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THE ARCHEOLOG

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FIRST BICENTENNIAL ISSUE



MILL WHEELS HALF BURIED AT

OLD FORGE

(See Pages 3 - 7)

Price \$5.00

THE ARCHEOLOG

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Notes of Interest To Members

Permanent Honorary Member status was voted by the membership for two members:

Dr. David L. Marine
Dr. Chesleigh Bonine

Honorary Student Awards for 1975 were given to the following:

Don S. Hall
Indian River High School
David Mark Coverdale
Laurel School District
Mitchel Pote
Seaford Senior High School
Robin Vann
Milford Senior High School
Joel David Leidy
Cape Henlopen School District
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Delmar High School
Roland Wall
Woodbridge High School
Herbert Edward VonGoerres
Sussex Central High School

These student awards are for a one-year membership in the Society.

Membership attendance and participation has been excellent in 1975, falling down only in the two vacation months of May and June and in November. Letters will continue on a monthly basis to acquaint you with the time and place of meetings and with current problems and programs.

The By-laws are now printed in book form and will be sent out with the January letter. Please read them as they are the basis of the way in which your Society operates.

IN MEMORIUM

Mr. & Mrs. C, Lynn Waller

Franklin Pierce

John Ludlow

Reminiscences

by Orlando V. Wootten

Old Forge Pond is a small, lovely gem of hidden beauty on the tree shrouded upper reaches of James Branch, about two miles upstream from the larger, open Laurel Pond. An almost perfect circle of quiet, dark, cypress-stained water, it is surrounded by tall thickets of pine, sassafras and bald cypress. It is a lonely place, seldom visited by men.

Just above it, and still preserved for more than two centuries by being covered by water, are the remains of a pre-Revolutionary War iron furnace, grist and lumber mill, and the main spillway of the stream. Although the stream is the most important and strongest such riverhead in the area, it is difficult to reach by boat because of shallows, hidden tree roots and snags, and the trunks of fallen trees many of which were forest giants; and it is also hard to visit by land because of breaks in the still-substantial ancient dam - the old roadway of the Colonial "King's Highway" north and south in the central peninsula. Perhaps because of this it has slept peacefully, unnoticed and forgotten, with little vandalism.

I first pushed my way up the stream as a youngster in a small home-built skiff with his first rod and reel, casting for bass and pike. It was hard to get the awkward wooden boat across the shallows and over tree trunks - a friend and I would often row up in the afternoon, tie the boat up to a tree trunk, and hike back the next morning for a full day's exploration and fishing of the race. Later, a lighter canvas canoe made the trip easier, and still later an even lighter, sturdier aluminum canoe made the trip quite easy and delightful even alone.

It was best, when alone, to forget fishing and just enjoy the spell of the cathedral-arches of trees above the dark, brooding pools of quiet water; to erase the sweat of the paddle up with splashes of this water and to half doze in the cool of the forest. There were unexpected stands of reeds, yellow and green, slowly moving in their dance against the current; there was the protesting chatter of squirrels in near-by oaks, and the song of the red-winged blackbirds. Never once did I ever meet another boatman, or see signs of another boat landing. Years later there was a small vacation cottage built about two hundred yards above the dam, but here again I never saw an occupant. Two or three times I did come to an abrupt face to face confrontation in trailer-ing the canoe through the woods road with a large group of

farmer crap shooters, using a wide sandy space in the road for their Sunday game - but outside of this first startled "what in hell are you doing here," we adjusted to each other.

The pond is dominated by a giant cypress tree, towering far above the forest, and growing at the left of the foot of the spillway. A small U-shaped break in the 10 foot high dam, which is about 400 to 500 feet long, is the reported site of the forge. The late Elmer Workman, a farmer whose land bordered the stream, said this was the traditional site of the forge. Carmel Moore of Laurel, a local schoolteacher who was interested in the forge and its history, and who has prepared research on Sussex County mills and forges, also gave this as the site. At the bottom of this break was a rotting sort of floor of a spillway, as well as the crumbling bits of board deep in the mud, and not covered or protected by water as are the remaining parts of the complex. This small mini-spillway - for that is what it looked like - no longer carried a run of water, but had filled with earth and debris high enough to remain fairly dry - just mud and a trickle of water. There were a few bricks at the bottom, larger than modern bricks, but no sign of a building.

Proceeding to the left, perhaps 40 feet along the crest of the dam, is the main spillway, carrying the body of the stream with a good flow of water. Here the wooden bed of the spillway was remarkably intact, the planking covered by water but solid enough to carry the weight of a man. There was a small break in it, enough to force my canoe through. Above the dam and imbedded along the banks of the stream (the left bank) were a number of rather heavy peices of iron slag. These were covered with water and well preserved, without traces of rust. Proceeding further to the left was our king of trees and then a long length of the dam. The crest of this was rounded, but solid. There were few if any traces of ruts left in it and pines were growing on it - not as heavily set as along the banks and sides of the dam, but still growing. There is an old saying that pines will not set on a solidly packed roadway for about 75 years. on the dam were two large mill wheels, intact and well cut, now sinking at one edge into the earth. There were two pieces of a broken millwheel, with evidences that some human had tried to lift it up, perhaps to remove it but had found the burden too heavy.

Still further to the left were the foundation remains of a larger and considerably newer structure, described by Mr. Moore as a grain and lumber mill. We took advantage of one especia lly dry spell - the driest I ever saw - to wade the stream and examine the remnants of this foundation and the millwheels and photograph them. The timbers which were of course ordinarily covered by water, were large and well cut, and strong enough to walk on.

The designers of the complex had cut an auxiliary stream just above and to the left of the dam to carry water for this grain and lumber mill. This secondary stream ran several hundred feet down stream before joining the main part of James Branch. Ordinarily this stream and certainly the main stream running through the central spillway, are too deep to wade. The site of the complex is perhaps three-fourths of a mile from the present American Legion Home, along the Millsboro-Laurel road. It can be reached through farm lands and farm roads from both the Millsboro road side on the north, and a road leading from Laurel to Trussum's Pond on the south.

Mr. Moore described the top of the dam as the old north-south stage coach road running from Concord down Somerset Co.



Old Forge Pond with landmark cypress.



Mill stones on top of the dam are remaining evidence of early grist mill.

the old "King's Highway". No evidence of roadways were seen in the plowed fields either to the north or south once you got out of the woods along the banks. There is evidence of an old road in the forest on the south side of the branch.



Once "King's Highway"?

Laurel (the exact site of Old Forge)... At one time there were a number of forges and furnaces that manufactured this ore into iron and the County of Sussex was mostly supplied with that material from its own works. A great deal of iron ore was also exported from Sussex. But the furnaces are now idle."

Sharf's "History of Delaware" writes of the organization of the Deep Creek Furnace Company in 1763 to mine and manufacture iron from bog ore mostly around Concord, Middleford and Millsboro. One specific reference is made of Old Forge, Page 1319: "In 1809 Josiah Polk, son of Dr. John Polk, was the owner of a forge, grist mill and saw mill. The forge was operated until Polk's death (no date) when it was abandoned." Mr. Moore said he has found a reference of the abandonment of the grist and lumber mill in 1884. The iron slag that I recovered and brought home from my trip with Mr. Moore (about 1971) has since weathered badly out of water.

