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SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



T H E A R C H E O L O G

(Site Survey Number)

Vol. 8, No. II

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An editorial board consisting, for 1956, of Catharine Maul, Ruth Rivard, David Marine, Henry Hutchison and Warren Calloway, will pass upon all material submitted for publication in the Archeolog.

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COVER: To be typical, a view of an Indian site must suggest (at least in the area covered by our survey) the presence of some river or stream or other body of water, although an instinct for concealment often placed the village where it would not have been seen from hostile canoes. In the map on which the locations are pin-pointed (unfortunately the reduction required to fit our page makes this term quite literal) the sites appear along water courses much as houses do on country roads and for some of the same reasons. The village not located on some water is the rare exception, and in the case of one of these (the Townsend site) a depression indicates not only a stream in former times but a sizeable pond or lake.

The official designation of the site pictured in the lower half of the cover page is 7 (Delaware being the seventh state in the alphabetical list). S (Sussex County). A (its square on the map). 1 (its number in that square). Mispillion (the name designated by our Association).

The upper view (18-Dor-1) is of the large and important Willin site in Dorchester County, Maryland. The river is the Marshy Hope, and to get a glimpse of it we had to break many tree branches of a screen that was probably even thicker when the Indians lived there. Inside this screen they probably had a great stretch of cleared land, for a 2300 acre Maryland grant was taken up here in 1673 by John Lee, son of Richard Lee, the founder of the famous Virginia family. Rehoboth was the name given to this grant.

Amateur archeologists and collectors have obtained large numbers of artifacts from the Willin site, and it may still be far from exhausted.

REPORT OF THE
SITE SURVEY COMMITTEE
OF
THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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- (10) Marked maps showing location of sites (in envelope)

Editorial Note:- This Report is being published as Vol. VIII No. 2 of the Archeolog so that all active and subscribing members may have it for reference. Only the detailed descriptions of the 146 sites have been omitted, but each site is listed and indicated on the accompanying map. This map is a small scale one in order to be suitable for the Archeolog. Being of such a small scale, it is impracticable to include all highways, towns and place names, and we have shown only the divisions together with the principal streams, towns and county and state lines. The location of each site in Sussex County and such sites in the adjacent counties of Maryland as fall within the scope of the map are indicated by dots.

Anyone wishing to consult the detailed descriptions of the sites may do so at the Hall of Records in Dover or the Secretary General of the Sussex Archaeological Association in Lewes.

REPORT OF THE SITE SURVEY COMMITTEE
OF THE
SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

History and Organization of the Committee. In the Winter of '53 and '54 the Delaware Archaeological Board requested the Sussex Archaeological Association and the Archaeological Society of Delaware to make an archaeological survey of the state. The S. A. A. accepted this undertaking for Sussex County, and the following committee was appointed to carry out the work: Roger Vandegrift, Orville H. Peets, David Marine, H. G. Omwake, Willis Hammond, H. W. T. Purnell, Warren Calloway, J. M. Gill, P. S. Flegel, with H. H. Hutchinson as Chairman.

Each of the above members was assigned a section of the county to cover, (Appendix III) and forms and procedures were drawn up for both site reports and for collection inventories and reports. Subsequently another committee, with H. G. Omwake as chairman, was appointed to cover the inventories and study of collections of Indian artifacts, and our committee restricted to the site survey. A site survey form was submitted to the Archaeological Board by our committee, and this form was adopted essentially as submitted and was printed and distributed by the Board.

At the instigation of our committee, a meeting was arranged with officers and members of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, to discuss and agree upon uniform procedures, reports, symbols, maps, etc. This meeting was held in Dover March 13, 1954. At this meeting it was agreed that we (S. A. A.) would cover Sussex County and adjacent areas in Maryland, and they (A. S. D.) would report on the upper part of the state (see Appendix V), Mr. Omwake volunteering to furnish data for the lower part of Kent County.

The Delaware Archaeological Board made available to each of the archaeological societies the sum of \$100.00 that could be used to cover travel expenses of members of the committees while on trips necessary for this work. To date only a small portion of this sum has been used by the S. A. A. committee, as our members have given freely of their time and the use of their cars for this work. Since our committee was formed, we roughly estimate that members of our committee have traveled more than twenty-five hundred miles in investigating and checking on sites reported.

