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Frank Martine Heal, Editor



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Note -- Our last Bulletin (#5) was incorrectly numbered #15.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH

It is with the most sincere regret that we have to announce the death of our beloved Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Wigglesworth, who died on Saturday, April 9th, 1938.

By his death, the Society has lost one of its most faithful members, and one who has done a great deal to increase its membership and usefulness. He was a charter member, and has served as Treasurer for several years.

Mr. Wigglesworth had been an active Archaeologist for more than fifty years, and had built up a valuable collection which is one of the finest and most complete private collections in the United States. He had most of it very tastefully displayed in his den which measures 37 x 20 feet, and in this room he has entertained many hundred persons who came from all parts of the country to see this notable collection.

For many years he spent his summers in Archaeological work throughout the Middle West, and was associated with Dr. Moorehead in many of his explorations in the eighties and nineties of the last century. His activities covered most of the state of Ohio, as well as doing much work in Arkansas and other states.

His collection of local material is unsurpassed and was started by his father many years ago. It will be impossible to ever again assemble as fine a collection of local artifacts, as many of the sites from which his material was collected are now covered by residential communities and manufacturing plants. It is sincerely hoped that the local material may be kept in Delaware as a collection, and not dispersed. Especially notable is a series of marvelous monitor pipes and gorgets from Wicomico County, Maryland.

Our Society extends its deepest sympathy to the family of Mr. Wigglesworth.

INDIAN TOWNS NEAR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

BY: ARCHIBALD CROZIER

As the year 1938 marks the Tercentenary of the founding of the Swedish colony on the Delaware, it is well that we give some thought to the red man who inhabited this region when the Swedes landed here on that memorable day, April 8, 1638. The Tercentenary Commission has made wonderful plans for celebrating this event on June 27, 1938, but they have given little, if any, thought to the Indians who were here to greet the Swedes. It is recorded in history that five Indian Sachems came aboard the Kalmer Nyckel and conferred with the leader of the expedition, Peter Minuet. An agreement was made ceding to the Swedes the land from the location of what is now Wilmington to the site of the League Island Navy Yard on the North. The Delaware River was the Eastern boundary, and "where the sun set" was the Western limit.

Several Indian towns were located in this large tract, some of which were as follows:

Hopokohacking -- the present site of Wilmington, Delaware

Amimenipaty -- now the site of a large pigment plant of the du Pont Co. at Edgemoor, Delaware

Memankitonna -- the present site of Claymont, Delaware on Naaman's Creek

Caikohoki -- The former principal town of the Unalachtigo Delawares on the West side of the Delaware River near its junction with the Christiana River, according to Bulletin #30 of the Bureau of Ethnology.

This latter village was no doubt located on the tract where the Swedes later erected their first church in this vicinity. This site is marked by a monument erected by the Historical Society of Delaware, bearing the following inscription:

Site of Crane Hook Church

"Near this spot was established the third place of worship in Delaware. Built 1667 by Swedes and Dutch. Both held services here for thirty two years. After the building of "Old Swedes" church in Wilmington in 1698 the church was abandoned."

The Indian village was quite a large one and extended from the Christiana to the vicinity of Pigeon Point pier of the Reading Railroad. No extended excavations were ever made on the site, but thousands of Indian artifacts have been found on the surface by collectors over a period of many years. Most of the site has been covered with oil tanks by the Crane Hook Oil Company, but specimens may still be found on the fields in the vicinity when they are cultivated. Extensive collections have been made from the site by Mr. Joseph Wigglesworth and his father before him. One of the outstanding pieces in his collection from this site is a grooved banner stone of slate. A beautiful specimen, highly polished.

The writer has also made an extensive collection from the site over a period of nearly forty years. Perhaps the most interesting specimen in my collection from the locality is a flat pendant about three inches long and nearly two inches wide. It is both grooved and perforated for suspension. This specimen was illustrated in Dr. Moorehead's "Stone Ornaments of The American Indian." Another interesting find one afternoon consisted of two gouges; as far as I know these are the only two which have been found in New Castle County, in fact, they are rather rare this far South. A beautiful tube of almost black steatite with a perfectly drilled hole one half inch in diameter was another of my finds.

