

DECEMBER 1956

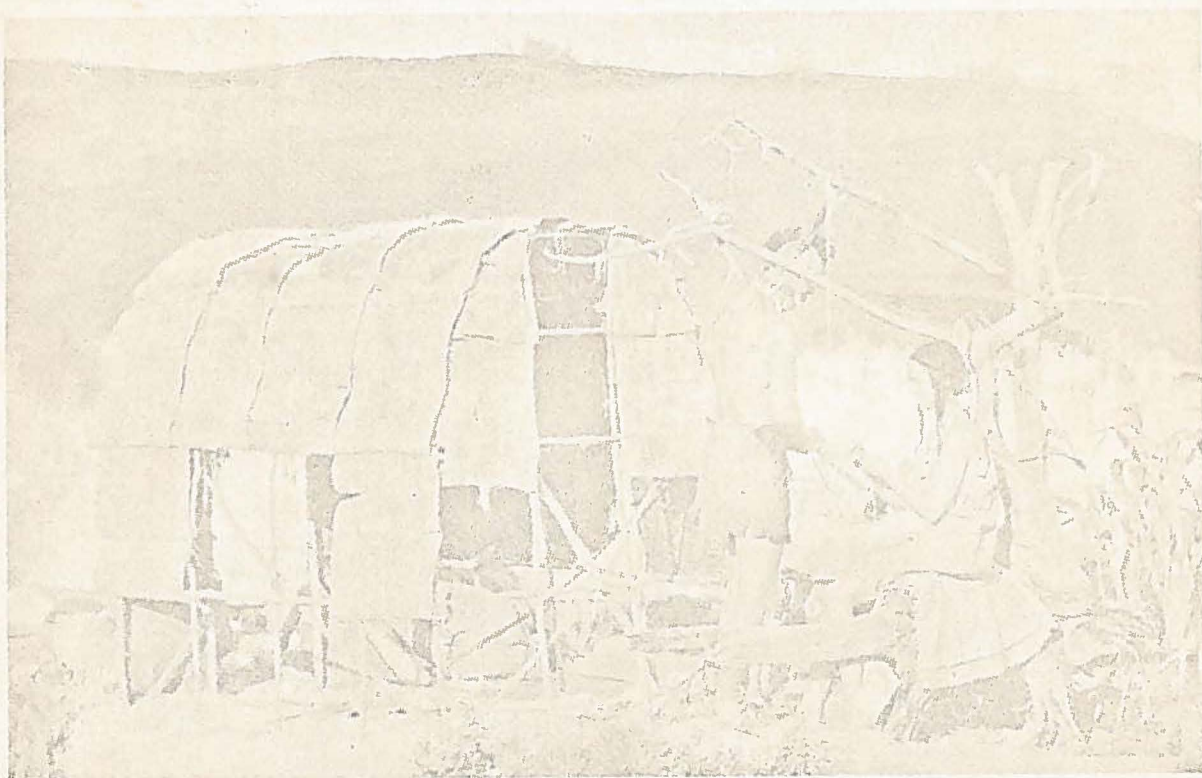
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DELAWARE



FOR THE 325th ANNIVERSARY of the first settlement in Lewes, the Sussex Archaeological Association was asked to provide a float with the autochthons as subject. We were allowed the choice of whatever feature of Indian life we cared to represent and it was decided that a wigwam of the type common in the Central Atlantic States would be of interest and of some educational value because the tepec of the Western Plains has become the accepted version of the Indian habitation everywhere, whereas the Indians made many kinds of houses, each well suited to its locality.

Drawings and descriptions of the bark wigwam exist and the essential details of construction were well known to us but the actual building was an education in several ways. The squares of bark had, of course, to be taken from the trees while the sap was still flowing freely and this was over two months before the date of the parade.

This work was done with white man's tools but the Indian may have had a stone tool well suited to this purpose in what we call a "celt" - a non-committal name taken from English archaeology. These celts are often a foot long and the wear shows, not on the cutting edge, but on what in a chisel, would be the handle. If we have found a probable use for this artifact, this is a liberal return for our labor and another proof of the value of "doing" as a way of learning.

The photograph shown above is an adaptation of one made by Col. McGarraugh of Lewes. In its original form it showed, unavoidably, several autos and modern buildings but by turning the dark roof of a garage into a hillside and by blotting out other details we have given this wigwam a less anachronistic setting which brings out its aboriginal character - though it no longer suggests a float.

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DUTCH "SWANENDAEL" SETTLEMENT UNDER DEVRIES, 1631-1632.

by
C. A. BONINE

The Sussex Archeological Association's DeVries Site Committee-
appointed January 21, 1952:

Chesleigh A. Bonine, Ch.; Warren Calloway; Wilbur S.
Corkran; Ralph Karl; David Marine; Orville H. Peets;
Roger E. Vandegrift.

INTRODUCTION

When DeVries visited the site of his ill-fated Swanen-
dael Colony in 1632, he made a sketch of it, Plate 1, figure
1, showing the location of the destroyed house, the burnt
palisades and another European type house and some Indian
dwellings south of the main settlement. This sketch and
his eyewitness description of the site which were published
in his "Voyages from Holland to America, A. D. 1632 to 1644",
form the historical basis and guide for the archeological
work described herein.