Area Covered by this Survey. Although we were only requested to Survey and record the prehistoric Indian sites in Sussex County, we believe the purpose behind the request to be to record as much as possible about the prehistoric Indians on this peninsula. Since the aborigines knew no state boundaries, we have included in this report all Indian sites that have come to our notice in

the adjacent areas of the state of Maryland. (We have offered to make available to the Archaeological Society of Maryland any information we have on these Maryland sites, and will cooperate with them as much as possible.)

Any sites that have been reported to us that are in Kent County have been reported to a member of the Archaeological Society of Delaware who has the responsibility for that area, and are not included in this report.

Site Names. In giving names to sites, we have applied the commonly used name as already used in the association or the local community - if there was such a name already applied. If there was no name already applied, we have selected a geographical name that would help identify the site and would be pertinent thereto. Sometimes these geographical names do not appear on our map, but they are used by the local inhabitants to designate a certain general or specific location. If no geographical name seemed especially applicable, we have used the property owners' name.

Number of Sites. This report includes a total of one hundred forty-three sites, eighty-three sites in the Chesapeake Drainage, forty-three of which are in Maryland; and sixty sites in the Atlantic Drainage, one of which is in Maryland. We believe this includes almost all the sites of importance in Sussex County, as our committee has done a very thorough job of searching out, exploring, and inquiring over the county. However, in the adjacent areas of Maryland, we have not been able to make such an extensive effort, and there are undoubtedly many sites in that territory that remain to be identified and recorded.

Historical Sites. Three historical sites are listed in this report and shown on our map, as recommended by the joint meeting of the S. A. A. and the A. S. D. (See Appendix V). These have markers on the map filled in with red instead of black so they are easily noted.

Excavated and Destroyed Sites. Thirty-one of these sites have been more or less systematically excavated by persons with archaeological interest; some records are available as noted in the Site Survey Record. Thirteen sites have been extensively "pot-hunted" by persons unknown or unavailable, so presumably most of the data pertaining thereto have been lost forever. Many other sites have been destroyed by the advance of residential, industrial, and commercial enterprises, and by repeated deep plowing and cultivation of agricultural processes. Therefore, this survey was undertaken not a day too soon, for in a very short time the remaining sites will probably be completely obliterated by these agencies.

Sparsity of Information. Unfortunately, a number of sites reported herein have a very limited amount of information due to the memory of the reporter being very vague as to the exact number and type of artifacts that were found on those sites. If the reporter or the recorder could definitely locate a site where there had been found many artifacts, it has been recorded even if the reporter could not recall the temper of pottery, type of points, etc. In most cases the recorder visited and surveyed the site and added his findings to that of the reporter.

Comparison of Sites. Since at one time some of us thought that there was considerable difference between prehistoric man on the Chesapeake Bay and the prehistoric man on the Atlantic Coastal side, we have divided the sites into two groups for a high-spot comparison, as below:

CHARACTERISTIC	CHESAPEAKE DRAINAGE	ATLANTIC DRAINAGE
"Concentrated Site"	20%	26%
"Scattered Site"	80	74
Predominately grit or sand tempered pottery	20	26
Ditto - Shell tempered	38	45
Mixed - both types present	42	29
Predominately triangular points	13	14
" other types "	16	16
Mixed - both or many types "	71	70
Soapstone artifacts reported	5.8	2
Stone pendants or gorgets reported	8	6
Axes or celts reported	12.6	23
Grinding stones reported	7	20
Native smoking pipes (clay) "	8	14
" " " (stone) "	2	0
Banner stone or atlatal reported	3	0
*Sites Excavated	18	27

NOTE:- All figures are in percentages of the total sites reported in that drainage.

*Few of these "excavated" sites have been thoroughly excavated, but where reports indicate that several shell or refuse pits have been explored, they are included in this figure.

It is surprising how similar the two areas are in most of the common characteristics. True, the data are limited, and mostly from surface finds, but it is probably indicative of a real similarity between the two areas. However, there are some definite style differences in pottery decorative treatment and shape between drainage areas and also between sites in the same drainage area.

It should be noted that the sites classed as "Predominately Grit or Sand Tempered Pottery" are usually small and in the "scattered" class. Those sites classed as "Mixed - Both Types" (either pottery or points) does not mean that they are half and half; one or the other may be considerably greater, but the minority ware or style is much more than a few stray pieces.

RECOMMENDATIONS, Permanent Records. It is recommended that the Sussex Archaeological Association (1) appoint a permanent Site Committee to investigate and record any archaeological sites that may be discovered or reported in the future in Sussex County, to number them in consistency with the system used herein, and to report same (at least once per year) to the Delaware Archaeological Board or to the person or institution appointed by them to record such information.