I have never been fortunate enough to find a perfect banner stone on this site, but have found four interesting broken ones, and two unfinished ones. In addition to the pendant previously mentioned I have found six perforated tablets. One of these, although broken is most interesting. Instead of having one, two or three holes drilled in it as most gorgets have, it has five and may have had more as there is a considerable portion missing.

The site was very prolific in the pecked and ground artifacts. Of axes I have found fifteen whole and broken ones, mostly of granite. Celts were not so numerous, but I have found five. Abrazers were fairly numerous, and I have a series of fifteen, some very fine. Net sinkers of various sizes occurred on the site and I have seven, two of which were found within a foot of each other. Many pestles have been found, and I have twenty of various sizes. One of these about four inches long had been broken and I found the two halves seven years apart. Three flat so called "pot covers" are quite interesting, all very symmetrical, with edges carefully ground. Hammerstones were very numerous and I have a fine series, also a nice lot of ground stone balls, some very symmetrical. Some of these were perhaps enclosed in a pocket of buckskin and tied on the end of a stick for use as war clubs. I also have a fine series of the so-called "lap stones," many of them pitted on both sides.

I found but one mortar on the site, and it is rather a shallow one, hollowed out of a boulder weighing about ten pounds. Mr. Wigglesworth has a very large, deeply hollowed mortar which was dug up many years ago adjacent to this site.

Pot sherds were not numerous as I have found only about two hundred in all my years of collecting, none of them more than three inches square. The color range is from dark red to white, the latter probably made from kaolin which is very plentiful in New Castle County. The thickness ranges from three sixteenths to one half inch. The thicker pieces are crudely cord marked, while the thinner vessels show considerable incised decoration around the rims. Tempering was mostly of coarse sand and pulverized quartz. I have several specimens with drilled holes either for suspension or to repair breaks.

Some few sherds of soapstone pottery have also been found.

By far the most numerous artifacts are the chipped implements and of these I have perhaps over two thousand, made from many different minerals, with quartz, quartzite, jasper and argillite predominating. Rhyolite and calcite artifacts are fairly numerous.

Many of the arrowheads from this site, particularly those of jasper are equal to any found in this country excepting the gem points of the West. They are of all shapes and sizes, one being 2-1/4 inches long and 1-3/4 inches wide, with nine angles. This one might more properly be called a knife although it is brought to a sharp point and is only 1/4 inch in maximum thickness. Triangular arrowheads and those with bifurcated bases are fairly common. Many of the points are of spearhead length, the maximum being about four inches. There are many spoon shaped scrapers and nicely shaped knives.

This will give some idea of the great number and variety of artifacts found on this site, for other collectors have been equally fortunate in hunting there. Taken altogether, it was one of the most interesting village sites in Delaware, and must have been occupied for a long period before the coming of the Swedes.

INDIAN PATHS OF THE DEL-MAR-VA PENINSULA

by William B. Marye

Part Three

Indian Paths near the Seaboard

Through the negligence of this author in failing to write 'to be continued' at the end of the preceding article of this series, the conclusion of the series was announced in the last issue of the Bulletin. This present article does not entirely exhaust the data relating to the subject of this series which are in the hands of the author. At a later date I hope to have the pleasure of offering to the editors of the Bulletin selections made from these remaining data.

We present herewith copies or abstracts of various old land-patents as evidence of the former existance of Indian paths on the seaboard side of Delaware and Maryland. There would appear to have been, in former times, an Indian path which connected the creek and locality known to white people as the Whore Kill, or Whore Kills, with the south-eastern part of what is now Worcester County, near the Virginia border. The Whore Kill, as is well known to all students of Delaware history, was the country about Cape Henlopen. Lewes Creek was known as Whore Kill, or, redundantly, as Whore Kill Creek. The origin of this, to say the least, curious place-name is related by Garrett van Swearingen, a former Dutch inhabitant of Delaware, in a deposition taken on May 12th, 1684 (Maryland Archives, Vol. V, p.411). Van Swearingen, of course, knew that whereof he spoke. His deposition is most interesting and is recommended to all of my readers who are not already acquainted with it. Some think it throws light on a medical question of considerable historical importance. Plantagenet Plowden, writing in 1648, says that he calls the creek "Roymont", the Dutch call it "Horokill" and the Indian name for it is Cui Achonoca. There was then a small Indian town at the place, he tells us (Plantagenet Plowden "A Description of the Province of New Albion", in Force's Historical Tracts, Vol. 2). In 1677 the Indian town at