In 1909 a large granite monument was erected at the West
end of Pilottown on Lewes Creek by the State of Delaware to
commemorate the first settlement of Delaware by the Dutch
under DeVries in 1631, Plate 1. The site chosen was selected
after some historical investigation by Rev. C. H. B. Turner,
Dr. George W. Marshall and others, but no archeological ex-
cavations were undertaken at that time. Opportunity to in-
vestigate archeologically came in the spring of 1952 when
the ownership of the old cemetery plot, Plate 1, figure 2,
of about one acre in area, situated across the Pilottown
road from the monument passed into the hands of St. Peter's
Church. The Vestry of the church gave the Sussex Archeo-
logical Association permission to investigate before pro-
ceeding to convert the plot into a modern cemetery.

This report deals mainly with the archeological investi-
gation of the cemetery plot, which seems to be located about
where DeVries showed the house inclosed by palisades on his
sketch, but brief mention is made, also, of earlier work done
by members of the Association about a mile south of the ceme-
tery plot in the general area where DeVries placed his other
house and the Indian dwellings. This whole area is considered
to be the Swanendael settlement including the farm land of the
early colonists.

The results obtained corroborate the DeVries sketch and
locate the general area of the settlement.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The settlement of Delaware began with the landing of the DeVries' colony at Swanendael in 1631. The following year DeVries established a whaling station on the same site for three months. Then, after a lapse of twenty seven years, the Dutch again occupied Swanendael, 1659, with a trading post and fort, called Sekonnessinck. This attracted permanent settlers, taking advantage of the protection of the fort to start farming and the organization of a little community which was quickly augmented by the Plockhoy colony in 1663. The Plockhoy group also settled on the site of Swanendael for a year until dispersed by the English. However, the English were tolerant to those colonists who were willing to acknowledge their sovereignty, so the little settlement gradually increased in numbers spreading eastward along the south bank of Lewes Creek from Swanendael to the present town of Lewes.

Swanendael is certainly one of the most historic places in Delaware. Here the first farm land was cultivated and this fact prevented Maryland from securing control of these "three lower counties" on the Delaware. Here, also, DeVries buried the skeletons of his murdered colonists and thus began a cemetery which is still in existence three hundred and twenty-four years later.

THE CEMETERY PLOT

OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION: - Archeological excavations are usually conducted deliberately without much regard to the time element, but since there was a very definite time limit within which to accomplish this particular investigation, the committee in charge decided to concentrate on trying to find the stockade markings in the subsoil, the foundation of the old Dutch brick house built by the colonists, any unmarked graves, any evidence of later habitations and artifacts associated with the house located on the corner of the plot.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY:- Plate 1, shows the general location and topography of this historic spot. The triangle marked "DeVries" on the map is the granite monument. Across the road from the monument the approximate size of the old cemetery has been plotted, and nearly due south about a mile an "Old House Site"²¹, an Indian settlement and an ancient dyke or road across Canary Creek have been added to the base map.

The monument and cemetery are located on the highest land in the vicinity, approximating twenty feet above sea

²¹The "Archeolog" cover page, pub. of the Sussex Arch. Assn., May 17, 1951; also the "Archeolog" for Nov. 1951, Lewes Memorial Commission, Lewes, Del.

level, at a point where Lewes Creek bends to the west, plate 1. From this hill there is an unobstructed view of Delaware Bay and the surrounding country. To the west the surface slopes down to Canary Creek and the great marsh beyond. The Roosevelt Inlet has been cut, recently, to furnish an adequate entrance to the Bay from Lewes Creek, but when the Dutch sailed into the creek²², its mouth was farther to the west, as shown on the DeVries' and Fisher Maps, plate 1, figures 1 and 3. From the old mouth of the creek to the hill where the cemetery and monument are located there is no land suitable for a fort or settlement or for agricultural development.

FIELD METHODS: - The old cemetery plot, plate 6, was surveyed with a plane table and telescopic alidade using a scale of twenty-five feet to an inch. Base lines were established through the center and along the N. W. and S. W. boundaries, a bench mark was placed in the trunk of a large hackberry tree growing near the N. W. boundary and elevations were obtained at the corners of the plot and along the base lines. The maximum difference of elevation was only about three feet as the plot was essentially flat. Measurements were made with a hundred foot steel tape and a six foot folding ruler.

A road scraper, and later, a bulldozer, were used to remove the top soil and expose the light yellow subsoil, cuts about the width of the bulldozer blade being exposed for examination. These cuts were made at frequent intervals across the plot parallel with the boundaries and also, short cuts were made at right angles to the N. W. and S. W. boundary lines making a continuous exposure along the important lines of postmolds.

Close watch was kept for objects of interest in the material being turned up as the bulldozer moved along the strip and also of the surface exposed after the blade had passed over the subsoil. When darker suspicious looking areas were exposed the bulldozer was stopped until an investigation could be made and when the subsoil was well exposed in each strip the bulldozer was moved to another strip so that the archeologists could study the strip.

Particular attention was given to the two lines of postmolds uncovered. They were mapped on the scale of one inch equals five feet. Vertical profiles were made by trenching parallel to the line in contact with the outer edges of the molds. Artifacts were placed in bags and given the serial number of the postmold from which obtained. Photographs were taken of the area, postmold lines, profiles and other important features.

