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THE ARCHEOLOG

PUBLICATION OF THE SUSSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SECOND BICENTENNIAL ISSUE



HOMINY MORTAR OWNED BY THE FRIEDEL FAMILY
IS A UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF INDIAN CULTURE

(PAGES 13 on)

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THE ARCHEOLOG
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SUSSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY.1948-1976

Notes of interest to members:

Blue Ribbon Committee?

At least seven members of the Sussex Society of Archeology and History have been asked to serve on an advisory committee - The Old Sussex County Court House Advisory Committee. Plans include the planting of the grounds, the finishing of the interior and furnishings in keeping with the age of the building, uses of the building, etc. State staff involved with this at present include, Diane McDonough Riley, Ann M. Baker, and Joan M. Norton.

Maybe more about that later.

The Sussex Society of Archeology and History hosted all nine Sussex Societies last spring for a gala meeting, starting at ten thirty with sale of publications and projects of the various societies, lunch, speaker and a trip to the Nutter Marvel Carriage Museum.

Now we have it on good authority that our nine societies in Sussex County will soon be increased to ten as Delmar gets into the act. Delmar is an old railroad town and junction and I understand their museum in a historic caboose is something unique and interesting. Let's all welcome Delmar to our circle.

Seaford Historical Society is in the process of purchasing and hopefully, restoring a historical home in that area - the Governor Ross Mansion. Plans are going ahead with a fund drive as the members make plans. Present hopes are that the mansion may become a headquarters for the Society, a meeting place and resource for the community, and a museum to house the gifts which the Society has received and which have been offered.

The Ross Mansion has been featured in several books on Historic homes and buildings as it is of an Italian type architecture not usually found in this area. Two small balconies on the front and shown on older pictures of the building, have been removed at some period. There are three staircases in the house, the result of the addition of the Italianate front section having been added to the much older back section, which is complete with staircase and upper rooms unattached to the main mansion. These were formerly used as servant quarters.

A SUSSEX COUNTY SLAVE
ON BOARD THE SCHOONER BARACO

Collector's Office
New Orleans 12 February 1821

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit the copy of a protest made by the Master of the Schooner Baraco, lately arrived at this port from Cape Hayti, in consequence of the detention by the authorities there, of a Seaman, composing part of the Crew of that vessel, in conformity to the 5th Section of the Act of 28 May 1796, for the relief & Protection of American Seamen.

consideration & respect

Sir

your mo. obb. Serv^t

Honble John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
Washington City



(1)

State of Louisiana
City of New Orleans

(February 1821)

By this Instrument of Protest be it known that this day before me Savinien Blanc, notary public in and for the city of New Orleans duly commissioned, personally appeared Nathaniel L. Raymond captain and commander of the Schooner called the Baraco, of Vienna, in the state of Maryland, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, and with him the said Master came and appeared William F. Tallman, the Mate, and John Prettyman a Mariner on board of the said Schooner, who having been severally duly sworn, deposed - That they sailed in and with the said Schooner, from the Port of Baltimore, on the second day of December 1820, bound for a voyage to Cape Henry (now Cape Hayti) in the Island of Saint Domingo, where they safely arrived on the fifteenth day of said month. That a Black man, named George Rayner was shipped on board of the said Schooner in Baltimore aforesaid, who is the Slave and the Property of one Isaac Cannon, of Sussex county in the State of Delaware. That while they were discharging the cargo of the said Schooner at Cape Hayti aforesaid, the said George Rayner absconded from on board. Every possible exertion was made by the Master and officers to get him back, and a reward of twenty dollars was offered for his apprehension. On the ninth day of January 1821, the said George Rayner was taken up and lodged in the Guardhouse for safe keeping; but, on the tenth

following, when the Master went ashore in the boat for him, he found that he had been Suffered to escape. About twelve o'clock the same day the said Rayner was apprehended, and the Master had him again lodged in the Guardhouse; but he was again in the course of the daysuffered to escape. The Master, on again finding him, brought him on board where he remained until the next morning; when about seven o'clock a.m. the Government Boat, with an armed force, came on board and carried off the said Rayner. The said Master immediately waited on the Commanding General, and was assured that the seaman should be restored; that it had not been by his (the General's) order that he had been taken, but by that of the Admiral of the Port. On the fourteenth following, the said Master again waited on the Commanding General, and demanded the said Seaman; but this demand was evaded and no satisfactory answer could be obtained. On the seventeenth January aforesaid they sailed from Cape Hayti aforesaid, bound for this Port of New Orleans, where they safely arrived last night - Whereupon the said Master declared to Protest, as by these presents with him. I the said Notary do publically and solemnly protest against all persons whom the same may or doth concern and against inevitable accidents of whatever nature and kind particularly against the absconding of the said Slave George Rayner engaged as a seaman aforesaid, and against the authorities at Cape Hayti for encouraging the said Seaman to abscond, for all loss, damage, delay, and detriment, suffered or to be suffered by through or on account of same, - declaring that no fault mismanagement or neglect can or ought to be attributed to him the said Master or any of the officers or crew of the said Schooner. Thus Done and Protested at the city of New Orleans aforesaid this third day of January (February?) in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, in the presence of Lewis M. Taney and Hugh K. Gudon, witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with the said deponents the Notary. (signed) Nath^r L. Raymond = Wm. F. Tallman = John Prettyman = L. M. Taney = Hugh K. Gudon = Savⁿ Blanc, Not pub

