

# THE ARCHEOLOG

PUBLICATION of the SUSSEX SOCIETY of ARCHEOLOGY and HISTORY  
DELAWARE

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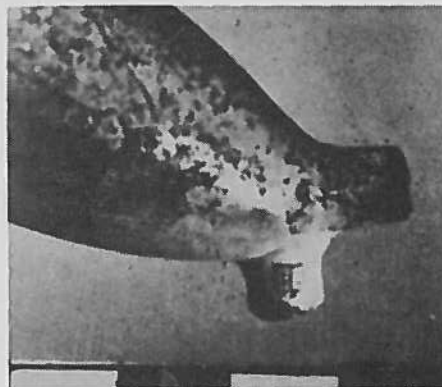


Fig. 1 a. Left profile of pipe showing very obtuse angle between bowl and stem.  
b. "Crowned 5" maker's mark on bottom of heel.  
c. Enlarged view of Arms of the City of Gouda supplemental mark on left side of heel.

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## A UNIQUE DUTCH WHITE CLAY PIPE

H. G. Omwake

Through the courtesy of Mr. John J. Dick, of Wilmington, Delaware, the writer was privileged to examine a Dutch pipe found by Mr. Dick's son, Greg, on top of the sand between the Lewes Beach House and the Delaware Bay at Lewes, Delaware. Although white clay pipes made in Holland were recovered during the Townsend site excavations and others have been recorded as surface finds in the Lewes area, none similar to Mr. Dick's has been reported from any area of the United States or Canada.

The pipe, shown in left profile in Cover fig. 1a, is of the quality known as "fine." Dutch makers produced pipes of three grades, "ordinaries," "fines" and "porcelaines," roughly comparable to "good," "better," "best." The "ordinary," was the run-of-the-mill product to which a minimum amount of care was given in the smoothing and finishing process; the "fine" was a quality product whose mold marks were carefully trimmed away, from which all blemishes were removed, and to whose smoothing and polishing much attention was given. The "porcelaine" was not porcelaine as it is known today but was a carefully cleaned clay of very good quality which polished to a high gloss during the smoothing operation - meticulously executed.

Aside from the fact that it is the only one of its kind reported in America, three features of Mr. Dick's pipe make it worthy of notice: (1) the combination of a bowl of "late" shape and size with an extremely obtuse angle between bowl and stem - an "early" characteristic; (2) the "crowned" "5" maker's mark stamped into the bottom of a small heel; (3) the presence of the supplemental "Arms of the City of Gouda" mark in relief on the left side of the heel.

In the earliest days European white clay pipes were adaptations of the elbow type of clay pipe in common use among the Indians of the Chesapeake Tidewater area. In these the bowl was essentially only an upturning of a hollowed out end of the clay tadpole which formed the stem. The angle between the bowl and the stem was very obtuse. In succeeding years, European bowls underwent changes in shape and size, and stems generally, became longer and thinner, but for almost a hundred years the obtuse angle between bowl and stem was retained. This was true in both England and Holland, which were the great centers of pipe-making. In the last decade of the 17th century, the invading soldiers of William III, many of them Hollanders, brought to England a new type of Dutch bowl which was in sharp contrast to its predecessors. Gone were the pear-like bulges of earlier bowls in favor of streamlined, gently curving profiles. The obtuse angle between bowl and stem was greatly reduced with the result that the gracefully contoured bowls sat more erectly upon their stems. At the same time, the plane of the rim of the bowl, which, if projected, formed an acute angle with the stem in the older pipes, now became parallel with the plane of the stem. This latter change was so noticeable that it is regarded as a valid criterion for pipe dating.



Old habits die slowly and from time to time during the first half of the 18th century pipe makers sometimes tried to revive the older, bulging shapes, but almost always they modified the obtuse angle between bowl and stem to permit the rim line to parallel the stem. When, however, an effort was made to combine the new streamlined, non-bulging shape with the old obtuse angle between bowl and stem, it became impossible to make the planes of the rim and of the stem parallel each other. Mr. Dick's pipe is a case in point. The plane of the rim, extended, forms an acute angle with the projected plane of the stem. Here we have a pipe whose 18th century bowl is affixed to its stem at a 17th century angle (Cover fig 1a.).

The Lewes Beach pipe is unique in another aspect. Stamped into the bottom of the small heel, within a circle 5 mm. in diameter (standard in most Dutch pipes), is the numeral 5, damaged a little, surmounted by a crown (Cover fig. 1b). Such makers' marks are commonly seen on Dutch pipes recovered from American sites which date to the first half of the 18th century (Omwake 1965, a, g; Walker 1965) but in no other instance has the numeral 5 occurred.

In Holland three types of marks were used: (1) the maker's initials, surmounted or not by a crown; (2) a number, surmounted or not by a crown; (3) a representation of some object, implement, activity, trade, or facet common to everyday life. An example of the third kind of mark, "The Milkmaid," was stamped into the bottom of the heel of a bowl excavated at the Townsend site (Omwake 1963; 41 and Plate 11b, Fig. 4). No examples of crowned letter marks are known from the Lewes area.

The use of number marks, crowned or not, became most popular during the 18th century (Helbers and Goedewaagen, 1942, 127), and these authors published a photograph of a tableau of those in use among the pipemakers of Gouda (ibid, Plate VIII). On it may be found the numerical sequence from 1 to 20, only 8, 11, 17 and 19 being absent. Between 20 and 99 there are many gaps. The authors indicate that without doubt many of the numbers, especially those of lower rank in the sequence, were in use during the latter part of the 17th century and they lament the loss of the registry of guild marks from 1660 to 1720, on which they would have been recorded, which was sold at public auction in London in 1876 and subsequently lost.