The site of the dredging of the bog ore was probably in what is now a mucky low marsh area just above and to the right of the spillway. The pond seems a little too deep for this. The water in the area now runs clean and clear, not at all like the murky and discolored water in the stream at the Old Furnace near Snow Hill, an operation of considerably later date and much larger. There is no evidence of any structure at Old Forge, as there is with the massive tower at the Old Furnace.

Neither Mr. Workman nor Mr. Moore had documentary evidence or primary sources of historical information on Old Forge. The 1870 pamphlet publication of Frances Vincent, "A History - State of Delaware" mentions the complex on Page 48, Book No. 2: "Iron ore of the bog variety is found in several parts of Sussex County. Among them is Little Creek and on Broad Creek about two miles east of

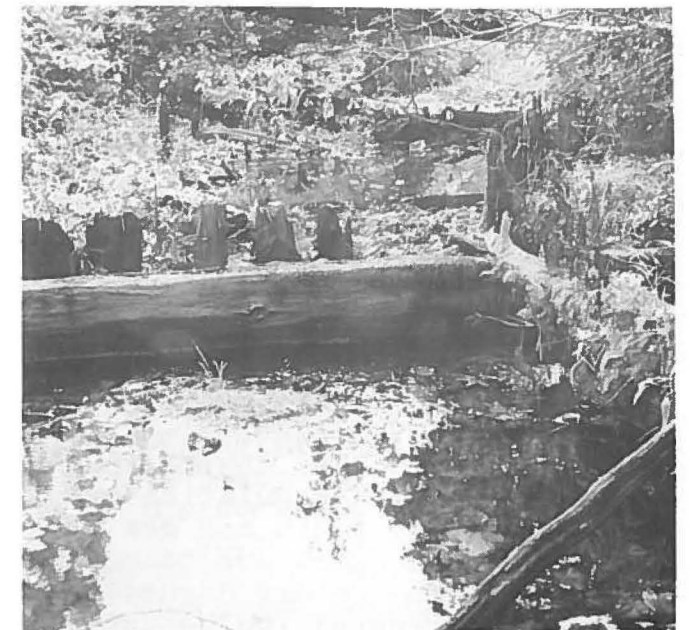
Sussex County was full of grist and lumber mills and two were built on the stream above Old Forge - Hitch's Pond and Trap Pond. To the north an important grain mill was Chipman's, and a Chipman is named in connection with Old Forge. No other family names are given.

Mr. Moore reports that a quantity of bricks and other foundation debris has been uncovered by the plows of farmers in a field just north of the American Legion Home, and this is given as the site of the first settlements of what was to become Lzurel. Certainly the presence of Old Christ Church quite near-by, with its 350 odd seats, is evidence of a large and viable population. The erection of the dam at Old Forge served two important functions - a crossing of Broad Creek for wagon traffic, and a head of water to turn mill wheels and furnace bellows.

It is reasonable to assume that a stream as important as this must have attracted settlement, or at least hunting and fishing by the earliest Indian population. It is pleasant to believe it and pleasant to speculate on the great energy that it must have taken to build this long, heavy dam with little but shovels and oxen - and many strong backs. It is pleasant to speculate on the stage coach traffic, the men on horse back, the busy workmen of the mill and forge who may have gathered for exchange of leisurely talk. Perhaps it was not so pleasant to try and make a living here, for certainly the quality of the iron that these early forges made out of bog ore was not too good, and the Sussex County forges soon lost out to the importation of a better grade iron.

The word "abandoned" comes too frequently, it speaks of too many years of poverty and disappointment, of struggle for a living that grew less and less. The "King's Highway" was no glorious road of panoply and wealthy merchant in a fine carriage; it was a single-laned dirt track through the forest, and most of its travelers were poor and died young of poverty and overwork.

Old Forge remains an important part of the history of Sussex County, and it is unfortunate that we know so little about it. Maybe local historians may yet uncover more information.



Remains of the old grain mill are poignant reminder of the past.

Facts and Estimates Concerning Delaware's Population at the Time of the 1790 Census

by Elizabeth S. Higgins

The chief purpose of the 1790 Census was the determination of the representation to be sent to the new Congress from the State of Delaware. After the Revolutionary War ended, the counting was of first importance in setting up the new government. Still in the minds of the people was the lack of any representation which had been a major factor in the War for Independence. This Census, then, was to achieve a balanced and equal representation from each of the thirteen states. It was unique in that the United States was the first country in the world to initiate a decennial census.

Many of the Delaware records of that Census were destroyed due to poor storage, but some remained to form a nucleus of families of the time. The Census was set up so that it not only counted but also gave the heads of families by two age groups and registered black population as free or slave. Other records, however, are necessary to help fill in gaps in Delaware information. Penn Land Records, city records, and church records are of some help; and since parts of Delaware were claimed by Maryland and Pennsylvania, some county and state records from these neighboring states have a bearing on Delaware population.

A number of factors contributed to the diversity of Delaware population at the time of the 1790 Census. Dutch, Swedish, English, German, Spanish and other immigration washed into the area in succeeding waves and dribbles, with the English in preponderance but some few of many other nationalities remaining.

By the time of the 1790 Census population had been settled in the "three lower counties" and growing for over 150 years. Barker¹ says (in relation to American population and the same holds generally true for Delaware) "There are three distinct views of the composition of the American population in Washington's time. Of widest currency is the one which may be called the "School-Book" view. According to this concept the population was almost entirely English except in Pennsylvania and New York where substantial numbers of German and Dutch are recognized, and except for a scattering of French, mainly Huguenots and Irish, mainly from Ulster who demand recognition because of their contributions to the roll of famous names. According to another view the original population of the United States was a 'medley of nations'.

This conception - expressed by Benjamin Franklin; David Ramsey, a contemporary historian of the Revolution in South Carolina; Dr. Johann D. Schoepf, chief surgeon to the German troops in the Revolution; and Crèvecoeur, author of the well known "Letters from an American Farmer" - emphasizes the 'miscellaneous and recalcitrant elements' of the population, the groups 'composed of the most contradictory characters,' and 'the promiscuous crowd'. A third view limits that part of the population classed miscellaneous by demonstrating the existence of definite currents of immigration from particular countries..."

Bearing in mind that by this time, much of the original stock had been fused forming new relationships of peoples of various origins, it can be pointed out that each of these viewpoints may be rather prejudiced, according to the area observed by the original opinion expressed. True it is that all types and classes came, but the exigencies of living or even surviving kept most of the settlers hard at work. The 'recalcitrant elements' soon became immersed in the day by day struggle imposed upon them by necessity.

In analyzing basic Delaware stock, all authorities agree that the English and/or Welsh constitute the main of dominant group, with Dutch, Irish, Swedish and German in significant numbers, and Swiss, Austrian, Finnish and Indian in lesser amount. It is necessary to bring in the natives who were here first as there were many intermarriages between the various peoples who came in and the original natives. Also many Indians took English names, so that where English might seem to be indicated by name, by actual breeding either male or female could have been Indian, with later generations a fusion of the two, or possibly no English blood was indicated at all, merely an attempt to conform.