²²Called "Bloemerts Kil" on the DeVries' map.

Three trenches were dug by hand in order to study particular areas requiring more careful treatment. Eight specimens of brick found were sent to Dr. Frederick Matson, archeologist of the Pennsylvania State College for study.

Archeologists of national reputation were consulted throughout the duration of the field work, three of whom visited the site and gave helpful advice. They were: Dr. T. D. Stewart, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Mr. John Witthoft of the Pennsylvania Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and Dr. J. C. Harrington of the National Park Service, Richmond, Virginia.

Realizing the necessity for more complete historical data to supplement the field work, such as maps and descriptions of stockades, photostats of Ft. Orange (Albany, N. Y.) were secured from Miss Edna L. Jacobsen of the N. Y. State Library, and Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker of the Smithsonian Institution furnished references and descriptions of ancient palisades. Mr. C. Malcom Watkins of the U. S. National Museum identified the artifacts uncovered from the "Old House Site".

A copy of the DeVries' map was obtained from the Library of Congress by Col. W. S. Corkran of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware.

EVIDENCE UNCOVERED

1. OLD CEMETERY SITE. Colonial stockades or "palisadoes" were special kinds of fences used to protect inclosures from surprise attacks. In general they were built of timbers ten or more feet in length, sharpened at the top and either flat or round. They were usually placed in contact with each other in an upright position in a previously dug trench. Less elaborate stockades were also built, where the time of erection was an important factor, out of undressed timbers placed on end fairly close to each other but not in contact, the intervening spaces being closed with smaller timbers. In cold climates the base of some of these stockades have been found in a fair state of preservation but in Delaware bacterial decay and ground water leaching have almost completely obliterated the original wood used. As the wood decayed dark soil particles from the top soil took up the space occupied by the original timbers leaving dark masses of soil in the lighter subsoil. These are called postmolds. Where fence posts or stockade timbers were placed in dug holes the top soil mixed with subsoil was shovelled in and the resulting dark soil mass in the subsoil is called a post hole.

Nearly two hundred separate post holes and molds were uncovered along two sides of the cemetery plot at depths below the surface of from seventeen to twenty four inches.

This is the depth to which the bulldozer blade removed the dark top soil. In the light yellow sandy and gravelly subsoil these showed up as large rectangular masses some still containing remnants of red cedar timbers. Plate 3 shows a typical one with the central part of a badly decayed red cedar timber still in place. This appears to be a large post hole dug with a square edged spade because there is a considerable mixture of lighter subsoil mixed with the dark soil. There are others, however, which are uniformly dark and composed of fine humus fibers which appear to be postmolds. In general it has been impossible to differentiate between the two types so that the term "postmold" will be used for both kinds.

The postmolds, Plate 2, were rectangular in outline and large, i. e., from twelve to twenty inches in diameter. They were closely spaced along the post mold line, being almost in contact in some places. Their depth below the surface was variable, but most of them extended from two to three feet below the sod line. In some places the bulldozer cut too deep obliterating the postmolds leaving blank spaces along the postmold lines. Such a blank can be seen between postmolds Nos. 30 and 31, plate 2. It is quite possible, also, that smaller timbers placed between larger timbers and consequently only buried a foot or so would not even be represented in the postmold pattern at the depth of the bulldozer grade, which varied from fifteen to twenty two inches below the sod line.

The postmold line forming the northwest side of the old cemetery plot was followed for one hundred and eighty five feet to Pilottown road. Across the road, a distance of forty-nine feet, near the monument, three rectangular postmolds in contact with each other were found at a depth of about twelve inches. Here the line seemed to change from a north east to a north west direction, indicating, possibly, the beginning of the northwest bastion, but this new direction could not be followed, as the curbing of the Pilottown road cut across the line. In addition to the postmolds along this north west side there was evidence of buried horizontal timbers connecting adjacent timbers in several places, plate 2. Another curious feature was a dark band of soil fourteen feet west of the postmold line and parallel to it which was nearly one hundred and forty feet in length. At the south end it was in contact with a postmold which extended five feet below the sod and at the north end it appeared to have been cut out by Pilottown road. The depth of burial of this feature averaged twelve to seventeen inches. A vertical profile across it showed that the bottom was wedged-shaped and the horizontal pattern along the line showed a width of from four to six inches with curved undulations indicating the possibility that slabs of timber sharpened on the end had been driven into the soil placed edge to edge.

Two postmolds along this north west line were especially interesting, Nos. 113 and 127. No. 113 consisted of two

rectangular masses of dark soil in contact with each other. The larger was about nineteen inches square and the smaller one was twelve by fourteen inches; both areas contained many decayed wood fibres. In the smaller one a hand wrought iron spike in a horizontal position with the head flush with the outside surface was found at a depth of eighteen and one half inches below the sod. No. 127 was a dark postmold twenty inches square with a depth of twenty-one inches below the bulldozer grade, making a total depth below the sod of forty-one inches. In this, along the east side, were found two six-inch red cedar posts, one much more decomposed than the other. The bottoms of these posts were about six inches above the bottom of the postmold. Here there is an age sequence which shows that the large postmold is older; having been dug for some larger timber or post now completely destroyed. Into one side of it some time later a small post was inserted and when this had rotted another was placed along side of it. These later posts are evidently farmer's fence posts. Several more of these later posts were dug out by the bulldozer along this line. Many fine charcoal particles mixed with the light yellow subsoil were found between the postmolds along this line and a post burned to charcoal found in place in postmold No. 124.

