

Individual Site Information

In the following section each site will be individually located and limits or boundaries will be shown on accompanying maps. Certain specific geographical features and the type(s) of field survey conducted at each site will be discussed. Note, also, the dashed-outlined areas on the maps (Appendix A) which show areas that are surveyed and the dot and dashed boundaries which show areas that are surveyed in which dense artifact concentrations are found. The following sites are described from south and north. Also, an artifact summary for each site is included. These artifacts will be discussed in detail in the following section. (For more detailed location of datums, 10 meter blocks or units, see data sheets and survey forms on file at the Island Field Archaeological Museum & Research Center.)

7K-F-12 Robbins #1

Cat. # 72/46

The Robbins #1 site is located immediately west of route 113, north of Spring Creek, and southeast of site 7K-F-49 (see map) on land owned by Luther Robbins. It is generally level, Sassafras sandy loam (SaA) with little or no erosion except near the fresh water swamp bordering Spring Creek where the well drained soils exhibit moderate soil erosion (SaC₂) with a 5 - 10% slope. No wooded areas for test pitting are present.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys and a single controlled surface survey of 27 ten meter blocks or 2700 sq. meters; a single collection was made.

Lithic Tools: N=38

Projectile Points:	Group I(3), Group XI(5), Group XII(2)
Bifaces	: Group X(1), Group XI(1), Group XII(1)
Unifaces	: Group II(4), Group III(2), Group VI(1), Group XI(2), Group XI(3)
Ground Stone	: Group III(1), Group VII(2)
Battering	: Group I(6), Group II(1), Group III(3)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #110-argillite #21-rhyolite #100-silicate

Fire-Cracked Rock: 481
Cores : 17

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: 3 fragments

7K-F-49 Robbins #3

Cat. # 72/43

The Robbins #3 site is located west of route 113, northeast of Spring Creek, west of 7K-F-12 and south of 7K-F-44 (see map) on land owned by Luther Robbins. It is generally level, Sassafras sandy loam (SaA) with little or no erosion. No wooded areas for test pitting are present.

The field survey consists of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=20

Projectile Points: Group V(1), Group VIII(1), Group X(1), Group XI(2)
Bifaces : Group XI(1), Group XII(1), Group XV(1)
Unifaces : Group II(1)
Ground Stone : Group II(1), Group VII(2)
Battering : Group I(5), Group II(1), Group III(2)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #60 - argillite #60 - silicate
Fire-Cracked Rock:
Cores : 17

Ceramics: None, one unclassifiable sherd

Soapstone: 2 fragments

7K-F-44 Robbins #2

Cat. # 72/38

The Robbins #2 site is located west of route 113, northeast of Spring Creek, north of 7K-F-49 and south of 7K-F-55 (see map) on land owned by Luther Robbins. It is generally level Sassafras sandy loam (SaA) grading into moderately eroded Sassafras sandy loam (SaC₂). A wooded area is present for test pitting but is out of the right-of-way.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=5

Projectile Points: Group I(1), Group V(1), Group XI(1)
Bifaces : None
Unifaces : None
Ground Stone : None
Battering : Group I(1), Group III(1)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage	:	1 -	argillite	10 -	silicate
Fire-Cracked Rock:					
Cores	:	3			

Ceramics: 1) Mockley Net

Soapstone: None

7K-F-55 Sipple #3

Cat. # 72/48

The Sipple #3 site is located west of route 113, southwest of route 371, east of Spring Creek, north of 7K-F-44 and south of an ephemeral spring separating it from 7K-F-54 (see map) on land owned by Alice Sipple. It is situated on nearly the complete Sassafras Series of sandy loam soils including SaA (level, no erosion), SaB (2-5% slope, slight erosion), SaC₂ (5-10% slope, moderate erosion), and SaD_z (10-15% slope, moderately eroded). A wooded area is present for test pitting.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys, a controlled surface survey totaling 20 ten meter blocks or 2000 square meters (two collections were made), and woods test pitting totaling 17 units or 68 square meters.

Lithic Tools: N=68

Projectile Points:	:	Group III(1), Group V(1), Group III(3), Group IX(2), Group X(2), Group XI(1)
Bifaces	:	Group VI(1), X(3), XI(1), XII(2), XV(3)
Unifaces	:	Group II(1), IV(2), V(1), VI(3), VII(2), IX(7), X(3), XI(2), XII(1)
Ground Stone	:	Group I(1), III(1), VII(1)
Battering	:	Group I(5), II(4), III(4)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage	:	#62 - rhyolite, #460 - argillite, #338 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:		2484
Cores	:	4

Ceramics: Vinette I, Early Series, Quartz Net, Coulbourne Net, Mockley Net, Hell Island Cord, Townsend Series.