In Holland a pipemaker's mark had the status of a chattel. It could be bought, sold, rented, loaned, willed, and inherited, and even used by the second husband of the widow of a deceased pipe-maker to whom it had belonged. Because of the loss of the guild registry, what is known about 17th century marks has been gleaned from other public records such as wills or accounts of lawsuits. Of the marks which rank at the bottom of the numerical sequence little is known, but Helbers and Goedewaagen" (p. 127) were able to point out that "La plus ancienne marque de chiffres, le avec couronne, date de 1679 . . ." "The oldest of the number marks, the crowned 2, dates from 1679." On the basis of this statement, one may assume that the crowned 5 mark probably came into use early in the final quarter of the 17th century, but there is no record of it's original and successive proprietors. Certainly it bore a good name, as

attested by it's appearance on the tableau of 18th century marks reproduced by Helbers and Goedewaagen.

An old adage has it that there are tricks to every trade, in more modern language, "angles," and the pipemakers of Gouda were not without their problems in this respect. Of particular annoyance to them was a nasty little subterfuge practiced by some merchants, especially those of Amsterdam, who filled orders for export shipments of Gouda pipes - that of mixing into orders for "fine" pipes quantities of "ordinaries." By this little gimmick the merchants made a few extra florins for themselves.

The makers, very upset by the reflections this deception cast upon their good names and reputations, appealed to the merchants to stop the cheating, but to no avail. The Municipal Council of Gouda, although sympathetic to the pipemakers, lacked jurisdiction over the out-of-town merchants. In desperation the guild appealed for relief to the provincial government of the Etats de Hollande et de Friesland Ouest, and in 1739 the provincial government solved the problem by authorizing the Gouda pipemakers to add to their own individual marks a supplemental bowl mark - the Arms of the City of Gouda - to be placed on the side of the heel or the side of the bowl of pipes of "fine" quality, thus distinguishing them from "ordinaries." The Arms of Gouda consisted of an heraldic shield, divided vertically into two halves upon each of which were three stars in vertical column (Cover fig. 1c). In 1740 this ruling was amended to allow pipemakers to place the Arms of Gouda, accompanied by a capital S (the first letter of the Dutch word "slegt," meaning "ordinary") on both sides of the heel or bowl. Thus, when only one Arms appears, the pipe is distinguished as a "fine" - as is the case in the Lewes Beach specimen. A bowl which carries the single Arms of Gouda cannot be dated earlier than 1739 and one with the double Arms no earlier than 1740.

### Summary

The specimen recovered from the Lewes Beach is of unusual interest because of the pipemaker's attempt to combine the very obtuse bowl-stem angle of the 17th century with a bowl having the graceful contours of the 18th. The presence of the supplemental Arms of the City of Gouda on the left side of the heel defines the bowl as of "fine" quality but precludes dating before 1739. The crowned 5 mark stamped into the bottom of the heel probably was first registered early in the final quarter of the 17th century. Its presence on a pipe which cannot be of earlier date than 1739 bespeaks proprietors whose careful craftsmanship had earned them a good reputation. And finally, Mr. Dick's pipe has the unique distinction of being the first of its kind reported in America.

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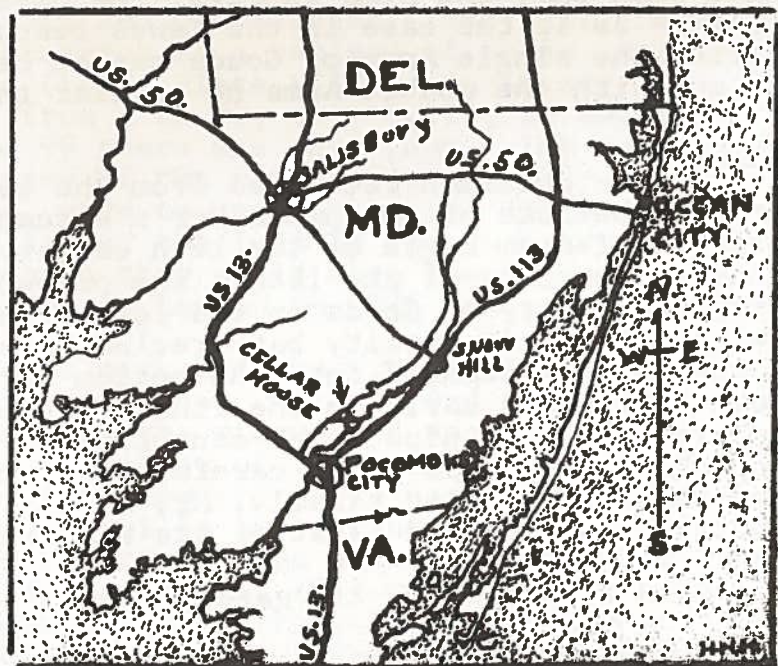
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THE CELLAR HOUSE (Worcester Co., Md.)  
(A Historical and Archeological Site)  
Linda Creasy Krabill (Note 1)

Completely isolated from the world, and the world well lost in the process, is Cellar House Farm on the Pocomoke River adjoining and downstream from Milburn Landing State Park (fig. 1). This old place was built shortly before 1700 in an era when the dark, twisting rivers formed the highways of the State, but even then, Cellar House was remote enough to be a smugglers' retreat.

For one hundred and seventy years this estate has been linked with the names of some of the oldest families on the Eastern Shore. The Duer, Dennis, and Covington families have all owned or lived on the farm.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

The front and rear elevations of Cellar House were shingled in 1918. Most all of the windows are out of line. The beams in the attic are hand-hewn and are held together with pegs and hand-made nails. The massive doors have the original heavy iron locks and H and L hinges. Cellar House (fig. 2) fronts on the Pocomoke River and her white painted brick ends face beautiful cypress swamps on both sides of the big yard. Originally, the



Location of the Cellar House  
fig. 1.

house had red brick ends with beaded weatherboarding front and back, a type of building excellently suited to a period when timber was plentiful and bricks were scarce. All the outer doors are of two thicknesses with the inner layer applied diagonally for extra strength. The front door key is so heavy and big that the house-owner who attempted to pocket it when he went away must have developed a decided list.