According to William S. Rossiter, chief clerk of the Bureau of the Census² Delaware at that time had 86% English and Welsh stock. Later studies seem to indicate that this estimate might be some 10% to 20% too high. Barker¹ estimates the proportion at 60%.

Delaware's total population in 1790 is estimated at 46,310. Using Barker's figure of 60% English, an estimated 18,500 to 18,600 persons were of other strains. Estimated distribution of the population of the state at that time is as follows: 14,050 in Kent County of which 600 were Dutch and 300 were Swedes; 16,487 in New Castle County with 1200 Dutch and 3500 Swedes; and 15,773 in Sussex County, where there were about 200 Dutch and 300 Swedes.

The above figures would indicate approximately 1800 to 2000 Dutch in Delaware as compared to 35,000 in New Jersey's larger population, and 55,000 estimated to have been in New York. For as small a proportion of the Delaware population as they were, the Dutch did leave permanent signs that they had been here, including a great many names of families, places and rivers, as well as many buildings of typical Dutch architecture.

Early estimates seem to indicate that the Swedes outnumbered the Dutch in Delaware, with an estimated 4100 here at the time of the 1790 Census. This again, is based partly on the listing of the names of the settlers. Peter Kalm, a Swede traveling in this country in 1770 has this to say about one distinctive Swedish name: "The Swedes who name is Iockum (Jokum or Yokum) came originally from Germany". Origin is then in doubt, although at that time and previously, what was designated as Germany was under the jurisdiction of the Swedish government in part. Kalm goes on to say, "Anders Whiler (Wheeler) who is counted among the Swedes, was an Englishman on his father's side but a Swede on his mother's." Again, to further confuse the issue, he writes, "Wallrave is a common name in Christina, but the ancestral place of the family is unknown." So it would seem as though some real uncertainty does exist even in the figures for that nationality. Yet further on, Kalm writes, Mr. Jacob Bengtson's (Benson?) maternal grandfather was Peter Gunnarson Rambo... His name first was Peter Gunnarson Ramberg, but changed later to Rambo... He came to this country from Vastergotland with the Swedish Governor (printz)." On names again, he relates, "Kock, (Keck) or as it is now written, Cock, represents a large family here. The ancestor of that family, who came here from Sweden, was Pehr Johnson, ...but...on the ship he was given the name Cock, and kept it ever since". and "The wife of Lars Lock was the first female child born of Swedish parents in the colony". Kalm also introduces us to another nationality, "Finns have also settled here. They have never had clergymen of their own, but have always had themselves served by the Swedish. They have always spoken Finnish among themselves", and he concludes that, "From the above it may be seen that not all who here pass for Swedes have come from Sweden; but some have come from Germany, Holland, England and other places, either because one of the parents was Swedish or they were married to Swedes". Since Kalm arrived at this conclusion around 1770, we surely could not question that conclusion today.

The estimated percentage of Irish stock in Delaware in 1790 as listed by Census Bureau findings² is 3.9%, but again Barker differs and for that same period estimates 11.7% as a total, with 5.3% from the southern provinces (Irish Free

State) and 6.4% from Ulster. However, the Census findings do state that "The infusion of Irish before 1700 has been given insufficient attention. Very early in colonial history the colonies assumed a somewhat cosmopolitan character to which scattered Irish contributed..." "Many of the Irish bore English names," Albert Cook Myers points out that such was the case with most of the Irish Quakers, and that appreciable numbers of the Irish were Episcopalians. The following list of the surnames taken from 25 who were prominent in the "Charactable Society of Irish", organized in Boston in 1737, is evidence of the mixed nature of their nomenclature: Alderchurch, Bennett, Boyd, Clark, Drummond, Duncan, Moor, Mortimer, Neal, Noble, Pelham, St. Lawrence, Stewart, Thomas, Walker and Walsh. Any or all of these names could have indicated English origin if close research was not done to establish nationality. And although this was Boston and not Delaware, the same held true for this area.

German stock proportion to the total population in Delaware has been estimated at 1.1%, with the majority of these in the northern county. When William Penn opened up the settlement to all who needed a new home or a haven from oppression, many German from the Rhine River area came, overcoming hardships and death to do so and in some cases leaving land holdings in their home areas. Penn awarded land indiscriminately in Pennsylvania and Delaware - and indeed, the northern boundary was far from settled then.

Again the estimate must remain tentative as it is based on non-Anglicized names. An illustration of this difficulty is shown by a historian who states that three sons of a German named Klein passed on the name to descendants in three forms: Cline, Small and Little. And, of course, the original "Klein" is still a name in prominent usage. Therefore the German origin is confused and uncertain and the confusion also increases for American ancestry seekers.

The same may be said to be true of French stock in Delaware as again there was a need on the part of French immigrants to try to conform to the community. An estimated 750 were in the state at the time of the 1790 Census, although there was no large mass immigration. The larger part of the French who came were Huguenots. Many times these peoples did not come directly from France but by way of Holland or England where they had gone to escape religious persecution. Studies seem to indicate that the French language and French tastes in furnishings and clothing attained quite a vogue in the United States, and were used as an indication of culture by groups from other nations. Some Delaware names which come quickly to mind which indicate some French background are LeCompt and Beauchamp. Members

of families with these names are to be found in several areas of Sussex County.

Basically, the three ways in which a name change comes about are: 1. by translation, 2. by phonetic spelling, and 3. by analogy. Thus, by translation, for Zimmerman, we have Carpenter, but we also retain Zimmerman; for Brenner, translation gives us Burner, Burns, Burn, etc. Sometimes, the change was gradual - as Krehbiel, Krebill, Grebill, Grabill, and finally Graybill.

Ways of spelling the simplest names were often changed and the spelling distorted. An interesting illustration of the way in which many names received an English form is seen in the "Pennsylvania Archives"⁴, which contain a list of the German and Swiss settlers in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century. Often there are two lists given, one called the "original list", which apparently was made by an English speaking person who took down the names as they were given to him orally, and who spelled them phonetically. The duplicate lists throw a great deal of light on the pronunciation of the names by the immigrants themselves. We find the same person's name spelled Kuntz and Coones, Kuhle and Keeley, Huber and Hoover, Gaul and Kool, Grause and Krautz, etc. Often there are some very extraordinary examples of phonetic spelling; for instance, Albrecht Graff was written Albrake Grove.

Development of a slurred American method of saying names also contributed to name changes. Window, in the beginning, became Winder by usage. Denwood by mispronunciation through the years becomes Dennard. Also very often the O was left off of the beginning of a name or the Mc or Mac leaving Neal, Day, Dowd, Malloy or other diminutive.

The 1790 Census was an account of the third or fourth generation of many families in Delaware. This could mean up to 60 to 80 descendants from the original small group. It is known that with removal from the home group either for the pursuit of a larger land area, a desire to venture away from home, quarrels with the "home folks", or for other reasons, family ties were often broken; and if asked, persons with the same name and antecedents did not know or would not acknowledge, relationships. On the other hand, many families carried on a type of continuity with the repetition of family names as Christian names (baptismal, given or fore names). So that we have (and believe me, any connection with anyone living is not intended!) Powell Thomas, Todd Lewis, Brinsfield Hill, Waller Donoho, etc. Also, names

were carried down through a family so that they might not be lost. Mary Ann Catherine might become Catherine Ann or Mary Ann. Eunice has come down through possibly ten generations of my own family.