SEAL I Certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act of Protest extant in my Current Register, according to the Laws and usages of this State. In faith whereof I grant these presents under my signature and Seal of Office New Orleans, February 6th 1821

Sav. Blanc (2)
Not. Pub

I stumbled on these two documents by accident. Intreagued by the story, I did a few more hours of research at the National Archives and turned up further information. The schooner Baraco was built in Sussex County in 1818. She was a sizable ship of 130 76/95 tons, 85'x21'6"x8' with one deck, two masts and a square stern. She received her first document, Enrolment =14 (3)

for the coasting trade, April 20th at the Port of Vienna, Maryland, with Vienna listed as her home port. Who was the master builder who fashioned the Baraco ? - well, in general first documents named the actual place of build as well as the builder, but both were omitted here. However the name of her owner, who was also her Master (captain) may be a clue - he was "Robert Boyce of Sussex County mariner", which was also the name of a shipwright who was building at Concord on the upper Nanticoke in 1805. (4)

Many of the Delaware vessels raised on the banks of the Nanticoke and Broad Creek - and there were a great number of them due to the amount of excellent timber available, were described simply as "built in Sussex County". Ships had to be documented to sail, and these vessels had to pass Vienna, a Customs District Port, to reach the Chesapeake, therefore they would be documented there if Vienna was to be the home port. However if the original owner resided in another Customs District, like Baltimore or Alexandria etc, the document would be taken out there. It is very likely that if the first Enrolment or Registry of a Sussex County-built ship was made at Vienna she was built on the Nanticoke River or its tributaries.

Capt. Boyce sold his new schooner on October 9, 1818, six months after she was completed, to Isaac and Jacob Cannon, also of Sussex County, who contracted with Capt. Nathaniel L. Raymond to sail her out of Vienna. (5) She sailed in the coastal trade until the following summer when Capt. Raymond registered her as "bound foreign" on July 30, 1819. (6) He probably only took her out on one voyage as she was back in the coasting trade the middle of September. (7) The end of August, 1820 the Baraco sailed up to Baltimore and was assigned a Temporary Register for a foreign voyage, though her home port was still Vienna. (8) Perhaps Capt. Raymond made several cruises between then and the end of November, at any rate on November 29th he delivered a Crew List (required for foreign voyages) to J.H. McCulloch, the Port Collector, stating that the Baraco was bound for Cape Haiti. (9) The crew was as follows:

| | Born | Residence | Citizenship |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| N.L. Raymond, Master | | | |
| Wm. F. Tallman, Mate | | | |
| John Prettyman | Sussex County | Sussex County | U.S. |
| Isaac Dridden | " " | " " | " |
| Wm. Henry | Rhode Island | Rhode Island | " |
| George Rayner | Delaware | Sussex County | " |

William Henry probably shipped on at Baltimore. Three others were Delawarians, and perhaps the Master and Mate, too. George Rayner was a negro (usually noted on these lists, but not on this one), a slave and possibly the cook.

The Baraco cleared the Port of Baltimore on December 2nd bound for Cape Haiti, Saint Domingo, where they dropped anchor on December 15th, 1820, after an uneventful 13 days passage. There they unloaded, and probably took on a cargo of sugar. Having been unsuccessful in getting George Rayner back on board, they lifted anchor on January 17th after over a month in port. The next port of call was Belize, where a cargo of logwood was probably loaded on board. Great Britain had been granted logwood exploitation rights there by the Spanish in 1783, over 1,800 square miles then, another 700 square miles in 1786, and by 1821 "had increased their presence in the area to the present (1975) size of Belize."⁽¹⁰⁾ These merchant ships named the specific port they were bound for, and often added the words "and a market", meaning they would trade with other ports wherever there was a market for the cargo, or room for more on board. This explains the stop at Belize. The Crew List was examined there by official John Gates, who signed it January 20, 1821, noting that George Rayner was missing.⁽¹¹⁾ Schooners this size usually carried a crew of six to eight men, and since no new seaman's name was on the list they were undoubtedly short-handed the rest of the voyage.