(2) It is recommended that the Sussex Archaeological Association request the Delaware Archaeological Board to have this report (and other similar reports) filed with the Curator of the State Museum at Dover, and that the curator of said museum be given the responsibility of keeping these (and other similar archaeological reports) up-to-date, and available for reference by responsible and interested parties.

(3) It is recommended that the S. A. A. request the Delaware Archaeological Board to officially appoint the Sussex Archaeological Association, or their successor, to be the official party to assign numbers to any future archaeological sites discovered or reported in Sussex County, and that the Archaeological Society of Delaware be appointed to the same duties for Kent and New Castle Counties.

(4) If the Del. Arch. Board does not approve, or does not have the authority to carry out recommendation (3) above, we recommend that the curator of the State Museum at Dover be given that responsibility for the whole State of Delaware.

Transmittal. Two copies of this report are herewith transmitted to the president of the Sussex Archaeological Association; one copy for the Delaware Archaeological Board and one copy for our association's files.

Respectfully submitted,

Site Survey Committee of the S. A. A.

Henry H. Hutchinson, Chairman
March 14th, 1956

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES BY NUMBER

Sussex County, Del.

7-S-A1 - Mispillion
 A2 - Cedar Creek
 A3 - Saul Creek
 A4 - "Old Potter Place"

7-S-B1 - Bill Smith
 B2 - Melvin
 B3 - Williams
 B4 - Lone Pine
 B5 - Greenwood #1
 B6 - " #2
 B7 - " #3
 B8 - " #4
 B9 - " #5
 B10 - " #6
 B11 - " #7
 B12 - " #8
 B13 - " #9
 B14 - " #10

7-S-C1 - Slaughter Creek
 C2 - Whitehead
 C3 - Hammond
 C4 - Buckley
 C5 - Cedar Creek
 C6 - Abbott's Pond

7-S-D1 - Townsend #2
 D2 - Ritter #1
 D3 - Ritter #2
 D4 - Miller-Toms
 D5 - Schoolhouse (Lewes)
 D6 - Derrickson
 D7 - Russell
 D8 - Lewes Sand Flats
 D9 - Long Neck Branch
 D10 - Moore
 D11 - DeVries (Historical)
 D12 - Railway
 D13 - (Unnamed)
 D14 - Wilson
 D15 - Red Mill
 D16 - "Old House" (Historical)
 D17 - Parsons Causeway (Historical)

7-S-E1 - F & W Club
 E2 - Seaford Island #1
 E3 - Wesley Church
 E4 - Calloway
 E5 - Cherrytree Landing
 E6 - Concord
 E7 - Old Furnace Mill
 E8 - Seaford Island #2
 E9 - Chapel Branch
 E10 - Burton
 E11 - Gravelly Branch
 E12 - Upper Gravelly
 Branch
 E13 - Nanticoke Acres
 E14 - Deep Creek

7-S-F1 - Indian River #1
 F2 - Redden Forest
 F3 - Monroe
 F4 - Cool Spring
 F5 - Swan Creek
 F6 - Millsboro #1
 F7 - Millsboro #2
 F8 - Millsboro #3

7-S-G1 - Long Neck
 G2 - Townsend #1
 G3 - Rehoboth City
 G4 - Thompsons Island
 G5 - Marsh Farm
 G6 - Herring Creek
 G7 - Okie
 G8 - Holts Landing
 G9 - Rehoboth Beach
 G10 - D.P.L. Co.
 G11 - Quillens Point

7-S-H1 - Ellis's Wharf
 H2 - Bethel
 H3 - Jones' Bottom
 H4 - Indian Hill
 H5 - Portsville Quarry
 H6 - Red House
 H7 - North Laurel
 H8 - Shell Bridge
 H9 - James Branch
 H10 - Meadow Brook

(Continued next page)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES BY NUMBER (Continued)

Sussex County (Continued)

7-S-J1 - Cross Keys
 J2 - Cross Keys
 J3 - Millsboro
 J4 - Iron Branch
 J5 - Hickory Hill

7-S-K1 - Revel
 K2 - Steel
 K3 - Pool Point
 K4 - Short
 K5 - Harmon
 K6 - Vandegrift
 K7 - B. Bennett
 K8 - Derrickson Creek #1
 K9 - " " #2
 K10 - Bunting
 K11 - Lynch

Caroline County, Md.

