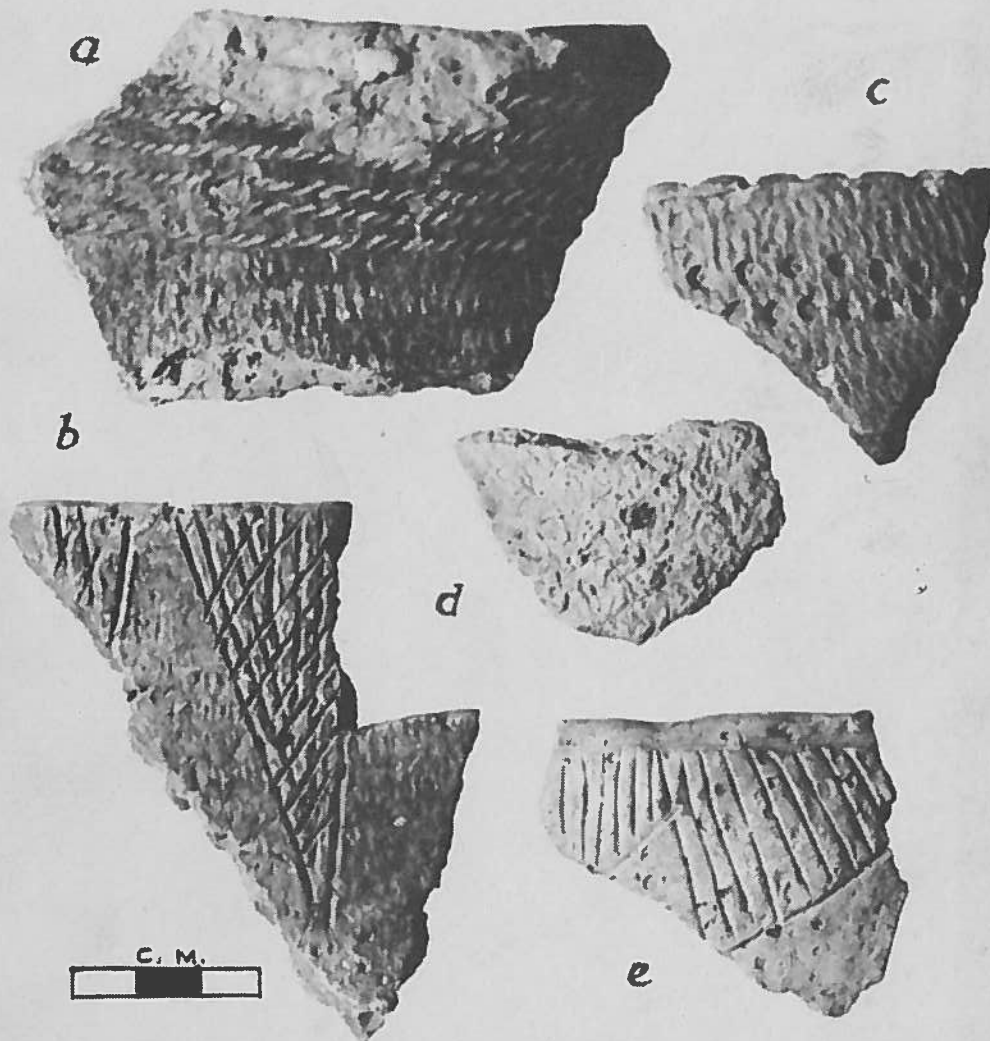


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DELAWARE



WILLIN SITE (18-Dor-1)

TYPICAL POTSDERDS (See Page 6.)

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A TENTATIVE CLOSING REPORT
ON THE
WILLIN SITE (18-Dor-1)

EXPLANATION

The Willin Site (18-Dor-1) was one of the early sites excavated by our Society, and a brief preliminary report thereon was published in Vol. III, No. 3 in 1951. That issue of the ARCHEOLOG is out of print, and as there has been a revived interest in the site, and many requests for that issue of the ARCHEOLOG, we were planning on a re-print of that issue: however, instead of reprinting a brief and incomplete report, we decided to publish the Closing Report on the Willin Site as submitted by the Project Manager in September 1952.

This Closing Report contains all the information contained in the ARCHEOLOG Vol. III, No. 3 of 1951 plus much additional data. This is being published as Vol. XIX, No. 2, herewith. This is reproduced as written except for a few obvious mistakes and omissions which have been corrected.

INTRODUCTION

A Preliminary report on the Willin Site was published in The Archeolog of September 1951 by the Sussex Archaeological Association. This Tentative Closing report will include the material covered in that Archeolog as well as all that has been reported since that time. There is still much left uncovered in this site, but we believe that what we have excavated so far is probably a good cross-section of what would be found over the whole site, except, there should be some human burials in the site, of which we found none.

We call this a Tentative Closing because we hope that some day, someone with more experience and knowledge will further explore the site, review our material, make a better analysis and draw firmer conclusions than we are able to do.

Members of the Sussex Archaeological Association who contributed to work on this site were: Chas. L. Bryant, R. L. Rosser, P. S. Flegel, D. E. Cockran, W. H. Calloway, Helen and Henry H. Hutchinson, and for two days we had the help and advice of Mrs. M. C. Blaker of the division of Archaeology, Smithsonian Institution, and Mr. M. C. Blaker of Washington, D.C.

The reader must remember that the authors of this report are rank amateurs, and we realise that our terms and analysis will be far from technically correct, but with the drawings and descriptions, we hope a trained archaeologist can translate our simple terms and data into some archaeological knowledge. We will welcome written criticism, suggestions, and/or comments from any archaeologist or other person more familiar with this type of work, so that in any future work of this kind that we may undertake, we may profit thereby.

Since our budget (and pocketbook) could not stand the expense of proper photographic reproductions of all the artifacts of interest, we have attempted to show by rough sketches and draw-

ings some of the distinctive and/or typical items. Our drawings are crude, but do give a definite idea of the item depicted. We have been unable to make a true representation of the many "fabric impressed" or "cord marked" surfaces or potsherds with our pen and ink, so we have used light wavy lines as symbolic of "fabric impressed" surface treatment. (Such as Fig. 34, Plate V, and where such markings underlie other markings as Fig. 41 and 42, Plate V.)

We wish to gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Zora W. Willin for permitting us to mutilate his field, and for his leaving a portion uncultivated to allow us access to, and to finish Pit #8.

LOCAL TERMS USED

Our reference to "top soil" means the upper strata of humus impregnated sandy soil which has been from time to time, loosened up, turned over, and disturbed by agricultural or other workings, and/or by light vegetation roots.

Our term "plow line" indicates the maximum depth of agricultural or other workings, and the top of the shell or refuse deposit which has not been noticeably disturbed since the Indians left the site. There are, however, frequent vegetation roots extending far below this line. Measurements followed by "bpl" mean that much below "plow line."

Pit number is indicated by W-1, W-2, etc. W-S indicates a surface find at this site.

References herein to "the Peninsula" refer to that neck of land between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean including parts of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware south of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and which is often referred to as the "Delmarva" Peninsula, and "the Eastern Shore."

Surface finds have not been recorded in detail, but a few special surface finds are mentioned as such, nor was the material in the top soil recorded and counted, since there is too much chance of mixed intrusions therein. Material in the top soil included: both hand wrought and machine made nails, broken pieces of farm machinery, parts of cast iron stove, brick-bats (modern), broken china and glass (both melted edges and sharp), broken modern earthenware, furnace slag, trade pipe fragments, shell, potsherds (both grit and shell tempered), stone flakes, chips, cores, and broken stone points, most of which might be expected to be present in a site near white-man's habitation and which has been under cultivation by the white man for over two hundred years.

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

The Willin Site is named for the property owner, Zora W. Willin, and is located about 1/4 mile upstream from the village of Eldorado, Dorchester County, Maryland, on the banks of the Marshyhope Creek and approximately five miles from its confluence with the Nanticoke River. The Farm has been known for years as a prolific source of surface finds of darts, sherds, and other Indian artifacts. Local reports are that several skeletons were dug up from the "high-ground" on the southeast of this site by contractors hauling sand

for road fill, but no recorded report of such exhumation has been found. Said "highground" is of natural formation, and is not an Indian mound as sometimes called by local people.

This property is part of the original 2350 acres patented to Capt. John Lee of Virginia in 1673, and was held by the Lee family until 1787. The restored Lee mansion, "Rehobeth," is on the farm adjoining this site.

We have found no historical reference to any Indian village on this spot, though there are historical references to an Indian village at the mouth of the Marshyhope Creek, and in 1678 the Nanticookes were known to have a village in what was set aside as an Indian Reservation in 1684 (Weslager, "Indians of the Eastern Shore"). This reservation extended to the Marshyhope a short two miles below the Willin Site.

About sixteen feet northeast from Pit #2 was the remains of a section of a brick foundation visible below the plow line. Bricks were not of an ancient vintage. Mr. Willin says he remembers his father speaking of a house that stood at this approximate spot. He thinks it stood there about seventy years ago (1882). Also, some ten or fifteen years ago a man named Herry Delroose (?) came to Eldorado looking for his old home place which he thought was at this approximate spot.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PITS

All pits and middens located to date have been in a relatively flat field near the creek bank. The surface of this field averages about 24" above normal high tide. Bounding these flats on the north, east, and southeast are highgrounds attaining an elevation of thirteen feet, and on the south and west by the Marshyhope Creek. The channel of the stream runs fairly near the shores of these fields while on the opposite side of the stream are marshy tidal flats, making this site easy of access by canoe (Map, Plate I). The waters of the creek at this point are potable, although they are tidal.

The general location of pits or middens is shown on the map, Plate I (though the pit outlines are exaggerated in scale on this map). Cross-sections and surface plan of each pit or midden are shown on Plate II. No. 8 pit or midden was of such irregular size and shape that it is plotted with contour lines showing depth below plow line in 6" steps or levels (Plate III).

As a (probably permanent) base line, we selected the farm lane which has been used for years as access to the low ground, figuring that said lane would continue to be used as such since it is a logical location for such a road. As a coordinate line we took the normal high tide mark on the creek bank as this seems to be a stable line. This creek is not subject to freshets or floods except when there is an abnormal high tide in the Chesapeake Bay, then the water is backed up this far, but there is no appreciable wave action or current to cut or wash the bank which is well covered with underbrush, vines and weeds.

As a permanent record of locations of the pits excavated, the following tabulation is given using the above ordinates.

<u>Pit No.</u>	<u>N 32 deg W from farm lane</u>	<u>N 68 deg E from line on creek</u>
1	234 ft.	39 ft.
2	447 "	54 "
3	867 "	51 "
4	399 "	45 "
5	302 "	54 "
6	282 "	42 "
7	193 "	59 "
8	189 "	43 "
9	124 "	38 "

At the southwest end of the "base line" and on the creek bank, stands a small persimmon tree; on which is attached an aluminum tag stamped; -WILLIN SITE BASE LINE TREE. PLEASE PRESERVE. SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Below all those pits excavated sufficiently deep we invariably encountered coarse sandy soil saturated with water at 20" to 30" bpl. Even in very dry weather fresh excavation at a depth of 14" to 16" we found the shell, refuse, or soil damp. Many potsherds as found were so wet and soft that they would not hold their own weight in handling, but if carefully lifted out with a trowel and laid in the sun and wind for a few hours, they would dry and harden into a very stable and strong material.

There was no uniformity in size, shape, depth, or condition of the various pits or middens except that they were all conveniently near the shore of the creek. Possibly the most characteristic feature was the presence in several of the pits of concentrations of partially disintegrated or calcined mussel shells mixed with a small percentage of charcoal and/or discolored soil. It looks as if they occasionally would have feasts, or seasonal diet, of mussels, and would dump all those shells together in a pile in the refuse area, and this pile would subsequently be covered with oyster shell.

In locating "Pits" or places for exploration we used a steel probe and selected places where our probe felt concentrations of shell or other hard objects below the plow line.