They anchored at the Port of New Orleans February 2nd, in the evening, the first American port en route home. The next morning Capt. Raymond made his official protest before Savinien Blanc, the Notary. Then he, the Mate and seaman Prettyman signed it, witnessed by two local men. On the 21st Bev. Chew, the Collector, wrote his covering letter, both of which documents were sent to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State at Washington. When Capt. Raymond made his deposition "in conformity to the 5th Section of the Act of 8 May, 1796, for the Relife & protection of American Seamen" he was of course trying to protect himself against any action Issac Cannon might take against him, as well as fulfilling the legal requirements of the United States.

Submitted by Betty Harrington Macdonald

FOOT NOTES

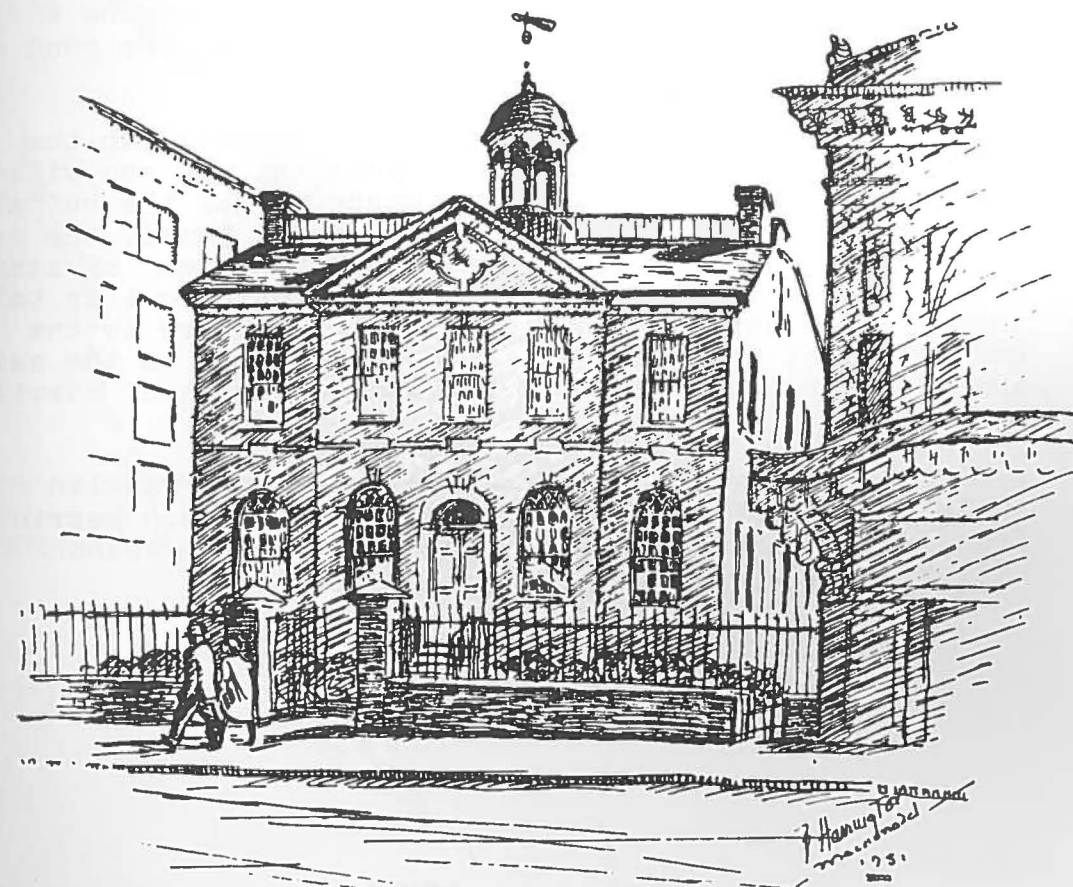
- (1) & Nat. Archives, R.G.#59, nol31 "Certificates, Protests & Complaints of Masters of Ships Through Collectors of Customs"
- (2) Nat. Archives, R.G.#41, Port of Vienna, Md. Enr.#14, Ap. 20, 1818.
- (3) "Sailing Rams", Jas. E. Marvil, M.D., Sussex Press, Lewes, Del. 1974, p. 328.
- (4) Nat. Archives, R.G.#41, Port of Vienna, Md. Enr.#49, Oct. 9, 1818.
- (5) & Nat. Archives, R.G.#41, Port of Vienna, Md. Enr.#67, Sept. 18, 1819.
- (6) It mentions former Registry July 30, 1819.
- (7) Nat. Archives R.G.#41, Port of Baltimore, Temp. Reg.#104, Aug 24 1820.
- (8) & Nat. Archives R.G.#36, Crew List Sch. Baraco Port New Orleans Feb. 23, 1821 (Found in Dec. 1820 Vol IX)
- (9) "Guatemalen Claims on Territory of Belize" Julio Asensio-Wunderlich, Ambassador of Guatemala, Washington, D.C. The Washington Post, Nov. 19, 1975.
- (10)
- (11)

About the Author of the Preceding Article:

Betty Harrington Macdonald, who wrote the preceding article is a native Delawarean, who is now living in Alexandria, Virginia.