The postmold line along the southwest side of the cemetery plot was followed for two hundred and eight feet to the southeast corner of the plot. The postmolds here were also rectangular in shape and averaged about twelve inches in diameter. The spacing of these was variable but quite close and at several places there was no space between postmolds. Some contained badly rotted red cedar wood as well as more solid posts of later age. The average depth was about two feet. No evidence of horizontal timbers was found along this line.

At the southwest corner of the old cemetery where the two postmold lines meet the subsurface soil and the postmold lines were badly disturbed by later intrusions made to bury an animal and some worn out farm equipment. Here, also, there are smaller more modern oval "Farmer's" postmolds of later age, Nos. 93, 94, 95, Plate 2, and the larger rectangular ones are missing. The DeVries' sketch shows a re-entrant or "jog" in this corner which may explain the absence of the larger postmolds here.

After mapping all of the postmolds many of them were dug out to search for artifacts which might help to date the time of digging, but nothing indicative of the early Dutch settlement was found except possibly the hand wrought iron spike. In the upper part of some of these postmolds and also in the overlying topsoil hand made iron nails were found and quite a few fragments of glazed red ware dating back to the 18th Century and some few pieces of white china fragments and glass. As the bulldozer moved over the plot, artifacts ploughed up were collected, but no house foundation was discovered. Several pieces of yellow Dutch "tile" bricks were found and three pieces of very old glass bottles of the 1760 to 1800 period.

Previous to this investigation several surface finds of Dutch brick had been reported and more recently, along the edge of the Lewes Creek near the DeVries monument, ten pieces of Dutch brick were found, some of them almost complete in size. Also, when the foundation was dug for the DeVries monument some Dutch brick were reported at this location. These bricks were yellow in color and seven inches by three inches by one and one-quarter inches. Samples were sent to Holland for identification several years ago when the Townsend Indian site was excavated.

The old cemetery contained six marked graves when the work was started. These belonged to the Jacobs, Art and Naws families, the oldest being that of John Jacobs, March, 1731, age 45 years, and the youngest, Sarah Art (wife of Bailey Art) 1797, age 26 years. Four unmarked graves were found in the progress of the work. These were verified by excavations, but the remains were not disturbed. No artifacts of any consequence were found in these graves except a hand made shroud pin on one skull. These unmarked graves had evidently been marked by large field stones at one time, but these stones had been collected to make borders for flower beds by an old colored woman who had lived on the corner of the plot. Their orientation was exactly the same as the later marked graves, i. e., east-west. There are probably more undiscovered graves in the plot, but the markings in the subsoil on the bulldozer surface were so obscure that only these four could be located. A shallow burial of a dog was found near the north-west side of the plot. Small postmolds, oval in shape, of fence posts and pieces of rusted fencing were found on the west and east sides of the known burials indicating that in fairly recent times this portion of the old cemetery had been fenced in. These later postmolds are typical of the kind constructed by farmers and in no way resemble the earlier rectangular ones.

The small house on the northeast corner of the plot was torn down in January 1953, providing an opportunity to investigate its construction and soil underneath it. A red brick foundation four brick deep was found. On top of this were white oak beams mortised at the ends with some bark still on the beams. Brick noggin was found between the two by four uprights back of the surface wooden siding. The cultural materials found in the soil beneath the floor had a fairly modern aspect. The house was probably built about 1800 or later. There was no evidence of an earlier house site underneath the present one. One of the older residents of Lewes has stated that this little house was the kitchen of a larger house which burned down.

2. THE OLD HOUSE SITE. While excavating Indian refuse pits on the Russell farm on the north bank of Canary (Pagan) Creek about one mile south of the cemetery plot, the attention of members of the Sussex Archeological Association was called, by the landowner, to a spot in a cultivated field about 1100 feet north of the Indian site where difficulty had been experienced in plowing. Permission was given to investigate here, resulting in the finding of evidence that indicated white occupation between 1630 and 1750. The artifacts found were examined by Mr. C. M. Watkins, associate curator of the Division of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, whose report, published in the ARCHEOLOG Nov. 1951, is as follows:

"Examination and Report" (See Plate 4)

1. Fragment of pewter charger. The whole specimen probably measured $15\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. No makers' marks are visible, which is not to be expected where so little of the bottom remains. There is no way of telling whether this is American or English. The rim is typical of pewter plates made in England between 1700 and 1750 (see Cotterell, H. H., Old Pewter and Its Makers, London, 1929, Plate LIIIIa), and in America throughout the 18th century. The odds are in favor of this being English, however.

2. and 3. Two tined fork with pistol-grip bone handle, and broken matching handle. This form usually dates from the middle portion of the 18th century, and occurred at least until the period of the Revolution.

4. Iron candlesnuffers. These are probably English, since they are too elaborate for a local blacksmith's work. The remnants of turned design at the points where the handles join the shafts is indicative of more finished workmanship. So also are the continuous ovals of the handles, differing from the usual loop or rattail. These could be dated approximately as of the mid-18th century.