We believe that most of these refuse piles or middens, which we have called "Pits," were not real pits, but were probably originally natural depressions or irregularities in the surface of the ground, and that these low spots were used as a dumping ground for their refuse and for their camp-fires. There was invariably a layer of disturbed or discolored soil below and around the concentrated shell deposits which we think was the original vegetation coverage. The irregular shapes and great variation in size and depth of these "Pits" supports this theory.

Nos. 1 and 2 Pits were probably an exception to the above theory and were probably dug pits. Most of the sherds in the large restored pot (Fig. 122, Plate IX) were from the low levels of Pit #2. These fragments were in disturbed soil 18" to 24" bpl with only an occasional shell in the adjacent surrounding disturbed soil. Practi-

cally all the shells in this pit were above the 18" bpl level. It appears that this large pot may have been sunk in the ground down to the water saturation line and used as a cold storage place. Eventually the pot became broken, some pieces were left in place (X-1, Plate II), others (X-2) were dropped to one side, and the balance thrown aside in disgust. After that the excavation was used as a fire and refuse pit until gradually filled up.

No. 3 Pit was probably a natural drainage depression or trench. We explored same because our probe felt several stones below the plow line. There were seven large field or river stones in this trench, 8" to 14" maximum dimensions, of irregular size and shape and with no signs of having been used as fire stones or for percussion or grinding purposes. Nor were they arranged in any schematic order. There were only an occasional shell, stone chip or flake, or potsherd, and one broken stone point, and the fragment of the "folded" pipe (Plate VI, No. 18) in the whole excavation. Disturbed soil extended beyond both ends of our digging, but we abandoned it since it appeared to contain only casual material such as might be anywhere on a village common.

Under No. 8 Pit (Plate III) or midden, about 12" below the bottom of the layer of shell, was a concentration of age charred wood approximately 4" x 6" x 4" deep. Disturbed soil sprinkled with charred wood between the bottom of the shell and this "block." Virgin soil directly below. Discolored soil tapering upward from the "block." The shell deposit directly above this was continuous and interlocking with no indication that a post had been sunk through the layer of shell, or that the shell had been laid down around a post. So this "block" of wood was there before the shell was laid down.

No. 9 Pit differed in general characteristics from others in that most of the pottery sherds were found between the plow line and the main concentration of shell in the first 4" below the plow line along with relatively few shells. There were local concentrations of calcined mussel shell, but location was not recorded. The bulk of all the shell showed excessive calcination, probably from fire, and there were frequent bits of charcoal and almost continuous indications of fire throughout the refuse deposit. There were many chips and flakes of stone in this pit recorded as 16% red jasper, 8% black, 60% brown jasper, 2% quartz. The outstanding artifacts from this pit are shown on Plate X.

About four feet from northeast edge of Pit #2, and below the plow line, was an artificial deposit of about two bushels of yellowish clay, such as might have been used by Indians to make pots, bowls and pipes.

Lack of finding any tree root moulds in the subsoil below the pits we have excavated leads us to believe that this bottom land was never wooded with large trees, and that it was probably cultivated by the Indians in plantings of corn, tobacco, etc., ever since these bottom lands were dry enough to cultivate.

There were no human (or animal) burials encountered, or any identifiable human bones among the many bone fragments recovered.

POTTERY AND DESCRIPTION OF COVER PLATE

Cover Plate. A few typical potsherds from the WILLIN SITE.
(a) Townsend Corded Horizontal, Shell Tempered.

- (b) Rim rounded, fabric impressed smoothed, shell tempered, suggestive of Rappannock Incised.
- (c) Notched rim, shell tempered, Punctate horizontal, fabric impressed.
- (d) Net impressed, Mica tempered.
- (e) Rim rounded, fabric impressed smoothed, Rappannock Incised.

All coil construction except (d) on which construction could not be identified.

Pottery. Practically all potsherds were shell tempered, but of many different consistencies and textures. There were a few grit tempered sherds at various levels, and Mrs. Blaker found one sherd on the surface which she identified as steatite tempered.

The consistency of pottery material covered a very wide range. Color was generally almost black as found, drying out to a dark tan or dark gray when dry and cleaned. A small percentage were distinctively red when found, and drying out to a slightly paler red when cleaned and dry. These red pieces seemed to have their shell (or other) tempering leached out much more extensively and thoroughly than the darker sherds.

The color of some sherds was undoubtedly affected by the burial conditions. Some pieces of one partially restored pot found close to calcined mussel shell and fire remains were much darker than matching sherds found buried in oyster shell and soil about five feet away, both being cleaned in the same manner and at the same time.

The shell tempering varied in different pots from very coarse, as large as 1/4" and 1/2" in some, down to very fine granulated pieces or none in others.

The great majority of sherds had surface treatment basically similar to the Rappannock fabric impressed school, with a multitude of different fabrics and techniques used. A small percentage had superimposed elaborations of cord impressions, incised lines, punctuate, holes, and marks, etc., for decorations. (See Plates IV, V, VIII, IX, X and XI.)

Two matching sherds of a bowl or cup of about 2-1/2" diameter were made from a very fine grain of whitish clay, almost white enough to be pure kaolin, with an incised diamond design showing advanced artistic talent (Fig. 40, Plate V).

Occasional sherds were found with smoothed over fabric impressed markings on the inside near the rim. These were generally in the larger diameter pots.

Rims were generally plain, but were occasionally flared slightly, or indented with a cord-wrapped stick to give an irregular castellated effect (Fig. 43, Plate V).

Occasional sherds showed "coil cleavage" breaks, a few showed a wide overlap break, but most were straight fractures.

There were only two sherds which showed "mending holes." This is a very small percentage compared with the relative frequency of "mending-hole" sherds found in the Lewes, Delaware, area in the Townsend, Russell, and School Sites.

POTTERY-SIZES

A series of cardboard templates cut at various diameters was used to measure the diameter of pots from which the sherds came. On rim sherds this was a positive measurement, but on body sherds, where the position of the sherd in the vessel was not established, it was only an indication, but was sufficiently accurate to generally classify sherds as coming from pots of certain approximate diameters (Table "A"). Body sherds of less than 2" were not used in the "diameter count," but rim sherds of much smaller size were used when they were regular enough to fit the templates.

In separating sherds to determine the number of vessels represented, we have probably erred on the conservative side. We separated them by: (1) surface treatment, (2) texture of grain, (3) tempering, (4) color, where the red color was distinctive, and (5) rim treatment, when rims were concerned. Since surface treatment varies widely on one vessel, it alone was not a criterion unless the difference was radical. Nor were shades in color considered sufficient to class into different vessels.

After separating into different groups representing different vessels they were gauged for diameters. No attempt was made to gauge or estimate the height or depth from individual sherds, but from the few partial restorations made it was indicated that the heights and diameters were roughly the same, say within plus or minus 20%.

The diameter of pots as indicated from the gauged sherds is given in Table "A". Two partially restored pots were 19-1/2" diameter x 16-3/4" high and 17" diameter x about 18" high. One small pot is 6" diameter x about 5-1/2" high. (Plate IX, Figs. 121-2-3) The two large pots would be too large and too fragile to be practicable for ordinary cooking or for transportation, so we believe they must have been used for storage of food. From the relatively large percentage of large diameter vessels as represented in Table "A", these people must have stored fairly large amounts of food.

Speculating on the use of pots of such a wide range of sizes, we figure that the large pot (Fig. 122, Plate IX) would hold 1-1/2 bushels of hominy or shelled corn. We estimate that one quart of dry hominy when cooked would furnish subsistence diet for four persons per day. At that rate the pot (Fig. 122) would store enough hominy or corn to tide a family of four over a period of forty-eight days with no other food. Since the winters on this Peninsula seldom if ever have that many days per winter in which a hunter or fisherman could not augment his food supply, one storage pot like this would be more than ample to take care of a family of four, probably enough for eight, for a whole winter. A 12" pot of similar shape would store enough grain for four for fifteen days. A 6" pot would cook enough hominy in one batch to feed eight persons for one day. All this theorizing is only to confirm our opinion that the large pots were used for storage and the smaller ones for cooking. Of course, said pots were used for cooking and storage of other things besides hominy, but I use hominy as a basic of reasoning, since it is a storable food, and its food value per unit of volume would be fairly consistent, whereas that of various small game, fruits, berries and nuts would vary considerably.

TABLE "A"
Number of Pottery Vessels Represented by Potsherds by Size (Diameter)

Pit No.	0"-4" rim	4"-6" rim	6"-12" rim	12"-18" rim	18" up rim	Unclassified rim	Totals rim	Total vessels rep'd	Classified rims only
1	-	1	3	9	1	7	34	55	26
2	1	1	4	8	1	10	14	69	14
3	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	2	2	8	-
4	-	3	-	2	-	-	5	21	5
5	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	7	4
6	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	11	3
7	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	8	2
8	4	3	6	15	12	3	54	135	51
9	1	-	2	6	3	6	27	65	20
Total	8	5	16	44	21	21	146	399	123
Total ea. size	11	27	102	106	44	96			
% of total vessels	2.7	6.7	25.5	26.5	11	24			
% of rims only	5	13	36	29	17				

Note: Figures in parenthesis () indicate GRIT tempered. All others Shell Tempered.

POTTERY, STRATIFICATION

About 54% of all potsherds were so small we did not attempt to classify them as to size of pot, surface treatment, or type of vessel, and no record was made of the depth at which they were found. An analysis of those that were classifiable and recorded as to depth at which found, Table "B", indicates that 64% of those recorded were found less than 12" bpl. However, the fact that we have no reason to believe that a certain depth bpl in one pit would correspond in time to the same depth bpl in another pit, makes that percentage meaningless.

However, if we select these pits that have enough depth to indicate a trend (those with more than two levels), and look at the concentration of sherds in each pit beginning at the bottom-most, the general pattern is that the lowest level is (naturally) the lightest in number or concentration, the second and third a greatly increasing number, but the fourth and fifth levels show a sharp drop in numbers. The fourth and fifth levels being the topmost have the greatest area, so one would expect those levels to have the greatest number of sherds therein, but the figures don't bear this out. If this condition has any significance we would gather that in the early stage of occupancy by these shell-tempered-pottery people they increased rapidly in population, and in the later stages of their occupancy their population decreased sharply, before the plow line period (and also before contact with the white man).

TABLE "B"
Potsherds - By Depth Below Plow Line

Pit No.	Depth below plow line - inches					Total Unre'cd	Total R'c'd	Total found
	0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30			
1	49 (5)	78	75	25	-	160	232	392
2	33	88	96	5	-	246	222	468
3	9 (4)	12 (1)	-	-	-	10	26	36
4	47	28	-	-	-	-	78	78
5	8	-	-	-	-	25	8	33
6	25	-	-	-	-	48 (1)	25	73
7	53	-	-	-	-	13 (2)	53	66
8	109 (6)	141	177 (1)	56 (3)	27 (2)	759 (1)	522	1281
9	93 (3)	26 (2)	-	-	-	261 (7)	124	385
Totals	447	376	349	89	29	1622	1290	2812
% of total r'c'd	35	29	27	7	2			
% of total counted	16	13	12	3	1	54		

Note: Figures in parenthesis () are GRIT tempered. All others Shell tempered.

POTTERY. SURFACE TREATMENT

No significant surface treatment was distinguishable between depths, nor can we see any relationship between the variations in tempering or texture and the depth at which found.

Only one instance of the use of pigments was noted. A rim-sherd (Fig. 31, Plate IV) from Pit #8 had a pink color against the gray background in one place after being cleaned. This appears to be a surface coloring.

The shape of the bottom of the pots from this site is generally not quite so pointed as compared to the restored pots from the Lewes, Delaware, area. Figs. 121-3, Plate IX, are drawn to scale and give a good idea of the shape of the three largest restorations made from this site. Other bottom sherds indicated even flatter bottoms than these restorations.