Recently a Bicentennial Edition of her well known book "Historic Landmarks of Delaware and the Eastern Shore" has been published and she has dedicated this book to her father, the late Chancellor W. W. Harrington.

Below is one of the many illustrations which have been used to illustrate the volumn. We are honored to have Betty Macdonald as a contributor to this issue of Archeolog.



Old Town Hall

Excerpt From a Letter to President Franklin Pierce

The Great Chief in Washington sends word that he wishes to buy our land. How can you buy or sell the sky - the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us. Yet we do not own the freshness of the air or the sparkle of the water. How can you buy them from us? Every part of this earth is sacred to my people.

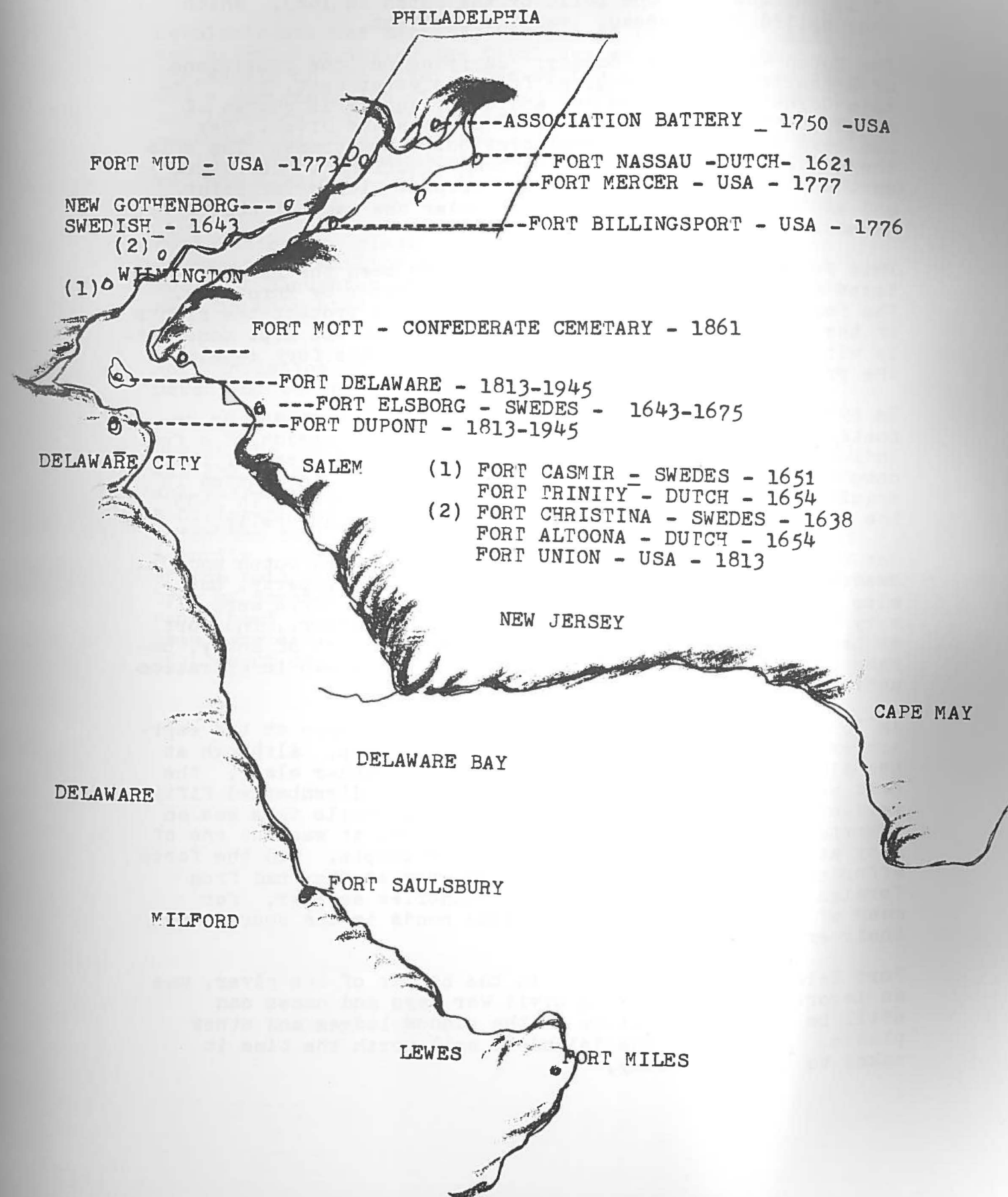
We know that the white man does not understand our ways. One portion of the land is thsame to him as the next, for he is a stranger who comes in the night and takes from the land whatever he needs. The earth is not his brother but his enemy, and when he has conquered it, he moves on. He leaves his father's graves and his children's birth-place is forgotten.