The plan of Cellar House is very simple (figs. 3a and b). The front door opens into a small, square hall from which the other four first floor rooms may be entered. The huge "Greate Room" or living room is 19 by 20 feet and has much beautiful paneling around the deep Elizabethan fireplace (fig. 4). The room boasts deep, inset wine cupboards between the fireplace and sidewalls and one can only imagine the gay Colonial gatherings that must have taken place in this big room. Next to the "Greate Room" is the dining room, a pretty room of which the most outstanding feature is a delicate Queen Anne Corner Cupboard with fluting running up the sides and delicate, curved, scrolled shelves. The dining room is 15 by 18 feet and leads directly to the Gun Room, used in the twentieth century as a kitchen. The fourth first floor room is a small study which has a door that was cut out of the brick side wall about 1920.



fig. 2

The attractive stairway is paneled and has a beautiful hand-rail. The steps are said to be solid black walnut but they are covered with many, many layers of paint. On the second floor the room layout is the same as the first. The master bedroom is over the "Greate Room" and is 18 by 19 feet. It has a large paneled fireplace and two small powder cupboards. Throughout the house a few of the windows have very broad muntins between the panes of glass and this is a clue that these are the original windows and are about three hundred years old. There are three more bedrooms on this floor, one of which was converted into a bathroom.

The entrance to the attic stairway is in the second floor hall. The attic is one of the most interesting areas in the house because it has huge, hand-hewn beams across the top and very unusual brick chimney work at the ends. Up near the very top of the brick



wall, in the south end (not shown in fig. 2) of the attic, is the tiny "lie-on-your-stomach-window" which was used as a lookout post by the very early residents of Cellar House Farm.

The cellar(?) is not very deep and is so shallow in some places that one must bend almost double to be able to walk around in it. The only light here was provided by slits about 7" high in the sides of the cellar walls. Recently discovered bones have led to speculation that a body may have been buried in the cellar. (See Addendum.) Porches or brick steps were added on all sides of the house soon after 1916.

The history of Cellar House Farm is quite varied and extensive.<sup>1,2</sup> The house was built by a French ship builder and sea captain shortly before 1700. He settled on the Eastern Shore because his young wife was English and her brother, one William Allen, had lived on the Shore for several years. After the Frenchman finished building Cellar House, his shipping business rapidly declined and he became desperate for money. Like so many weak-willed people in the same situation have done, he fell in with thieves and scoundrels. He soon became the leader of a band of smugglers and they decided that remote Cellar House would be a perfect place to hide the contraband until they could sell it. For this purpose a brick tunnel from the river to the cellar was said to have been built

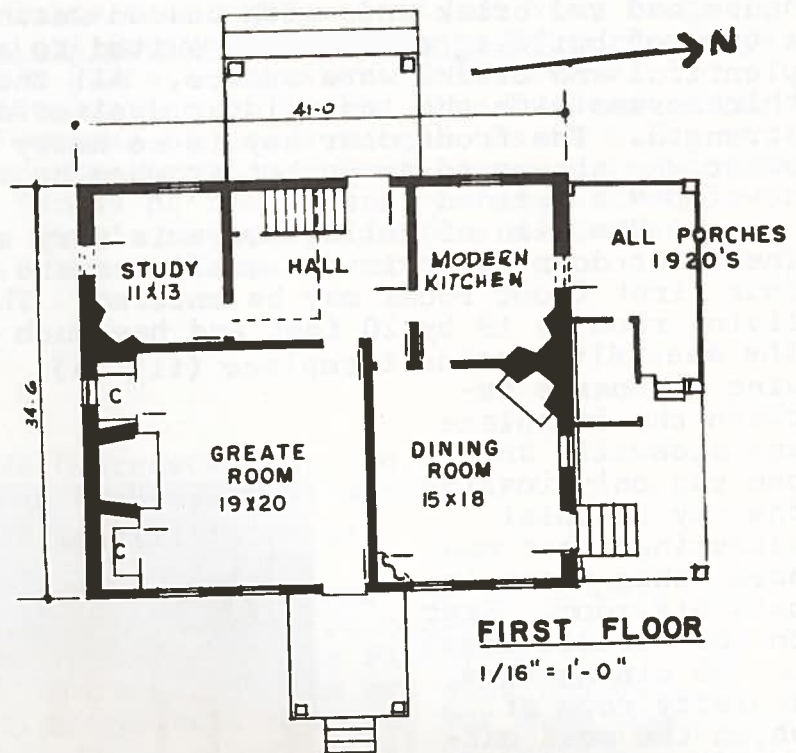


fig. 3a

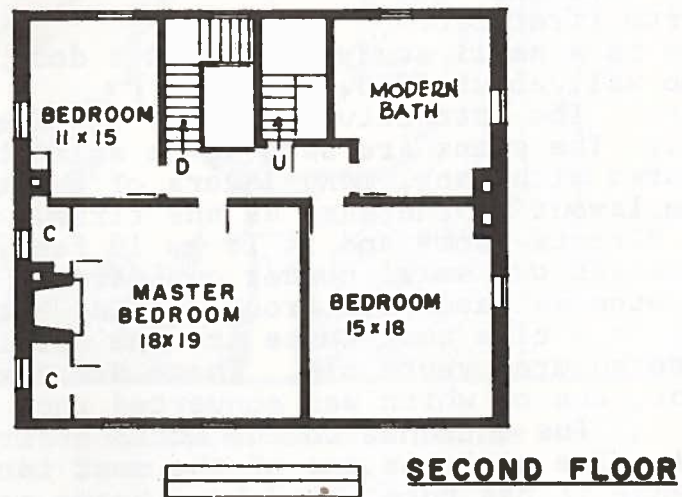


fig. 3b



(see Note 2). This was the origin of the name Cellar House for the dwelling, but who could know then the grisly events that were soon to take place here?