18-Car-1 - Choptank #1
 2 - Smithville-Case
 3 - Turner
 4 - Pealiquor Landing
 5 - Smithville Bridge

Wicomico County, Md.

18-Wico-1
 2 - Riverton
 3 - Baron Creek #1
 4 - Jermyn's Field
 5 - Riverton "Mound"
 6 - Pulpwood Landing
 7 - Hatcrown Point
 8 - Sharptown

Worcester County, Md.

18-Wo-1 - Glen Acres
 2 - Glen Acres

Dorchester County, Md.

18-Dor-1 - Willin
 2 - McKelvey
 3 - McAllister
 4 - Brinsfield Gravel Pit
 5 - Red Bank Saw Mill
 6 - Red Bank #2
 7 - Red Bank #1
 8 - Orchard
 9 - Blanchard
 10 - Chicone #2
 11 - Chicone #1
 12 - Walnut Landing
 13 - Moore
 14 - Waddell River-Farm
 15 - "Unk" Harper
 16 - Bull
 17 - Hoffman
 18 - Katinsky Farm
 19 - Blinthorn School
 20 - Cohee
 21 - Fooks
 22 - Vienna
 23 - Brookview
 24 - O. Brinsfield #1
 25 - Fred Lewis
 26 - Tub Island
 27 - Forrester
 28 - Webb
 29 - G. Coventry
 30 - Sandy Hill (Cambridge)
 31 - Ralph Jackson

CODE FOR NUMBERING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (NATIONAL)

The usual system for numbering archaeological sites in the United States is:-

(1) A number indicating the State in which the site is located. This number is the number of that state in its alphabetical sequence. (See list below.)

(2) An abbreviation for the County. In Delaware:-

S - Sussex
K - Kent
NC - New Castle

(3) A number for the site in that county, given numerically as the site is reported and recorded by an authority in that state and/or county. (Since The Sussex Archaeological Association has been delegated by the Delaware State Archaeological Board to make this site survey of Sussex County, we assume that authority for this county.) We have chosen to divide the county into alphabetical divisions (see Appendix II), and to number in sequence the sites in that division.

Example: The "Townsend" Site would be numbered -

For the state..... 7
For the county..... S
For the division of the county... G
For the number in the division... 2

Thus the "Townsend" Site would be....7-S-G2

The alphabetical number of each state is:

1) Alabama	17) Maine	33) Ohio
2) Arizona	18) Maryland	34) Oklahoma
3) Arkansas	19) Massachusetts	35) Oregon
4) California	20) Michigan	36) Pennsylvania
5) Colorado	21) Minnesota	37) Rhode Island
6) Connecticut	22) Mississippi	38) South Carolina
7) Delaware	23) Missouri	39) South Dakota
8) Florida	24) Montana	40) Tennessee
9) Georgia	25) Nebraska	41) Texas
10) Idaho	26) Nevada	42) Utah
11) Illinois	27) New Hampshire	43) Vermont
12) Indiana	28) New Jersey	44) Virginia
13) Iowa	29) New Mexico	45) Washington
14) Kansas	30) New York	46) West Virginia
15) Kentucky	31) North Carolina	47) Wisconsin
16) Louisiana	32) North Dakota	48) Wyoming

DIVISIONS OF SUSSEX COUNTY TO FACILITATE
THE NUMBERING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

In order to locate sites on the map more easily, we have divided Sussex County into divisions bounded by a meridian and a degree of latitude or by the state or county line. Each division is given an alphabetical letter, beginning at the northernmost, and this letter will prefix the numerical number given each site in the order in which a report on that site is received and recorded. Thus the third site recorded in division "B" would be B3.

The boundaries of these divisions are shown in red on the map accompanying this report. Those boundaries are specifically as follows:

<u>Division</u>	<u>North Boundary</u>	<u>East Boundary</u>	<u>South Boundary</u>	<u>West Boundary</u>
A	County Line	Delaware River	Lat. N 38° 55'	County Line
B	County Line	Long. W 75° 30'	Lat. N 38° 45'	State Line
C	Lat. N 38° 55'	Long. W 75° 15'	Lat. N 38° 45'	Long. W 75° 30'
D	Delaware River	Atlantic Ocean	Lat. N 38° 45'	Long. W 75° 15'
E	Lat. N 38° 45'	Long. W 75° 30'	Lat. N 38° 35'	State Line
F	Lat. N 38° 45'	Long. W 75° 15'	Lat. N 38° 35'	Long. W 75° 30'
G	Lat. N 38° 45'	Long. W Atlantic	Lat. N 38° 35'	Long. W 75° 15'
H	Lat. N 38° 35'	Long. W 75° 30'	State Line	State Line
J	Lat. N 38° 35'	Long. W 75° 15'	State Line	Long. W 75° 39'
K	Lat. N 38° 35'	Atlantic Ocean	State Line	Long. W 75° 15'

SITES IN MARYLAND COUNTIES

Sites in adjoining counties in Maryland which are included in this report, are given a number in the order in which they are received and recorded with no division letter in the county.