At times, William of William was a distinguishing name as compared to William of Richard, or Guy's Mildred was distinguished from Lee's Mildred. By these methods and others, families sought to perpetuate family history. Sometimes, this might be more pronounced in the families that migrated than those who didn't and greater knowledge of family might be found in Illinois or Ohio than in New York, New Jersey or Delaware from which the original family came.

Scharf⁵ says in relation to the Dutch and Swedes in Delaware, "The history of the Dutch in Delaware is much the same as that of the Swedes. The feeble colony clustered about the military post at New Castle gained a firm foothold in the surrounding territory, but the onrush of immigrants from Great Britain was so great that by 1790 the Dutch element, though noticeable because of the national characteristics, was numerically small." He then goes on to say that Kent and Sussex Counties were occupied in great part by the expansion of Maryland settlers northward. He could also have added that the Virginia settlers likewise gravitated northward, and there was a well known expansion of Quakers northward into Maryland and Delaware as a result of the policy of religious toleration in Maryland.

Also, according to Sharf, the Swedes were "River People". Their farms extended along the banks of the Delaware and its tributaries. The river was their highway and they were in this country mainly for trade in the beginning. Kalm³ also says (referring to the old man, Gustafson, who was 91 years old) "In his youth the Swedes lived mostly near the kills, rivers and the bays found in them, and only seldom in the interior where dwelt thousands of Indians, who had daily relations with the Swedes". Yet on the Sherman Hill farm six miles west of Seaford and close to the Maryland line - in other words approximately one-half of the way across the peninsula - there were three Swedish log cabins in use as farm buildings as late as 1945. So it is very possible that they penetrated deeper into the interior than the early writers supposed.

British names have been divided into three classifications; British, Cambrian and Anglican. Representative of the first or British type are: Smith, Taylor, Brown, Johnson, Wilson, Wright, White Wood, Jackson, Hill, Clark, Martin, King, Allen Cook and Watson. Some Cambrian names are Jones,

Williams, Davies, Thomas, Evans Roberts, Hughes, Lewis, Harris, Davis, Morris, James Morgan, Price, Phillips and Griffith. Anglican names include the following: Hall, Green, Turner, Cooper, Harrison, Ward, Baker, Moore, Parker, Bennett, Lee and Carter. All of these names are common to our area. Many of them could indicate a simplification of names of their nationalities or a conversion of other national names to conform to English, but are considered to have substantially the background indicated above.

The fifty most common names in Scotland according to a listing made in 1863 also includes many which are common in Delaware and which could indicate Scottish ancestry in this country. Again, these names are also closely interwoven with the names or very similar ones indicating English ancestry: Smith, MacDonald, Brown, Thomason, Thoms, Robertson, Stewart, Campbell, Wilson Anderson, Scott, Reid, Miller, Ross, MacKay, Johnston, Murray, Paterson, Kerr, Grant, Walker and Hunter. These names are also indicative of Irish ancestry in some cases. Some leading Irish names include: Brady, Brennan, Burke, Carroll, Dolan, Flanagan, Flynn, Kenny, Lynch, Phelan, Connor, etc. through many more and many variations of these.

In summerizing, then, we are far from definitely knowing proportions of the population which may be assigned to nationalities with no doubts as to their real origins. However, the following estimates of the distributions of national stocks in 1790 for Delaware appear to be as follows: English, approximately 60% or over; Scotch 8%; Ulster Irish 6.3%, South Irish 3.7%; German, 8.7% Dutch, Swedish, and French 5.4%; and unassignable and miscellaneous, 7.0%. Many of us can trace back families which connect us with several of these ethnic origins.

References used to compile this article include:

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2. "Vital Statistics From the Sixteenth Annual Report", William Farr
3. "Travels in North America" Vol. I & II by Peter Kalm
4. Excerpts from Studies in Pennsylvania Family Names, by Oscar Kuhns, Americana Germanica, 1902. Pa. Archives, second series Volume XVII
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6. "History of Delaware" Bevans

John Hunn

and

The Underground Rail Road
by John Hunn Brown

John Hunn, 1818 - 1884, Quaker abolitionist and chief engineer of the Southern end of the Underground Railway (a) buried in Camden, Delaware, in the Friends Meeting burial ground, was born on the Hunn family estate near Camden. His mother, Hannah J. (Alston) Hunn died in 1819; his father, Ezekiel Hunn, died in 1821.

After attending Bordentown Academy in Bordentown, New Jersey, John Hunn was placed under the care of Townsend Sharpless as was his step brother, Ezekiel Hunn, Jr.

Townsend Sharpless was a dry goods merchant at 32 South Second Street in Philadelphia. Along with his step brother, John Hunn induced their guardian to permit them to engage in business in their own name and Ezekiel became the head of Hunn & Remington, silk merchants.

After three years of helping to conduct the business, John Hunn wrote his cousin, John Alston, of near Cantwell's Bridge (now Odessa) on July 7, 1837 to say that after being in the silk business for nearly three years he had concluded "to quit it and go to farming" at a "little more than 19 years of age - nearly six feet in height and in due time with exercise may become three feet broad for what I know" and added "I wish to learn to work and shall expect no recompense except my board but I expect to work enough to earn that".(b)

It was eleven years later, in 1848 and by this time the Hunns were one of the richest families in Delaware, that "word was brought to Thomas Garrett that a man, woman and six children had sought refuge with John Hunn of Middletown. They had been arrested and cast into the New Castle Jail". According to one authority (c) "John Hunn, a wealthy Delaware Quaker, was also very active in rescuing runaways," but perhaps none of Mr. Garrett's contemporaries had a price of \$10,000 set for his reward as was offered for the capture of this abolition leader by Maryland slave owners. John Hunn's reply to the gesture was "make it \$20,000.00 and I will come and give myself over to you". But they never came. Later the State of Maryland offered \$25,000.00 for the capture of John Hunn, dead or alive.(d)

"John Hunn is famous in Delaware history through his indictment while Judge Taney was Judge of the United States District Court, sitting in New Castle in May 1848 for harboring, feeding and helping fugitive slaves passing through

Delaware on their way to the north. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$3,500.00". (e) "In his opinion Justice Taney sustained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, which, in effect, said that it was the duty of every northern man to assist in returning a runaway slave and that his master could take him wherever he could find him". (f) In a letter to the editor of "The Commercial", a man who identifies himself as "W" says that "the proceedings in the U.S. District Circuit Court were not public prosecutions or indictments, but civil suits instituted by the owners of runaway slaves, who employed and paid counsel to conduct them. An Act of Congress, then in force, imposed a penalty of five hundred dollars on any person who should knowingly harbor or conceal a fugitive from labor, to be recovered by and for the benefit of the claimant of such fugitive, in any Court proper to try the same; saving, moreover, to the claimant his right of action for or on account of loss, etc., thus giving to the slave owner two cases for action for each fugitive, one for the debt penalty, and one of trespass for damages". (g)

"It is hardly true to say that any one of the juries was packed, indeed, it would have been a difficult matter in that day for the Marshal to summon thirty sober, honest and judicial men, fairly and impartially chosen from the three counties of Delaware, who would have found verdicts different from those which were rendered... the anti-slavery men in the state being like Virgil's ship, wrecked mariners, very few in number and scattered over a vast space". (h)

Between 1848 and the Justice Taney decision and 1862, John Hunn was fined twice again and each time for \$10,000.00, but not before he had been told that if he would only give his promise not to continue helping the fugitive slaves escape to freedom that he would not be fined. He would not make this promise, but instead said that he would never stop helping the slaves escape as long as he lived. This plunged his family into complete poverty.