There is no quiet place in the white man's cities. No place to hear the leaves of spring or the rustle of insect wings. But perhaps I am savage and do not understand - the clatter only seems to insult the ears. And what is there to life if a man cannot hear the lovely cry of the whip-poorwill or the arguments of the frog around the pond at night?

The whites, too, shall pass - perhaps soomer than the tribes. Continue to contaminate your bed and you will one night suffocate in your own waste. When the buffalo are all slaughtered, the wild horses all tamed, the secret corners of the forest heavy with the scent of many men, and the view of the ripe hills blotted out by talking wires. Where is the thicket? Gone. Where is the eagle? Gone. And what is it to say goodbye to the swift and the hunt, the end of living and beginning of survival?

From a letter written and sent to President Franklin Pierce in 1855 by Chief Sealath of the Duwanish tribe. Reprinted from Kentucky HAPPY HUNTING GROUND, and from WONDERFUL WEST VIRGINIA.

FORTS OF THE DELAWARE



FORTS OF THE DELAWARE

Of all of the forts that were built on the Delaware River, it is thought that one built by the Dutch in 1623, which they called Fort Nassau, was the earliest.

The Dutch West India Company, carrying out the provisions of a charter it had received from its government, put Captain Cornelius Jacobson Mey and one Tienpont in charge of an expedition to the South River or Delaware River. Mey had been involved in several previous expeditions. The ship they sailed in was called the "New Netherland". It sailed up the river to a point near the present Gloucester Point, and at this place erected a fort under the name of Fort Nassau.

This fort is generally supposed to have been the first attempt at a permanent settlement on the river by Europeans. The fort was built of logs and in order to protect the rights of the Dutch government, an armed garrison was kept constantly within its precincts. No vestiges of this fort remain at the present day.

In 1933, the Dutchman, DeVries, visited the fort and he reported it as deserted by Dutchmen and in possession of a few Indians. Yet we hear in the same year that an agent of the company was there on a visit.. This agent was interested in acquiring another site for a fort on up the river. In 1635 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to capture it.

Not only during the years of uncertainty, when Dutch and Swedes and English were vying for the same property, but also later, during the several wars, these forts were very important to the life lived along the river.. The fort at Lewes which was also in the beginning a port of entry, became Fort Miles in later years, and as that was in operation until quite recently.

In 1698, September, there appeared off the cape at the eastern extremity of Sussex County, a small sloop. Although at the time of its arrival it caused no particular alarm, the next morning it bore down on "Lewistown", disembarked fifty well-armed men and ransacked every home. While this was an important enough aggression to be noticed, it was but one of many attempts by pirates to molest the people, and the forts afforded some protection from them even as they had from foreign or rather, various other countries earlier, for many of them passed through several hands in the course of their existence.

Fort Delaware, on an island in the center of the river, was an important prison during Civil War days and names can still be read in the stone of the window ledges and other places. A visit to the island is well worth the time it takes to visit it today.

Revolutionary War battles, battles of the War of 1812, and skirmishes during the Civil War were important in the annals of the river. Some of the most famous of these was a confrontation of American Galleys vs. HMS Roebuck and Liverpool; the 16-gun American Sloophyder Ali which captured the 18-gun British sloop, General Monk on April 8, 1782, the USS Wasp and the HMS Tender; the US Flotilla vs. HMS Martin in 1813. These engagements were a few of many.

Fort Saulsbury, close to the Mispillion River, was an underground facility for many years, and may still be seen, north of Slaughter Beach. The Mispillion Lighthouse was also in this area.

Fort Christina of the Swedes became Fort Altoona of the Dutch and later, Fort Union of the British.

One of the secondary things which the Forts made possible was the alleviation of fear of Indian attack and reprisal, and therefore the chance for those so inclined to begin a different type of life from the basic trading for which the settlements were at first intended. With some security, there were many who turned to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of crops and a more permanent type of community. That Dutch, Swedes and English all had a hand in clearing the land and making a permanent home here can be proved today by the names and ancestry of present day Delawareans.

Elizabeth S. Higgins

MORTARS, SOME KINDS AND THEIR USES

It has to have been almost at the dawn of history that man, in his search for edible, natural foods, found the various grains and began adapting them to his uses. Drying, at first, in the sun or at maturity, these grains very quickly became too hard for use; and so was born the idea of pounding, chopping, grinding, soaking, and heating - ways of rendering them fit for food.