the Whore Kill was called Checonesseck (Maryland Archives, Vol. XV, p.146). I may mention in passing an interesting description of the Dutch settlement at the Whore Kill, as it existed in the year 1670, when visited by Colonel Philemon Lloyd of Maryland. This description will be found in a letter of the Hon. Philemon Lloyd, son of the aforesaid Colonel Lloyd, addressed to Lord Baltimore, and dated February 18, 1721. (Dulany Papers, Box 4, Maryland Historical Society) The settlement consisted of three families, or of thirteen persons, and was situated at the mouth of the creek. One of these families lived in a recently erected clapboard house, fifteen feet long; "but ye other two ffamilies having cut a hole in ye Bank at ye mouth of ye river Hoorekill they cupled small poles together at the head then sett them up instead of Raflors (rafters) Cross ye hole in ye Bank, as above and when thatched, served for ye habitations of ye two other ffamilys". Such were the beginnings of the town of Lewes. Van Swearingen gives the Indian name for the Whore Kill locality as Sisouestinqud. It was here, in 1648, at the Indian town, that the Dutch traders, who, finding sufficient depth of water, had anchored in the creek, came to grief.

I believe that the Indian path mentioned in the certificate of survey of "Unitie", 1683, the "old Indian path to the whore kill", and the Indian path called for in the certificate of survey "The Poplar Ridge", 1666, the "Indian Road . . . that goeth from Poceatenorton to Assateage", along the ridge which borders the seaboard sounds, were one and the same. "Unitie" lies on the road between Berlin and Snow Hill, between Berlin and Ironshire. The place called Assateage was somewhere in the neighborhood of the head of the upper prong of Marshall's Creek, at no great distance below Ironshire. This Indian road probably continued on southward from Poquetenorton into Virginia. Strange to say, however, I have found no mention of an Indian path in any of the land-patents of Accomac and Northampton Counties, although I have read all of these which were issued before 1710. The late Stratton Nottingham, of Onancock, Virginia, whose acquaintance of the land records of the Eastern Shore of Virginia was profound, informed me that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he never saw mention of an Indian path in any deed for land in those parts. Still, it is not unlikely that there was formerly an Indian path running down the ridge of the Virginia Peninsula, and perhaps by-paths turning off to go to the bottoms of the various necks.

As for the various other Indian paths which are called for in the several other certificates of survey hereafter quoted, it is quite possible that one or more of them was identical with the "old Indian path to the whore kill". The name of the "Usefull Indian path" suggests the theory that it was regularly used by the white settlers of those parts in which it lay, as was the case with so many other Indian roads, and very possibly it became a county road and as such exists today. Unfortunately, we know nothing of a definite nature about it.

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State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Patents, Liber XXII, folio 24: Colonel William Stevens' certificate, 650 acres, called "Unitie", surveyed for him October 6th, 1683, and by him assigned to John White, October 9th of the same year: "scituate Lying and being on the Sea board side back in the woods from the water near the head of Assateague on the north side of a parcell of Land called Buckingham formerly surveyed for Mr. John White and on the south and westernmost part of a parcell of land called Burly formerly surveyed for William Tomkins bounded as foll^o beginning at a marked hiccory standing on a small hill being a corner tree of the afd parcell of land called Burly thence with a line drawn south and by west one quarter of a point westerly one hundred and ninety perches to a marked ~~st~~ st ~~ling~~ ^{ling} by an old Indian path to the whore kill being a marked corner tree of the afd parcell of Land called Buckingham thence with a line drawn north eighty one degrees westerly six hundred and forty perches thence with a line drawn north nine degrees easterly one hundred and sixty four perches thence with a line drawn south eighty one degrees easterly five hundred twenty four perches thence with a line drawn south by east twenty two perches, thence with a right line drawn to the first bounder."

"Buckingham", surveyed for Colonel William Stevens, September 2, 1668, and assigned to John White September 22 of the same year, is described as lying upon the north side of Marsh Creek at Assateague Point (Patents, Liber XI, folio 532). This land was resurveyed for Colonel William Stevens July 21, 1779, and found to contain 1500 acres. Stevens assigned his resurvey to John White. (Patents, Liber XXI, folio 137). The resurvey is described as being situated "on the sea board side a litle to the northward of Assateage Bounded as followeth Beginning at a maked hiccory standing on the westernmost side of a small creek wch small creek is known by the name of Marsh Creek being a creek that makes out of Assateage River". Most of the resurvey lies to the north or north-east of Marsh Creek, a creek which no longer goes by that name.

