in much of the shell tempered pottery on this site with that found on the Townsend Site (7-S-G2), the Russell Site (7-S-D-7), the Mispillion Site (7-S-A1),





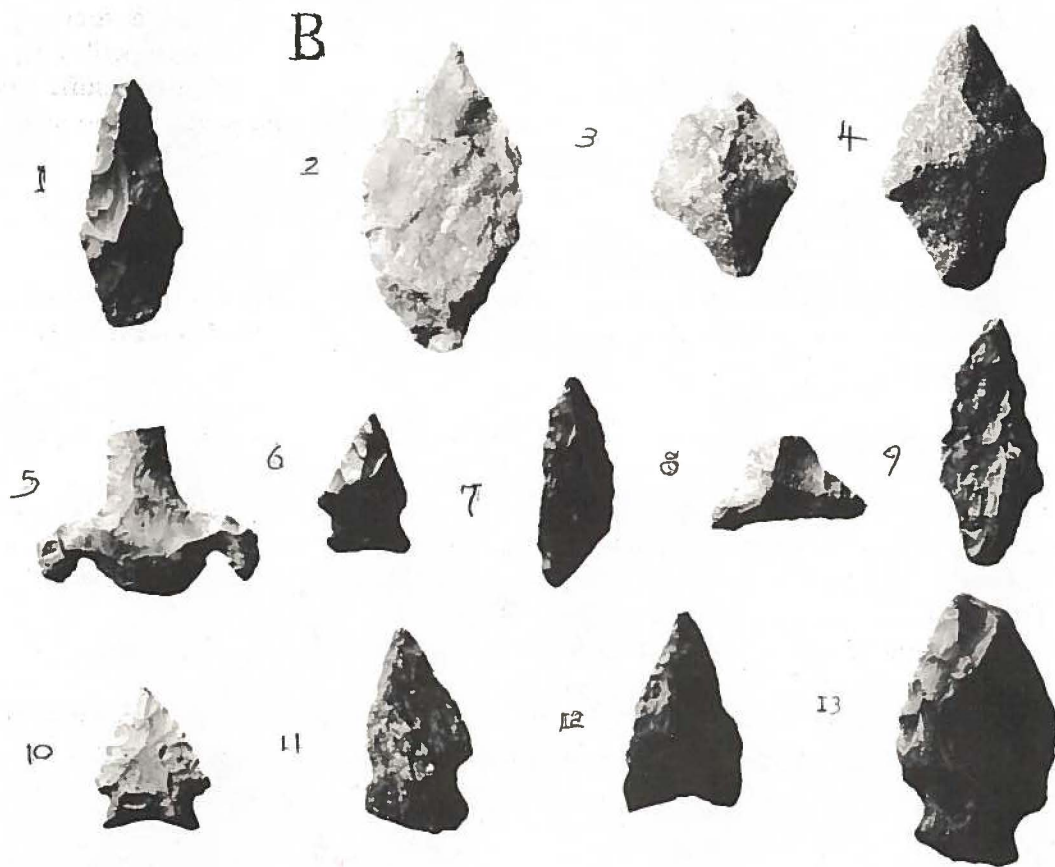
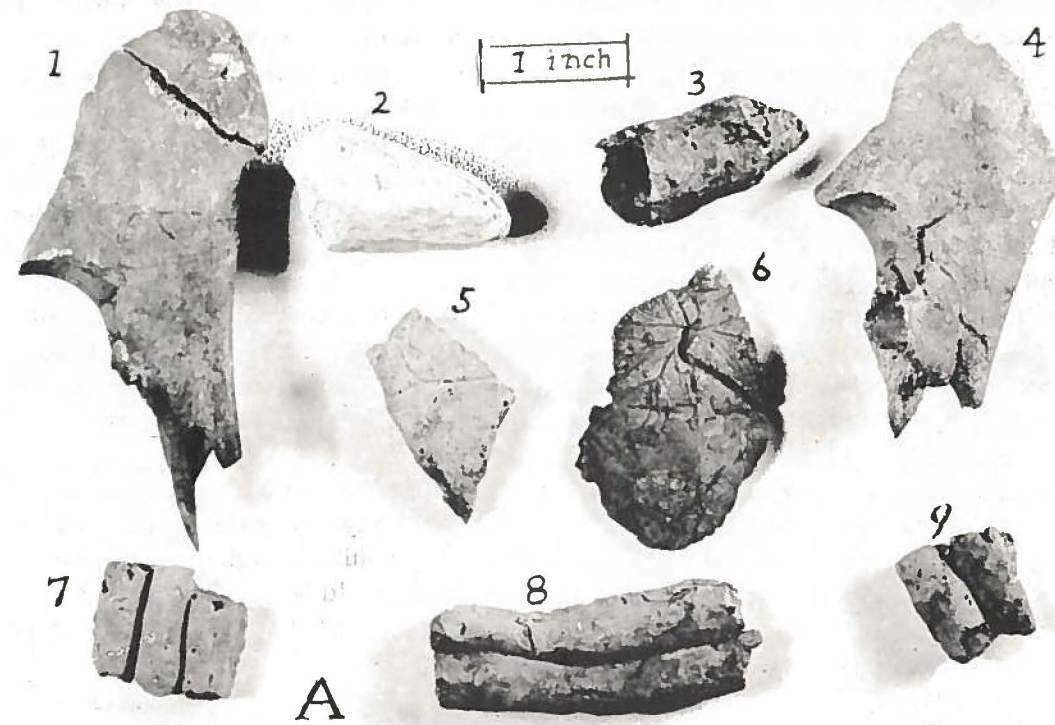