Some of the more distinctive surface decorations as found on potsherds are pictured in Figs. 30 to 43, Plates IV & V, also Plates VII, IX, & X. These rim-sherds and other sherds with special markings and treatments as pictured here are not to be considered as typical because each one pictured represents only one vessel, but they are shown to indicate their presence, and possibly someone can detect certain influences or relationships through their presence.

The great majority of all sherds have only fabric impressed surface markings, and these are frequently "smoothed over" as if rubbed with the wet hand before the pot was thoroughly dried and before being fired. The texture of such fabric impressions varied greatly, from a fine weave to a very coarse weave. Pencil "rubblings" taken on tracing paper and they "blue printed" are given on Plate XI partially and imperfectly reproduce this fabric impressed effect. Occasional sherds showed fabric impressions both inside and outside. See Plate XI, Rubbings of Rim 6.

POTTERY. SPECIAL SHERDS

Fig. 30 - Rim-sherd of large 18" diameter pot. Shell tempered. Impressions of coarse cord-wrapped stick, or very coarse weave cloth or basket. Restricted opening, slight flare outward and inward on edge. W-7.

Fig. 31 - Rim-sherd of small 6" diameter shell tempered pot. Deep incised lines and points made with a "V" edge tool. Full opening. Pinkish coloring on surface at one place, possibly red ochre. W-8.

Fig. 32 - Rim-sherd of large 18" diameter shell tempered pot. Impressions of high pitch twisted cord (6 to 8 twists per inch) in seven rows circumferentially around neck. Constricted opening. Slight outward flare and bevel on edge. W-2.

Fig. 33 - Rim-sherd of 14" diameter shell tempered pot. Fabric impressed with neatly inscribed incised diagonal and vertical lines made with a square end tool. Unrestricted opening. Tapered on inside toward lip. W-2.

Fig. 34 - Rim-sherd, 12" diameter, shell tempered. Fabric impressed, unrestricted opening. Typical of this site. W-8.

Fig. 35 - Rim-sherd, 8" diameter shell tempered pot. Smoothed over fabric impressed. Neatly incised circumferential lines with short, almost vertical lines. "V" edge incising tool.

Unrestricted opening. W-2.

Fig. 36 - Rim-sherd of 10" diameter shell tempered pot. Body fabric impressed. One circumferential highly twisted cord impression. Incised punctuate marks circumferentially with two diagonal incised slashed lines about every 3/4". Unrestricted opening. W-8.

Fig. 37 - Small rim-sherd from GRIT tempered pot about 9" diameter. Punctuate indents of irregular size and shape with diagonal slashes made with sharp edged tool. Mouth of pot slightly restricted (?). W-8. 6" bpl.

Fig. 38 - Rim-sherd from 5" diameter shell tempered straight side pot. Punctuate indents made with two sizes of round tool with flat end. W-8.

Fig. 39 - Rim-sherd from 9" diameter shell tempered pot. Impressed by six circumferential wraps of tightly twisted cord. Mouth of vessel apparently restricted. W-2.

Fig. 40 - Two body sherds of a vessel of about 2-1/2" diameter. No tempering. Fine grain material almost like pure kaolin, dirty white in color. Incised lines and diamonds with a broad "V" edge tool. W-8.

Fig. 41 - Rim-sherds of 9" diameter shell tempered pot. Circumferential lines and approximately vertical punched lines with a "V" shaped tool. Edge indented with same tool. W-5.

Fig. 42 - Rim-sherds from 6" diameter shell tempered pot. Straight sides. Fabric impressed. One circumferential and many diagonal lines incised with a broad "V" shaped tool. Slight flare to outside on edge. W-1.

Fig. 43 - Small rim-sherd crudely moulded, shell tempered pot of uncertain diameter shown here because of relatively heavy flare outward on edge. Edge impressed with cord wrapped stick giving a castellated effect. W-2.

Fig. 80 - Rim-sherd from large 19" diameter shell tempered pot. Incised parallel, horizontal, and diagonal lines neatly done with flat pointed tool. Slight constriction of pot at opening. Surface find.

Fig. 81 - Rim-sherd from large 20" diameter shell tempered pot. Fabric impressed, punctuate holed of two diameters with flat and roundish tools. Surface find.

Fig. 82 - Small rim-sherd of 10" diameter, shell tempered, straight side vessel. Very thin wall for pot of this diameter. Cord wrapped stick impressed. Cross-section of rim is unusual with a decided flare bent toward inside of pot. Surface find.

Fig. 124 - Rim-sherd 9" diameter pot. Shell tempered, straight sides, fabric impressed. Two circumferential rows of round punctuate holes made with a reed or hollow tool. Edge flared outward and impressed with a round tool, giving it a castellated effect. W-8.

Fig. 125 - Body-sherd from shell tempered pot of about 10" diameter. Shown here account of precision chevron design made with flat end tool. W-2.

Fig. 151 - Small rim-sherd from 6" diameter shell tempered pot. Incised parallel lines and squares made with a very sharp edged tool. Edge indented irregularly with a different tool. W-9.

Fig. 152 - Rim-sherd of 10" diameter pot. No visible tempering. Punctuate holes made with flat-end round tool. Slight ridges around holes where clay flowed out. Outside surface covered with roughly parallel, slightly bent, impressed lines, with no pattern to indicate fabric or basket weave. Edge flared outward and partly indented with a "V" edge tool. W-9.

Fig. 153 - Rim-sherd of heavy 13" diameter shell tempered vessel. Circumferential impressions, very deep, of large high twisted cord, or cord wrapped stick or paddle. Diagonal and parallel impressions from similar source but not so deep, 1/2" thick at heavy section, 1/4" thick where broken. W-9.

SPECIAL ARTIFACTS

The rough sketches on Plates VI, VIII, & IX will give a fairly good idea of what these special pieces look like.

Plate VI:

Fig. 11 - A fragment of fine textured dark red baked clay with no apparent tempering, and showing in cross-section an hourglass-shaped hole. The lining of the hole is much darker than the body. We think it a piece of platform pipe stem. W-8, 4" bpl.

Fig. 12 - Two pieces of a bulky Tube Pipe. Coarse shell tempered, fractured surfaces dark gray, outside surface dirty tan in color. W-8, 12" bpl.

Fig. 13 - Conical mouthpiece end of pipe stem. Medium fine grain, no visible tempering, dark gray in color. W-8, 4" bpl.

Fig. 14 - Knob or lug. Fine grain baked clay, creamy tan in color, no visible tempering. Obviously was moulded and pressed on the edge of a pot, pipe, or other object. The broken surface was the plane of contact with the mother object. W-8, 6" bpl.

Fig. 15 - Mouthpiece of Platform Pipe. Medium grain coarse shell tempered. Dark gray broken surface, lighter gray outside. W-8, 13" bpl.

Fig. 16 - Conical mouthpiece end of heavy Tube Pipe. Medium grain shell tempered. Dark gray in color. Faint fabric impressions on surface. W-4, 2" bpl.

Fig. 17 - Delicate clay pipe bowl. Very fine grain, no visible tempering, very dark brown in color. W-2, 3" bpl.

Fig. 18 - Fragment of "folded" pipe elbow. Fine grain baked clay, no tempering element, creamy tan in color. This fragment shows clearly how the wet clay had been folded (or wrapped) around a twig or straw to form a curved hole between the bowl and the stem. W-3, 2" bpl.

Fig. 19 - Fragment of small pipe bowl. Very fine grain, no tempering, light gray in color. Shows flat spiral scratches inside bowl as if it had been moulded on a round stick, and the stick had been twisted while being removed before firing. W-8, 2" bpl.

Fig. 20A - Fragment of heavy pipe bowl rim. Crudely moulded, pinkish cream in color, no tempering. W-7, 4" bpl.

Fig. 20-B - Fragment of heavy pipe bowl rim, very similar to Fig. 20-A, but was a surface find about thirty feet away from pit W-7. Might be from same pipe as 20-A.

Fig. 21 - Decoration, Ornament, Spoon, or Toy (?). Close grain pinkish clay with no apparent tempering element. The broken edge is apparently where it was attached to some mother object or handle, or it might have been where it was stuck on another

sherd while being fired. There is no coloration to indicate it having been used for paint pigment mixing. Lacking any reason except pure conjecture, the writer thinks it most likely was a decoration for a pipe. W-8, 8" bpl.

Fig. 22 - STEATITE PLATFORM PIPE. This is an almost complete steatite (soapstone) platform pipe. Only part of the front platform is broken off. There had been two vertical holes, about 3/16" diameter, drilled through this platform and the break is through these holes. The pipe stands 2" high and the top of the flared bowl is 1-1/4" diameter in an almost true circular form. The platform is 1-1/8" wide and the remaining length is 1-3/4". Smoke hole is 5/32" diameter.

This was found 18" below plow line close to the north-east edge of the shell deposit and near the bottom of Pit #1. About 2" to the south and on the same level was found a stemmed jasper dart heavily incrustated with black tarry substance (Fig. 51, Plate VII). There are twenty light intentionally cut notches irregularly spaced around the flared rim, and there are eighteen vertical and almost parallel light scratches on the outside of the bowl, probably made during manufacture and not intentional. On the bottom of the platform are many heavy scratches or scores running parallel with the major length of the platform. The general outside is highly polished. The polished surface is almost jet black, but the scratches show up as dark gray.

The material and workmanship of this pipe does not rationally fit in with the relatively crude workmanship generally found on potsherds from this site. On the other hand, while many of the pipe fragments are very crude there are at least two (Fig. 17 and Fig. 19, Plate VI) which show fairly delicate workmanship, and the ceramic platform pipe stem (Fig. 15) may have been an attempt to copy the Steatite pipe. The Steatite pipe was most probably an article of trade, capture, or inheritance from Indians on the mainland, where I believe such pipes were rather common with the Early Woodland culture. There are no known outcroppings or deposits of soapstone (or other stone) on this peninsula, and the occurrence of soapstone artifacts is rare (thought not unknown) on the peninsula.

Fig. 23 - Fragment of a bone needle. Fractured through drilled hole in one end. Highly polished both sides. W-4, 5" bpl.

Fig. 24 - Fragment of clay pipe. Dirty gray color. Very fine grain, no tempering, one flat spiral scratch inside similar to Fig. 19. W-4, 1" bpl.

Fig. 25 - Bone or antler awl. Drill point highly polished. W-1, 11" bpl.

Fig. 26 - Fragment of small sandstone gorget or pendant. Fracture through drilled hole. W-1, 8" bpl.

Fig. 27 - Antler Tool, possibly harpoon. Similar ones with holes in same places are seen in Plates of Point Peninsula Focus (Richie, "Pre-Iroquoian Occupation of New York State") where they were called harpoons. W-2, 6" bpl.

Fig. 28 - Antler Tyne Arrow Point. Surface highly polished. Base appears to have been retouched by small flaking. W-1, 14" bpl.

Fig. 29 - Antler Tyne Arrow Point. Badly weathered and base roughly broken. W-2, 7" bpl. Both this and Fig. 28 had

the base reamed out for insertion of tapered end of shaft and were probably cemented thereon with resin or other natural adhesive.

Plate VIII:

Fig. 89 - Mouthpiece of crudely moulded clay pipe. Fine grain clay, no tempering, creamy tan in color. Surface find.

Fig. 90 - Mouthpiece end of crude clay pipe. Fine grain, shell tempered, pinkish tinge. Surface find.

Fig. 91 - Fragment of bulky clay tube pipe, shell tempered. Incised rings around body. Surface find.

Fig. 92 - Fragment of clay tube pipe. No tempering. Bowl offset from centerline of smoke hole in stem. Surface find.

Fig. 93 - Fragment of Steatite Gorget (?). Finished surface very smooth, one notch neatly cut in one edge. Surface find.

Plate IX:

Fig. 126 - Bone or antler awl. Point rounded and whole surface polished. W-8, 12" bpl.

Fig. 127 - Bone scraper or knife. Cutting edge very sharp and polished. W-8, 8" bpl.