"Burley", 300 acres, was surveyed for Colonel William Stevens, who assigned the land to Willian Tomkins, July 6, 1677. It is described as situated "on the Sea Board side", in Somerset County, "about three miles back in the woods from the salt water of the Sea near the head of Assateage River". (Patents, Liber XLX, folio 558).

These three tracts of land lie today in Worcester County, adjacent to, or near to, one another. "Burley" is the most northern of the three and "Buckingham" the southernmost. "Unitie" lies between these two. The Assateague River, or Assatego River, has now for many years gone by the name of Newport River, or Newport Creek. It apparently takes its present name for a town called Newport, which was laid out on its banks about the middle of the eighteenth century; but more remotely, perhaps, from the name of a tract of land, "Newport Pannell," one of the many tracts taken up by Col. William Stevens, which lies upon Marsh Creek, adjacent to "Buckingham". We are credibly informed that the modern town of Berlin stands on part of the old "Burley" tract, and that the name of the town is a corruption of the name of the tract. ("The Days of Makenie", by the Rev. L. P. Bowen, D. D., 1885, Appendix note 25). As for "Buckingham", we learn from the same authority that it gave its name to the old Buckingham church, or meeting-house, which stood on part of this tract,

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at or very near the cross-roads formerly known as Poplar Town, but now called Ironshire. (Ibid., Appendix, note 26). 1. This place is on the main road between Berlin and Snow Hill, in Worcester County, about mid-way between Berlin and Newark. Some corroboration of these statements may be drawn from the description of a resurvey called "Merry Sherwood", and containing about 484 acres, which was laid out for Henry Franklin September 25, 1832, being composed of parts of the original "Burley" and "Unitic", (or "Unity") and other tracts of land (Patents, Liber C.G.No.D., folio 353). This land is described as being situated on the road from Snow Hill Town to Berlin and on the road to Buckingham Church. One of the bounds called for in this resurvey is a corner of the Buckingham Church Lot. In other words, "Merry Sherwood", which includes part of "Unity", lies at or about the village of Ironshire (Poplar Town).

State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Patents, Liber XI, folio 478: March 2nd, 1666: laid out for James Jones of Somerset County, a tract of land called The Poplar Ridge, "lying on the east side of Chesapeake Bay in the County afd at the Sea Board side on a Ridge where the Indian Road runneth on that goeth from Pocatenorton to Assoteage, beginning for length at a marked red oak standing near the head of the first Beavverdans that lyeth from the sd Pocatenorton to Assateage, and from the said red oak running south east and by east Three hundred and twenty perches, bounded on the west with a Line drawn from the end of the former Line south west and by south for the breadth of one hundred perches", etc, etc., containing 200 acres.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Patents, Liber XII, folio 56: Aaron Bishop's certificate, 300 acres, "Beckford", patented December 3, 1679, "lying on the seaboard side in the road between Boquetenorton and Assateague about two miles back in the woods from the salt water of the sea, - - - beginning at a marked gum standing near a swamp side thence with a line drawn north by west 70 perches to a marked red oak, thence with a line drawn north by west 180 perches, thence with a line drawn north east one half easterly 143 perches, thence with a line drawn south east by south two hundred and sixteen perches to a marked white oak by a marked road, thence with a line drawn south 146 perches to a marked red oak on the easternmost side of the head of a branch, and from thence with a right line to the beginning." Surveyed July 16, 1679.

State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Rent-Roll, Somerset-Dorchester Counties, Vol.1 (Somerset), folio 126: "Poplar Ridge", 200 acres, surveyed 2nd March, 1666, for James Jones. (transfers)
100 (acres) William Brittingham from Robert King, June 18, 1729;
200 (acres), William Brittingham from David and John Hudson, Nov. 19, 1728.

1. In his valuable and generally most accurate work, "Old Somerset," the Rev. Dr. Clayton Torrence, treating of the Buckingham Congregation, accepts it as a fact that the old meeting-house at Ironshire stood on part of the "Buckingham" tract ("Old Somerset", p.258 et seq.). According to Dr. Torrence, a later meeting-house of this congregation was situated on a lot sold out of the "Burley" tract and now situated in the southern part of the town of Berlin (Ibid., p.262).