PLATE V

and the Willin Site (18-Dor-1). These similarities show mostly in the outside fabric impressed surface treatment, with all its variations from coarse woven to quite fine thread fabrics. Also, incised line decorations made with a flat-end scribe in herringbone, chevron, and parallel line patterns were occasionally found here which are similar to those found more frequently on the Townsend, Mispillion, Russell and Willin Sites.

#### BONE

Several specimens of a bone tool for use as an awl or punch seemed to be a specialty of this location. They were made from the broad end of a deer ulna. Four were reported, one of which was in very good condition. It is better seen than described; see Plate V (A) Figs. 1 and 4. The general effect was to give a good handle or grip in using the tool.

Bone awls of split long bones were fairly common, and the fragment of one bone needle was found. Several pieces of modified bone of undetermined purpose were reported.

Unmodified and identified bone included: deer antlers, deer (frequent), dog (occasionally), fox jaw (one), sturgeon plates (occasionally), sturgeon scales (occasionally), wild goose (one), elk (one, tentatively identified), turtle shell (very frequent), and many small and large animal and bird bones in fragmentary condition and not identified. One crab claw was identified.

#### PROJECTILE POINTS

Although hundreds of projectile points are said to have been picked up from this area during many past years, our field workers have authoratively reported a total of only 75. Only 60 of this 75 were recovered from below the plow line in refuse pits or other features during our excavations. A considerable study and analysis was made to find some significance in the location of different types, shapes, or material, but with little tangible result; however, some figures may be of interest or significance.