Such a career as smuggling necessarily kept the Frenchman away a lot, and during his absences his young wife fell in love with the captain of one of his pirate ships. More and more frequently his ship nosed its way between the narrow, wooded banks of the Pocomoke. Their affair was eventually discovered by her husband and he sent her away, disgraced and expecting her lover's child. She attempted to return to Cellar House about a year later, but her small boat capsized near the Farm and her baby drowned. She managed to struggle to the wooded shore and was soon at Cellar House, trembling before her outraged husband. He then took his final revenge by murdering her in the master bedroom! He immediately moved out of the house and left the body to decompose in the summer heat. No one had reason to venture back to the farm for about five months because the local residents left the place strictly alone. The rumors

about smugglers and pirates roaming around the house had taken care of curiosity seekers. The remains of the young English-woman were not discovered until early autumn when her brother, William Allen, sent a messenger to the Farm to inquire about his sister's health. The body was found lying spread-eagled on the floor, almost totally decomposed. The body fluids had seeped in the old split floorboards and when the remains were removed, an almost perfect outline of her body remained on the floor!!

This grisly memento of the lusty days of pirates and smugglers remained visible on this floor until soon after 1916 when the owner had the entire room floor overlaid with a wood. The ghost of the slain lady is said to patrol the banks of the Pocomoke wailing for her lost sailor lover and her drowned child.

The house soon became occupied by William Allen, the dead woman's brother and the only local resident who really had any claim at all to the Farm. It is not known how long he lived in Cellar House but he is said to have turned the house over to a company of Continental soldiers during the Revolutionary War for use as a barracks. During the Civil War the old smugglers' tunnel was supposedly used as part of the extensive underground railway for

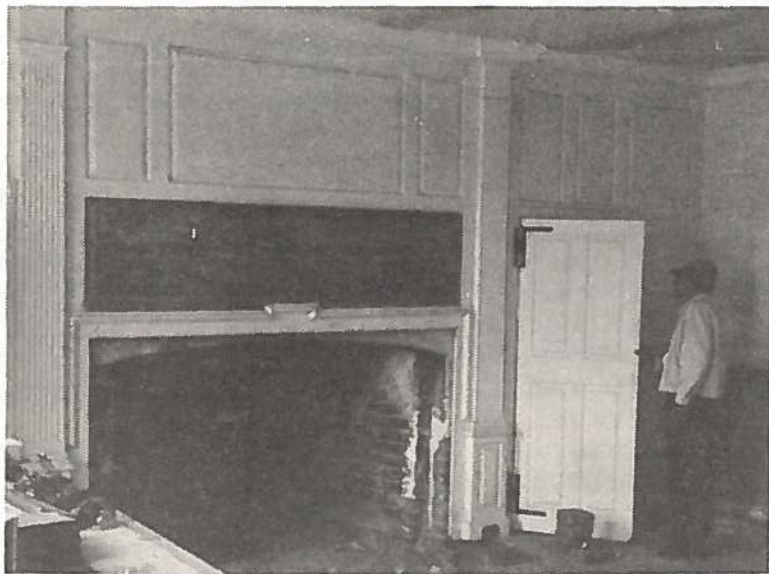


fig. 4

shipping runaway slaves northward.

On October 27, 1795, one James Duer received a patent or land grant from the government for several hundred acres of land, part of which included Cellar House and the farm land also. He sold the entire grant to Captain Benjamin Dennis I on August 10th, 1804 for \$3000. He, in turn, willed it to his son, Benjamin Dennis, II, on August 21, 1808. This first Captain Dennis was a large landowner, planter, lawyer, officer of the local militia, and Captain of the Wicomico Battalion of Worcester County in 1776. He had nine children, but his sons left no male descendents, so after several more property transfers between the Duers and the Dennises, the farm went to the feminine line, into the hands of George B. Covington and Sallie B. Covington, James Hack and Clara Hack, Lewis Boehm and Louisa Boehm, and Sally Hack. On January 10, 1905, the aforementioned family group sold the property, then consisting of 524 acres, to Miss Calvine Howerton for \$4200. Miss Howerton was a maiden lady about forty years of age when she bought the farm. Originally from Newburn, North Carolina, she had come to the Shore to be a nurse for a Doctor Tull in Salisbury. She moved in the house in early autumn and her first furnishings consisted solely of an alcohol stove and a folding cot. Mr. Jim Tull, Sr. and his family lived near the end of the mile long Cellar House lane. They tried to look after Miss Howerton in her early days on the Farm, but it soon became evident that she needed help from no one. The Tull family soon learned why she wasn't afraid to stay in that big, lonely house by herself, because one day her middy blouse slid up and a big 32 calibre pistol, in a leather holster came into view! She carried that concealed gun all the time and her usual attire was a middy blouse and knickers, made out of men's pants. She smoked a lot and even though she was quite highly respected, her smoking was generally frowned upon by the "proper" ladies. Soon after she bought Cellar House Farm she had a "lady-broke" horse named Dixie shipped up from North Carolina by steamboat and when it arrived, she bought a buggy called a "Durbin Wagon" to travel around in.

Another maiden lady, Miss Clara Mattlage, from New York City, who was a relative of Doctor Tull, moved in with Miss Howerton shortly after World War I and the two ladies became fast friends.

Miss Howerton was a born business woman, so she soon rented the farm land to a man named Charley Fleming and had it producing more than she could use in a few years time. One day Miss Howerton told Charley to sit down with her at the dining room table to select a new corn picker from the mail order catalog. Charley had other ideas, however, because as soon as they sat down, he reached out and put his arm around her matronly shoulder. Imagine his surprise when he turned to whisper in her ear and found himself looking down the barrel of the pistol she carried! She ordered him out of her house and off her land. Early next morning the Tulls saw Charley leaving the farm with his possessions piled high on his wagon.

A Will Tull then began to farm the land and in a period of about eleven years she hired and fired four or five farm managers. In 1916 Jim Tull, Jr., the young man who lived at the end of the lane, moved into the house with his new bride, Blanche. They had a few rooms upstairs in which to live and Miss Howerton paid him \$25 a month, plus firewood. While Jim was running the farm, Miss Howerton expanded into all sorts of side enterprises. She built a small



grocery store on the county road, planted a peach orchard, raised hogs, turkeys, and sheep and sold off some of the Cellar House timber to be made into barrel staves at Duncan's Mill on Dividing Creek Road. Once, the timber in the cypress swamp on the left side of the land was sold off to be made into split shingles. It was then discovered that this swamp contained bald cypress trees and the value of the timber increased greatly. A big wharf was built near the house from which the barrel staves and timber were put on the steamboats to be shipped to the big lumber mills.