Fig. 128 - Bone awl. Points rounded and polished. W-8, 14" bpl.

Fig. 129 - Bone awl. Points rounded, but broken. W-8, 8" bpl.

Fig. 130 - Polished bone or antler. Probably a punch. W-8, 12" bpl.

Fig. 131 - Fragment of bone with incised lines as shown. Slate black on outside, reddish-brown on inside. W-8, 8" bpl.

Fig. 133 - Bone Needle. Five fragments. One fracture through 3/32" drilled hole. Polished with tool marks lengthwise, and some cross-wise at head. W-8, 7" bpl.

Plate X:

Fig. 154 - Bone awl. Point rounded and polished. Other edges natural cleavage breaks. W-9.

Fig. 155 - Bone awl or punch. Point rounded and convex surface and point highly polished. W-9.

Fig. 156 - Bone or Ivory needle. Highly polished, close grain material. W-9.

Fig. 157 - Antler tool. Polished surface. W-9.

Fig. 158 - Antler tool. Surface polished. W-9.

Fig. 159 - Fragment bone needle. Highly polished both sides. W-9.

STONE "POINTS"

The stone "points" found are classified by type and material in Table "C". The totals under materials does not check with the total types since some points had their base broken off and could not be typed.

On Plates VII to IX we have sketched the face and profile of all the typical stone artifacts. It is noted that all "points" found "in situ" are either broken, unfinished, or unbalanced in shape, and we believe were discards. However, they are sufficiently complete to show the type of projectile point they were making.

Triangular points (including straight, concave, and convex base) predominate both "in situ" (70%) and surface finds (83%).

The material used is mostly the stone locally called "Jasper" and is found in yellow, red, brown, maroon, cream, and

weathered gray. 51% of those found "in situ" and 43% of the surface finds were of various colored "jasper." All of the stone used in these points is found in local gravel pits and river beaches, and are of glacial origin, being brought to the peninsula from a northerly direction, so that gravel and field stone from here are native of Pennsylvania, New York, New England and Canada.

The two small scrapers (Figs. 58 & 59) are, to this writer, unusual in being so small.

Many chips, flakes, and cores were found in addition to these points and were widely distributed throughout all the pits or middens and in and on the top soil. No considerable concentration of flakes, chips, etc., were noted, though there were many separate days work in which practically no stone fragments were found at all.

All points were found with no implied connection with other artifacts, bones, or other conditions, except possibly No. 51 which was found about 2" from the Steatite pipe and it was incrustated with a black sticky substance which looked like the "cake" in an old pipe (but it didn't taste like it).

No definitely identified stone hammers, mortars, axes, banner stones, or other heavy stone artifacts were found in situ, though there were occasionally rounded river or field stones with indications of limited percussion use. However, there were many local reports of surface finds of stone axes, postles, celts, etc., on or near this site, but none were found by our party.

A fragment of a small sandstone gorget or pendant, fractured through a drilled hole, was found in Pit #2 (Plate VI, Fig. 26) and a fragment of a steatite article (which we have thought may have been a gorget) which was highly polished and had a notch neatly cut in one edge was found on the surface near Pit #3 (Plate VIII, Fig. 93) and the soapstone Platform Pipe already mentioned (Fig. 22) complete the stone artifacts.

TABLE "C"			
Types of Stone "Points"			
Type	Found "in situ"	Found in top soil or on surface	Total
Triangular, Straight base	10	8	18
Triangular, Convex base	2	1	3
Triangular, Concave base	5	11	16
Triangular, Total	(17)	(20)	(37)
Deep corner notched		1	1
Side notched	1		1
Broad stemmed - short	2	1	3
Broad stemmed - long	1		1
Pentagonal	1		1
Long thin triangular		1	1
Drills	2		2
Totals	(24)	(23)	(47)

TABLE "C"
Types of Stone "Points" (Con't)

Material	Found "in situ"	Found in top soil or on surface	Total
Jasper	16	10	26
Quartz	5	2	7
Chert	3	3	6
Sandstone	1	5	6
Flint	4	3	7
Slate	1		1
Granite	1		1
Total	(31)	(23)	(54)

SHELL AND MARINE LIFE

The great majority of all shell (about 98%) in these refuse pits were from the ordinary Chesapeake Oyster (*Ostrea Virginica*). Next in frequency (about 2% or 3%) was the fresh water mussel (*Elliptic* sp. (?) *Rafinesque* - Pratt) which as previously mentioned were frequently in concentrated lenses, well calcined, surrounded by oyster shell and other refuse. Some older Oystermen called this mussel "manose".

There were also frequent occurrences of the Ribbed Mussel (*VolSELLA plicatulus*, Lamarck - Morris II Edition). These were pretty well scattered and always very fragile.

Among the many turtle shell there was identified shell from the Red-Bellied Terrapin, the Eastern Painted Turtle, and the ordinary familiar land turtle.

Sturgeon "soute" plates were present in most of the pits. Some fragments of these plates when matched and restored gave evidence of coming from sturgeon five to six feet long.

Also identified were Gar-fish scales, and pectoral spine of catfish.

Many shells had small ivory barnacles (*Balanus oburneus* Gould - Pratt) attached thereto.

Identification of shell by the University of Delaware, Marine Laboratory, at Lewes, Delaware.

In our preliminary report we erroneously reported scallop shell; these were later identified as the Ribbed Mussel.

The complete absence of the common clam (*Venus Mercenaria*) is noteworthy, since this clam is generally predominant in shell middens in the Lewes and Rehoboth, Delaware, area.

This Willin Site is now about twenty miles by water from any present day oyster beds. This raises the question: Did these people transport these many bushels of oysters for twenty or more miles by canoe? Or was the water brackish enough then for oysters to grow close by? Many of the oyster shells were quite large "dinner plate" and "cat tongue"s, the meat of which would cover a large man's hand.

The Land Snails reported are assumed to be recent intrusions, since the condition of the shells indicated very little weathering from age.

TABLE "D"

Distribution of Shell and Marine Life

Pit No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oyster Shell	6	6.5	0	0.12	0.5	3	4	33	7
Fresh Water Mussel ("manose")	0.12	0.12	-	P	P	P	P	1.5	0.23
Ribbed Mussel	P	P	-	-	-	P	-	P	P
Turtle	P	F	P	F	P	F	-	F	F
Barnacles	P	P	-	-	--	-	-	P	P
Land snail	P	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	P
Sturgeon "soute" Plates	P	P	-	P	-	P	P	F	P
Fish bones	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P
Fish scales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-

Figures are estimated number of bushels. F = Frequent occurrence, but not in mass. P = Present, but only occasionally.

BONE AND BONE ARTIFACTS

There was an abundance of fragments of various size bones, mostly very badly weathered, burnt and/or shattered. Most of those large enough to contain an appreciable amount of marrow were broken while the bone was fresh as indicated by the fracture face.

Where fragments were of sufficient size or completeness, we attempted to identify them, but there were many that were obviously bird, small animal, or fish, that it would have been impracticable to try to identify.

Those that have been tentatively identified are:

Deer - by teeth, femur, humerus, antler, scapula, fibula, radius, vertebrae

Dog, fox, or wolfe- by rib

Muskrat - by lower jaw with teeth

Ground hog - by incisor tooth

Skunk - by jawbone with teeth

Raccoon - by ulna and humeri

Opossum - by ulna

Our identification is based largely on "An Illustrated Field Key for Identification of Mammal Bones" by George W. Brainerd. Bone Implements as already described under "Special Artifacts are summarized as follows:

8 awls or punches - Figs. 25, 126, 128, 129, 154, 155

2 arrow tips - Figs. 28, 29

1 scraper - Fig. 127

- 1 harpoon (?) - Fig. 27
 - 4 needles - Figs. 23, 133, 156, 159
 - 3 polished antler, use uncertain - Figs. 130, 157, 158
- Also one piece of antler (unpolished) which had been cut circumferentially about 1/8" deep and then broken.

CONCLUSIONS AND QUESTIONS

The Willin Site was occupied by a grit-tempered pottery making people for a relatively short time or period, before the major occupancy of shell-tempered pottery making people. This assertion is based on the fact that we found no pits or middens containing a predominant percentage of grit-tempered sherds, but grit-tempered sherds were found on the surface, in the top soil, and occasionally in various levels and at the bottom of these refuse pits, and in no case was a group of matching grit-tempered sherds found, and the percentage of grit-tempered sherds is very low. This indicates to us that when this site was occupied by the shell tempering people, there were grit-tempered sherds scattered over the area which became casually mixed with the newcomer's refuse.

No contact material was found below the plow line, so we are considering all material found below that line as aboriginal.

The consistency and texture of potsherds (shell-tempered) from this site vary from very coarse grain tempering to very fine grain tempering, and some with no apparent tempering. Indicating: (1) they had no established or customary rule for pottery mixtures, or (2) they had some progressive experimenters trying to make better or different pottery, or (3) it was occupied seasonally or occasionally only by different tribes, or (4) it was a meeting ground for different tribes who had widely divergent customs in pottery manufacture. One would normally expect a reasonably wide range of consistencies in the product of a primitive tribe according to each person's personal technique, but I would not expect such an extreme range as represented over this site.

The same questions arise when we consider the wide variety of clay pipes as represented by the sixteen different fragments of clay pipes found, ranging from the crude, bulky tube pipes to the fine grain delicately moulded bowl (Fig. 17) and we immediately think that some must have been made by skilled artisans, others by clumsy amateurs, but most likely they were made by different "schools."

In the limited horizon of our archaeological knowledge, we would list as the most interesting items from this site as:

The decorative piece of pottery (Fig. 21).

The ceramic knob (Fig. 14).

The "folded" pipe elbow (Fig. 18).

The high percentage of large (18" up) diameter pots.

The wide range of shell tempering grainsize.

And to ask: (1) What were Fig. 14 and 21 used for? (2)

Why the great variety in pottery and pipes?

H. H. Hutchinson
Bethel, Delaware
Sept. 1, 1952

APPENDIX "A"

Surface Finds

In The ARCHEOLOG, VOL. III, No. 3, there was a brief description of Indian artifacts found over a period of years by Mrs. Sara Breuil, on her farm immediately adjacent to the Willin Site as reported by Charles L. Bryant from which we quote as follows:

"Fragments of twelve different clay pipes, seven stems ranging from two to three inches in length, all of the same type clay characteristic of the pottery of this section. One stem is square tapered, the others round tapered, ranging from very crude to very fine work. The bowl of a large "tube" pipe is very interesting, apparently it was in straight alignment like a modern cigar holder. There are two fragments of a similar pipe. A large percentage of a tiny pot that might have been mistaken by some unwary person for an english walnut hull measuring 1-1/2" in diameter.