#### Material of points

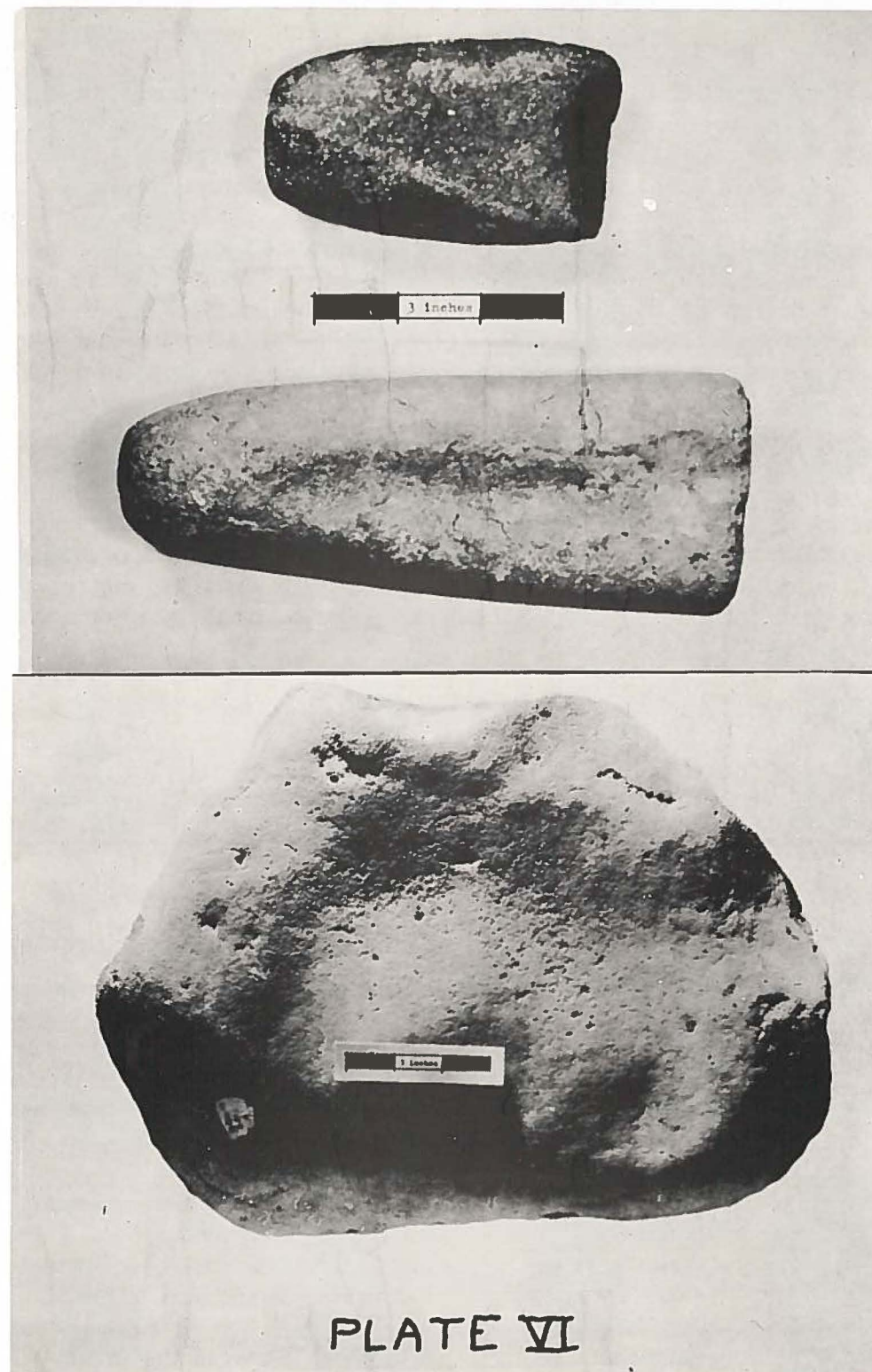
Jasper - 65%, quartzite - 16%, rhyolite - 13%, argillite - 6%. The chips and flakes reported found bpl amounted to 1096 items divided as follows: jasper - 72%, quartzite - 27%, rhyolite and unidentified chips - 1%.