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Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland, Wills, Liber XXVII, folio 126: The will of William Brittingham, of Worcester County, Maryland, dated September 7, 1749. Testator bequeaths to his son, Isaac Brittingham, all that part of a tract of land called "Poppeler Ridge" that lyes on the east side "of the main sea side Rode" and on the west side of a branch that comes out of a Bever Dam, being a division line between him and my son Poynter Brittingham, "with a small pint of land being part of Beckford between and the guley or small branch". To his son, Poynter Brittingham, he leaves all the residue of "Poppeler Ridge".

State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Abstracts of Deeds, Worcester County, Liber W.C.No.5, folio 30: Deed, August 27, 1862, James R.R. Purnell and wife to James Denard M. Johnson and wife, parts of three tracts of land, vizt, "Poplar Ridge", "Fraternity" and "None Such", "beginning in the Forks of the roads leading to Snow Hill, New Ark and Public Landing, said Fork being near the Wesleyville Church and being the first bounder of 'Addition to Beckford', thence - - - - to a bridge on the county road leading from Wesleyville Church to Public Landing", etc.

Pocatanorton, or Boquetenorton, was a place in the south-eastern part of Somerset County (now Worcester), probably not far from the bay or inlet of Chincoteague Bay which still today goes by the name of Brockatonorton Bay, a corruption of the old (Indian?) name of the place. On Augustine Herman's map of Maryland, Virginia and the Jerseys, 1670, we find thereabouts "Poquatanguaton", which certainly has an Indian look and is doubtless closer to the true name than the others. 2. Pocatanorton Hundred was one of the old divisions of Somerset County and lay around and about this bay, extending northwards along the seaboard as far as St. Martin's River. The place called Public Landing is situated directly on Chincoteague Bay, about four miles above Brockatonorton Bay. It is connected by road with Wesley, a village on the main road between Snow Hill, Newark, and Berlin, a little over three miles from Snow Hill. The land called "Poplar Hill", as we have shown above, is situated at or very near Wesley. In a paper presented to the Smithsonian Institution I have shown that the place called Assateague was near the head of the north-western branch of Marshall's Creek, a creek which makes up out of Newport Bay. The south-western branch of this creek heads near the village of Newark. This creek, as I have shown in the aforesaid article, was formerly called Assateague Creek, Newport Bay was called Assateague Bay, or Mobjack Bay, and Newport River, as we have seen, was known as Assateague River. There is no positive evidence that Pocatanorton and Assateague were names of Indian towns. Possibly they were names of Indian towns abandoned before white people began to settle the country. Assateague, or Assateage, it should be noted, is mentioned, not only in the certificate of survey of "Poplar Ridge" but in the survey of "Buckingham", as well as in other certificates of survey which are not here quoted.

2. An interesting interpretation of this curious place-name will be found in Torrence's "Old Somerset", at page 491.

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James Round's certificate, 300 acres, "Red Land", surveyed Dec. 17, 1683, lying in Somerset County (now Worcester) "back in the woods from the seaboard side near a branch of St. Martins River on the west side of a parcell of land formerly surveyed for Robert Richardson called Richardsons Ridge, beginning at a marked white oak standing by a swamp near an Indian Road from Poconoke to St. Martins" etc. (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 115).

Robert Richardson's certificate, "Richardsons Ridge", "scituate, lying and being on the seaboard side near the head of Saint Martins River about Two miles from the water side", etc. (Patents, Liber LX, folio 556). Surveyed July 23, 1677.

Richard Harrison's certificate, "Friends Assistance", surveyed May 3, 1686, "back in the woods from the seaboard side beginning at a marked white oak being a corner tree of land surveyed for Robert Richardson called Richardsons Ridge and running thence south east forty four perches to a marked gum standing by Coponco path", etc. (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 275).