In 1862 John Hunn went to Ladies Island, Frogmore, St. Helena's Island off Beaufort, and Beaufort, South Carolina, along with a group of Philadelphia Quakers who sought to aid the destitute former slaves, many of whom were newly arrived from Africa, or had been deserted by their former owners who fled inland, the southern women for safety and their men to fight the northern invaders.

His 16 year old son was the means of supporting an aging mother and father and two sisters by mining phosphate rock from the Coosaw River, a dangerous muddy river with great tides in Beaufort, South Carolina.

That the son was successful is evidenced by the fact that he later became a Governor of Delaware (1901-1904) and was known as "Honest " John Hunn, Jr.

In 1884, when John Hunn lay on his death bed he called this son to him and made him promise to destroy the complete and detailed history which he had written, "which detailed every fact and circumstance of that secret chapter in Delaware's Abolitionist history. John Hunn had hoped to outlive those about whom he had written, but when he could see that he could not, and since there was still a great deal of bitterness against those still living who had helped other peoples property (slaves) escape, John Hunn decided the book should be burned so those others would not be known to be involved. The son promised to burn the book. But as he was turning away, something in his face prompted the old gentleman to say, 'Son, thee meant to copy that diary before thee destroyed it, is it not so?' The son admitted that he had intended to make a copy, whereupon the father made him promise to burn the record uncopied."

The promise was fulfilled. Thus "This valuable and doubtless intensely interesting recital was never prepared for publication; but as the senior Hunn said, 'The issue was closed, and inasmuch as some of the actors in the affair' he thought it best to cover the whole episode with oblivion". (i)

The following account of John Hunn's activities has been taken as written from a book by William Still entitled "The Underground Railroad" which he says is "A record of facts, authentic narratives, letters, etc., narrating the hardships hair-breadth escapes, and death struggles of the Slaves in their efforts for freedom, as related by themselves and others, or witnessed by the author."

"Almost within the lions' den, in daily sight of the enemy, in the little slave-holding State of Delaware, lived and labored the freedom-loving, earnest and whole-souled Quaker abolitionist, John Hunn. His headquarters were at Cantwell's Bridge, but, as an engineer of the Underground Rail Road, his duties, like those of his fellow-laborer, Thomas Garrett, were not confined to that section, but embraced other places and were attended with great peril, constant care and expense. He was well-known to the colored people far and near, and was especially sought with regard to business pertaining to the Underground Rail Road, as a friend who would never fail to assist as far as possible in every time of need. Through his agency many found their way to freedom, both by land and water.

"The slave-holders regarding him with much suspicion,

watched him closely, and were in the habit of "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" very fiercely at times. But Hunn was too plucky to be frightened by their threats and menaces, and as one, commissioned by a higher power to remember those in bonds as bound with them he remained faithful to the slave. Men, women or children seeking to be unloosed from the fetters of Slavery, could not make their grievances known to John Hunn without calling forth his warmest sympathies. His house and heart were always open to all such. The slave-holders evidently concluded that Hunn could not longer be tolerated, consequently they devised a plan to capture him, on the charge of aiding of a woman and her children."

As previously noted, thousands of dollars were swept from Hunn when the United States District Court, backed by a thoroughly pro-slavery sentiment, convicted him. John Hunn and Thomas Garrett were jointly prosecuted in this case. Hunn spoke up in defense of his stand and continued to do all he could until the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln ended slavery in the United States.

Still goes on to say, "He was not without friends, however for even nearby, dwelt a few well-tried Abolitionists. Ezekiel Jenkins, Mifflin Warner, and one or two others, whole-hearted workers in the same cause with Hunn; he was therefore not forgotten in the hour of his extremity."

Still subsequently wrote to Hunn in Beaufort, S. C. and received the following letter in 1871, November 7th:..... I was twenty-seven years old when I engaged in the Underground Rail Road business, and I continued therein diligently until the breaking up of that business by the Great Rebellion. I then came to South Carolina to witness the uprising of a nation of slaves into the dignity and privileges of mankind.

"Nothing can possibly have the same interest to me. Therefore, I propose to remain where this great problem is in the process of solution; and to give my best efforts to its successful accomplishment. ... Those were stirring times, and the people of Dover, Delaware, will long remember the time when S. D. Burris was sold at public sale for aiding slaves to escape from their masters, and (was found to have been) bought by the Pennsylvania Anti-slavery Society."...

Feeling and tension ran high over the slave question in both Delaware and Maryland, and even when the original Constitution of the United States was written, there was discussion and dissent among the framers. Many slaves were taken care of and loved as a part of the families of the owners, but there were others who were not so treated. In the span of a lifetime after the Constitution was adopted, this question became such an argued controversy that a war had to be fought before it was settled. While

some, like John Hunn, were made penniless by their staunch stand against the practice, others, whose money was invested in land and slaves were left penniless when they were declared free. Land, in a time of hand labor, before the rise of modern farming and farm equipment, was of no use without the large farm family and its source of labor, slaves.

Included in the William Still book is the following account, titled "An account of the escape from slavery of Samuel Hawkins and family, of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, on the Underground Rail Road, in the State of Delaware. by John Hunn

On the morning of the 27th of 12th month (December) 1845, as I was washing my hands at the yard pump of my residence, near Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware, I looked down the lane, and saw a covered wagon slowly approaching my house. The sun had just risen and was shining brightly (after a stormy night) on the snow which covered the ground to the depth of six inches. My house was situated three quarters of a mile from the road leading from Middletown to Odessa, (then called Cantwell's Bridge.)

On a closer inspection I noticed several men walking beside the wagon. This seemed rather an early hour for visitors, and I could not account for the circumstance. When they reached the yard fence I met them, and a colored man handed me a letter addressed to Daniel Corbit, John Alston, or John Hunn; I asked the man if he had presented the letter to either of the others to whom it was addressed; he said, no, that he had not been able to see either of them. The letter was from my cousin, Exekiel Jenkins, of Camden, Delaware, and stated that the travelers were fugitive slaves, under the direction of Samuel D. Burris (who handed me the note.) The party consisted of a man and his wife, with their six children, and four fine looking colored men, without counting the pilot, S. D. Burris, who was a free man from Kent County, Delaware.

This was the first time that I ever saw Burris, and also the first time that I had ever been called upon to assist fugitives from the hell of American Slavery. The wanderers were gladly welcomed, and made as comfortable as possible until breakfast was ready for them. On man, in trying to pull his boots off, found they were frozen to his feet; he went to the pump and filled them with water, thus he was able to get them off in a few minutes.