#### Type of Points

We classified the points from this site according to the "Mullins Point Classification System," a locally devised system used here (we believe) for the first time. This system is based on a number for the general shape of the body of the point, then a letter for the shape and formation of the stem, then a number for the shape and location of shoulders, notches, etc. It is intended - and used here - to simplify the tabulation of different parts of a point for ease in statistical analysis. Condensation of the results of this classification of the 75 points from this site show:

Body Shape: Short Triangular	19.0%	Stem or Base:	
Long "	23.0%	No shoulder or notch	55.0%
Lanceolate	23.0%	Side notched	22.0%
Concave sides	2.6%	Shouldered, sq. stem	11.0%
Ovate or Leaf	8.0%	Shouldered, rounded	
Parallel Sides	2.6%	bottom stem	7.8%
Diamond	8.0%	Tapered side stem	1.4%
Broken, body shape		Expanded bottom notched stm.	1.4%
not classifiable	13.8%	Shouldered pointed stem	1.4%





Several broken stone drills were found; especially to be noted is the elaborate base of a drill made of well weathered jasper (Plate V (B), Fig. 5). About 14 stones that were probably thumb scrapers were reported.

A combined study, Feature by Feature, of the materials used for the points and of the predominant tempering in the shards produced no significant results. It was noted, however, that one group of Features (35, 36, 37 and 38) contained only rhyolite and argilite points, no rhyolite and argilite chips, and a few jasper chips. In three of these the pottery was predominantly shell tempered: in F 35, 54%; in F 36, 93.4%; in F 38, 100%. On the other hand, F 37, which contained one rhyolite and one argilite point and three jasper chips, was one of the Features characterized by a relatively high proportion of grit tempered shards (in F 37, 70%). Have we in F 37 an instance of the association of rhyolite and argilite points with the grit tempering people? We would like to think so, in spite of the small number of points involved.

#### OTHER LITHIC MATERIAL

Soapstone. Four pieces of soapstone or steatite were found in four features; two of these had been worked smooth on both sides, and two were spalls with only one side smooth.

Kaolin or white marl. Many small lumps of material identified as kaolin and as white marl were scattered in much of the topsoil and upper levels of several of the Features. This we believe was scattered here by the white man to improve the sandy soil of the site.

Hammer Stones, some with "dimples" or "thumb spots" on two or more sides, and others with no such depressions but with definite "peck marks" on one or more ends, were reported. A total of seven found.

Sharpening Stone, one found in topsoil.

Stone gouge, polished green stone, grooved one side, about 6" long by 2" x 1" thick from topsoil near F 23. (Plate VI)

Ochre. Small amounts of both red and yellow ochre in pellets found in F 30.

Talc. One lump of white talc found in F 17 had been shaped by hand into a roughly hexagonal pyramidal shape. (Plate V (A), Fig. 2)

Mortar or Grinding Stone. One large mortar or grinding stone was unearthed 30" bpl at the very bottom of F 50. This was a sandstone boulder about 17" x 12" x 4" thick with a depression about 1/16" on one side 9" to 10" in diam. The depression had definite impressions of having been "pecked" and then somewhat polished. (Plate VI)

Bog Iron. One small piece of bog iron ore in F 21. This ore might have been pulverized and used for a dark red war paint.

Gun Flint. One gray jasper gun flint found in the topsoil.