Miss Howerton was quite an outspoken person and she made enemies as easily as she made friends. Once someone who had a grudge against her, sneaked out to the Farm at night and poisoned eight or ten of her best mother hogs. She was daring in her business ventures and she soon began to deal in Wall Street. She bought heavily of a stock called Wanamaker's Pictures, just before the Crash of 1929. When the Stock Market did crash she lost most of her money and Miss Mattlage's also. To get away from all their worries and problems, they took a trip to Europe and stayed for three years, touring the Continent.

Miss Howerton died on December 9th, 1945 and she left her entire estate to Miss Mattlage, her long time friend and business associate. The Farm then consisted of about 500 acres and was valued at \$15,000. Miss Mattlage sold about 97 acres of the land in 1956 and 1957, but when she died she was practically penniless.

On October 16th, 1961, Mr. Andreas H. Van Wagenberg and Jacoba C. Van Wagenberg purchased Cellar House Farm from the executors of Miss Mattlage's estate for \$81,000. Soon afterwards E. S. Adkins and Co. purchased 400 acres of woodland from Mr. Van Wagenberg for the valuable timber that was on it. Mr. Woodrow Sturgis, a caretaker for Miss Mattlage, also purchased acreage on the county road.

On March 26th, 1965, the deed to Mr. John L. Graham, III and Anne H. Graham for 60 acres of Cellar House Land and the ownership of the house also, was recorded in the Worcester County Court House at Snow Hill.

Although Cellar House Farm has had a full and varied history complete with legends of pirates, murder, tunnels, Revolutionary Troops, and runaway slaves; it will not be left vacant and unattended in the future.

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL ADDENDUM (Cellar House)

H. H. Hutchinson and D. Marine

On July 13th, 1966, Mr. Henry Hutchinson and David Marine excavated the partially exposed human burial under the house. Incidentally, there never was a cellar under this house - only a crawl space of about 28-30 inches between the joists and soil surface except for the space recently excavated, mostly in the south west corner, for the purpose of installing a central heating plant, water mains, electric wiring and waste pipes. It was during this excavation that parts of a human skeleton were exposed and sheared off by workmen. These parts (fig. 1) were recognized as cross sections of 4 long bones and a human skull, absent the calvarium.

These bones were visible in the vertical side wall of the workmen's excavation, were confined to an area about 17" wide and approximately 20" below the original soil surface. (Old rubble - mortar and brick chips to a depth of 5-6" - added 4-5 more inches.)

We took down the nearly vertical surface by scraping back and removing nearly 18 inches down to the level of the bones. Then with trowel, needles and brush we exposed the bones but left them in situ (fig. 2). The longest bone was the shaft of a femur measuring 15" from the recent break (workmens') to an old fracture. Other bones recognized was a portion of a clavicle about 6" long and the shafts of two bones either radii or ulnae. Three of these had been sheared off recently by the workmen, but the other ends were very old breaks. Since no articular ends of these last 3 bones were present, specific identification was not possible. The skull lying on the right was distorted, and the upper parts of the frontal, right and left parietal and occipital bones had been sheared off recently. The cavity of the skull was filled with gray soil. No other bones (vertebrae, ribs, lower jaw, pelvic, hand or foot) were exposed. Since the whole area containing the bones was so small and since all 4 long bones were roughly parallel, and since there was no anatomical order in their positions, we concluded that the bone deposit represented an Indian "bundle" burial. This conclusion was supported by finding the tip of an excellently flaked jasper spear or arrow point (fig. 3) and a brown grit or sand tempered, well-fired



fig. 1



fig. 2



pot sherd (fig. 4)  
measuring  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x  
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long x  $\frac{7}{16}$ "  
thick. One edge showed  
the coil separation  
extending the full  
width ( $1\frac{3}{4}$ "). There  
was no scarification on  
the inside and the out-  
side was stick or cord  
marked. This type of  
pottery suggests the  
early Middle Woodland  
period and may be 1500  
years old.

No further work  
was done, and Mr. Hutch-  
inson stabilized the  
soft crumbling bones  
with preservative in  
the expectation that

the owner would preserve the burial. He also designated the site  
as "18-Wor-9" or "Cellar House" site.

Summary and Conclusions - Since, originally there was no cellar  
under the house, and since the artificial arrangement of the partial  
skeleton was obvious, and since we recovered one stone and one  
ceramic Indian artifact in the fill dirt above the skeleton, and  
since the high bluff overlooking the Pocomoke River is an ideal  
Indian clearing and village site, we may safely conclude that the  
burial is an Indian "bundle" burial and also predict that other  
Indian artifacts and burials  
may be found in this immediate  
area. It is also our opinion  
that the burial long antedated  
the foundation work of the  
present European type house.

Note: A copy of this "Archeo-  
logical Addendum" was sent to  
Dr. F. J. Townsend, Jr., Deputy  
Medical Examiner for Worcester  
Co., Md.

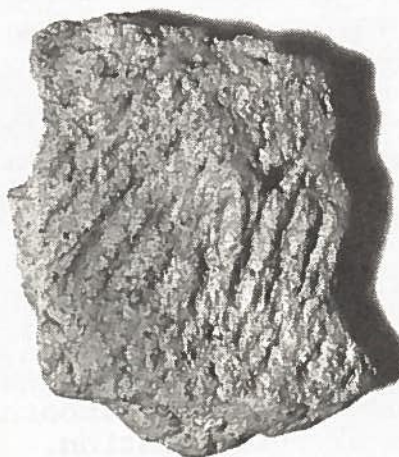
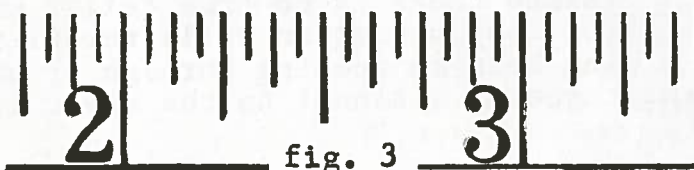


fig. 4

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2. Forman, H. C. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, 1934, p. 139.
3. Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State, Oxford University Press, N. Y., 1940, p. 446.
4. Land Deeds, Worcester County Court House, Snow Hill, Md.