Soapstone: 14 fragments

7K-F-54 Sipple #2

Cat. # 72/47

The Sipple #2 site is located west of route 113, southwest of route 371, east

of Spring Creek, north of an ephemeral spring separating it from 7K-F-55, and south of 7K-F-45 (see map) on land owned by Alice Sipple. It is situated on Sassafras soils SaA (level, no erosion), SaB (2-5% slope, slight erosion) and SaC₂ (5-10% slope, moderate erosion). A wooded area is present for test pitting.

A field survey consisted of several walking surveys and woods test pitting totaling 20 units or 80 square meters.

Lithic Tools: N=30

Projectile Points:	Group I(2), III(1), V(3), IX(1), X(2), XI(1), XII(3)
Bifaces	: Group X(1), XII(3)
Unifaces	: Group II(1), III(2), VI(1), VII(1), X(2), XI(2), XII(1)
Ground Stone	: Group IV(1), VII(1)
Battering	: Group I(1)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage	: #8 - rhyolite #367 - argillite #354 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:	1003
Cores	: 4

Ceramics: 1) Vinette I, 2) Early Series, 3) Quartz Net, 4) Coulbourne Net, 5) Mockley Cord, 6) Hell Island Cord and Fabric, 7) Townsend

Soapstone: None

7K-F-45 Sipple #1

Cat. # 72/37

The Sipple #1 site is located west of route 113, east of Spring Creek, northwest of 7K-F-54 and south of an ephemeral spring separating it from 7K-F-46 (see map) on land owned by Alice Sipple. It is situated primarily on nearly level Sassafras sandy loam (SaA and SaB) with minor areas of SaC₂ and SaC₃ (moderate - severe erosion). A wooded area for test pitting is present but it is out of the right-of-way.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys, and two separate controlled surface surveys at 7K-F-45 and 7K-F-45A with two collections made at each site. The two areas are on opposite sides of a small ephemeral stream. The 7K-F-45A controlled surface survey totaled 12 ten meter blocks or 1200 square meters and the 7K-F-45 controlled surface survey totaled 11 ten meter blocks or 1100 square meters. Two historic features noticed at the surface in the tilled fields were tested. All material and fieldnotes were turned over to the State Historic Preservation Section for further analysis as were all historic artifacts.

Lithic Tools: N=67

Projectile Points: Group IV(1), V(1), VII(1), VIII(3), IX(5), XII(7)
Bifaces : Group VI(1), X(7), XI(6), XII(3), XV(1)
Unifaces : Group II(1), III(6), VI(1), VII(3), IX(1), XI(4)
Ground Stone : Group II(1), III(3), IV(1), VI(1), VII(1),
Battering : Group I(5), III(3)

Lithic Non-tools :

Debitage : #3 - rhyolite #19 - argillite #118 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock: 781
Cores : 8

Ceramics: 1) Vinette I, 2) Quartz Net, 3) Coulbourne Net, 4) Mockley Net,
5) Hell Island Cord, 6) Townsend

Soapstone: 10 fragments

7K-F-46 Somy Landing

Cat. # 72/36

The Somy Landing site is located northeast of Spring Creek, southwest of Route 371, and between two ephemeral springs dividing Somy Landing on the south from 7K-F-45 and on the north from 7K-F-53 (see map) on land owned by Joseph Somy. It is situated on Sassafras sandy loam (SaA). An unknown amount of the site has been destroyed by borrow pitting. A wooded area is present for test pitting.

The survey consisted of an uncontrolled surface survey around the borrow pit and woods test pitting totaling 19 units or 76 square meters.