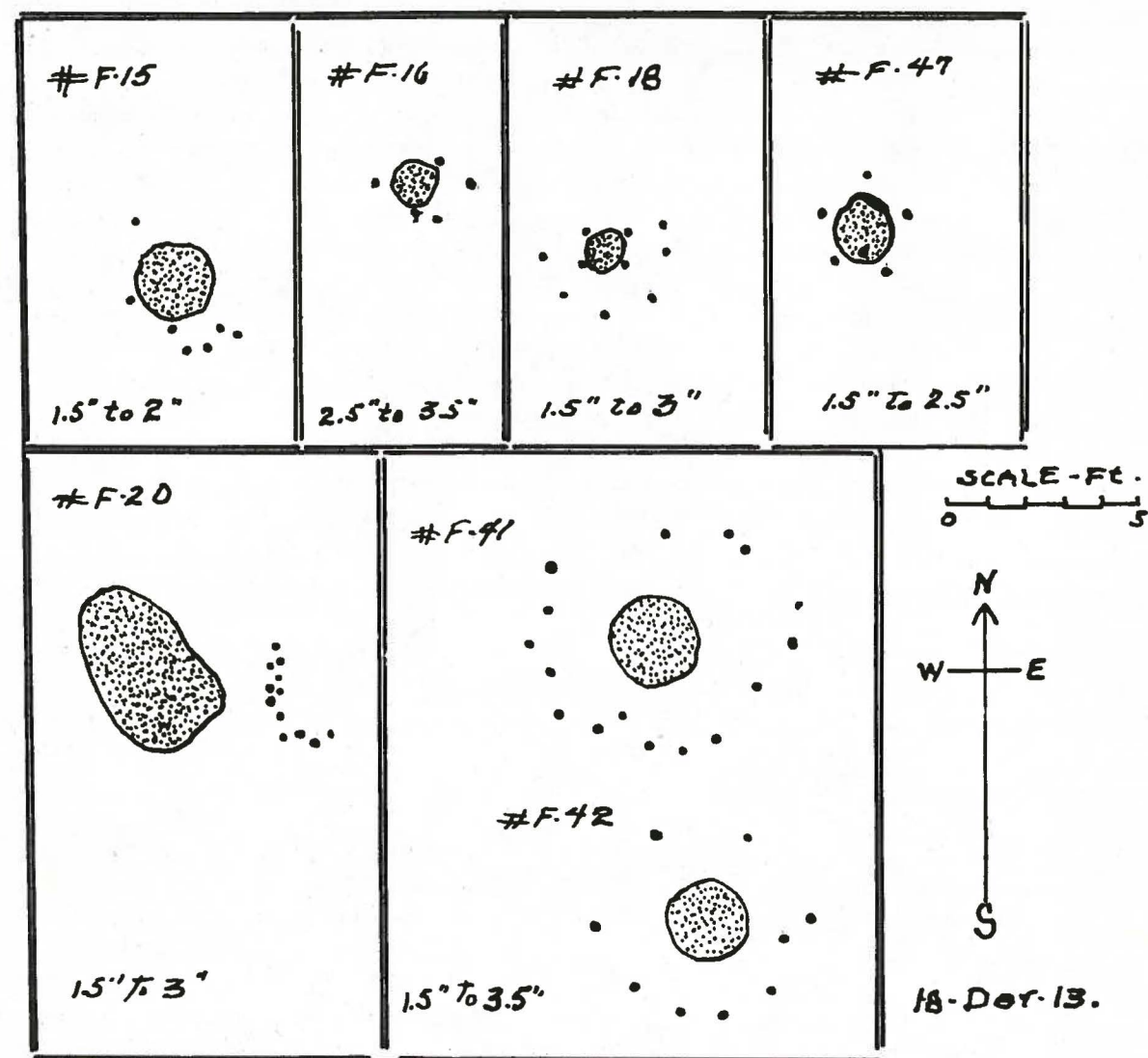
Trade Material. Several fragments of white clay "trade pipes" found in the topsoil, and one green glass bead about 3/16" diam. found on the surface.

#### BURIALS

No human burials were encountered.



# POST MOLD GROUPS



Size of post molds is exaggerated.

Size of discolored areas and location of post molds is approximately to scale.

Figures in the lower part of each box are the diameter range in inches of the post molds in that Feature.

These patterns were exposed after the topsoil had been removed, and were 7" to 12" below the surface of the ground.

PLATE VII

Dog Burial. Feature 17. A discolored area at plow line about 6 ft. in diam. in the center of which was a shell concentration about 3' x 4' and 17" deep bpl. In the N.W. quadrant of the discolored area and partly in the shell concentration was a portion of a dog's skeleton, consisting of the skull and upper jaw, lower jaw, several cervical vertebrae, and the entire right fore leg except the scapula. No other bones were found. All the bones were soft and very fragile and no attempt to save them was made. The size of the upper and lower jaws indicates that the dog was large. No artifacts were found associated with this burial.