Certain it is that by the time the early settlers arrived, Indians were cultivating corn, which was variously known as "Mayze", "Maize", "Pagatour" or "Poketawes" or by the English as "Guiney wheate" or "Turkie wheat". In Nanticoke vocabulary, it was cawl-naa-woop according to vocabulary lists compiled by William Vans Murray, ca-in, according to the Reverend John G. E. Heckewelder and also Zea Maya. It was probably derived from native grasses and introduced into the United States from Mexico long before the appearance of Europeans on the east coast. It is known that the cliff dwellers of the southeast cultivated corn.

According to some authorities, the earliest mortars were in some sections hollowed indentations in the rock which were used for generations, or in the plains areas, where rock was not to be found, a fallen tree was hollowed out for the purpose. These were followed by more refined versions with the stone mortar and its accompanying pestle, or wooden mortar and pestle becoming a part of every household. So much so that from "Indian Lore of New Jersey" by Charles A. Philhower comes the following quotation, "A supply of corn for the winter provided the Jersey Indians with a staple source of food. On approaching a village one could always hear from a distance the thud of the pestle in the mortar."

John Stoutenburgh, Jr. in his "Dictionary of the American Indian", defines a mortar thus: "The mortar was used in various forms by nearly all of the Indians. They were made of wood, stone, bone or hides. A flat or hollow rock was used as a container and another rock was used to grind the grain in between. In some areas such as California, hollow or shallow places found on large boulders or on a hillside were used as a place to grind acorns. Wooder mortars were used by the Iroquois of New York and over into the Great Lakes regions. Rawhide basins were used by the Plains Indians and stone was used in the southwestern areas."

Many stone mortars and wooden mortars have been found at the various Archaeological sites in the State of Delaware. Of interest is the one pictured on the cover of this magazine, which has measurements as follows: the base, which is of solid wood, is four (4) inches high, with a circumference of just a little over nineteen inches. It is then carved in to the cone shaped top, which is nine inches in circumference at the bottom and is gradually enlarged to an over twenty inch circumference at its top. This top is approximately sixteen inches high. It has been hollowed out to a depth of three inches and has been rounded down. Mrs. Calvin Friedel called this a hominy mortar.



Picture showing rounded top of hominy mortar.

Mrs. Charlie Friedel, who had given this mortar to her son, Calvin, said that she can remember when her mother used a similar mortar, except that it was much larger. Mrs. Friedel remembered it as being about three feet high. It was made from a tree and hollowed out. The base was heavy and solid, in the shape of a half-ball, and was carved. The top came up like a cone. The pestle used with this was, according to Mrs. Friedel about the size of a wooden potato masher, but shaped more like a bat. Mrs. Friedel said that her mother steamed corn in a little lye to take the hulls off of it. Also the heart of the corn, which was dark, was discarded.

When describing this mortar, Mrs. Friedel said that "you could set a big container of flowers in it.", a usage to which it was put after its usefulness as a mortar was over. Another usage, according to Mrs. Friedel, was as a hen's nest in the days of the family flock of chickens.

Many references are made to the corn fields of the Nanticokes and other tribes in the Maryland Archives, and a

reference as follows is quoted from "Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania, 1612", by William Strachey, gent., reprinted in London in 1953 for the Hakluyt Society:

"Their corne they eate in the eares, greene, rosted, and sometymes, brusing yt in a mortar of wood with a like pertell they lapp yt in Rolls within the leaves of the Corne, and so boyle yt for a dayntie, they also reserve that Corne late planted that will not ripe, by roasting in in hott ashes, the which in winter (being boyled with beanes) they esteeme for a rare dish calling yt Pausarawmena. Their old wheat they first steepe a night in hott water, and in the Morning pownding yt in a Morter, they vse a small basket for the Boulter* or Searser,* and when they haue sifted forth the fynest they pownd againe the great and separating yt by dashing their hand in the baskett, receaue the flower in a platter of wood, which blending with water, they make into flatt broad cakes and these they call Apones, which Covering with Ashes till they be baked (as was the ancyent Escharites panis raked within the inbers) and then washing them in faire water, they lett dry with their own heate, or ells boyle them with water, eating the broath with the bread which they call Ponepope, the growtes** and broken peices of the Corne remaying, they likewise reserve, and by fannyng away the Brann or huskes in a platter or in the wind, they lett boyle in an earthen pott three or fower howres, and thereof make a strange thick pottage, which they call Vsketchamun, and is their kind of Frumentry***.

* Boulter; searser; sieve or other instrument for sifting bran from flour.