Colonel William Stevens' certificate, 150 acres, "Jeshimon", surveyed October 6, 1683, and assigned to Francis Jenkins, "scituate lying and being on the east side of Chesapeake Bay at the head of Poconoke River back in the woods from the water above Quaponquah bounded as follo beginning at a marked red oak standing on the south side of an Indian path on the west side of a small glade on the south side of a swamp branch of the River about a mile from a parcell of land formerly surveyed for Robert Richardson, thence with a Line drawn east up the afd River Swamp side and bounded thereby two hundred and forty perches", etc. (Patents, Liber XXII, folios 79-80). Note: It is my opinion that the Indian paths and the path called "Coponco Path", which are mentioned in the several land certificates above quoted are one and the same. Possibly this path formed one with the Indian path called for in the certificate of survey of "Unitie", but diverged from it to go to Coponco. The Indian town called Coponco, which, I take it, was the same place as that known as Quaponquah, was a habitation of the Assateague Indians. In a proclamation of Lord Baltimore's dated March 13, 1678, the place is described as "a Neck of Land called Quapanquah Containing about three thousand acres lying on the south side of Poconoke River in the County aforesaid (Somerset) whereon Indians are seated" (Maryland Archives, Vol. XV, p. 236). Queponco Creek, a branch of the southern side of Poconoke River, is shown on Griffith's map of Maryland, 1794. There is a modern Queponco which seems to be identical with the village of Newark. In various certificates of survey, all recorded at the State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, the Indian town is mentioned, including:

"Sand Downe", Jan. 17, 1684/5, for Wm. Browne, adj. land surveyed for Thomas Lucas, on a branch of Poconoke R. "by an Indian Towne called Coponco".

"Sherburne", 1677, for John White, "on the south side of Poconoke River near the head of the said River in a neck of land known by the name of Quaponquah".

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"Winksfield", 1678, for Wm. Stevens, "between the head of Pocomoke River and the sea side about 2 miles back in the woods from the water side near Quaponquah, beginning at a marked gum standing in the skirt of an old field by a swamp".

"Linneath", 1679, for Wm. Stevens, "Lying on the seaboard side about four miles back in the woods from the salt water of the sea, beginning at a marked red oak standing by the side of a swamp about 2 miles from Quaponquah".

"Lucas His Choice", 1684, Thomas Lucas, "on the south side of Pocomoke River towards the head, beginning at a corner marked red oak by a branch of Pocomoke River above Cocumpeo Indian Towne".

"Spittalfields", 1685, Col. Wm. Stevens, "on the south side the main branch of Pocomoke River near Quaponquah". This survey calls for a foot bridge leading into Quaponquah Neck.

"Discovery", for John Emmett, 1677, lying "at Quaponqua" near the head of Pocomoke River.

"Sturbridge", 1681, for John Cropper, "on the south side of the head of Pocomoke near Quaponqua".

"Shaftsbury", for Edward Hammond, 1681, "in Quapianqua Neck".

"Bowens Choice", 1683, for Wm. Bowen, "in Quapainqua Neck".

"Hoggs Norton", for Col. Wm. Stevens, "between Quaponquah and Assateague", 1683.

On Griffith's Map of Maryland, 1794, the head of Queponco Creek lies but a short distance north of the heads of Marshall's Creek. It is some distance below the head of Assateague River (Newport Creek). To be sure, this map is crude as to details. Queponco Creek seems to be identical with a stream, the first considerable branch of Pocomoke River above Newark, called on the maps of the Maryland Geological Survey, "Old Mill Branch". I find that the Rev. Dr. Torrence concurs with me in this opinion. 3. It may be added that these modern maps show "Queponco" as another name for Newark. It seems likely, therefore, that the Indian town stood in the neck between the Old Mill Branch and Pocomoke River. The author regrets that he has not taken steps to settle this question once and for all by recourse to abstracts of Deeds, Worcester County, State Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, using the "Index of Lands Conveyed" in order to ascertain the location of certain of the above named tracts of land.

William Nock's certificate, 150 acres, "Assawoman", surveyed July 2nd, 1677, "lying on the seaboard side, beginning at a marked white oak

3. "Old Somerset", p. 257, note 2.

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standing on the easternmost side of an Indian path by a Branch side, thence with a line drawn east down Assawoman Branch and Creek five hundred and thirty three perches, etc. (Patents, Liber XLX, folio 529).

A map of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, 1740, shows "Assawormont River" making up westerly from the sound (Assawoman Bay) near Fenwick's Island (Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. XVI, 2nd Series, Boundary Question). In a deposition taken about the year 1740, in connection with the dispute over the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary, James Sangster refers to "a Creek called Assawoman, which empties itself into a small Bay or Sound, a little to the Northward of a Place called Fenwick's Island" (Ibid., p. 373). Mention of Assawoman Creek is found in many Maryland land certificates of early dates. It appears to be identical with a creek the mouth of which lies on the line between Delaware and Maryland.