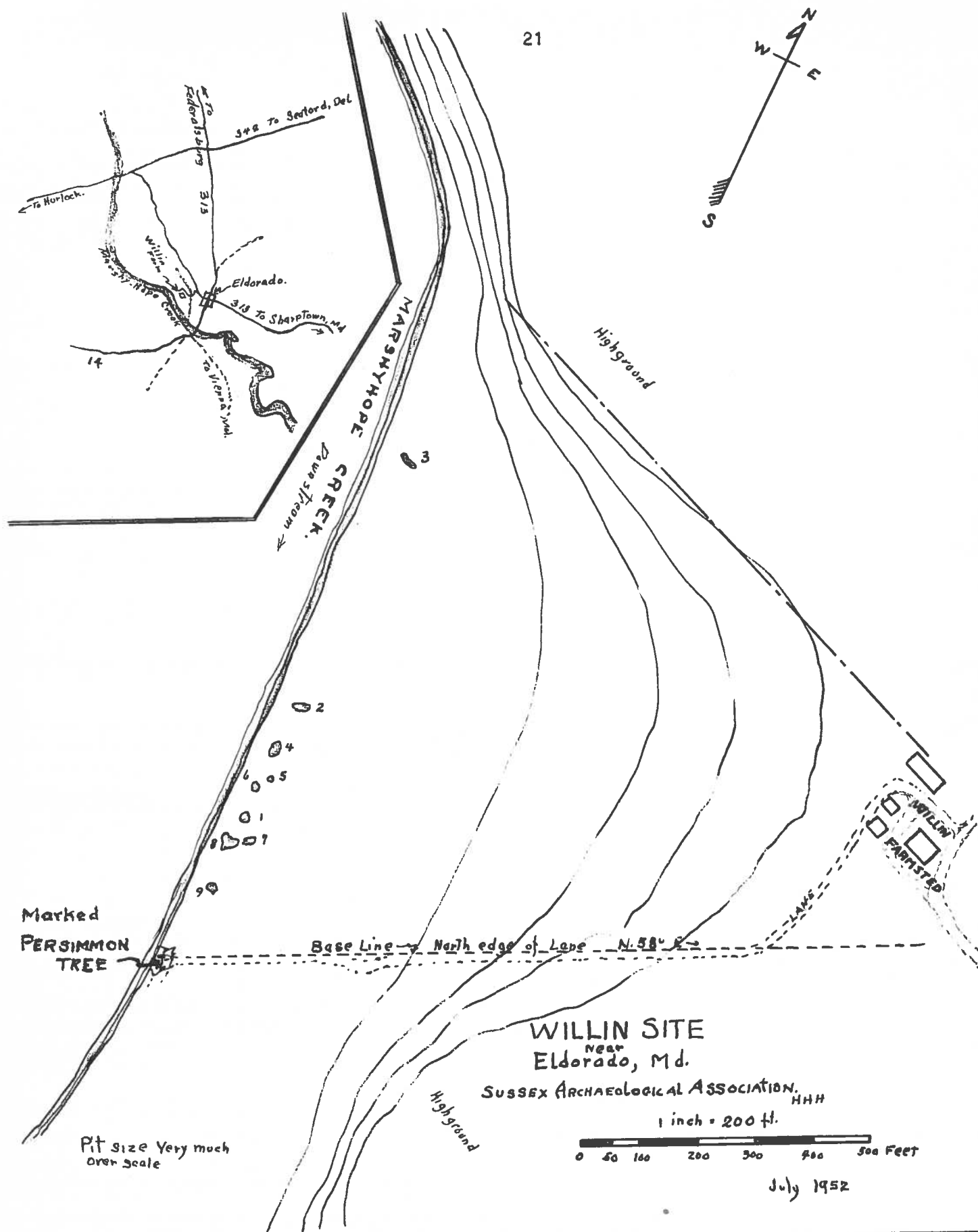
"A fine example of a drilled pendant of slate, extreme length 4", extreme width 2".

"There are several drilled creek pebbles in this collection, one oblong, two inches long, kidney shaped, which was doubtless drilled by human hands. Two others however, are questionable.

"Five celts from two to six inches in length are made of ordinary creek stones characteristic of this locality.

"Four grooved axes, one broken at the groove, are also the general type found locally. One of these axes is exceptionally well made with an unusually deep groove.

"Of eighteen perfect arrow points examined, fourteen were triangular. They were all of the usual quartzite, slate, jasper and granite."

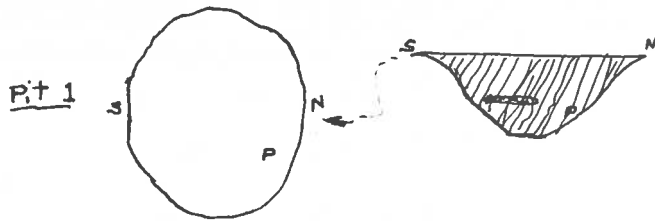


BY HHH. DATE 8/12/52
 CHKD. BY _____ DATE _____

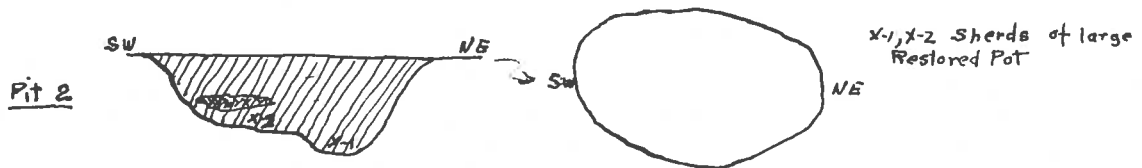
SUBJECT Willin Site
Sections and Shape of Pits

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
 JOB NO. _____
 Scale 1" = 4'

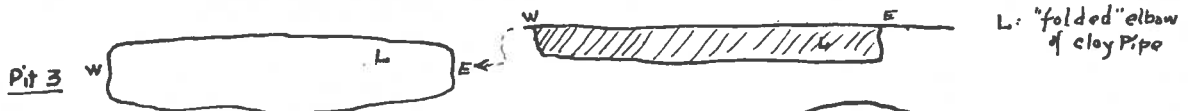
0 4 FEET 8



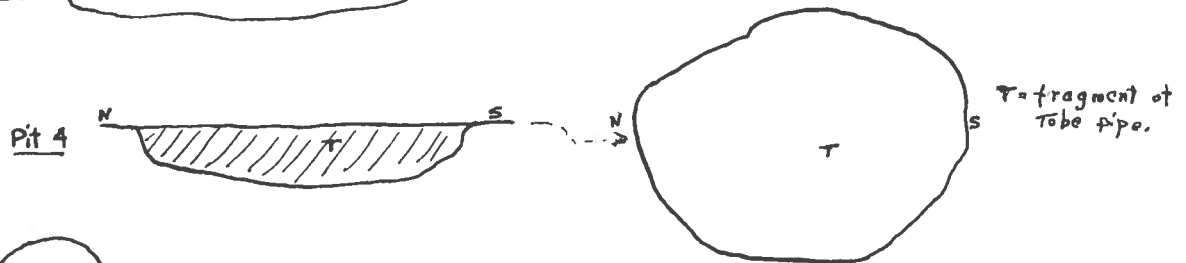
P- Steatite Pipe



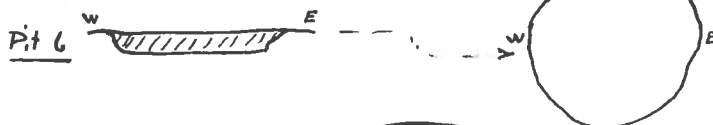
X-1, X-2 Sherds of large Restored Pot



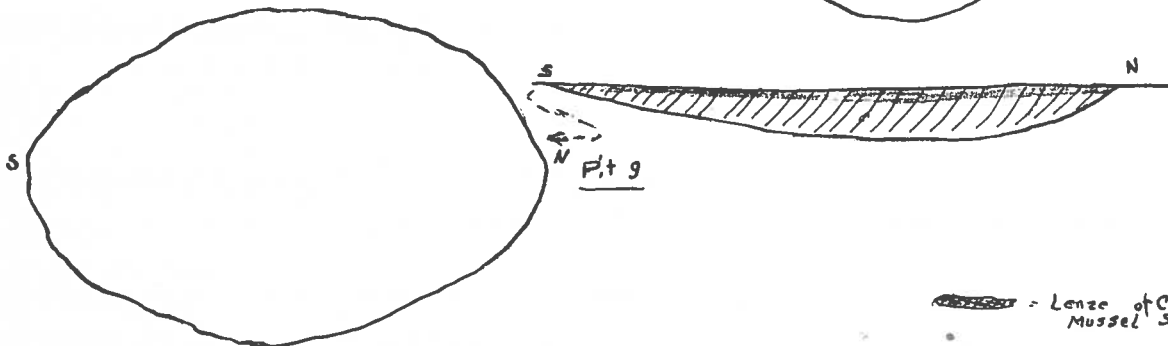
L: "folded" elbow of clay pipe



T = fragment of Tube pipe.



R = Rim of Clay Pipe



— Lense of Calcined Mussel Shell

PLATE II


BY H.H.H. DATE _____
 CHKD. BY _____ DATE _____

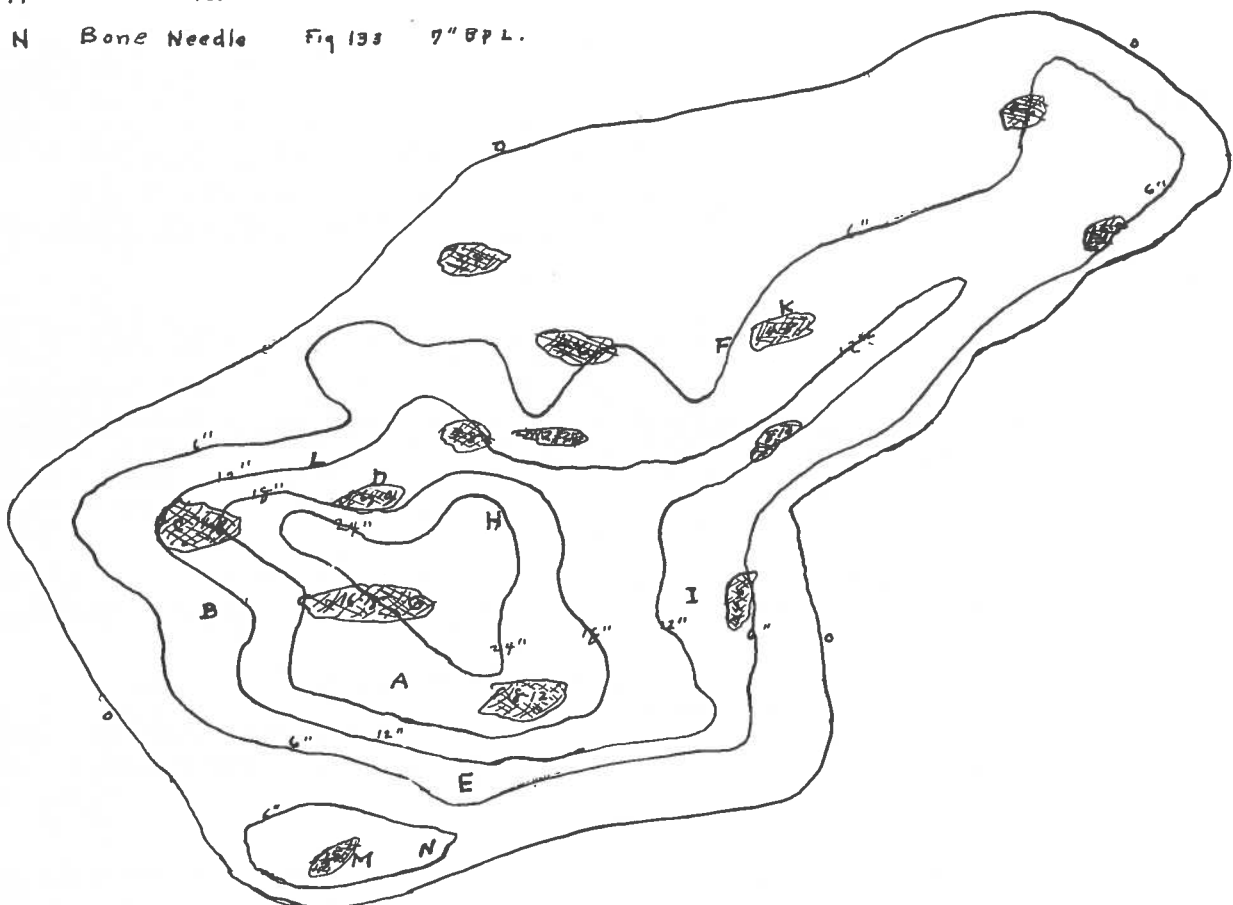
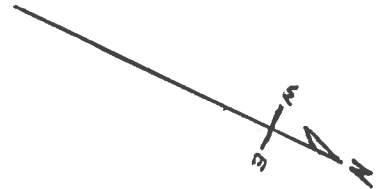
SUBJECT Willin Site
Pit or Midden No 8
6 inch Contours of depth of Shell + Refuse. B.P.L.