Example: for Dorchester County..... Dor-5
for Caroline County..... Car-2
for Wicomico County..... Wico-3
ETC.

APPENDIX #III

Archaeological Site Survey Committee
SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

DISTRICTS ASSIGNED TO EACH COMMITTEEMAN

<u>Name</u>	<u>District Boundaries</u>
Roger Vandegrift	North: Indian River and Rt. 20 Millsboro to Bryan's Store. West: Line from Bryan's Store to Rt. 26 at Maryland Line. South: Maryland Line. East: Atlantic Ocean.
Orville Peets	South: Indian River West: Millsboro to Harbeson. North: Harbeson to Wescoat Cor. to Rehoboth. East: Atlantic Ocean.
Dr. David Marine	South: Rehoboth to Wescoat Cor. to Harbeson. West & North: Line Harbeson to mouth of Broadkill Cr. East: Delaware River and Atlantic Ocean.
H. Geiger Omwake	South: Primehook Neck to Ellendale & Rt. 16 to Kent Line. North & West: Kent County Line. East: Delaware River.
Willis Hammond	South: Mouth of Broadkill to Harbeson to Ellendale. North: Ellendale line to Primehook Neck. East: Delaware River.
Harold Purnell	South: Rt. 20 Millsboro to Hardscrabble. West: Hardscrabble to Cokesbury Church on Rt. 18, then line to Owens on Rt. 16. North: Rt. 16 Owens to Ellendale. East: Ellendale to Harbeson to Millsboro.
Warren Calloway	South: Rt. 18 at Md. line to Wesley Church, to Hens Mill, to Cokesbury Church. East: Cokesbury Church to Owens on Rt. 16. North: Rt. 16 Owens to Kent Line, Kent Line to Maryland. West: Maryland Line.
H. H. Hutchinson & J. M. Gill	West & South: Maryland line. North: Rt. 18 at Md. line to Hens Mill to Cokesbury Church. East: Cokesbury Church to Hardscrabble, Rt. 20 to Bryan's Store, line to Rt. 26 at Maryland line.
P. S. Flegel	Adjacent areas in state of Maryland.

INSTRUCTIONS
SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE SURVEY COMMITTEE

In order to make any survey of value it must be done by all parties participating therein, in a uniform manner with thoroughness and accuracy. In this survey it is particularly important to follow these principles, since our data may be studied in comparison with data from other states and localities. To facilitate a uniformity of reporting data, certain forms are provided to act as a guide to each surveyor or participant.

In visiting or interviewing the owner of a site or a collection, explain carefully that we are only after information. Information that will be of value in the study of ancient man and his life in or on this peninsula. (We may at some future time ask permission to excavate prehistoric Indian sites that may be on his property, but we will do nothing without the owners' permission.)

Determine the answer to each question and item if possible, and fill in the form according to the facts discovered. If additional space is needed use a separate sheet of plain paper and attach to the original form.

ITEM 5 - Describe in detail how to reach the site - what roads are used and what trails or paths are used, giving approximate distance if it is not possible to meter the distance in your car. Give what landmarks are present to help locate the site.

ITEM 18 - State whether the water is fresh or salt with the distance it is from the site. For instance: - "Fresh stream N. E. 200 yds". If water is adjacent - simply use the abbreviation "adj".

ITEM 29 - If you cruise over the site and find any artifacts, list here what you have found. If others have found artifacts there, give a general statement to that effect. For example - "Owner has found many shell tempered potsherds and triangular points and one stone gorget".

(Balance of original instructions are omitted here, as they pertain to inventories of collections.)