This increase of thirteen in the family was a little embarrassing, but after breakfast they all retired to the barn to sleep on the hay, except the woman and four children, who remained in the house. They were all very

weary, as they had traveled from Camden (twenty-seven miles, through a snow-storm; the woman and four children in the wagon with the driver, the others walking all the way. Most of them were badly frost-bitten, before they arrived at my house. In Camden, they were sheltered in the houses of their colored friends. Although this was my first acquaintance with S. D. Burris, it was not my last, as he afterwards piloted them himself, or was instrumental in directing hundreds of fugitives to me for shelter.

About two o'clock of the day on which these fugitives arrived at my house, a neighbor drove up with his daughter in a sleigh, apparently on a friendly visit. I noticed his restlessness and frequent looking out of the window fronting the road; but did not suppose, that he had come "to spy out the land".

The wagon and the persons walking with it, had been observed from his house, and he had reported the fact in Middletown. Accordingly, in half an hour, another sleigh came up, containing a constable of Middletown, William Hardcastle of Queen Ann's County, Maryland, and William Chesnut of the same neighborhood. I met them at the gate, and the constable handed me an advertisement, wherein one thousand dollars reward was offered for the recovery of three runaway slaves, therein described.

The constable asked me if they were in my house? I said they were not! He then asked me if he might search the house? I declined to allow him this privilege, unless he had a warrant for that purpose. While we stood thus conversing, the husband of the woman with the six children, came out of a house near the barn and ran into the woods. The constable and his two companions immediately gave chase, with many halloos! After running more than a mile through the snow, the fugitive came toward the house; I went to meet him, and found him with his back against the barn-yard fence, with a butcher knife in his hand. The man hunters soon came up, and the constable asked me to get the knife from the fugitive. This I declined, unless the constable should first give me his pistol, with which he was threatening to shoot the man. He complied with my request, and the fugitive handed me the knife. Then he produced a pass, properly authenticated and signed by a magistrate of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, certifying that this man was free! and that his name was Samuel Hawkins.

This account goes on to tell of the continuing hardships for the family, bringing out the fact that while this man was a free man, his wife and six children were slaves, and that the whole party had hoped to get to the north and freedom together.

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h. " " " " " "
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- m.Middletown Centennial, Inc.1961 under "Wars"

Credits and thanks are due:

Katherine Hunn Karsner who was kind enough to give me her treasured book "The Underground Rail Road" by William Still, without which this could not have been compiled. She is descended from Ezekiel Hunn Jr. who was the step brother of abolitionist John Hunn.

To William P/ Frank for his well researched and well written articles.

To John Hunn Jr. and his daughter Alice Hunn Brown both of whom verified the above facts, and to Alice Hunn Brown for showing the compiler the John Alston farm East of Middletown where John Hunn lived and the farm house from the third story of which the sheriff could be seen coming out from Middletown.(Both of the above are deceased)

A Survey of Archaeological Sites in the State of Delaware

Ronald A. Thomas
State Supervisor of
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The investigation of historic sites by Archaeological procedures has a relatively long history within the State of Delaware. The earliest of these investigations were conducted by avocational archaeologists whose primary interests lie with prehistoric Indian archaeology but who utilized the techniques known to them in order to answer questions of current interest about specific historic sites. Although professional archaeologists participated in many historic site digs, the field of historic sites archaeology only recently developed within the state.

Several papers to be presented in this program deal specifically with professional historic sites archaeological procedure and results. It is my intention to initiate the discussion of this interest in field with a review of historic sites within Delaware investigated by archaeological methods as practiced in the past. A survey of those historic sites investigated thus includes over forty private residences, public buildings, industrial sites, miscellaneous structures and trash features. Also included among the investigations conducted into historic sites are laboratory and library studies directed along archaeological lines. The following descriptive listing includes all historic sites investigated within Delaware as well as several non-Delaware sites investigated by Delawareans who customarily work within the state.

This listing is intended only as a record of historic sites archaeology and does not begin to detail the actual excavations. A Bibliography is included for those persons wishing additional information about the archaeological findings. Although many of the sites are multiple purpose sites and some deal in part with American Indians, they have been included in the one category which seems most appropriate.

Private Residences

Among the private residences investigated archaeologically are log cabins, simple houses, and mansions. In general, the excavation of private residences follow decisions to either restore, reconstruct or remove for later reconstruction. Occasionally salvage of doomed structures or excavation of newly discovered ruins takes place. Most of the listed houses are identified by their original occupants or later occupants of particular renown.

#1 Collins-Johnson House Excavated 1962
Archaeological Soc of Del.
No report
After the removal of this structure from Shell Oil

property in southern New Castle County, Excavations were conducted within the foundation walls. Under the direction of John Swientochowski, many artifacts were removed and examined. Excavations were halted when earth moving machinery unexpectedly leveled the site. Coins dating from 1723 to 1747 serve to date the early occupation of the house.

#2 Noxontown Pond House Excavated 1962
Archaeological Soc. of Del.

No Report

Discovery of the ruins of a colonial structure led to its excavation by groups of students from nearby St. Andrews. Direction was provided by several history instructors with the guidance of the Section of Archaeology. The excavations revealed a firehearth and an abandoned wall. Work is still in progress.

#3 Gunning Bedford House Excavated 1974
Archaeological Soc of Del.

No Report

After learning of the restoration plans for this colonial building, the Archaeological Society of Delaware requested and received permission to conduct excavations around the foundation walls. A small crew working under the direction of John Ludlow discovered numerous remnants of colonial and later occupations.

#4 Parson Thorns Mansion Excavated 1966
Sussex Society of Archaeology and History

No Report

Excavations were conducted near the kitchen wing of this soon to be restored building. A request from the Milford Historical Society to verify the date of construction and provide artifacts for display purposes was only partly successful.

#5 Kingston-upon-Hull (Town Point) Excavated 1966
Section of Archaeology
Kent Co. Archaeological Society

No Report

Attempts to verify the date of construction precipitated the early Kent County Archeological Society excavations while the later Section of Archaeology investigation was initiated for the purpose of learning the functions of early out-buildings. Very little was found by either excavation party.

#6 John Dickenson Mansion Excavated
Archaeological Society
of Delaware

No Report

Excavations were conducted under the direction of L. T. Alexander and were aimed at recovering artifacts for use in displays and towards verifying the existence of early founda-

tion features. Among the artifacts recovered were bottles, ceramics, tiles, tools and coins.

#7 Loockerman Hall

Excavated 1975

Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Report under preparation

Limited excavations at the rear of this Delaware State College Building were successful in locating early foundation walls. This information is to be used in the restoration of this colonial structure. Further excavations are expected to be conducted under the continued direction of Cara Wise.

#8 Dingee Houses

Excavated 1974

Section of Archaeology

Report under preparation

These colonial structures, scheduled to be demolished by the construction of the Civic Center in the City of Wilmington, were excavated by a relatively large crew under the direction of Cara Wise. Evidence of early foundations was uncovered as well as large numbers of artifacts.