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
 JOB NO. _____
1/4" = 1 Foot

- A Fragments Tube Pipe Figs 12-A+B 12" B.P.L. 0
 B Ceramic Ornament Fig 21 6" B.P.L.
 C Large Potsherds Fig 121 (Blaker) 9" B.P.L.
 D " " " " (H.H.H.) 12" "
 E Possible Post Mould 18"-22" B.P.L.
 F Ceramic knob Fig 14 6" B.P.L.
 G Garfish Scales
 H Fragment clay Platform Pipe Stem Fig 15 13" B.P.L.
 I " " Round " " " 13 4" "
 K " Fine Grain pipe bowl Fig 19 2" "
 L Age charred wood 18" "
 M Turtle Shell 6" B.P.L.
 N Bone Needle Fig 133 7" B.P.L.

0 4' 8 FEET

 = Calcined
 Mussel Shell
 Depth shown 4-6 inches B.P.L.



← 59 ft. To Creek water → N 58° E

BY H. H. H. DATE 7/9/62
 CHKD. BY DATE
 Scale = Full Size

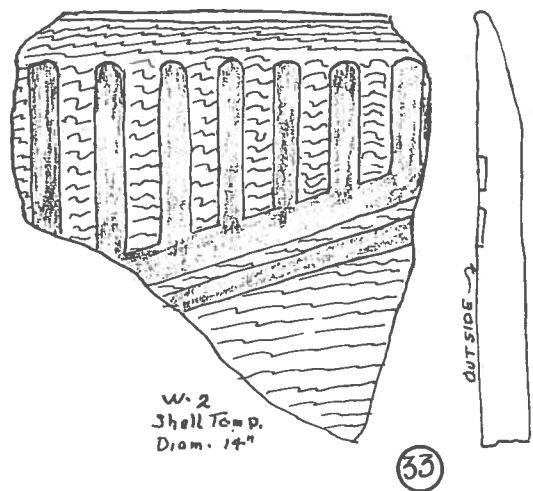
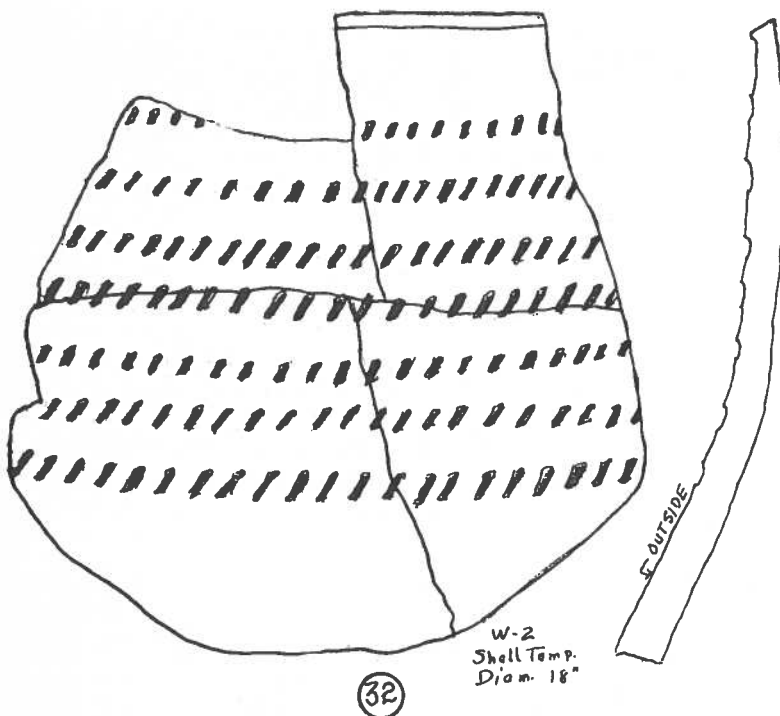
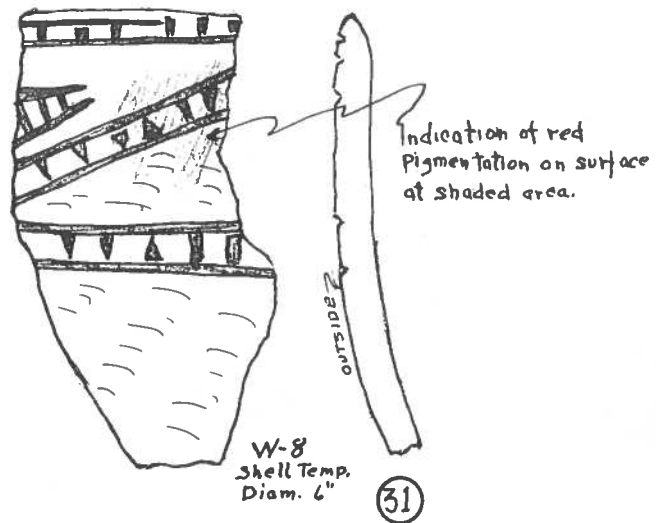
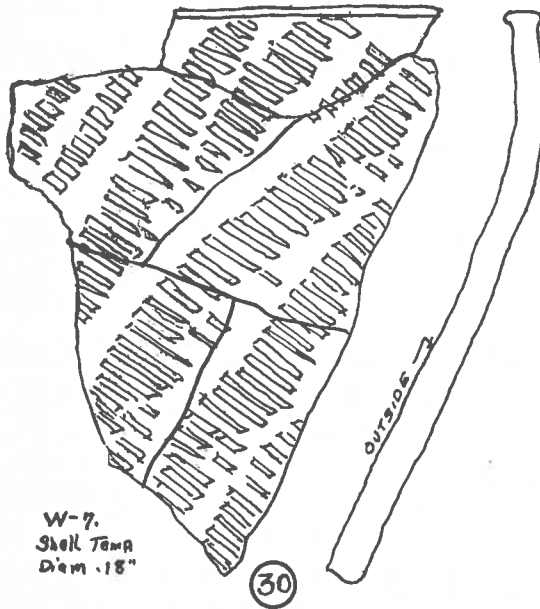
SUBJECT Willin Site, Rim Sherds
 "in situ"

SHEET NO. OF

JOB NO.

Scale full size.

0 1" 2"

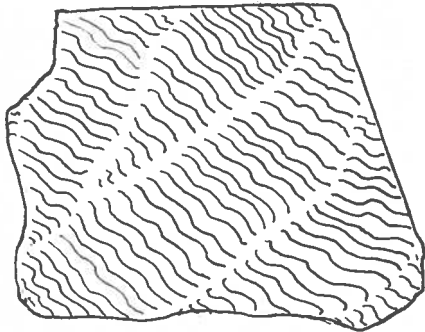


BY H.H.J. DATE 7/10/52
 CHKD. BY _____ DATE _____

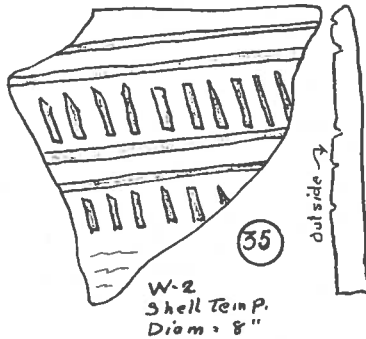
SUBJECT Willin Site

 _____ "in site"

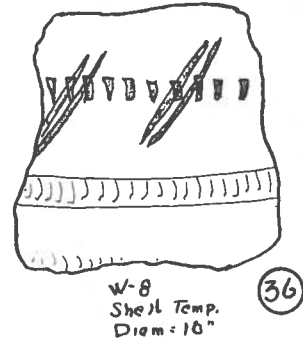
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 JOB NO. _____
 Scale full size.
 0 1" 2"



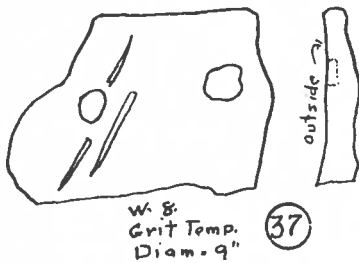
W-8
 Shell Temp.
 Diam = 12" (34)



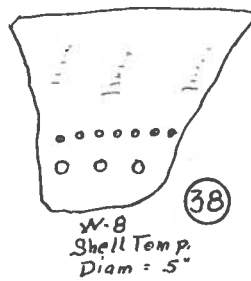
W-2
 Shell Temp.
 Diam = 8" (35)



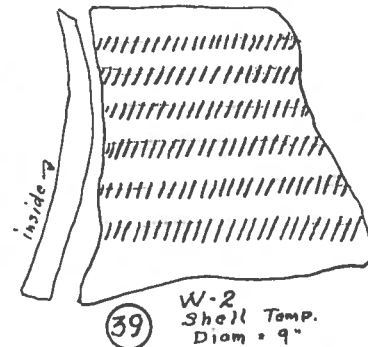
W-8
 Shell Temp.
 Diam = 10" (36)



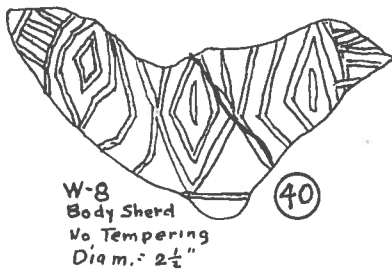
W-8
 Grit Temp.
 Diam = 9" (37)



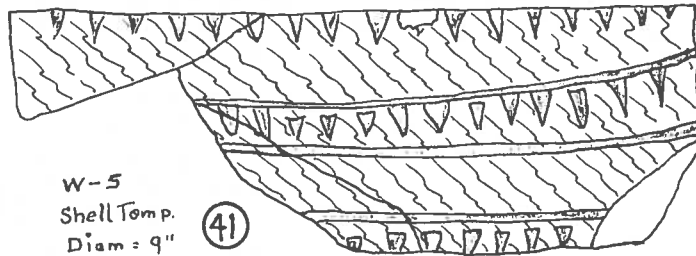
W-8
 Shell Temp.
 Diam = 5" (38)



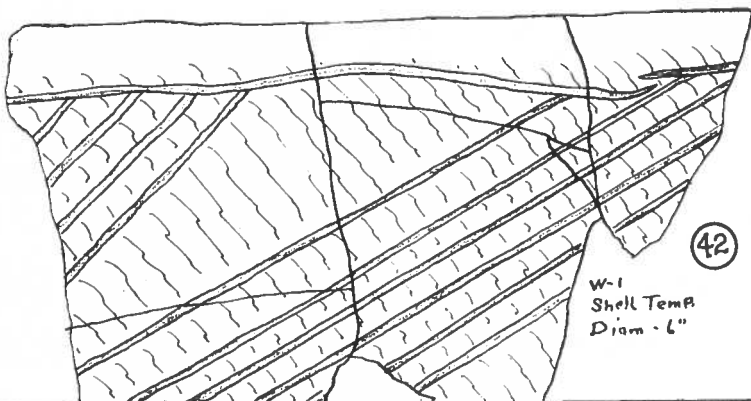
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 Shell Temp.
 Diam = 9" (39)



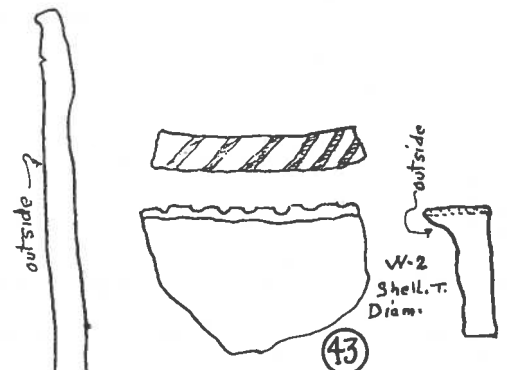
W-8
 Body Sherd
 No Tempering
 Diam. = 2 1/2" (40)



W-5
 Shell Temp.
 Diam = 9" (41)



W-1
 Shell Temp.
 Diam = 6" (42)