Minutes of a Joint Meeting of the Archaeological Site Survey Committees of the Sussex Archaeological Association and the Archaeological Society of Delaware, Sunday, March 13, 1955

At approximately 2:00 P.M. o'clock of the above date, through the courtesy of the State Archivist, Mr. Leon deValinger, the members of the Site Survey Committees of the Sussex Archaeological Association and the Archaeological Society of Delaware met in joint session in the Hall of Records, Dover. Representing the Sussex Archaeological Association were its president, Mr. Orville Peets; the chairman of its Site Survey Committee, Mr. Henry Hutchinson; and the chairman of its Artifacts Classification Committee, Mr. H. G. Omwake. Representing the Archaeological Society of Delaware were its president, Mr. Elwood Wilkins; its editor, Dr. A. G. Sheik; and its corresponding secretary, Mr. Irvin J. Cappas.

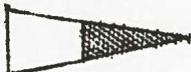
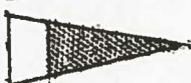
Mr. Hutchinson initiated the discussion of problems involved in the site survey of state-wide scope sponsored by the Delaware Archaeological Board.

It was mutually agreed that the State Highway Department maps of the three counties, issued under the dates shown below, shall be the basic maps to be used by both committees: New Castle County, edition of 1952; Kent County, edition of 1954; Sussex County, edition of 1953.

It was mutually agreed, for the purpose of assuring a uniform method of identifying sites, that:

- 1) the map of each county shall be divided into sections governed by the lines of longitude and latitude;
- 2) to each section shall be assigned an alphabetical identification beginning with "A" for the uppermost left hand section, the letter "I" to be omitted from all series;
- 3) to each site within any section shall be assigned a numerical designation;
- 4) the final report shall carry the designation "7" for the state, the initial (s) of the county, the alphabetical designation of each section, and the number assigned to each site (i.e. 7-NC-B26). *(See note at end)

It was mutually agreed that only three symbols shall be used to indicate the location of the several types of sites as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Scattered evidence; |  | a plain arrow. |
| 2) Concentrated evidence; arrow to be shaded. |  | the pointed half of the |
| 3) Excavated site; fourths shaded. |  | the arrow to be three- |

APPENDIX V
(Continued)

It was agreed that historical sites at which excavations have been carried on shall be included under the third category and so noted in the detailed report to be prepared for each site.

It was agreed that the site reports of the Delaware Archaeological Board shall be used for recording the detailed information about each site and that there shall be added to each report the names of persons who are known to have assembled collections of artifacts from the several sites.

It was agreed that primary responsibility for recording the sites in New Castle County shall be accepted by the Archaeological Society of Delaware, those of Sussex County by the Sussex Archaeological Association, and those of Kent County by both groups, Mr. Omwake having offered to try to secure certain supplemental information known to exist but not immediately available to either group.

It was agreed that the deadline for completion of the Site Survey shall be April 1, 1956.

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The representatives of the two organizations then undertook, at the suggestion of Mr. Omwake, a preliminary discussion of the second project sponsored by the Delaware Archaeological Board, namely, the Artifact Classification Survey.

There was mutual agreement as to the basic need for such a project but considerable disagreement as to the proper time to undertake it and with what degree of detail it should be executed.

It was suggested by Dr. Shiek that those who represent each group prepare tentative plans for an artifact classification survey and then meet jointly to determine a mutually acceptable compromise program for its execution. Dr. Shiek's suggestion was accepted and it was agreed that the representatives of the ASD and the SAA shall meet about May 1, 1955, for this purpose.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 4:00 P.M. o'clock on a note of cordial cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

H. G. Omwake
Voluntary Secretary

*NOTE:- The original minutes carried the numeral "4" for the state, but the correct numeral for Delaware, "7", has been agreed upon in subsequent correspondence, so we have used the correct number, "7", in this copy.

Henry H. Hutchinson

OFFICIAL MAPS USED IN THIS SURVEY REPORT

- SUSSEX COUNTY, Del. - Sussex Highway Maintenance Map of 1953 by the Delaware State Highway Department Traffic and Planning Division.
- CAROLINE COUNTY, Md. - Caroline County showing Topography and the Election Districts. From State of Maryland Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources. Dated 1950.
- DORCHESTER COUNTY, Md. - Map of Dorchester County showing Topography and the Election Districts. From State of Maryland Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources. Revised 1952.
- WICOMICO COUNTY, Md. - Map of Wicomico County showing Topography and the Election Districts. From State of Maryland Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources. Revised 1953.
- WORCESTER COUNTY, Md. - Since there was only one site to be reported at this time in Worcester County, and since it is just on the edge of Sussex County, Del., and its location is included in the Sussex Map, we have marked this on the SUSSEX map listed above.