#9 Robinson House

Excavated 1972-1974

Section of Archaeology

Report under preparation

This structure, slated for restoration by the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, was thought to be the site of an early seventeenth century Swedish fort. Excavations were under the direction of Edward Heite and later, Cara Lewis Wise. Several locations to the rear and side of the building were excavated and foundation features relating to the various building stages were found. Early ceramics were helpful in dating the construction of the "so-called" fort wing.

#10 Arnold Creek

Excavated 1974

Section of Archaeology

No report

Clearing and grading of land for a vacation community along Rehoboth Bay resulted in the scheduling of salvage excavations. A seventeenth century structure and associated well were excavated and numerous artifacts were discovered. The presence of aboriginal artifacts in the area suggests the possibility of a contact site.

#11 Josh's Cabin

Excavated 1951-1952

Section of Archaeology

"The Excavation of a Colonial Log Cabin near Wilmington, Delaware." C. A. Weslager, A.S.D. Bulletin, Vol. 6, #1

This eighteenth century log cabin, originally standing

near State Road, Delaware, was donated to the State Museum in Dover where it is now displayed. Excavation of the 18'x14' cabin provided evidence to suggest a construction date of around 1750.

#12 Peter Alrich's House

Excavated 1965

Section of Archaeology

No report

Because of proposed development in the Wilmington marine Terminal area, this seventeenth century structure was purchased for later reconstruction by the Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. Arrangements were made to have excavations conducted beneath the older wing following dismantling. Several test trenches excavated to the front of the structure were also dug. Little was found to verify the early date of construction and occupation.

#13 Thomas Maull House

Excavated 1965

Sussex Society of Archeology and History

"The Old House Site and the Burning of Lewes in 1673" author unknown. The Archeolog. Volume 3, No. 4.

The foundations of this structure were found by referring to an early map of the Hoorn Kill by DeVries. The excavations stopped short of completing an associated well. Numerous seventeenth century artifacts were recovered by the Marine-led crew.

#15 Caleb Pusey House (Pennsylvania)

Excavated 1962-now
Archaeological Soc. of Del.

Report Unpublished

This colonial structure located in Pennsylvania was built in the time of William Penn. The excavations were conducted under the direction of Dr. Allen G. Schiek. In 1972, the house was seriously damaged by flooding and later that year many of the excavated articles were stolen from the house. The artifacts found date back as far as the mid-seventeenth century. Several reports document the thoroughness of these excavations.

#40 Lea Derrickson House

Excavated 1964

Archaeological Soc. of Del.

Report unpublished

The excavation of this structure began during the restoration of Old Brandywine Village in Wilmington under the direction of John Ludlow and James Akerman. They excavated foundation walls of out-buildings and a colonial well found in the cellar of the building. The results of the 1963 and 1964 excavations were used by the restoration architect, Mr. Robert L. Raley. The artifacts found were dated from 1748 to 1782.

#41 Prices Corner Log Cabin

No report

Archaeological Society of Delaware

This site was excavated by the Archaeological Society with the permission of James Akerman, Archaeologist with the Hagley Foundation. The cabin, itself, threatened with destruction by construction of a Shell Gasoline Station, was moved to Fort Christina for eventual restoration. The artifacts recovered by the excavation have not been analyzed so a date has yet to be established for the cabin.

Public Edifices

Among the public buildings investigated archaeologically are governmental structures, churches and inns. The artifactual material found during the excavations should reveal much about the non-domestic aspects of life. Unfortunately, many public buildings saw earlier or later use as residences.

New Castle County Court House- Archaeological Soc. of Del. #16

No report

The seventeenth century foundations of an earlier court house were partially exposed by a crew of members under the direction of Mr. C. A. Weslager. Many of the recovered artifacts, as well as the foundation itself, are on display at the Court House.

#17 Sussex Court House

Section of Archaeology

Recently, this site was partially stripped by the Section of Archaeology. Excavation well proceed in the near future. The work was done using a small backhoe owned by the Section of Archaeology.

#18 Old State HouseExcavated 1973-present
Section of ArchaeologyReport to be presented by
Mrs. Cara Wise.

This site is being dug under the supervision of Mrs. Cara Wise of the Section of Historic Registrar of the State of Delaware. The purpose of the excavations has been to provide information helpful in the restoration of the building in time for the Bicentennial celebrations in 1976. The excavations have been successful in that the information recovered has confirmed many of the findings of the research done with the local historical documents.

#19 Brandywine AcademyExcavated 1964
Archaeological Soc. of Del.

Report being prepared by

John Swientochowski, Director

This site was excavated prior to restoration work on the Brandywine Village section of Wilmington. The artifacts uncovered date back to the Civil War.

#20 Brick House HotelExcavated 1968
Delaware Archaeological
BoardReport on file with
Section of Archaeology

The backyard of the hotel was excavated under the direction of M. H. Barbehenn. Test pitting failed to reveal the hoped for trash heap/ Artifacts, which were found, dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There was no evidence to suggest that the artifacts were associated with the hotel.

#21 Wilson Polk StoreExcavated 1970/72
Mrs. Louise Heite
Winterthur MuseumReport Unpublished
On file: Corbitt-Sharp House

The excavations of the foundations of this store were part of the investigation of the Corbitt-Sharp House of Odessa. The artifacts found were dated to the last half of the eighteenth century.

#22 Caldwell TavernExcavated 1966
Kent County Archaeological
Society

No report

Located in Canterbury, Delaware, this tavern dates to approximately 1784. The tavern belonged to Captain Caldwell who commanded a company at the time of the Revolution.

#23 Buck TavernExcavated 1963
Archaeological Soc. of Del.

No report

Excavations were carried out in order to find the original foundations of the tavern. Artifacts found dated around 1750 and bear the monogram of King George III. The tavern was subsequently dismantled for later reconstruction.

#24 Old Christ Church Burial

Discovered 1973

Prior to the pouring of a concrete foundation in the basement of the Old Christ Church, workmen uncovered a historic burial. The burial was next to a footing dating back to 1734. This suggests that the burial occurred prior to 1734. The decision was made not to excavate the burial by State Supervisor of Archaeology, Ronald A. Thomas and the rector of the church, Mr. Gregory Howe. The grave was resealed without further investigation being made.

Wells, Gardens, Cemeteries and Dykes

Historic sites often consist of features other than houses, taverns, inns and governmental edifices. Artifacts and information are often found in abandoned wells, as fill in dykes or other earthen structures, or in garden plots. Cemeteries provide data on population profiles, causes of death, etc.

#25 Townsend Site Well

Excavated 1948

Sussex Society of Archeology
and History

Report published by
H. G. Omwake and T. Dale Stewart,
The Archeologist, Vol. III, No. 3, 1963

The Townsend site was a large Indian site with a small historic component. It appears as if some of the pits date to the contact period. The well that was found contained many historic artifacts. The oldest pottery found dated back to 1635. It is thought that the well was in use from 1635 to 1673 and is possibly associated with the house of one Captain Howell which was located there, according to records.

#26 Webb Landing Well

Excavated

Section of Archaeology

This well was discovered during plowing operations by the landowners. Excavation revealed a rectangular well containing a large amount of early eighteenth century debris including ceramics, pipe fragments, glassware, metal, buttons and food bone debris.