Lithic Tools: N=40

Projectile Points: Group I(2), III(2), IX(2), XI(1)
Bifaces : Group XII(2), XV(1)
Unifaces : Group II(1), III(4), VI(5), IX(7), X(4), XI(6), XII(3)
Ground Stone : None
Battering : Group II(2)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #30 - rhyolite, #32 - argillite, #879 - sili-
cate
Fire-Cracked Rock: 1373
Cores : 18

Ceramics: 1) Marcey Creek, 2) Vinette I, 3) Early Series, 4) Accokeek, 5) Quartz Net, 6) Coulbourne Net, 7) Mockley Series, 8) Hell Island, 9) Townsend

Soapstone: 5 fragments

7K-F-47 Somy #2

Cat. # 72/39

The Somy #2 site is located northeast of Spring Creek, southwest of route 371, along the ephemeral springs separating Somy #2 on the north from 7K-F-53 and east of 7K-F-46 (see map) on land owned by Joseph Somy. It is situated on Sassafras loamy sand (SaB). No wooded area is present for test pitting.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=13

Projectile Points:	Group I(2), IV(1), V(1), VIII(1), IX(1)
Bifaces	: Group X(1), XII(2)
Unifaces	: Group III(2), VII(1), IX(1)
Ground Stone	: None
Battering	: None

Lithic Non-tools:

Debitage	: #1 - argillite	#52 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:		
Cores	: 2	

Ceramics: 1) Coulbourne Net, 2) Hell Island Cord and Fabric

Soapstone: None

7K-F-53 Strahle

Cat. # 72/42

The Strahle site is located south of route 371, northeast of the junction of Double Run with Spring Creek, north of ephemeral creek separating it from 7K-F-46 and 7K-F-47 and south of 7K-F-48 (see map) on land owned by Jacob Strahle. It is situated on Sassafrassandy loam (SaB) with little or no erosion present. A wooded area is present for test pitting but is largely out of the right-of-way.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=40

Projectile Points:	IV(2), X(1), XI(2), XII(2)
Bifaces	: Group X(1), XI(2), XII(1)
Unifaces	: Group I(1), II(1), V(1), VI(1), VII(2), IX(2), X(2), XI(1), XV(1)
Ground Stone	: Group II(1), IV(2), V(1)
Battering	: Group I(8), II(1), III(4)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #6 - argillite #42 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:
Cores : 13

Ceramics: 1) Early Series, 2) Mockley Net, 3) Hell Island Cord

Soapstone: 1 fragment

7K-F-48 Carter

Cat. # 72/40

The Carter site is located south of route 371, east of Double Run and north of 7K-F-53 (see map) on land owned by Milford Carter. It is situated on Sassafras sandy loam (SaB) with little or no erosion present. A wooded area is present for test pitting but mostly out of the right-of-way.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=8

Projectile Points: Group I(1), VI(2), VIII(1), IX(1)
Bifaces : Group II(1)
Unifaces : Group III(1), VI(1)
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #9 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: None, 1 unclassifiable sherd

7K-F-50 Hudson

Cat. # 72/44

The Hudson site is located north of route 371, east of Double Run, west of route 376 and south of the ephemeral spring dividing it from 7K-F-56 (see map) on land owned by Howard Hudson. It is situated on SaB (2-5% slope, slight erosion) and SaC₂ (5-10% slope, moderate erosion) soils. A wooded area for test pitting is present and in the right-of-way but due to time factors it was not tested. The next site (7K-F-56) just north of the ephemeral stream was test pitted and should be comparable to the Hudson site.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys,

Lithic Tools: N=4

Projectile Points: Group I(1)
Bifaces : Group X(1)
Unifaces : Group II(1)
Ground Stone : None
Battering : Group III(1)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #11 - 36g silicate
Fire-Cracked Rock:
Cores : 4

Ceramics : None

Soapstone : None

7K-F-56 King Cole

Cat. # 72/62

The King Cole site is located north of the ephemeral spring separating it from 7K-F-50, east of Double Run and southwest of route 377, south of an ephemeral stream separating it from 7K-F-57 (see map) and on land owned by William Draper. It is situated on SaB (2-5% slope, slight erosion) and SaC₂ (5-10% slope, moderate erosion) soils.

All of the archaeological material from 7K-F-56 is excavated from the woods with no material being found in the tilled field. Due to the length of the survey through the woods, over 600 meters, three separate datums were established (see map) with datum #1 farthest south, datum #3 farthest north and datum #2 in the center. The test pitting totaled 54 1/2 units or 218 square meters including 26 1/2 units at datum #1, 18 units at datum #2, and 10 units at datum #3.