5. Part of porcelain figure of monkey. This is modern, probably Japanese.

6. and 7. Three fragments joined together to form part of "Scratch-blue" salt-glazed stoneware tea cup and one fragment from another cup. These were made in Staffordshire, England, probably between 1740 and 1760.

8. Five fragments of slip-decorated redware pudding dish. Slip applied in horizontal bands. Clear lead glaze on inside. Unglazed outside. Tooled rim. Ht. $3\frac{1}{2}$ "; diameter about 11".

This is quite sure to be native American pottery. Until a complete study is made of the ceramics of the Delaware River area, it will not be possible to describe these fragments. They may have been made in Delaware or traded down

the river from Philadelphia. The decorative technique is bold and handsome, and differs from the rural Pennsylvania type of slip ware. The shape is common to pudding dishes made in the 18th century elsewhere in America. It would not be possible to date this within the limits of a century or longer.

9. Redware bowl. Small foot. Clear lead glaze. Outside is speckled with manganese. Inside is covered with light slip over which there are streaks of manganese. This is an interesting example of 18th century American pottery. Its form shows a provincial interpretation of a Chinese shape, while the mottled slip inside suggests that the potter was trying to imitate the tortoise shell ware of Whieldon. Ht. 3"; Diameter 6 3/8".

10. Forming chisel (Firmer) or Paring Chisel. According to Mercer's "Ancient Carpenter's Tools", this type is "the first chisel used by the carpenter, to roughly side-cut a piece of wood along a line marked with the carpenter's scribe or pencil". The presence of the shouldered tang indicates an early style of forming chisel. A Dutch chisel of the 16th century, illustrated by Mercer, has a similar shoulder, as does another made in Pennsylvania between 1820 and 1860. Length - 7 3/4"; width - 2 1/4".

11. Pale olive-green blown bottle base. This has the typical shape of the earliest English wine-bottle for (about 1630-1650).

12. Neck of bottle. This may be a portion of the bottle from which the above came. It corresponds with the mouth and the taper of the necks of such bottles.

13. Shoulder of bottle. This again has the contour one would expect from the same bottle.

14. Three smaller bottle fragments. Not diagnostic.

Conclusion: The horizons on this material extend from about 1630 to about 1775 in their extremes. Narrowing it down, we find the scratch-blue salt-glazed fragments falling into the 1750-1760 period of manufacture. If we accept the influence of Whieldon ware, both in form and in glaze, on the redware bowl, we may suppose this also to date from about the same period. The pistol-grip handles in combination with two-tined forks probably do not go back much earlier than 1730 or so, nor again much later than 1775. Except for the monkey figure, which is an intrusion, the bottle fragments, which are 17th century, and the chisel, which may be either 17th or 18th century or later, everything else is quite likely to be from the 18th century. Since there are no evidences of the later wares one would expect to find towards the end of the 18th century, we are inclined to believe that the site was not active long after the introduction of the saltglaze cups, about 1740, which

were the "newest thing" in mid-century ceramics. As a house site, it was probably in existence for some time, but had not remained long after 1750, if we judge from this material alone."²⁴

One of the excavators, Mr. O. H. Peets, editor of the *Archeolog* at that time, reported another interesting find under a section of brick footing, of a rubble of charcoal, of wood ashes, broken brick and pieces of mortar seemingly older than that which covered the footing. This he took to be nearly conclusive proof that an earlier house had been burned at this site and suggested that this might have occurred when the Marylanders burned the Whorekill in 1673.

In addition to the objects described above, one very significant artifact, a hand wrought glass button, made about 1650 or earlier, was found on the site and identified by Mr. John Witthoft of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Several pieces of yellow Dutch brick were also found at this site.

4. THE INDIAN HABITATIONS ON CANARY (PAGAN) CREEK. When DeVries made his sketch map of Swanendael, he noted that Indians were living South of the stockade, and he drew a European-type house near the Indians outside the stockade. He used the conventional symbol for Indian habitations then in vogue on early colonial maps, i. e., an elongated thatched roof type of structure using three of these pictorial representations. Their place on the sketch indicates that they were located in the vicinity of Canary (Pagan) Creek.

Recent work by members of the Sussex Archeological Association in this general region verify the DeVries' sketch, ten Indian sites having been discovered in a two mile stretch along both sides of the creek from the Russell farm to Quakertown, Plate 2. Three of these sites are within three thousand feet or less of the Old House Site. These are: The Russell Site, Derrickson Site and Derrickson Contact Site. At this last site several pieces of yellow Dutch brick were found in a refuse pit mixed in with Indian and white cultural material. Numerous refuse pits, some of which have been dug out, and one burial have been found on the Russell Site.

No attempt has been made yet to take off the top soil between refuse pits at these sites to determine the existence of postmolds of Indian house supports. Some of these sites may represent camp sites, but there are sufficient refuse pits exposed to indicate that a considerable Indian population lived here at least for some time.

²⁴The *Archeolog*, November, 1951. These artifacts are on exhibit in the Museum at Lewes, Delaware.