#27 Barker's Landing Well

Excavated 1974

Section of Archaeology

Report in preparation
Robert C. Asreen

The well was found during the salvage excavation of a road right-of-way. The rubble on top and a steel plate capping the well were removed. A large 1822 cent was found in the top of the well. Unfortunately, the well was found the day before the project was to end. The lack of time and funds combined to make the excavation of this feature impossible. It was left as is and is now under the new road surface.

#28 Eleutherian Mills Garden Site

Excavated 1968

Hagley Museum

Report published
James B. Akerman, Archaeologist
Hagley Foundation, Historical Archeology 1968

This excavation was conducted in the hope of obtaining information helpful in reconstruction of the gardens and a greenhouse. Advanced archaeological techniques were used successfully to trace the original flower beds. The artifacts recovered from the excavation of the greenhouse dated back to between 1880 and 1900, according to Mr. Akerman.

#29 Parson's Causeway and Dutch Ditch

Excavated 1955

Report Published by
Perry Flegel, The Archeologist
Volume III, No. 1, April 1956

Sussex Society of Archeology
and History

The Sussex Society first thought this dike, located near Lewes, had been built by local Indians. The excavation of the dike was carried out to either confirm or disprove this assumption. After the discovery of square cut piles, sunken to reinforce the dike, the obvious conclusion was made that the dike was built by white settlers. No artifacts were found that could help date the structure.

#30 Crane Hook Cemetery

Excavated 1939

Archaeological Soc. of Del.

Report published by
J. Swientochowski and
C. A. Weslager

-- A.S.D. Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 5

The site was excavated because of its endangerment by new construction. The excavators were primarily interested in the recovery of Indian artifacts by were forced to work on twelve colonial burials uncovered during the stripping operations. The artifacts recovered date the cemetery as being in use from 1715 to 1813 and possibly somewhat earlier. The exact date cannot be determined since there are no extant records on this cemetery.

Military and Industrial Sites

Among the more interesting of historic sites are those of a military origin. Excavations of a colonial and a Civil War fort have been conducted in Delaware. Industrial site excavations have been centered around the Hagley yards of the DuPont Company.

#31 Fort Swaanendael- DeVries Palisade

Excavated 1956

Report published by
C. A. Bonine, The Archeologist
Vol. VIII, No. 3, December 1956

Sussex Society of Archeology
and History

The excavation of Fort Swaanendael, under the direction of Dr. C. A. Bonine, was conducted with the eventual restoration of the fort in mind. The excavations were successful in determining the location of the building within the fort and most importantly they uncovered the post mold pattern left in the subsoil by the original palisade built in 1631 by DeVries.

#32 Clyde Farm Brick Kiln

Excavated 1972
Section of Archaeology

Report unpublished

The Clyde Farm site is an extensive Indian site in New Castle County. For the past several years it has been excavated. Feature I was a pit filled with organic soil containing charcoal, flecks of brick and many small pebbles that were used in the composition of brick produced in the kiln. No artifacts were recovered which would be of use in dating the pit.

#33 Birkenhead Mill

Excavated 1955
Archaeological Soc. of Del.
Hagley Museum

No report

This excavation was conducted under the direction of Roland Robbins as part of the restoration work taking place at the Hagley yards.

#34 Mystery Building, Hagley

Excavated 1955
Hagley Museum
Excavated 1964

No report

James B. Akerman, Archaeologist

The excavation of this industrial site was a part of the restoration work taking place at the Hagley yards. Artifacts of the latter half of the nineteenth century were uncovered. As of the time of these excavations, the nature of the factory had not yet been determined in spite of the large quantities of artifacts recovered.

Middens

The garbage heaps associated with colonial residence often contain remains of the daily life of a colonial family. From these middens, the historic sites archaeologist is able to reconstruct social status, dietary practices, commercial practices, etc. The excavations of these features have been the primary historic site activity of the Section of Archaeology.

#35 Sipple #1 (refuse area)

Excavated 1972
Section of Archaeology

Report being prepared by D. Griffith & R. Artusy, Jr.

This site is part of the salvage excavation conducted by the Section of Archaeology resulting from the construction of the Dover By-Pass. Feature I is identified as being historic in origin primarily because of its shape which is definitely not Indian. The pit contained charcoal but no artifacts. The pit is estimated to date to the late seventeenth or possibly eighteenth century.

#36 Keenwick Environmental Impact Statement

Excavated 1974
Section of Archaeology

Report unpublished

The survey was conducted by Gregory C. Mentzer on a nine-six acre tract of land slated for development as a housing project. Test pitting was done in several areas. Historic artifacts were found and as of now, have not been analyzed. A quick glance at the collection would seem to indicate an early nineteenth century occupation of this site. Excavation may proceed in the future if construction is started.

#37 Hunting Creek Midden (Maryland)

Excavated 1964
P. Flegel

Report published by P.
Flegel, The Archeolog,
Vol. XVI, No.2 1964

The excavation of this site turned up both Indian and white refuse. The pottery and the pipes found in the midden date the site to the mid-seventeenth century and possibly earlier, making those one of the earliest and most important sites in the Delmarva region.

#38 Best Farm Pits

Excavated 1962
Sussex Society of Archaeology and History

Report published by
J. Parsons, The Archeolog
Volume XIV, No. 2, November 1962

The two overlapping shell pits excavated at this site contained early colonial pottery and pipes. The shape of the pits and the fact that some of the cheap pottery had "mend holes" would suggest that the artifacts were deposited there by Indians rather than by White settlers. On the other hand, the absence of Indian artifacts, with the exception of a single hammerstone, makes it difficult to accept the above conclusion without serious reservations.

#39 Bennett Point (Maryland)

Excavated 1965/74
J. Dudlow

No report

This colonial plantation was threatened with destruction as a result of a housing development. Excavation has produced artifacts dating from 1650 to 1748 when the 80'x20' house was destroyed by fire.

Lab and Library Studies

Studies of artifacts recovered during archaeological excavations often consume more time than do the excavations themselves. White clay pipes are often used as time indicators and must be thoroughly researched.

A Unique Dutch White Clay Pipe

Report published by the Sussex Society of Archeology and History
H. G. Omwake, The Archeolog, Volume XIX, Number 1 1967

This pipe bearing a "crowned - \$5" on its stamp, was found by a young boy near Lewes Beach. The quality of the pipe indicates that it was manufactured a little after 1734, yet the mark was registered in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. The pipe is unique also, in that this is the first time this stamp has been found in the United States.

New Light on Dutch Clay Pipes

Report Published by the Sussex Society of Archeology and History
L. T. Alexander, The Archeolog, Volume XXV, Fall 1973.

This report was published to illustrate a representation of the main types of Dutch pipes and to update Delaware literature. In the process of writing the paper, the author encountered a pipe, which according to H. G. Omwake, was unique to the area and possibly to the United States. The pipe came from a collection of Gregory Dick who also found the first pipe. The author suggests a date of 1760 to 1780 for this pipe. He further states that many pipes thought to be of Dutch origin, might very well be from other countries due to the very common practice of pirating trademarks.