Note 1: This article won the 1965 "Old Home Essay" prize at the Salisbury (Md.) State Teachers' College.

Note 2: Since there is no true cellar under the house and since a survey of the foundation walls reveal no indication of there ever having been an opening through or under them, we conclude that the existence of a tunnel to the river is improbable.

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### Report on Three Whale Bones (*Balaenoptera gigas*?)

(Are they from the same skeleton?)

Mrs. Dorothy Collins, Franklin Pierce,  
Charles Horn and David Marine

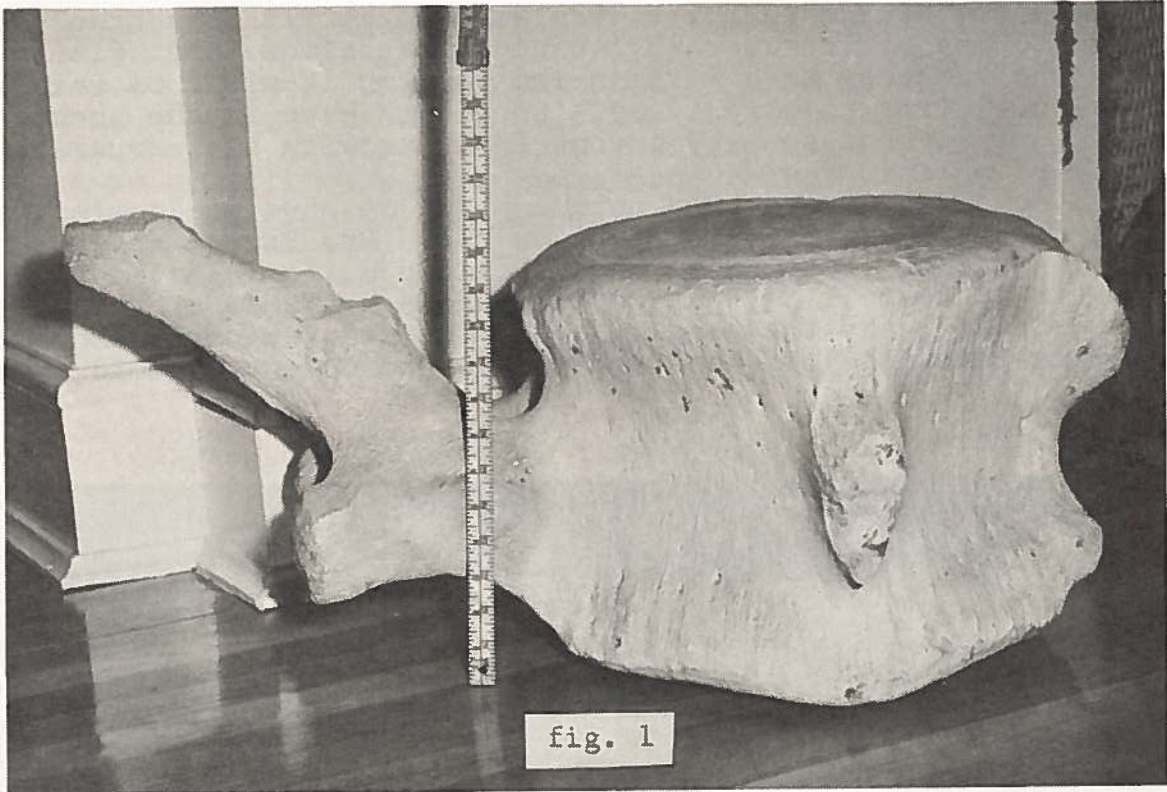
The first whale bone (fig. 1) was recovered on September 25, 1963, by Samuel W. Liefried, operator of a crane for the American Dredging Co. at the site of the new Indian River Inlet bridge in Sussex Co., Delaware. Mr. Liefried was engaged in the excavation for a caisson for one of the two bridge piers in the channel of the Inlet (which one we do not know). At a depth of approximately 38 feet in the sand at the bottom of the channel he encountered an obstruction that took him 3 hours to free and bring to the surface in the grab bucket. On September 26, 1963, he notified Mrs. Dorothy Collins, Curator of the Zwaanendael Museum of the find and presented the specimen to the Museum.

On November 20, 1963, Mr. and Mrs. Collins accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. D. Marine took the specimen to the Smithsonian Institution where it was identified by Dr. Remington Kellog and Dr. T. Dale Stewart as an anterior candal vertebra of a large finback whale.

Both of the transverse processes had been broken off recently and only the body and the spinous process (also somewhat mutilated) remained. The overall color of the specimen is pale cream. Both the upper and lower articular surfaces of the body of the vertebra are smooth, intact and glossy, but there is no evidence of petrification. This specimen is now in the Zwaanendael Museum.