Lithic Tools: N=54 Datum #1

Projectile Points: Group I(2), V(1), IX(1), XI(3), XII(4)
Bifaces : Group III(3), X(3), XII(1), XV(1)
Unifaces : Group II(2), III(2), IV(1), VI(1), VIII(1), IX(3), X(3), XI(1), XII(1), XIII(1)
Ground Stone : Group VII(4)
Battering : Group I(10), II(1), III(2)

Lithic Non-tools:

Debitage : See information on file at IFM
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: 1) Vinette I, 2) Early Series, 3) Accokeek, 4) Coulbourne Net,
5) Hell Island Cord

Soapstone: None

Lithic Tools: N=34 Datum #2

Projectile Points: Group II(1), IV(1), V(1), VII(1), VIII(3), IX(2), XI(2)
Bifaces : Group II(1), VI(1), X(2), XI(2), XV(1)
Unifaces : Group I(1), II(1), III(2), IX(1), XI(3), XII(2)
Ground Stone : Group I(2), II(3)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage :
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: 1) Early Series, 2) Quartz Net, 3) Mockley Net, 4) Hell Island Cord, 5) Townsend

Soapstone: None

Lithic Tools: N=6 Datum #3

Projectile Points: Group I(1), XI(1), XII(1)
Bifaces : Group XII(1)
Unifaces : Group VII(1), XII(1)
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage :
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: 1) Early Series, 2) Hell Island Cord

Soapstone: None

7K-F-57 King Cole #2

Cat. # 72/73

The King Cole #2 site is located east of Double Run, north of the ephemeral stream separating it from 7K-F-56, southwest of route 377 and south of 7K-F-52 (see map) on land owned by William Draper. It is situated on SaA and SaB soils. No wooded area is present for test pitting in the right-of-way.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=6

Projectile Points: Group XII(1),
Bifaces : Group X(1)
Unifaces : Group I(1), V(1)
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #22 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-F-52 Appenzeller

Cat. # 72/41

The Appenzeller site is located east of Double Run, west of route 377, north of 7K-F-57 and south of 7K-F-51 (see map) on land owned by Margaret Appenzeller. It is situated on a sandy rise of RuA (Rumford loamy sand, 0 - 2% slope). No wooded area is present for test pitting.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=5

Projectile Points: Group I(1), XI(2)
Bifaces : None
Unifaces : Group I(2)
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : None
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: 1) Early Series

Soapstone: None

7K-F-51 Hohorst

Cat. # 72/45

The Hohorst site is located east of Double Run, south of route 31, west of route 377 and north of 7K-F-52 (see map) on land owned by William Hohorst. It is situated on Sassafras sandy loam (SaA) soil. No wooded area is present for test pitting.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=6

Projectile Points: Group I(1), II(1)
Bifaces : Group VII(1)
Unifaces : None
Ground Stone : None
Battering : Group I(1), II(1), III(1)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #1 - argillite #14 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:
Cores : 5

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-E-110 Torbert #2

Cat. # 73/10

The Torbert #2 site is located northeast of Double Run, southeast of route 106 and west of a small spring (see map) on land owned by Homer Torbert. It is situated on SaA and SaB (little to no erosion) sandy loam soils. A small wooded area is present for test pitting in the right-of-way but due to time factors was not tested.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=0

• Projectile Points: None
Bifaces : None
Unifaces : None
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage :
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-E-108 Lonski

Cat. # 72/74

The Lonski site is located along an old borrow pit northeast of Double Run and southwest of route 369 (see map) on land owned by Benjamin Lonski. It is situated on SaA and SaB sandy loam soils. A wooded area is present for test pitting but is mostly out of the right-of-way.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=1

Projectile Points: Group II(1)
 Bifaces : None
 Unifaces : None
 Ground Stone : None
 Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #2 - llg silicate
 Fire-cracked Rock:
 Cores : 2

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-E-109 Wooleyhan

Cat. # 72/77

The Wooleyhan site is located on both sides of the Penn Central Railroad tracks north of Tidbury branch, west of Derby Pond and east of route 125 (see map) on land owned by Wooleyhan. It is situated on SaB (2-5% slope, slight erosion) sandy loam soil. A small wooded area, east of the railroad tracks is present for test pitting but due to time factors it was not tested.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=4

Projectile Points: None
 Bifaces : Group XII(1)
 Unifaces : None
 Ground Stone : Group I(1)
 Battering : Group I(2)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #1 - rhyolite #3 - silicate
 Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-C-57 Caulk

Cat. # 72/76

The Caulk site is located west of Almshouse Branch, north of route 52 and southeast of route 202 (see map) on land owned by Lyndon Caulk and Anna and Adolph