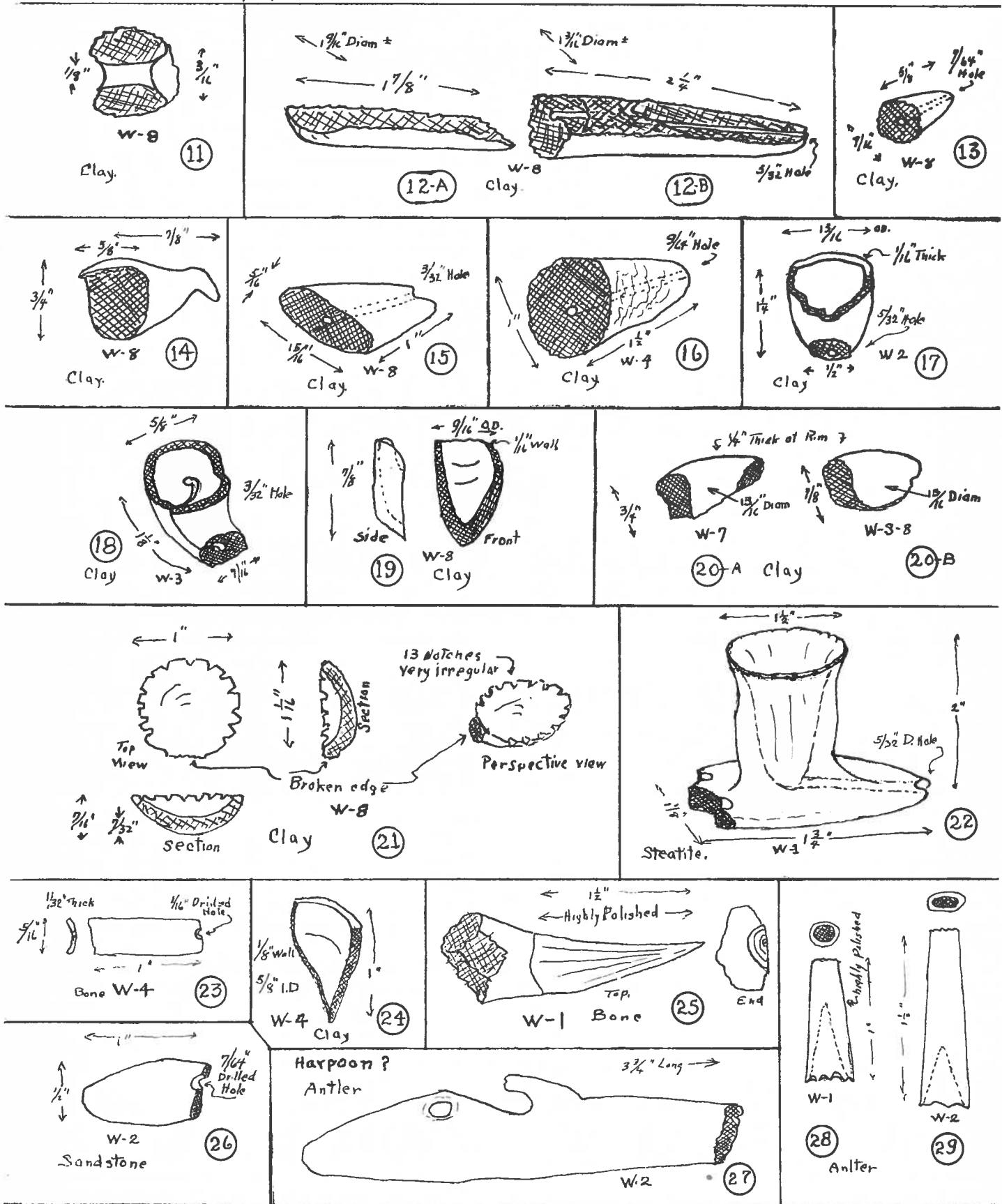


W-2
 Shell Temp.
 Diam. (43)

by H.H.H.

7/30/52

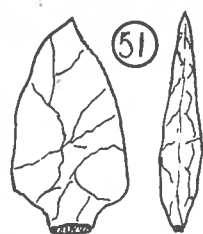
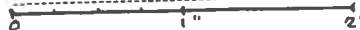
Willin Site



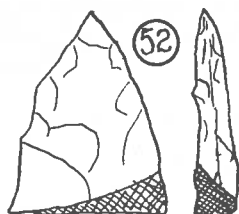
BY H. H. H. DATE 7/26/52
 CHKD. BY _____ DATE _____

SUBJECT Willin Site
Stone Points
"in situ"

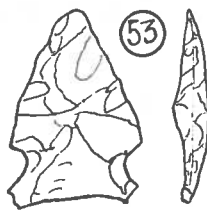
SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
 JOB NO. _____
 Scale full size.



W-1
 8" BPL Brown Jasper.



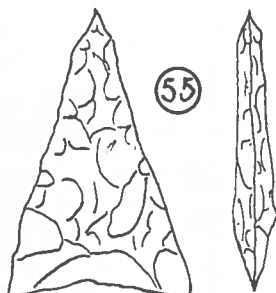
W-2



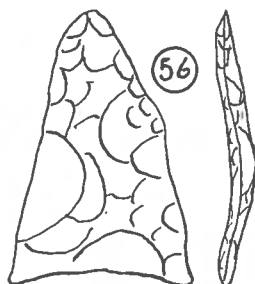
5" BPL W-6
 Maroon Jasper



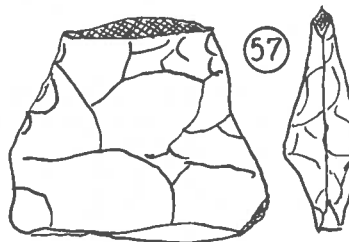
4" BPL W-4
 Flint.



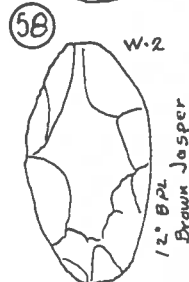
Gray Jasper. W-5



12" BPL W-8
 Yellow Jasper.



W-4, 10" BPL
 Gray Jasper.

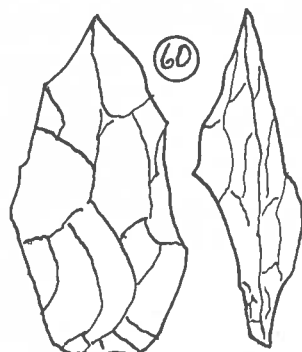


W-2
 12" BPL
 Brown Jasper

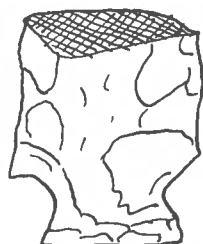


12" BPL W-2

Brown
 Jasper



4" BPL W-8
 Translucent Quartz



10" BPL W-8
 Blue Granite



W-8



W-8

12" BPL
 Flint



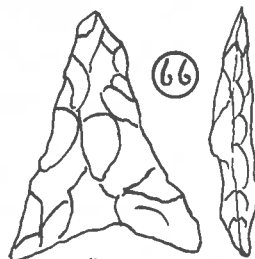
14" BPL W-1



White
 Quartz



14" BPL W-8
 Flint



10" BPL W-8
 Yellow Jasper



6" BPL W-8
 Yellow Jasper



W-4, 8" BPL

Brown
 Jasper



10" W-2
 10" BPL

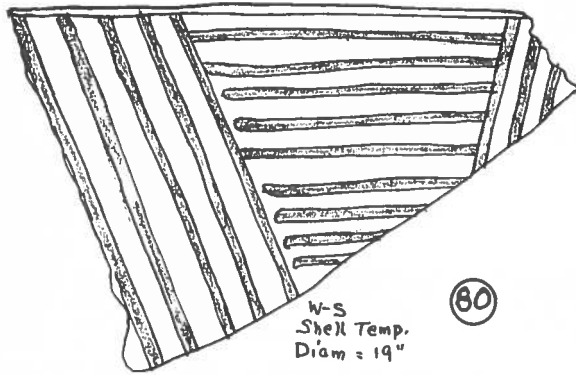


Impure
 Quartz

BY H. H. H. DATE 7/6/52
 CHKD. BY _____ DATE _____

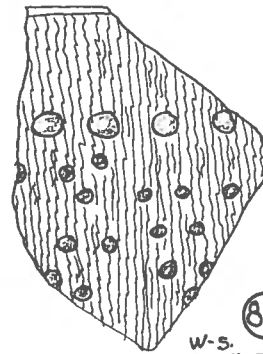
SUBJECT Willin Site
Surface finds

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
 JOB NO. _____
 Scale full size



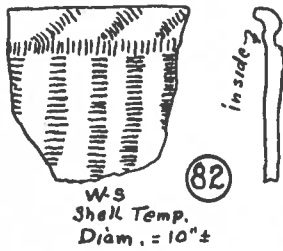
W-S
Shell Temp.
Diam = 19"

(80)



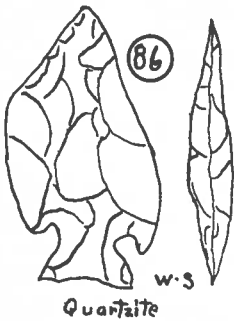
W-S.
Shell Temp.
20" Diam ±

(81)



W-S
Shell Temp.
Diam. = 10" ±

(82)



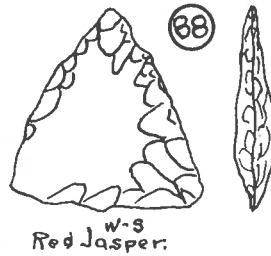
Quartzite

(86)



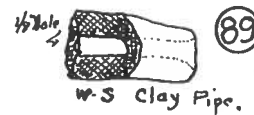
W-S
Flint

(87)



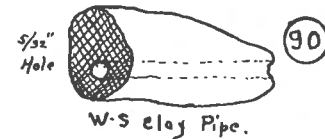
W-S
Red Jasper.

(88)



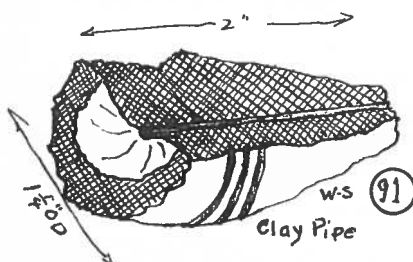
W-S Clay Pipe.

(89)



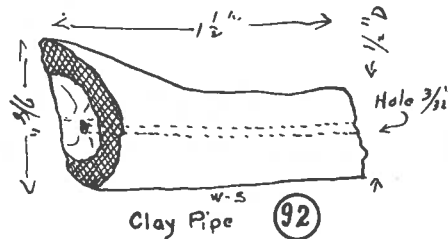
W-S clay Pipe.