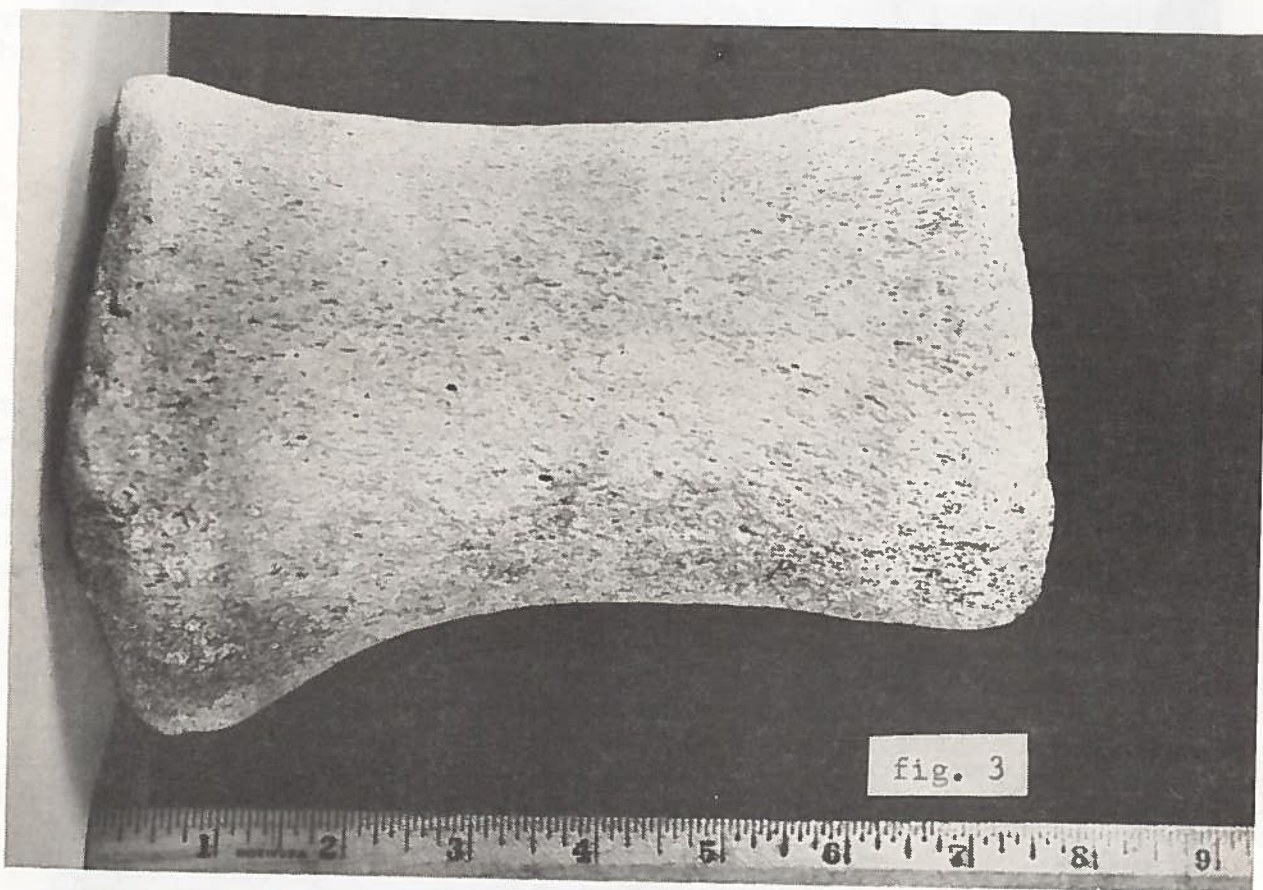
The second whale bone (fig. 2) was found February 15, 1964, on the beach (fig. 4) about 50 yards south of the south jetty of the Inlet. Col. R. E. McGarraugh, accompanied by Mr. Franklin Pierce, took a photograph of it late in the afternoon of





the same day. But when Mr. Pierce went to get it in a truck on the morning of February 16, it had disappeared. Mr. Pierce traced the specimen to a workman who thought it might be valuable and was unwilling to give it up. So all we have is the photograph as the bone was not seen by anyone familiar with the comparative anatomy of whales.

How long it had been on the beach we have no knowledge, but certainly not more than a day or two. Mr. Pierce stated at the time of photographing, it had a fairly uniform grayish overtone with an overall pale cream colored background. It had been badly battered, but the bone mass had the general outline of a huge mammalian sphenoid bone and when stood on one edge for the



photograph measured approximately 4-1/2 feet in height from the sand to the highest point of what could be the right great wing and the width was about 6 feet from the present tip to tip of what could be the right and left great wings. There appeared to be no evidence of petrification.

The third whale bone (fig. 3) was found on the beach November 14, 1964, at the foot of Pennsylvania Ave. in Rehoboth Beach by Mr. Charles Horn and is obviously one of the phalangeal



or digital bones of a whale's flipper. It is completely intact, measured 7-1/2" overall in length and the width at its narrowest (center) point is 4". The dry weight is 2 lbs. 10 oz. There is no evidence of petrification. In color this digital bone is similar to that of the second bone; i.e., it has a grayish overtone with an overall very pale cream background.

#### Summary and Discussion:

All three of the bones are obviously from one or more large whale skeletons and the question arises whether they are from the same skeleton.

In support of the idea that all 3 bones came from the same skeleton, one could argue that since all 3 bones had the same overall background color - pale cream and only No. 2 and No. 3 had a grayish overtone - that the grayish overtone might be due to a longer exposure to light, air and sea water. None of the bones was completely bleached, although Nos. 2 and 3 showed a paler cream color than No. 1.

As regards distance from the caisson excavation site in the Inlet where bone No. 1 originated, No. 2 could have originated there too and washed out of the Inlet into the ocean with the strong ebb tide and came ashore about 50 yards south of the south jetty (fig. 4) - a distance by water of about 1/2 mile. No. 3 bone was also found on the beach between 7 and 8 miles north of the Inlet, but the prevailing water current (due to the back eddy from Delaware Bay) is north and the current (back eddy) is a major cause of the transportation and deposition of sand at Cape Henlopen; thus it is possible that No. 3 bone could also have originated from the same place as bone No. 1. Such a small smooth intact bone could have been transported a considerable distance by a relatively slight