Benjamin Aydelott's certificate, 150 acres, "Forrest", surveyed October 4, 1707, "lying in Somerset County on the seaboard side and on the south side of Indian River back in the woods about a mile beginning at a marked white oak standing on the easternmost side of the easternmost branch of Duck Creek, thence south thirty degrees east one hundred and fourteen perches to a marked white oak standing by an Indian path," etc. (Patents, Liber D.D. No. 5, folio 586). This land, of course, lies today in Sussex County, Delaware. I have not determined its exact location.

"was layed out for Robert Brasey senior a certain parcell of land called by the name of Robert Brasey his Pleasure lyeing in ye woods near Rehoboth bay beginning at a white oak standing at a head of ye branch and from thence running west north west three hundred and twenty perches to a white oak standing by the Indyan path, and from thence running east north east three hundred (perches) to a certaine Bever Dam, and from thence up ye said (241) Bever Dam north north west foure hundred perches to ye first bounded white oake containing and layed out for eight hundred acres" (Delaware - Original Land Titles. Duke of York Records, 1646-1679, p. 172. This patent not dated.).

Laid out for William Ehatt, March 27, 1681, a parcel of land called "Tanner's Hall", "situated on the west side of Delaware Bay and on the south west side of a Creek called Middle Creek which proceeding out of Rehobath Bay, beginning at a marked white oak standing on the said Creeke by a slide (?) of a small branch and running thence south west with a line of marked trees 293 perches to a corner bounded white oak near a branch and standing by the usefull Indian path", etc. (Ibid., p. 68).

Regular meeting of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, held in the lecture room of the Wilmington Public Library on February 19, 1938.

The meeting was called to order at 8:20 by our president, Mr. Crozier.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Crozier read the report of the nominating committee as follows:

For President	--	Mr. Archibald Crozier
For vice-president	--	Mr. William O. Cabbage
For Secretary	--	Mr. H. G. Ouwake
For Treasurer	--	Mr. Joseph Wigglesworth
For Editor	--	Mr. F. Martine Heal
For Directors	--	Dr. Frank M. Jones
	--	Mr. W. W. Mack

There being no other nominations and no objections, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the proposed nominees.

The report of the Treasurer was read and approved.

Mr. Crozier introduced the speaker of the evening, a member of the Society, Mr. I. B. Finkelstein, who spoke about his recent visit to Mexico.

Mr. Finkelstein described the requisites of preparing for a Mexican trip. He mentioned that upon arrival in Mexico he noticed a distinctiveness about the articles of clothing of the various regions, customs, and habits, noting in particular that clothing varied from the latest Parisian styles to the most rudimentary Indian dress.

His description of the various Mexican sports was very interesting. He pointed out that while baseball and football have been adopted, the old Indian games have survived.

Mr. Finkelstein called attention to the increasing number of tourists who visit Mexico, pointing out that the number has grown from 39,000 in 1933 to well over a hundred thousand in 1937.

Mr. Finkelstein pointed out that right in the heart of Mexico City are to be found traces of the various stages in Mexican history,

notably the inhabitation of the area by the Toltecs, Aztecs, Mayas, and Spanish. He said that there are now approximately 10,000 Americans residing in Mexico.

He mentioned that Archaeologists classify the Mexicans as giving indications of being preponderantly of Mongolian origin, noting especially a Mongolian bear-ness, very high cheek bones, and a habit of silence.

Mr. Finkelstein spoke at length of the Spanish influence, especially in regard to the plan of cities.

The speaker pointed out that Archaeological treasures of inestimable value have been recovered from ancient village and mound sites, and pointed out that the present Mexican government is spending nearly 1/3 the national income for educational purposes, which has included the appropriation of large sums for Archaeological research.

The speaker, after describing the elements of present-day Mexican life, told something of the Aztec and Toltec supremacies.

Mr. Finkelstein showed some very interesting slides of cards to illustrate his experiences and had on exhibit a large collection of articles of Mexican handcraft.

There being no further business to transact, the meeting adjourned at 10:15.

Respectfully submitted

H. Geiger Onwake

Secretary