GE capture of geological mapping in the Point Pleasant (2018 Pa) – Byram (2013 NJ) area of the Delaware River Valley

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GE capture of GANJ 32 (2013) GPS waypoints at Byram (NJ) using oriented 3D circles to represent sedimentary beds (green) faults (white), and joints (blue) represented. Fault traces are mapped as white lines.
GE capture of 1993 aerial image over Gaddis (or Gaddes) Run, Bucks County, Pa., showing Henry Mercer’s (1891) map
Oblique view of 1993 aerial and digital terrain at Gaddis Run with Henry Mercer’s (1891) map overlain with GPS tracks of Friday (13th) and Saturday (14th) April, 2018
Fig. 14. — Rough map showing the position of the ancient diggings, blade work-shops, and our trenches at Gaddis’ Run. The circles represent the pits, the first numeral inside them standing for their depth, the second for their diameter. The black rectangles mark our trenches.
Map view of Gaddis Run with Henry Mercer’s (1891) map and two GPS tracks (13th and 14th) April, 2018
Map view of Gaddis Run viewed downstream from top to bottom

- Debris apron
- Stacks flagstone rows along terrace edges
- Pits
- Stone heap with hammerstone
- Falls
7461 Point Pleasant Road, Point Pleasant, Bucks County, Pennsylvania
Falls and swimming hole at 7461 Point Pleasant Road, Point Pleasant, Bucks County, Pennsylvania
Gaddis Run, Bucks County, Pennsylvania showing conchoidal fractures in argillite beds from boulder thunder immediately above the falls (Thundergust Mill).
Stone heap with quartzite cobble hammerstone among patinated argillite on eastern slope
East bank of Gaddis Run looking West showing the location of a workshop debris apron
East bank of Gaddis Run looking South at the workshop debris apron
Gaddis Run, Bucks County, Pennsylvania looking southwest upstream
Gaddis Run, Bucks County, Pennsylvania looking southwest upstream with west terrace (right)
Gaddis Run, Bucks County, Pennsylvania looking southwest at western terrace with stone heap and flagstone walls
Gaddis Run, Bucks County, Pennsylvania looking southwest at western terrace with stone heap (left) and yonder stone walls
Argillite stone heap (workshop?) at Gaddis Run on eastern terrace
Argillite stone heap at Gaddis Run on eastern terrace. Flagstone rows in background.
Researches Upon the Antiquity of Man in the Delaware Valley and the Eastern United States

Henry Chapman Mercer, Edward Drinker Cope
Ginn, 1897 - Delaware River Valley (N.Y.-Del. and N.J.) - 178 pages

0 Reviews

https://books.google.com/books?id=VdQKAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA37&lpg=PA37&dq=bucks+county+thundergust+mill&source=bl&ots=5JkqHfudZi&sig=s6SsxwBceidKgoylYaPghaHopvo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiOrJu4x7zaAhWJmuAKHft-AqwQ6AEIYzAM#v=onepage&q=bucks%20county%20thundergust%20mill&f=false
CHAPTER II.

AN ANCIENT ARGILLITE QUARRY AND BLADE WORKSHOP ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

Of considerable importance to Archaeology was the discovery on May the 22d, 1893, of a series of nineteen of the now familiar ancient pits, surrounded by masses of argillite chips, a quarry, in fact, once worked by aboriginal peoples in the Stone Age, with all the surface characteristics of Macungie, Vera Cruz, and Durham in America, or Grimes' Graves or Spiennes in Europe. The diggings skirted the steep north slope of the hillside at Point Pleasant, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Gaddis' Run, about one-quarter of a mile above its mouth and half a mile from the well-known Indian camp site at Lower Black's Eddy (see Fig. 25), and the study of the place seemed desirable, because

a) These quarries, unlike the jasper mines in the Delaware Valley, recently proved to be the work of modern Indians, were workings by some ancient people in argillite (metamorphosed slate with conchoidal fracture), the same stone with which various observers assert that man living on the lower Delaware, at the time of the melting of the great glacier, made his rude implements; because

b) Granting that Glacial man, obtaining his material either at this first outcrop of the rock on the right river bank above his habitat, or from erratic ice-born masses in the river bed, chipped argillite implements at Trenton seven to ten thousand years ago, we might here have had reason to modify previously received views concerning his status of culture, as we learned whether the quarries were his work or the work of the comparatively modern Indian, of a stone chipper ignorant of the art of stone polishing (Paleolithic man), or of a stone chipper who could also polish stone (Neolithic man); and because

c) The quarries, if the work of the Neolithic Indian as known to white men, might have shown us to what extent the use of argillite was continued into recent times, and whether, as at

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1 On Dark Hollow Run (below New Hope) I found a small vein of it nearly two miles from the river. The blue slate in Piedcook's Creek, on the south slope of Bowman's Hill, and at the Harvey and Van Hart quarries below Taylorsville, lacks the conchoidal fracture. During the present work a small outcrop of good argillite with similar evidences of quarry work by ancient blade makers, was discovered on the left bank of Neshaminy Creek, about half a mile above the mouth of Mill or Lahaska Creek. The Gaddis' Run vein extends across the Delaware and is clearly exposed at Byram, on the left bank, opposite Point Pleasant.

2 Since this was written, Professor J. W. Spencer (see The Duration of Niagara Falls and the History of the Great Lakes. New York, Humbold Publishing Co., 1893) estimates the antiquity of the Niagara gorge at 35,000 years, thus venturing to quadruple the antiquity of the Glacial period, and hence of the Trenton gravels and any human remains that might exist in them.