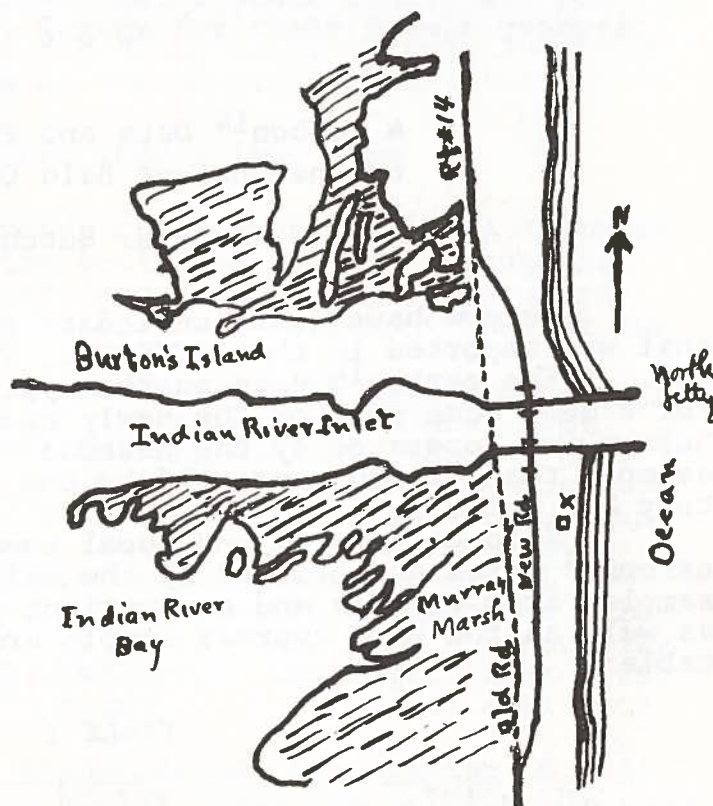


fig. 4. Dotted line across Inlet indicates abandoned Route #14 and bridge; solid line, new road and bridge and its 4 piers - two of which are in the artificial channel. It is not known under which pier bone No. 1 was found. "X" marks the site where bone No. 2 was found.

current.

The absence of petrification in all three bones would suggest a relatively recent date of deposition - possibly somewhere between the Pliocene and the Pleistocene periods of geological history.

#### Literature and Notes

Hershkovitz, P. Catalog of Living Whales; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1966. Bulletin 246.

Note: We thank Col. R. E. McGarraugh (retired) for the photographs.

\* \* \*

### A Carbon<sup>14</sup> Date and Pollen Study on the Ancient Bald Cypress Stump

Henry H. Hutchinson

We now have additional data regarding the bald cypress stump that was reported in the ARCHEOLOG, Vol. XVIII No. 2, 1966.

The carbon<sup>14</sup> date on the cypress stump found when excavating for a deep sump pump on the newly opened Manor House near Seaford, Sussex Co., operated by the Methodist Church, has been established as more than 42,000 years old by the U.S. Geological Survey (Laboratory No. W-1903).

Also of general and local comparative interest are 5 other carbon<sup>14</sup> dates established by the Delaware Geological Survey on samples from borings and excavations in Sussex Co. These samples as well as the bald cypress sample are summarized in the following table:

TABLE 1

Item No.	Location	Material	Depth in ft. below surface	Age in yrs. B.P.
Del. G.S. 1	Pepper Creek Ditch at U.S. Route 113	Oyster Shell	8	37,000 +
Del. G.S. 2	0.8 mi. east of Omar, Route 54	Core - wood	24	32,000 approx.
Del. G.S. 3	0.8 mi. east of Omar, Route 54	Core - wood	8	20,000 speculative
Del. G.S. 4	Indian River Inlet	Core - wood	126	23,000 + or - 850
Del. G.S. 5	2 mi. south of Cape Henlopen & 0.5 mi. west of ocean	Organic silt	57	28,400 + or - 1800
U.S.G.S. W-1903	Seaford, Island Manor House	Cypress stump	35	42,000 +



The Delaware Geological Survey has also reported on the pollen analysis of the clay adhering to the bald cypress stump (U.S.G.S. No. W-1903). Preliminary studies show the presence of hickory, oak, bald cypress, holly, alder, grass and fern. Remnants of salt marsh plants are also present.

They consider it interesting to note that there is no indication of cold climate conditions, and also the fact that no pine pollen is present.

NOTE: We thank Mr. Robert R. Jordan, Ass't State Geologist, and Mr. Meyer Rubin of the U.S. Geol. Survey for their prompt reports.

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██████ MARY NUTTLE MARINE, 1887 - 1966 ██████

Mrs. Marine has been spending the summer months in Rehoboth since childhood - her family having built and owned a cottage at 18 Baltimore Avenue since Methodist Camp Meeting days. After retiring in 1946 she and her husband made their permanent home at the above address.

She was one of the founding members of the Sussex Gardeners' and continued to promote the work of the garden club until compelled to retire in 1960 because of failing health. She was also particularly interested in the history of the European Trading Post near Lewes, and the attempts of the Dutch to establish a colony in the Lewes area and spent many hours taking references and making notes in the Recorder of Deeds office in Georgetown, the Hall of Records in Dover and the Library of the Historical Society of Delaware in Wilmington. She was also active in field work - especially in the investigation of the Dutch Dike across the Pagan Creek Marsh and in tracing the Duke of York land grants in the Lewes area back to their Dutch origin.

After joining the Sussex Archeological Association in 1952 (founded in 1948), she took a very active part, not only in the field work and in attending the meetings, but also in the routine work of mimeographing and addressing the program notices and actively assisted in the work of the several committees. Indeed the last work she did on the day of her death (June 12, 1966) was copying the delayed program and addressing the post cards for the June 16th meeting.

She was by nature modest and retiring but did everything she could to promote the work and interests of the Garden Club, the Sussex Society of Archeology and History and the Rehoboth Art League with no thought of personal reward beyond helping in any way she could to search for, document and record some of the cultural history of Sussex County and encourage others to do the same.

She lived for her family, friends and mankind. Our own Society owes much of the intangible pleasure in our meetings to the calm, thoughtful planning and suggestions of this charming lady whom we looked up to, depended on, admired and loved.

Haec olim meminisse juvabit.

(It will be a pleasure to remember these things someday.)

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The Archeolog 1967, Vol. XIX, No. 1.

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