(90)



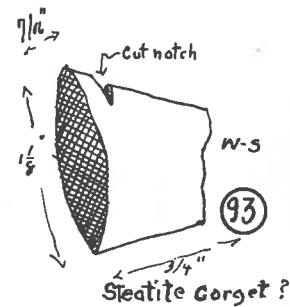
W-S
Clay Pipe

(91)



W-S
Clay Pipe

(92)



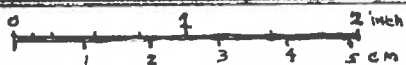
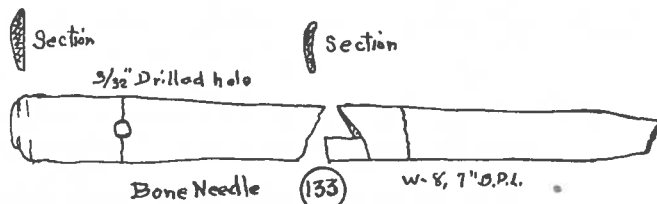
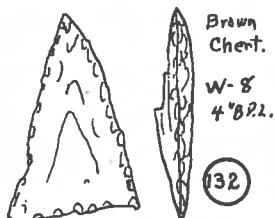
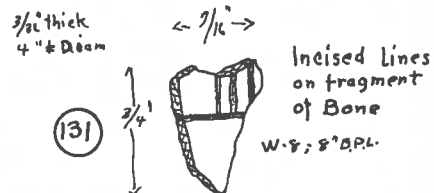
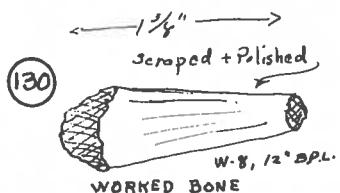
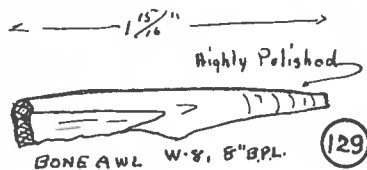
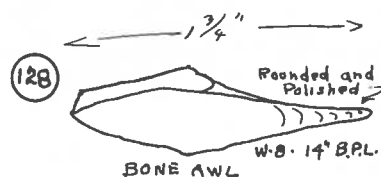
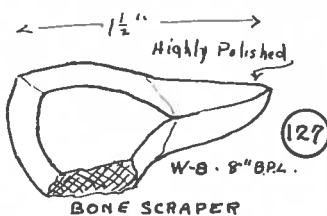
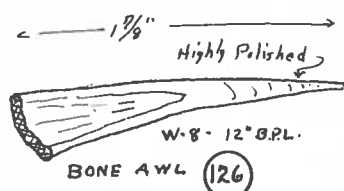
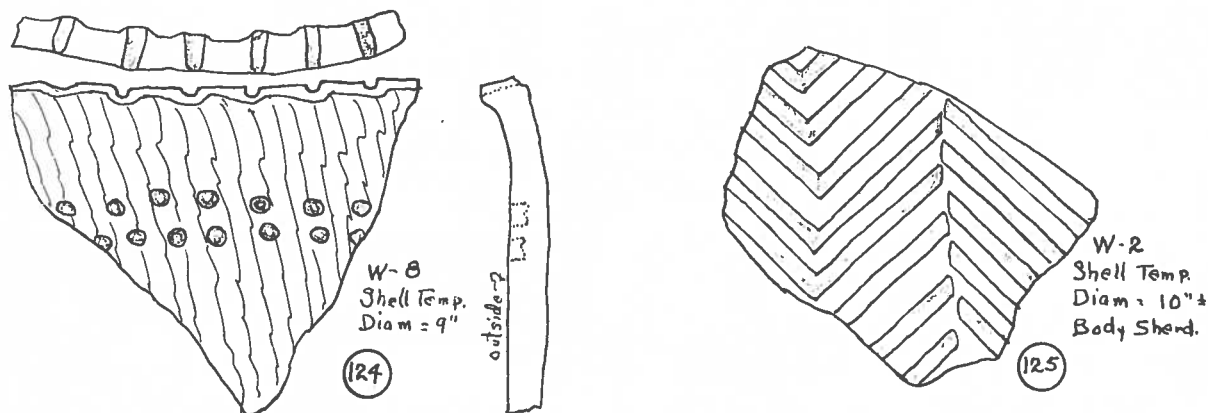
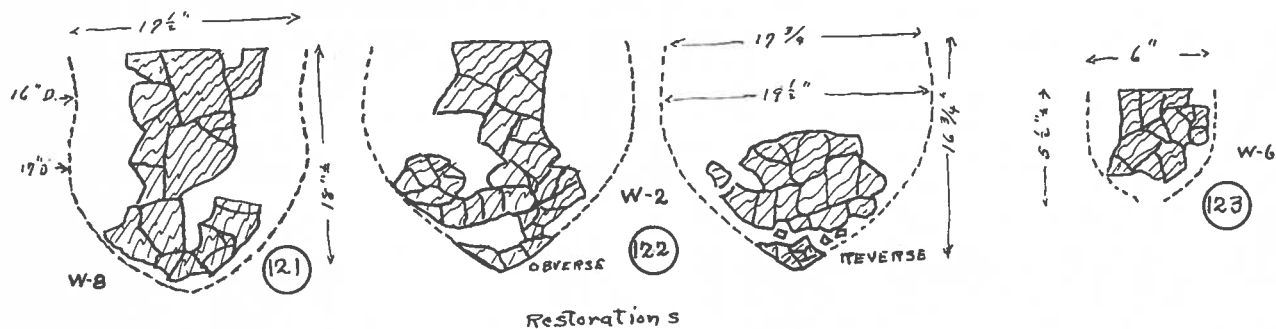
W-S
Steatite Gorget?

(93)

BY H.H.H. DATE 7/29/52
CHKD. BY DATE

SUBJECT Willin Site - Restorations - and
other items

SHEET NO. OF
JOB NO.



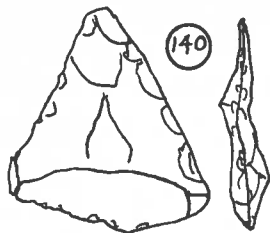
BY H. H. H. DATE 8/18/52
 CHKD. BY DATE

SUBJECT Willin Site
Pit No. 9.

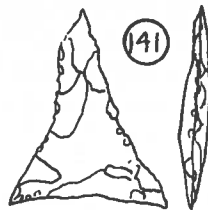
SHEET NO. OF

JOB NO.

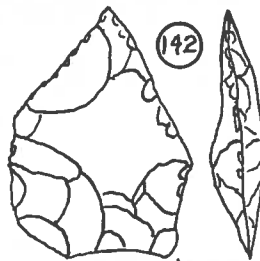
Scale 1 Full Size 2



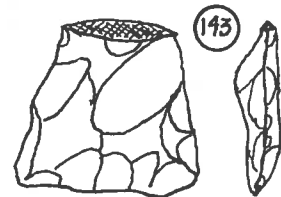
Red Sandstone.



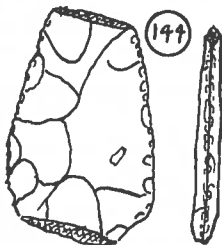
Gray Chert.



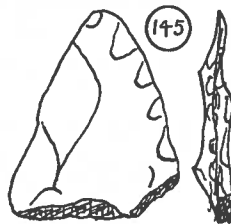
Brown Jasper.



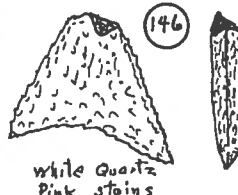
Yellow Jasper.



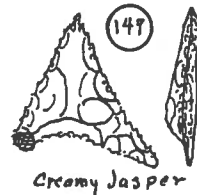
Gray Jasper.



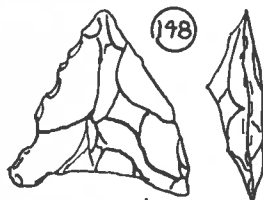
Slate



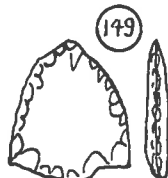
White Quartz
Pink stains



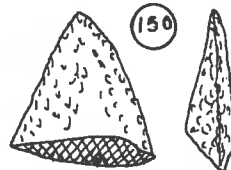
Creamy Jasper



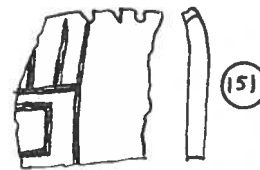
Chert



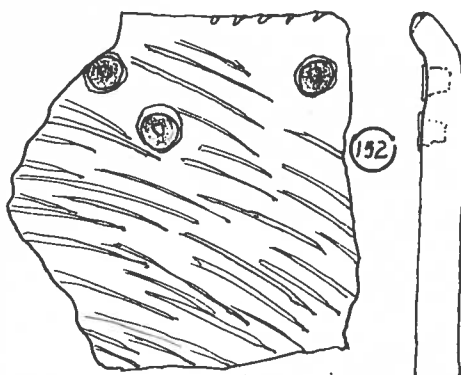
Red Jasper.



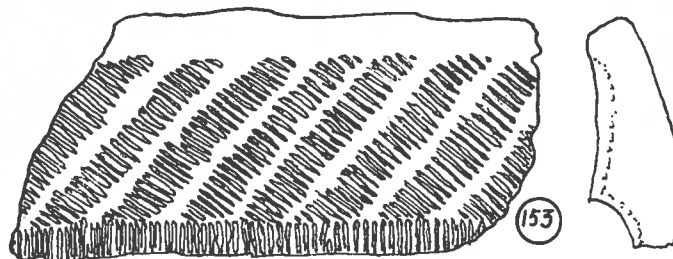
White Quartz



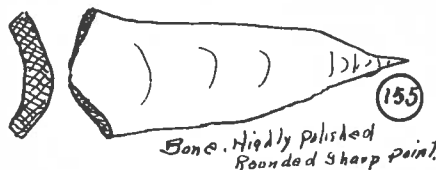
Shell Temp.
Diam. 6"



No Tempering Diam. 10"



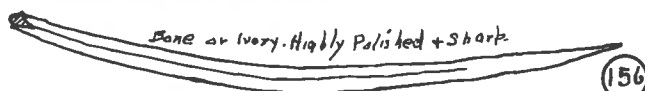
Shell Temp. Diam. 13"



Bone. Highly polished
Rounded Sharp point



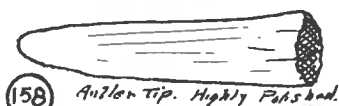
Bone. Polished + Rounded at point



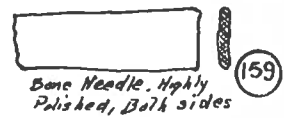
Bone or Ivory. Highly Polished + Sharp



Antler. Highly Polished.



Antler Tip. Highly Polished.



Bone Needle. Highly
Polished, Both sides

RUBBINGS from
 Sherds from No 2 Pit
 Willin Site, July 1951
 Sussex Archaeological Association



Body
 Big Pot.



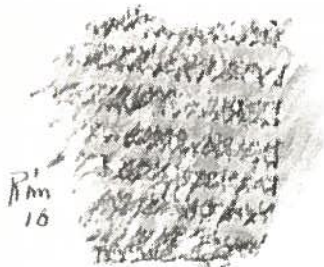
Body Shards
 Mould.



outside Rim "6"



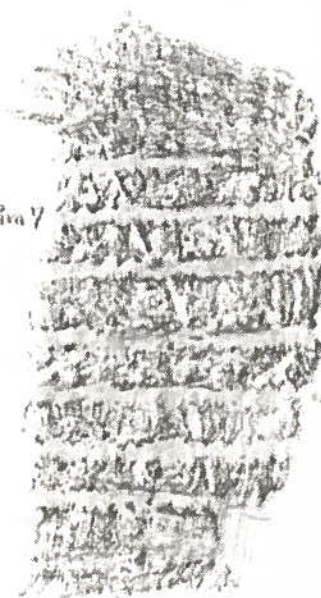
inside Rim "6"



Rim
 16



Rim 9



Rim 7



Rim
 11.



Rim 8

== FRANK AUSTIN ==
1885 - 1967

One of the pioneer amateur archeologists, Mr. Austin has been collecting Indian artifacts on his farm in Milford Neck long before there was any organized archeology in Delaware.

A farmer by occupation, he developed his own hobby which is epitomized in the name "Arrow Head" he and Mrs. Austin have given to their farm home which has twice been our annual picnic site.

He and Mrs. Austin joined the Sussex group about 1950 and both have been regular attendants of our meetings ever since. Truly he has been one of our "wheel horses"-- always ready to lend a helping hand and an expert in examining a refuse pit of the Late Woodland period whether stratographically or vertically.

Mrs. Austin has donated his valuable collection of artifacts to the Delaware Archeological Board and doubtless, after a careful study it will be the subject of a special publication by the Board.

His quiet willingness to work, his devotion and interest in archeology will be a great loss to our Society and all of us are in agreement that he did his part well in uncovering and making known the Story of Prehistoric Man in Southern Delaware.

* * * *

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The Archeolog 1967, Vol. XIX, No. 2

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