CONCLUSION

By comparing the DeVries sketch and the Godin Bay map, Plate 1, Fig. 1, with the modern U. S. Geological Survey topographic map, Plate 1, Fig. 2, and with the Fisher map, Plate 1, Fig. 3, three important facts are apparent. First, the DeVries monument and the cemetery plot are located on the first high ground suitable for fortification and farming on the south bank of Lewes Creek east of its old mouth where it used to enter Delaware Bay. Second, the Fisher map shows Broadkill River and Cold Spring Creek entering the bay at the same point as Lewes Creek. It also shows a wider mouth for Lewes Creek than for the Broadkill and the channel for navigation pointing into Lewes Creek. On this map Cold Spring creek is shown with two outlets, one into the Broadkill and one into Lewes Creek. These two outlet channels, with that of Lewes Creek, form a large island called the "Town Marsh". The Godin Bay map also shows an island to the left of and at the mouth of Lewes Creek, but does not show the mouth of the Broadkill. On the present topographic map the marsh is shown extending from the mouths of the Broadkill and Old Lewes Creek to the east of Canary (Pagan) Creek almost to the cemetery plot. In spite of the difference in the scales of these three maps there seems to be fairly close agreement as to major features as described above. Third, by placing a tracing of the DeVries' sketch, i.e., the stockade, European House outside to the south, and Indian habitations, fall approximately in line with the cemetery plot, the Old House Site and the Russell Indian Site. This can hardly be a coincidence. DeVries was a good navigator and was well aware of his "directions" as he drew that sketch.

Thus, topographic, historical and archeological data seem to support the conclusion that this "historic mile" from the DeVries monument south to the Old House Site and the Russell Indian Site represents the location of DeVries' Swanendael Settlement.

The very nature of archeological work precludes the finding of complete evidence. Such evidence is nearly always fragmentary and dependent on what one may find by digging, where one is permitted to work, and where evidence has not been destroyed by later intrusions or been carried away by amateur collectors. This is true at the Swanendael site. Along the bank of Lewes Creek near the DeVries monument the Pilottown road was cut through along the north boundary of the cemetery plot destroying part of one of the postmold lines. Along the bank where the monument was erected there was built a Revolutionary redoubt²⁵ and to the east an old photograph shows several small house long since gone. In the east corner of the cemetery plot there was a small house, remnant of a larger house that had been burned. Here was found several piles of buried refuse.

²⁵John Shankland's map 1773.

The west corner was badly disturbed by later intrusions. Only the part around the marked graves has remained relatively undisturbed.

The only artifacts found on the cemetery plot, which definitely date back to the time of the DeVries settlement are the yellow Dutch brick used in building the house inside the stockade. Fragments of these were found in four different places and ten pieces, some nearly whole, were found at the waters' edge below the monument at extreme low tide. Previous surface finds of these bricks on and near the cemetery have been reported and, also, from the excavation of the monument foundations. This locality seems to have been the focal spot from which these Dutch brick were carried away, first by the Indians, pieces of brick having been found at the Townsend Site and the Derrickson Contact Site. No evidence of the foundation of the original brick house was found. The present top soil is deep and the foundation was probably shallow and was obliterated at the time of its destruction.

The two postmold lines uncovered could be the markings of two sides of a crude palisade built by the Dutch and sketched by DeVries to protect their brick dwelling and cook house and shelter their cattle at night, but nothing definite was found to prove their date. An effort was made to develop a pattern of postmolds that would show the two diamond shaped bastions of the enclosure as drawn by DeVries, but the disturbed condition of the ground around where the north bastion may have been located, near the creek bank, prevented any discoveries there and the South West line of postmolds extended into a plot of ground near the Lewes Dairy where permission to investigate could not be obtained at the time of the investigation. These postmolds, however, have a very old aspect. They were evidently dug by the early type of shovel with a straight edge because of their rectangular shape. This type of shovel can be seen in the museum at Williamsburg, Va. The more modern farmer's fence postmolds found were oval in outline and not nearly as large. Certainly these postmold lines are not merely a composite of successive farmer's fences, although evidence was found of such fences superimposed on the older postmold pattern. The buried horizontal beams, Plate 6, wrought iron spikes, evidences of large vertical decayed timbers, and the peculiar horizontal line one hundred and forty feet long described under "Evidence Uncovered" are not the markings that would be left by ordinary fences. If these two postmold lines do not represent the undestroyed remnants of the Dutch stockade, what else could they be?

The evidence found at the "Old House Site" indicates that there was more than one house built on this location and that the earliest house here could have been built when the Swanendael settlement was made. The glass wine bottle, glass button, yellow Dutch brick and the Dutch chisel are all early seventeenth century artifacts. It would be hard to explain their presence here in any other way.

As to the Indian occupation on Canary (Pagan) Creek at the time DeVries landed, there can hardly be any question in view of the abundant archeological evidence already accumulated. The presence of Dutch brick at two of these Indian sites is particularly convincing.