** Growtes: grouts, dregs, grounds

*** Frumentry: a dish made by boiling wheat in milk.

From Captain John Smith's "Works", 1608-1631, edited by Edward Arber, Birmingham, 10 June 1884, are the following notes which introduce some of the other cereals and nuts which were used by the Indians:

"Of these naturall fruits they lue a great part of the yeare, which they vse in this manner. The walnuts, chesnuts, Acornes and Chechinquemens (note: what we call chinkapins) are dried to keepe. When they need them, they break them between two stones, yet some part of the walnut shells will cleaue to the fruit. Then doe they dry them againe vpon a mat ouer a hurdle. After, they

put it into a mortar of wood, and beat it very small, that done, they mix it with water, that the shels may sinke to the bottome. This water will be coloured as milke; which they cal Pawcohiscora, and keepe it for their vse."



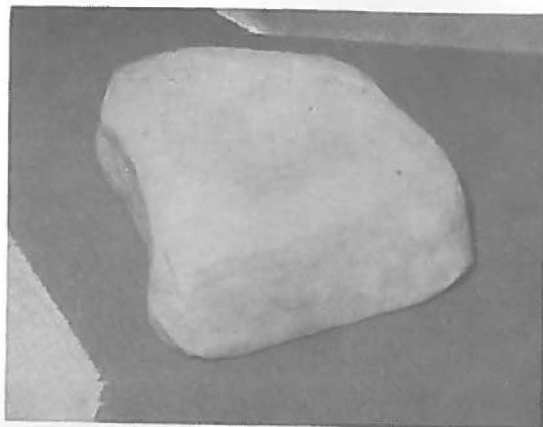
Indian women of the Nanticoke tribe are shown with mortars similar to the one shown on the cover. (Photos courtesy of Gerry Coursey)

C.A. Weslager in his book, "Delaware's Buried Past" tells of a discovery by Francis Jordan at the Rehoboth Encampment: "...a stone mortar which weighed thirty-six pounds, formerly used as a receptacle for grinding corn into meal. It had two shallow cavities, one on the top and the other on the bottom, so that either side could be used in conjunction with a pestle or muller." This discovery was made between 1879 and 1911.

Two perfect stone mortars and pestles were found by C. Leslie Stein in the Slaughter Neck area and are now in the possession of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Department of Archaeology. Stein also found one near Oak Orchard and pieces and parts in various other areas of Sussex County.

A very small version of mortar was used by the Indians as paint pots, wherein they ground the paint with which they decorated and sometimes covered their faces and bodies. These small paint pots (in reality a sort of mortar) and the small pestles for crushing and mixing pigments have been found on the Eastern Shore and in Delaware, but it

is believed that they were left by the Adena people who preceded the Nanticokes by some centuries here. The Nanticokes did, however, paint both their faces and their bodies, for ornamentation and for protection against the hordes of insects which infected the marshes along our rivers.



Stone mortar found near Seaford and owned by the Friedel family.

While stone mortars were usually of an oval shape, the accompanying photograph shows one which is of an unusual shape. It is, however, very probable that this is only a broken part of a large oval-shaped mortar. The indentation or cavity is very well defined. While many had two such cavities, one on each side, some, as this one, had only one side usable.

Stoutenburgh in his "Dictionary" (previously referred to) describes the pestle as: "One of the devices used in the grinding of grains into flour. Some are plain and some are carved. Used in conjunction with a mortar or bowl, usually shaped like a bowling pin or rolling pin with no handles." He refers us to "pocohaac" which is defined as "The Virginia Indian term for the pestle." He says a muller was: "... used by the Indians was usually a flat stone upon which grain was placed and then another flat stone placed on top. This was then rubbed back and forth to grind the grain.

Weslager tells us that "To pound corn, pulverize acorns, etc. the Indians used a cylindrical stone object called a roller pestle. Pestles vary in size from small specimens six or eight inches long to others eighteen inches or two feet in length. The smaller specimens are found more frequently in Delaware than the larger ones. Pestles in Delaware are gen-

erally crude - they are pecked but seldom polished except at the ends. The bell-shaped pestle is absent in Delaware."

However, again, C. Leslie Stein has found oval pestles, from six to eight inches long and three to four wide and rounded so that they fit into the hand of the worker. These are amazingly even in outline and well made and would seem to be a grinding tool instead of a chopping tool.

Since stone in Delaware is very scarce, it was necessary for the local Indians to import some kinds for their work. Weslager lists native stone in small quantities as: Quartz, sometimes called white flint, and appearing in several colors and forms, Quartzite, a type of sandstone, Flint, black in color, Chert, Jasper, Chalcedony, and a type of stone identified as Newark Jasper which has some iron content, and is believed to have been mined near Iron Hill.

Imported stone, as listed by Weslager for making stone points, were; Shale, Argillite, Rhyolite, Flint Ridge Flint, Pennsylvania Jasper and Cohansey Quartzite.

It is possible that the stone mortars and pestles found in Delaware could have been imported already made and perhaps traded for by the Indians, as evidences of trade at long distances are not rare in this area.