Wild. It is situated on SfA, SaB, or RuB all of which are sandy loam or loamy sand or loam soils with little or no erosion. A few wooded areas for test pitting are present but the investigators felt that the field information was sufficient to make a statement of significance.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=3

Projectile Points: Group XII(1)
Bifaces : Group X(1)
Unifaces : Group II(1)
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #1 - argillite 2 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-C-33 Balsinger #1

Cat. # 72/78

The Balsinger #1 site is located east of route 203, north of Issac Branch, and west of a small spring separating it from 7K-C-32 (see map) on land owned by Walter Balsinger. It is situated on Sassafras sandy loam (SaB) soil. No wooded area is present for test pitting.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=4

Projectile Points: Group VII(1), XI(1)
Bifaces : Group VI(1), X(1)
Unifaces : None
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage : #5 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-C-32 Balsinger #2

Cat. # 72/81

The Balsinger #2 site is located along the east side of the small spring separating it from 7K-C-33 and north side of Issac Branch (see map) on land owned by Walter Balsinger. It is situated on Sassafras sandy loam (SaB) soil. No wooded area is present for test pitting.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=5

Projectile Points: Group X(1), Group XI(1) Group XII(1)
Bifaces : None
Unifaces : None
Ground Stone : None
Battering : Group I(2)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage: #5 - silicate
Fire-cracked Rock:
Cores : 9

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-C-72 Massey

Cat. # 75/23

The Massey site is located north of route 8 and southeast of Calhoun Branch (see map) in land owned by Walter Massey. It is situated on Sassafras loam (SFB) soil. A small wooded area is present for test pitting in the right-of-way but due to time factors was not tested.

The field survey consisted of a single uncontrolled walking survey.

Lithic Tools: N=0

Projectile Points: None
Bifaces : None
Unifaces : None
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage :
Fire-cracked Rock:
Cores : 1

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-C-17 Hufnal

Cat. # 75/21

The Hufnal site is located along the west side of Calhoun Branch on the north and south sides of route 158 (see map) on lands owned by William Hufnal and Paul Babola. It is situated on Sassafras loam (SfB) soil. No wooded area is present for test pitting.

The field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=1

Projectile Points: Group XII(1)
Bifaces : None
Unifaces : None
Ground Stone : None
Battering : None

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage :
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: None

7K-C-71 Foxhall

Cat. # 75/22

The Fox Hall site is located south of Mudstone Branch and west of route 104 (see map) on land owned by Dr. McClements and Smith. It is situated on Sassafras sandy loam (SaB) and Sassafras loam (SfB) soils. A wooded area is present for test pitting in the right-of-way but due to time factors was not tested.

A field survey consisted of several uncontrolled walking surveys.

Lithic Tools: N=3

Projectile Points: Group I(1)
Bifaces : None
Unifaces : Group IX(1)
Ground Stone : None
Battering : Group III(1)

Lithic Non-Tools:

Debitage :
Fire-cracked Rock:

Ceramics: None

Soapstone: 1 fragment

Artifact Analysis

Orientation and Methods

The recovered artifacts were divided into several broad categories and analyzed separately. Projectile point morphology has been of use in the temporal placement of sites and directly associated artifact complexes. Research throughout the East has shown the projectile point style has changed very complexly throughout the course of prehistory. Certain styles have very restricted time and space ranges while others have considerably broader distributions in both dimensions. The certainty and preciseness of the temporal placement of a given point and associated artifacts will accordingly vary with the type(s) in question. An additional cause of imprecision in lieu of direct dating is that few styles with which this study must deal have been C-14 dated on the Delmarva Peninsula. Those which have will be noted in the description of each type. The remaining types have been assigned a temporal range based on their morphological similarities to projectile points found in dated contexts elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic. The inherent danger of assuming that distant morphological "look-alikes" occupy similar time ranges can not in most cases be avoided at the present time. Projectile point associations with other artifact categories such as ceramics, may lead to alternate conclusions.

The above typological exercise is designed to elucidate the diachronic history of the Dover Bypass Corridor. Other stone tools will be viewed in primarily a functional context and as temporal markers where appropriate (e.g. ground stone tools). The goal of the lithic section will be to establish functional/temporal categories of stone tools that will aide in the historical interpretation of the Dover Bypass Corridor. Non-tool lithics are dealt with in broad categories.