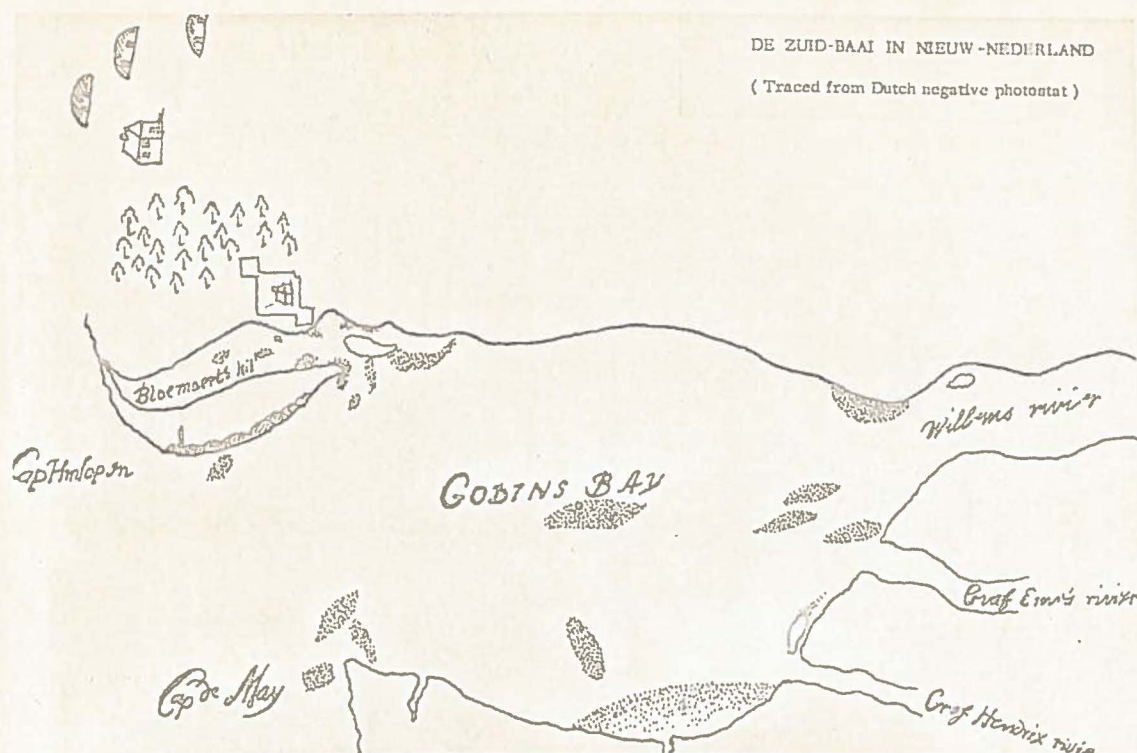


Fig. 1

Map of Gilpin's Bay (Delaware Bay) by Gillis Houssett and Hendrick Gerratson made in 1629. On this map deVries made a sketch of Swanendael after visiting the destroyed colony. (See upper left hand corner.) The stockade is shown by the hollow square with two diamond shaped points, one of which touches the bank of Bloemert's Kil. Inside is the brick dwelling house. To the south of the stockade is a forest beyond which is another European type house and three Indian habitations. The scale of this sketch is much enlarged and not the same as the map. Reference: - Penn Manuscripts: Papers relating to the three Lower Counties, 1629-1774; Hist. Soc. of Penna., Phila. Penna.; also DeVries' "Korte Historische Ecede Journaets Auetye Keuenze, etc ..." Edition of 1911 facing p. 154.