## POST MOLDS

The presence of small post molds adjacent to various Features was a frequent occurrence. Since none of these measured over 3.5" in diameter, we could not discover any indication of a "Long House." A number of Features had one or two post molds 1.5" to 2.5" in diam. adjacent to or within the Feature, but unless there was a decided group of post molds we have not reproduced them, for they would not help in any pattern study. Where there were a number of post molds associated with a fireplace or other Feature, we have shown them on Plate VII in hopes that some similarity of pattern might show up, or that others may see something of significance.

It must be born in mind that the patterns which we found are several inches below the original surface of the ground, and many other post molds may have been destroyed in the cultivation of the topsoil which we had to remove before we found any markings at all.

We see in Features 18 and 47 and probably in 16 the stakes of a barbecue grille (or grid). In others we see the remains of individual stakes stuck in the ground near the fire to hold fish or other meat for roasting near the flames. These we call "roasting stakes." Such roasting stakes and barbecue grids are shown in paintings (1587 A.D.) by Capt. John White of the original Roanoke Island Settlement.

In F 20 there is hardly enough distance covered by the two lines of post molds for us to be sure that they were wigwam posts; but the definite right angle made by them and the probability that their extension has been destroyed in the topsoil lead us to believe that they actually were the remains of one corner of a wigwam.

Six out of seven of these groups of post molds are on the relatively level high ground of the site. Only F 15 is on the decided slope of the eastern part of the site.

Except in F 20 and F 47 the "roasting stake" molds tend to concentrate to the south or south-east of the fireplace - the lee sides, if the prevailing winds were then, as they now are in this area, west or northwest.

In F 41 and F 42 the post molds seem to be almost too far from the fireplace to be roasting stakes, though on the original surface the fire may have extended to a much greater diameter than is revealed at the plow line. On the other hand we think these post molds are too near the fire to have been the posts of a small circular wigwam with a fire in its center. So what are they?

These post molds varied in depth below plow line from 2" to 8" and in most instances were vertical in position, even those that we have called roasting stakes. Only three were reported as inclined slightly in the direction of the fireplace.

## CONCLUSIONS

From the data collected it appears to us that this site was occupied over a long time, possibly several hundred years, on a periodic or seasonal basis, probably during the shad or herring runs or while certain local fruits, nuts or other vegetable matter was ripening. Or it may have been occupied for a few years at a time until the cleared land became exhausted for growing corn, beans, etc., then abandoned and left fallow for some years before another agricultural occupation, with probably occasional fishing camps in the interim.

The absence of any human burial, our failure to find any signs of a "long house" where we would expect such a house to be and also the large percentage of "small" earthenware vessels in the dig - all point to periodic or temporary uses of the site.



The original occupants were probably ones who brought soapstone vessels with them, or traded with the mainland for them, and they made or used grit tempered pottery. As times passed the occupants of this site adopted exclusively crushed oyster and mussel shell as a tempering medium for their pottery. The site was still occupied until after 1711 when an area including this site was set aside by the Maryland Colony for the Chicone Indians and was known as the Chicone Reservation. The main settlement of the Chicones at that time was a few miles south at the mouth of the Chicone Creek. Limited excavations at that village site, known as the Chicone Site (18-Dor-10) have revealed shell tempered pottery, bone tools, clay pipes (Indian), and also "trade pipe" fragments well below the plow line.

A decadence of the native culture with the coming of the colonists has been suggested above under "Pottery Coils".

### Workers

Members of our Society who worked regularly on this site include:

Robert R. Bell  
Warren Callaway  
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Donovan  
Jeff. F. Donovan  
Henry H. Hutchinson

Dr. David Marine  
Paul K. Mitchell and Sons  
Bernard Mullin  
Paul L. Porter  
Dr. Edgar Riley

There were other members and guests who helped occasionally but took no responsibility for a Feature.

\* \* \* \* \*

### OFFICERS

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Vice-President: Warren Callaway  
Secretary & Treasurer: Robert Bell  
Custodian of Records: Miss Katherine Maull  
Archeological Chairman: Harold W. T. Purnell  
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Edwin Simpson

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Milford, Delaware

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