In summery, while there are many phases of information on mortars and pestles which have not been covered here, an attempt has been made in this article to bring together some of the knowledge, so that it might be available in one place.

Many thanks go to my brother, C. Leslie Stein, for his help in researching this information, and for his permission to use the personal references.

Submitted by Elizabeth S. Higgins.

Bibliography:

John Stoutenburgh Jr. "Dictionary of the American Indian"
C. A. Weslager " Delaware's Buried Past"
William Vans Murray, Vocabulary lists
Rev. John G. E. Heckewelder, Vocabulary lists.
"The World of the American Indian" National Geographic
Captain John Smith's "Works" edited by Edward Arber, 1884.

References to mortars in past Archeologs

Vol VII, No. 3 Dec. 1955, p 5, column 2. It seems probable that the "Stone corn mill" referred to was a very large mortar.

Vol VII, No. 2, Sept. 1955, P 8, column 2

Vol. VIII, No 1 April 1956, P 7. Grinding stones, same as mortars or pestles?

Vol. 9, No. 2, Sept. 1957 P 32, Grinding Stone

Vol. 10, No 2. , July 1958 - an article on the Draper site does not mention 2 mortars found there.

Material on this subject has been scattered and scanty.

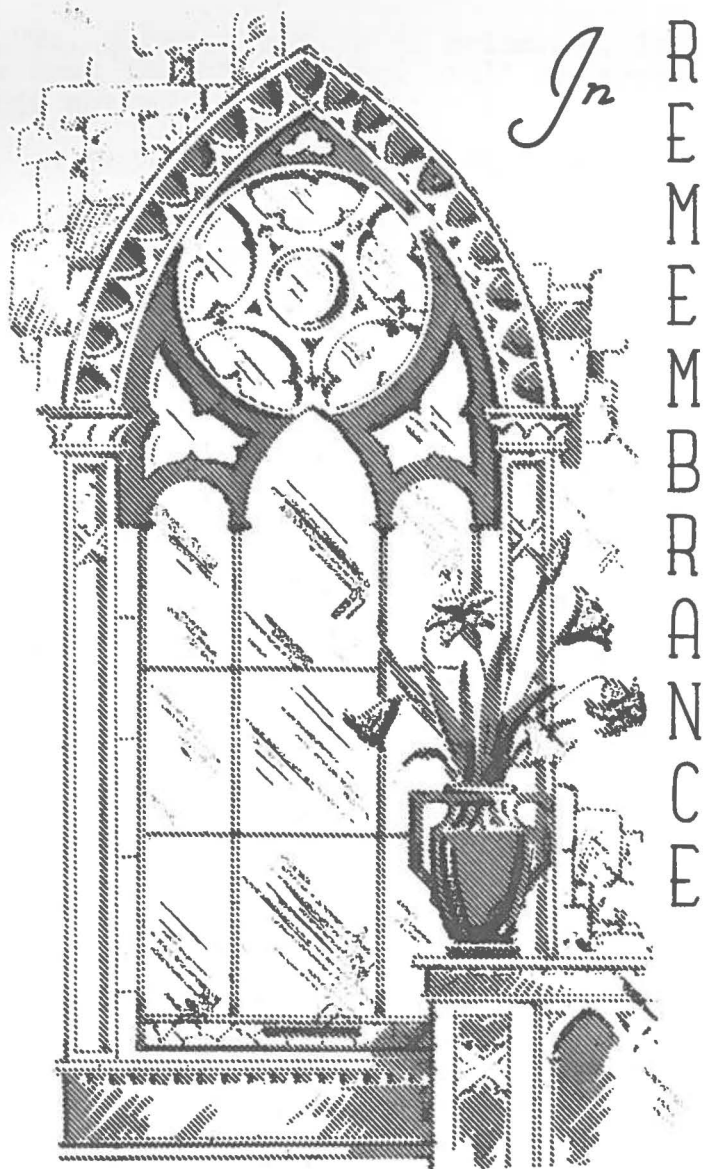
A TRIBUTE TO HENRY H. HUTCHINSON

Henry H. Hutchinson was one of the originators of the Sussex Society of Archeology and History. He watched over it like a father always behind anything that he thought was for its good, taking part in its activities, guiding, strengthening it, and acting as the Editor of its publication, The Archeolog.

Well liked by all members, held in the highest esteem, visited many times by those in need of help or inspiration, he will be sadly missed by all of us.

Let us at this time resolve to put ourselves into advancing this organization that he loved. As members, we perhaps cannot be as effective as he was, but each of us can give of our time and thought in as much as it is possible for us to do so.

It seems so like our friend that he should have chosen as the final hymn to be sung at his funeral services, "On Our Way Rejoicing". So let us be on our way rejoicing that we were privileged to have known him, to have been his companions during some small part of his life's journey.



Henry H. Hutchinson
who departed this life
November 2, 1976