Fig. 3

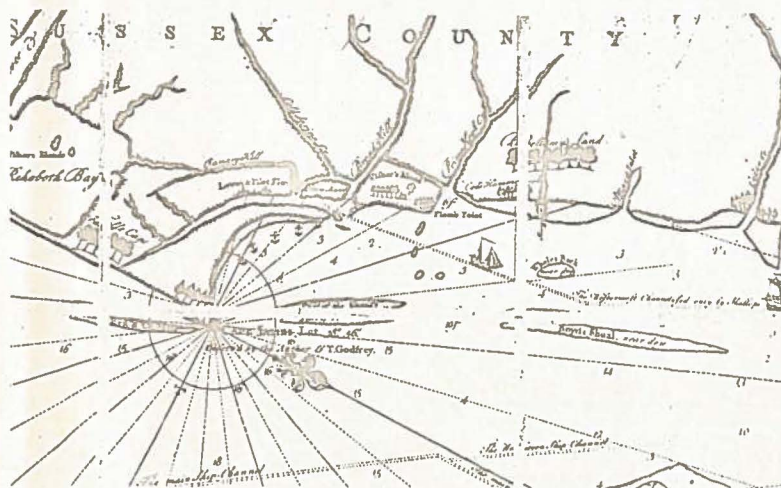


Fig. 2



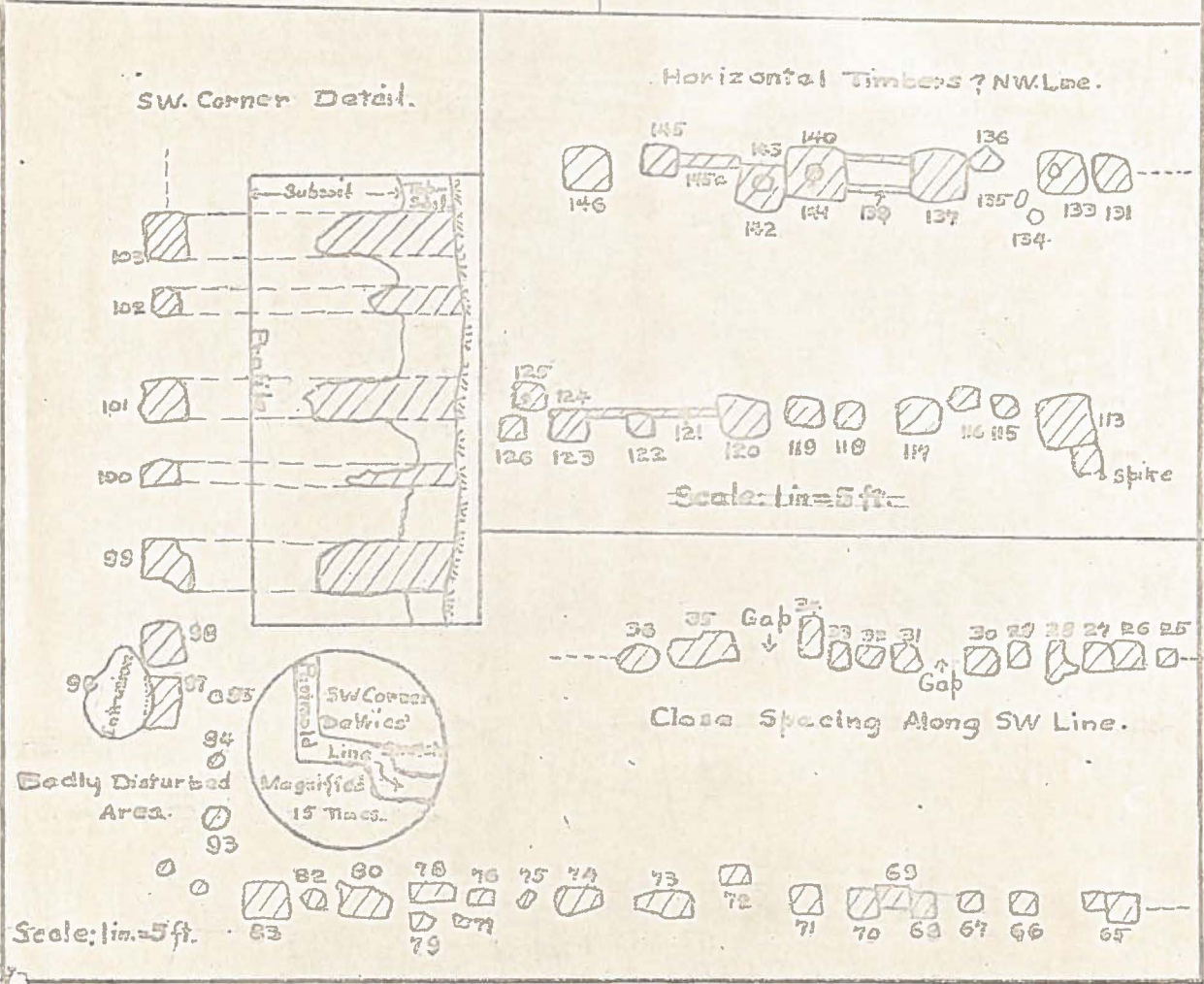
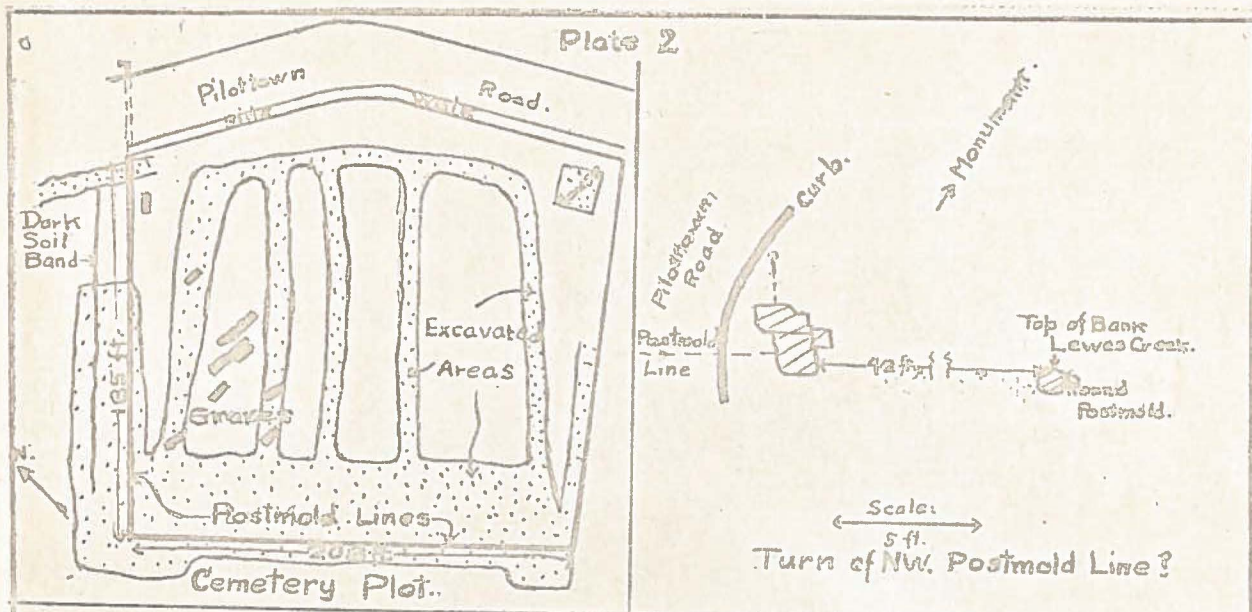


PLATE 4

